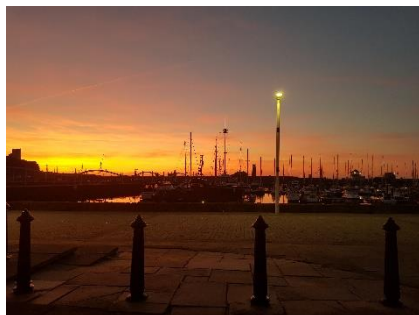


Annual Monitoring Report

Monitoring the Copeland Local Plan Core Strategy and Development
Management policies DPD

1st April 2014 to 31st March 2019



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1 Introduction and Context

Introduction

- 1.1 This document is a five year Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), covering the period of April 1st 2014 until 31st March 2019. The Annual Monitoring Report monitors Core Strategy and Development Management Policies within the Copeland Local Plan 2013-2028. This demonstrates the progress towards meeting policy objectives and targets during the five year monitoring period.
- 1.2 The AMR has been produced in accordance with Development Plan Regulations and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Paragraph 158 of the NPPF requires local authorities to:

‘Use a proportionate evidence base to ensure that the Local Plan is based on adequate, up-to-date and relevant evidence about the economic, social and environmental characteristics and prospects of the area. Local planning authorities should ensure that their assessment of and strategies for housing, employment and other uses are integrated, and that they take full account of relevant market and economic signals.’
- 1.3 Monitoring is essential in the successful implementation of planning policy. It allows officers to see what trends are occurring in the area and project what may happen in the future. It also plays an important role in the process and development of planning policy as it shows which policies have successfully met targets and where adjustments and revisions are necessary.
- 1.4 The Monitoring Framework for Core Strategy policies are set out at Chapter 9 (Pages 129 to 139) of the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies are detailed at Chapter 10 (pages 141 to 142).
- 1.5 Sections 5 to 8 of this report set out the progress made against each policy, with the narrative providing an indication as to how well individual policies are performing. Supporting data is provided at the end of each performance section.

Copeland Borough

- 1.6 Copeland is a predominantly rural Borough on the west coast of Cumbria extending over 737km². Much of the Borough falls within the separate planning jurisdiction of the Lake District National Park Authority. Figure 3.1 (Key Diagram) of the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD identifies the areas of Copeland that the Borough Council has planning responsibility for.
- 1.7 Copeland has a population of around 68,424 (Mid 2018 Estimates). The Borough has seen a rise in older age group population with an

increase of 1,200 people aged 65+ between 2012 and 2017¹. Chapter 2 of the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD provides a detailed Spatial Portrait for Copeland.

- 1.8 The Core Strategy seeks to direct development to the most sustainable settlements in the Borough. Figure 3.2 of this details settlement classifications and the type and scale of development that may be appropriate into four categories; Principal Town, Key Service Centre, Local Centres and Outside Settlement Boundaries.

2 Planning Policy Framework & Local Development Scheme Progress

- 2.1 The current Development Plan for Copeland Borough Council is made up of the following documents:

- Copeland Local Plan Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD (Adopted December 2013)
- Copeland Local Plan 2001 -2016 Proposals Map and Saved Policies
- Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2015 to 2030

These can all be viewed at: <https://www.copeland.gov.uk/content/planning-policy-introduction>

- 2.2 The Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD was formally adopted by Copeland Borough Council on 5th December 2013. Work has recently commenced on the production of a new Local Plan that will replace the Core Strategy and the Copeland Local Plan 2001-2016 Proposals Map and Saved Policies, which will reflect the new National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). A draft Issues and Options consultation was carried out between December 2019 and January 2020. At the time of producing this Annual Monitoring Report, CBC are developing the next stage in the Local Plan process, the Preferred Options report, which sets out the Council's preferred option(s) for development. This will include the site allocations as well as strategic policies, such as the amount of development required and where it will be located, and more detailed development management policies. The Local Plan process and associated timescales can be viewed in appendix 1. Despite this update to Planning Policy, this report refers to the currently adopted policies within the Core Strategy, with future reports focusing on the Local Plan following adoption. The results of this will contribute towards the development of the emerging Local Plan.

- 2.3 The County Council adopted the Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan in September 2017, which falls within the monitoring period of

¹ ONS 2017

this AMR. This Plan covers the areas of Cumbria outside of the two National Parks.

- 2.4 The Local Development Scheme (LDS) is an integral part of the Copeland Local Development Framework and plays a key role in facilitating programme management of the project. The latest LDS was produced in November 2019. The LDS Overall Programme is available at Appendix 2.

Duty to Cooperate

- 2.5 The Localism Act and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) place a duty on local Planning Authorities and other bodies to cooperate with each other to address strategic issues relevant to their areas. The duty requires ongoing constructive and active engagement on the preparation of development plan documents and other activities relating to the sustainable development and use of land, in particular in connection with strategic infrastructure.
- 2.6 The Council regularly meets with other Planning Authorities in Cumbria and this is an opportunity to share experiences and resources via joint working. Historically the Council has undertaken or commissioned a number of evidence base reports with Allerdale Borough Council to properly reflect west Cumbria sub-region. We will continue to do so wherever possible and have recently commissioned an update to the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment with Allerdale Borough Council, Lakeland District Council and the Lake District National Park Authority.
- 2.7 Copeland Borough Council also works with Cumbria County Council (CCC) to ensure that their role as Highway Authority and Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) are effectively considered throughout the Local Plan Process. In addition to this, CBC also regularly liaises with key non Local Authority organisations such as Highways England, United Utilities, Natural England, the Environment Agency and Historic England to ensure effective working under the Duty to Cooperate.

3 General Overview of the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD performance

- 3.1 As of 31st March 2019 the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD has been in operation for five years. Figure 3.3 (page 25) of Policy ST2 – Spatial Development Strategy demonstrates the housing requirements by settlement. The Plan adopted a housing target based on an annual requirement range between 230 dwellings with an uplift to 300 dwellings from year 6 (April 2018) of the Plan. The North West Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) was in place during the construction of the Plan, but was formally revoked on 20th May 2013 prior to adoption in December 2013. The Council was satisfied at the time that what was proposed in the RSS was appropriate for Copeland.
- 3.2 Copeland Borough Council has since taken the decision to review housing need through a Strategic Housing Needs Assessment (SHMA) (published in October 2019). This is being supplemented with a district wide Housing Needs Assessment, which is due to be published later in 2020. Initial indications suggest that the Core Strategy figure is no longer appropriate given its age and the fact that the SHMA suggests current need stands at approximately 140 dwellings per annum. This will be reviewed and updated within the emerging Local Plan. A Five Year Land Supply position paper is currently being produced, which will identify a supply of suitable sites to meet housing requirement, and will be published to show the housing supply position at 31st March 2020.
- 3.3 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted in March 2012 when the Core Strategy was at a very advanced stage, and has been updated several times since then, with the most recent version being published in February 2019. As such the emerging Core Strategy and Development Policies were reviewed to ensure that they were consistent with the new National Planning Policy.

4 How to use this document

4.1 This document is split into five main topics, as follows:

- Economic Opportunity and Regeneration
- Sustainable Settlements
- Accessibility and Transport
- Environmental Enhancement and Protection
- Development Management Policies

4.2 In order to increase clarity and ease of navigation within the document, each chapter has been structured to first provide a context and overview of the respective topic. Each section then provides a table, which outlines the indicators for success for each policy, followed by the target for this and a summary of the results. These have been colour coded using a traffic light system to show the extent to which the target has been met over the five year period. Following this, each chapter has a 'supporting data' section, which provides the detail and annual breakdown of the data for each indicator. The key for understanding the colour coding system is as follows:

++	Data supports policy target
+	Data partially supports policy target
-	Data does not support policy target
*	No specific policy target
No data	No data available

5 Economic Opportunity and Regeneration

- 5.0.1 Economic development and regeneration play an important part in driving social and spatial change. It is therefore vital that the Council encourages development that facilitates economic growth across the borough.
- 5.0.2 The economic climate of Copeland is unusual in that it has a higher than average wage of £31,256 (ONS 2018), yet there are significant indicators of deprivation, including an above average number of benefit claimants. This is primarily a result of the large workforce employed in the nuclear industry at Sellafield nuclear site, which provides 40% of jobs within the borough and a significant contribution to the local economy. On the other hand, the decline of other traditional industries, combined with the remote geography of the borough, means that Copeland is under-fulfilling its economic potential.
- 5.0.3 The future of Copeland's economic climate is unclear. The number of people employed at Sellafield is likely to decrease as decommissioning of the site progresses. Therefore, there is a significant need for Copeland to diversify employment opportunities to encourage economic growth. This could be through the commercialisation and export of the specialist skills that exist and are developed at the Sellafield site. Additional jobs could be provided through the West Cumbria Mining project at Woodhouse Colliery. Further to this, the Moorside Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP), although currently on hold, could provide up to 6,000 jobs if delivered. There is also opportunity to encourage economic growth through tourism within the borough. Copeland is located in close proximity to the west coast and the Lake District National Park, both of which have the potential to deliver significant tourism benefits for the borough in the future. Regeneration strategies to improve the borough have the potential to enhance tourism opportunities and revenue, as well as highlighting it as an attractive place to live and work.
- 5.0.4 This chapter outlines the performance of Economic growth and regeneration policies within the Core Strategy. Overall, the information provided indicates positive tourism development trends and gain of 'B' Use space. However, town centre health appears to be poor, with high vacancy rates, particularly in the Key Service Centres. It is important to monitor these trends in the future to determine how well economic policies are working and the improvements that can be made to encourage economic growth.

5.1 Policy Indicators: Economic Opportunity and Regeneration

Policy Reference	Indication	Indicator	Target	Results	Supporting Data	Overall
Economic Opportunity and Regeneration						
ER1-6 ER10	Annual analysis of relevant development approved; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> nuclear sector; support infrastructure; progress on key sites/locations; employment site public realm; tourism sector 	Employment, job creation, unemployment, vacancy figures, productivity (GVA);	New employment floor space distributed in line with targets in ST2/para. 3.5.7	During the monitoring period 2014 to 2019, planning permissions have been approved for 'B' Use employment development resulting in a net gain across the Borough of 6003.23sqm. Approximately 4730sqm of this floor space has been delivered in areas with a distribution target. However, distribution has not been in line with the targets set out in Policy ST2. This in part is due to new permissions at the former Kangol site and demolition of the former Fish Factory at Hensingham. Moving forward distribution of floor space will be closely monitored to assess trends with the aim of bringing distribution in closer alignment with targets. It is considered that distribution targets will improve once the new Local Plan is adopted.	Table 5.1: Distribution of floor space	+
					Table 5.2: Planning Permissions for Gain or Loss of 'B' Use Employment Development by Settlement Hierarchy - 01/04/2014 to 31/03/2019	+
					Table 5.3: Planning Permissions for Gain and Loss of Nuclear Related development at or Adjacent to Sellafield (and other appropriate locations)	++

					Table 5.4: Non 'B' use employment/economic planning permissions by settlement	+
		Business start-ups	No specific target – number will be monitored	<p>Since 2017, a total of 320 new businesses have been started in Copeland². This figure has been increasing since monitoring began which is contributing towards economic growth and regeneration. The distribution of new businesses has been supported in the Key Service Centres and Whitehaven particularly in Whitehaven, which is where the highest level of growth would be expected.</p> <p>This information is not available for the full monitoring period, although the data provided gives an indication of the trends. This will be monitored more thoroughly in future years.</p>	Table 5.5: New business start-ups in Copeland 2017-2019	*
ER2		Renewable energy developments (where acceptable on environmental grounds) given consent	No specific target – numbers will be monitored	Between 01/04/2014 and 31/03/2019 the Borough has granted planning permission for the erection of 10 wind turbines and 6 applications have been permitted for the development of solar panels/farms. There has been a reduction in applications for both wind turbines and solar panels, with no solar	Table 5.6: Planning Applications for Solar Panels granted or refused Planning Permission	*

² CBC Business rates 2019

				panel applications being approved in the last 2 years. This is likely to be due to changes to Government funding for this type of development. Several applications have also been refused where the proposal has been considered unacceptable on environmental or other policy grounds. It also needs to be noted that there are likely to have been more renewable energy developments in the form of domestic installations. However, these are often allowed under permitted development and therefore have not been recorded or monitored over the five year period.	Table 5.7: Planning applications for Wind Turbines granted or refused Planning Permission	*
					Figure 5.1: Distribution and Status of Wind Turbine and Solar Panel Development	*
		Number of farm diversification developments approved	No specific target – number will be monitored	No farm diversification schemes have been recorded during the monitoring period. It is unclear as to whether this is a result of no applications being submitted/ approved, or a lack of monitoring throughout the period. This will be monitored more thoroughly in the future through Planning permission checks.	N/A	No data
ER4,ER6	Progress on bringing identified sites into use.	Area of land available – measured by type and condition, and by locality.	No specific target – numbers will be monitored	Tables have been included to show the available employment land and the sites with current planning consent as a contribution towards the monitoring of policies ER4 and ER6. Figure 2 shows that currently 14.2% of available land has planning consent and therefore is not available for development. However, the only available data for this is from the 2018-19 monitoring period and therefore, this is not an accurate indicator for the success of the policies. This will be	Table 5.8: Area of allocated employment land available	*
		% available area with planning consent			Table 5.9: Allocated employment land with planning consent.	*

				monitored further in the future following the adoption of the new Local Plan.	Figure 5.2: Percentage of employment land with Planning Consent	
		Employment Land completed per annum	No specific target – numbers will be monitored	<p>‘B’ use completions have been used here to demonstrate the gain in employment land. Of the permissions previously outlined in table 5.2, only three have been completed, although a further 9 are currently underway.</p> <p>In terms of non ‘B’ Use employment completions, this information has not been recorded.</p> <p>There is a significant need for employment land completions to be monitored more thoroughly in the future. This will be addressed in the emerging Local Plan.</p>	Table 5.10: B use completions 2014-2019	*
		Employment land developed by type	No specific target – numbers will be monitored			
ER7-9	Town centre health checks when carried out.	Number and percentage of vacant units and percentage of floor space vacant	Continuing reduction of vacant premises.	<p>During the monitoring period, town centre surveys have been completed for the Principal Town of Whitehaven and the three Key Service Centres of Cleator Moor, Egremont and Millom. The aim of these is to provide and compare change of use and vacancy rates.</p> <p>Comparison data confirms high vacancy rates in all centres, with Cleator Moor fairing particularly poorly with vacancy rates of 31.25% in 2018. This trend will be closely monitored. It is hoped that additional funding will be provided to the borough through initiatives such as the Future High</p>	Table 5.11: percentage of vacant units in the Principal Town and Key Service Centres	-
					Figure 5.3: Percentage of vacant units per annum	-

				<p>Streets Fund in Whitehaven and Towns Funds in Cleator Moor and Millom. If successful, these will help to reduce vacancy rates and make town centres more inviting.</p> <p>There is currently no data for the percentage of floor space vacant. This will be monitored more thoroughly in the future.</p>	Table 5.12: Change of use data 2014-19	*
		New floor space in each town (as a % of that previously existing)	No specific target – number will be monitored	Although town centre health checks have been carried out, there is not currently data available for the monitoring of new floor space in each town. This will be monitored further in the future.	N/A	No data
ER10	Annual analysis of tourism development trends	Visitor numbers	Increase in visitor numbers, revenue and tourism related employment	<p>Tourism data provided through STEAM is collated for the period January to December, whereas annual monitoring data is collated for the financial year, as such the periods covered will differ from other monitoring within this report.</p> <p>There has been a steady increase across Copeland in all areas monitored. It needs to be noted that these figures include the parts of the borough within the Lake District National Park as well as within the Copeland Planning Authority.</p> <p>Increase in visitor numbers from 3.24 million in 2014 to 3.62 million in 2018.</p>	Figure 5.4: Tourist Numbers by Category of Visitor Table 5.13: Accommodation supply distribution by type	++
		Revenue and numbers employed		<p>Increase in revenue from £164.66 million in 2014 to £183.04 million in 2018.</p> <p>Increase in sectors in which tourism employment is supported. The average</p>	Table 5.14: Economic Impact by Sector of Expenditure	++

				monthly total for 2014 was 2284 employees, increasing to 2322 employees in 2018.	Table 5.15: Sectors in which Employment is Supported	++
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5.2 Supporting data: Economic Opportunity and Regeneration

Table 5.1: Floor Space Provision

Target (Excludes nuclear-related development at or adjacent to Sellafield)	Sqm of floor space granted planning permission				Total gain (sqm)	Total loss (sqm)	Net gain/loss (sqm)	Percentage of Sqm of employment floor space by area where an overall net gain is recorded
	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/19				
Whitehaven 45% (at least)	2,180.46	1,062.57	232	766.3	4,241.33	7,716.8	-3,475.47	0
Key Service Centres (at least 10% each)	0	249	3,457.5	541.4	4,247.9	1,080	3,167.9	33.40%
Local Centres (no more than 20%)	5,145	0	0	396	5,541	0	5,541	58.46%
Outside Settlement Boundaries (no target)	0	74	245.8	450	769.8	0	769.8	8.12%
Borough total gain or loss of Sqm of employment floor space	7,325.46	1,385.57	3,935.3	2,153.7	14,800.03	8,796.8	6,003.23	

5.2.1 Table 5.1 demonstrates the net gain of 'B' Use³ employment floor space between 01/04/14 and 31/03/2019 and the locality of this provision. Data for the 2017-2019 periods have been combined during monitoring and is therefore not available as individual years. The final column shows the percentage of net distribution by settlement hierarchy, although in areas where planning permissions have resulted in an overall loss, the distribution percentage has not been calculated. The distribution of floorspace goes against the targets as set out in ST2, with almost two thirds of 'B' Use gain being distributed in the Local Centres. Whitehaven has faced a significant loss in employment floorspace during this time.

³ 'B' use covers business, general industrial and storage and distribution uses. See appendix 4 for the full use class order.

5.2.2 This information is useful as it will inform the development of the hierarchy strategy in the emerging Local Plan, ensuring that the figures and targets are more robust. Where permission is for a temporary use, future monitoring will make checks to ensure the later use is considered when calculating gain or loss of employment space. This table will form a baseline for monitoring the delivery of employment floorspace in future years.

Table 5.2: Planning Permissions for Gain or Loss of 'B' Use Employment Development by Settlement Hierarchy - 01/04/2014 to 31/03/2019

Planning Reference	Date of Decision	Location	Proposal	Employment Use Class Gain or Loss	Gain of Floorspace (Sqm)	Loss of Floorspace (Sqm)	Gross Internal Sqm Floorspace Gain or Loss
Whitehaven (Principal Town)							
4/14/2507/0F1	21/05/2014	Unit 4 Whitehaven Commercial Park, Joe McBain Avenue, Moresby Parks, Whitehaven	Extension to accident and repair centre and associated parking	B2	2100.00		2100.00
4/14/2177/0F1	17/07/2014	Cumberland Cold Storage Ltd, Hensingham, Whitehaven	Demolition of former fish factory and erection of B1 and B2 commercial premises	B2		3000.00	-3000.00
4/15/2005/0F1	26/02/2015	Civic Centre, Lowther Street, Whitehaven	Extension to include B1 office accommodation	B1	80.46		80.46
4/15/2178/0F1	29/06/2015	Civic Centre, Lowther Street, Whitehaven	Change of use of ground floor from A1 retail to B1 office	B1	135.57		135.57
4/15/2335/0F1	07/09/2015	Former BT Depot, Cart Road, Whitehaven	Demolition of former BT Depot and erection of showroom	B2		645.7	-645.70
4/15/2400/0F1	26/10/2015	Red Lonning Industrial Estate, Whitehaven	Erection of a workshop extension	B1	927.00		927.00
4/16/2078/0F1	20/04/2016	Haig Colliery Mining Museum, Solway Road, Kells, Whitehaven	Temporary change of use (2 years) of mining museum to B1 Office.	B1	232.00		232.00
4/16/2076/0F1	28/04/2016	Unit 1 Meadow Road, Mirehouse, Whitehaven	Change of use of part of building from B1 car repairs to A1 showroom	B1		149.00	-149.00
4/16/2167/0F1	06/07/2016	Former Ivy Mill Factory, Main Street, Hensingham, Whitehaven	Demolition of existing building to facilitate petrol station and food store	B8		842.00	-842.00
4/16/9005/0F2	29/07/2016	Richmond House, Catherine Street, Whitehaven	Change of use from B1 office to D1 learning hub	B1		165.00	-165.00
4/17/2143/0O1	05/07/2017	Ivy Mill, Main Street, Hensingham, Whitehaven	Demolition of factory	B2		2600	-2600
4/17/2345/0F1	01/12/2017	Wilkinson Stores Whitehaven	Offices to Playroom	B1/D1		195.1	-195.1

Planning Reference	Date of Decision	Location	Proposal	Employment Use Class Gain or Loss	Gain of Floorspace (Sqm)	Loss of Floorspace (Sqm)	Gross Internal Sqm Floorspace Gain or Loss
4/18/2196/0F1	28/06/2018	Land between Asda and Veterinary Surgery Preston Street Whitehaven	Mixed use development including B1 office	B1	264.30		264.30
4/18/2238/0F1	25/07/2018	Unit 10F Sneckyeat Road Industrial Estate, Whitehaven	Change of use from B1/B2 to D1	B1/B2 to D1		120	-120
4/18/2292/0F1	25/10/2018	Former Bus Station, Whitehaven	Comprehensive redevelopment of former bus station	B1	502		502
Whitehaven Sub-Total Gain or Loss of Sqm Employment Floorspace					4241.33	7716.80	-3475.47
Key Service Centres							
Cleator Moor							
4/14/2269/0F1	13/08/2014	Unit 15b Leconfield Industrial Estate, Cleator Moor	Change of use from light industrial/office to other (dog training centre)	B1		1050.00	-1050.00
4/17/2088/0F1	28/04/2017	Old Brewery, Birks Road, Cleator Moor	New build single storey office (Increase in floorspace to existing facility)	B1	43	0	43
Cleator Moor Sub-Total Gain or Loss of Sqm Employment Floorspace					43	1050.00	-1007.00
Millom							
4/16/2020/0F1	11/03/2016	CGP Ltd, Mainsgate Road, Millom	Rear warehouse extension	B8	249.00		249.00
4/16/2191/0F1	18/08/2016	C G P LTD, Mainsgate Road, Millom	Warehouse extension to the north side of the building	B8	1058.00		1058.00
4/16/2238/0F1	19/09/2016	Tornado Wire Ltd, Devonshire Rod Industrial Estate, Millom	Erection of two warehouses	B,B2 and B8	2399.50		2399.50
4/17/2066/0F1	11/04/2017	Slacks Millom, Borwick Rails, Millom	Erection of a storage and distribution building	B8	390.4		390.40
4/18/2084/0F1	14/05/2018	Shaws Yard, Newton Street, Millom	Change of use from B1/B2 to D1	B2/B2		30	-30.00
Millom Sub-Total Gain or Loss of Sqm Employment Floorspace					4096.90	30.00	4066.90
Egremont							
4/18/2136/0F1	03/05/2018	Unit 14, Bridge End Industrial Estate, Egremont	Retention of two storey portacabin (retrospective)	B1	108		108

Planning Reference	Date of Decision	Location	Proposal	Employment Use Class Gain or Loss	Gain of Floorspace (Sqm)	Loss of Floorspace (Sqm)	Gross Internal Sqm Floorspace Gain or Loss
Egremont Sub-Total Gain or Loss of Sqm Employment Floorspace					108.00		108.00
Local Centres							
Cleator							
4/14/2192/0F1	14/11/2014	Former Mill, Cleator	Conversion of former mill to include provision of office accommodation (use class b1)	B1a	2331.00		2331.00
4/14/2191/001	14/11/2014	Land Adjacent To Cleator Mill, Cleator	Outline application for erection of offices	B2	650.00		650.00
4/14/2480/001	26/03/2015	Former Kangol Factory, Cleator	Outline application for the erection of offices (use class b1)	B1	2164.00		2164.00
Cleator Sub-Total Gain or Loss of Sqm Employment Floorspace					5145.00		5145.00
Distington							
4/18/2040/0F1	13/03/2018	Prospect Nurseries, Distington	New building to provide office and workshop, changing facilities and canteen	B1	284		284
Distington Sub-Total Gain or Loss of Sqm Employment Floorspace					284		284
Frizington							
4/18/2199/0F1	05/07/2018	Old Goods Yard, Frizington	Replacement portacabins office use	B1	48		48
Frizington Sub-Total Gain or Loss of Sqm Employment Floorspace					48		48
Moresby							
4/18/2384/0F1	31/10/2018	Land at Pike Close, Moresby	Creation of a storage compound	B8	64		64
Moresby Sub-Total Gain or Loss of Sqm Employment Floorspace					64		64
Outside of Settlements							
4/15/2179/0F1	05/08/2015	Grange Brow Farm, Grange	New warehouse	B8	74.00		74.00
4/16/2234/0F1	31/08/2016	The Energy Coast Business Park, Haile	Erection of temporary portacabins and storage	B1 and B8	158.40		158.40
4/16/2270/0F1	15/09/2016	Whin Bank, Rottington	Erection of office building	B1	87.40		87.40
4/17/2026/0F1	10/05/2017	Paddock to East of Orchard Brow Barn, Haile	Proposed Bio-Mass Building	B8	450		450
Outside of Settlements Sub-Total Gain or Loss of Sqm Employment Floorspace					769.80		769.80
Total Borough Gain and Loss of Sqm of Employment Floorspace					14800.03	8796.80	6003.23

- 5.2.3 Table 5.2 provides details of planning permissions for gain or loss of 'B' employment use by settlement hierarchy. This is with the exception of approvals at Sellafield and other nuclear related sites which have been provided separately in figure 5.3. This data shows a gross gain of 'B' Use employment floor space of 6003.23sqm over the monitoring period.
- 5.2.4 This shows that permissions at Cleator Mill and the Kangol Factory in Cleator, combined with losses in Whitehaven, particularly at Cumberland Cold Storage, have skewed the percentages within this table. This has meant that development has been significantly different to the targets as set out in ST2.
- 5.2.5 However, it needs to be noted that whilst this provides an indicator of the locations of employment approvals, these figures only show approved development rather than completions and therefore, this is not a fully robust indicator of employment space delivery. Completions of B use developments will be outlined further in table 5.10.
- 5.2.6 it is also worth noting that whilst some of the new developments in Whitehaven have been for smaller footprints, they have often been for office type developments, which can accommodate more people and potentially higher value jobs.

Table 5.3: Planning Permissions for Gain and Loss of Nuclear Related Development at or Adjacent to Sellafield (and other appropriate locations)

Planning Reference	Date of Decision	Location	Proposal	Use Class
4/15/2398/OF1	25/11/2015	Sellafield Limited Seascale	New Operational Support And Services Building (Revised Scheme)	Other
4/16/2362/OF1	04/01/2016	Sellafield Limited Seascale	Single Storey Modular Buildings For Use As Offices	B1
4/16/9007/OF2	14/07/2016	Sellafield Limited Seascale	Erection Of A Replacement Nitrogen Generation Plant	SG
4/16/2284/OF1	07/10/2016	Sellafield Limited Seascale	Prior Notification Of Proposed Demolition Of Two Storey Steel Framed Modular Office	Demolition
4/16/2362/OF1	05/01/2017	Sellafield Limited Seascale	Single Storey Modular Buildings For Use As Offices	B1
4/16/2371/OF1	18/01/2017	Sellafield Limited Seascale	Three Storey Modular Building For Use As Offices	B1
4/16/2371/OF1	18/01/2017	Sellafield Limited Seascale	Three Storey Modular Building For Use As Offices	B1
4/16/2448/OF1	16/02/2017	Sellafield Limited Seascale	Erection Of New Store And Workshop Buildings	B2
4/17/9005/OF2	09/03/2017	LLWR, Drigg	Temporary Siting Of A Portable Building For 5 Years And Associated Compound Layout Including Parking Bays And Storage Facilities	SG
4/16/2449/OF1	15/03/2017	Sellafield Limited Seascale	Three Storey Modular Building For Use As Sellafield Operational Office Building	B1
4/16/2449/OF1	15/03/2017	Sellafield Limited Seascale	Three Storey Modular Building For Use As Sellafield Operational Office Building	B2
4/16/2423/OF1	10/05/2017	Sellafield Limited Seascale	Change Of Use From Thorp Receipt And Storage Building To Interim Storage Of Spent Nuclear Fuel	B2/8
4/17/2230/OF1	27/07/2017	Sellafield Limited Seascale	Application For Prior Notification Of Proposed Demolition Of Single Storey Modular Office Building	Demolition
4/17/2230/OF1	27/07/2017	Sellafield Limited Seascale	Application For Prior Notification Of Proposed Demolition Of Single Storey Modular Office Building	Demolition

Planning Reference	Date of Decision	Location	Proposal	Use Class
4/18/2051/OF1	01/03/2018	Sellafield Limited Seascale	Prior Notification Of Proposed Demolition Of Single Storey Timber Framed Modular Building	Demolition
4/18/2063/OF1	08/03/2018	Sellafield Limited Seascale	Prior Notification Of Proposed Demolition Of Single Storey Brick Building And Connected Portacabin	Demolition
4/18/2080/OF1	05/08/2018	Sellafield, Seascale	Demolition of modular building	Demolition
4/18/2098/OF1	05/08/2018	Sellafield, Seascale	Demolition of modular building	Demolition
4/18/2398/OF1	06/11/2018	Sellafield, Seascale	Replacement data centre, single storey modular building	Demolition
4/18/9004/OF2	13/07/2018	Sellafield, Seascale	Storage of additional nuclear material in self shielded box store	B8

- 5.2.6 Table 5.3 provides details of gains and losses of nuclear related development at Sellafield and the Low Level Waste Repository (LLWR). Due to the sensitive nature of nuclear development, floorspace data is not readily available and is not included in the percentage distribution calculations associated with paragraph 3.5.7 of Policy ST2 – (Spatial Development Strategy).
- 5.2.7 Of these permissions, 12 are for a gain in employment space, whilst 8 are for a loss. This suggests that there is a likelihood that a gross increase in employment floorspace has been provided across nuclear sites, although this is dependent on the size of the buildings that have been demolished and approved.

Table 5.4: Non 'B' Use employment/economic planning permissions by settlement

Planning Reference	Date of Decision	Location	Settlement	Proposal	Use Class	Net Floorspace gain (Sqm)
Whitehaven (Principal Town)						
4/14/9009/OF2	29/08/2014	Mayfield School, Moresby Road, Whitehaven	Whitehaven	Siting of a modular building as classroom/office accommodation	D1	Data not available
4/17/2345/OF1	01/12/2017	Wilkinson Store, Whitehaven	Whitehaven	Change of use from B1 office to B1 Playroom	B1 to D1	195.1
4/18/2238/OF1	25/07/2019	Unit 10F Sneckyeat Yard Hensingham Whitehaven	Whitehaven	Change of use from B1/B2 to D1 training facility	B1/B2 to D1	120
Key Service Centres						
4/14/2269/OF1	13/08/2014	Unit 15b Leconfield Industrial Estate, Cleator Moor	Cleator Moor	Change of use from light industrial/office to other (dog training centre)	From B1 to SG	1050
4/16/2300/OF1	03/10/2016	Unit 20A Leconfield Industrial Estate, Cleator Moor	Cleator Moor	Change of use from children's soft play centre to dog training studio	From D2 to SG	231
4/16/2357/OF1	21/12/2016	Millom Community Hospital, Millom	Millom	Demolition of ambulance station, erection of single storey extension to outpatient hospital, GP surgery, staff facilities and ambulance service offices and storage.	C2 and D1	277.4
4/17/9002/OF2	13/02/2017	Fire Station, Millom Road, Millom	Millom	Temporary portakabin accommodation and storage unit	D1	Data not available
Local Centres						
4/14/2096/OF1	18/06/2014	The Old Fire Station Site, Main Street, Frizington	Frizington	Removal of garages, erection of new commercial garage with associated car sales	SG	88
					Total floorspace gain (sqm)	1961.5

- 5.2.8 Table 5.4 provides details of proposals granted planning permission between 01/04/2014 and 31/03/2019 resulting in the gain of non 'B' Use commercial floorspace.⁴ Data for the floorspace gain of temporary buildings is not available here and therefore an accurate percentage for the distribution per settlement hierarchy has not been provided.
- 5.2.9 Despite this, Table 5.4 shows that development has been situated primarily in the Principal Town and three Key Service Centres, with the exception of one development granted planning permission in the Local Centre of Frizington. This complies with policy ER6- Location of employment. However, as with table 5.2, the figures have been skewed by differing development sizes and therefore, the largest non 'B' Use employment gain during the monitoring period has been Cleator Moor, which has supported 1,281sqm of development. This makes up 65.3% of the net floorspace gain as shown here, compared to the target of 'at least 10%' in ST2.
- 5.2.10 Whilst there are clear gaps in the data provided here, it provides an indicator of the development trends currently being faced within the borough. This will be used as evidence within the emerging Local Plan when revising development distribution targets.

Table 5.5: New business start-ups in Copeland 2017-2019

Year	Whitehaven	Egremont	Cleator Moor	Millom	Local Centres	Outside Settlement Boundaries	Total
2017	15	10	7	4	11	2	49
2018 (March- December)	37	11	17	13	36	4	118
2019	56	16	17	24	31	9	153

- 5.2.11 Table 5.5 shows the new business start-ups in Copeland since 2017 and their locality as an indicator of whether development has been achieved in the preferred areas. Data for January and February 2018 has not been included due to gaps in recording and names of businesses have not been provided for GDPR reasons. The information shows that the number of business start-ups has increased annually in the borough over the three year period. This has been broadly in line with the distribution target as set out in ST2. Despite this, Copeland has the lowest annual number of business start-ups per 10,000 people, a figure of approximately 44.5 compared to the national average of 112.6⁵.

⁴ CBC Business Rates 2019

⁵ Cumbria.gov.uk

5.2.12 Business survival rates in the borough have not been regularly recorded and therefore it is not possible to determine a net figure of active enterprises. However, there is data for the rate of ceased VAT registrations per 100 active enterprises⁶. As of 2018, this figure was 11, with other Cumbrian Authorities measuring between 8 and 10. This shows that business ‘death’ rates are at the highest rate within Copeland when compared to the rest of the County, although the national average also measures at 11.

Table 5.6: Planning Applications for Solar Panels granted or refused planning permission

Planning Reference	Address	Proposal	Decision	Decision Date
2014/15				
4/14/2268/0F1	Langthwaite Farm, Millom	Proposed 120 No. Ground Mounted Photovoltaic Panels to Generate electricity	Approved	18/09/2014
2015/16				
4/15/2096/0F1	Thomas Graham & Sons Iron & Steel Ltd, 9 Bridge End Industrial Estate	Solar Photovoltaic Array (114 Modules)	Approved	27/04/2015
4/15/2136/0F1	South East Corner Of Field To North Of Long Meadow, Rottington	Installation of 42 No. 10kw Pv Solar Panels	Approved	26/05/2015
4/14/2336/0F1	Land Between Woodend And Moor Row, Egremont	Installation of a Solar Farm and the Associated Infrastructure	Refused	30/09/2015
4/15/2533/0F1	Land Adjacent To 30 Holborn Hill, Millom	Erection of New Dwellinghouse and Change of Roof Pitch and Installation of Solar Panels	Approved	22/03/2016
2016/17				
4/16/2374/0F1	Plot 3 , Julia Drive, Town Head, Sandwith, Whitehaven	Installation of Solar Panels to Roof of East Elevation (Retrospective)	Approved	20/12/2016
4/16/2402/0F1	4 Julia Drive, Sandwith, Whitehaven	Installation of 7 Solar Panels to Existing Front Roof	Approved	06/01/2017
2017/18				

⁶ ONS 2018

Planning Reference	Address	Proposal	Decision	Decision Date
4/18/2170/Of1	Former Methodist Church Site Ennerdale Road, Cleator Moor	Solar Panels to the Rear Elevation on Development under construction	Approved	15/06/2018

5.2.13 Table 5.6 provides details of applications approved and refused for solar panels between 01/04/14 and 31/03/19. Seven applications have been approved during this time, with only one refusal. However, the number of approvals has been decreasing, with only one approved in 2018/19 compared to three in 2015/16. This is most likely a result of the reduced availability of Government subsidies for the development of wind and solar energy.

Table 5.7: Planning applications for Wind Turbines granted or refused planning permission

Planning Reference	Description of Application	Application Address	Decision	Decision Date	Size of Turbines	Number of Turbines
4/13/2125/Of1	Erection of One Wind Turbine and Associated Infrastructure	Land At Castlerigg Farm, Moresby Parks, Whitehaven	Allowed on Appeal	16/04/2014	77m Total Blade Tip	1
4/14/2102/Of1	Erection of Wind Turbine 57 Metres to Blade Tip Height, Two Metering Units, Access Track	Drigg Moorside Farm Drigg Holmrook	Refused	21/05/2014	57 Metres to Blade Tip Height	1
4/12/2251/Of1	Five Wind Turbines with a Maximum Height of 120.5 Metres New Access Track	Land To West & South Of Hmp Haverigg off North Lane Haverigg Millom	Refused	10/09/2014	120.5 Ground to Tip	5
4/14/2250/Of1	Installation of a Domestic Wind Turbine With a Hub Height of 15m	Langthwaite Farm, Millom	Approved	25/09/2014	21.6m	1
4/14/2374/Of1	Installation Of 1 No. Wind Turbine	Land Off Byersteads Road, Sandwith, Whitehaven	Refused	12/11/2014	Blade to Tip Height 50m	1
4/14/2241/Of1	Installation of Two 11kw Gaia Wind Turbines Each Mounted on 15m Lattice Masts	High House, Wilton, Egremont	Approved	10/12/2014	21.5m Maximum Tip Height	2

Planning Reference	Description of Application	Application Address	Decision	Decision Date	Size of Turbines	Number of Turbines
4/14/2251/Of1	Proposed Siting of 1 X 30m High (Hub) Endurance Wind Turbine	Petersburgh Farm, Beckermest	Approved	10/12/2014	45m	1
4/14/2375/Of1	Erection of One Wind Turbine	Land Near Cobra Castle, Egremont (Grid Ref: 302718, 511897)	Refused	25/02/2015	48.1 Tip Height	1
4/14/2475/Of1	Proposed Siting of 1 X 24.8m High (Hub) Wind Turbine	Land To South of Green Lonning, St Bees (Grid: E297915 N511733)	Refused	25/03/2015	Tip Height Of 36.6	1
4/14/2487/Of1	Installation of a Single Wind Turbine (48.01m To Tip Height), New Access Track and Associated Infrastructure	Land Near Cobble Hall Farm, Cleator (Grid Ref: E302130 N512147)	Refused	25/03/2015	48.01m to Tip Height	1
4/14/2502/Of1	Erection of a Single Hub Wind Turbine	Land To South of Boonwood Farm, Distington	Refused	05/03/2015	Max Tip Height 48.01m	1
4/15/2022/Of1	The Erection, 25 Year Operation and Subsequent Decommissioning of a Wind Energy Development	Land South of Hmp Prison, Off North Lane, Haverigg, Millom	Approved	10/06/2015	Maximum Overall Height to Vertical Blade	5
4/14/2105/Of1	Erection Of Two Wind Turbines	Land at Church House Farm, Calderbridge, Seascale	Refused	08/07/2015	Blade to Tip Height 110 Meters	2
4/14/2511/Of1	Installation of One Wind Turbine and Associated Infrastructure	Land to South Of Bell House Farm, Sandwith, Whitehaven	Approved	05/08/2015	36.6m Tip Height	1
4/15/2187/Of1	Erection of a Single Wind Turbine	Land at High Farm, Low Moresby, Whitehaven	Allowed on Appeal	05/08/2015	74 Metres to Blade To Tip Height	1
4/15/2246/Of1	Installation and Operation of a Single Wind Turbine and Associated Infrastructure	Stubsgill Farm, Distington	Refused	02/09/2015	45.5m to Tip	1

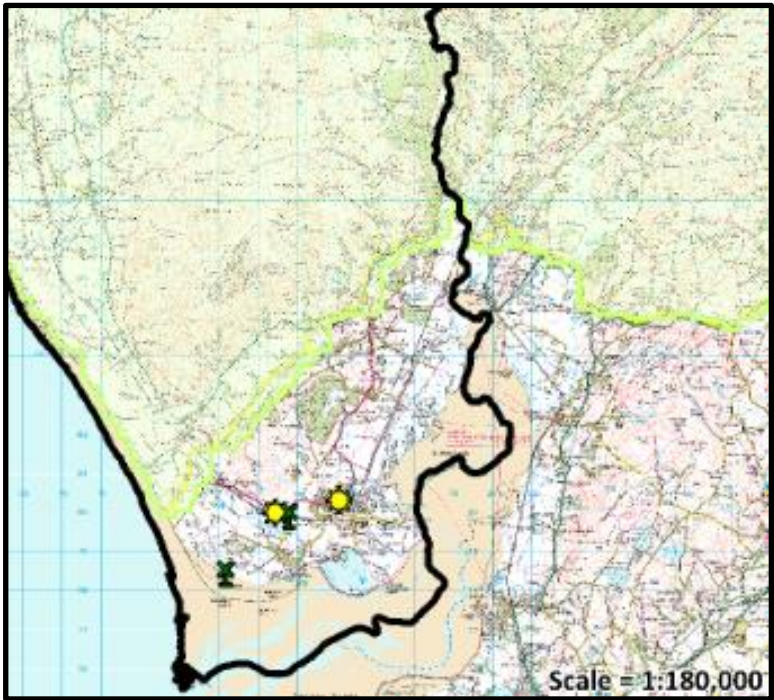
5.2.14 Table 5.7 provides details of applications approved and refused for wind turbines between 01/04/14 and 31/03/19. During this time, four have been approved, with two additional approvals on appeal. This is compared to 9 refusals in the same time period, which shows that applications for solar energy have been more likely to be approved during the monitoring period. As with the solar panel applications, there has been a significant reduction within the monitoring period, with no applications for wind energy being submitted since the 2015/16 period. Again, this is likely to be as a result of reduced Government subsidies.

Figure 5.1: Distribution and Status of Wind Turbine and Solar Panel development

North Copeland



South Copeland



- Solar Applications Approved**
- Approved
- Wind Turbine Applications Approved**
- Approved
 - Approved on Appeal
 - No Objection
- Copeland District**
-
- National Park Boundary**
-

5.2.15 Figure 5.1 shows the location of solar and wind turbine applications approved throughout the monitoring period. This information is useful as it demonstrates the areas where solar and wind energy have been implemented and where there may be future demand.

Table 5.8: Area of allocated employment land available

Site ref	Area (Ha)	Site name	Locality
	6.22	Leconfield Industrial Estate	Cleator Moor
	4.01	Leconfield Industrial Estate	Cleator Moor
	1.97	Leconfield Industrial Estate	Cleator Moor
	2.96	Bridge End Industrial Estate	Egremont
	0.93	Frizington Industrial Estate	Frizington
E13	0.25	Devonshire Road, Millom	Millom
E13	1.28	Devonshire Road	Millom
E21	0.73	Seascale Industrial	Seascale
	29.17	Westlakes Science Park	Whitehaven
7	4.31	Whitehaven Commercial Park	Whitehaven
3	1.94	Whitehaven Commercial Park	Whitehaven
4	5.27	Whitehaven Commercial Park	Whitehaven
E4	0.40	Sneckyeat Road	Whitehaven
	0.78	Pow Beck	Whitehaven
	4.38	Pow Beck	Whitehaven
WA	0.26	Haig Enterprise	Whitehaven
	0.55	Former Ginns Depot	Whitehaven
Total land available	65.41		

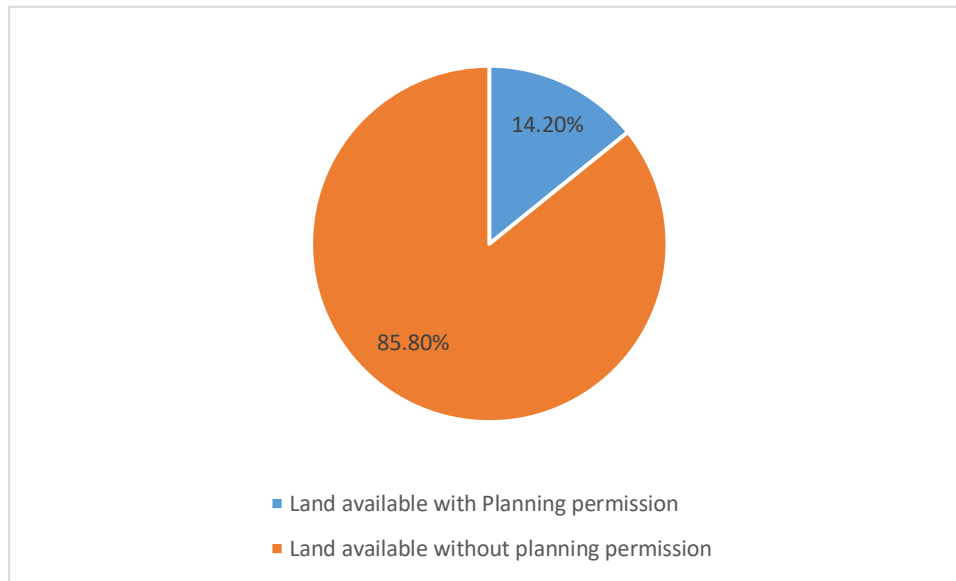
5.2.17 Table 5.8 demonstrates the area of employment land that is currently available in the borough. This is land that has been allocated through the Core Strategy for employment use. This information is displayed alongside the locality in which it is situated as an indicator of the areas with the most development potential. Most of the employment development is situated within the Principal Town of Whitehaven and the Key Service Centres, with the exception of one site in Seascale and another in Frizington. This is in accordance with policy ST2.

Table 5.9: Allocated employment land with planning consent

Area (Ha)	Name	Locality	Planning application number	Description
5.27	Whitehaven Commercial Park	Whitehaven	4/18/2384/0F1	Creation of a surfaced storage compound for use in connection with existing commercial business including erection of 2.95m high boundary fence on 0.42ha of the site
4.01	Leconfield Industrial Estate	Cleator Moor	4/17/9004/0F2	Yard for skip hire, storage and sorting of waste 0.12ha of the site

5.2.18 Table 5.9 shows the amount of previously described allocated employment land that currently has planning consent. This amounts to a total of 9.28ha. Both of these sites are within areas with a distribution target. However, this information only shows current planning permission, rather than completed developments. Therefore the figures provided here may not be fully accurate.

Figure 5.2: Percentage of employment land with Planning Consent



5.2.19: Figure 5.2 demonstrates the percentage of allocated employment land with planning consent. There is no specific target for this, although it provides an indicator that there is potential for future development of employment space in the future. This will be monitored further in the future to ensure that the employment development is being directed to the most appropriate locations.

Table 5.10: 'B' Use completions between 01/04/14 and 31/03/19

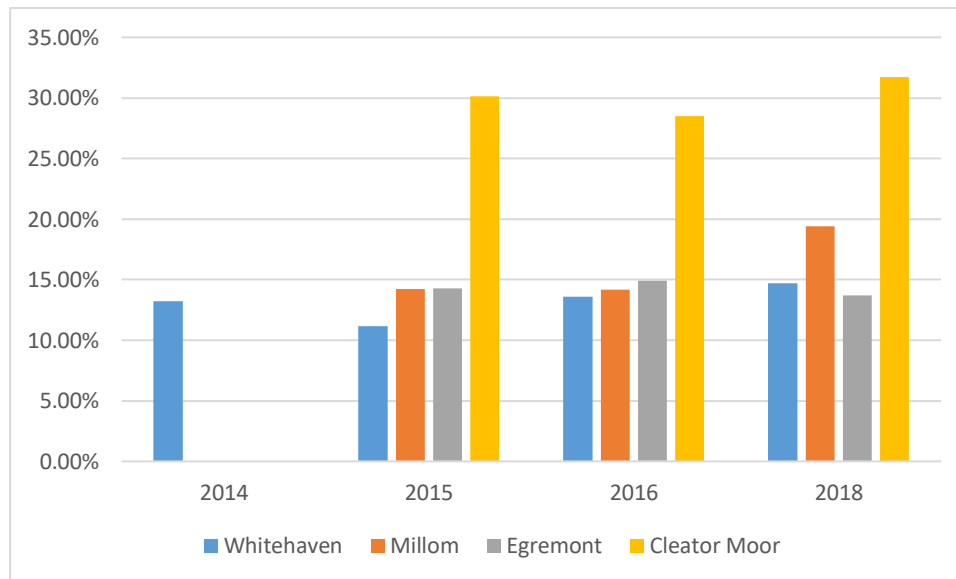
Planning reference	Date of Completion	Address	Settlement	Proposal	Employment use class gain	Gain of floorspace (Sqm)
4/15/2178/OF1	12-Aug-16	Civic Centre, Lowther Street, Whitehaven	Whitehaven	Change of use of ground floor from A1 retail to B1 office	B1	135.57
4/15/2400/OF1	31-Jan-18	Red Lonning Industrial Estate, Whitehaven	Whitehaven	Erection of a workshop extension	B1	927
4/14/2507/OF1	10-May-19	Unit 4 Whitehaven Commercial Park, Joe McBain Avenue, Moresby Parks, Whitehaven	Whitehaven	Extension to accident and repair centre and associated parking	B2	2100

- 5.2.20 Table 5.10 shows the 'B' Use completions between 2014 and 19 as an indicator of the use class and floorspace gain, with the exception of development completed at Sellafield and other nuclear sites. This has been produced by making use of Building Control completion records and comparing them to the planning permissions for 'B' Use gains as listed in table 5.2. This has provided information for the Planning Permissions that have been completed during the monitoring period. As Table 5.10 shows, only three of these sites have been completed, amounting to a total floorspace of 3162.57sqm. All of these have been provided in Whitehaven, which shows a significant gap in the distribution of employment space. Application 4/14/2507/0F1 was completed outside of the monitoring period, although this has been included as an indicator of further delivery.
- 5.2.21 However, there is a significant amount of work currently underway, with 9 of the permissions listed in Table 5.2 having been commenced. This is an indicator that future employment development is likely to be completed, which will have a strong contribution to future economic growth. Of the other planning permissions granted in the monitoring period, a further 6 have not yet begun, although they were all approved in 2018 so therefore there may be potential for these to begin before planning permission lapses.
- 5.2.22 It needs to be noted that this information may not be fully accurate as it has only considered completions of planning permissions granted during the monitoring period, rather than those approved beforehand that may have been completed in this time. There may also be gaps in the data because developments that require planning permission do not necessarily need Building Control permission, for example, when the permission is for a change of use. These have not been monitored fully during this time. Employment completions will be monitored more thoroughly in the future to ensure that the data is more robust.

Table 5.11: Percentage of vacant units in the Principal Town and Key Service Centres

	2014			2015			2016			2018		
	Total units	Vacant units	Percentage	Total units	Vacant units	Percentage	Total units	Vacant units	Percentage	Total units	Vacant Units	Percentage
Whitehaven	432	57	13.20%	448	50	11.16%	449	61	13.58%	456	67	14.69%
Millom	N/A	N/A	N/A	112	16	14.20%	113	16	14.15%	113	22	19.40%
Egremont	N/A	N/A	N/A	93	16	14.28%	94	14	14.89%	95	13	13.68%
Cleator Moor	N/A	N/A	N/A	63	19	30.15%	63	18	28.50%	63	20	31.74%

Figure 5.3: Percentage of vacant units per annum



5.2.23 Table 5.11 and figure 5.3 show the number and percentage of vacant units in the Principal Town and Key Service Centres during the monitoring period. This information shows that overall, all towns have faced a loss of units between 2014 and 2018, with the exception of Egremont, where vacancy rates have decreased slightly. Cleator Moor has consistently had the highest percentage of vacant units, with Whitehaven and Millom fluctuating during this time. No figures were recorded in 2017, hence its absence from the figures. This data provides a comprehensive overview of the trends occurring in each key town in the borough. This information is useful as it provides an indicator of where future development ought to be encouraged. Ideally, it would be useful to monitor the number of vacant premises that had been vacant for the entire monitoring period as a demonstration of whether long term vacancy is an issue. However, this information is not currently available. CBC will aim to monitor this further in the future.

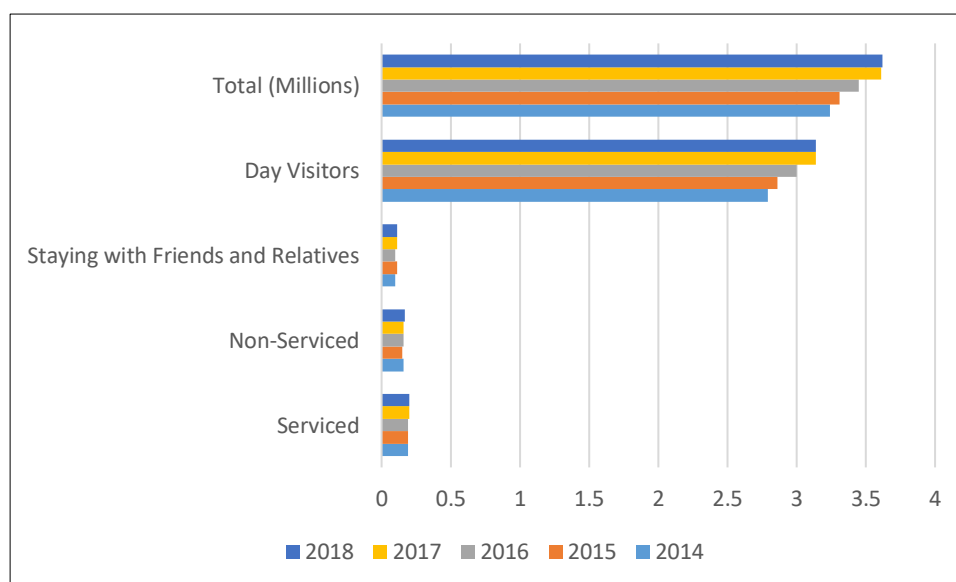
Table 5.12: Change of use data 2014-19

Use class from	Use Class to	Location	Address
2014-15			
D1 Egremont Police Station	C2 Calderhouse	Egremont	Main Street
C1 House	A2 Egremont Travel and Firth Organisation	Egremont	43 Main Street
A4 New Victoria Public House	C3 Flat	Cleator Moor	12 Ennerdale Road
D1 Pensioners Hut	A1 Cragg Road Stores	Cleator Moor	Cragg Road
2015-2016			
D1 Lakes College	B1 RSPCA	Whitehaven	13 Market Place
A1 David's hairdressing for Men	D1 Preferred Care Solutions	Whitehaven	19 Church Street
A1 Bargain House	D1 Soulbox	Whitehaven	118-120 Queen Street
A1 Miss Selfridge	D1 Tot Spot	Whitehaven	8 Lowther Street
A2 Cumberland Estate Agents	A1 Kaz's barbers	Whitehaven	55 Lowther Street
2016-2018			
A3 Pixies Pasties	A1 Rio's	Whitehaven	4 Market Place
A3 Chattanooga Restaurant	A4 The Corner Bar	Whitehaven	16 Tangier Street
A5 For Cups Cyak	A1 Tech World	Whitehaven	105a Duke Street
A1 TURTIS Foster Care	B1 Silk Hair	Whitehaven	12 Duke Street
A3 Caspian Classic	A4 The Yellow Earl	Whitehaven	66 Lowther Street

D1 Preferred Care Solutions	A1 Thrifty Interiors	Whitehaven	19 Church Street
D1 Social Services	C3 Dwelling	Millom	38 Wellington Street
A1 Card Shop	B1 Gowan Construction	Millom	2 Fell Green
A4 Clock Tower Night Club	A3 Clock Tower Restaurant	Millom	Market Square

5.2.24 Table 5.12 shows the change of use data for the borough's town centres alongside the settlement and address to show business movement patterns. This is with the exception of changes to or from vacant units, which have been previously outlined in Figure 5.3. Whilst this is not formally monitored, it acts as a good contextual indicator for alterations within the borough and the activity of businesses. It also shows the type of uses that are being approved in town centres, which acts as a good indicator of town centre health.

Figure 5.4: Tourist numbers by category of visitor



5.2.25 Figure 5.4 demonstrates the total number of tourists by category of visitor across the monitoring period⁷. This shows that the vast majority of visitors to Copeland are day visitors, with a much smaller proportion staying for longer than this. Of the staying visitors, there was a relatively even split between people staying with friends and relatives, and staying in serviced and non-serviced accommodation. These figures are for the whole of Copeland, rather than just the Local Plan area, so may have been altered slightly by the number of day visits to the Lake District National Park. This information is useful as it demonstrates visitor trends and the areas where the Council can improve to alter these trends, and highlights the current limited 'offer' in terms of attractions and quality accommodation to increase overnight stays. Much of the existing accommodation is often utilised by contract workers during the week, rather than being promoted to tourist visitors.

Table 5.13: Accommodation supply distribution by type

	2018 Figure	Change on 2017 Figure	Change on 2009 Figure
Serviced accommodation total beds	2,024	-27	140
Over 50 rooms	360	0	150
11- 50 Rooms	883	-24	20
Under 10 Rooms	781	-3	-30
Non serviced accommodation total beds	6,067	146	-489
Self-catering	1,508	-4	-658
Static Caravans/ Chalets	900	0	2
Touring caravans/ Camping	3,237	0	105
Youth Hostels etc	422	150	62
All paid accommodation total	8,091	119	-349

⁷ STEAM data 2019

5.2.26 Table 5.13 shows the number of beds available in serviced and non-serviced accommodation⁸ in Copeland alongside the changes faced throughout the monitoring period. The overall number of beds has decreased by 349 since 2009, with a particular decrease in self-catering accommodation. However, this figure has increased by 119 since 2017. Whilst this would suggest that there has been a slight increase in tourism since 2017, it also demonstrates a shift in demand, with a rise in the number of beds in serviced accommodation, particularly in larger scale establishments. This information is useful as it provides an indicator for the types of stay that visitors are opting for and the trends that the Council need to respond to in order to encourage tourism in the future.

Table 5.14: Economic impact by sector of expenditure

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<i>Direct Expenditure (Millions)</i>					
Accommodation	£25.05	£25.18	£24.25	£22.17	£23.52
Food & Drink	£37.55	£36.78	£38.02	£41.35	£38.44
Recreation	£7.09	£7.54	£7.77	£8.31	£8.6
Shopping	£29.4	£29.32	£30.49	£33.41	£38.17
Transport	£24.05	£23.54	£24.37	£26.15	£27.9
Total Direct Expenditure (£ Millions)	£123.14	£122.35	£124.89	£131.39	£136.64
Indirect Expenditure	£41.52	£41.4	£42.4	£44.51	£46.4
Total (£ millions)	£164.66	£163.75	£167.29	£175.9	£183.04

5.2.27 Table 5.14 shows the amount of direct expenditure into different sectors in the borough. This is for the whole of the Copeland borough, including the part that is within the Lake District National Park, which is likely to have raised the figures slightly. This shows that over the monitoring period, total expenditure in the borough has increased by £18.38 million, with the food and drink and shopping sectors

⁸ STEAM data 2018

encouraging the most spending overall. This information is useful as it can demonstrate the areas which ought to be improved to encourage further economic growth within the borough.

Table 5.15: Sectors in which employment is supported (Full time equivalent (FTE) jobs)

Monthly Average by Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<i>Direct Employment</i>					
Accommodation	582	587	581	554	550
Food & Drink	551	527	534	570	516
Recreation	126	131	132	139	140
Shopping	394	383	390	420	467
Transport	158	151	153	161	167
Total Direct Employment (FTE jobs)	1,812	1,779	1,790	1,884	1,840
Indirect Employment	473	460	462	476	483
Total Monthly Average by Year (FTE jobs)	2,284	2,240	2,252	2,320	2,322

5.2.28 Table 5.15 shows the tourism sectors in which the most employment is supported across Copeland. This has been measured by the number of full time equivalent (FTE) jobs recorded annually. As with table 5.15, the vast majority of tourism jobs are supported within the accommodation, food and drink and shopping sectors. Total direct employment in 2018 was greater than in 2014, which might suggest that tourism has been increasing, although this figure decreased slightly between 2017 and 2018. However, the monthly average annually has increased between 2014 and 2018, which indicates that employment rates are slowly increasing in the tourism sector. The overall figures are relatively low as the main sector of employment in the borough is the nuclear industry. This shows that there could be further potential for Copeland to increase their tourism offering in the future.

6 Sustainable Settlements

- 6.0.1 The NPPF acknowledges three dimensions of sustainability: economic, social and environmental. It is vital that sustainable development is considered at the heart of the planning process to ensure that development meets the needs of the whole community, whilst ensuring that measures are taken to encourage sustainability in the future.
- 6.0.2 There are many social and economic issues present within Copeland. This includes significant pockets of deprivation in health, employment, income and access to housing and key services. Housing is one of the key strategic spatial issues for Copeland. The policy for Sustainable Settlements within the Core Strategy aims to make sure that planning policy helps to meet the needs of the entire community, allowing for the provision of a balanced housing market that meets identified needs and allows for future growth. The sustainable housing growth strategy sets out the number of dwellings required per annum as 230, with a growth figure of 300. It also sets out the standards and requirements for housing needs, mix and affordability to ensure that all elements of sustainability are considered within the planning process. This is guided by the principles set out in ST1- Strategic Development Principles and Strategic Objectives 6-10.
- 6.0.3 The evidence shows that the indicators for sustainable settlements have failed to meet targets throughout the monitoring period. The number of completed dwellings has been consistently lower and has failed to meet the required distribution as set out in the settlement hierarchy. Further to this, affordable completions and the completions on previously developed land have been low. This provides an understanding of the key alterations that are needed for the emerging Local Plan to ensure that targets are met more consistently.

6.1 Policy Indicators: Sustainable Settlements

Policy reference	Indication	Indicator	Target	Results	Supporting data	Overall
Sustainable Settlements						
SS2, SS3		Number and mix of approved dwellings	Minimum 230, aspiration 300 dwellings completed per year	<p>The number of dwellings completed annually has not been reaching the target of 230 minimum. The 2018-19 period has performed the lowest in recent years, which goes against policy SS2. However, the number of dwellings approved has exceeded this figure annually (as shown in table 6.6), which shows the potential for future development to meet this target.</p> <p>Whilst the type of dwelling has not been fully monitored within this period (detached, semi-detached etc.), the number of bedrooms created has been recorded. This provides an overview of the trends that have occurred since 2014.</p>	<p>Table 6.1: Number of dwellings and bedrooms completed annually</p> <p>Figure 6.1: Percentage of homes with different bedroom numbers delivered from 2014-19</p>	-
		Residential approvals/completions on previously developed land	50% of new housing development on previously developed land	The number of residential approvals on previously developed land has varied greatly during the monitoring period, with the 50% target only being met in 2014-15 and 2016-17.	Table 6.2: Residential approvals on previously developed land	+

Policy reference	Indication	Indicator	Target	Results	Supporting data	Overall
				In terms of completions on Previously developed land, data has been collected from the HFR. This shows that the 50% target has only been met twice within the monitoring period.	Figure 6.2: Proportion of residential approvals on previously developed land	+
		Density of housing completions	Housing densities of over 30 dwellings per hectare	Housing densities have been monitored on housing completions through the Housing Land Availability Annual Schedules, although there are gaps in past data during the monitoring period. As a result of this, only housing densities for the 2018-19 period have been included to provide a snapshot of the average densities within the borough. The target was only met once in 2018/19, although two applications were for 28 per hectare, which is close to the target. However, it needs to be noted that policy DM11 (A) states that housing ought to be of an appropriate density. The form and character of existing areas therefore may be an explanation for this reduced density rate.	Table 6.3: Housing densities on developments of 10 or more dwellings in 2018-19	-
SS3		Number/% of approved homes which are affordable	Affordable homes 15-25% of total approved and constructed	Target is not currently being met. Percentages of affordable approvals has been low in recent years, although 12.1% of approvals were affordable in the 2018-19 period,	Table 6.4: Percentage of affordable residential approvals and completions in Copeland 2014-19	-

Policy reference	Indication	Indicator	Target	Results	Supporting data	Overall
				which is the highest percentage in the monitoring period.	Table 6.5: Affordable residential approvals 2014-19 Table 6.6: Affordable residential completions 2014-19	
ST2		% of approved/constructed homes in each town and in Local Centres	Achievement of development distribution specified in para. 3.5.7	<p>The evidence shows that apart from the 2014-15 period, the target for 45% of development to be in Whitehaven has not been met, with a much higher focus on development within Cleator Moor in particular, where the target has been met every year. 2018-19 faced the least development in Whitehaven, compared to the largest percentage in the Local Centres.</p> <p>The emerging Local Plan is likely to re-evaluate the percentage of development directed to different localities to ensure that an appropriate target is produced.</p>	<p>Table 6.7: Gross number of approved developments by locality</p> <p>Figure 6.3: Percentage of approved residential development by locality 01/04/14-31/03/19</p> <p>Table 6.8: Net completions per settlement</p>	+

Policy reference	Indication	Indicator	Target	Results	Supporting data	Overall
SS1		Homes approved to 'Building for Life' standard	Target to be developed – awaiting confirmation of status from Design Council CABA	This has not been monitored over the five year period. It is however used as a tool for discussion between Development Management Officers and Developers to ensure that high quality design is achieved. An appropriate alternative to this standard will be used in the future to monitor the quality of design.	N/A	No data
SS4	Analysis of state of Key Service Centres, including provision of new facilities as identified in Strategy for Infrastructure.	New provision of infrastructure as outlined in SS4	No specific target – delivery to be monitored	Monitoring has not been carried out for the provision of new facilities in service centres, although there is data to show the facilities at a village level. This shows that there has not been a significant change in the provision of facilities, although 11 villages have faced a loss since 2017, which could alter the categorisation of settlements within the emerging Local Plan. The Service Centre data will be monitored more thoroughly in the future.	Table 6.9: Changes in infrastructure provision in Local Centres 2017-2019	+

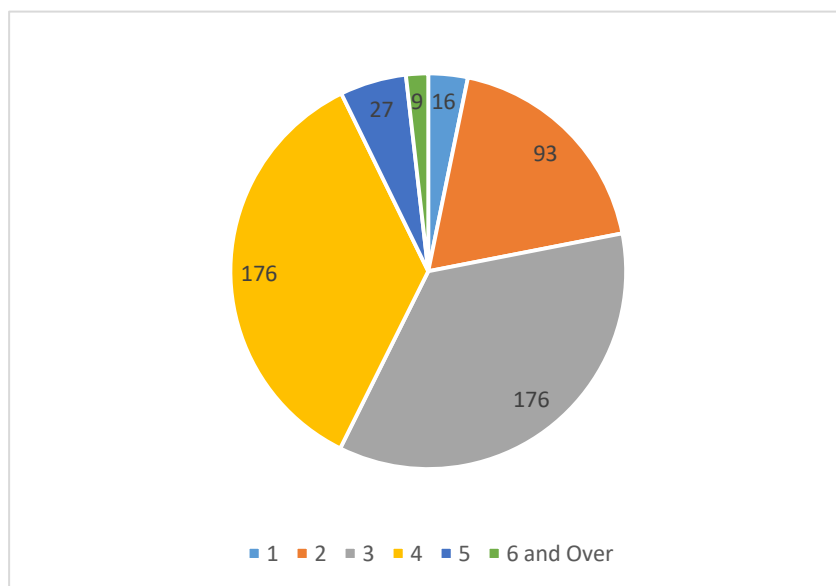
6.2 Supporting data: Sustainable Settlements

Table 6.1: Number of dwellings and bedrooms completed annually

	Total net completions	Number of bedrooms					
		1	2	3	4	5	6 and over
2014/15	135	7	30	26	25	8	1
2015/16	124	3	12	37	35	6	2
2016/17	154	3	13	42	45	6	2
2017/18	132	2	24	25	39	3	2
2018/19	117	1	14	46	32	6	2
Total over monitoring period	662	16	93	176	176	27	9

- 6.2.1 Table 6.1 shows the gross number of dwellings completed annually alongside the number of bedrooms that these have provided. This is calculated through a combination of Building Control completions, Council Tax completions and site visits by officers. The bedroom figures do not add up to the total due to the use of different data sources. However, the data still shows useful trends surrounding the housing and bedroom provision in the borough.
- 6.2.2 This shows that the total gross number of completions has been significantly below the target of 230, with a growth figure of 300, as set out in policy SS2 – sustainable housing growth. Performance was highest in 2016/17, although more recently, in 2018/19, the number of dwellings provided has decreased to just 117 completions. That said, the completions are significantly higher than the more recent requirements identified using the Government’s standard method for calculating housing need (32 per annum).
- 6.2.3 However, the mix of these dwellings in terms of housing type has not been monitored. This will be recorded more appropriately in the future to ensure that the demand for housing is being met within the borough. This information will be useful in informing the emerging Local Plan to ensure that a more appropriate number of sites are selected within the Development Strategy.

Figure 6.1: Percentage of homes with different bedroom number delivered between 01/04/14 and 31/03/19

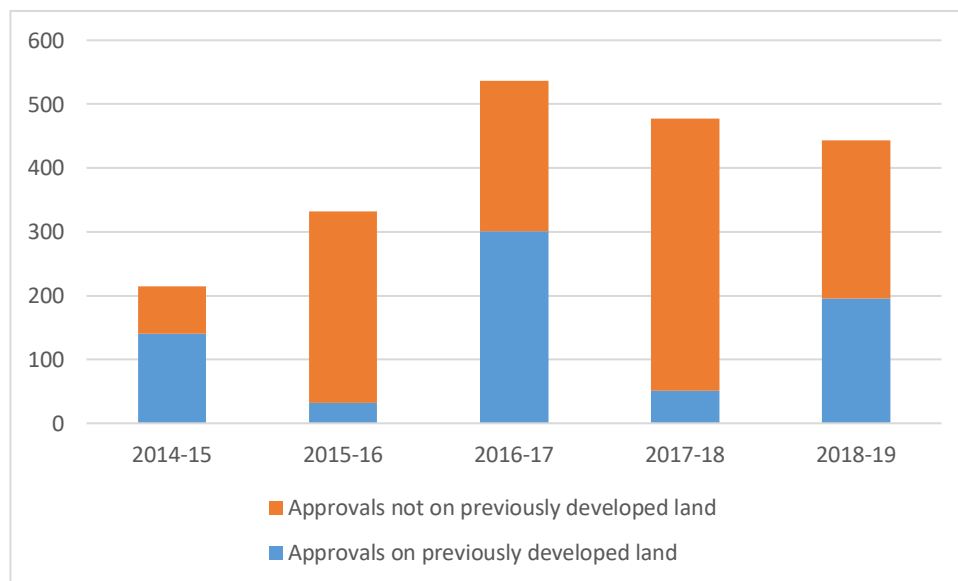


6.2.4 Figure 6.1 shows the percentage split of different bedroom numbers over the entire monitoring period. This shows that three and four bedroom properties are the most common, with each providing 176 new homes over the monitoring period. This is perhaps as a result of higher demand for family homes, and with more five and six bedroom homes than one bed homes, suggesting a slight shift towards larger and more aspirational properties. Whilst the number of bedrooms is not formally monitored by CBC, it provides an indicator of the demand for different types of homes within the borough and therefore contributes towards an understanding of sustainability.

Table 6.2: Residential approvals on previously developed land 01/04/14- 31/03/19

	Total approvals	Approvals on previously developed land	Percentage
2014-15	215	140	65.10%
2015-16	332	32	9.63%
2016-17	537	301	56.00%
2017-18	477	51	10.70%
2018-19	443	196	44.20%

Figure 6.2: Proportion of residential approvals on previously developed land



6.2.5 Table 6.2 shows the number and percentage of residential approvals on previously developed or brownfield land, whilst Figure 6.2 shows this as a proportion of the total residential development. The figures shown here do not follow any particular patterns, with the number varying greatly between years. The 50% target has only been met twice, although it came close during the 2018-19 period. Typically, completion data would be used as an indicator of the homes delivered on brownfield land. However, this has not been monitored fully since 2014 as a result of changes to HFR annual monitoring. This will be monitored further in future years as an indicator of whether SS3 has performed as expected.

Table 6.3: Percentage of affordable residential approvals in Copeland 2014-2019

	Approvals	Affordable approvals	Percentage affordable approvals	Completions	Affordable completions	Percentage affordable completions
2014-15	215	10	4.70%	135	27	20.15%
2015-16	332	26	7.80%	124	0	0
2016-17	537	26	4.80%	154	4	2.60%
2017-18	477	2	0.40%	132	0	0
2018-19	443	54	12.10%	117	0	0

6.2.6 Table 6.3 shows the percentage of affordable residential approvals and completions in the borough over the five year monitoring period. The data shows that approvals have consistently been lower than the 15-25% target, particularly in the 2017-18 period. Affordable completions have only been recorded for two years within the monitoring period, with the target only being met in 2014/15. One reason for the low number of affordable approvals and completions is likely to be that provision is subject to viability and local market variation, meaning it has not always been possible to require from development.

6.2.7 Completion data is a more accurate way of measuring this indicator as it shows what has been delivered, with approved plans often lapsing or altering following approval. This information shows that there is a long way to go before the target for affordable delivery is met, something which ought to be monitored further in the future.

Table 6.4: Affordable residential approvals between 01/04/14 and 31/03/19

Reference	Approval date	Site address	Settlement	Proposal	Gross no of homes	Number of affordable homes
2014-15						
4/14/2530/OF1	26-Feb-15	Old Masonic Hall, Frizington Road	Frizington	Conversion of former masonic hall into four self-contained two bedroom flats	4	4
4/14/2176/001	27-Oct-14	Cumberland Cold Storage Ltd, Hensingham, Whitehaven	Whitehaven	Outline application for demolition of part of vacant former fish factory, removal of vehicle hard standings and service areas and erection of 34 dwellings with associated landscaping and access	32	6
2015-16						
4/14/2242/OF1	14-Apr-15	Land at Tarn Bank, Braystones, Beckermest	Beckermest	Erection of five affordable dwellings with two open market dwellings, site layout and amended access arrangements	5	5
4/15/2007/OF1	20-Apr-15	Land at Low Road Whitehaven	Whitehaven	Residential Development (107 Dwellings)	107	12
4/14/2183/001	28-Apr-15	Land at Flosch Farm House, Cleator	Cleator	Outline Application for housing development	28	6
4/15/2359/001	25-Nov-15	Croft House Farm, Sellafield Road, Beckermest	Beckermest	Outline application for residential development	14	3
2016-17						
4/09/2310/0	14-Apr-16	Poolside, Port Haverigg	Millom	New Housing Development Of 81 Dwellings	81	12
4/16/2074/Of1	28-Apr-16	40 - 44 Wellington Street, Millom	Millom	Change Of Use Of Vacant Doctors Surgery (Use Class D1) To A Commercial Premises Comprising: Retail Space (Use Class A1), Teashop/Cafe (Use Class A3), Exhibition/Seminar Spaces (Use Class D1) And Residential Premises Including A Dwelling House And A Holiday Let (Use Class C3a)	2	2
4/15/2007/OF1	05-Dec-16	Land At Low Road, Whitehaven	Whitehaven	Residential Development (107 Dwellings)	107	12
2017-18						

Reference	Approval date	Site address	Settlement	Proposal	Gross no of homes	Number of affordable homes
4/17/2085/OF1	02-May-17	Former Friends Meeting House Scotch Street Whitehaven	Whitehaven	Conversion of vacant former friends meeting room to 2 no one bedroomed flat and common staircase	2	2
2018-19						
4/18/2413/OF1	21-Feb-19	South of Royal Drive, Egremont	Egremont	Proposed residential development consisting of 26 no. Residential dwellings to the south of royal drive, Egremont. Demolition of 28 Dwellings Application Number 4/18/2380/OF1	26	26
4/18/2436/OF1	23-Jan-19	Mirehouse Service Station, Meadow Road, Whitehaven	Whitehaven	Existing car garage to be demolished and redevelop the site to provide 21 no. Apartments in two/three storey stepped blocks with car parking to rear, and 7 no. Bungalows for residents aged 55+	28	28

6.2.8 Table 6.4 shows the detail of affordable approvals during the monitoring period. Paragraph 5.4.5 of the Core Strategy identifies that at least 20% affordable housing should be achievable in the higher value rural areas in mid and south Copeland. However, most of the developments listed here are located in the Principal Town of Whitehaven and the Key Service Centres, which are to the north west of the borough, with the exception of Millom in the South. This is evidence that SS3 is not working quite as expected. The Council's position on Affordable Housing is likely to be reviewed in the emerging Local Plan.

Table 6.5: Affordable residential completions between 01/04/14 and 31/03/19

Planning Reference	Site name	Address	Locality	Number of affordable homes completed
2014/15				
4/12/2516/OF1	Site of Former Calder Club	Meadow Road, Mirehouse, CA28 8HL	Whitehaven	17
4/12/2515/OF1	Powbeck Court	Meadow Road, Mirehouse CA28 8HL	Whitehaven	10
2016/17				
4/13/2492/OF1	Family Advice Centre	Fell View Avenue CA28 9LH	Whitehaven	1
4/14/0002/1	The Lorians	Fell View Avenue CA28 9LH	Whitehaven	3

6.2.9 Table 6.5 shows the number of affordable homes completed within the monitoring period, from a combination of Building Control and Council Tax completions. There has been a lack of new affordable homes in the borough in the 2015/16, 2017/18 and 2018/19 periods, with none being recorded in any locality other than Whitehaven over the entire monitoring period. None of the approved affordable homes listed in table 6.3 have been implemented during this time. Permission for many of these is likely to have lapsed in this time.

Table 6.6: Gross number of approved developments by locality

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Whitehaven (target 45%)	88	131	137	299	102
Cleator Moor (target 10%)	26	68	80	94	113
Egremont (target 10%)	14	4	17	5	86
Millom (target 10%)	19	7	87	22	6
Local Centres (target 20%)	42	114	211	26	117
Outside Settlement boundaries (no target)	21	4	5	31	19
Total	210	328	537	477	443

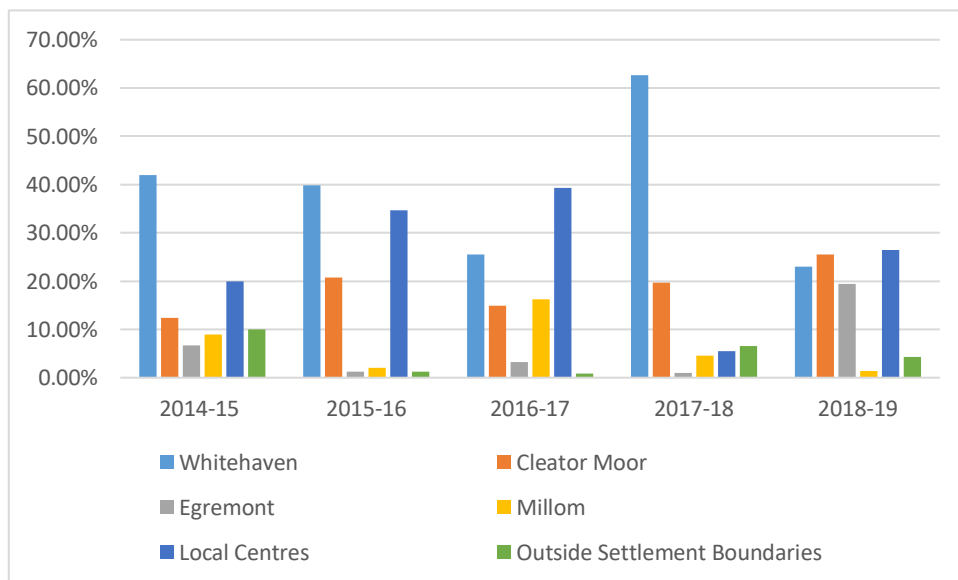
6.2.10 Table 6.6 shows the gross number of dwellings approved in each area during the monitoring period. The overall number of developments approved annually has performed strongly compared to the annual requirement as set out in figure 3.3 of the Core Strategy, with only the 2014-15 period approving less than the required figure of 230 per year. Every other year within the monitoring period, approvals have been higher than the 300 per year growth figure, which would suggest that housing targets could be met, and the Council is doing its best to support the delivery of the housing target.

6.2.11 However, approval figures are not necessarily the best way of demonstrating housing delivery in each settlement, with a large number of approved homes not being delivered. Completion figures for the monitoring period have been set out in Table 6.6 as a demonstration of the progress towards achieving SS2 and ST2.

6.2.12 There is currently a very limited number of medium and large house builders active in the borough at the present time, which is affecting the delivery rates in Whitehaven and the Key Service Centres (which is where they would often naturally look to develop,

especially when entering the market). Council officers have been working closely with the sector to better understand their needs and help ensure that a pipeline of attractive, sustainable and deliverable sites to enable new entrants to build in Copeland. This work has been positive and will hopefully start to have an impact in the coming year or so, potentially having a significant impact on housing delivery (as we would only require two new larger scale house builders to be active to increase house building rates by approximately 40%).

Figure 6.3: Percentage of approved residential development by locality 01/04/14- 31/03/19



6.2.13 Figure 6.3 translates the data from annual approvals in each area into a percentage of total development. This is to show the relative proportion of development in each area annually to show whether the target is being met as well as to show trends and patterns that have occurred since 2014. The evidence shows that figures have been relatively inconsistent during the monitoring period, with different numbers of dwellings being approved in each settlement. Whitehaven has only met the 45% target once, whilst the target of 20% for Local Centres has consistently been exceeded. Cleator Moor has constantly met targets of a minimum of 10%, although the other two Key Service Centres, Egremont and Millom have failed to do so. It is therefore likely that the distribution targets as set out in policy ST2 need to be reconsidered. This evidence will be used to inform development strategy policies within the emerging Local Plan.

Table 6.7: Net completions per settlement between 01/04/14 and 31/03/19

Settlement	Year				
	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19
Whitehaven	56	77	96	73	52
Key service Centres					
Cleator Moor	11	17	18	16	18
Egremont	13	2	2	1	4
Millom	16	8	7	12	9
Local Centres					
Arlecdon	0	0	0	0	1
Beckermest	0	0	0	0	0
Bigrigg	1	0	1	0	1
Cleator	2	0	2	0	0
Distington	5	1	2	2	2
Ennerdale Bridge	0	0	0	0	0
Frizington	3	1	1	1	1
Haverigg	1	1	5	1	1
Kirkland	0	0	0	0	0
Lowca	0	0	0	0	0
Moor Row	2	1	2	1	0
Moresby Parks	2	2	0	0	0
Parton	0	0	0	0	0
Rowrah	1	1	0	1	0
Seascale	0	7	14	17	17
St Bees	16	6	2	2	8
Thornhill	0	0	0	0	0
Other Villages					
Asby	0	0	0	1	0
Braystones	0	0	0	1	0
Holmrook	0	0	1	0	1
Kirksanton	1	0	0	0	0

Settlement	Year				
	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19
Lamplugh	4	2	0	0	1
Low Moorsby	0	0	0	1	0
Nethertown	0	0	0	0	1
Sandwith	1	0	1	2	0
Total	135	124	154	132	117

6.2.14 Table 6.7 shows the net number of homes completed per annum in each settlement. This is calculated through the number of Building Control completions, Council Tax completions and site visit completions. Completion data is a more accurate indicator of housing delivery trends within the borough as housing approvals are not always delivered. This data shows that the target of 230 dwellings per settlement has not been met within the monitoring period, with some years providing almost half the required amount. This is likely to affect growth within the borough.

6.2.15 The figures show that, broadly speaking, the targets for the distribution of development as set out in ST2 have been met, although there are some anomalies within this. For example, completions in Egremont have been significantly lower in recent years than for the other Key Service Centres, perhaps as a result of land constraints. On the other hand, there has been a disproportionate amount of homes completed in Seascale in comparison to the other Local Centres. This is further evidence for a need to review the development strategy within the emerging Local Plan.

Table 6.8: Housing densities on development of 10 or more dwellings in 2018/19

Site No	Application No	Site/Name/ Applicant	Application date	Number of dwellings applied for	Complete (18/19)	Area (hectares)	Density per hectare	Description of application
264A	10/2127	Former White School, South Row	15/09/10	74	7	2.60	28	
	4/14/01 70/1	Land Bound By Woodhouse To North & High Road/Wilson Pit Road To West & South, Whitehaven, Phase 2	13/03/14	109	26	4.12	26	
	4/16/22 46/0f1	Land To North East Of Rannerdale Drive, Whitehaven	28/10/16	12	8	0.82	15	Residential development for 12 detached dwellings, associated infrastructure and landscaping
	4/15/25 22/0r1	Plots 69-82, Mill Hill, Cleator Moor Phase 3 part B		14	2	2.00	7	Reserved Matters for 14 Dwellings
	4/17/23 38/0R1	Land At Mill Hill, Cleator Moor		11	6	0.88	13	Reserved Matters application for plots 84-94 inclusive (11 Dwellings) 6 completed on BC
242	07/2346	Seacote Hotel, St Bees	22/08/07	12	6	0.17	71	
289	08/2018	Seascale School	06/03/08	17	4	0.60	28	
	4/11/25 68/0F1	Land Off Links Crescent, Seascale	02/03/15	33	9	1.88	18	Erection of 33 no. Dwellings and associated infrastructure

6.2.16 Table 6.8 shows the housing densities of developments of ten or more dwellings which have been fully or partially completed in the period 2018-19. Full information was not available for the entire monitoring period, although this shows an indication of the trends that occurred during this time. The table shows that the target of 30 dwellings per hectare was only met once in 2018-19, although the target is relatively flexible, as discussed in policy DM11 and therefore it is likely that more appropriate densities have been used to reflect local character. This information also shows trends surrounding the locations of larger scale developments. No completions of this type were made in Egremont or Millom, which could be as a result of land constraints.

Table 6.9: Changes in services/facilities provision in villages 2017-2019

Village	Sec. School	Prim School	Nursery/Crèche	Doctor	Community Buildings	Church	Pub	Food outlet	Hotel / B&B	Post Office	Shop	Employer	Fire Service	Open Space	Post Box	Phone Box	Daily Public Transport	Totals 2019	Total 2017	Difference
Arlecdon/Rowrah	0	1	0	0	2	1	3	0	2	1	1	4	0	2	2	1	0	20	20	0
Asby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	1
Beckermest	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	12	12	0
Bigrigg	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	4	0	1	2	1	0	13	13	0
Braystones	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	4	0
Calder Bridge	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	3	0	1	1	1	0	12	12	1
Cleator	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	11	11	1
Common End	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	0
Coulderton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Distington	0	1	0	1	5	2	0	1	0	0	3	7	0	3	1	1	0	25	24	1
Drigg	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	10	11	-1
Ennerdale Bridge	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	12	11	1
Frizington	0	2	1	1	7	4	2	2	0	1	5	8	1	1	1	1	0	37	37	0
Gilgarran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	4	2	2
Gosforth	0	1	1	0	3	2	2	4	3	0	5	3	0	1	1	1	0	27	27	0

Village	Sec. School	Prim School	Nursery/Crèche	Doctor	Community Buildings	Church	Pub	Food outlet	Hotel / B&B	Post Office	Shop	Employer	Fire Service	Open Space	Post Box	Phone Box	Daily Public Transport	Totals 2019	Total 2017	Difference
Haile	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	4	-1
Hallthwaites	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	3	1
Haverigg	0	1	0	0	2	1	3	2	3	1	4	8	0	4	3	0	0	32	31	1
Holmrook	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	7	11	-4
Howgate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	4	-1
Keekle	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	5	6	-1
Kirkland	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	4	0
Kirksanton	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	5	5	0
Lamplugh	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	8	7	1
Low Moresby	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	1
Lowca	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	9	10	-1
Middleton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Moor Row	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	3	0	1	2	0	0	11	9	2
Moresby Parks	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	5	2	0	0	21	23	-2
Nethertown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	5	6	-1
Parton	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	3	2	1	17	17	0
Pica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	5	5	0
Sandwith	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	5	0
Seascale	0	1	1	1	5	3	3	6	7	1	5	9	1	6	6	1	1	57	59	-2
Silecroft	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	2	2	1	1	14	13	1
St Bees	1	1	3	0	8	2	5	1	8	1	3	0	0	12	4	0	1	50	51	-1
The Green	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	7	8	-1
The Hill	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	6	3	3

Village	Sec. School	Prim School	Nursery/Crèche	Doctor	Community Buildings	Church	Pub	Food outlet	Hotel / B&B	Post Office	Shop	Employer	Fire Service	Open Space	Post Box	Phone Box	Daily Public Transport	Totals 2019	Total 2017	Difference
Thornhill	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	11	10	1
Wilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	1	17	10	3	50	32	36	25	40	6	38	71	2	63	67	18	8			

6.2.17 Table 6.9 shows the total number of available facilities in the borough's villages, using 2017 as a comparison. The area that has seen the highest increase in facilities is The Hill, which has doubled since 2017. However, this is not a fully representative way to look at infrastructure provision as each village is different and has varied requirements, and may be as a result of better information. Different services also have varying levels of 'importance' (although this is subjective) and therefore, the number of available services alone is not necessarily an accurate indicator of the sustainability of an area. It also needs to be noted that differences in services recorded between 2017 and 2019 could be a result of human error (such as not being aware of all services upon a site visit) rather than the services being removed or added.

7 Accessibility and Transport

- 7.0.1 An important element of sustainable development is the ability for residents to access goods and services. Copeland has a relatively remote geography and it is therefore vital that safe, accessible and sustainable modes of transport are provided across the borough. This ensures that settlements are well connected and reduces social isolation. It is also important that there is appropriate access to telecommunications, which can help to reduce the need for travelling, for example, through the provision of home working and goods and services online. They also play a vital role in stimulating economic growth through improved opportunities for new and existing businesses.
- 7.0.2 In terms of transport infrastructure, the only primary A-road in the borough is the A595, which travels the length of the borough and is part of the Strategic Road Network in the north of the borough between Lillyhall and Calder Bridge. The nearest motorway, the M6, is approximately 40 miles from both Whitehaven and Millom. Policy T1: Improving accessibility and transport therefore focusses on the need to improve transport routes and connectivity. This is both through provisions for improved strategic road networks both within and out of the borough, and for improvements to cycling and walking provisions, public transport and Park and Ride as forms of sustainable transport.
- 7.0.3 The spatial development principles set out in ST1 rely on development being located in the most sustainable and accessible locations. They also require a transport system that responds to modal choice. This chapter therefore covers the provision of transport infrastructure, evidence of improved broadband provision and the number of homes in accessible locations. The evidence overall shows that the target of access to superfast broadband has been exceeded during the plan period when compared to the overall provision in Cumbria. However, there are still significant transport improvements to be made, including the delivery of several of the key facilities identified within the Infrastructure Strategy.

7.1 Policy Indicators: Accessibility and Transport

Policy reference	Indication	Indicator	Target	Results	Supporting data	Overall
T1, T2	Provision of new facilities identified in Infrastructure Strategy.		No specific target – delivery to be monitored	Progress has been made on several of the schemes outlined in T1 of the Infrastructure Strategy. However, there are still many elements that have not made any progress.	Table 7.1: Provision of new facilities identified in T1	+
T1		Industrial/commercial developments with travel plans.	No specific target	The criteria for travel plans has been set out in Appendix 3 of the Core Strategy. Several developments have required travel plans during this time in accordance with policy T1, which demonstrates its effectiveness.	Table 7.2: Developments with Travel Plans between 01/04/14 and 31/03/19	++
T2	Progress on achieving 'Connecting Cumbria' project aims.	Annual analysis of progress	No specific target – progress to be monitored	There is evidence that progress on the aims of 'Connecting Cumbria' has been made. Currently 96.46% of Copeland has access to superfast broadband, which exceeds the target of 95% of homes to have these provisions by mid-2018. Whilst there is not monitoring available for the progress of this, the target has been met and therefore policy T2 has been performing well within the monitoring period.	Table 7.3: Superfast and fibre coverage within Copeland (May 2019) Figure 7.1: Deployment of phase one of Connecting Cumbria	++

Policy reference	Indication	Indicator	Target	Results	Supporting data	Overall
T1 ST2	Annual analysis of development supporting or undermining achievement of ST2	Proportion of new housing development in accessible locations	At least 90% of new residential development to be within 30 minutes public transport time of GP, hospital, primary school, secondary school, retail centre and employment	This has not been fully monitored between 2014 and 2019. However, table 6.6 within the Sustainable Settlements section of the report provides information on the number of developments approved in each location throughout the monitoring period. All homes within the Principal Town, Key Service Centres and Local Centres are likely to be broadly accessible, with only the ones outside of settlement boundaries being queried. However it does need to be noted that there are only three secondary schools in the borough, and therefore, these, alongside hospitals, are likely to be more than 30 minutes away from a significant number of homes. The distance from key services will be measured more thoroughly in the future. It is likely that the definition of an 'accessible location' will also need to be reconsidered.	Table 6.6 Gross number of approved developments by locality (See Sustainable Settlements)	*

7.2 Supporting data: Accessibility and Transport

Table 7.1: Provision of new facilities identified in T1

Scheme	Progress
Whitehaven Town Centre Interchange	No progress
Whitehaven Town Centre Enhancements Scheme	Improvements are being made through schemes such as the Future High Streets bid. The Cumbria Infrastructure Plan (2016) also considers improvements to town centres across Cumbria to improve access, encourage sustainable modes of transport and enable the delivery of housing and employment sites. As part of the work around town centre improvements, CCC are also embarking on a Whitehaven Highways Improvement Scheme to improve the Bransty/ North Shore junction to improve its operation for pedestrians and vehicles as well as to encourage town centre development. Streetscapes have also been partially implemented with the new Sellafield development at Albion Square.
Pow Beck Spine Road	No progress
A595 Whitehaven Eastern Relief Road/ Bypass	Discussion is currently underway with Highways England surrounding the potential for a relief road and the route that this may take. A public consultation was also carried out in November 2018 to determine further assessments that ought to be carried out. However, as of yet, no decision has been made with regards to the potential route of the relief road. The Council is currently seeking clarification on the project following the recent publication of Road Investment Strategy (RIS)2.
Improvements to the A595	Highways England carried out a public consultation in November 2018 to determine the key perceived issues with the A595 and how they could be improved. This was with the aim to mitigate future transport issues and continue the development of the Cumbrian economy. However, as of yet, no improvement scheme has been approved for the A595. Details of this can be seen at: https://highwaysengland.co.uk/projects/a595-whitehaven-parton-to-sellafield/ . The west of M6 study was also commissioned in 2015 by the Cumbria LEP. This was designed as an evidence base to examine the route capability and resilience of the A590 and A595. Aside from this, there are several proposed junction and bypass improvements between the A595 and smaller roads such as Inkerman Terrace and Bigrigg Bypass.
Improvements to the A5086	In July 2019, Cumbria County Council invested £342,000 into resurfacing 700m of the A5086 between Cockermouth and Egremont. This forms one of the key routes to Sellafield, producing a large influx of traffic at peak times. Improvements such as this can contribute to improved journey times and

Scheme	Progress
	reduced traffic. Whilst this is outside of the monitoring period, it does show that there has been progression with improvements to the A5086. Future improvements will be monitored
Maintaining and improving the stations, infrastructure and services on the Cumbrian Coastal Railway	CBC attends quarterly Steering group meetings with the Cumbrian Coast Line Community Rail Partnership to discuss progress on targets. As of October 2019, almost all of Copeland's stations have been adopted and work is underway to improve the quality of these, including ticket office improvements in Whitehaven and plans for the installation of a shelter over the Sellafield station. These improvements were funded by Northern Rail. Further improvements are being discussed for the future.
Improvements and enhancements of the footpath and cycle network to improve accessibility by these modes	A Local Cycling and Walking infrastructure Plan (LCWIP) is in the process of being produced for the borough, with the aim of improving these transport types in the future. Further to this, the proposed Challenge Route outlines improvements to cycling and walking routes by providing local facilities in the borough. This will be with the support of the Coastal Communities Fund bid approved in March 2019. A new Viking Way bridle path was also completed in 2018 to connect Gosforth to Seascale for walkers, cyclists and horse riders. Current schemes that are providing transport improvements include Natural England's 'England Coastal Path' and the Connecting Cumbria's Hidden Coast project. The detail and impacts of these will be reported in future Annual Monitoring Reports. There is currently no cycle provision for residents in the North East Copeland locality, whilst provision in Millom is poor. Future considerations need to be taken here to encourage the use of sustainable modes of transport.
Better connections to key employment sites and transport routes out of the borough.	This relates again to the delivery of a Whitehaven relief road and improvements to the A595, which are both designed to improve links to key sites such as Sellafield and the Westlakes Science and Technology Park. In addition to this, the West of M6 Strategic Connectivity Study has identified Copeland as having constraints to routes out of the borough. This has proposed several schemes to improve the reliability and resilience of the route to the M6 to improve journey times and economic performance.
Planning obligations for new major developments to mitigate impact on road networks.	See table 7.2
Measures to upgrade the environment, safety and convenience of the system and its setting.	No specific schemes have been put into place to improve the safety, convenience or environment associated with transport systems. However, these have been incorporated into the schemes described here. For example, improvements to the A595 and A5086 will contribute to improved

Scheme	Progress
	safety whilst the Improvements to the Cumbrian Coastal Railway and cycle scheme will improve the surrounding environment and improve the convenience of sustainable modes of transport.
Development of a Parking Strategy	Work on a parking study is currently underway to determine the pressures on parking provision in Whitehaven and the potential solutions to this. It also relates to the need for parking improvements at Whitehaven's two train stations, Whitehaven and Corkickle. This study will inform the future planning and maintenance of parking in these locations in order to improve the viability and functionality of the town centre.

7.2.1 Table 7.1 shows examples of the progress against the criteria described in T1. This shows that progress towards some of the transport facilities outlined in T1 has been made, although there is still scope for further improvement. These are potentially schemes that can be reconsidered within the emerging Local Plan. Transport improvements such as these are vital as they increase development potential in other areas, including employment and housing.

Table 7.2: Developments with Travel Plans between 01/04/14 and 31/03/19

Planning Reference	Site name	Location	Description of development
4/14/2192/001 and 4/14/2191/001	Former Kangol Factory	Cleator	4,480sqm of B1 office use and associated infrastructure
4/18/2005/001	Land Adjacent to Rheda Park	Frizington	120 residential units
4/18/2058/001	Quay Street	Whitehaven	5,887 sqm of office space and 141sqm retail unit

7.2.2 Table 7.2 shows the developments requiring travel plans within the monitoring period. Travel plans are aimed to reduce the traffic and transport related impacts of a large scale development. The criteria of this is set out in appendix 3 (page 190) of the Core Strategy. Three developments have required a travel plan during the monitoring period. Three of these applications are from 2018-19 which shows that several large developments have been approved recently. This is a positive indicator for the prosperity of the borough as large scale developments such as these can increase both direct and indirect employment and result in economic growth.

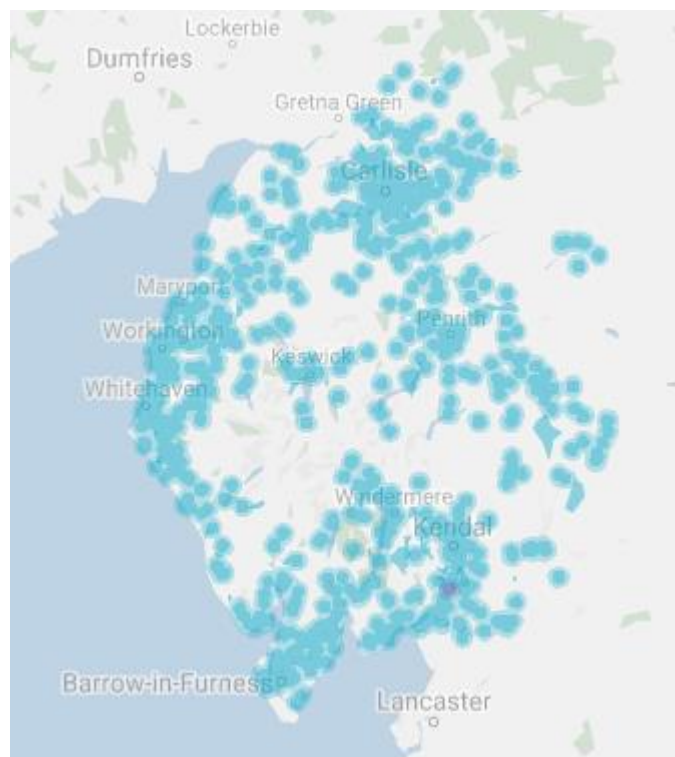
Table 7.3: Superfast and fibre coverage within Copeland (May 2019)⁹

Copeland Speed Coverage	Copeland Broadband Coverage	Cumbria Broadband Coverage	England Broadband Coverage
UK standard: Superfast (>24Mbps)	96.46%	93.27%	96.57%
EU standards: Superfast (>30Mbps)	95.70%	92.57%	96.24%
Openreach(>30Mbps)	95.52%	92.01%	90.97%
Ultrafast (>100Mbps)	0.71%	9.96%	59.95%
Below 2Mbps (USC)	0.51%	1.65%	0.38%
Below 10Mbps (USO)	1.82%	4.71%	2.41%
Below 15Mbps	2.58%	5.38%	2.04%
Virgin Media Cable	0.00%	6.45%	53.73%
Full Fibre (FTTP or FTTH):	0.71%	4.11%	7.35%

7.2.3 Table 7.3 shows broadband provision across the borough. Whilst the information is outside of the monitoring period, there is no accurate information available for previous years. However, this data provides a strong indicator of the trends facing the borough, with relatively high UK and EU standard superfast broadband coverage across Copeland in comparison to the rest of Cumbria. A reason for this may be that there are many remote places across Cumbria, particularly in the Lake District National Park which may struggle to access superfast broadband.

⁹ www.thinkbroadband.com

Figure 7.1: Connecting Cumbria phase 1 deployment¹⁰



7.2.4 Figure 7.1 shows the deployment of phase one of the Connecting Cumbria scheme. The aim of the scheme, which was adopted in 2013, was to bring fibre broadband to as many businesses, homes and visitors as possible. This map builds on the information provided in table 7.3 by demonstrating the areas where fibre broadband is not accessible. The gaps in provision seem to be primarily in the areas of the borough covered by the Lake District National Park, which are also likely to be the most sparsely populated areas.

¹⁰ <http://www.connectingcumbria.org.uk/when-and-where.asp>

7.2.5 However, the information provided here is now out of date since its introduction in 2013 as a result of advances in and demand for improved telecommunications such as 5G technology. Therefore it is likely that future monitoring will be adapted to be more representative of modern technology.

8 Environmental enhancement and protection

- 8.0.1 One of the key roles of Planning Policy is to ensure that development is not at the expense of the environment. This includes an obligation to protect and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity as well as the historic built environment. There is also a need to consider the impact of flood risk, coastal quality and landscape qualities throughout the planning process and mitigate against potential impacts to these.
- 8.0.2 Copeland has a unique natural environment. The Local Plan area extends over approximately 47km of coastline, which contrasts with the high fells of the Lake District National Park further inland. It is vital that the habitats provided by these features are protected and enhanced as far as possible and that development impacts are mitigated. Maintaining a healthy ecosystem and protecting Copeland's natural and built environment is also vital in encouraging economic and social sustainability, through the provision of ecosystem services and improvements to physical and mental health through access to outdoor environments.
- 8.0.3 It is therefore vital that the quality of the natural environment is monitored as comprehensively as possible to determine the impact of development and mitigate future impacts as far as possible. This chapter therefore covers elements such as the conservation of protected heritage, the quality of coastal bodies and rivers and an analysis of SSSI sites. Several of the criteria for monitoring the environment are no longer in use. It is therefore vital that new criteria are developed for monitoring within the emerging Local Plan. However, there are several trends arising from the data provided here, with many of the monitoring criteria performing well in improving environmental quality. A large amount of waste is currently recycled and coastal water quality has been greatly improved since the start of the monitoring period, which contribute greatly to environmental improvements. There are no significant indicators that have been performing poorly, which shows the Council's role in protecting the environment and the robustness of the Environmental Enhancement and Protection policies.

8.1 Policy Indicators: Environmental enhancement and protection

Policy reference	Indication	Indicator	Target	Results	Supporting data	Overall
Environmental enhancement and protection						
		Contextual indicators; air and water quality. % domestic waste recycled and other waste management indicators as available.	Continuing improvement	The figures show that the amount of waste generated in the borough has been reducing, whilst the amount sent for compost, reuse or recycling has increased by 2,171 tonnes since 2014. 2018-19 had the highest percentage of recycling within the monitoring period at 36.82%.	Table 8.1: Amount of household waste recycled	++
				Coastal water quality has improved since 2013, with the overall water body, ecological and chemical indicators being described as 'good' in 2015-16. Whilst this has not been monitored since 2016, the information provided here is a clear indication that water quality has been improving. We will seek to monitor this further in the future to determine whether this trend has continued.	Table 8.2: Coastal water quality in Copeland (2014-16)	++
				Of a total 37 river water bodies, only one was measured as 'high' ecological status in 2016. Four were considered 'poor', with the remaining being 'moderate' or good' This has not been monitored since and therefore it is difficult to determine whether there has been further improvement. We will seek to monitor this further in the future.	Table 8.3: River ecological status in Copeland (2016)	*

Policy reference	Indication	Indicator	Target	Results	Supporting data	Overall
				Levels of NO2, a pollutant associated with road traffic levels, have decreased greatly since 1993, although within the monitoring period, levels have plateaued. Despite this, the levels are still significantly below the air quality objective and therefore the borough is performing well in terms of air quality indicators.	Figure 8.1: Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) levels since 1993	+
ENV1		Number of developments given consent against Environment Agency flood risk advice.	Zero (excluding Whitehaven town centre)	No developments were given permission against Environment Agency flood risk advice in the monitoring period.	N/A	++
ENV2	Annual analysis of progress against coastal management policy objectives.		No specific target – progress will be monitored	<p>The success of this policy has been weighed up against relevant coastal development indicators. This includes progress on a new coastal activity centre in Whitehaven, the 'Connecting Cumbria's Hidden Coast' project and the Cumbrian Coastal Strategy, as well as other schemes contributing to the improvement of areas within the borough , such as the Future High Streets bid. There has also been ongoing work carried out by the National Trust on the coast between Whitehaven and St Bees.</p> <p>Whilst there is no direct monitoring evidence to support each of the coastal management objectives, there has been several developments which have significantly contributed to Copeland's Coast. These will be further monitored in the future.</p>	Table 8.4: Development contributing towards coastal management policy objectives	++

Policy reference	Indication	Indicator	Target	Results	Supporting data	Overall
ENV3	Annual analysis of developments contributing to tree cover/wildlife corridors		No specific target – changes will be monitored	This information has not been recorded throughout the monitoring period and therefore is not currently available. This will be monitored more thoroughly in the future as data allows.	N/A	No data
ENV4	Annual analysis of development helping to improve built heritage.	Number of buildings at risk	No buildings or Scheduled Ancient Monuments at risk in the Borough by 2020.	<p>The number of buildings at risk has reduced since 2018, with Scheduled Ancient Monuments at risk remaining the same.</p> <p>Following discussion with Copeland Borough Council's Conservation Officer, it was determined that it was unlikely that the Saltom Coal pit SAM would be removed from the heritage at risk register due to its coastal location. This means that it is unlikely that the target of no heritage at risk designations by 2020 will be reached.</p>	<p>Table 8.5: Number of Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments at risk in Copeland</p> <p>Table 8.6: Names and designations of Buildings and SAMs at risk in 2019</p>	+
		Number of developments given consent against English Heritage advice.	Zero	No developments were given consent against English Heritage advice during the monitoring period.	N/A	++
ENV5 ENV6	Annual analysis of progress including provision of new facilities identified	Contextual; performance of relevant Cumbria BAP indicators.	No specific target – changes will be monitored	The BAP indicators are now out of date and therefore CBC are no longer monitoring this. An alternative monitoring framework will be identified through the new Local Plan.	N/A	No data

Policy reference	Indication	Indicator	Target	Results	Supporting data	Overall
	in Strategy for Infrastructure.	Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest	Improvement	<p>In terms of SSSIs, the conservation and quality of sites varies greatly. The evidence shows that most of the sites have a fairly high percentage described as ‘favourable’ or ‘unfavourable recovering’, with the exception of Stanley Ghyll and Wast Water.</p> <p>However, the only available data is for the 2018/19 monitoring period and therefore, it is not possible to determine whether or not the target has been met. This will be monitored more thoroughly in the future to determine whether SSSI sites are recovering.</p>	Table 8.7: Condition of SSSI sites in Copeland	*
		Change in areas of biodiversity importance	No specific target – changes will be monitored	<p>Areas of Biodiversity importance are no longer monitored by CBC and therefore data for this indicator is not available. Biodiversity monitoring will be reconsidered through the revised Local Plan. The emerging Biodiversity Net Gain approach is likely to have an impact on this.</p>	N/A	No data
		Developments where developer contributions secured for green infrastructure.	No specific target	<p>No contributions have been made within the monitoring period. However, there is potential for future developer contributions to be made through certain proposals, such as the Marchon site. Therefore, it will be monitored more thoroughly in the future.</p>	N/A	*

8.2 Supporting data: Environmental Enhancement and Protection

Contextual information

Table 8.1: Amount and percentage of household waste recycled

Year	Total waste (tonnes)	Waste sent for recycling/composting/reuse (tonnes)	Dry recycling/reuse (tonnes)	Green recycling/reuse (tonnes)	Waste not sent for recycling (tonnes)	Percentage recycled
14/15	27813	9509	4471	5038	18304	34.19%
15/16	27043	8736	3853	4883	18306	32.30%
16/17	26389	8608	3800	4808	17781	32.61%
17/18	25556	8398	3670	4728	17158	32.87%
18/19	25535	9402	4687	4715	16133	36.82%

- 8.2.1 This table shows the amount and percentage of household waste that has been recycled within the monitoring period. The percentage reduced between the 2014/15 and 2015/16 period, although the total amount of waste also reduced. In 2018/19, the amount of waste recycled has increased by almost 4%, which is a significant improvement on previous years. It is hoped that in future years, this figure is likely to increase as a result of increased local and national drives for recycling. This will be monitored further for contextual purposes.

Table 8.2: Coastal water quality in Copeland between 2014 and 2016

Classification Item	2014	2015	2016
Overall Water Body	Moderate	Good	Good
Ecological	Good	Good	Good
Chemical	Fail	Good	Good

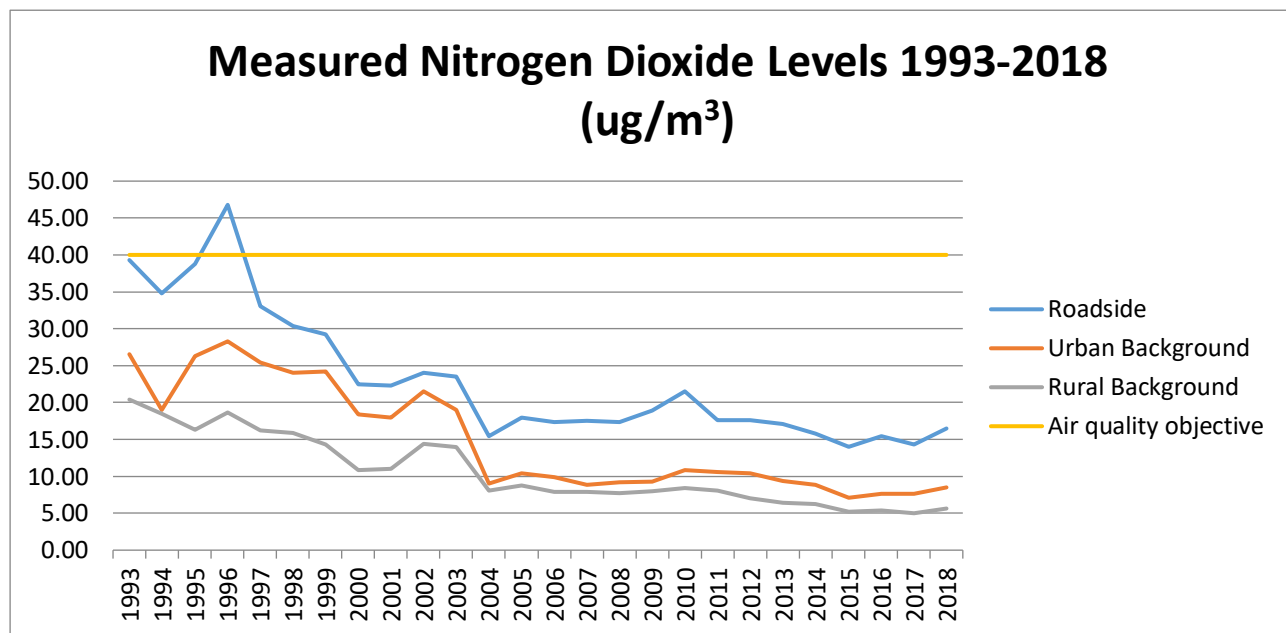
- 8.2.2 Table 8.2 shows the quality of coastal water in the borough. This demonstrates a clear improvement to water quality during the monitoring period, particularly in terms of the chemical quality of the bodies. However, this information has not been monitored since 2016 and therefore, there is potential that these indicators are no longer accurate. We will try to find data to monitor this further in future years to determine whether the 'good' status has been maintained since 2016, and whether any further action needs to be taken to improve water quality in the borough.

Table 8.3: River ecological status in Copeland (2016)

	Total number of water bodies	Ecological Status or potential				
		Bad	Poor	Moderate	Good	High
Irt-Mite-Esk-Annas	13	0	0	4	8	1
Duddon	10	0	2	5	3	0
Ehen-Calder	14	0	2	9	3	0

- 8.2.3 Table 8.3 shows the quality of water bodies in Copeland in 2016. The majority of bodies have been classed as 'moderate' or 'good'. It is unclear what the current status of the rivers are, although this data provides a good indicator of the trends being faced and the key areas for improvement. There is a need to carry out measures to improve the quality of 'Duddon' and 'Ehen-Calder' in the future, although there is a chance that this has already happened, or that the quality had decreased further from 'poor' to 'bad'. CBC will try to find data to monitor this further in future years as a clear indicator of whether the quality is improving.

Figure 8.1: Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) levels since 1993



- 8.2.4 Figure 8.1 shows the levels of Nitrogen Dioxide levels monitored in the borough between 1993 and 2018. These figures demonstrate that whilst levels have been fairly consistent since 2014, there was a significant increase in 2018, particularly in terms of roadside Nitrogen Dioxide levels. The most likely reason for this is an increase in the number of cars on the roads. It is likely that future improvements to sustainable transport systems could contribute further to the reduction of Nitrogen Dioxide levels in the borough, particularly if improvements to the strategic road network are made. Despite these high levels, they are still significantly lower than the air quality objective, which demonstrated that CBC is performing relatively well at meeting this objective.
- 8.2.5 However, this figure is likely to decrease in the future with changes to legislation surrounding air quality and the standards for emissions. This information is not formally monitored, although it does act as a contextual indicator to demonstrate trends and changes in air quality within the borough. This will be monitored further to determine whether levels continue to increase and whether the Council ought to be putting further measures in place to mitigate damage.

Supporting data

Table 8.4: Development contributing towards coastal management policy objectives

Development/ Scheme	Description of Scheme	Progress	Element of ENV2 this supports
Cumbria Coastal Activities Centre	Multi-purpose water activity centre designed to increase tourism to Whitehaven.	£2.4 million has been given to Whitehaven through the Governments Coastal Communities Fund for the development of this project	A
Connecting Cumbria's Hidden Coast	40km recreational route from Whitehaven to Millom, including improved cycle and pedestrian links a climbing wall and art installations	£1 million funding from Coastal Communities Fund	A, B
Cumbria Coastal Strategy	This will be a plan to evaluate and manage the risks relating to coastal flooding and erosion along the Cumbrian Coastline. This will build upon the Shoreline Management Plan, which is also currently being reviewed	A draft strategy is currently underway. In December 2019, a public engagement process was underway to determine views of local people and key stakeholders.	F
Future High Streets Fund	This is a Government fund designed to renew town centres and High Streets.	Copeland Borough Council is currently in the process of developing a business case for the Future High Street fund in Whitehaven. If successful, the money will be used to transform Whitehaven, which is likely to in turn have a positive impact on coastal areas.	A

- 8.2.6 Table 8.4 provides examples of the type of schemes that are currently underway in support of achieving policy ENV2. These are all ambitious schemes that are likely to bring significant social, economic and environmental improvements to the borough whilst protecting the unique assets and opportunities of Copeland's coastal environment. This is evidence that ENV2 is working as expected.
- 8.2.7 However, not all of the ENV criteria have been met through these developments. These do not, for example, provide evidence of managing the undeveloped coast for biodiversity. The monitoring of these criteria is likely to be revised in the emerging Local Plan to ensure that coastal management policies are robust.

Table 8.5: Number of Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) at risk in Copeland

	Apr-17	Apr-18	Jan-19
Buildings (including places of worship)	4	10	7
Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs)	4	4	4

- 8.2.8 The information in table 8.5 has been gathered from the English Heritage 'Heritage at Risk' register and shows the number of Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) considered to be at risk from development within the borough. The Council can use this information to prevent or mitigate the impact of development in certain areas. Whilst number of SAMs has remained the same since 2017, the number of buildings that are a risk has increased and decreased, suggesting that they are subject to close monitoring, and more likely to be affected (positively and negatively) by development.. This will be monitored closely in the future to ensure that development does not have a significant impact on Heritage at Risk.

Table 8.6: Names and designations of Listed Buildings and SAMs at risk in 2019

Name	Location	Designation
Millom Castle	Millom	Scheduled Monument and Grade I listed building
Church of St Michael	Lamplugh	Listed Place of Worship grade II
Church of St Bridget	Parton	Listed Place of Worship grade II
Barrowmouth Gypsum and Alabaster Mine	Saltom Bay	Scheduled Monument
Saltom Coal Pit	Saltom Bay	Scheduled Monument
Settlement 25 metres south east of Gatra	Lamplugh	Scheduled Monument
1 Church Street/ 13 Roper Street	Whitehaven	Grade II listed building
Scalegill Hall and Barn	Whitehaven	Grade II listed building
Former Methodist Church and Sunday School	Lowther Street, Whitehaven	Listed Place of Worship grade II
Old Council Chambers	Frizington	Grade II listed building

8.2.9 Table 8.6 provides detailed information of the buildings and SAMs that are currently at risk in the borough¹¹. These are assessed and reviewed regularly to ensure that information and protections are up to date. Aside from the Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Buildings listed here, the Cleator Moor Conservation Area is also considered to be at risk and therefore ought to be protected within the development process.

¹¹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/har-2019-registers/nw-har-register2019/>

Table 8.7: Condition of SSSI sites

Site Name	Habitat	Condition - % favourable or unfavourable recovering
Duddon Valley Woodlands	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland – upland, Dwarf shrub heath – upland,	61.85%
Stanley Ghyll	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - upland	0%
Brantrake Moss & Devoke Water	Acid grassland – upland, Standing open water and canals, Dwarf shrub heath – upland, Fen, marsh and swamp - lowland	100%
Milkingstead Wood	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - upland	100%
Duddon Estuary	Littoral sediment, Supralittoral sediment, Neutral grassland – lowland, Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland – lowland, Coastal lagoon, Earth heritage	97.81%
Shaw Meadow & Sea Pasture	Dwarf shrub heath – lowland, Neutral grassland - lowland	100%
Duddon Mosses	Bogs – lowland, Fen, marsh and swamp – lowland, Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	58.51%
Greendale Mires	Fen, marsh and swamp - lowland	100%
Ennerdale	Standing open water and canals, Fen, marsh and swamp – lowland, Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland – upland, Fen, marsh and swamp – lowland	98.37%
Wasdale Screes	Dwarf shrub heath – upland, Inland rock	100%
Pillar & Ennerdale Fells	Dwarf shrub heath – upland, Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland – upland,	100%
Wast Water	Standing open water and canals, Neutral grassland - upland	0%

- 8.2.10 Table 8.7 shows the current condition of SSSI sites in Copeland¹². 'Favourable' refers to sites that are being adequately conserved whilst 'unfavourable recovering' means that sites are not yet fully conserved but are recovering from an unfavourable status. This shows that six of the sites are being adequately conserved, although there is a significant need to improve protection for other sites, particularly Wast Water and Stanley Ghyll.
- 8.2.11 The data presented here uses 2016 figures and more recent information is currently unavailable. Therefore the condition of these sites may no longer be accurate. We will try to find data that monitors this further in the future to show changes in SSSI condition. This will demonstrate the impact that development can have on the condition of sites and the mitigation and changes that can be made to continue future improvement.

¹² <https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteList.aspx?siteName=&countyCode=9&responsiblePerson=&DesignationType=SSSI>

9 Policy Indicators: Development Management Policies

- 9.0.1 The Development Management (DM) Policies for the borough set out in further detail how the Core Strategy will be implemented. These are used to help assist decision making within the planning process.
- 9.0.2 The following section sets out the monitoring for the DM policies as set out within the Core Strategy. It needs to be noted that policies that have already been monitored earlier in this report will not be completed within this section to prevent duplication. As the policies primarily expand on Core Strategy policies, they are difficult to measure and therefore do not have specific targets, rather they are monitored through the planning process. This means that the 'overall' section has been omitted from this section. It also means that there is little supporting evidence that can be provided. Therefore, the section is set out in a more descriptive way within the monitoring table to show how the policies have been used in practice.

Policy Reference	Indication	Indicator	Target	Results	Supporting data
Policy DM1 – Nuclear-related Development	See table 5.3				
Policy DM2 – Renewable Energy Development in the Borough	See tables 5.6- 5.8				
Policy DM3- Safeguarding Employment Areas	Annual analysis of applications for non- employment uses granted approval on land	Approvals accepted for non-employment use on allocated employment land.	No specific target – progress will be monitored	GIS web mapping was used here to highlight non-employment uses on land allocated for employment use. These searches showed that only one application had been received on employment land in this time. This was application 4/14/2190/001 for the erection of 79 dwellings and associated infrastructure/	N/A

	allocated for employment use			landscaping on land at Cleator Mills, Cleator Moor. This land was allocated as site E8 in the Core Strategy. However, no full application has been received for this development, so it is likely that permission has now lapsed. This information suggests that overall, the safeguarding of employment land in line with DM3 has been a success.	
Policy DM4 – Westlakes Science and Technology Park	Annual analysis of planning applications approved at Westlakes	Approvals that meet the criteria listed in DM4	No specific target – progress will be monitored	GIS web mapping was used here to highlight planning permissions on the Westlakes Science and Technology Park. Between 01/04/14 and 31/03/19, no development has been permitted at Westlakes that is contrary to the criteria outlined in DM4. This suggests that the policy has been working as expected.	N/A
Policy DM5 – Nuclear Sector Development at Sellafield and the LLWR at Drigg	See table 5.3				
Policy DM6A – Managing Non-Retail Development in Town Centres	See table 5.12				
Policy DM7 – Takeaways, Pubs and Clubs, Betting Shops, Pawnbrokers and Amusement Arcades in Towns and Local Centres	Annual analysis of proposals permitted for the development of Takeaways, pubs and clubs, betting shops, pawnbrokers and amusement arcades	Number of proposals permitted for the development of A4, A5 and Sui-generis uses as listed in policy DM7	No specific target – progress will be monitored	This data has been collected through CBC's annual Town Centre Surveys, which looks at all town centre uses. This data has shown that each of the uses listed in DM7 have faced an increase over the monitoring period, with the exception of Millom town centre. Whilst this is not a specific indicator that DM7 has been unsuccessful, it does imply that the health and vitality of the town centres has potentially been compromised as a result of inappropriate town centre uses.	Table 9.1: A4, A5 and Sui-generis use in Town centres

Policy DM8 – Tourism Development in Rural Areas	Annual analysis of tourism development in rural areas	Tourism related applications granted permission within the monitoring period.	No specific target – progress will be monitored	There have been several permissions granted for tourism use within the monitoring period. Most recently is an application for a Coastal Activity Centre, which was approved on the 28/06/19. Whilst this is outside of the monitoring period, it provides an indication of the advances the borough is making towards the provision of tourism opportunities for residents and visitors.	N/A
Policy DM9 – Visitor Accommodation	See table 5.13				
Policy DM10 – Achieving Quality of Place	Annual analysis of developments meeting the standard of ‘quality places’ as set out in DM10	Number of developments achieving ‘high quality of place’.	No specific target	Most of the criteria listed under DM10 are not currently monitored. These are often used more as a tool for discussion with developers and therefore there is no way to know that DM10 has been complied with during the monitoring period. This will be monitored more thoroughly in the future.	No data
Policy DM11 – Sustainable Development Standards	Annual analysis of developments in accordance with sustainable homes standards	Developments which show compliance with the Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM	No specific target – progress will be monitored	The Code for Sustainable Homes is no longer in use nationally and therefore has not been monitored. The new Local Plan will seek to develop an alternative monitoring criteria to ensure sustainable development standards are met. See table 6.8 for housing density figures, which is one of the key criteria within DM11.	No data
Policy DM12 – Standards for New Residential Developments	See performance indicators for SS1				

Policy DM13 – Conversions of Buildings to Residential use within Settlement Limits	Annual analysis of the number of residential conversions within the borough.	The number of completed conversions within existing residential buildings.	No specific target – progress will be monitored	Data surrounding conversion rates is recorded through the HFR data, which shows that 14 homes were converted from rural to residential use in 14/15, 13 in 15/16, 8 in 16/17, 7 in 17/18 and 9 in 18/19. This shows that the number of conversions has been decreasing in recent years. However, this only concerns the number of homes that have been subdivided rather than the conversion of non-residential buildings and therefore may not provide a holistic view of housing conversions. This is because change of use between certain classes does not require planning permission.	N/A
Policy DM14 – Residential Establishments	See performance indicators for SS1				
Policy DM15A – Conversion of Rural Buildings to Residential Use	Annual analysis of conversions of rural buildings to residential use	Number of conversions completed annually in accordance with policy DM15a	No specific target – progress will be monitored	HFR data for the monitoring period shows the number of conversions from agricultural or forestry buildings to residential use. This data shows that the number has decreased from 15 in 2014/15 to 3 in the following three years and, most recently, only two in 2018/19. However, this does not necessarily show that the criteria set out in Policy 15A have been met. In order to determine this, the standards of the developments ought to be recorded further in future years. However, it also needs to be noted that policy DM15A is difficult to monitor as some development can take place under permitted development and therefore is not recorded in HFR data. This may result in inaccuracies.	N/A
Policy DM15B – Conversion of Rural Buildings to Commercial	Annual analysis of the number of rural buildings granted permission for conversion to	Number of conversions completed annually in accordance with DM15b	No specific target – progress will be monitored	No conversions from rural to commercial or community uses have been recorded during the monitoring period. It is unclear whether this is a result of a lack of applications or inadequate monitoring. This will be monitored further in the future.	No data

or Community Use	community or commercial use				
Policy DM16 – Replacement Dwellings	Annual analysis of replacement dwellings	Number of replacement dwellings granted permission in accordance with DM16	No specific target	3 applications for replacement dwellings have been approved during the monitoring period. It is to be assumed that these have been in accordance with DM16, although this is not certain from the available information. Monitoring will be carried out in the future to determine key trends.	Table 9.2: replacement dwelling approvals 2014-19
Policy DM17 – Removal of Occupancy Conditions	Annual analysis of the removal of occupancy conditions	Number of approvals for the removal of occupancy conditions	No specific target	Only one application for the removal of agricultural occupancy conditions has been recorded within the monitoring period. It is unclear whether this number is correct or whether it is the result of monitoring inaccuracies. Monitoring will be carried out in the future to determine key trends.	N/A
Policy DM18 – Domestic Extensions and Alterations	Annual analysis of domestic extensions and alterations	Number of householder developments permitted during the monitoring period in accordance with DM18	No specific target – progress will be monitored	Domestic alterations and extensions make up a large proportion of planning applications. During the monitoring period, there were 629 applications for householder developments, with only 10 refusals within this time. Alterations carried out under permitted development rights have not been included into this figure.	N/A
Policy DM19 – Residential Caravans, Mobile Homes, Chalets, and Beach Bungalows	Annual analysis of the number of Caravans, Mobile Homes, Chalets and beach Bungalows permitted for residential use.	Number of CT approvals for residential caravans in accordance with DM19	No specific target – progress will be monitored	Data for the completions of caravans has been collected from HLA Council Tax data. This shows that between 2017 and 2019, a total of 25 caravans have been completed, 17 of which were in Haverigg. It is unclear whether this was in accordance with DM19.	Table 9.3: Council Tax Completions on Caravans 2017-19

Policy DM20 – Gypsies and Travellers	Annual analysis of the number of sites to accommodate Gypsies and Travellers	Provision of sites to accommodate Gypsies and Travellers when there is a demonstrable need.	No specific target – progress will be monitored	There are currently no Gypsy and Traveller sites in Copeland so monitoring policy DM20 was not possible. This is a result of a lack of clear demand for such use during the monitoring period. However, this position will be reviewed during the production of the new Local Plan.	No data
Policy DM21 – Protecting Community Facilities	Annual analysis of change of use from community facilities to other uses.	The number of use class changes annually from community uses (D1) to other uses	No specific target	Town centre use class changes from D1 use to other were used as an indicator for this. No specific changes were found that demonstrated a loss of a community facility. This is not to say that no community facilities have been lost as this data does not take into consideration community facilities and other uses outside of the town centres within the borough. However, it does demonstrate that community facilities within the principal town and key service centre have been protected, which implies the success of policy DM21. It also suggests that social access and inclusion has been maintained as none of these important community facilities have been removed.	N/A
Policy DM22 – Accessible Developments	See table 7.1				
Policy DM23 – Information and Communications Technology	See table 7.3				
Policy DM24 – Development Proposals and Flood Risk	See performance indicators for ENV1				

Policy DM25 – Protecting Nature Conservation Sites, Habitats and Species	See performance indicators for ENV5 and ENV6				
Policy DM26 – Landscaping	Annual analysis of developments contrary to requirements in DM26	Developments which go against landscape requirements in DM26	No specific target – progress will be monitored	The Council is currently in the process of producing a Copeland Landscape Settlement Study to assist with decision making. This will provide a more detailed assessment of the specific landscape characteristics within the borough. Within the monitoring period, there has been no record of applications refused on landscape grounds. This will be monitored more thoroughly in the future.	No data
Policy DM27 – Built Heritage and Archaeology	See tables 8.5 and 8.6				
Policy DM28 – Protection of Trees	See performance indicators for ENV3				
Policy DM29 – Advertisements	Annual analysis of approved applications for advertisements	Approvals which meet the criteria of DM29	No specific target – progress will be monitored	During the five year monitoring period, 63 applications for advertisements have been approved, with only one being refused in this time. Whilst this is not necessarily an indicator of whether policy DM29 is working or not, it does provide standards for the approval of such applications, with one application not meeting the relevant criteria.	Table 9.4: Approved and refused applications for advertisements 2014-19

Policy DM30 – Rural Buildings			No specific target	Policy DM30 has not been appropriately monitored during this time. The emerging Local Plan will seek to improve monitoring in the future.	No data
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9.1 Supporting data: Development Management Policies

Table 9.1: A4, A5 and Sui-Generis use in Town Centres

	A4 Drinking establishments	A5 Hot Food Takeaways	Sui generis- Nightclubs, amusement arcades, betting shops	Total
Whitehaven				
2014	31	28	9	68
2015	30	26	11	67
2016	30	24	11	65
2018	32	25	12	69
Egremont				
2015	8	8	4	20
2016	8	8	5	21
2018	8	8	5	21
Cleator Moor				
2015	1	9	0	10
2016	1	9	0	10
2018	1	11	0	12
Millom				
2015	4	8	1	13
2016	4	8	1	13
2018	3	8	1	12

9.1.1 Table 9.1 shows the number of A4, A5 and Sui-Generis uses in the Principal Town and the Key Service Centres annually, with the exception of 2017 and 2014 for the Key Service Centres. This is due to a lack of staff resources for effective monitoring in these periods. There is no specific target for the number of these uses that ought to be permitted in each town centre, although the numbers ought to be regulated to ensure that they do not have a detrimental impact on the health of town centres.

9.1.2 It also needs to be noted that these are only the uses for town centres, rather than for the entire settlements, which could have provisions elsewhere. Further to this, reflects a point in time each year which can lead to additional variances.

Table 9.2: Approvals for replacement dwelling between 01/04/14 and 31/03/19

Application No	Print Address	Town	Post Code	Proposal	Decision
4/19/2027/0F1	Herons Pool Hallthwaites Millom	Millom	LA18 5HP	Replacement dwelling including demolition of existing bungalow and garage. Erection of new bungalow including integral garage change of vehicular and pedestrian access. Replacement of septic tank with treatment plant and install gazebo in rear garden	Approve (commence within 3 years)
4/18/2121/001	Stockhow Hall Farm Kirkland Frizington	Frizington	CA26 3YD	Demolition of Stockhow Hall and outline application for a replacement dwelling with full details of access	Approve in Outline (commence within 3 years)
4/16/2262/0F1	Fell View Holmrook	Holmrook	CA19 1UH	Demolition of existing bungalow and replacement with new dormer bungalow	Approve (commence within 3 years)

9.1.3 Table 9.2 shows the number and location of replacement dwellings granted planning permission during the monitoring period. This shows that a total of 3 replacement dwellings were given permission during this time.

Table 9. 3: Council Tax completions on caravans 2017-2019

Address	Settlement	Date of CT report
2017/18		
16 Butterflowers Holiday Homes	Haverigg	13/06/2017
23 Butterflowers Holiday Homes	Haverigg	04/07/2017
14 Timberwood Close, Butterflowers Holiday Homes	Haverigg	15/08/2017
50 Butterflowers Holiday Homes	Haverigg	22/08/2017
6 Timberwood Close, Butterflowers Holiday Homes	Haverigg	23/05/2017
10 Timberwood Close, Butterflowers Holiday Homes	Haverigg	02/05/2017
Butterflowers Holiday Homes	Haverigg	16/05/2017
63 Butterflowers Holiday Homes	Haverigg	13/06/2017
152 Steel Green Port, Haverigg Holiday Village	Haverigg	09/05/2017
159 Port Haverigg Holiday Village	Haverigg	25/07/2017
47 Port Haverigg Holiday Village	Haverigg	07/11/2017
61 Port Haverigg Holiday Village	Haverigg	06/02/2018
25 Inglenook Caravan Park	Lamplugh	27/06/2017
2018/19		
182 Port Haverigg Holiday Village	Haverigg	24/04/2018
163 Port Haverigg Holiday Village	Haverigg	24/07/2018
35 Butterflowers Holiay Homes	Haverigg	31/07/2018
20 Inglenook Caravan Park	Lamplugh	06/11/2018
4 Timberwood Close, Butterflowers Holiday Homes	Millom	26/06/2018
The Orchard	Ravenglass	19/06/2018
Seascale Hall	Seascale	10/07/2018
2 Port Haverigg Holiday Village	Haverigg	27/11/2018
119 Port Haverigg Holiday Village	Haverigg	12/03/2019
Po House, Whicham	Millom	29/01/2019
138 Port Haverigg Holiday Village	Millom	26/03/2019

Address	Settlement	Date of CT report
Ratlingate Farm, Crossfield Road	Cleator Moor	27/11/2018

9.1.4 Table 9.3 shows the Council Tax completion data for caravans between 2017 and 2019. This information was not previously monitored and therefore trends prior to this cannot be shown. The data does however show that the vast majority of the completions were in Haverigg. They were also all on existing sites, rather than acting as standalone developments. Data on Mobile Homes, Chalets and Beach Bungalows for residential use have not been recorded throughout the monitoring period.

Table 9.4: Applications for advertisements approved and refused between 01/04/14 and 31/03/19

Year	Total	Applications Approved	Applications Refused
2014/15	12	11	1
2015/16	20	20	0
2016/17	15	15	0
2017/18	9	9	0
2018/19	8	8	0

9.1.5 Table 9.4 shows the number of advertisements that were applied for, both within and outside of areas of Special Advertisement Control during the monitoring period. This shows that generally, all applications have been approved, with the exception of one in 2014/15.

10 Appendices












Appendix 1: Local Plan Process and Timescales



Appendix 2: Local Development Scheme Overall programme

Document Title	2019												2020												2021												
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	
Copeland Local Plan 2017-2035																																					
Proposals Map																																					
Annual Monitoring Report																																					

Key:

	Preparation (<i>inc evidence studies</i>), Consideration, Review & Amendment		Examination Hearing
	Consultation for SPD		Receipt of Inspector's Report
	Preferred Options Consultation		Adoption of DPD/SPD
	Pre-Submission Consultation		Publication of Annual Monitoring Report
	DPD Submission		Revision of Proposals Map
	Pre-Hearing meeting		

Appendix 3: Policies that have not been monitored within this report

This appendix contains details of the Core strategy policies that have not been monitored within this report. This is either due to a lack of available information, out of date monitoring criteria or from the duplication of monitoring through DM policies.

Policy	Indicator
Policy SS1	Building for Life standards
ENV 5/ ENV 6	Performance of relevant Cumbria BAP indicators
ENV 5/ ENV6	Changes in areas of Biodiversity importance
Policy DM1	Nuclear related development
Policy DM2	Renewable Energy Development in the Borough
Policy DM5	Nuclear Sector Development at Sellafield and the LLWR at Drigg
Policy DM6A	Managing Non-Retail Development in Town Centres
Policy DM9	Visitor Accommodation
Policy DM11	Sustainable development standards
Policy DM12	Standards for new Residential Developments
Policy DM14	Residential Establishments
Policy DM22	Accessible developments
Policy DM23	Information and communications technology
Policy DM24	Development proposals and flood risk
Policy DM25	Protecting Nature Conservation Sites, Habitats and Species
Policy DM27	Build Heritage and Archaeology
Policy DM28	Protection of trees

Appendix 4: Use Class Order

Planning use classes set out what a particular property may be used for by its occupants. In England, these are contained within the Town and Country Planning (use classes) Order 1987. English Use Classes are as follows:

Use Class	Description
A1 Shops	Shops, retail warehouses, hairdressers, undertakers, travel and ticket agencies, post offices, pet shops, sandwich bars, showrooms, domestic hire shops, dry cleaners, funeral directors and internet cafes
A2 Financial and Professional services	Financial services such as banks and building societies, professional services (other than health and medical services) and including estate and employment agencies. It does not include betting offices or pay day loan shops - these are now classed as “sui generis” uses (see below)
A3 Restaurants and Cafes	For the sale of food and drink for consumption on the premises - restaurants, snack bars and cafes
A4 Drinking Establishments	Public houses, wine bars or other drinking establishments (but not night clubs) including drinking establishments with expanded food provision
A5 Hot Food takeaways	For the sale of hot food for consumption off the premises.
B1 Business	Uses which can be carried out in a residential area without detriment to its amenity. This class is formed of three parts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B1(a) Offices - Other than a use within Class A2 (see above); • B1(b) Research and development of products or processes; • B1(c) Industrial processes
B2 General Industrial	Use for industrial process other than one falling within class B1 (excluding incineration purposes, chemical treatment or landfill or hazardous waste)
B8 Storage or Distribution	This class includes open air storage
C1 Hotels	Hotels, boarding and guest houses where no significant element of care is provided (excludes hostels)
C2 Residential Institutions	Residential care homes, hospitals, nursing homes, boarding schools, residential colleges and training centres
C2A Secure residential institutions	Use for a provision of secure residential accommodation, including use as a prison, young offenders institution, detention centre, secure training centre, custody centre, short term holding centre, secure hospital, secure local authority accommodation or use as a military barracks
C3 Dwellinghouses	This class is formed of three parts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C3(a) covers use by a single person or a family (a couple whether married or not, a person related to one another with members of the family of one of the couple to be treated as members of the family of the other), an employer and certain domestic employees (such as an au pair, nanny, nurse, governess, servant, chauffeur, gardener, secretary and personal assistant), a carer and the person receiving the care and a foster parent and foster child; • C3(b) covers up to six people living together as a single household and receiving care e.g. supported housing schemes such as those for people with learning disabilities or mental health problems;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> C3(c) allows for groups of people (up to six) living together as a single household. This allows for those groupings that do not fall within the C4 HMO definition, but which fell within the previous C3 use class, to be provided for i.e. a small religious community may fall into this section as could a homeowner who is living with a lodger.
C4 Houses in Multiple Occupation	Small shared houses occupied by between three and six unrelated individuals, as their only or main residence, who share basic amenities such as a kitchen or bathroom
D1 Non- residential Institutions	Clinics, health centres, crèches, day nurseries, day centres, schools, art galleries (other than for sale or hire), museums, libraries, halls, places of worship, church halls, law court. Non-residential education and training centres
D2 Assembly and Leisure	Cinemas, music and concert halls, bingo and dance halls (but not night clubs), swimming baths, skating rinks, gymnasiums or area for indoor or outdoor sports and recreations (except for motor sports, or where firearms are used).
Sui Generis	<p>Sui generis' is a Latin term that, in this context, means 'in a class of its own'. Certain uses are specifically excluded from classification by legislation, and therefore become 'sui generis'. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> theatres amusement arcades/centres or funfairs laundrettes fuel stations hiring, selling and/or displaying motor vehicles taxi businesses scrap yards, or a yard for the storage/distribution of minerals and/or the breaking of motor vehicles 'Alkali work' (any work registerable under the Alkali, etc. Works Regulation Act 1906 (as amended)) hostels (providing no significant element of care) waste disposal installations for the incineration, chemical treatment or landfill of hazardous waste retail warehouse clubs nightclubs casinos betting offices/shops pay day loan shops <p>Other uses become 'sui generis' where they fall outside the defined limits of any other use class. For example, C4 (Houses in multiple occupation) is limited to houses with no more than six residents. Therefore, houses in multiple occupation with more than six residents become a 'sui generis' use.</p>