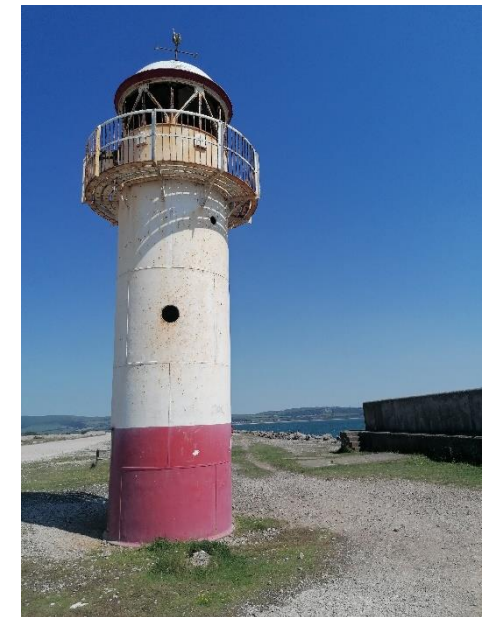


Annual Monitoring Report

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

1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020



Contact Details

Strategic Planning
Copeland Borough Council
Market Hall, Market Place
Whitehaven
CA28 7JG
Telephone: 01946 598300
Email: ldf@copeland.gov.uk

If you require a copy of this document in an alternative format, for example, large print, Braille, audio cassette or an alternative language please call

0845 054 8600.

To view and download an electronic copy of this Annual Monitoring Report, visit the Copeland Borough Council Website:
www.copeland.gov.uk

Paper copies of this document are available on request from the contact details above.

Disclaimer The information in this report is provided in good faith and is as accurate as records permit, no guarantee is given with regards to any possible errors.

Contents

1	Introduction and Context.....	6
2	Planning Policy Framework & Local Development Scheme Progress.....	6
3	General Overview of the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD performance.....	9
4	How to use this document.....	10
5	Economic Opportunity and Regeneration	11
5.1	Policy Indicators: Economic Opportunity and Regeneration.....	12
5.2	Supporting data: Economic Opportunity and Regeneration	18
6	Sustainable Settlements	41
6.1	Policy Indicators: Sustainable Settlements.....	42
6.2	Supporting data: Sustainable Settlements	47
7	Accessibility and Transport	56
7.1	Policy Indicators: Accessibility and Transport.....	57
7.2	7.2 Supporting data: Accessibility and Transport.....	59
8	Environmental enhancement and protection	65
8.1	Policy Indicators: Environmental enhancement and protection	66
8.2	Supporting data: Environmental Enhancement and Protection	70
9	Policy Indicators: Development Management Policies	79
9.1	Supporting data: Development Management Policies.....	86
10	Appendices.....	94
10.1	Local Plan processes and timescales.....	94
10.2	Policies not monitored through this report	95
10.3	Use Class Order.....	96

List of tables

Table 5.1: Distribution of floor space by tier of settlement hierarchy 01/04/2016- 31/03/2020.....	18
Table 5.2: Planning Permissions for Gain or Loss of 'B' Use Employment floorspace 01/04/2016 to 31/03/2020	19
Table 5.3: Planning Permissions for Gain and Loss of Nuclear Related development at or Adjacent to Sellafield (and other appropriate locations) between 01/04/19 and 31/02/20	23
Table 5.4: Distribution of non B use floor space by tier of hierarchy 01/04/2016- 31/03/2020	24
Table 5.5: Planning Permissions for Gain or Loss of non 'B' Use Employment floorspace 01/04/2016 to 31/03/2020	26
Table 5.6: Business births, deaths and active enterprises in Copeland 2015-2019	29
Table 5.7: Planning Applications for Solar Panels granted or refused permission between 01/04/16 and 31/03/20	30
Table 5.8: Number of farm diversification developments approved between 01/04/16 and 31/03/20	31
Table 5.9: B use employment completions between 01/04/16 and 31/03/20	32
Table 5.10: Percentage of vacant town centre units in the Principal Town and Key Service Centres between 2016 and 2019.	34
Table 5.11: Economic Impact by Sector of Expenditure 2015- 2019.....	39
Table 5.12: Tourism related sectors in which employment has been supported 2015-2019	40
Table 6.1: Number of dwellings and bedrooms completed annually between 01/04/15 and 31/03/20	47
Table 6.2: Mix of dwellings completed during the 2019/20 monitoring period	47
Table 6.3: Residential approvals on previously developed land between 01/04/15 and 31/03/20	48
Table 6.4: Density of housing completions between 01/04/15 and 31/03/20	49
Table 6.5: Number of approved developments by locality 01/04/15 to 31/03/20	52
Table 7.1: Provision of new facilities identified in T1	59
Table 7.2: Developments with Travel Plans between 01/04/19 and 31/03/20	61
Table 7.3: Superfast broadband provision within Copeland (May 2019)	62
Table 8.1: Amount of household waste recycled	70
Table 8.2: Coastal water quality in Copeland	70
Table 8.3: Bathing water quality in Copeland.....	71
Table 8.4: River ecological status in 2016/2019	71
Table 8.5: River chemical status in 2016/2019	72
Table 8.6: Development contributing towards Coastal management policy objectives.....	74
Table 8.7: Names and designations of Buildings and SAMs at risk in 2020.....	75
Table 8.8: Condition of SSSI sites in Copeland.....	76

Table 9.1: A4, A5 and Sui-Generis use in Town Centres	90
Table 9.2: Council tax completions on Caravans 01/04/17 to 31/03/20	91
Table 9.3: Approved and refused applications for advertisements 01/04/14-31/03/20	93

List of figures

Figure 5.1: Percentage of vacant town centre units in the Principal Town and Key Service Centres between 2016 and 2019	34
Figure 5.2: Tourist Numbers by Category of Visitor 2015- 2019	35
Figure 5.3 Accommodation supply distribution by type 2015-2019	37
Figure 6.1: Percentage of approved residential development by locality 01/04/15 to 31/03/20	52
Figure 6.2: Percentage of completed residential development by locality 01/04/15 to 31/03/20	54
Figure 7.1: Connecting Cumbria Phase 1 deployment.....	63
Figure 8.1: Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) levels 1993-2019	73
Figure 9.1: Occupancy in Whitehaven Town Centre 2012-2019	80
Figure 9.2: Occupancy in Cleator Moor Town Centre 2012-2019	87
Figure 9.3: Occupancy in Egremont Town Centre 2012-2019	88
Figure 9.4: Occupancy in Millom Town Centre 2012-2019.....	89

1 Introduction and Context

- 1.1 The Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) monitors the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies within the Copeland Local Plan 2013-2028, demonstrating the progress made towards meeting policy objectives and targets. This report covers the period of April 1st 2019 until 31st March 2020, and makes use of data from previous years to show patterns and trends¹.
- 1.2 Monitoring is essential in the successful implementation of planning policy by demonstrating where policy targets are being met, and where there may be shortfalls that require further action. This allows officers to see what trends are occurring in an area and project what development may occur in the future. This also plays an important role in the process of developing future planning policy by showing where current policy has performed well, and where revisions and alterations may be necessary. Copeland Borough Council are currently in the process of producing a new Local Plan, covering the period 2017-2035. This report highlights where monitoring criteria has not been met, and where revisions might be required when developing future monitoring criteria.
- 1.3 The Monitoring Framework for Core Strategy policies is set out at Chapter 9 (Pages 129 to 139) of the Core Strategy. These criteria have been used throughout the report.

2 Planning Policy Framework & Local Development Scheme Progress

- 2.1 The current Development Plan for Copeland is made up of the following documents²:
 - *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*
- 2.2 The Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD was formally adopted by Copeland Borough Council on 5th December 2013. This report monitors the progress made towards the policies within this document.

¹ Previous AMRs can be viewed online at <https://www.copeland.gov.uk/content/monitoring>

² <https://www.copeland.gov.uk/content/copeland-local-plan>

- 2.3 Planning policy produced by Copeland Borough Council covers the parts of Copeland that fall outside of the Lake District National Park. The parts of the borough within the park are under the planning remit of the Lake District National Park Authority (LDNPA) and as such, monitoring in these areas has not been included in this report, unless otherwise stated³. 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.
- 2.4 Cumbria County Council adopted the Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan (2015-2030) in September 2017, which falls within the monitoring period of this AMR. This Plan sets out the planning policy for assessing proposals for mineral and waste management related development within the parts of Cumbria outside of the Lake District National Park and the Yorkshire Dales National Park. Cumbria County Council monitor the policies within their plan, which can be viewed online.⁴
- 2.5 Work is currently underway to produce 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, and be in consistency with, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2019). A public consultation on the Preferred Options Draft was carried out between September and November 2020, the draft sets out the Council's preferred option(s) for development. This includes draft 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 Preferred Options draft, appendices and associated evidence base documents can be viewed on the Council website⁵. The Local Plan process and associated timescales can be viewed in appendix 1.
- 2.6 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 most recent LDS was approved at Full Council in September 2020 and can be viewed on the CBC website⁶.

Duty to Cooperate

- 2.7 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

³ Planning policy for the LDNPA can be viewed online at <https://www.lakedistrict.gov.uk/planning/planningpolicies>

⁴ <https://cumbria.gov.uk/elibrary/Content/Internet/538/755/1929/4298491253.PDF>

⁵ <https://www.copeland.gov.uk/content/local-plan-preferred-options>

⁶ <https://www.copeland.gov.uk/content/local-development-scheme>

land, in particular in connection with strategic infrastructure.

- 2.8 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 joint evidence base reports with Allerdale Borough Council to properly reflect west Cumbria sub-region. Most recently, a West Cumbria Retail Study has been produced, the results of which are reflected in the economy chapter of this report. CBC will continue to work with other Local Planning Authorities wherever possible.
- 2.9 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. Statements of Common Ground are drafted as a written record of this process.

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

- 3.1 As of 31st March 2020 the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD has been in operation for seven 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 of 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 has been supplemented with a borough wide Housing Needs Assessment, published in July 2020. Findings 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 is being reviewed and updated through the emerging Local Plan process. A Five Year Land Supply position paper was produced in November 2020, which identifies a supply of suitable sites to meet the housing requirement of 140dpa and shows the housing supply position as of 31st March 2020.

Sustainability

- 3.3 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.
- 3.4 The Core Strategy seeks to direct development to the most sustainable settlements in the Borough. Figure 3.2 provides a settlement hierarchy, which classifies settlements into four categories: Principal Town, Key Service Centres, Local Centres and ‘Outside settlement boundaries’. This outlines the type and scale of housing, employment and service provision that is appropriate within each tier of the hierarchy. The implementation of this settlement hierarchy has been assessed through the sustainable settlement chapter of this report, and makes suggestions for the emerging Local Plan 2017-2035 to amend the hierarchy in order to deliver development in the most sustainable locations.

4 How to use this document

4.1 This document is split into five main topics to reflect the chapters within the Core Strategy. These are 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, in line with the Core Strategy policies.
- 5.0.2 The economic climate of Copeland is unusual in that it has a higher than average approximate resident annual wage of £31,256⁷, 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 directly at Sellafield is likely to eventually 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, if this is delivered. Further to this, the Moorside Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP), although currently on hold, could provide up to 6,000 jobs if delivered, and the Cumbria Clean Energy Park within Copeland is identified as a location for further developments in clean and low carbon energy technologies.
- 5.0.4 There is also opportunity to encourage economic growth through tourism within the borough. Copeland is located on the west coast of Cumbria, and contains part of the Lake District National Park and World Heritage Site, 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.
- 5.0.5 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 (although not in line with the distribution targets in ST2). 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.

⁷ ONS 2018

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	Floor space data has been included from 2016-2020 to show the distribution of floorspace annually in line with targets set out in ST2 and demonstrate where trends have occurred. The table includes the total net gain/ loss of floorspace in addition to an annual percentage to show where this has met targets.	Table 5.1: Distribution of floor space by tier of settlement hierarchy 01/04/2016-31/03/2020	-
				Table 5.2 provides details surrounding planning permissions for the gain and loss of B use employment space. This includes data back to 2016 to show where there have been trends. This should be read in conjunction with table 5.1 to show the total distribution of floorspace in 2019/20 based on the settlement hierarchy and the targets set out in ST2.	Table 5.2: Planning Permissions for Gain or Loss of 'B' Use Employment floorspace 01/04/2016 to 31/03/2020	+
				Table 5.3 shows the Planning permissions for the gain and loss of nuclear related development at or related to Sellafield and other appropriate nuclear locations (including the LLWR). Due to the sensitive nature of the Sellafield site, floorspace data is not available for these developments and	Table 5.3: Planning Permissions for Gain and Loss of Nuclear Related development at or Adjacent to Sellafield (and other appropriate	*

Policy Reference	Indication	Indicator	Target	Results	Supporting Data	Overall
				therefore it is not possible to determine any trends.	locations) between 01/04/19 and 31/02/20	
				Table 5.4 outlines the distribution of non- B use floorspace granted planning permission in line with policy ST2, whilst Table 5.5 goes into detail about the gain and loss of non B use employment floorspace (excluding A use classes).	Table 5.4: Distribution of non B use floor space by tier of hierarchy 01/04/2016- 31/03/2020	-
					Table 5.5: Planning Permissions for Gain or Loss of non 'B' Use Employment floorspace 01/04/2016 to 31/03/2020	+
		Business start-ups	No specific target – number will be monitored	Table 5.6 shows the number of business births in Copeland since 2015, with business 'deaths' as an indicator of the health of businesses in the borough. This shows no significant trends in business 'births'. However, it does show that annually, the number of deaths is higher than births, and the number of active enterprises has decreased, which has the potential for significant economic impacts on the borough.	Table 5.6: Business births, deaths and active enterprises in Copeland 2015-2019	-

Policy Reference	Indication	Indicator	Target	Results	Supporting Data	Overall
ER2		Renewable energy developments (where acceptable on environmental grounds) given consent	No specific target – numbers will be monitored	During the monitoring period, only three solar panel applications have been approved, and no applications have been received or approved for wind turbines. The planning applications for solar panels can be viewed in table 5.7.	Table 5.7: Planning Applications for Solar Panels granted or refused permission between 01/04/16 and 31/03/20	*
		Number of farm diversification developments approved	No specific target – number will be monitored	Table 5.8 shows the number of farm diversification developments approved in 2019/20, with previous year's figures included to show trends.	Table 5.8: Number of farm diversification developments approved between 01/04/16 and 31/03/20	*
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	Whilst there has been activity on the allocated employment sites during the monitoring period, such as change of use applications or extensions to existing developments, these do not relate directly to the land allocated for development. There has therefore been no progress in bringing additional land on the identified sites into use. Monitoring of this type has been sporadic in previous years, meaning that there are gaps	N/A	No data
		% available area with planning consent			N/A	*

Policy Reference	Indication	Indicator	Target	Results	Supporting Data	Overall
				in monitoring data. Work is currently underway to fill these gaps, and this will be reflected in future monitoring reports.		
		Employment Land completed per annum	No specific target – numbers will be monitored	As has been stated previously, the monitoring for permissions and completions on allocated employment land has been sporadic in the past, and therefore figures may not be fully accurate. This is something that is being altered through the production of the monitoring criteria for the emerging Local Plan.	Table 5.9: B use employment completions between 01/04/16 and 31/03/20	*
		Employment land developed by type	No specific target – numbers will be monitored	Instead, table 5.9 looks at all B use employment floorspace completions in the borough, as an indicator of the delivery of employment floorspace. This is likely to be more accurate than planning permissions of this type, as planning permissions are not always delivered, and can change during the construction process.		
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.	Table 5.10 show the percentage of vacant units in town centres in the borough, with the exception of 2017 where data is missing. Figure 5.1 shows the same data, but as a graph to show the relative difference between town centres annually.	Table 5.10: Percentage of vacant town centre units in the Principal Town and Key Service Centres between 2016 and 2019.	+

Policy Reference	Indication	Indicator	Target	Results	Supporting Data	Overall
				<p>The figures show that, whilst each of the town centres have a relatively high vacancy rate, this figure has improved for all centres with the exception of Millom. In particular, the vacancy rate of Cleator Moor has decreased by almost 6%. This will be subject to careful monitoring in the future.</p> <p>In terms of the percentage of vacant floor space in each town, this data has not been recorded during the monitoring period. However, CBC commissioned a retail study⁸, which was completed outside of the monitoring period in September 2020. This contains figures surrounding percentage vacant floor space in each town centre. This data will be used in the next annual monitoring report.</p> <p>In previous years, CBC has monitored change of use data in the town centres. Whilst this does not have a formal monitoring target, it provides a good indication of town centre health, showing the activity of businesses and the types of uses being approved in town centres. However, due to the national lockdown in 2020, and a number of premises being closed either temporarily or permanently, it was not possible to get an accurate picture. Therefore the change of use data has not been monitored at this time.</p>	Figure 5.1: Percentage of vacant town centre units in the Principal Town and Key Service Centres between 2016 and 2019.	+

⁸ <https://www.copeland.gov.uk/content/west-cumbria-retail-town-centres-and-leisure-study>

Policy Reference	Indication	Indicator	Target	Results	Supporting Data	Overall
		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 monitoring criteria will be reconsidered through the emerging Local Plan process.	N/A	No data
ER10	Annual analysis of tourism development trends	Visitor numbers	Increase in visitor numbers, revenue and tourism related employment	<p>Tables 5.11-5.12 and figure 5.2-5.3 all show progress towards achieving the tourism targets set out in policy ER10. This has been collected from annual STEAM data.</p> <p>The tourism data shows some positive trends for the borough. It shows that there has been a significant increase in tourist numbers and visitor spending in all sectors of the tourism industry. There has also been positive trends surrounding accommodation supply distribution, although there has been an overall loss of beds. Finally, there has been a slight increase in employment within tourism sectors, although this has been skewed slightly by a loss in the accommodation sector. These trends will continue to be monitored going forward.</p> <p>It needs noting that STEAM data is collected for the calendar year rather than the financial year, and therefore figures in the tourism tables may be skewed slightly. The figures may have also been raised slightly by the monitoring of parts of the borough that are within the Lake District National Park.</p>	Figure 5.2: Tourist Numbers by Category of Visitor 2015- 2019	++
		Revenue and numbers employed			Figure 5.3: Accommodation supply distribution by type 2015-2019	+
					Table 5.11: Economic Impact by Sector of Expenditure 2015- 2019	++
					Table 5.12: Tourism related sectors in which employment has been supported 2015-2019	+

5.2 Supporting data: Economic Opportunity and Regeneration

Table 5.1: Distribution of floor space by tier of settlement hierarchy 01/04/2016- 31/03/2020⁹

ST2 Target	19/20 (Sqm)				18/19 (Sqm)				17/18 (Sqm)				16/17 (Sqm)				
	Loss	Gain	Net	%	Loss	Gain	Net	%	Loss	Gain	Net	%	Loss	Gain	Net	%	
Whitehaven 45% (at least)	-648	59	-589		-120	830.3	710.3	73.7%	-	4124.1	-4124		-	1156	232	-924	
Key Service Centres (at least 10% each)		2883.3	2883.3	98%	-30	131	101	11.6%		433.4	433.4	60.4%		3851.1	3851.1	80.9%	
Local Centres (no more than 20%)	-23.8		-23.8			165.4	165.4	14.7%		284	284	39.6%		520	520	11%	
Outside Settlement Boundaries (no target)	-74		-74											158.4	158.4	3.3%	
Borough total gain/ loss of employment floor space	-745.8	2942.3	2196.5		-150	1126	976.7		-	4124.1	717.4		-	1156	4761.5	3605.5	

5.2.1 Table 5.1 shows the distribution of additional 'B' use floorspace annually in line with the distribution target set out in ST2.¹⁰ This should be read in conjunction with table 5.2, which shows the details of B use planning permissions.

5.2.2 Unfortunately, due to changes in monitoring processes, there are certain cases in previous years where floorspace data is not available for B use permissions, and therefore this may have skewed the final figure within the table. This has been highlighted in table 5.2. However, the full floorspace figures are available for the 2019/20 permissions, and therefore the progress towards ST2 can be demonstrated, although previous trends may present slight inaccuracies.

⁹ Please note, methods for employment monitoring have been altered since the previous AMR and therefore, this information supersedes previous data.

¹⁰ Grey boxes indicate where data is not applicable e.g. where there has only been a gain or a loss.

- 5.2.3 The annual percentage floorspace distribution has only been calculated for tiers of the hierarchy where there has been a net gain in floorspace. This has been calculated based on the floorspace gain figure as a percentage of the gross additional floorspace figure. This is to prevent figures being skewed by floorspace losses.
- 5.2.4 The figures shown here demonstrate that whilst there has been a gain in B use floor space between 2019-20, this has not been in line with the targets in ST2. Almost all of the additional floorspace in 2019-20 has been provided across the Key Service Centres rather than in the Principal Town of Whitehaven. Only one permission for the gain of floorspace was permitted in Whitehaven, although this was not enough to offset the loss of 648sqm floorspace.
- 5.2.5 The trends show that the highest losses have been in Whitehaven since 2016, with the exception of the 2018/19 monitoring period. Where there has been a significant decrease in employment floorspace, this is usually the result of large scale demolition. On the other hand, the Key Service Centres have faced the highest level of additional development since 2016, again with the exception of 2018/19. Trend data such as this is useful in demonstrating where the highest level of activity is located, and where there is demand for additional floorspace and growth. It highlights that there are potential issues with declining floorspace levels in Whitehaven, which would indicate that emerging plan policies need to address this issue.

Table 5.2: Planning Permissions for Gain or Loss of 'B' Use Employment floorspace 01/04/2016 to 31/03/2020¹¹¹²¹³

Planning Reference	Date Approved	Proposal	Address	Settlement	Use class gain or loss	Floor space loss (Sqm)	Floor space gain (sqm)	Net floor space gain or loss (sqm)
2019/20								
4/19/2075/0F1	09/04/2019	Self-contained energy centre building	West Cumberland Hospital	Whitehaven	B1		59	59
4/19/2061/0F1	16/05/2019	Two storey extension to industrial unit	Brewery Yard Industrial Estate	Cleator Moor	B1		236	236
4/19/2104/001	08/08/2019	Outline application for industrial building	Slacks Borwick Rails	Millom	B2		987.6	987.6

¹¹ Please note, methods for employment monitoring have been altered since the previous AMR and therefore, this information supersedes previous data

¹² Notes relating to table 5.2:

*floorspace data not available due to inconsistencies with monitoring data

**floorspace gain or loss has been accounted for elsewhere, for example, as part of monitoring for a previous planning application. Floorspace data has been omitted in these instances to prevent double counting

¹³ Grey boxes indicate where data is not applicable e.g. where there has only been a gain or a loss.

Planning Reference	Date Approved	Proposal	Address	Settlement	Use class gain or loss	Floor space loss (Sqm)	Floor space gain (sqm)	Net floor space gain or loss (sqm)
4/19/2224/0F1	20/08/2019	Change of use from D1 day care to commercial use (A2/B1a)	The Bradbury Centre	Millom	B1 (a)		153.7	153.7
4/19/2382/0F1**	12/12/2019	Permanent change of use from mining museum to offices	Haig Colliery Mining Museum	Whitehaven	B1			
4/19/2428/0F1	10/03/2020	Extension to factory for manufacturing capability	Devonshire Road Ind Est	Millom	B2		1506	1506
4/19/2178/0F1	16/07/2019	Change of use to comprise offices	Whitehaven Town Council	Whitehaven	B1(a)	-648		-648
4/19/2165/0F1	05/06/2019	Prior notification of demolition of Kilinside Depot	Kilinside Depot	Distington	B8	-23.8		-23.8
4/19/2189/0F1	30/07/2019	Conversion of barn/workshop to residential	Newtown Barn	Sandwith	B1	-74		-74
Total						-745.8	2942.3	2196.5
2018/19								
4/18/2196/0F1	28/06/2018	Proposed mixed use development comprising B1 and C3 use class	Land between Asda and Veterinary Surgery	Whitehaven	B1		264.3	264.3
4/18/2117/0F1*	06/08/2018	Change of use to include A1 retail and B1 business to ground floor and self-contained flat to upper floors	1 Church Street	Whitehaven				
4/18/2136/0F1**	03/05/2018	Retention of a two storey portakabin building to be used as offices and meeting room for a temporary period of two years (retrospective)	Unit 14 Bridge End Industrial Estate	Egremont				
4/18/2262/0F1	23/08/2018	Erection of cabinet makers workshop and store	Beckside Farm	Distington	B1		165.4	165.4
4/18/2292/0F1	25/10/2018	Redevelopment of the former bus station	Bransty Row	Whitehaven	B1(a)		502	502
4/18/2384/0F1	31/10/2018	Surfaced storage compound for use in connection with existing commercial business	Red Pike Close Whitehaven Commercial Park	Whitehaven	B8		64	64
4/18/2390/0F1	30/10/2018	Demolition of barn and rebuild with new commercial unit	Threapthwaite Farm Rheda	Cleator Moor	B8		131	131
4/18/2436/0F1*	23/01/2019	Demolition of car garage and development of apartments	Mirehouse Service Station	Whitehaven				
4/18/2238/0F1	25/07/2018	Change of use from B1/B2 to D1. the unit will be used for personal training and small group training	Unit 10F Sneckyeat Road Industrial Estate	Whitehaven	B1/B2	-120		-120

Planning Reference	Date Approved	Proposal	Address	Settlement	Use class gain or loss	Floor space loss (Sqm)	Floor space gain (sqm)	Net floor space gain or loss (sqm)
4/18/2272/OF1**	15/08/2018	Retrospective change of use to D2 (gym 97.5sqm) SG -10H (taxi business 331.2sqm) D2 - 10I (gym 250sqm) 10J - A1 - (trade centre 571sqm)	Unit 10 Sneckyeat Road Industrial Estate	Whitehaven				
4/18/2084/OF1	14/05/2018	Change of use from B1/B2 to D1	Shaws Yard	Millom	B1/2	-30		-30
Total						-150	1126.7	976.7
2017/18								
4/17/2066/OF1	11/04/2017	Erection of a storage and distribution building	Slacks Millom Limited	Millom	B8		390.4	390.4
4/17/2088/OF1	28/04/2017	New build single storey office	Old Brewery Birks Road	Cleator Moor	B1		43	43
4/18/2040/OF1	13/03/2018	New building to provide office and workshop	Prospect Nursery	Distington	B1		284	284
4/17/2102/OF1	06/04/2017	Demolition of two buildings	Former Jewson Timber Yard	Whitehaven		-1079		-1079
4/17/2152/OG1**	30/05/2017	Variation of condition 1 of planning permission 4/15/2526/OF1 for extension of time for the demolition of Mark House	Mark House	Whitehaven				
4/17/2143/OF1	05/07/2017	Demolition of factory and outline planning for erection of dwellings	Ivy Mill	Whitehaven	B2	-2600		-2600
4/17/2345/OF1	01/12/2017	Change of use from offices to pre-school playroom (D1)	Wilkos Store (part)	Whitehaven	B1	-195.1		-195.1
4/17/2354/OF1	12/12/2017	Change of use of car repairs to pool and snooker hall	B and H Motors High Street	Whitehaven	B2	-250		-250
Total						-4124.1	717.4	-3406.7
2016/17								
4/16/2078/OF1	22/04/2016	Temporary change of use from mining museum to offices (D1 to B1)	Haig Colliery Solway Road Kells	Whitehaven	B1		232	232
4/16/2058/OF1	26/05/2016	Alteration to commercial frontage and siting of a portacabin	10 Bridge End Industrial Estate	Egremont	B1(a)		40	40
4/16/2191/OF1	18/08/2016	Warehouse extension	CGP Limited Mainsgate Road	Millom	B8		1058	1058
4/16/2234/OF1	31/08/2016	Change of use of vacant land for the erection of temporary portacabins, storage and parking	The Energy Coast	Haile	B1(a)/ B8		158.4	158.4

Planning Reference	Date Approved	Proposal	Address	Settlement	Use class gain or loss	Floor space loss (Sqm)	Floor space gain (sqm)	Net floor space gain or loss (sqm)
4/16/2238/0F1	28/09/2016	Erection of 2 warehouses	Tornado Wire Devonshire road Industrial Estate	Millom	B8		2,399.50	2,399.50
4/16/2276/0F1**	03/10/2016	Change of use of office building to mixed use B1, A3 and A4	The Ennerdale Brewery	Rowrah	B1(c)		520	520
4/16/2300/0F1	07/10/2016	Change of use from childrens soft play (D2) to dog training studio (SG) and use classes B1, B2 and B8	20A Leconfield Industrial Estate	Cleator Moor	B1, B2, B8		237.6	237.6
4/16/2444/0F1	21/02/2017	Three storey extension to include office space	CGP Ltd Mainsgate Road	Millom	B8		116	116
4/16/2167/0F1	06/07/2016	Demolition of existing building to redevelop site for retail and petrol filling station	Ivy Mill	Whitehaven	B8	-842		-842
4/16/9005/0F2	29/07/2016	Change of use from B1 to class D1 to facilitate conversion from Cumbria County Council offices to learning hub	Richmond House Catherine Street	Whitehaven	B1	-165		-165
4/16/2076/0F1	29/04/2016	Change of use of part of building from car repair garage (B1) to double glazing sales	Unit 21 Meadow Road	Whitehaven	B1	-149		-149
4/16/2339/0R1**	13/01/2017	Reserved matters application for access layout surface and foul water drainage	Former Council Depot. The Old Quarry	Millom				
Total						-1156	4761.5	3605.5

5.2.6 Table 5.2 provides details of annual planning permissions for the gain and loss of B use employment floorspace. This provides additional information for the figures in table 5.1. The data excludes planning permissions granted at Sellafield and other nuclear sites, which have been provided separately in table 5.3.

5.2.7 The data shows that during the 2019/20 monitoring period, there was a net increase of 2,196.5sqm internal B use floorspace in Copeland. This is a result of planning approvals for the gain of approximately 2,942.3sqm, and the loss of 745.8sqm. This shows there has been an increase in employment floorspace in the borough, indicating towards economic improvements. The trends data shows a similar pattern of a higher level of employment gain than loss, with the exception of the 2017/18 monitoring period. This is likely as a result of several large demolitions, including the ones at Ivy Mill, Hensingham and the former Jewson Timber Yard, as well as several change of use permissions.

Table 5.3: Planning Permissions for Gain and Loss of Nuclear Related development at or Adjacent to Sellafield (and other appropriate locations) between 01/04/19 and 31/02/20

Planning Ref	Description	Decision Date	Location	Applicant	Type/ use class
4/19/2089/0G1	Removal of condition 1 of 04/09/2074	13/05/2019	Sellafield Site, Seascale	Sellafield Limited	Removal of condition
4/19/2117/0G1	Removal of condition 1 of 4/10/2118/00 freight storage compound	22/05/2019	Sellafield Site, Seascale	Sellafield Limited	Removal of condition
4/19/2174/0F1	Prior notification of proposed demolition of redundant triple stacked portacabin building	07/06/2019	Sellafield Site, Seascale	Sellafield Limited	Demolition
4/19/2175/0F1	Prior notification of demolition of former monitoring facility	07/06/2019	Sellafield Site, Seascale	Sellafield Limited	Demolition
4/19/2183/0F1	Standby emergency generation project	09/07/2019	Sellafield Site, Seascale	Sellafield Limited	
4/19/2234/0F1	Prior notification demolition of office and welfare annexe	24/07/2019	Sellafield Site, Seascale	Sellafield Limited	Demolition
4/19/2217/0F1	Prior notification for demolition of ventilation shed	06/08/2019	Sellafield Site, Seascale	Sellafield Limited	Demolition
4/19/2270/0F1	Prior notification demolition of training facility	15/08/2019	Sellafield Site, Seascale	Sellafield Limited	Demolition
4/19/2302/0F1	Prior notification for demolition of office building	25/09/2019	Sellafield Site, Seascale	Sellafield Limited	Demolition
4/19/2328/0F1	Application for prior notification of proposed demolition of barn	11/10/2019	Fleming Hall, Gosforth	Nuclear Decommissioning Authority	Demolition
4/19/2300/0G1	Removal of condition 2 of planning permission 4/04/1864/0	30/10/2019	Sellafield Site, Seascale	Sellafield Limited	Removal of condition
4/19/2301/0G1	Removal of condition 3 of planning permission 4/10/2004/0F1	30/10/2019	Sellafield Site, Seascale	Sellafield Limited	Removal of condition
4/19/2366/0F1	Prior notification of demolition of redundant building	01/11/2019	Sellafield Site, Seascale	Sellafield Limited	Demolition
4/19/2372/0F1	Installation of lift shaft and internal modifications	10/12/2019	Sellafield Site, Seascale	Sellafield Limited	
4/19/2434/0F1	Single storey modular building	13/02/2020	Sellafield Site, Seascale	Sellafield Limited	B2
4/20/2088/0F1	Prior notification of demolition of site storage building	27/03/2020	Sellafield Site, Seascale	Sellafield Limited	Demolition

5.2.8 Table 5.3 provides details of gains and losses of nuclear related development at the Sellafield site and other nuclear locations. Due to the sensitive nature of nuclear development, floor space data is not readily available and has not been included in the percentage distribution calculations associated with paragraph 3.5.7 of Policy ST2 – (Spatial Development Strategy).

5.2.9 During the monitoring period, all but one of the permissions at nuclear locations have been for the demolition of buildings or the removal of conditions, with one approval for a gain in B2 employment space. Whilst this would indicate an overall significant loss in employment floor space, several of the demolished buildings were previously redundant, which does not necessarily indicate a loss in employees as a result of the permission. There is also not enough information available to make any significant judgement about the impact of the approvals, for example, a lack of detail surrounding site size. For this reason, no comparison data for previous years has been provided, as it would not demonstrate trends.

Table 5.4: Distribution of non B use floor space by tier of hierarchy 01/04/2016- 31/03/2020¹⁴¹⁵

ST2 Target	19/20				18/19				17/18				16/17			
	Loss	Gain	Net	%	Loss	Gain	Net	%	Loss	Gain	Net	%	Loss	Gain	Net	%
Whitehaven 45% (at least)	-542.7	1905.1	1362.3	77.8%	-139	120	-19			1524	1524	59.6%	-232	165	67	33.7%
Key Service Centres (at least 10% each)	-153.7		-153.7			74.2	74.2	13.3%		525	525	20.5%	-1140.1	264	-876.1	
Local Centres (no more than 20%)		501.5	501.5	20.5%		18		3.2%		220	220	8.6%		60	60	12.3%
Outside Settlement Boundaries (no target)				1.7%	-143	348	205	62.2%		285.6	285.6	11.2%				
Borough total gain/ loss of employment floor space	-696.4	2447.73	1751.33		-282	560.2	278.2			2,555	2,555		-1372.1	489	-883	

¹⁴ Please note, methods for employment monitoring have been altered since the previous AMR and therefore, this information supersedes previous data.

¹⁵ Grey boxes indicate where data is not applicable e.g. where there has only been a gain or a loss.

- 5.2.10 Similarly to table 5.1, table 5.4 shows the distribution of floorspace in line with the targets set out in ST2. However, this relates to non- B use employment floorspace (with the exception of A uses). This should be read in conjunction with the planning permission details set out in table 5.5. Unfortunately, due to changes in monitoring processes, there are certain cases where floorspace data is not available for non B use permissions, and therefore this may have skewed the final figure within the table. This has been highlighted in table 5.5.
- 5.2.11 As with table 5.1, the percentage floorspace distribution has only been calculated for tiers of the hierarchy where there has been a net gain in floorspace. This has been calculated based on the floorspace gain figure as a percentage of the gross additional floorspace figure. This is to prevent figures being skewed by floorspace losses.
- 5.2.12 Whilst there has been a level of economic activity in 2019/20 as shown by this table, this has not been in line with policy ST2, with no floorspace increase being granted planning permission in the Key Service Centres, and a significantly high level being granted in Whitehaven. There does not appear to have been any significant trends in the past, with Whitehaven failing to provide any floorspace increases in 2018/19, compared to a large amount outside of settlement boundaries, where there is no target for development.
- 5.2.13 Trends like these are useful as they demonstrate where there is demand for certain types of development. For example, figure 5.1 showed that Whitehaven had been underperforming in terms of the provision of B use floorspace, yet there has been a large increase in other use class types in the same monitoring period as shown in figure 5.4. This is information that will be taken into consideration during the development of the emerging Local Plan.

Table 5.5: Planning Permissions for Gain or Loss of non 'B' Use Employment floorspace 01/04/2016 to 31/03/2020¹⁶¹⁷

Planning Reference	Date Approved	Proposal	Address	Settlement	Employment use class gain/ loss	Loss of floor space (Sqm)	Gain of floor space (sqm)	Net gain/loss (sqm)
2019/20								
4/19/2016/0F1	28/06/2019	Coastal activity centre	Wellington Car Park	Whitehaven	C1, D1, D2, SG	0	596.4	596.4
4/19/2115/0F1	21/10/2019	Facilitate change of use of medical centre	3 Catherine Street	Whitehaven	D1 to C3	-211	211	0
4/19/2375/0F1*	05/02/2020	Change of use of barn to dog kennels	High Asby Farm	Asby	SG	0	41.13	41.13
4/19/2178/0F1	16/07/2019	change of use to comprise offices	Whitehaven Town Council	Whitehaven	B1(a) to D1	0	648	648
4/19/2348/0F1	27/02/2020	Rear extension to create function room	Village Hall	Parton	D2	0	70	70
4/19/2316/0F1	04/11/2019	Change of use from Creche to Beauty salon	9 Lowther Street	Whitehaven	D1 to SG	-331.7	331.7	0
4/18/2242/0F1	25/04/2019	Reconfiguration of Dutch Barns to provide letting rooms	Moresby Hall	Moresby	C1	0	431.5	431.5
4/19/2412/0F1	12/03/2020	Creation of a pet crematorium	Low Road	Whitehaven	SG	0	118	118
4/19/2224/0F1	20/08/2019	Change of use from D1 day care to commercial use (A2/BIA)	The Bradbury Centre	Millom	D1 to B1(a)	-153.7	0	-153.7
4/19/2308/0F1**	23/10/2019	Demolition of showroom and workshop	High Street	Whitehaven	-	-	-	-

¹⁶ Please note, methods for employment monitoring have been altered since the previous AMR and therefore, this information supersedes previous data.

¹⁷ Notes relating to table 5.5:

*Also recorded under table 5.8 as Farm Diversification

**Floorspace data not available

Planning Reference	Date Approved	Proposal	Address	Settlement	Employment use class gain/ loss	Loss of floor space (Sqm)	Gain of floor space (sqm)	Net gain/loss (sqm)
Total						-696.4	2447.73	1751.33
2018/19								
4/18/2084/0F1	14/05/2018	Change of use from B1/B2 to D1	Shaws Yard	Millom	B1/B2 to D1	0	30	30
4/18/2067/0F1	06/04/2018	Change of use from shop/cafe to physiotherapy practice	14 St Georges Terrace	Millom	A1 to D1	0	44.2	44.2
4/18/2238/0F1	25/07/2018	Change of use from B1/B2 to D1. the unit will be used for personal training and small group training	Unit 10F Sneckyeat Road Industrial Estate	Whitehaven	B1 to D1	0	120	120
4/18/2414/0F1	14/11/2018	Change of use from post office to mixed use physiotherapy (D1/D2) and retail shop (A1)	54 Main Street	Distington	D1	0	18	18
4/18/2241/0F1	29/08/2018	Demolition of village hall and erection of new hall	Lamplugh Womens Institute	Lamplugh	D2	-143	348	205
4/18/2351/0F1	04/10/2018	Change of use from use class D2 (gymnasium) to A1 and workshop	Unit 8B Sneckyeat Road Industrial estate	Whitehaven	D2 to A1	-139	0	-139
Total						-282	560.2	278.2
2017/18								
4/17/2083/0F1	28/04/2017	Change of use from A1 storage building to crossfit gym (D2)	Jewson Ltd Coach Road	Whitehaven	A1 to D1	0	1,079	1,079
4/17/2345/0F1	01/12/2017	Change of use from offices to pre-school playroom (D1)	Wilkos Store (part)	Whitehaven	B1 to D1	0	195.1	195.1
4/17/2354/0F1	12/12/2017	Change of use of car repairs to pool and snooker hall	B and H Motors High Street	Whitehaven	B1 to D1	0	250	250
4/18/2047/0F1	15/03/2018	Extension and alteration	Distington Community Centre	Distington	D2	0	220	220

Planning Reference	Date Approved	Proposal	Address	Settlement	Employment use class gain/ loss	Loss of floor space (Sqm)	Gain of floor space (sqm)	Net gain/loss (sqm)
4/17/2149/0F1	05/07/2017	Extension and alterations to leisure centre	Millom leisure Centre	Millom	D2	0	525	525
4/17/2182/0F1	28/03/2018	Residential development to include erection of a village hall	Land adjacent to Mill Howe	Lamplugh	D1	0	285.6	285.6
4/17/2053/0F1**	06/04/2017	Demolition of Royal British Legion Club and erection of 3 dwellings	86 Wellington Street	Millom	Sui Generis	-	-	-
Total						0	2,555	2,555
2016/17								
4/16/9005/0F2	29/07/2016	Change of use from B1 to class D1 to facilitate conversion from Cumbria County Council offices to learning hub	Richmond House Catherine Street	Whitehaven	B1 to D1	0	165	165
4/16/2357/0F1	21/12/2016	Demolition of ambulance station erection and extension for outpatients and GP surgery	Millom Community Hospital	Millom	C2 and D1	-277.4	0	-277.4
4/16/2436/0F1	07/02/2017	Alteration, extension, demolition and rebuilding; change of use of part of licensed lounge to fitness studio (D2)	Windscale Club Gosforth Road	Seascale	D2	0	60	60
4/16/2078/0F1	22/04/2016	Temporary change of use from mining museum to offices (D1 to B1)	Haig Colliery Solway Road Kells	Whitehaven	D1 to B1	-232	0	-232
4/16/2300/0F1	07/10/2016	Change of use from childrens soft play (D2) to dog training studio (SG) and use classes B1, B2 and B8	20A Leconfield Industrial Estate	Cleator Moor	D2 to SG	-231	231	0
4/16/2074/0F1	28/04/2016	Change of use of doctors surgery (D1) to retail use	40-44 Wellington Street	Millom	D1 to A1	-631.7	33	-598.7
Total						-1372.1	489	-883

5.2.14 As with table 5.2, table 5.5 provides more detail surrounding the planning permissions that have contributed to the distribution targets in table 5.4. This relates to planning permissions for non B use classes, with the exception of 'A' class permissions. For information, a copy of the Use Class order as correct at the time of Monitoring can be seen in appendix 3.

Table 5.6: Business births, deaths and active enterprises in Copeland 2015-2019

Year	Active Enterprises	Number of Births	Number of Deaths
2015	2,335	255	230
2016	2,315	215	250
2017	2,230	195	295
2018	2,150	220	240
2019	2,110	195	220

5.2.15 Table 5.6 shows the number of active enterprises and the number of births and deaths of businesses in Copeland¹⁸, taken from the Inter-Departmental Business Register¹⁹. Whilst the indicator only requires monitoring for births, it is important to also consider business deaths and active enterprises to give a full indication of business health and trends in the borough. Please note that the figures represent a calendar year, rather than the financial year and therefore the actual number of business births/ deaths in the 2019/20 period may vary slightly. At the time of monitoring, data for the 2020 period was not yet available.

5.2.16 The data shows that since 2016, there has been more business deaths than births, figures which indicate the possibility of economic decline. In terms of active enterprises, which is defined as businesses that had turnover or employment in a given year, the number has been declining annually. However, the business deaths in 2018 and 2019 shows an improvement on the 2017 figure. This could indicate that business health in the borough is improving slightly, although further monitoring is required to clarify this trend.

¹⁸ Please note, methods for employment monitoring have been altered since the previous AMR and therefore, this information supersedes previous data.

¹⁹ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/business/activitysizeandlocation/datasets/businessdemographyreferencetable>

Table 5.7: Planning Applications for Solar Panels granted or refused permission between 01/04/16 and 31/03/20

Planning Reference	Address	Proposal	Decision	Decision Date
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
2018/19				
4/18/2170/0F1	Former Methodist Church Site Ennerdale Road, Cleator Moor	Solar Panels to the Rear Elevation on Development under construction	Approved	15/06/2018
2019/20				
4/19/2155/0F1	Holywell Cottage, St Lukes Road, Haverigg	Installation of 4 roof mounted solar PV panels	Approved	04/06/19
4/19/2145/0F1	Scoulers Howe, 2 Fleatham Gardens, High House Road, St Bees	Installation of PV panels on existing shed roof in rear garden and on main house	Approve	05/06/20
4/19/2435/0F1	Tesco Supermarket, Bransty Row, Whitehaven	Notification of prior approval for the installation of rooftop solar photovoltaic system on supermarket roof	Approve	10/02/20

5.2.17 Table 5.7 provides details of applications approved and refused for solar panels between 01/04/16 and 31/03/20. During the monitoring period, there was three approvals for solar power developments. Whilst a low figure, it shows a slight increase on previous years. There has been a significant reduction in solar panel applications in recent years, with an estimated 94% drop in householder applications²⁰. This is most likely a result of the reduced availability of Government subsidies for the development of wind and solar energy.

²⁰ <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2019/jun/05/home-solar-panel-installations-fall-by-94-as-subsidies-cut>

5.2.18 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 rights and therefore have not been recorded or monitored over the monitoring period.

Table 5.8: Number of farm diversification developments approved between 01/04/16 and 31/03/20

Planning Reference	Proposal	Date approved	Address	Settlement
2019/20				
4/19/2375/0F1	Change of use of barn to dog kennels	05/02/2020	High Asby Farm	Asby
2018/19				
4/18/2262/0F1	Erection of cabinet makers workshop and store	23/08/2018	Beckside Farm	Distington
4/18/2390/0F1	Demolition of barn and rebuild with new commercial unit	30/10/2018	Threapthwaite Farm Rheda	Cleator Moor
2017/18				
4/17/2065/0F1	Erection of farm office building	07/04/2017	Threapthwaite Farm Rheda	Cleator Moor
4/16/2443/0F1	Demolition of barns and construct 2 holiday lets	20/04/2017	Coney Garth	Beckermet
4/17/2100/0F1	Change of use of agricultural land to form car park	26/04/2017	Whinbank farm	Distington
4/17/2126/0F1	Erection of equestrian centre (retrospective)	26/05/2017	High Ghyll Head	Moresby Parks
2016/17				
4/16/2053/0F1	Change of use of agricultural land to camping site	11/05/2016	Moor Moss (adjacent)	Haverigg

5.2.19 Table 5.8 shows the number of farm diversification developments approved in 2019/20, with previous years data included to show trends. Floorspace data has not been included here as it duplicates that in the B use and non B use planning permission tables. Therefore this table acts more as an indicator of the demand for farm diversification schemes.

5.2.20 This data shows that in 2019/20, only one development was approved. This is one less than the previous year and 4 less than the 2017/18 period. Based on this, the trend for farm diversification appears to be decreasing, although there is little floorspace evidence to support this, and in the absence of a monitoring target, no definite conclusions can be reached.²¹

²¹ Please note that this data supersedes the 2015- 2019 AMR, in which no farm diversification data was included.

Table 5.9: B use employment completions between 01/04/16 and 31/03/20²²

Planning Reference	Decision date	Proposal	Address	Settlement	Use class gain or loss	Loss of floor space (Sqm)	Gain of floor space (sqm)	Net gain or loss (sqm)
2019/20								
4/19/2255/0F1	12/09/2019	Change of use of part of former mine yard for the storage of plant and equipment (retrospective)	The Energy Coast BP	Haile	B1		896	896
4/19/2178/0F1	16/07/2019	Change of use to comprise offices	Whitehaven Town Council	Whitehaven	B1	-648		-648
4/19/2224/0F1	20/08/2019	Change of use from D1 day care to commercial use (A2/B1A)	The Bradbury Centre	Millom			153.7	153.7
Total						-648	1049.7	401.7
2018/19								
4/18/2136/0F1	03/05/2018	Retention of 2 storey portacabin (retrospective)	Unit 14 Bridge End Industrial Estate	Egremont	B1		108	108
4/18/2238/0F1	25/07/2018	Change of use from B1/B2 to D1	Unit 10F Sneckyeat Road Industrial Estate	Whitehaven	B1/B2	-120		-120
Total						-120	108	-12
2017/18								
4/17/2066/0F1	11/04/2017	Erection of storage and distribution building	Slacks Borwick Rails	Millom	B8		390.4	390.4
4/17/2143/0O1	05/07/2017	Demolition of factory	Ivy Mill Hensingham	Whitehaven	B2	-2600		-2600
4/17/2354/0F1	12/12/2017	Change of use of car repairs to pool and snooker hall	B and H Motors High Street	Whitehaven	B1 to D1	-250		-250
4/17/2152/0G1**	30/05/2017	Variation of condition 1 of planning permission 4/15/2526/0F1 for extension of time for the demolition of Mark House*	Mark House	Whitehaven				
4/17/2345/0F1	01/12/2017	Change of use from office to playroom	Wilko store	Whitehaven	B1 to D1	-195.1		-195.1
4/17/2102/0F1	06/04/2017	Demolition of two buildings	Former Jewson Timber Yard	Whitehaven		-1079		-1079
Total						-4124.1	390.4	-3733.7
2016/17								

²² Grey boxes indicate where data is not applicable e.g. where there has only been a gain or a loss.

Planning Reference	Decision date	Proposal	Address	Settlement	Use class gain or loss	Loss of floor space (Sqm)	Gain of floor space (sqm)	Net gain or loss (sqm)
4/16/2078/0F1	20/04/2016	Temporary change of use (2 years) of mining museum to B1 office	Haig Mining Museum Kells	Whitehaven	D1 to B1		232	232
4/16/2276/0F1	03/10/2016	Change of use of office building to mixed use B1, A3 and A4	The Ennerdale Brewery	Rowrah	B1			
4/16/2058/0F1	26/05/2016	Alteration to commercial frontage and siting of a portacabin	10 Bridge End Industrial Estate	Egremont	B1(a)		40	40
4/16/2300/0F1	07/10/2016	Change of use from childrens soft play (D2) to dog training studio (SG) and use classes B1, B2 and B8	20A Leconfield Industrial Estate	Cleator Moor	B1, B2, B8		237.6	237.6
4/16/2444/0F1	21/02/2017	Three storey extension to include office space	CGP Ltd Mainsgate Road	Millom	B8		1058	1058
4/16/2167/0F1	06/07/2016	Demolition of existing buildings to facilitate a petrol station and food store	Former Ivy Mill Factory Hensingham	Whitehaven	B8	-842		-842
4/16/9005/0F2	06/07/2016	Change of use from B1 office to D1 learning hub	Richmond House Catherine Street	Whitehaven	B1	-165		-165
Total						-1007	1567.6	560.6

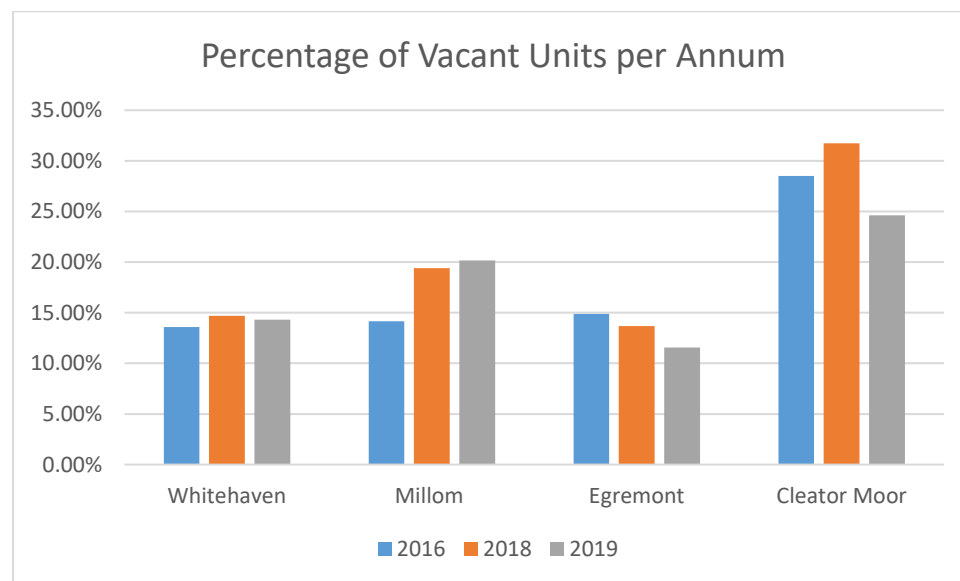
5.2.21 Table 5.9 shows the B use employment completions in the borough since 2016. Whilst this does not contribute towards demonstrating the success of policy targets set out in ER4 and ER6, it does show where planning permissions as set out in table 5.2 have been delivered. Completion data often provides a more comprehensive view in terms of development than permission data, because planning permissions can change or lapse prior to being developed.

5.2.22 There are no significant trends shown here. In the 2019-20 period, only 401.7sqm of additional floorspace was completed. This appears to be a low figure, but it is higher than the previous years, with a loss of 3,733.7sqm in 2017-18. As previously mentioned, this is likely due to large-scale demolitions.

Table 5.10: Percentage of vacant town centre units in the Principal Town and Key Service Centres between 2016 and 2019.

	2016			2018			2019		
	Total units	Vacant units	Percentage	Total units	Vacant units	Percentage	Total units	Vacant units	Percentage
Whitehaven	449	61	13.58%	456	67	14.69%	461	66	14.31%
Millom	113	16	14.15%	113	22	19.40%	114	23	20.17%
Egremont	94	14	14.89%	95	13	13.68%	95	11	11.57%
Cleator Moor	63	18	28.50%	63	20	31.74%	65	16	24.61%

Figure 5.1: Percentage of vacant town centre units in the Principal Town and Key Service Centres between 2016 and 2019

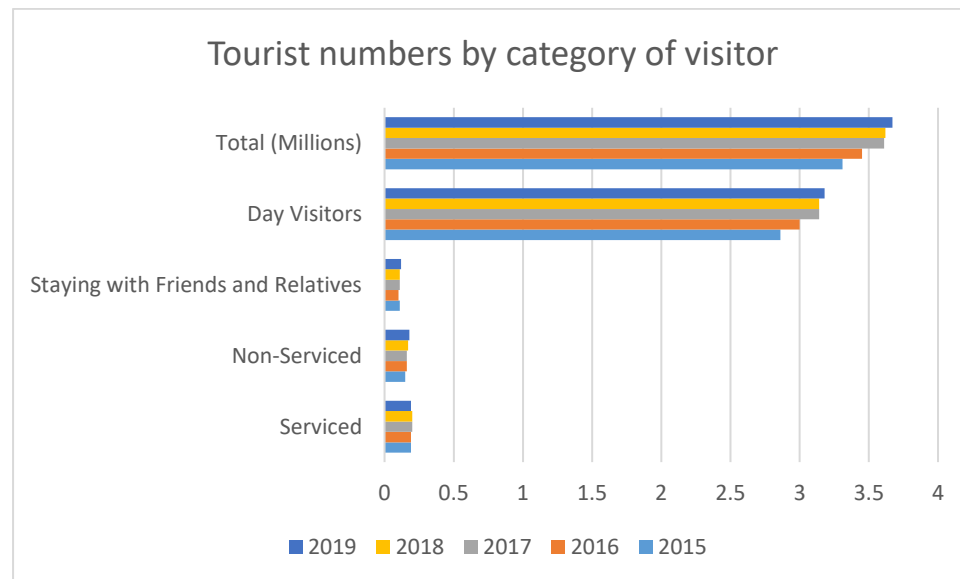


5.2.23 Table 5.10 and figure 5.1 show the number and percentage of vacant units in the Principal Town and Key Service Centres from 2016-2019, with the exception of 2017, when no figures were collected.

5.2.24 These figures show that Cleator Moor has the highest percentage of vacant units of the four towns, with Egremont currently having the lowest. Millom is the only town that has faced an increase since 2018. Whitehaven has remained at approx. 13-15% vacancy since 2016. Information such as this is useful as it can help to show where town centre health is poor, and where additional funding may be required.

5.2.25 At the time of writing, the UK is facing the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic. Lockdown of businesses as a result of the pandemic is likely to result in an increase in vacant units in the coming years. Despite this, it is hoped that additional funding will be provided to the borough through initiatives such as the Towns Fund in Millom and Cleator Moor. If successful, these can help to provide investment for the towns and help to reduce vacancy rates in the future.

Figure 5.2: Tourist Numbers by Category of Visitor 2015- 2019



- 5.2.26 Figure 5.2 shows the total number of tourists by category of visitor between 2015 and 2019. 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. In terms of the number of visitors, this has increased for each category since 2018, with the exception of people staying in serviced accommodation. It is likely that in future years, the number of visitors will increase, primarily as a result of the Covid- 19 pandemic and increased demand for 'staycations'. This will be monitored closely.
- 5.2.27 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.

Figure 5.3 Accommodation supply distribution by type 2015-2019

SERVICED ACCOMMODATION 2019	2019		Change on 2018		Change on 2009	
	Est.	Beds	Est.	Beds	Est.	Beds
Serviced Accommodation Total	94	1,864	+1	-160	-1	-20
+50 Room	1	150	-1	-210	0	-60
11-50 Room	26	923	+1	+40	+2	+60
<10 Room	67	791	+1	+10	-3	-20
NON-SERVICED ACCOMMODATION 2019	2019		Change on 2018		Change on 2009	
	Est.	Beds	Est.	Beds	Est.	Beds
Non-Serviced Accommodation Total	150	6,124	+1	+57	+17	-432
Self catering	119	1,512	0	+4	+11	-654
Static caravans/chalets	0	908	0	+8	0	+10
Touring caravans/camping	18	3,282	+1	+45	+3	+150
Youth Hostels etc	13	422	0	0	+3	+62
Schools & Colleges	0	0				
DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION 2019	2019		Change on 2018		Change on 2009	
	Est.	Beds	Est.	Beds	Est.	Beds
All Paid Accommodation Total	244	7,988	+2	-103	+16	-452
Serviced Accommodation Share of Total	39%	23%				
Non-Serviced Accommodation Share of Total	61%	77%				

- 5.2.28 Figure 5.3 has been taken from the annual Copeland STEAM report. This shows the number of serviced and non-serviced accommodation and beds across Copeland in 2019, alongside comparative figures from 2018 and 2009 to show trends. This shows that there has been a total loss of 103 beds in the borough since 2018, and a total loss of 452 since 2009, although in terms of individual establishments, there has been a total increase of 16 since 2009. The largest amount of beds in the borough comes under the touring caravan/ camping category, with non-serviced accommodation making up 77% of the total. The largest loss has been through self-catering accommodation, where 654 beds have been lost since 2009.
- 5.2.29 The loss of beds since 2018 seems to be skewed by the loss of one serviced establishment of 50+ beds, and therefore no significant trends have been demonstrated here. This data does however show a potential shift in demand, with a total of three new serviced establishments being provided since 2018. 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. This will be monitored further in future years. There is potential for an increase in accommodation in the 2020 figures as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic and an increased demand for 'staycations'.

Table 5.11: Economic Impact by Sector of Expenditure 2015- 2019

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	% change on 2018 figure
<i>Direct Revenue (Millions)</i>						
Accommodation	£25.18	£24.25	£22.17	£23.52	£24.05	2.3%
Food & Drink	£36.78	£38.02	£41.35	£38.44	£40.27	4.8%
Recreation	£7.54	£7.77	£8.31	£8.60	£9.05	5.1%
Shopping	£29.32	£30.49	£33.41	£38.17	£40.08	5.0%
Transport	£23.54	£24.37	£26.15	£27.90	£29.05	4.1%
Total Direct Revenue (£ Millions)	£122.35	£124.89	£131.39	£136.64	£142.50	4.3%
Indirect Expenditure	£41.40	£42.40	£44.51	£46.40	£48.43	4.4%
Total (£ millions)	£163.75	£167.29	£175.90	£183.04	£190.93	4.3%

5.2.30 Table 5.11 shows the amount of direct revenue as a result of different sectors of the tourism industry, and the total amount of indirect expenditure, between 2015 and 2019. This shows that there has been a significant increase in both over the last 5 years, demonstrating a significant contribution towards Copeland’s tourism industry. The final column shows that there has been a large increase in expenditure in each sector since 2018, with recreation and shopping presenting the highest increase. The food and drink and shopping sectors have encouraged the most spending annually. This information is useful as it shows trends surrounding where the most investment is required to encourage additional economic growth within the borough.

Table 5.12: Tourism related sectors in which employment has been supported 2015-2019

Monthly Average by Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	% change on 2018 figure
<i>Direct Employment</i>						
Accommodation	587	581	554	550	538	-2.2%
Food & Drink	527	534	570	516	522	1.3%
Recreation	131	132	139	140	142	1.6%
Shopping	383	390	420	467	474	1.5%
Transport	151	153	161	167	168	0.7%
Total Direct Employment (FTE jobs)	1,779	1,790	1,884	1,840	1,845	0.3%
Indirect Employment	460	462	476	483	487	0.9%
Total Monthly Average by Year (FTE jobs)	2,240	2,252	2,320	2,322	2,331	0.4%

5.2.31 Table 5.12 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 the previous table, the vast majority of tourism jobs are supported within the accommodation, food and drink and shopping sectors, although the accommodation sector is the only one which has faced a loss since 2018. All of the other sectors have faced an increase over the last year, which shows a slight positive trend. The overall figures are relatively low, which is likely to be due to other parts of the Lake District being more familiar as destinations for visitors. Part of the opportunity for Copeland is to encourage visitors into this quieter part of the Lake District with the deep lakes, high fells and stunning coastline by providing a greater range of accommodation and complementary attractions in the settlements. This shows that there is potential for Copeland's tourism offering to improve in the future, something which is being supported and considered through the emerging Local Plan. The provision of additional employment opportunities in the tourism sector is particularly important given the potential loss of jobs in Copeland through the future decline of other sectors.

6 Sustainable Settlements

- 6.0.1 The following section sets out the progress towards achieving policy targets identified within the sustainable settlement chapter of the Core Strategy. This includes progress towards housing delivery and the provision of other elements contributing towards sustainability, including affordable housing, appropriate density, and the provision of key services and facilities.
- 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 a number of 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 amendments 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 been consistently and significantly lower than the target of 230 dwellings, which goes against policy SS2. This has been recognised through the emerging Local Plan, and a new, more achievable yet still ambitious housing target that still meets identified needs is being considered.</p> <p>However, the relatively high number of dwellings approved annually, as demonstrated through table 6.7, shows that there is potential for more homes to be delivered annually.</p>	Table 6.1: Number of dwellings and bedrooms completed annually between 01/04/15 and 31/03/20	-
				<p>Table 6.2 shows the mix of completed dwellings during the monitoring period. Unfortunately, this has not been monitored fully in previous years and therefore, does not show any trends. However, this will be monitored more thoroughly going forward.</p>	Table 6.2: Mix of dwellings completed during the 2019/20 monitoring period	*

Policy reference	Indication	Indicator	Target	Results	Supporting data	Overall
		Residential approvals/completions on previously developed land	50% of new housing development on previously developed land	During the 2019/20 period, only 7.4% of residential approvals were on previously developed land.	Table 6.3: Residential approvals on previously developed land between 01/04/15 and 31/03/20	-
				In terms of completions, 87 were on previously developed land out of a total of 152. This equates to 57.2%. In previous years, completions on previously developed land have not been monitored fully and therefore it is not possible to show trends here. This will be monitored more thoroughly through the emerging Local Plan.	N/A	+
		Density of housing completions	Housing densities of over 30 dwellings per hectare	<p>Housing densities have been monitored on housing completions through the Housing Land Availability Annual Schedules. This has been shown in table 6.4</p> <p>Overall, the data shows that the target of 30dph was only met once in the 2019-20 period, with trends showing this target has rarely been achieved prior to this. The target density of housing completions will be reviewed through the emerging Local Plan. Typically, the density of housing approvals would also be considered to ensure that targets</p>	Table 6.4: Density of housing completions between 01/04/15 and 31/03/20	-

Policy reference	Indication	Indicator	Target	Results	Supporting data	Overall
				were being met at application stage. This will be incorporated into the monitoring for the emerging Local Plan to ensure a complete picture.		
SS3		Number/% of approved homes which are affordable	Affordable homes 15-25% of total approved and constructed	<p>No affordable homes were approved in the 2019-20 monitoring period.</p> <p>In terms of affordable completions, there were 4 across the monitoring period, which again, is significantly below the target. These four affordable homes are part of a 26 home social rented development, situated at Royal Drive in Egremont.</p> <p>Details of affordable homes approved and completed in previous years can be seen in the CBC Annual Monitoring Report 2014-2019, which demonstrates that there has been a consistent undersupply of affordable homes.</p>	N/A	-
ST2		% of approved/constructed homes in each town and in Local Centres	Achievement of development distribution specified in para. 3.5.7	Table 6.5 and figure 6.1 set out progress made towards achieving the distribution targets set out in 3.5.7 by outlining the number of approved dwellings annually by locality. This shows that permission figures have	Table 6.5: Number of approved developments by locality 01/04/15 to 31/03/20	+

Policy reference	Indication	Indicator	Target	Results	Supporting data	Overall
				<p>been relatively inconsistent, and there have been a number of cases where targets have been significantly over or under achieved.</p> <p>Table 6.6 and figure 6.2 are similar, but they outline the percentage of dwellings completed annually in each locality. This provides a more accurate indicator of housing distribution. This has shown that there have been significant under delivery issues in Egremont and Millom in recent years, although targets for Whitehaven have been met.</p>	Figure 6.1: Percentage of approved residential development by locality 01/04/15 to 31/03/20	+
					Table 6.6: Percentage of completed residential development by locality 01/04/15 to 31/03/20	+
					Figure 6.2: Percentage of completed residential development by locality 01/04/15 to 31/03/20	+
SS1		Homes approved to 'Building for Life' standard	Target to be developed – awaiting confirmation of status from Design Council CABE	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

Policy reference	Indication	Indicator	Target	Results	Supporting data	Overall
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	<p>Specific monitoring has not been carried out to show the provision of new facilities in Key Service Centres. The criteria for monitoring this will be altered through the emerging Local Plan.</p> <p>An Infrastructure Funding Statement was submitted in December 2020 which shows the developer contributions that have been collected and spent in the borough. This will be submitted annually and contributes towards showing where infrastructure has been provided.</p>	N/A	No Data

6.2 Supporting data: Sustainable Settlements

Table 6.1: Number of dwellings and bedrooms completed annually between 01/04/15 and 31/03/20

Year	Total net completions	Number of bedrooms					
		1	2	3	4	5	6 and over
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
2019/20	152	6	30	50	54	15	1

- 6.2.1 Table 6.1 shows the gross number of dwellings completed annually alongside the number of bedrooms that these have provided. This has been 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 in 2019/20 was significantly below the target of 230, with a growth figure of 300, as set out in policy SS2 – sustainable housing growth. However, the figure is higher than the previous two years, which could indicate an upwards trend. The emerging Local Plan has identified that housing targets have consistently not been met since the Core Strategy was adopted, and therefore has proposed a more achievable target of 140 dwellings per annum to meet housing needs with a growth figure of 200 to support economic growth.

Table 6.2: Mix of dwellings completed during the 2019/20 monitoring period

House Type	Total completed 2019/20
Detached	61
Semi-detached	35
Terraced	20
Bungalow	20
Flat	19

6.2.3 Table 6.2 shows the mix of house types completed in 2019/20. This shows a significantly larger number of detached homes than other housing types, which can reduce housing density. There is potential for this to have a negative impact on housing affordability, an issue which ought to be explored further through the emerging Local Plan. Due to the unavailability of data from previous years, it is unclear whether there are any trends surrounding housing mix. Therefore this will be monitored more closely in the future.

Table 6.3: Residential approvals on previously developed land between 01/04/15 and 31/03/20

	Total approvals	Approvals on previously developed land	Percentage
2015-16	332	32	9.63%
2016-17	537	301	56.00%
2017-18	477	51	10.70%
2018-19	443	196	44.20%
2019-20	284	21	7.4%

6.2.4 Table 6.3 shows the number of approvals on previously developed (brownfield) land since 2016. The figures shown here do not follow any particular patterns, with the number varying greatly between years. The 2019-20 figure is the lowest figure during this time, which shows a significant issue with meeting the target of 50% as set out in SS3. The only year that this has been achieved in five years was in 2016-17, with the figures showing no particular patterns.

6.2.5 In terms of completions, 87 were on previously developed land out of a total of 152, equating to 57.2%. This has not been monitored fully in the past as a result of changes to HFR annual monitoring and therefore a table has not been included. This will be monitored further in the emerging Local Plan as an indicator of whether SS3 has performed as expected.

Table 6.4: Density of housing completions between 01/04/15 and 31/03/20²³

Application No	Site	Proposal	Year Approved	Year complete	Number of dwellings	Area (Ha)	Density (dph)
2019/20							
4/12/2517/0F1	Former YWCA, 43 Lowther street, Whitehaven	Part demolition and redevelopment into nine apartments	2013	2019	10	0.02	500
4/16/2016/0F1	2-11 Lonsdale Terrace, St Bees	reinstatement of individual townhouse properties together with associated external works	2016	2019	12	0.32	38
4/17/2138/0F1	Land to north east of Rannerdale Drive phase 2	Phase 2- residential development for 5 detached dwellings plus infrastructure and landscaping	2017	2019	5	0.43	12
4/11/2568/0F1	Land Off Links Crescent, Seascale	Erection of 33 no. Dwellings and associated infrastructure	2015	2020	33	1.88	18
2018/19							
4/16/2181/0R1	Land off Hopedene, Mill Hill Phase 6 Part E	Reserved Matters Application for Phase 6 (6 Dwellings) Including Associated Infrastructure and Landscaping	2016	2019	6	0.41	15
4/08/2018/0	Dune End, Dune Garth (formerly land adjacent to Seascale School)	Erection of 17 Dwellings (reserved matters)	2008	2018	17	0.6	28
4/13/2235/0O1	Edgehill Park Phase 1 and 2	Outline planning permission for the erection of 431 (approx) dwellings, land reserved for primary school & associated ancillary open space & infrastructure and approval in full for matters in association with 139 dwellings to the south of the site with access, pedestrian bridge, suds features & associated open spaces and infrastructure	2014	2019	139	7.33	19
2017/18							

²³ Please note, methods for housing monitoring have been altered since the previous AMR and therefore, this information supersedes previous data.

Application No	Site	Proposal	Year Approved	Year complete	Number of dwellings	Area (Ha)	Density (dph)
4/13/2045/0F1	Former YMCA, 44-45 Irish Street, The Whitehaven Foyer	Partial demolition, alteration & conversion of existing building & demolition & replacement of rear sports hall with a three storey rear extension to provide a foyer development comprising 17 residential flats & associated support facilities including a reception area, offices & meeting/training rooms	2013	2018	17	0.15	113
2016/17							
4/14/2369/0F1	Bardywell Lane, West Strand	14 apartments with car parking on the ground floor-revised scheme for previously approved application 4/11/2159/0F1	2014	2017	14	0.06	223
4/11/2499/001	Land at Bransty Road (former Legion Site)	Outline application for residential development (6 detached dwellings)	2012	2017	6	0.42	14
4/14/2103/0R1	Land off Hopedene, Mill Hill Phase 3	Reserved Matters application for phase 3 (16 dwellings) including associated infrastructure and landscaping	2014	2017	16	0.74	22
4/13/2065/0F1	Former Police Station and Magistrates Court, Station Road, Millom	Conversion of existing buildings to create 5 no. Dwellings including minor alterations to window, door & roof light openings	2013	2016	5	0.09	56
2015/16							
4/14/2095/0F1	Pondfield Garage Site, Solway Road, Kells, Whitehaven	Demolition of existing garage and vehicle hardstanding and erection of 13 detached/semi-detached residential dwelling houses with integrated landscape proposals	2014	2016	13	0.43	30
4/13/2103/0F1	Land at Site Former Rhodia Offices, High Road (Waters Edge)	Erection of 40 No. Dwellings and associated infrastructure	2013	2016	40	1.8	22
4/08/2267/0R1	Cartgate Road, Hensingham	Reserved matters application for premium walled and gated residential development of 8 pre active retirement units	2008	2016	8	0.36	22

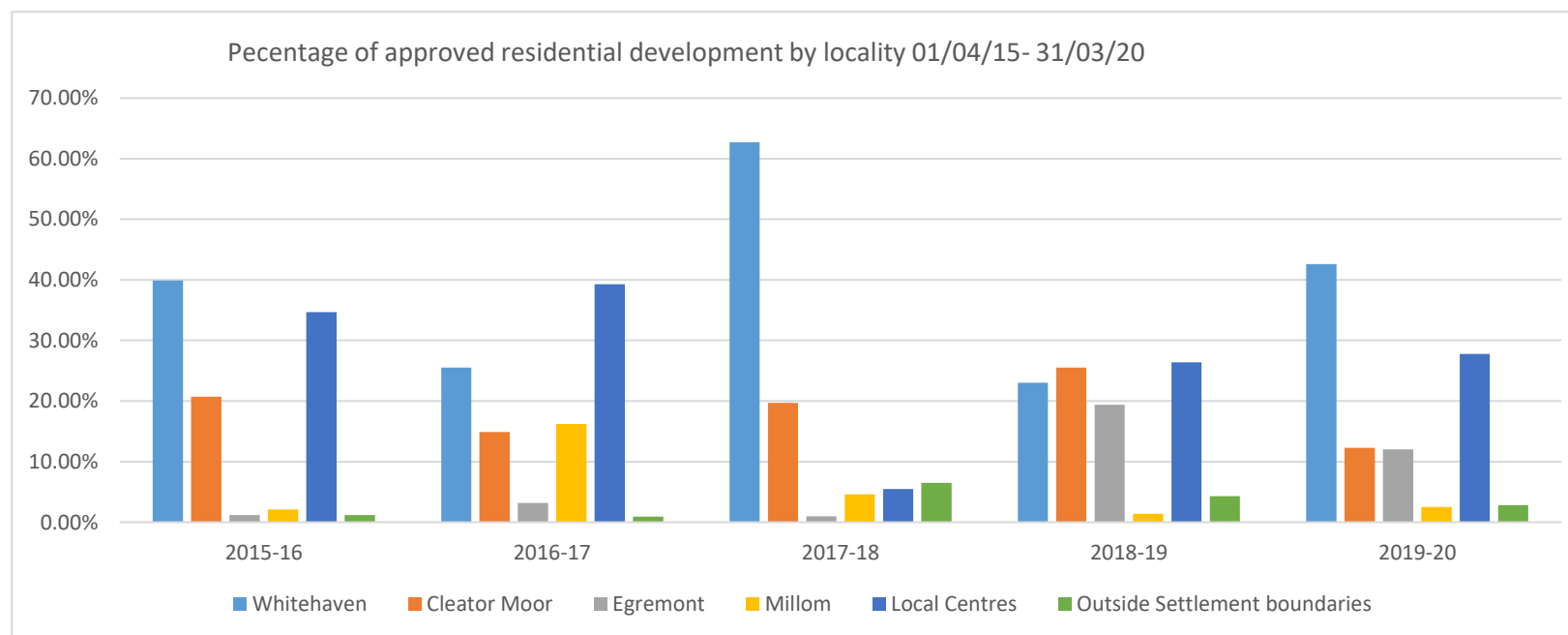
6.2.6 Table 6.4 shows the density of housing completions in 19/20, with data provided from previous years to show trends. Completions are based on a combination of Building Control completions, officer site visits and Council Tax records.

- 6.2.7 Due to changes in the monitoring for this criteria, this information supersedes the data provided in the 2014-2019 AMR. Previously, monitoring took place based on plot completions, which was not an accurate indicator of the density of a full development site, as the overall development approved, in most cases, was still under construction. Therefore the process now involves monitoring the density of development sites that are completed annually.
- 6.2.8 It should be noted that some developments have a significantly higher density than the target of 30dph. This is usually a result of the application being for the conversion of an existing building, or for apartments, which require a smaller floorspace for the number of dwellings. It should also be noted that the table only contains sites of 5 units and over. If smaller sites had also been included the average density figures would likely be different.
- 6.2.9 As the data in table 6.4 shows, developments on sites of 5 units or over in the borough have almost consistently failed to meet the density target of 30dph as set out in SS2. This is being addressed through the emerging Local Plan. Paragraph 12 of the NPPF states that planning policies and decisions should support developments that make effective use of land, taking into account a number of factors. Identifying a specific density can make it difficult for developers to meet housing needs, and can limit regeneration opportunities. The emerging Local Plan therefore proposes to allow developers to determine the most appropriate density for their development, taking into account the criteria within the NPPF.

Table 6.5: Number of approved developments by locality 01/04/15 to 31/03/20

	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
Whitehaven (target 45%)	131	40%	137	25.5%	299	62.7%	102	23%	121	42.6%
Cleator Moor (target 10%)	68	20.7%	80	14.9%	94	19.7%	113	25.5%	35	12.3%
Egremont (target 10%)	4	1.2%	17	3.2%	5	1%	86	19.4%	34	12%
Millom (target 10%)	7	2.1%	87	16.2%	22	4.6%	6	1.4%	7	2.5%
Local Centres (target 20%)	114	34.8%	211	39.3%	26	5.5%	117	26.4%	79	27.8%
Outside Settlement boundaries (no target)	4	1.2%	5	0.9%	31	6.5%	19	4.3%	8	2.8%
Total	328		537		477		443		284	

Figure 6.1: Percentage of approved residential development by locality 01/04/15 to 31/03/20

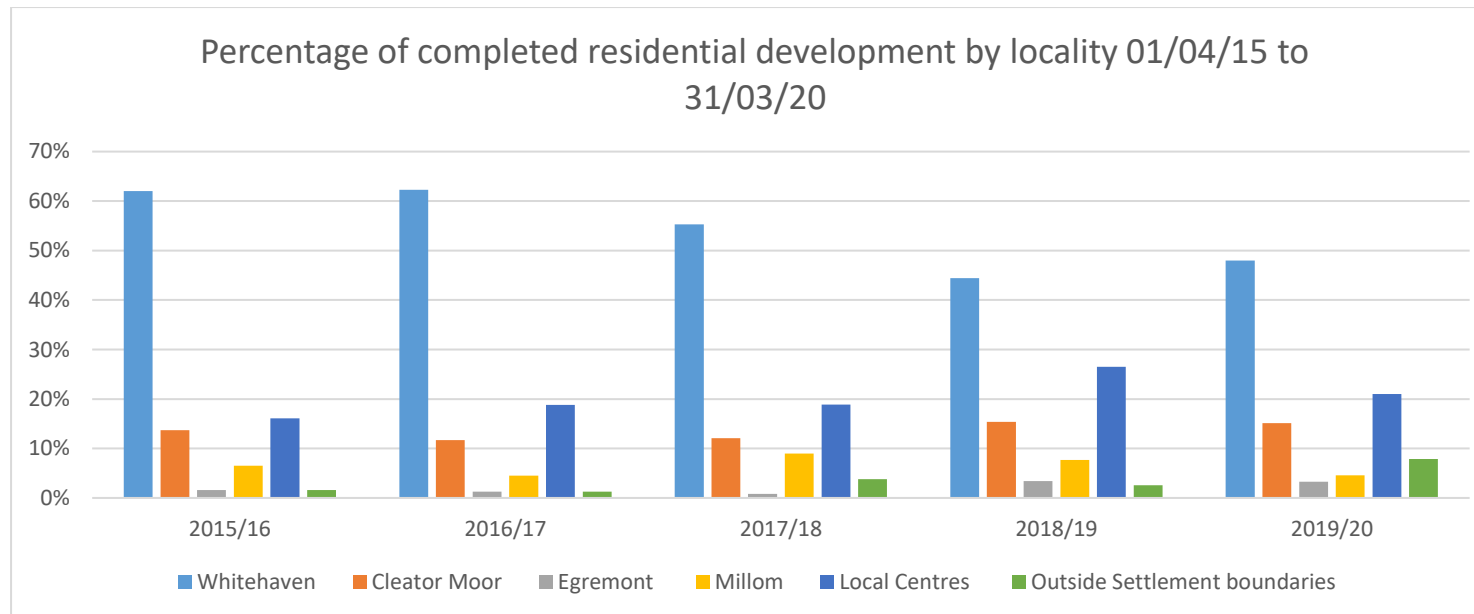


- 6.2.10 Table 6.5 and figure 6.3 show the number of homes approved in each town and local centre during the monitoring period, with figures from 2015 onwards to show trends. Figure 6.1 has been included to show a visual representation of the relative proportion of development in each locality annually. The overall number of dwellings approved annually has performed strongly compared to the annual requirement of 230 per year as set out in figure 3.3 of the Core Strategy. The growth figure of 300 per year has been met annually, with the exception of 2019/20.
- 6.2.11 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. However, in 2019/20, the percentage target was met for each locality, with the exception of Millom.
- 6.2.12 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.
- 6.2.13 There is currently a very limited number of medium and large house builders active in the borough, which is affecting the delivery rates in Whitehaven and the Key Service Centres. Council officers have been working closely with the sector to better understand the needs of developers and help ensure that a pipeline of attractive, sustainable and deliverable sites to enable new entrants to build in Copeland. This is anticipated to have a significant impact on housing delivery in the coming years.

Table 6.6: Percentage of completed residential development by locality 01/04/15 to 31/03/20

	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
Whitehaven (target 45%)	77	62%	96	62.3%	73	55.3%	52	44.4%	73	48%
Cleator Moor (target 10%)	17	13.7%	18	11.7%	16	12.1%	18	15.4%	23	15.1%
Egremont (target 10%)	2	1.6%	2	1.3%	1	0.8%	4	3.4%	5	3.3%
Millom (target 10%)	8	6.5%	7	4.5%	12	9%	9	7.7%	7	4.6%
Local Centres (target 20%)	20	16.1%	29	18.8%	25	18.9%	31	26.5%	32	21%
Outside Settlement boundaries (no target)	2	1.6%	2	1.3%	5	3.8%	3	2.6%	12	7.9%
Total	124		154		132		117		152	

Figure 6.2: Percentage of completed residential development by locality 01/04/15 to 31/03/20



- 6.2.14 Table 6.6 and figure 6.2 show the percentage of completions in the borough during the 2019-20 monitoring period, with figures from 2015 onwards to provide comparison and show trends. Figure 6.2 has been included to show a visual representation of the relative proportion of development in each locality annually.
- 6.2.15 As previously explained, completion data provides a more accurate representation of housing delivery and the extent to which targets have been met. The figures here are more consistent than the permission data and show clearer trends. This shows that the target for 45% development in Whitehaven has been met annually, with the target being exceeded in some years. Cleator Moor has had a slight over delivery annually, whilst the other two Key Service centres have failed to meet targets. Permission data in table 6.5 and figure 6.1 indicated that permissions exceeded the target in the Local Service Centres. However the completion data shown here demonstrates a different pattern, with figures being closer to the 20% target annually.
- 6.2.16 In terms of the 2019/20 monitoring period, the trend continues with an undersupply in Egremont and Millom. This is in contrast with the 7.9% distribution outside of settlement boundaries. Information such as this is useful as it shows where delivery targets are not being met, and where future development should be concentrated. It is likely that the undersupply is largely due to land constraints such as flooding or landscape issues, which can make a development unsuitable or incur a number of additional mitigation costs.
- 6.2.17 The emerging Local Plan has responded to the failure to meet housing targets through permissions and completions by proposing to combine the three Key Service Centres as one tier of the hierarchy, requiring 30% of development across the three rather than giving each settlement a target of its own. This will allow for greater flexibility and allow for development to come forward in more sustainable locations, rather than setting targets for development that might result in undersupply. It has also been recognised that there has been a significant oversupply in Local Centres in recent years. The settlement hierarchy in the emerging Local Plan responds to this by proposing additional tiers of settlements to ensure that development in these areas is sustainable and appropriate to the size and infrastructure provision of settlements.

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, allowing home working and the purchase of 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 Lilyhall 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 several elements that have not made any progress. These will be reviewed and reconsidered through the emerging Local Plan.	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. Two developments have required a travel plan in 2019/20, as seen in table 7.2.	Table 7.2: Planning permissions requiring Travel Plans 01/04/19-31/03/20	++
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 no 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	<p>This has not been fully monitored in 2019-20. However, table 6.5 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 through the emerging Local Plan.</p>	Table 6.5: Number of approved developments by locality 01/04/15 to 31/03/20 (See Sustainable Settlements)	*

7.2 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	The Cumbria Infrastructure Plan (2016) 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.
Pow Beck Spine Road	No progress
A595 Whitehaven Eastern Relief Road/ Bypass	The A595 Whitehaven relief road was not included within the Governments Road Investment Strategy 2 (RIS2). However, it remains a key priority for the Council, and has been included as a strategic development project within the emerging Local Plan, with the hopes that this will be delivered in the future.
Improvements to the A595	<p>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. Results of the consultation can be seen at the following link: https://assets.highwaysengland.co.uk/roads/road-projects/A595+Whitehaven/A595+Consultation+Analysis+Report.pdf</p> <p>Copeland Borough Council are also currently working with Highways England to produce a Mirehouse, West Lakes Science Park and Egremont study, which looks at issues with the key junctions on this part of the A595 and potential junction improvements.</p> <p>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.</p>
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 Sellafeld, producing a large influx of traffic at peak times. Improvements such as this can contribute to improved journey times and reduced traffic. Future improvements will be monitored

Scheme	Progress
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 December 2020, 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 Sellafeld 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	<p>A Local Cycling and Walking infrastructure Plan (LCWIP) is in the process of being produced for Whitehaven, with the aim of improving these transport types in the future. It is anticipated that the plan will be implemented in 2021, dependent on funding. 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.</p> <p>Current schemes that are providing transport improvements include Natural England's 'England Coastal Path' and the Connecting Cumbria's Hidden Coast project.</p> <p>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. A policy encouraging sustainable modes of transport, and another incorporating a transport hierarchy, have been included within the Preferred options draft of the emerging Local Plan. These are anticipated to contribute to delivering improved walking and cycling links in the future.</p>
Better connections to key employment sites and transport routes out of the borough.	<p>This relates again to the potential for delivery of a Whitehaven relief road and improvements to the A595, which are both designed to improve links to key sites such as Sellafeld and the Westlakes Science and Technology Park.</p> <p>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.</p>
Planning obligations for new major developments to mitigate impact on road networks.	See table 7.2: Industrial/ commercial developments with travel plans

Scheme	Progress
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 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	A Parking Study for Whitehaven has recently been completed. This sets out guidance for managing parking within the Borough and for providing appropriate car parking provision for new developments. 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 01/04/19 and 31/03/20

Planning Reference	Site name	Location	Description of development
4/18/2546/001	1a-1b Quay Street	Whitehaven	Outline planning application and conservation area consent for the demolition of the existing building to facilitate the development of a six storey office building (use class B) including the provision of a ground floor retail unit (Use class A1 or A3) and car parking with all matters reserved except for access, scale and layout
4/19/2327/0F1	Whitehaven Academy	Whitehaven	Phased demolition of existing school building and replacement with new school building and sports hall

7.2.2 Table 7.2 shows the applications requiring a Travel Plan during the monitoring period, in accordance with policy T1 and the criteria in Appendix 3 of the Core Strategy. Due to the lack of target here, it is unclear whether this demonstrates a positive trend. However, this does act as an indicator for improved accessibility within the borough, as well as the potential for economic growth.

Table 7.3: Superfast broadband provision within Copeland (May 2019)²⁴

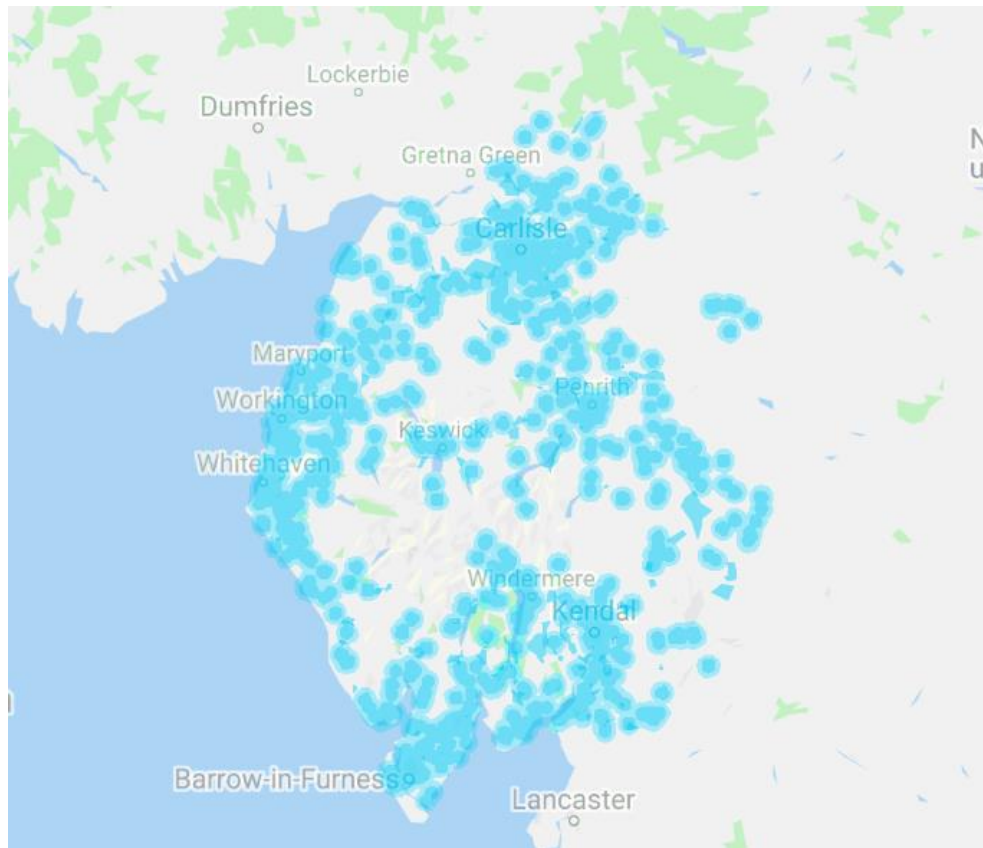
Copeland Speed Coverage	Copeland Broadband Coverage	Cumbria Broadband Coverage	England Broadband Coverage
UK standard: Superfast (>24Mbps)	96.46%	93.27%	96.57%
EU standards: Superfast (>30Mbps)	95.70%	92.57%	96.24%
Openreach(>30Mbps)	95.52%	92.01%	90.97%
Ultrafast (>100Mbps)	0.71%	9.96%	59.95%
Below 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 there is no data available prior to 2019, this data provides a strong indicator of the success of policy T2, 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.

7.2.4 There is a strong focus on connectivity through several emerging Council projects, including the emerging Local Plan, and funding bids such the Towns Fund bids for Millom and Cleator Moor. It is anticipated that these schemes will contribute towards further provision of high quality broadband across the borough. This will be monitored further in future years to determine if there is a significant improvement.

²⁴ www.thinkbroadband.com

Figure 7.1: Connecting Cumbria Phase 1 deployment²⁵



²⁵ <http://www.connectingcumbria.org.uk/when-and-where.asp>

- 7.2.5 Figure 7.1 shows the deployment of phase one of the Connecting Cumbria scheme. The aim of the scheme, which was adopted in 2013, is 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. They are also areas which are not covered by Copeland's planning remit.
- 7.2.6 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. Poor telecommunications infrastructure and connections has also been identified as a key issue in Copeland, particularly during the Covid-19 pandemic, where many had an increased reliance on telecommunications. These are important themes in current funding bids for the Borough, including, the Towns fund bids for Millom and Cleator Moor and the Borderlands fund bid for Egremont. These are issues that have been taken into consideration through the emerging Local Plan, and monitoring will be adapted accordingly.

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 and beautiful natural environment, which ought to be protected and enhanced as thoroughly as possible. 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. 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. Several trends have arisen from the data provided here, with many of the monitoring criteria performing well in improving environmental quality. No developments have been permitted against English Heritage or Environment Agency advice, air quality has been improving and progress has been made towards achieving coastal objectives. This shows the Council's role in protecting the environment and the robustness of the Environmental Enhancement and Protection policies. However, there are areas for improvement here, with the river and coastal water quality failing in terms of chemical status, and a decline in the condition of certain SSSIs, which will be explained further throughout the chapter.

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 there has been a continuous increase in the percentage of household waste recycled since 2015, with the exception of 2019-20. It is unclear whether this figure is an anomaly, or whether it represents a downwards trend which needs to be addressed in the future. This will be monitored further in the future.	Table 8.1: Amount of household waste recycled	+
				Table 8.2 shows that in 2019, the Copeland North West TRAC failed in terms of chemical quality, which reduced the overall water body classification to 'moderate'. This is against the target for continuing improvement and will require monitoring in the future.	Table 8.2: Coastal water quality in Copeland	-
				Table 8.3 provides water quality data for the four bathing waters in Copeland. This shows that whilst there has been no decline in quality for any of these, there has also been no improvement.	Table 8.3: Bathing water quality in Copeland	+
				Tables 8.4 and 8.5 provide the ecological and chemical status of Copeland's three operational river catchments. There is only available data for 2016 and 2019, so it is not possible to identify trends between these dates.	Table 8.4: River ecological status in 2016/2019	+
					Table 8.5: River chemical status in 2016/2019	-

Policy reference	Indication	Indicator	Target	Results	Supporting data	Overall
				<p>Table 8.4 shows little change in river ecological status, with the only decline being recorded in one body within the Duddon catchment.</p> <p>In terms of chemical quality, all of the bodies within the catchment failed to meet the required standards in 2019.</p>		
				<p>Figure 8.1 shows the NO2 levels in the borough since 1993, which provides a large time frame for identifying trends. This shows that the average roadside, urban background and rural background NO2 levels have been reducing in recent years and are significantly lower than the air quality objective.</p>	Figure 8.1: Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) Levels 1993-2019	++
ENV1		Number of developments given consent against Environment Agency flood risk advice.	Zero (excluding Whitehaven town centre)	No developments were given consent against Environment Agency flood risk advice in 2019-20. Evidence of this can be found on the Government website ²⁶	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.</p> <p>Whilst there is no direct monitoring evidence to support each of the coastal management</p>	Table 8.6: Development contributing towards coastal management policy objectives	++

²⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environment-agency-objections-to-planning-on-the-basis-of-flood-risk>

Policy reference	Indication	Indicator	Target	Results	Supporting data	Overall
				objectives, there has been several developments which have significantly contributed to Copeland's Coast. These will be further monitored in the future.		
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.	The number of entries on the heritage at risk register in Copeland has remained the same since 2019, with one reduction since 2018. Whilst the target has not been met, this still shows an improvement.	Table 8.7: Names and designations of Buildings and SAMs at risk in Copeland	+
		Number of developments given consent against English Heritage advice.	Zero	No developments were given consent against English Heritage (or Historic England) advice during the monitoring period ²⁷ .	N/A	++
ENV5 ENV6	Annual analysis of progress including provision of new facilities identified in	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

²⁷ In 2015, English Heritage split into two organisations, Historic England and English Heritage. Historic England are now the statutory consultee for heritage matters. This will be reflected when developing monitoring criteria for the emerging Local Plan.

Policy reference	Indication	Indicator	Target	Results	Supporting data	Overall
	Strategy for Infrastructure.	Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest	Improvement	<p>When compared to the 2018-2019 figures, the condition of all but two sites have remained the same. However, the Duddon Mosses and Ennerdale SSSI's have declined over this period, and therefore the target for improvement to sites has not been achieved.</p> <p>There is only available data for the 2018/ 19 and 2019/20 periods, and therefore it is not possible to monitor trends here. This will be monitored more accurately in the future.</p>	Table 8.8: Condition of SSSI sites in Copeland	-
		Change in areas of biodiversity importance	No specific target – changes will be monitored	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.	N/A	No Data
		Developments where developer contributions secured for green infrastructure.	No specific target	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 former Marchon chemical site and land at Harass Moor. Therefore, it will be monitored more thoroughly in the future.	N/A	*

8.2 Supporting data: Environmental Enhancement and Protection

Table 8.1: Amount 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
15/16	27,043	8,736	3,853	4,883	18,306	32.30%
16/17	26,389	8,608	3,800	4,808	17,781	32.61%
17/18	25,556	8,398	3,670	4,728	17,158	32.87%
18/19	25,535	9,402	4,687	4,715	16,133	36.82%
19/20	27,700	9,202	4,664	4,538	18,498	33.22%

8.2.1 Table 8.1 shows the amount and percentage of household waste recycled during the monitoring period. These figures show that whilst 2019/20 saw the highest total waste figure, the percentage recycled was significantly lower than 2018/19. Despite this, a higher percentage was recycled than the previous three years. There is currently not a significant trend, although it is hoped that recycling rates might increase in future years as a result of local and national drives for recycling. This will be monitored further in the future for contextual purposes.

Table 8.2: Coastal water quality in Copeland

Classification Item	2014	2015	2016	2019
Overall Water Body	Moderate	Good	Good	Moderate
Ecological	Good	Good	Good	Good
Chemical	Fail	Good	Good	Fail

8.2.2 Table 8.2 shows the coastal water quality of the Copeland catchment of the North West River Basin District. This shows that in 2019, the area failed in terms of chemical quality, which reduced the overall water body classification to 'moderate'. Unfortunately, the reasons behind this have not been recorded on the Environment Agency website. This is against the target for continuing improvement and will require monitoring in the future.

Table 8.3: Bathing water quality in Copeland

	Water quality classification			
	2016	2017	2018	2019
St Bees	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Seascale	Good	Good	Good	Good
Haverigg	Sufficient	Sufficient	Sufficient	Sufficient
Silecroft	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent

8.2.3 Table 8.3 shows the water quality of Copeland's four bathing waters²⁸. This shows that since 2016, there has been no change to the condition of any of these. However, there is scope for improvement to water quality, particularly in Haverigg, where the water quality is classified as 'sufficient'. The reason for the reduced water quality at Haverigg is most likely due to agricultural surface water run-off. More information can be found about the quality of each body on the Environment Agency website.

Table 8.4: River ecological status in 2016/2019

	Total number of water bodies	Ecological Status or potential									
		Bad		Poor		Moderate		Good		High	
		2016	2019	2016	2019	2016	2019	2016	2019	2016	2019
Irt-Mite-Esk-Annas	13	0	0	0	0	4	4	8	8	1	1
Duddon	10	0	0	2	2	5	6	3	2	0	0
Ehen-Calder	14	0	0	2	2	9	7	3	5	0	0

²⁸ <http://environment.data.gov.uk/bwg/profiles/>

8.2.4 Copeland is within the South West Lakes surface water catchment, which contains three operational catchments. Table 8.4 shows the ecological status of each of the bodies within the three catchments. This data shows little change in river ecological status, with the only decline being recorded in one body within the Duddon catchment. In the Ehen- Calder catchment, the number of ‘good’ ecological bodies has increased from 3-5, which shows a slight upwards trend. However, there is still scope for improvement, with currently only one high quality body within the three catchments.

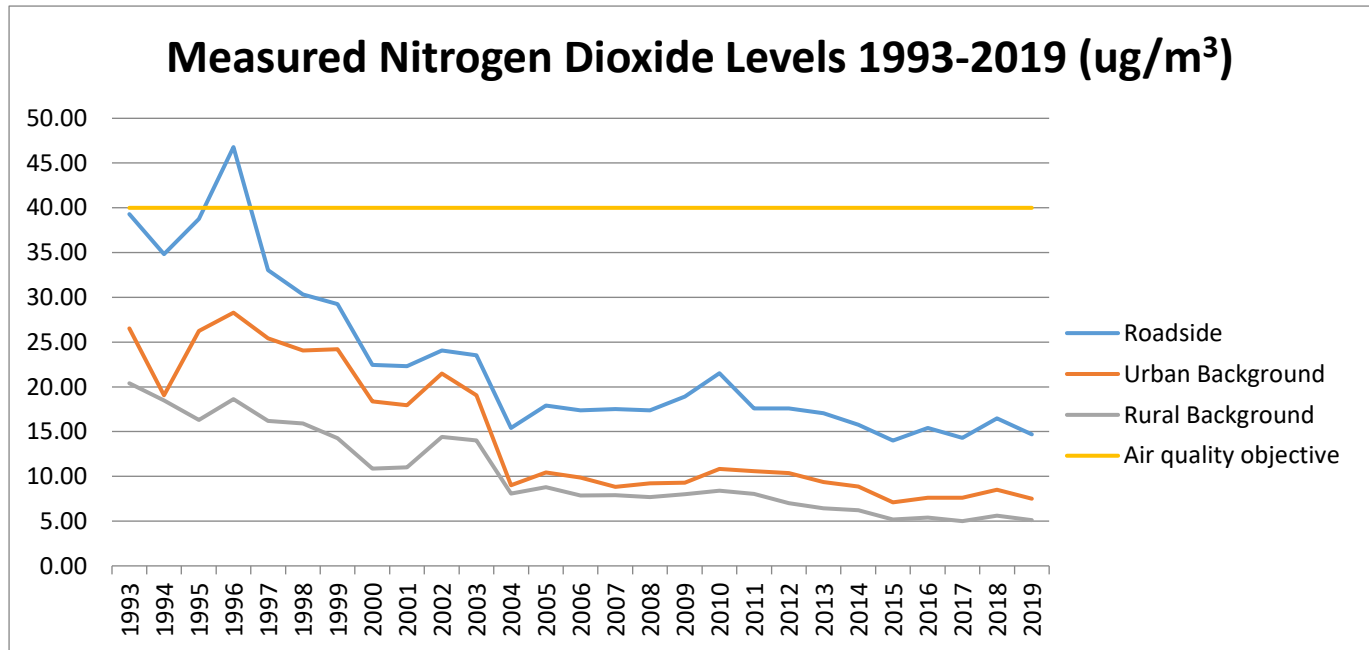
Table 8.5: River chemical status in 2016/2019

	Total number of water bodies	Chemical status			
		Fail		Good	
		2016	2019	2016	2019
Irt-Mite-Esk-Annas	13	1	13	12	0
Duddon	10	0	10	10	0
Ehen-Calder	14	0	14	14	0

8.2.5 Table 8.5 shows the chemical status of each of the three catchments. This shows that in 2019, all of the bodies failed, demonstrating a significant decline since 2016. There are several reasons for bodies not achieving ‘good’ status. This can include pollution from urban or rural areas, recreational uses, or the impacts from waste treatment and disposal, among others. More specific information on the chemical classification and reason for failure for each body can be found on the environment agency website²⁹.

²⁹ <https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/ManagementCatchment/3085>

Figure 8.1: Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) levels 1993-2019



8.2.6 Figure 8.1 shows the levels of Nitrogen Dioxide levels monitored in the borough between 1993 and 2019. This shows that whilst the levels have been reducing since 1993, they have remained fairly consistent in the last few years.

8.2.7 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.

Table 8.6: 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 ³⁰	A
Connecting Cumbria's Hidden Coast (2019-2021)	40km recreational route from Whitehaven to Millom to provide inclusive access to pedestrian and cycle links, improve the tourism offer and create economic opportunities	£1.7 million funding from Coastal Communities Fund. A second phase (2020-2021) has been granted funding from Sellafield Ltd and development of a third phase is currently underway. ³¹	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 carried out to determine views of local people and key stakeholders. As of November 2020 (although outside of the monitoring period), the final amendments are being made to the report, ready to be sent to District Councils and Cumbria County Council for anticipated approval by Spring 2021 ³²	F
Potential heritage coast extension	Proposals are being considered to extend the St Bees Heritage Coast up to Whitehaven. The purpose of this is to conserve, protect and enhance the natural beauty, flora and fauna and heritage assets of the coastline, improve the health of inland waters and account for the needs of communities on the coast. ³³	Natural England, the Colourful Coast Partnership and Copeland Borough Council are currently considering the proposal. Given this, the emerging Local plan has proposed to resist development along the undeveloped coast (Policy N6PO)	B, C, E

³⁰ <https://www.whitehavenhc.org.uk/cumbria-coastal-activities-centre-1>

³¹ <https://www.copeland.gov.uk/node/42763>

³² <https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/ccs/>

³³ <https://colourfulcoast.org.uk/about/heritage-coast-extension/>

Development/ Scheme	Description of Scheme	Progress	Element of ENV2 this supports
Future High Streets Fund	This is a Government fund of up to £25m designed to renew town centres and High Streets.	The council will consider bidding for future rounds of funding as it becomes available	A
Silecroft to Silverdale Coastal Access	This is a series of reports investigating how to improve coastal access between Silecroft and Silverdale ³⁴ . The work was subject to a public consultation between January and March 2020.	CBC responded to the consultation opposing to the use of a train over the Duddon as opposed to a continuous coastal path, with the view that it was contrary to the Connecting Cumbria's Hidden Coast work.	A, B

8.2.8 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.

8.2.9 However, not all of the ENV criteria have been met through these developments. These do not, for example, provide support for energy generating developments that require a coastal location. The monitoring of these criteria will be revised in the emerging Local Plan to ensure that coastal management policies are robust.

Table 8.7: Names and designations of Buildings and SAMs at risk in 2020

³⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/england-coast-path-silecroft-to-silverdale>

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

8.2.10 Table 8.7 provides information of the buildings and SAMs that are currently at risk in the borough³⁵, based on the Historic England 2020 Heritage at Risk register. 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.

8.2.11 The buildings and SAMs at risk in 2019 were the same as the 2020 register³⁶. This is a decrease, however, from 2018, with the Church of St John Evangelist in Cleator Moor being removed during this time. This is an indicator that there has been slight improvement to the buildings at risk in the borough. However, 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. The target of no heritage at risk designations by 2020 was not reached and will be reconsidered in the monitoring criteria for the emerging Local Plan.

Table 8.8: Condition of SSSI sites in Copeland

³⁵ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/har-2020-registers/nw-har-register2020/>

³⁶ The list in the 2015-2019 AMR was incorrect, with the correct figures being seen here.

Site Name	Habitat	Condition - % favourable or unfavourable recovering 2018-19	Condition - % favourable or unfavourable recovering 2019-20	Conclusion
Duddon Valley Woodlands	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland – upland, Dwarf shrub heath – upland,	61.85%	61.85%	No change
Stanley Ghyll	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - upland	0%	0%	No change
Brantrake Moss & Devoke Water	Acid grassland – upland, Standing open water and canals, Dwarf shrub heath – upland, Fen, marsh and swamp – lowland	100%	100%	No change
Milkingstead Wood	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - upland	100%	100%	No change
Duddon Estuary	Littoral sediment, Supralittoral sediment, Neutral grassland – lowland, Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland – lowland, Coastal lagoon, Earth heritage	97.81%	97.81%	No change
Shaw Meadow & Sea Pasture	Dwarf shrub heath – lowland, Neutral grassland - lowland	100%	100%	No Change
Duddon Mosses	Bogs – lowland, Fen, marsh and swamp – lowland, Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	58.51%	45.25%	Condition declined
Greendale Mires	Fen, marsh and swamp – lowland	100%	100%	No Change
Ennerdale	Standing open water and canals, Fen, marsh and swamp – lowland, Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland – upland, Fen, marsh and swamp – lowland	98.37%	97.08%	Condition declined
Wasdale Screes	Dwarf shrub heath – upland, Inland rock	100%	100%	No Change
Pillar & Ennerdale Fells	Dwarf shrub heath – upland, Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland – upland,	100%	100%	No Change
Wast Water	Standing open water and canals, Neutral grassland – upland	0%	0%	No Change

- 8.2.12 Table 8.8 shows the current condition of SSSI sites in Copeland³⁷. '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, with 100% favourable or unfavourable recovering.³⁸
- 8.2.13 Wastwater and Stanley Ghyll are both unfavourable, with Wastwater being considered 'unfavourable declining'. Only two sites have changed since the 2018-2019 figure, Ennerdale and Duddon Mosses. The % unfavourable has increased for both of these, meaning that the condition has declined.

³⁷ <https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteList.aspx?siteName=&countyCode=9&responsiblePerson=&DesignationType=SSSI>

³⁸ Please note that some of these sites are located within the Lake District National park

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. No specific monitoring criteria was developed through the production of the Core Strategy and therefore, DM policies can only be monitored through an analysis of the extent to which planning applications have been permitted in line with these. This can be difficult to monitor as planning permission is granted on a case by case basis. Therefore, where there is evidence to demonstrate that the DM policies have been successfully implemented, this has been included in the supporting data section. The section is set out in a more descriptive way within the monitoring table to show how the policies have been used in practice.
- 9.0.3 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. A full list of Development Management policies that have not been monitored can be seen in appendix 2.

	Results	Supporting Data
Policy DM1 – Nuclear-related Development	See table 5.3	Table 5.3
Policy DM2 – Renewable Energy Development in the Borough	See table 5.6 and figure 5.1	Table 5.6 Figure 5.3
Policy DM3-Safeguarding Employment Areas	GIS web mapping was used here to highlight non-employment uses on land allocated for employment use. During the monitoring period, no non-employment uses were approved on allocated employment land.	N/A
Policy DM4 – Westlakes Science and Technology Park	GIS web mapping has been used here to highlight planning permissions on the Westlakes Science and Technology Park. Between 01/04/19 and 31/03/20, 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. The criteria surrounding development permitted at Westlakes is being reconsidered through the emerging Local Plan, with the aim to make the policy more flexible. This will be monitored further in future years.	N/A
Policy DM5 – Nuclear Sector Development at Sellafield and the LLWR at Drigg	See table 5.3	Table 5.3
Policy DM6A – Managing Non-Retail Development in Town Centres	Figures 9.1-9.4 show the occupancy of units in Whitehaven, Cleator Moor, Egremont and Millom Town Centres since 2012 to show where there are trends surrounding the permitted use classes. This has been obtained through the Council’s annual Town Centre Surveys. In the absence of a target, it is unclear whether policy DM6A has been met, but this data is a useful indicator of where there might be shortfalls in the provision of use class types	Figure 9.1: Occupancy in Whitehaven Town Centre 2012-2019 Figure 9.2: Occupancy in Cleator Moor Town Centre 2012-2019 Figure 9.3: Occupancy in Egremont Town Centre 2012-2019

	Results	Supporting Data
		Figure 9.4: Occupancy in Millom Town Centre 2012-2019
Policy DM7 – Takeaways, Pubs and Clubs, Betting Shops, Pawnbrokers and Amusement Arcades in Towns and Local Centres	This data has been collected through CBC’s annual Town Centre Surveys, which looks at all town centre uses. The data shows that there has been little change to A4, A5 and Sui-Generis uses in the town centres during the monitoring period, with the exception of one additional Sui-Generis use in Whitehaven ³⁹ . It is not possible to state the impact of these uses on town centres due to the lack of target here. However, these uses are often an indicator of declining town centre health, which would suggest that the health of the four town centres has been maintained.	Table 9.1: A4, A5 and Sui-generis use in Town centres
Policy DM8 – Tourism Development in Rural Areas	Upon analysis of planning permission data, no permissions for tourism development appear to have been approved for tourism development in rural areas. However, this could be due to monitoring inconsistencies and therefore, will be monitored more closely in the future.	N/A
Policy DM9 – Visitor Accommodation	See figure 5.3	Figure 5.3
Policy DM10 – Achieving Quality of Place	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 through the emerging Local Plan.	No data

³⁹ Please note that the Use Class Order was updated in September 2020. This will be reflected in the next Annual Monitoring Report

	Results	Supporting Data
Policy DM11 – Sustainable Development Standards	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 criterion 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	Data surrounding conversion rates is recorded through the HFR data, which shows that 11 homes were converted from rural to residential use in 2019/20 (3 of which are in the Lake District National Park). This is compared to 9 in 2018/19, 7 in 2017/18 and 13 in 2015/16. This shows that the number of conversions has remained relatively level 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	HFR data for the monitoring period shows the number of conversions from agricultural or forestry buildings to residential use. In 2019/20, five dwellings were converted in this way, compared to two in 2018/19 and three in each of the previous three years. 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 is likely to result in inaccuracies	N/A

	Results	Supporting Data
Policy DM15B – Conversion of Rural Buildings to Commercial or Community Use	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.	N/A
Policy DM16 – Replacement Dwellings	No approved applications for replacement dwellings 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.	N/A
Policy DM17 – Removal of Occupancy Conditions	Six applications for the removal of occupancy conditions have been approved during the monitoring period, with no refusals.	N/A
Policy DM18 – Domestic Extensions and Alterations	Domestic alterations and extensions make up a large proportion of planning applications. During the monitoring period, there were 98 applications for householder developments, with only 2 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	Table 9.2 outlines Council tax completions for caravans in Copeland. Based on this, it is unclear whether the criteria in DM19 has been met. This will be monitored more thoroughly in the future.	Table 9.2
Policy DM20 – Gypsies and Travellers	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 is being reviewed as part of the emerging plan, with a Cumbria wide Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment currently being produced.	No data

	Results	Supporting Data
Policy DM21 – Protecting Community Facilities	Town centre use class changes from D1 use to other were used as an indicator for this ⁴⁰ . 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	Table 7.1
Policy DM23 – Information and Communications Technology	See table 7.3	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	During the monitoring period, there has been no record of applications being refused on landscape grounds. Consultants have recently produced a Settlement Landscape Character Assessment on behalf of the Council, which will provide a more detailed assessment of the specific landscape character in the Borough. This will be used in the future as a tool for assessing the suitability of a proposal in landscape terms.	N/A
Policy DM27 – Built Heritage and Archaeology	See performance indicators for ENV4	
Policy DM28 – Protection of Trees	See performance indicators for ENV3	

⁴⁰ Please note that the Use Class Order was updated in September 2020. This will be reflected in the next Annual Monitoring Report

	Results	Supporting Data
Policy DM29 – Advertisements	In 2019/20, 13 applications for advertisements have been approved, with no refusals. The trends show that this is a common pattern, with no applications being refused except for one in 2014. It is not clear whether or not the criteria in DM29 are being met, although this does provide standards for the approval of such applications, with one application not meeting the relevant criteria.	Table 9.3: Approved and refused applications for advertisements 01/04/14-31/03/20
Policy DM30 – Rural Buildings	Policy DM30 has not been appropriately monitored during this time. The emerging Local Plan will seek to improve monitoring in the future.	No data

9.1 Supporting data: Development Management Policies

Figure 9.1: Occupancy in Whitehaven Town Centre 2012-2019

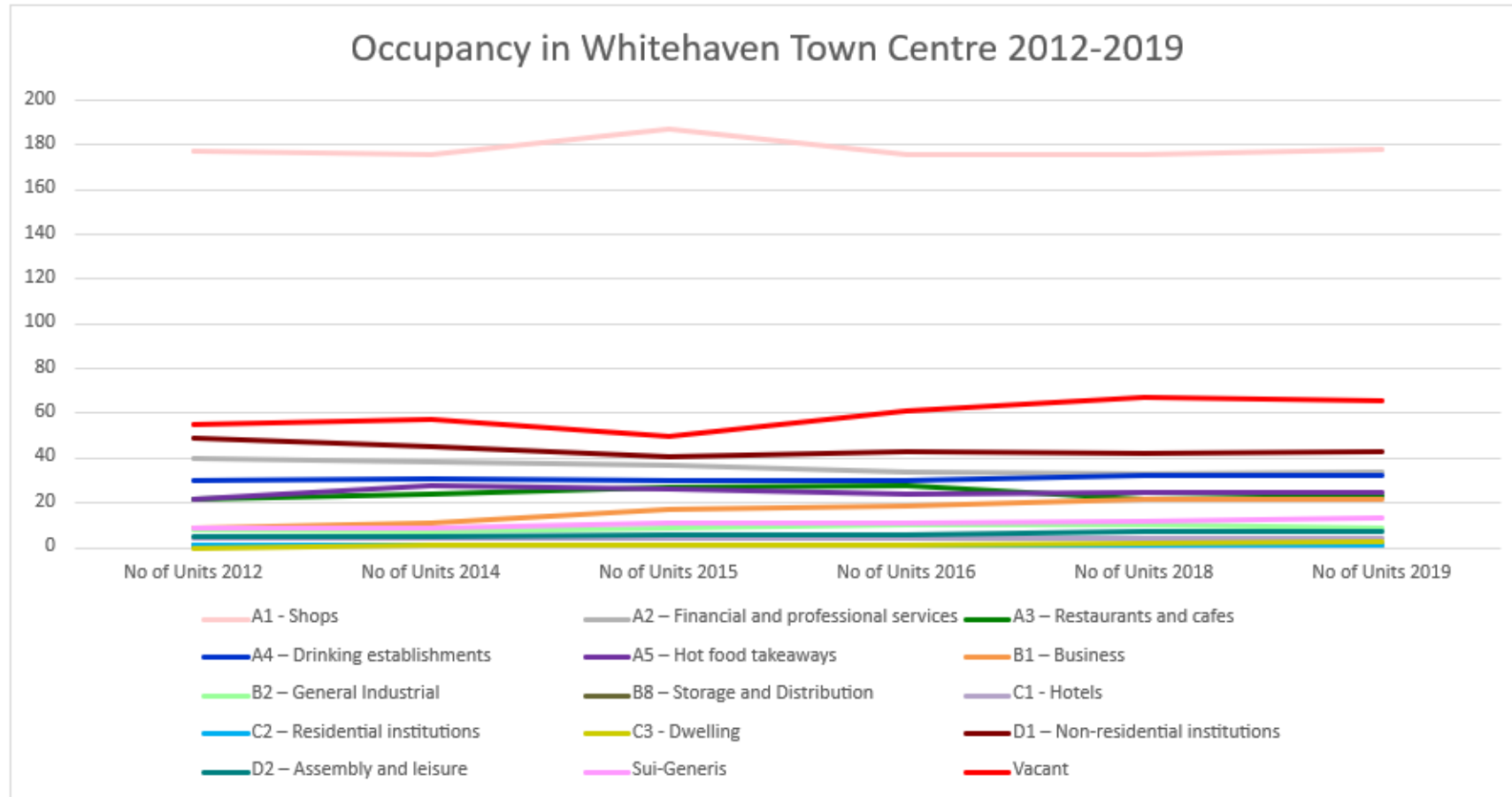


Figure 9.2: Occupancy in Cleator Moor Town Centre 2012-2019

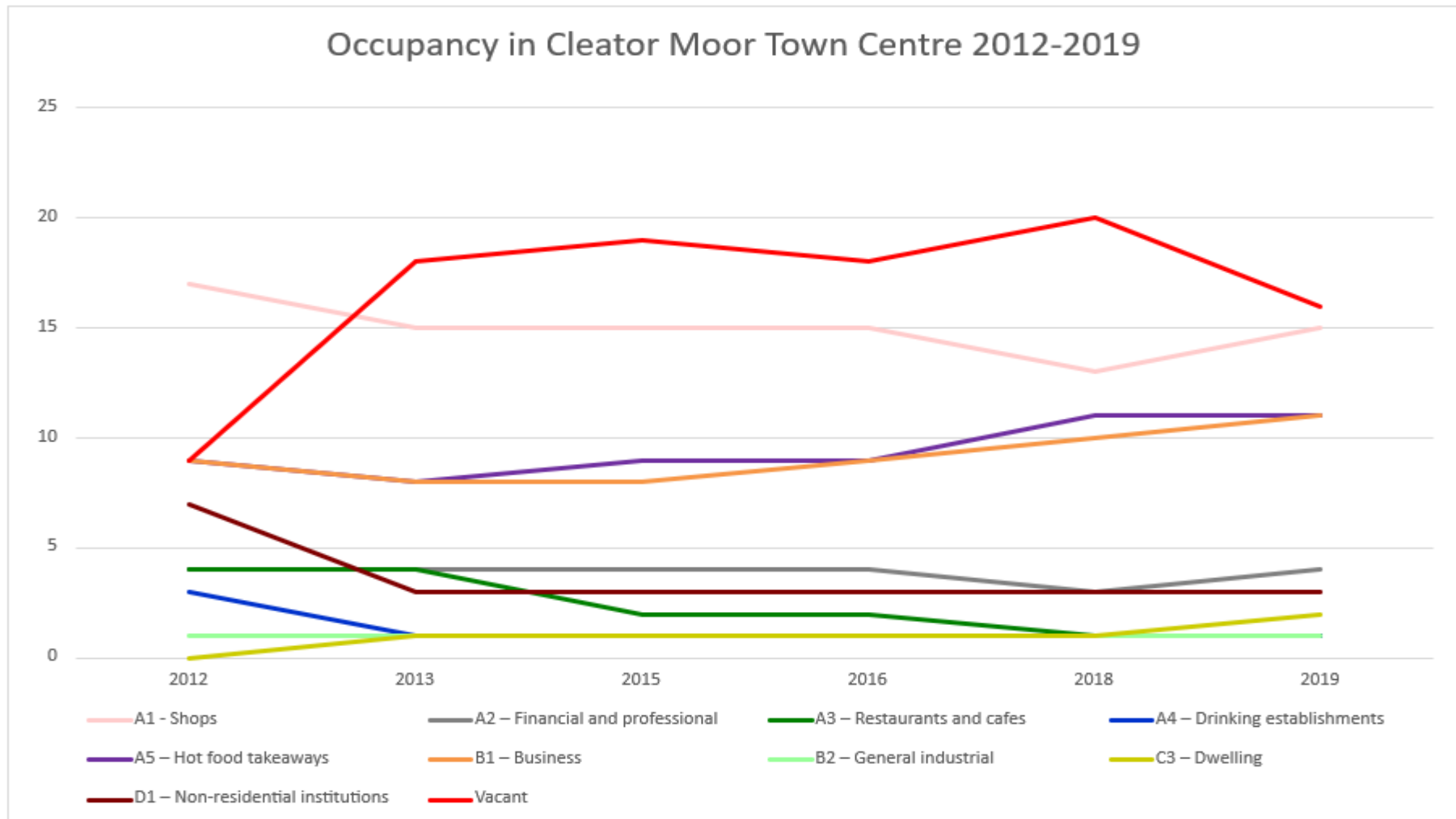


Figure 9..3: Occupancy in Egremont Town Centre 2012-2019

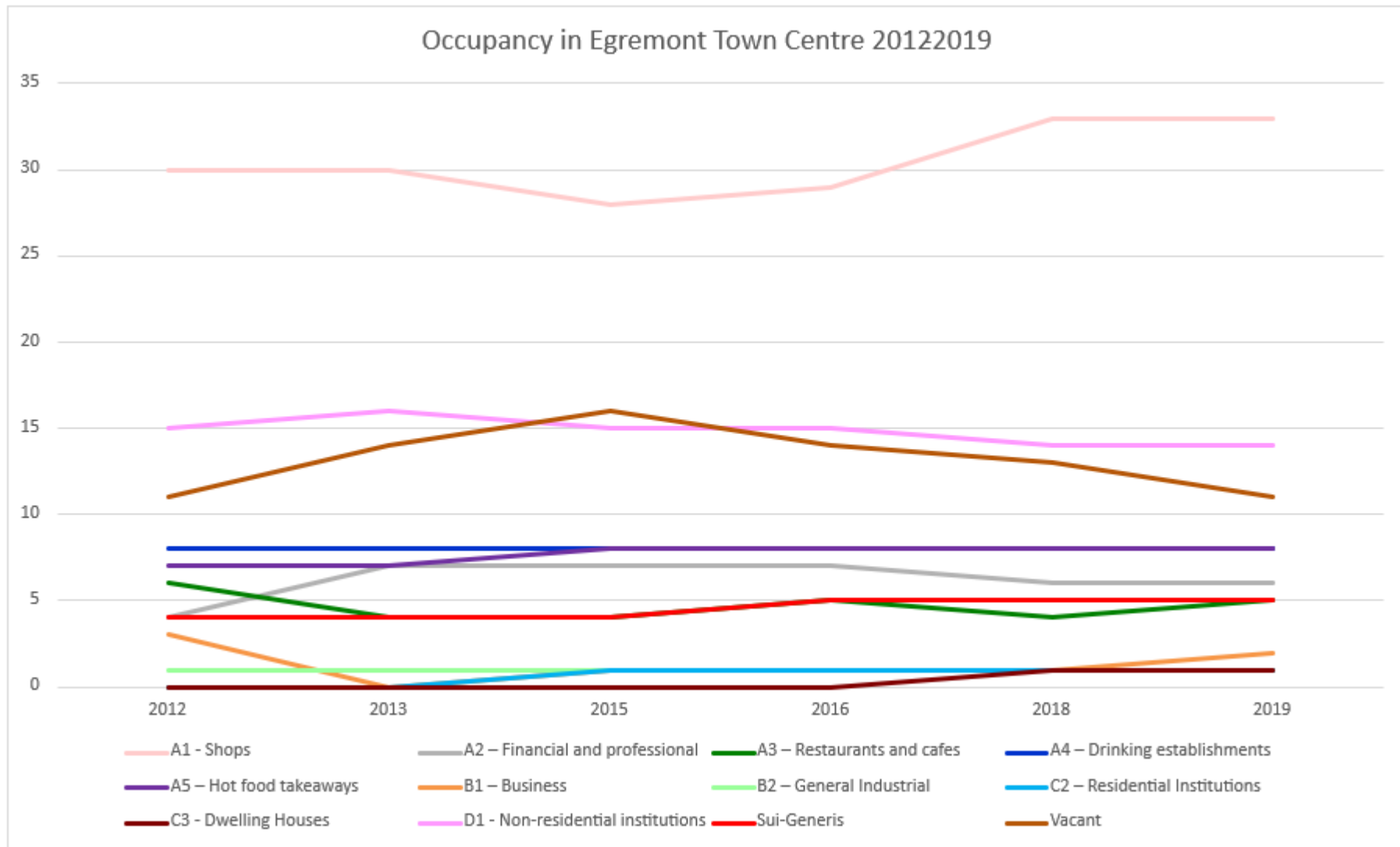
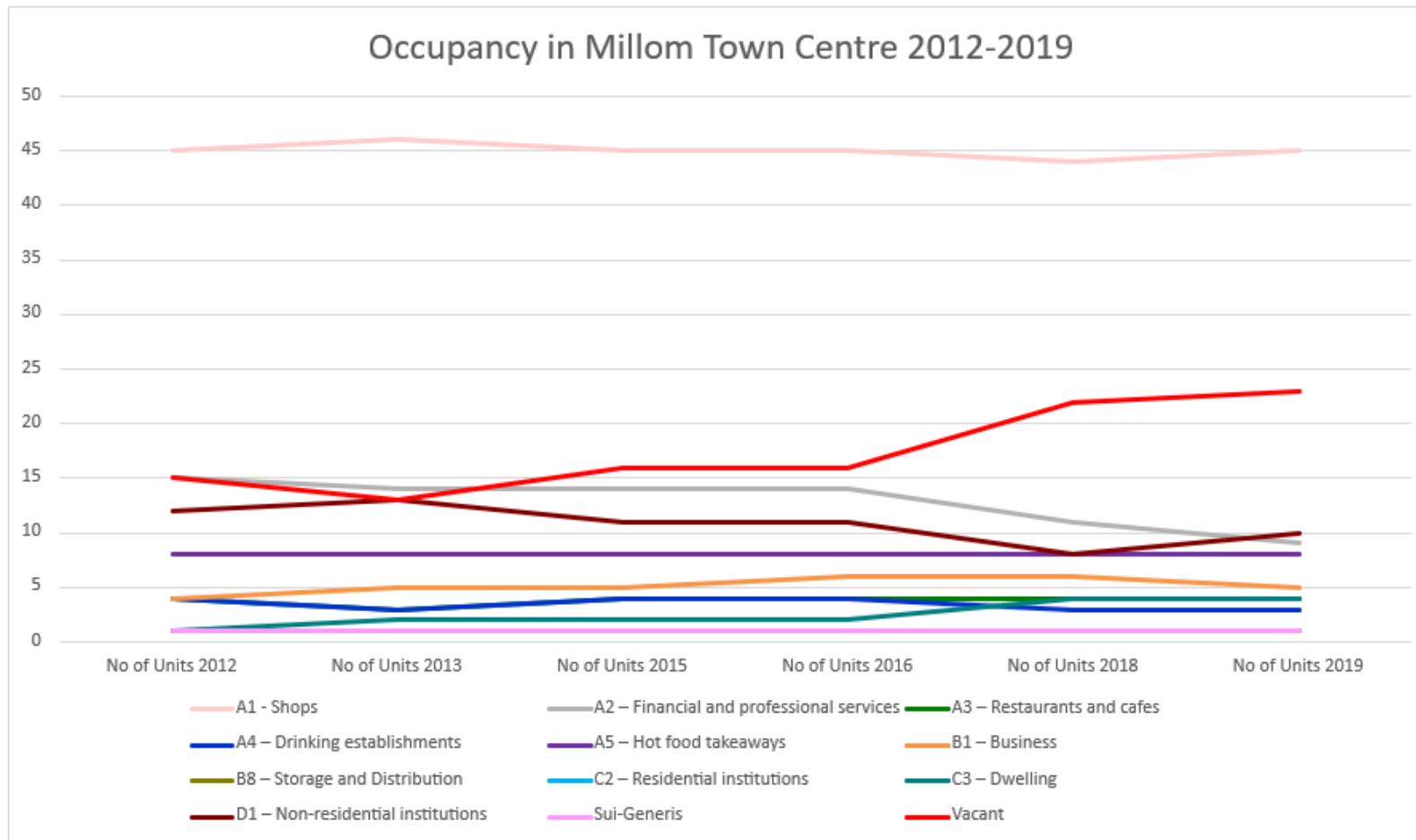


Figure 9.4: Occupancy in Millom Town Centre 2012-2019



9.1.1 Tables 9.1- 9.4 demonstrate the use classes in Copeland’s four town centres from 2012 onwards⁴¹. Criteria B of this policy stipulates that “non-retail uses such as cafes, bars restaurants and other leisure uses which support the night time economy” will be permitted where

⁴¹ A copy of the Use class order at the time of this report can be seen in appendix 10.3

they do not lead to an overconcentration of non- retail units. The data presented here shows that retail uses have remained the primary town centre use in the four towns, with the exception of Cleator Moor, where vacancy rate has almost consistently exceeded this. There does not appear to have been a significant change in the number of non- retail uses in any of the towns, although in the absence of a target, it is difficult to say whether any of the use classes in the towns would be considered an ‘overconcentration’. This information is, however, useful for showing where trends may be occurring, and the types of uses that should be encouraged in the future.

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				
2015	30	26	11	67
2016	30	24	11	65
2018	32	25	12	69
2019	32	25	13	70
Egremont				
2015	8	8	4	20
2016	8	8	5	21
2018	8	8	5	21
2019	8	8	5	21
Cleator Moor				
2015	1	9	0	10
2016	1	9	0	10
2018	1	11	0	12
2019	1	11	0	12
Millom				
2015	4	8	1	13
2016	4	8	1	13
2018	3	8	1	12
2019	3	8	1	12

9.1.2 Table 9.1 makes use of the annual Town Centre Surveys to demonstrate the number of A4, A5 and sui-generis uses in each town centre from 2015-2019. This shows that there has not been a significant change in the number of these uses, although the total has increased slightly in Whitehaven, Egremont and Cleator Moor. Due to a lack of monitoring criteria, it is unclear whether or not this is an overconcentration of these uses, or whether policy DM7 has been complied with. However, it is useful data to monitor to determine whether permissions of these kind are resulting in the loss of main town centre uses, which can have a negative impact on town centre vitality and viability.

Table 9.2: Council tax completions on Caravans 01/04/17 to 31/03/20⁴²

Address	Settlement	Date of CT report
2017/18		
Butterflowers Holiday Homes	Haverigg	13/06/2017
Butterflowers Holiday Homes	Haverigg	04/07/2017
Timberwood Close, Butterflowers Holiday Homes	Haverigg	15/08/2017
Butterflowers Holiday Homes	Haverigg	22/08/2017
Timberwood Close, Butterflowers Holiday Homes	Haverigg	23/05/2017
Timberwood Close, Butterflowers Holiday Homes	Haverigg	02/05/2017
Butterflowers Holiday Homes	Haverigg	16/05/2017
Butterflowers Holiday Homes	Haverigg	13/06/2017
Steel Green Port, Haverigg Holiday Village	Haverigg	09/05/2017
Port Haverigg Holiday Village	Haverigg	25/07/2017
Port Haverigg Holiday Village	Haverigg	07/11/2017
Port Haverigg Holiday Village	Haverigg	06/02/2018
Inglenook Caravan Park	Lamplugh	27/06/2017
2018/19		
Port Haverigg Holiday Village	Haverigg	24/04/2018
Port Haverigg Holiday Village	Haverigg	24/07/2018
Butterflowers Holiay Homes	Haverigg	31/07/2018

⁴² Some addresses here have been omitted. This is to protect GDPR where only a dwelling name was provided

Address	Settlement	Date of CT report
Inglenook Caravan Park	Lamplugh	06/11/2018
Timberwood Close, Butterflowers Holiday Homes	Millom	26/06/2018
	Ravenglass	19/06/2018
	Seascale	10/07/2018
Port Haverigg Holiday Village	Haverigg	27/11/2018
Port Haverigg Holiday Village	Haverigg	12/03/2019
	Millom	29/01/2019
Port Haverigg Holiday Village	Millom	26/03/2019
Ratlingate Farm, Crossfield Road	Cleator Moor	27/11/2018
2019/20		
Inglenook Caravan Park	Lamplugh	28/05/2019
Inglenook Caravan Park	Lamplugh	16/04/2019
Lakeland View	Nethertown	13/08/2019
Inglenook Caravan Park	Lamplugh	
Port Haverigg Holiday Village	Haverigg	10/03/2020
Lakeland View	Nethertown	24/12/2019
Chapel Row	Rowrah	28/01/2020
Inglenook Caravan Park	Lamplugh	10/03/2020

9.1.3 Table 9.2 shows the Council Tax completion data for caravans between 2017 and 2020. This information was not previously monitored and therefore trends prior to this cannot be shown. Data on Mobile Homes, Chalets and Beach Bungalows for residential use have not been recorded throughout the monitoring period. Due to monitoring methods, it is not clear whether these are for residential use, and in the absence of a monitoring target, it is unclear whether the criteria in policy DM19 have been met. However, this is useful data in understanding the location of demand for caravans. Caravans and other non-permanent residences can have a significant contribution towards tourism improvements and therefore, this will be monitored more closely through the emerging Local Plan.

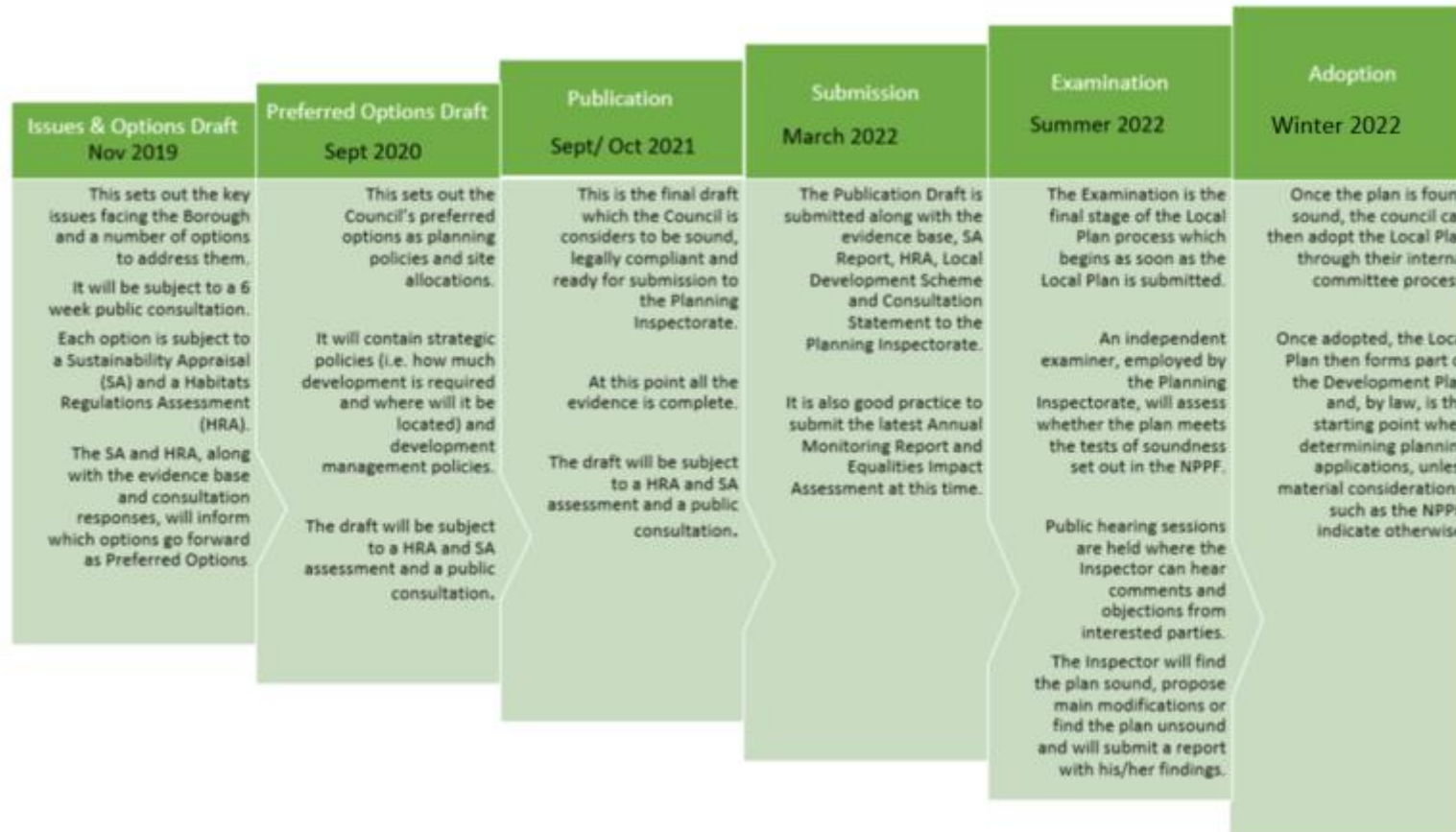
Table 9.3: Approved and refused applications for advertisements 01/04/14-31/03/20

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
2019/20	13	13	0

9.1.5 Table 9.3 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. In the absence of formal monitoring targets, it is unclear whether the criteria in DM29 have been met. This will be monitored further through the emerging Local Plan.

10 Appendices

10.1 Local Plan processes and timescales⁴³



10.2 Policies not monitored through 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 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

⁴³ Please note, these timeframes may be subject to change

10.3 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. Changes to the English Use Class Order came into effect on 01/09/20, which will mean an alteration to some of the monitoring criteria in the following AMR. However, at the time of the monitoring within this report, the Use Classes were 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;

Use Class	Description
	<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>