

ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT 2014 to 2015



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Annual Monitoring Report covers the period 1 April 2014- 31 March 2015.

The main emphasis with regard to planning policy has been on the production of a Local Plan containing strategic and development management policies together with site allocations for development. Consultation on the Preferred Options stage 2 commenced 10 March 2014. Further work in respect of the City Centre Development Framework resulted in that document being consulted on 28 July – 01 September 2014. Consultation on the ‘Proposed Submission Draft Carlisle District Local Plan 2015 – 2030’ commenced 4 March 2015 with ‘Submission’ in the Summer, and Examination in Public December 2015 and January 2016.

Whilst the recession has had an effect on development within the District, the last year has seen a marked upturn in most areas.

This last year housing completions were in line with the projected trajectory. There are continued positive signs as permissions are increasing, number of dwellings that are under construction is also increasing which indicates that completions will continue to increase. Brownfield completions have improved slightly but it is not a trend which is expected to continue as there is little brownfield land available for development as many of the available sites have already been developed.

Affordable Housing completions improved at 31.7% of net overall completions. The number of permissions has remained at a similar level as last year after a significant increase over previous years.

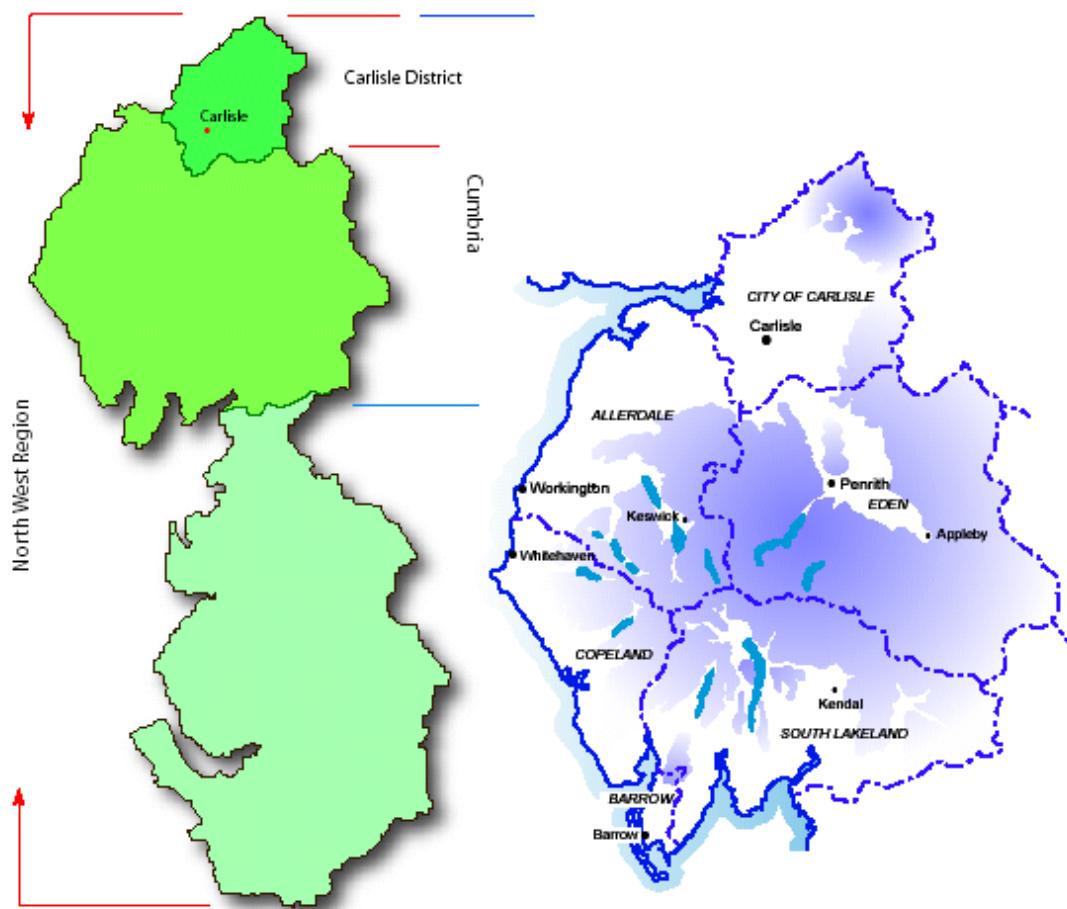
In July 2014 it was announced that the Cumbria LEP were successful in bidding for Government Local Growth Fund. Carlisle City Council will receive £2m funding over a 2 year period to enable improvements at Durranchill Industrial Estate. A further £3m Public Works Loan was agreed to enable the marketing and development of an intermodal transport and logistics hub on 120ha of surplus land at MoD Longtown. The net number of jobs expected to be created by the funding by 2020 is 372.

Over the last few years the recession has made economic growth difficult, however there are several encouraging signs in a variety of sectors including, house building, employment and retail.

INTRODUCTION

This annual monitoring report for Carlisle City Council covers the period 1st April 2014 – 31st March 2015. It is the 11th Annual Monitoring Report under the provisions of Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and Regulation 48 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004.

The Localism Act received Royal Assent on 15th November 2011 and amended the wording by removing reference to 'annual', enabling reports to be produced at a frequency appropriate to the authority providing they are no more than one year apart. Carlisle City Council has elected to continue to produce the monitoring report annually.



The diverse nature of the district brings its own challenges in planning for a sustainable future. The district's population was 107,500 as of the 2011 Census, an increase of 6.7% since 2001 Census (100,739). The district now has a density of 103.4 persons per sq kilometre which is an increase of 6.5 persons from the 2001 Census.

The District of Carlisle is categorised as a "Significant Rural" District by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs which is defined as districts

with between 26 and 50 per cent of their population living in rural settlements and larger market towns.

If Carlisle is to fulfil the ambitions of creating sustainable communities including the retention of younger people and encouraging economic growth it will need to ensure infrastructure and housing is adequate for population growth.

The Census 2011 revealed a higher population than the mid-year estimate, and in light of this a refresh of the Housing Needs and Demand Study/Strategic Housing Market Assessment has been undertaken.

Much work has been done regarding the future economy of Cumbria and the role of Carlisle in driving forward economic growth. As part of developing that strategy it has become clear that Carlisle will have to grow at a rate greater than past trends in population if it is to succeed.

On the 11 January 2011 the City Council adopted the Sustainable Community Strategy Carlisle Community Plan 2011-16 as part of the City Council's policy framework. This is Carlisle Partnership's (LSP) Strategy, the Partnership being made up of 80 or so organisations which have a stake in the area and improving the quality of life of the residents of Carlisle and the success of our City.

The four priorities within the Community Plan are:

Delivering Healthy Communities - enabling positive lifestyle choices for all and closing the gaps in health inequalities

Delivering Economic Growth – Economic development, regeneration, business and employment opportunities

Delivering Safer and Stronger Communities – reducing crime, accidents and fear of crime fostering community involvement and pride

Supporting Children and Young People – Issues in education, training, employment, leisure, health and community integration

The emerging Carlisle District Local Plan 2015 – 2030 aims to achieve the following strategic objectives:

Spatial Strategy and Strategic Policies:

- To promote a sustainable pattern of development, which will contribute to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, to support the vision for managed growth.
- To support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by meeting the housing needs of present and future generations, in a high quality environment with accessible local services.
- To contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment (including improving biodiversity), using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy.

Economy:

- Foster the right conditions to stimulate inward investment through increasing the working age population; strengthening and expanding the skills base available, diversifying the economy and improving enabling physical infrastructure.

- To create opportunities for economic growth by making land available to meet the current and future quantitative and qualitative needs of the business community and to maintain Carlisle's role as an economic driver for a wider geographical area.
- To focus new retail and leisure floorspace within the City Centre, and take opportunities to strengthen and diversify its offer, in order to enhance its role as a sub-regional service centre and leisure and cultural destination.

Housing:

- To enable the development of a range of high quality, energy efficient housing, in a variety of appropriate locations, to meet the aspirations of the existing residents, including those with a need for affordable housing and those wishing to move to the area.
- To make land available to boost significantly the supply of housing to support economic growth, whilst ensuring new housing supports the creation of thriving communities.

Infrastructure:

- To ensure the provision of efficient and integrated infrastructure networks, and their timely delivery, including sustainable transport, where needed to support new and existing development, facilitate economic growth and deliver the Plan strategy.

Climate Change and Flood Risk:

- To reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, including through securing energy from renewable sources, and avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding in order to ensure that the District is more resilient and less vulnerable to the effects of climate change and can successfully adapt to its effects.

Health, Education and Community:

- To create a thriving, successful and healthy community for all by promoting cohesive mixed communities and ensuring that everyone can have a decent home, in a safe environment, with good access to health care, educational provision and other community facilities by sustainable modes, including walking and cycling.

Culture and Heritage:

- To conserve, enhance and promote Carlisle's culture, heritage and important historic landscapes whilst ensuring that development proposals respect and enhance Carlisle's historic and cultural assets.

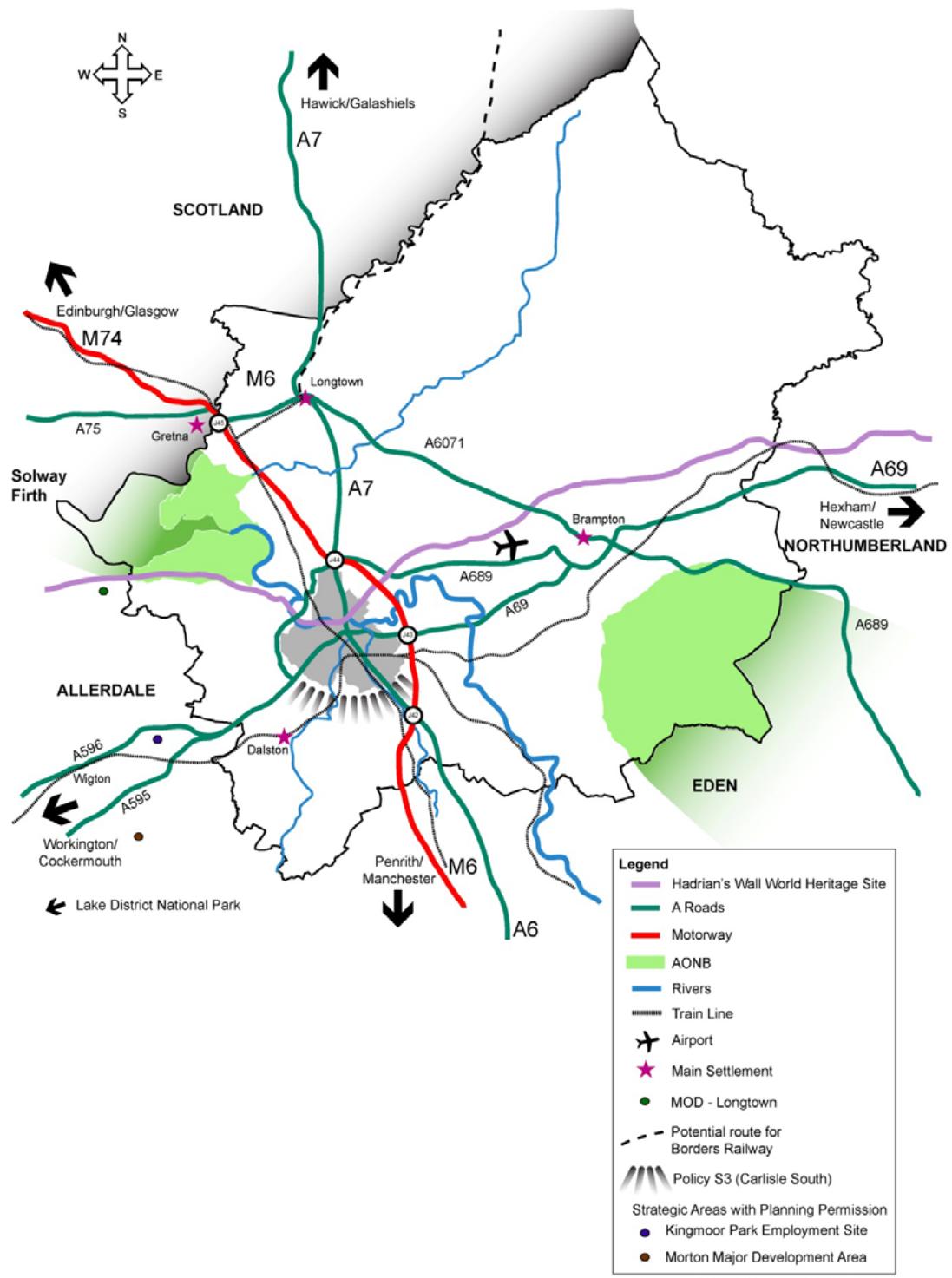
Green Infrastructure:

- To protect, enhance and increase the provision of the green and blue infrastructure across the District to create and maintain multifunctional, interconnected and attractive recreational and ecological networks for the benefit of residents, businesses, visitors and the wider natural environment.

The objectives of ensuring economic growth and protection of a high quality environment can bring a dichotomy. Carlisle is a historic City set in a landscape ranging from the Solway Coast to the North Pennines each protected as Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. The challenge is to ensure that economic growth and the environment benefit each other.

ABOUT CARLISLE DISTRICT

Key Diagram from Emerging Local Plan



Characteristics

The District of Carlisle covers an area of approximately 1,042 sq km and is situated in the far north of Cumbria, bounded by the Scottish border to the north and Northumberland to the east. The City of Carlisle forms the principal urban area and lies within the south western part of the District. The remainder of the District is predominantly rural in nature, with the exception of Longtown to the north and Brampton to the east, and a number of smaller villages which are scattered predominantly to the west and east of the city.

Landscape - The District has an attractive and varied landscape which includes two Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), (Solway Coast and the North Pennines) as well as four main rivers the Eden, Caldew, Petteril and Lyne, and many becks and burns. The North Pennines AONB is also a European geopark. The River Eden and its tributaries are of international importance for their biodiversity, being designated as both a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and a Special Area of Conservation (SAC). Carlisle has a range of other sites of European nature conservation importance including the Upper Solway Flats and Marshes Ramsar site and Special Protection Area (SPA), the Solway Firth (SAC), the Irthinghead Ramsar site and the North Pennine Moors Special Protection Area (SPA). These form part of a network of internationally important wildlife sites within the European Union known as Natura 2000.

Key Species and Habitats - the District is home to many rare and endangered species such as the red squirrel, great crested newt and otters, as well as habitats such as lowland raised bogs, blanket bogs, estuary and marches and upland hay meadows.

Open Space – there is approximately 455 ha of public open space, which ranges from amenity open space (land which is recognised as making a contribution to the visual amenity and enjoyment of an area), to natural/semi natural greenspace, parks/gardens, allotments, play areas and outdoor sports facilities. Within the centre of the city, and located immediately next to the River Eden are two linked and important urban parks, Rickerby Park and Bitts Park. Rickerby Park is a natural park with mature trees and grazed by sheep and cattle. Bitts Park has a more formal layout with landscaped beds and trees, together with playing pitches, children's play area and tennis courts etc. and has most recently become home to a new open-air Ice Rink and Urban Adventure Rope Centre.

Heritage - there is a rich heritage within the district. There are Roman influences from AD72 including Hadrian's Wall which is a World Heritage site which crosses the district from Gilsland in the East to Burgh by Sands in the West.

Carlisle Castle was built by the Normans in the 11th Century who first built a wooden Castle on the site of a Roman Fort which was later rebuilt in stone. Then in the 12th Century the city walls were erected with 3 gates being established - Scotch Gate, Irish Gate and English Gate. In 1122 Carlisle Cathedral was established but in 1645 the West Nave was demolished in order to rebuild part of the City Walls. In 1158 the city received a Royal Charter permitting weekly markets and the Great Fair in August and around 1166 the Augustinian Priory at Lanercost was established.

The Guildhall is a reminder of the medieval influence in the City and the Tithe Barn was built in the 15th Century. The Jacobean heritage can be found in Old Tullie House which was built in 1689. The building had been extended over the years and now houses an extensive art collection and museum with the latest addition of the 'Roman Frontier Gallery' in June 2011.

As a result of these influences the historic core of the City includes Carlisle Castle, Tullie House Museum, Carlisle Cathedral precinct, the City Walls, The Courts, the Market Cross, the Old Town Hall and the Guildhall (most are wholly and some partially Grade 1 Listed Buildings). Within the District there are approximately another 1550 Listed Buildings plus 19 Conservation Areas.

Population

Population data collated from the 2011 Census, released in July 2012, showed that the usual resident population of the District had risen by 6.7% since 2001 to 107,500. Whilst the rate was slower than in England and Wales it was the highest in Cumbria.

Compared to Cumbria, Carlisle has a comparatively young age profile with a lower proportions of residents in all the categories above the age of 49 and higher within the 0 – 14, 15 – 29 and 30 – 34 age groups.

The population figure has raised from the census data to 108,000 with 62.6% being in the 16 – 64 age brackets which are lower than the average for Great Britain of 63.5% but higher than that for Cumbria at 60.9%.

Density has increased by 6.5 to 103.4 people per square kilometre since the last census.

Ethnic minorities within the District account for 5.6% of the population which is more than double the 2001 figure of 2.2%. In the same time period the figures for Cumbria have also increased from 2% to 4.9%.

Infrastructure

Road - The M6 motorway runs through the District linking the City of Carlisle to southwest Scotland, Northwest England and beyond. Carlisle benefits from four motorway junctions at Carleton (J42), Rosehill (J43) and Kingstown (J44), whilst junction 45 connects with the Scottish border at Gretna. Additionally the Carlisle Northern Development Route (CNDR) (the A689) provides a western link from the A595 to the M6 at junction 44 which has lessened journey times and alleviated congestion within the City.

Carlisle is well serviced with 'A' roads including the A69 which links the District to Newcastle in the North East, the A7 to the Scottish Borders to Edinburgh and the A595 to Workington and Cockermouth on the West Coast of Cumbria.

Rail – Carlisle's historic Citadel Station, designed by Sir William Tite and opened in 1847, reflects the rich heritage of this important hub on the national rail network. There are 4 main routes in and out of Carlisle. The most important is the West

Coast Main Line which provides a north/south high speed rail link to London and Glasgow.

Cutting across the country is the Tyne Valley Line, the earliest cross-country railway in the UK, linking Carlisle with Newcastle and Sunderland in the North East and the scenic Cumbrian Coastal Railway serves many stations along the West Cumbria coast including Whitehaven and Barrow-in-Furness.

The most spectacular of all is the Settle to Carlisle Railway, running through the heart of the Eden Valley and the Yorkshire Dales over 20 viaducts and through 14 tunnels to end its journey at Leeds. This line is not only important for tourists, but commuters and freight too. Such is the heritage significance of this line it is dedicated as a conservation area along its length.

It is not only the City that benefits from a railway station, but also Brampton, Dalston and Wetheral too.

Cycleways - The vision is to create a virtually traffic-free north-south route across the city to complement the existing east-west Hadrian's Cycleway. The route will run from Parkhouse Road in the north down through the Kingmoor Park nature reserves, across the River Eden, and follow the River Caldew to the existing Caldew Cycleway and turn east into Currock via a new approach ramp to the existing crossing of the Carlisle-Barrow railway. Works towards achieving this vision have taken some important steps forward:

¹In January 2015 the County Council announced that planning permission had been granted and work was to commence in the spring on a new £2.6 million pedestrian and Cycle Bridge to connect Currock and Denton Holme. The new bridge which will be located approximately 125m south of the existing bridge over the river Caldew is being funded by the Department for Transport to Cumbria and Cumbria Local Enterprise Partnership.

²In June 2015 Carlisle City Council approved the release of £281,000 from the S106 monies received from the 'Crindledyke' development for the construction of traffic free 'green' cycle paths between Kingmoor and Carlisle City Centre.

A joint cycleway and footpath runs along the 8.25 km length of the Carlisle Northern Development route.

Green/Blue Infrastructure - includes spaces such as- parks and gardens; amenity green space including play areas, villages green, incidental space, green roof, hedgerows, highways trees and verges, civic spaces; allotments; cemeteries/ churchyards; green corridors - rivers and their banks, cycle routes, public rights of way; national and local nature reserves as well as local wildlife sites and SSSIs; historic landscapes and functional green spaces such as sustainable urban drainage systems.

The Carlisle Green Infrastructure Strategy (November 2011) identified that 70% of the Urban Area is made up of Green Infrastructure and as expected increases to 97% for the District as a whole. It also identified that the current green infrastructure will provide over £25 billion of total benefit in the next 50 years, and

¹ http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/news/2015/january/09_01_2015-142030.asp

² Key Decision Ref KD.15/15

managing this asset provides Carlisle with its biggest growth and development opportunity of the next ten years. It established 13 priorities to enable the Council to capitalise on this asset.

Broadband – The aim of the Connecting Cumbria Broadband Project is to have at least 90% of properties having access to a connection of at least 25 Mbps by 2015. A Performance Grant of £6.7M was awarded to assist in its delivery.

Phase 2 of Connecting Cumbria aims to extend the availability of Superfast Broadband across the county with an additional 2% coverage (5,000 homes and businesses) by the end of 2015. A public consultation between 28th November 2014 and 09th January 2015 sought opinions on the potential Intervention Areas for superfast and basic broadband in Phase 2.

As the project will not deliver Superfast Broadband to the last “10%” of very remote and hard to reach communities, funding has been sought from DEFRA’s Rural Community Broadband Fund However none of these areas were in our District.

The Government’s Broadband Connection Vouchers Scheme enabled small and medium sized businesses to obtain improved broadband speeds by awarding grants of up to £3,000. Carlisle City Council joined the scheme in September 2015.

Economy

Carlisle is a free standing city which is not directly influenced by a major conurbation. It acts as a significant employment base for Cumbria as well as parts of south west Scotland.

Historically the economy of Carlisle was based around easy access to a railway network and the textile industry which has over time declined and been replaced by other forms of manufacturing. A large proportion of Carlisle’s working population are still employed in the manufacturing sector.

Carlisle is home to nationally and internationally renowned companies and the local economy has proved resilient despite the difficulties that have faced the global economy since 2008. Examples include the £20 million investment in processes, research and development at Pirelli and the £2.5 million investment in production at McVities. Carlisle has the greatest concentration of businesses and opportunities for future development in Cumbria.

The wholesale/retail trade provides employment for the largest proportion of the workforce. Employment in non-service industries, such as agriculture, manufacturing and construction are all higher than the national average.

Tourism is also of major importance as a generator of economic prosperity and employment. However salaries are lower than the regional average and significantly lower than the national average.

The City of Carlisle has a variety of Employment Sites. Within the rural area, Brampton and Longtown act as employment hubs along with Dalston to a lesser extent. All three settlements have industrial estates which provide employment opportunities for people within their locality as well as the wider area.

The Carlisle Employment Land and M6 Corridor Study examined the existing land supply in the District to consider the merits of the existing supply and whether any new supply was needed. The findings raised concerns about quantity, quality and ownership which all had a significant impact on local economic opportunity.

There was recognition that existing industrial estates played an important part in providing for a range of uses all of which are important in supporting Carlisle's economy. In some areas however the quality of that provision had deteriorated due to lack of investment in older stock and the estate development. In others the provision is of new land still to be developed such as the allocation at Brunthill, extending Kingmoor Park which obtained Enterprise Zone status effective from April 2016.

Solway 45 (former MOD Longtown) is a 100 HA employment site, 1 mile from Junction 45 of the M6 Motorway. It has been identified by the Cumbria Local Enterprise Partnership as one of its key projects and was successful in obtaining a £3m Public Works Loan in July 2014 to enable the marketing and development of an intermodal transport and logistics hub on the site. The site offers direct rail links to the west coast main line and is inviting interest from rail operators, logistics companies and major industrial operators.

The Cumbria LEP was also successful in Bidding for Government Growth Fund monies in July 2014 and Carlisle city Council was provided with £2m funding for improvements to be made at Durranhill Industrial Estate and works are currently ongoing on the site.

Despite excellent transport links there can still be a perception by businesses from outside the area of remoteness and isolation which may detract from Carlisle's attractiveness as a business location. This is further compounded by a gap in skills which is currently being tackled by raising performance in education and raising aspirations as well as seeking ways to increase the retention of graduates.

Unemployment as defined by those claiming Job Seekers Allowance in the District is lower than the national and regional average at 0.7% against 1.4% for the North West and 1.6% for England.

Compared to regionally and nationally, Carlisle District has a higher percentage of the population which are economically active, even though the gap has narrowed. The district has a greater reliance on part time workers.

Housing

Housing Stock as of 31 March 2012 was 50,660. 85% being 43,080 are in the private sector with the Registered Providers holding a stock of 7,490. The local authority housing stock was transferred to a Registered Provider in December 2002.

The 2011 census had owner occupancy falling in percentage terms with the District being 2 percentage points lower at 69%, Cumbria fell slightly from 72% to 71.2% and the North West from 69% to 65%. The percentage split between social rented and private rented has become more evenly split at 15.3%, 14.3% and 18.3% respectively in social rented [which is a decrease from 18%, 16% and 20% in

2001] and 15.7%, 14.4% and 16.7% respectively in private rented [which is an increase from 8%, 12% and 8% respectively in 2001].

A house condition survey undertaken in 2005 and Registered Social Landlord data 2009 identified 27% of the private sector and 12% of the social sector dwellings failed the decency standard in the urban area and 43% and 10% respectively in the rural area.

Housing in Carlisle is generally more affordable in respect of house price/earnings ratio at 4.1% against the national ratio of 6%. However, variations in average house prices across the District identify parts of the rural area where average house prices are in excess of ten times the annual income, creating problems of housing need due to affordability.

Average household size within the District as determined from the 2011 Census has reduced since the 2001 Census by 0.1 persons to 2.2 persons. In 2001 the average was the same as that of the county, but is now slightly lower as the County figure has reduced to 2.21. The figure for England is 2.36.

The Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update September 2014 updated the findings in the previous Housing Needs and Demand Study based on the most up to date population figures. This study concludes that a requirement of 480-565 dwelling per annum would be a reasonable objective assessment of need. The figures have taken into account the shortfall in past delivery.

Social

The English Indices of Deprivation 2010³ (which updated the 2007 indices) Carlisle District is 109th out of 326 nationally (with 1 being the highest) with 5 Lower Super Output Areas⁴ in the 10% worst nationally which indicates great disparity throughout the district and a slightly worsening position from the 2007 indices (ranked 122nd out of 354 nationally).

The Green Infrastructure Study March 2011 further supports the inequality across the District as it identified that the 10 most deprived super output areas of the District have on average 27% less green infrastructure cover than the 10 least deprived.

Health

Carlisle has Healthy City status, meaning that it is conscious of health and is striving to improve it. The health of people in Carlisle is varied with men in the least deprived areas living seven years longer than those in the most deprived areas.

Several initiatives have been introduced to promote health awareness. Some of the indicators are worse than the national average, whilst others are significantly

³ <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/indices2010>

⁴ **Lower Super Output Areas** – are homogenous small areas of relatively even size (around 1,500 people) of which there are 32,482 in England.

better. However death rates from all causes and early death rates from cancer and circulatory diseases being consistently above the England average.

Education

Educational achievement (measures as 5 or more GCSEs at A* to C grade, including English and maths) at 15 years old in Carlisle is lower (52.2%) than both national (59.2%) and regional (59.9%) averages. The District also has a higher percentage of its population with no qualifications at 12.3% compared to the national figure of 9.3%. However in recent years there has been significant investment and restructuring of education services and institutions across the District (see below) and standards are continually improving.

Primary School

There are currently 48 Primary schools within the District, 18 are located within the urban area with 30 located in the wider rural area. There are two additional schools currently planned within the urban area in response to large scale housing developments at Crindledyke and Morton. Most rural primary schools are located within villages, however there are a number that are located in the open countryside which serve wide, yet sparsely populated rural communities.

A new Primary School was completed in December 2015 on the old North Cumbria Technology College site to replace the existing Pennine Way Primary School. At the time of writing due to the severe flooding in Carlisle in December 2015, Newman School which offers post 11 education, has relocated to the original Pennine Way Primary Site as a temporary measure until such time as a permanent solution is found for the school as it was severely affected [as it had previously in the 2005 flood event].

Post 11 years

Over the last few years significant changes and investment have been made which has resulted in all post eleven education provision/providers in the city which were managed by the County Council now having Academy Status.

Richard Rose Central Academy was established at Lismore Street which was the former site of St Aidans School through an investment of some £30M. Extensive new facilities can now be enjoyed by the students attending the academy.

The site is also the location for the **Carlisle Youth Zone** a £5 million project opened in April 2011 and provides the young people of the city a centrally located place to meet as well as offering a range of after school activities for the pupils of the school.

Richard Rose Morton Academy is on the site of Morton School and again the facilities available to the students have been improved through extensive investment.

North Cumbria Technology College – has now been demolished having had planning permission granted for *the Development of New 'Harraby Community Campus' Including Primary School, Nursery, Sports Facilities and Community Centre.*

Newman Catholic School is the smallest of the secondary schools within the District. The school has had to be relocated due to the severe flooding in December 2015 and is operating from the original Pennine Way Primary School site which has just relocated to new premises. This is a temporary solution until a new site can be

found as it unlikely to return to the flooded site as the school was also affected in January 2005.

Trinity School has also benefited from £20M investment which started with Phase 1 in May 2009 with the final phase 4 being completed in September 2012. The completion of Phase 2 in September 2011 coincided with the school obtaining Academy Status and is now a Church of England Academy.

Caldew School, Dalston has benefited from a substantial investment which has transformed the assembly and dining halls, creating a new theatre, dining area, drama studio and music rooms, as well as dramatically changing the frontage of the school. More recently there has been a small extension to provide 36sq m multifunction floor space.

William Howard School, Brampton Since 2008 the school has had to accommodate those pupils that attended Lochinvar School Longtown. As a result works have been done to improve the facilities and most recently alterations have been made to the existing Sixth Form block to form Media/Performance facility/alterations to Library to form Conference Room/alterations to existing Drama Block to form Sixth Form Common Room/Study Areas.

Further Education

Carlisle College based between Victoria Place and Strand Road is the main provider of further education but also provides education opportunities for students aged over 14 and vocational and skills training for a growing number of young and mature students and is helping to expand the skills base locally. The facilities at the college have greatly improved over the last decade as over £30M investment has been made in replacing the dated buildings.

As courses are provided in collaboration with the College of Arts at Brampton Road Campus of the University of Cumbria, the previously unused Swift Mews Sports Hall on Strand Road has been transformed into a £5.3M Arts and Digital Media Building. The facade of the original building was kept and provides rehearsal space, art and dance studios plus a 200-seater theatre.

Higher Education

The **University of Cumbria** was established August 2007 with the merger of St Martin's College, Cumbria Institute of the Arts [which can trace its history back to 1822] and University of Central Lancashire's Cumbria sites and operates from campuses spread across Cumbria and north Lancashire.

⁵Over 10,000 students study across all its campuses and sites with 9,625 students enrolling in the 2013/14 academic year. The student mix shows that 97% are UK domicile, 70% are female students. Most students are undergraduates (80%) studying full time (69%).

In 2014 the Ambleside campus in the Lake District became home to the National School of Forestry and the Centre for Wildlife Conservation and now boasts more outdoor students studying with University of Cumbria than with any other higher education institution in Europe.

⁵ <http://www.thecompleteuniversityguide.co.uk/cumbria>

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME IMPLEMENTATION

Local Plan Development Scheme

This is a project plan for preparing new planning policy documents. It identifies which local development documents will be produced, in what order, and when and includes:

- Timescales for the new Local Plan (Development Plan)
- Timescales for various new Supplementary Planning Documents.

The current scheme covers the period 2013 to 2015 and will need to be revised as the emerging Local Plan progresses towards adoption and the requirement for Supplementary Planning Documents is reviewed.

The Development Plan

The emerging Local Plan, the Carlisle District Local Plan 2015 – 2030 incorporates both strategic and development management policies plus land allocations. The Plan is supported with a series of studies which provides the evidence base for the policies and allocations. The Plan is at the Proposed Modifications consultation phase, following the hearing sessions part of the examination.

The Proposed Submission Draft of the Plan was consulted on in February/March 2015 and subsequently submitted to the Secretary of State on 22 June 2005. At the time of writing the Examination concluded 20th January 2016 after having to be postponed after the first week of hearing due to the extensive flooding in Carlisle on 5th December 2015 which also affected the Council offices where the hearing was initially taking place.

Local Plan Evidence Base

NPPF paragraph 158 outlines the need for using a proportionate evidence base. The current evidence base is as follows:

Housing

Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update (SHMA) – September 2014
A refresh and update of the housing requirements in the District by JG Consulting:
Carlisle City Council Housing Need and Demand Study – November 2011
A study by GL Hearn & JG Consulting to assess need in the Carlisle District.

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment - Ongoing

Aims to identify sufficient specific sites with potential to meet housing requirements up to and beyond the whole 15 year plan period. Last consulted on 28 July – 1 September 2014.

Housing Land Supply

City Council's position on current sites which will deliver housing over the next five years.

Cumbria Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment – November 2013
Commissioned by Cumbria County Council on behalf of all the Local Authorities in Cumbria

Affordable Housing Economic Viability Assessment – January 2013
A study to establish the appropriate level of affordable housing on sites within the district

POPGROUP Population Projections (ongoing)
Cumbria County Council's population projections for the various Cumbrian Local Authority areas

Employment

Employment Land Review Position Statement - September 2014
A refresh and update to the Employment Land Review June 2010
Employment Land Review – June 2010
A qualitative and quantitative study of employment land availability and use across the District.

Economic Review of Carlisle – January 2013
A study to provide an insight into the current economic performance of Carlisle and assess the region's future potential

Built and Natural Environment

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment – November 2011
Identifying those areas of the District which are at risk of flooding

Green Infrastructure Study – Nov 2011
An analysis of existing Green Infrastructure throughout the District and action plan to capitalise on the assets.

Solway Coast AONB Management Plan – 2015 - 2020
Plan for the on-going protection and enhancement of the Solway Coast AONB

North Pennines AONB Management Plan – 2014 - 2019
Plan for the on-going protection and enhancement of the North Pennines AONB

Cumbria Landscape Character Guidance and Toolkit – March 2011
Maps and describes the character of different landscape types across the county and provides guidance to help maintain their distinctiveness.

Shoreline Management Plan – February 2011
Large-scale assessment of the risks associated with erosion and flooding of the coast

Cumulative Impacts of Vertical Infrastructure Study – October 2014
Study of the sensitivity of the landscape to changes arising from vertical infrastructure developments

Heritage

Botchergate Conservation Area Management Plan – July 2012

Transport

Transport Improvements Study – February 2015

Study assessing capacity on the City's transport networks, with a number of proposed improvements likely to be required to support delivery of the Local Plan 2015 - 2030

Retail

Retail Study 2012 – October 2012

An assessment of retail capacity in the Carlisle District

Renewable Energy

The Cumbria Renewable Energy Capacity and Deployment Study (2011) – August 2011

An assessment of the renewable energy potential across Cumbria.

Masterplanning

Rural Masterplanning in Carlisle District

Detailed settlement profiles for 22 villages looking at their existing services and their capacity; relationship with the landscape; interaction with surrounding settlements; housing, employment and community needs of these villages.

City Centre Development Framework – March 2015

Study into possible options for the expansion and strategic growth of retail and leisure within the City Centre

Open Spaces

Carlisle Playing Pitch Strategy – May 2013

Provides a strategic framework for the maintenance and improvement of existing playing pitches and ancillary facilities over the next 12 years (up to 2025).

Infrastructure

Infrastructure Delivery Plan - Ongoing

Identifies the existing provision of a wide range of infrastructure types, picking up on any gaps and making sure proposals in the Local Plan can be delivered alongside the infrastructure they require.

Viability

Local Plan Viability Study – July 2014

A study commissioned by Carlisle City Council to assess the viability of the Local Plan

Duty to Co-operate

The duty to co-operate was introduced by the Localism Act 2011. It places a legal duty on local planning authorities (LPAs) and other bodies to co-operate with each other to address strategic issues relevant to their areas. It requires LPAs to undertake ongoing, constructive and active engagement in the preparation of Local Plans, especially in relation to the sustainable development and use of land, in particular in connection with strategic cross boundary issues.

The duty applies to all Local Planning Authorities (LPAs), National Park Authorities and County Councils in England, and to the following bodies: (relevant to this District) Environment Agency, Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England, Natural England, Civil Aviation Authority, Homes and Communities Agency, Primary Care Trust (now the Clinical Commissioning Group), Office of the Rail Regulator, Highways Agency, Highways Authority.

Paragraph 178 of the NPPF states that public bodies have a duty to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries, particularly those which relate to the **strategic priorities** set out in paragraph 156, as follows:

- homes and jobs needed in the area;
- the provision of retail, leisure and other commercial development;
- the provision of infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk, and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy, (including heat);
- the provision of health, security, community and cultural infrastructure and other local facilities;
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation, conservation and enhancement of the natural and historic environment, including landscape.

Paragraph 181 of the NPPF states that LPAs will be expected to demonstrate evidence of having successfully co-operated to plan for issues with cross boundary impacts when their Local Plans are submitted for examination. The NPPF also sets out examples of how LPAs can show that co-operation has taken place such as strategies, plans or projects that are jointly prepared, therefore showing an agreed position between parties.

The AMR demonstrates how the duty is being taken forward on an ongoing basis. The duty has ultimately been tested by the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) at the hearing sessions into the Local Plan. The Council has prepared a duty to cooperate statement which has captured the issues that have been addressed jointly, and highlights the resulting policy outcomes.

Co-operation to date

Carlisle City Council is undertaking a wide range of engagement and discussion with relevant local authorities and public organisations to ensure that there has been in the past, and will be in the future a high level of cooperation in the plan making process.

Further information can be found in the Council's Duty to Cooperate Statement [February 2015]⁶ which can be found on our web site. The statement details the Council's cross boundary working and outcomes including joint evidence and working with other partnerships.

Infrastructure Delivery Plan - The City Council has worked closely with all infrastructure providers including the County Council to ensure that the emerging Infrastructure Delivery Plan is robust and reflects the principles of the "Duty to Cooperate".

Outcomes for the emerging Carlisle District Local Plan 2015 – 2030

The key outcomes from co-operation with neighbouring authorities can be summarised as follows:

Housing delivery – the SHMA identifies that there are no shared housing market areas within Cumbria. Each District is capable of meeting its own housing needs.

Policy HO 11 – Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Provision – the 2013 update to the GTAA provided a current picture of needs within the District and neighbouring districts, and set out site provision requirements up to 2030. This has enabled allocations to be made to ensure an appropriate level of supply is maintained in places where travellers can access education, health, and other local services.

Policy HE 1 – Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site – traverses Northumberland, Carlisle District, Allerdale and Copeland. Policy aims broadly similar between districts, and drawn up following detailed discussions with Historic England, with the aim of providing a strong policy framework to afford the site the strongest degree of protection as a whole.

Policy GI 2 – Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty – Carlisle, Allerdale and Cumbria County Council are part of the Solway Coast Partnership together with Natural England, the Environment Agency and various community representatives. Carlisle, Cumbria County Council, Durham and Northumberland County Council are similarly key players in the North Pennines Partnership. The AONB policies across the local authority areas share common aims of conserving and enhancing the landscape, make reference to the AONB Management Plans and locally specific guidance, and state that planning permission will only be given for major development in exceptional circumstances.

Policy CC 2 – Energy from Wind – following discussions and the outcome of the adoption of the Allerdale Local Plan, which identified separation distances of 800m between wind turbines and residential properties, (with the proviso that it may be appropriate to vary this threshold in certain circumstances), the Carlisle District Local Plan contains a similar policy requirement.

Key Diagram – indicates cross boundary features spatially, including both AONBs, Hadrian's Wall WHS, the river network and the strategic transport network.

⁶

http://www.carlisle.gov.uk/Portals/24/Documents/Local_Plan/Proposed%20Submission%20Draft/SD%20008%20-%20Duty%20to%20Cooperate%20Statement.pdf?timestamp=1447332377261

Future Co-operation

Continual engagement with partners as detailed above will be maintained. Further dialogue with the University of Cumbria will take place to keep abreast of their future needs as they have campuses across Cumbria, specifically in the adjoining districts of Eden and Allerdale.

Increased Cross boundary working with the Borderland Local Authorities including Dumfries and Galloway, Scottish Borders and North East

Neighbourhood Development Orders/Development Plans

Part 8 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 sets out the requirements in respect of an authority's monitoring report.

Paragraph 34(4) states: "***Where a local planning authority have made a neighbourhood development order or a neighbourhood development plan, the local planning authority's monitoring report must contain detail of these documents.***"

Current Position

On 15 October 2013, Carlisle City Council approved the designation of the **Parish of Dalston as a Neighbourhood Area**, in accordance with the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012.

This rural Parish includes Dalston village, with a range of services and providing employment to local people along with several smaller villages and hamlets.

Dalston Parish Council wishes to influence the type, design, location and mix of new development through the neighbourhood plan within their Parish.

The Dalston Planning Group is currently preparing the first draft of the Dalston Neighbourhood Plan for public consultation my mid-2016.

ECONOMY AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

ECONOMY

Historically the economy of Carlisle was based around the textile industry which has over time declined and been replaced by other forms of manufacturing. A large proportion of Carlisle's working population today are still employed in the manufacturing sector however wholesale/ retail provide employment for the largest proportion of the workforce. Employment in non-service industries, such as agriculture, manufacturing and construction are all higher than the national average.

Whilst Carlisle benefits from good connections to the M6 as well as being situated on the West Coast mainline, there can still be a perception by businesses from outside the area of remoteness and isolation which may detract from Carlisle's attractiveness as a business location. This is further compounded by a gap in skills which is currently being tackled by raising performance in education and raising aspirations as well as seeking ways to increase the retention of graduates.

Within the rural area Brampton and Longtown act as employment hubs along with Dalston to a lesser extent. All three settlements have industrial estates which provide employment opportunities for people within their locality as well as the wider area.

The following data evidences the position within Carlisle City District with regard to employment.

Demographics

Population

Since the 2011 census the overall population has risen by 476 persons and the 2014 figures are the same as 2012 figures.

However in the economically active age group (16 – 64) there has been an overall reduction of 1,545 persons since the 2011 Census which could threaten economic growth aspirations for the District. Notably 700 being 45% of the overall reduction occurred in the last year.

	Carlisle	Cumbria	North West	England & Wales
2011 Census				
All	107,524	499,858	7,056,000	52,041,916
Age 16 – 64	69,145	313,470	4,566,474	36,273,707
% Age 16 - 64	64.2	62.7	64.6	64.7
2012				
All	108,000	499,100	7,084,300	61,881,400
Age 16 – 64	68,700	308,090	4,531,800	34,307,000

	Carlisle	Cumbria	North West	England & Wales
%Age 16 – 64	63.6	61.9	64	64.2
2013				
All	107,900	498,070	7,103,300	62,275,900
Age 16 - 64	68,300	314,839		
% Age 16 - 64	63.3	63.2	63.6	63.8
2014				
All	108,000	497,900	7,133,000	62,756,300
Age 16 - 64	67,600			
% Age 16 - 64	62.6	60.9	63.2	63.5

Source NOMIS ONS

Educational Standards

Educational standards at Key Stage 2, is relatively in line with the comparators.

Key Stage 2 Results: % of Pupils achieving Level 4 or above in English

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Carlisle	82	78	81	80(r)	86(r)
Cumbria	83	82	83	84(r)	88(r)
North West	82	81	82	83(r)	86(r)
England	81	80	80	82(r)	86(r)

Source: http://www.education.gov.uk/inyourarea/results/pcon_A91_wards_2.shtml

(r) = revised

Key Stage 2 Results: % of Pupils achieving Level 4 or above in Mathematics

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Carlisle	78	77	83	78(r)	84(r)
Cumbria	82	82	84	82(r)	86(r)
North West	80	81	83	82(r)	86(r)
England	79	79	79	80(r)	84(r)

Source: http://www.education.gov.uk/inyourarea/results/pcon_A91_wards_2.shtml

(r) = revised

However at Key Stage 4 the educational standards within the district are lower than the comparators and have not shown the steady increase reflected in those comparators. There is also a higher percentage of population with no qualifications even though it has reduced since 2008. Reference is made within the introductory chapter "About Carlisle District" which details the recent activity within the education sector especially in the post 11 age group and Further Education.

Pupils at end of Key Stage 4 achieving 5+ A* - C grades including English and Mathematics				
	2010	2011	2013	2014
Carlisle	46.6	48.8 (r)	48.4 (r)	47
Cumbria	55.8	57.0 (r)	46.1 (r)	
North West	55.2	58.4 (r)	58.9 (r)	55.8
England	53.5	58.9 (r)	59.4 (r)	56.8

Source: http://www.education.gov.uk/inyourarea/results/pcon_A91_wards_3.shtml

(r) = revised

2014 <http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#/page/0/gid/3007000/pat/6/par/E12000002/ati/101/are/E07000028>

For the tables below, the source has changed as ONS Local Profiles is no longer supported and whilst all the figures published by the Department for Education have been reduced from those previously posted, the trend is the same.

Qualification Levels (male aged 19 – 64 all - female ages 19 – 59 prior 2013)															
	NVQ level 4 or higher					NVQ Level 3 or higher					NVQ Level 2 or higher				
	2009%	2010%	2012%	2013%	2014%	2009%	2010%	2012%	2013%	2014%	2009%	2010%	2012%	2013%	2014%
Carlisle	21.3	30.9	26.3	26.8	28.6	41.5	52.9	50.9	49.3	54.2	60.7	73.0	66.0	67	71.0
Cumbria	25.5		30.1			47.2		53.9			63.8		71.1		
North West	27.0	31.0	30.3	31.0	30.9	46.9	51.3	52.0	51.9	71.0	64.4	72.0	69.9	72	71.4
England	30.3	33.5	34.2	35.2	36.0	48.9	52.7	54.9	55.8	84.9	65.0	72.7	71.8	72.5	73.3

Source: ONS Profiles/NOMIS

Population Aged 16 – 64 with no Qualifications

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Carlisle	11.3	11.0	11.2	12.3	12.3	10.3
Cumbria	10.1	9.7	10.6	9.2		
North West	13.9	12.1	12.0	11.1	11.0	10.6
England	12.1	11.1	10.4	9.5	9.3	8.8

Source: ONS Profiles/NOMIS

EMPLOYMENT

The information below gives a brief snap shot and how it has changed over recent years, of the makeup of those in employment and unemployment compared to that regionally and nationally.

Labour Supply

Jan 2010 – Dec 2010	Carlisle No's	Carlisle %	North West %	Great Britain %
Economically Active	57,200	81.9	74.9	76.2
In Employment	52,300	74.6	68.8	70.3
Employees	43,200	63.1	60.3	60.8
Self Employed	8,200	10.6	8.0	9.1
Unemployed	3,500	6.3	8.0	7.7
July 2011 – June 2012				
Economically Active	56,100	82.2	75.3	76.6
In Employment	52,000	76.2	68.5	70.3
Employees	44,500	65.7	59.9	60.3
Self Employed	7,000	9.7	8.2	9.5
Unemployed	3,800	6.8	8.8	8.1
July 2012 – June 2013				
Economically Active	57,900	83.2	85.4	77.3
In Employment	55,100	79.1	69.1	71.1
Employees	43,400	63.7	60.1	61.0
Self Employed	11,500	15.0	8.4	9.5
Unemployed	3,000	5.1	8.2	7.8
July 2013 – June 2014				
Economically Active	53,600	78.1	74.8	77.5
In Employment	48,900	70.9	68.7	72.1
Employees	69,600	57.8	59.3	61.6
Self Employed	9,100	12.8	8.9	9.9
Unemployed	3,100	6.0	7.9	6.8
July 2014 – June 2015				
Economically Active	56,500	79.3	74.6	77.5
In Employment	55,200	77.5	70.1	73.1
Employees	45,900	65.3	60.9	62.5
Self Employed	9,300	12.2	8.9	10.1
Unemployed	2,100	3.7	5.9	5.7

Source: NOMIS

The percentage of Economically Active persons continue to be higher than the North West and Great Britain and has increased in both numbers and percentage which is a trend not followed by the North West or Great Britain.

Public and Private Sector Employees

2013	Public 000's	Pte 000's	All 000's	Public 000's	Pte 000's	All 000's	Public 000's	Pte 000's	All 000's
Carlisle	7.1	27.4	34.5	5.9	14.2	20.3	13.0	41.5	54.5
Cumbria	32.6	109.2	141.9	20.0	54.6	74.6	52.6	163.9	216.5
North West	393.9	1654.9	2048.7	234.7	734.8	969.5	628.6	2389.5	3018.3
Great Britain	3,341.3	15051.2	18392.5	2027.7	6756.4	8784.1	5368.9	21809.6	27176.5
Utd Kingdom	3480.1	15366.9	18847.0	2101.8	6931.6	9033.4	5581.9	22285.5	27880.4

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-358355>

	Full time employees			Part time employees			Total employees		
	Public %	Pte %	All %	Public %	Pte %	All %	Public %	Pte %	All %
2011									
Carlisle	12.5	52.0	64.5	9.6	25.8	35.5	22.2	77.8	100
Cumbria				No Data					
North West	14.1	53.8	67.9	8.7	23.5	31.1	22.7	77.3	100
England	12.5	55.1	67.6	8.0	24.3	32.4	20.5	79.5	100
2012									
Carlisle	12.7	50.2	62.9	11.5	25.6	37.1	24.2	75.8	100
Cumbria	14.5	49.6	64.1	9.0	26.9	35.9	23.5	76.5	100
North West	13.1	53.6	66.7	8.5	24.7	33.3	21.6	78.4	100
England	11.7	55.7	67.4	7.5	25.0	32.6	19.3	80.7	100
2013									
Carlisle	13.0	50.3	63.3	10.8	26.6	37.2	23.9	76.1	100
Cumbria	15.1	50.4	65.5	9.2	25.2	34.5	24.3	75.7	100
North West	13.0	54.8	67.8	7.8	24.3	32.1	20.8	79.2	100
Great Britain	12.3	55.4	67.7	7.5	24.9	32.3	19.8	80.2	100
Utd Kingdom	12.5	55.1	67.6	7.5	24.9	32.4	20.0	80.0	100

Source: ONS Profiles

2013: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-358355>

In Carlisle the total number of employees employed in the public sector has fallen by 2.2 percentage points since 2011 despite it seeing an increase in 2012. The level of employment in the public sector remains higher than in the North West and England. There is also a higher reliance on part time employees within the district. The table also highlights there is a higher reliance on part time workers in the District than elsewhere.

Employment by Occupation – by Soc Group 2000

	1 Managers	2 Professional Occupations	3 Associate Professional & Technical	Sub Total (1 – 3)	4 Administrative & Secretarial	5 Skilled Trades	Sub Total (4 – 5)	6 Personal Service	7 Sales & customer Service	Sub Total (6 – 7)	8 Process Plant & Machine Operatives	9 Elementary Occupations	Sub Total (8 – 9)
Jan 2010 – Dec 2010													
Carlisle	7,200	6,000	7,100	20,200	5,700	7,000	12,700	4,100	3,000	7,200	6,300	5,900	12,200
Carlisle %	13.7	11.5	13.5	38.7	11.0	13.4	24.3	7.9	5.8	13.7	12.0	11.3	23.3
North West	14.4	12.9	13.6	41.2	11.2	10.1	21.4	9.3	8.2	17.6	7.6	12.2	19.8
Great Britain	15.7	14.0	14.7	44.6	10.8	10.2	21.1	9.0	7.4	16.5	6.6	11.1	17.8
Apr 2011 – Mar 2012													
Carlisle	3,800	6,700	4,300	14,800	8,400	7,100	15,500	7,000	4,600	11,500	5,000	7,400	12,300
Carlisle %	7.0	12.3	7.9	27.3	15.5	13.1	28.7	12.8	8.4	21.3	9.2	13.6	22.8
North West	9.1	17.9	12.6	39.7	11.9	10.4	22.3	10.2	8.4	19.1	7.0	11.9	19.0
Great Britain	10.0	19.2	14.0	43.4	11.1	10.8	22.0	9.1	8.1	17.2	6.4	10.9	17.4
July 2012 – June 2013													
Carlisle	4,500	6,300	5,000	15,800	4,700	9,000	13,800	7,100	4,100	11,200	4,300	10,100	14,400
Carlisle %	8.1	11.4	9.1	28.6	8.6	16.4	25.0	13.0	7.4	20.4	7.8	18.2	26.0
North West	9.7	18.2	12.3	40.5	11.8	10.3	22.2	9.6	9.0	18.8	6.9	11.4	18.5
Great Britain	10.2	19.6	14.1	44.2	10.9	10.4	21.5	8.9	8.0	17.1	6.3	10.9	17.3
July 2013 – June 2014													
Carlisle	4,600	5,900	3,500	13,900	5,200	6,700	11,900	4,400	5,300	9,800	5,500	7,800	13,300
Carlisle %	9.3	12.0	7.2	28.5	10.7	13.6	24.3	9.1	10.9	20.0	11.3	15.9	27.2
North West	9.4	19.0	12.4	41.1	11.3	10.7	22.2	9.6	8.8	18.5	6.6	11.5	18.2
Great Britain	10.2	19.9	14.2	44.5	10.6	10.6	21.4	9.1	7.8	17.0	6.3	10.7	17.1
July 2014 – June 2015													
Carlisle	5,100	6,700	6,900	18,600	4,800	8,300	13,100	4,400	5,300	9,600	9,300	4,300	13,600
Carlisle %	9.2	12.1	12.5	33.9	8.7	15.0	23.7	8.0	9.5	17.6	16.9	7.8	24.8
North West	9.7	18.5	12.4	40.7	11.0	10.9	22.0	10.0	8.8	18.9	7.2	11.0	18.3
Great Britain	10.3	19.7	14.0	44.3	10.6	10.7	21.5	9.2	7.7	17.1	6.3	10.8	17.2

Source NOMIS

The previous fall in those employed in the Soc Major Group 1 -3 has improved significantly in numbers with nearly a 100% increase in band 3 being those that are of an Associate Professional and Technical level. However the percentage employed at this level is still below that for the North West and Great Britain. The percentage of people working in the lowest Group in Carlisle has decreased (most significantly

in the lowest level of Elementary Occupations) but is still significantly higher than for the North West and Great Britain.

The increase in those working in the higher paid sectors, coupled with the reduction of those in the elementary occupation may be that cause of the bigger increase in earnings in comparison to the North West and Great Britain. Carlisle also has earning parity for both men and women which is not reflected in the comparison figures.

Earnings by Workplace

	Carlisle £	North West £	Great Britain £
2011			
Full time Workers	416.7	459.5	500.0
Male	477.7	498.7	540.6
Female	374.1	412.4	440.4
2012			
Full time Workers	439.8	469.9	507.6
Male	491.9	505.8	548.1
Female	390.3	420.3	449.0
2013			
Full time Workers	451.3	480.5	517.8
Male	503.5	516.9	558.3
Female	399.4	432.2	459.6
2014			
Full time Workers	460.5	482.5	520.2
Male	481.1	517.5	560.6
Female	418.1	437.8	462.5

Source NOMIS

UNEMPLOYMENT

The labour supply figures earlier in the chapter identify that the percentage of unemployed as a percentage of economically active persons continues to be below that of the North West and England by 2.2 and 2.0 percentage points respectively. This trend is further confirmed as Carlisle has constantly had lower Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimant rates than the North West and England and has for the first time fallen below the rate recorded for Cumbria.

Job Seekers Allowance Claimant Rates (Population aged 16 – 64)

	Sep 2008	Sep 2009	Sep 2010	Sep 2011	Sep 2012	Sep 2013	Sep 2014	Sep 2015
Carlisle	1.9%	3.1%	2.8%	3.1%	3.2%	2.5%	1.6%	0.7%
Cumbria	1.7%	2.5%	2.4%	2.8%	2.8%	2.3%	1.7%	1.0%
North West	2.8%	4.5%	4.0%	4.4%	4.4%	3.7%	2.4%	1.4%
Great Britain	2.3%	3.9%	3.5%	3.8%	3.8%	3.1%	2.3%	1.6%

Source: ONS Profiles pre 2013 – post Cumbria Observatory/NOMIS

Long Term JSA Claimants in Carlisle claiming for more than 12 months has reduced significantly in the last 12 months. This may be in part to the age being raised to 18 from 16.

Long Term JSA Claimants

	Claiming Over 6 Months				Claiming Over a Year			
	All		Age 16-24		All		Age 16-24	
	No	Rate%	No	Rate%	No	Rate%	No	Rate%
Oct 2012								
Carlisle	900	1.3	220	1.8	490	0.7	80	0.7
Cumbria	3,770	1.2	960	1.9	2,255	0.7	505	1.0
North West	85,740	1.9	18,860	2.2	52,540	1.2	10,265	1.2
UK	684,555	1.7	144,820	1.9	429,160	1.1	79,525	1.1
Sep 2013								
Carlisle	810	1.2	150	1.2	490	0.7	75	0.6
Cumbria	3,485	1.1	795	1.6	2,280	0.7	460	0.9
North West	79,265	1.7	15,965	1.9	49,655	1.1	8,400	1.0
UK	645,045	1.6	125,990	1.7	407,645	1.0	67,700	0.9
Sep 2014								
Carlisle	490	0.7	70	0.6	320	0.5	45	0.4
Cumbria	2,405	0.8	480	1.0	1,615	0.5	285	0.6
North West	49,760	1.1	8,380	1.0	31,865	0.7	4,330	0.5
UK	426,590	1.0	68,280	0.9	278,495	0.7	35,615	0.5
Sep 2015								
			Age 18 - 24				Age 18 - 24	
Carlisle	260	0.3	25	0.2	160	0.2	10	0.1
Cumbria	2,930	1.0	250	0.6	160	0.4	160	0.4
North West		0.7		0.5		0.5		0.3
Great Britain		0.7		0.7		0.4		0.3

Source: Cumbria Observatory/2015 NOMIS

The following table gives a more detailed breakdown of total claimants and the types of benefits that are claimed. Across the full range detailed, Carlisle district continues to have a lower percentage of claimants in total than both regionally and nationally.

Working Age – Key Benefit Claimants (By Group)

	Total Claimants	Job Seekers	ESA & Incapacity Benefits	Lone Parents	Carers	Others on income related benefits	Disabled	Bereaved
NOV 2012								
Carlisle	10,090	2,400	4,850	900	810	240	730	160
Carlisle %	15	3.6	7.2	1.3	1.2	0.4	1.1	0.2
North West %	18.2	4.6	8.5	1.7	1.5	0.5	1.2	0.2
Great Britain %	15	4.1	6.5	1.5	1.2	0.4	1.1	0.2
FEB 2013								
Carlisle	9,870	2,270	4,740	770	890	220	830	150
Carlisle %	14.4	3.3	6.9	1.1	1.3	0.3	1.2	0.2
North West %	17.4	4.3	8.0	1.5	1.6	0.4	1.3	0.2
Great Britain %	14.3	3.8	6.2	1.3	1.3	0.4	1.1	0.2
FEB 2014								
Carlisle	9,000	1,540	4,650	740	920	210	800	150
Carlisle %	13.2	2.3	6.8	1.1	1.3	0.3	1.2	0.2
North West %	16.3	3.3	8.0	1.4	1.7	0.4	1.3	0.2
Great Britain %	13.3	2.9	6.2	1.2	1.4	0.3	1.2	0.2
FEB 2015								
Carlisle	8,370	830	4,770	690	1,000	160	780	140
Carlisle %	12.4	1.2	7.1	1.0	1.5	0.2	1.2	0.2
North West %	15.0	1.8	8.1	1.3	1.9	0.3	1.3	0.2
Great Britain %	12.5	2.0	6.3	1.1	1.5	0.3	1.1	0.2

Source: NOMIS

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

GVA per Capita (£)

	East Cumbria	North West	England
2008	17,236	17,263	20,442
2009	17,321	16,884	20,341
2010	18,575	17,532	21,054
	Carlisle	Cumbria	England
2012	17,598	17,186	21,674
2013	19,770	19,423	23,755

Source: ONS Profiles/ Cumbria Observatory from 2012

Enterprise by Age of Business

	Carlisle		North West		England	
March 2010						
All VAT and/or PAYE based Enterprises	4,040		204,990		1,797,910	
Less than 2 years old	415	10.3%	30,080	14.7%	266,475	14.8%
2 – 3 years old	505	12.5%	31,170	15.2%	267,220	14.9%
4 – 9 years old	1,105	27.14%	58,370	28.5%	507,770	28.2%
10 or more years	2,015	49.9%	85,370	41.6%	756,45	42.1%

	Carlisle		North West		England	
March 2011						
All VAT and/or PAYE based Enterprises	3,945		201,060		1,780,825	
Less than 2 years old	795	20.2%	56,625	28.2%	509,285	28.6%
2 – 3 years old	415	10.5%	22,920	11.4%	200,035	11.2%
4 – 9 years old	870	22.0%	46,280	23.0%	407,175	22.9%
10 or more years	1,865	47.3%	75,235	37.4%	664,330	37.3%
2013						
All VAT and/or PAYE based Enterprises	3,970		206,820		1,862,080	
Less than 2 years old	470	11.9%	35,235	17.0%	323,615	17.5%
2 – 3 years old	345	8.7%	26,140	12.6%	244,690	13.1%
4 – 9 years old	970	24.4%	56,160	27.2%	496,136	26.6%
10 or more years	2,185	55.0%	89,285	43.2%	797,640	42.8%
2014			Cumbria		National	
Total Enterprises	4,090		21,975		2,263,645	
3 year survival		53.3%		58.2%		57.1%

Source: ONS Profiles

2013: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Business+and+Energy#tab-data-tables> (B1.4)

2014: Cumbria Observatory – Cumbria's Economy – Summary Statistics July 2015

The percentage of enterprises that have been established for more than 10 years within the District is significantly higher compared to the North West and England.

There was a significant increase in 2011 across all the comparators of businesses less than 2 years old. However the percentage has fallen to a level just slightly above the 2010 figures.

In order to support people who are looking to start up their own business or social enterprise, Cumbria Chamber of Commerce delivers a Business Start-up Support Programme. This is an extensive package of free support including meetings with a business adviser, introduction to marketing and information on managing finance. To date the project has helped to create almost 700 new businesses and nearly 1200 jobs in Cumbria.

Employment Floorspace and Land

The Council's Employment Land Review (June 2010) confirmed that there had been a low take up of land. It also concluded that most of Carlisle's available employment premises are unsuited to modern needs due to their size, type and location.

Only 15% of the City's employment sites score well against qualitative factors with 61% falling within a moderate category and 24% within the lower performing category, indicating a need for investment in existing sites to improve the contribution they make to the local economy.

Development 2014 – 2015 (M²)

Site	B1	B2	B8	Mixed	Comment
Pirelli Tyres		4,109			Intensification
Denton Holme Sawmills			1,490		Intensification
Former Reid Furniture Crown Street		849			former A1 now Systems Hydraulics
Winters Caravans, Stephenson Industrial Estate			117		Intensification
Unit D Kingmoor Park	-147				COU to Childrens Nursery
Unit D Kingmoor Park North			99		Demolitions and refurbishment
HQ Building A, Kingmoor Park North	1,934				Intensification
Former Baxters and Site 24 Kingmoor Park East			9,528		Now Thomas Grahams
Unit 8 & 9 Brunthill Road, Kingstown Ind Estate			153		Intensification
Former Gallo Rossa Restaurant, Kingstown	515				Former A3
Mallinsons Fabrications Ltd, Dalston		360			Intensification
Unit 12 Townfoot, Brampton		111			Intensification
TOTALS	2,302	5,429	11,387		19,118

As expected there has been a significant turnaround in commercial development within the District not only on a 1.9 HA site on Kingmoor Park East but across the District.

Employment Land Developed/Available

	URBAN			RURAL	TOTAL
	Mixed B1; B2; B8	B1	Total	Mixed B1; B2; B8	
10/11					
11/12	69.5	10.7	80.2	4.00	84.2
12/13	71.4	10.7	82.1	4.00	86.1
13/14	69.5	10.7	80.2	4.00	84.2
14/15	67.6	10.7	78.3	4.00	82.3

Kingmoor Park: Development of a 1.9 HA site was completed on Kingmoor Park East which combined several renewable elements within the build. The combined areas of North, South, East and Central obtained Enterprise Zone status which will come into effect from April 2016.

Solway 45 (former MOD Longtown) is a 100 HA employment site, 1 mile from Junction 45 of the M6 Motorway. It has been identified by the Cumbria Local Enterprise Partnership as one of its key projects and was successful in obtaining a £3m Public Works Loan in July 2014 to enable the marketing and development of an intermodal transport and logistics hub on the site. The site offers direct rail links

to the west coast main line and is inviting interest from rail operators, logistics companies and major industrial operators.

Durranhill Industrial Estate, Carlisle: The Cumbria LEP was successful in bidding for Government Growth Fund monies in July 2014 and Carlisle City Council was provided with £2m funding for a new access road and improvements to be made on the estate. These works are currently being undertaken and expected to be completed in 2016.

Vacancy Rates Vacant Units a % of Total Units on Sites identified in the Local Plan as suitable for employment use.

Year	Urban	Rural	District
08/09	15%	19%	16%
09/10	16%	18.5%	16.5%
10/11	17%	18.5%	17%
11/12	15%	18%	16%
12/13	15%	18%	15.6%
13/14	13%	16%	14%
14/15	12%	15.5%	12.8%

NB Does include some vacant A1; A3 units etc. on Mixed Commercial Sites. Source: Foot Survey

The number of vacant units has continued to decrease which is a trend we hope to see continue.

The combined trend of a decrease in vacant units in employment use, and the upturn in development of employment uses is an encouraging sign that the economy within the district is improving.

RETAIL

Carlisle Retail Study 2012 identifies that the City retains almost 95% convenience expenditure and 70.3% comparison expenditure arising within its immediate catchment. Within this, the city centre achieves high market shares for key individual goods sectors including clothing (86.2%), personal goods (85.1%) and recreational goods (74.2%)

Convenience

The large out-of centre foodstores serve a wider catchment area extending beyond Carlisle. Sainsbury's Caldewgate which opened 10 October 2012 should address spatial deficiencies in the west and south of the city (existing Asda and Morrison's to the north of the city; Tesco to the east). Asda is also operating a 1,258 sq m foodstore on St Nicholas Retail Park, Carlisle, to the southwest of the city.

Aldi opened a 1,532 sq m (gross) store on part of the 'Laings' site, Dalston Road Carlisle in summer 2015. This is their third store in the City. Lidl applied for a second store on land off Warwick Road but was withdrawn after the flooding in Carlisle in December 2015. Lidl have extended their existing foodstore at Madford Retail Park, Charlotte Street, Carlisle which created an additional 187 M² retail floorspace. The shop re-opened for trading in July 2015.

Comparison

The positive performance in quantitative terms does however mask several deficiencies in the city centre offer identified through the qualitative elements of the study such as:

Most of the mainstream high street retailers trade from small retail units which reduce the fashion product lines and there is a potential demand for 'up-sizing' for existing outlets. However the city centre does lack some of the mid-to-higher range of fashion retailers normally associated with higher order sub-regional centres. This may in part be attributable to a lack of suitable available retail accommodation in the city centre.

Qualitative indicators, identify that the city centre is not achieving its full potential; this is due to existing constraints including its historic core (asset but restricts change / expansion), small retail units and department stores occupying multiple level units.

It is considered that there is realistic potential to improve the market share and performance of the city centre in order to better enable it to assume its intended sub-regional role for the wider local area.

Carlisle City Centre Development Framework - was published in February 2015 and forms part of the evidence base which underpins the identification of suitable and deliverable site specific allocations and/or broad locations for growth that will be identified in the Local Plan. There were 3 key proposals:

- Proposed northern extension of the Primary Shopping Area into the Rickergate and Lowther Street areas
- The Citadel
- Caldew Riverside

The Council will seek to resist any out-of-centre development comprising high street comparison retail (clothes and fashion in particular). There is a real prospect of out-of-centre retail development generating adverse impacts on the City Centre in terms of loss of trade, loss of key retail anchors and ultimately planned investment in the City Centre.

Vacant Shop Units in Carlisle City

Year	Floorspace M ²	No of Units
2008	8,457	52
2009	10,155	75
2010	7,623	69
2011	7,687	62
2012	7,629	66
2013	11,077	68
2014	13,272	78
2015	7,764	66

Source: Foot Survey July Annually covering City Centre And Botchergate

There has been a reduction in the number of vacant shops and floorspace which was expected as last year we reported that some long term vacant properties in the town centre had now been occupied. However Hoopers/Paris, with a floorspace of nearly 4,000 M² has become vacant again since the last survey.

At the time of writing BHS within the Lanes Shopping Centre has recently closed. However the unit is to be substantially refurbished and Primark is expected to start trading later in 2016. If the property is still vacant as of the survey date in 2016, this will affect the figures reported in the next Monitoring Report.

City Centre Planning Applications

There have been two recent applications to reconfigure units within the Lanes Shopping Centre. Firstly 14/0965 6 – 10 Grapes Lane was granted 9 December 2014 and would create a new second floor and an additional 1,875 M² of retail floorspace overall.

Application 15/0093 – New Lane and 79, 81 – 85 Lowther Street was granted 02 April 2015 for internal modifications and a single story extension to create a further 282 M² retail floorspace.

If both these applications are implemented an additional 2,157 retail floorspace would be created within the Lanes Shopping Centre, however some of the relevant units are being vacated after having temporary 'pop up shops' over the Christmas period in anticipation of the works commencing. If not concluded prior to the City Centre Retail survey date in 2016 this may affect the figures reported in the next Monitoring Report.

A further application 14/0849 was granted 10 November 2015 on the eastern side of Lowther Street which will see the loss of a car park with 216 car parking spaces and existing retail units amounting to 376 M². Redevelopment of the site would create 3,438 M² gross new retail floorspace and 368 gross car parking spaces plus 19 disabled spaces.

Supermarket Permissions Granted/Under Construction

Morton Site – Outline Permission was obtained for a 5574 sq m net (2500 sq m net convenience) supermarket by the Council. As this is a City Council owned site, tenders were invited from interested parties in October 2011. Negotiations were not concluded as to the end user and the permission has now lapsed [Jan 2014].

Viaduct Estate Road - Tesco have made material start this site on the 3715 sq m (1,932 sq. m. net convenience) supermarket but is unlikely to be developed.

Bowling Green adj Horse and Farrier, Wigton Road, Carlisle – Tesco obtained planning permission for a convenience foodstore in 2011. Whilst Tesco made a technical start at the site, recent announcements indicate that they will no longer proceed with the development.

Former Laings Site – Aldi is operating a 1,532 net store on the site after opening their third store in the city in summer 2015

Further applications have been received and will be reported on next year:

- 15/0165 Asda Stores Ltd, chandler Way, Parkhouse – extension to existing service area
- 15/0070 former Thomas Graham and Sons, Shaddongate, Carlisle – demolition of existing B8 units and erection of 726 M² net retail floorspace. Applicant: Farmfoods.

- 15/0217 and 15/0218 unit B1 Kingstown Retail Park, Parkhouse, Carlisle to allow for the reconfiguration and to allow for the sale of food, drink and other convenience and comparison goods and an ancillary café. Applicant: Marks and Spencer plc

Large Retail Stores Permissions Granted/Under Construction

Crown Street/Currock Road - Former Reid furniture has been converted for employment use and Systems Hydraulics is now operating from the premises.

St Nicholas Retail Park – Demolition of Burger King building with the refurbishment of existing Unit 5 together with an extension resulting in a 1,258 and 509 sq m retail outlets. Asda is now operating from Unit 5/5A [1,258 sq m] but the smaller Unit 5B [509 sum] is occupied by Poundland. Iceland is operating from the store that was formerly occupied by Asda. The outlet formerly occupied by Carpet Right is still vacant. The development of the new build units 1 and 10 is still outstanding.

TOURISM

Tourism is of major importance to Carlisle as a generator of economic prosperity and employment. It is essential that the tourism potential of the District is promoted and exploited to maximise the benefits it can bring to the area. Carlisle's heritage is central to its attractiveness as a tourist location with Hadrian's Wall Path National Trail crossing the District alongside the many historic assets including Carlisle Castle, Tullie House Museum, Carlisle Cathedral precinct, the City Walls, The Courts, the Market Cross, the Old Town Hall and the Guildhall. Below is some infographic information which outlines the benefits that Tourism brings to the District.



Carlisle City Council
STEAM Tourism Economic Impacts
2014 Year in Review
Summary

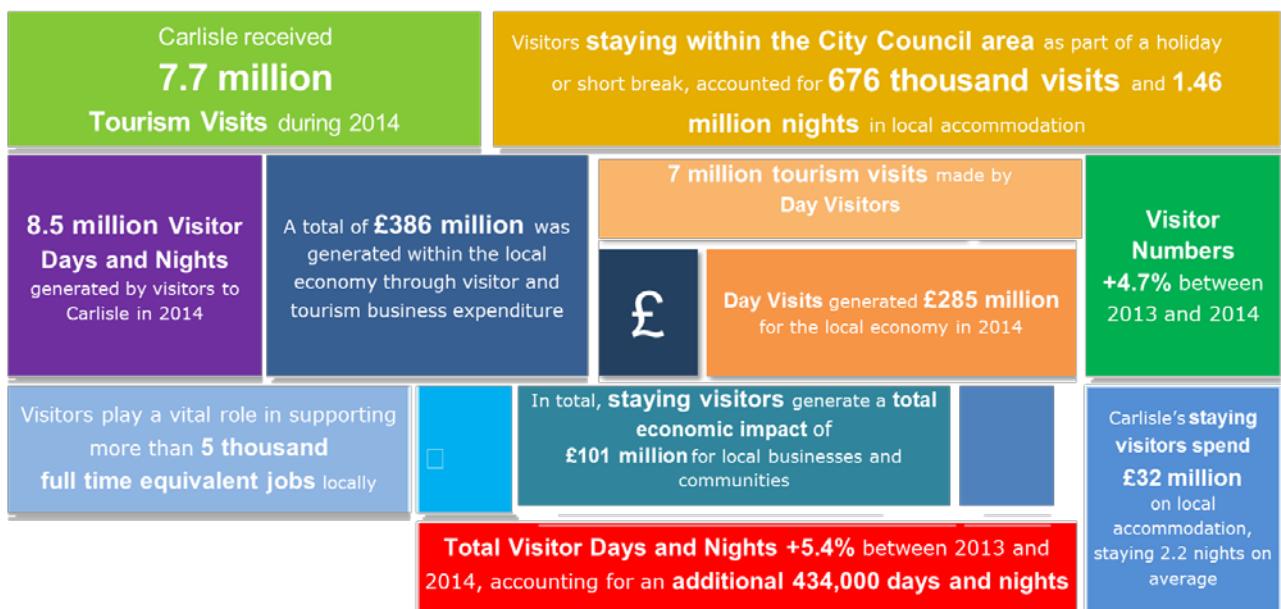


CARLISLE CITY COUNCIL
At the heart of our world economy



Carlisle's Visitor Economy

This is a summary of the annual tourism economic impact research undertaken for Carlisle City Council and Cumbria Tourism by Global Tourism Solutions (UK) Ltd.



Sectoral Distribution of Economic Impact £M including VAT in historic prices

Sector	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Accommodation	21.49	22.48	20.46	20.40	22.61	26.89
Food & drink	64.30	67.20	66.71	62.76	67.87	73.46
Recreation	36.27	37.82	37.57	31.15	33.67	36.45
Shopping	50.57	52.81	52.49	50.42	54.45	58.8
Transport	42.94	45.45	44.90	38.20	41.33	44.92
Total Direct Revenue	215.57	225.77	222.12	202.94	219.93	240.52
VAT	32.33	39.51	44.42	50.59	43.99	48.10
Direct Expenditure	247.9	265.28	266.54	243.52	263.92	288.62
Indirect Expenditure	83.59	89.22	89.91	82.42	89.65	97.76
TOTAL	331.49	354.51	356.45	325.94	353.57	386.69

Source: STEAM Final Trend Report for 2009 – 2014 – Carlisle City Council

Estimated tourism-supported employment by sector in Carlisle [FTE's]

Sector	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Accommodation	783	729	743	729	762	755
Food & drink	1,229	1,284	1,259	1,160	1,245	1,295
Recreation	841	877	861	699	750	780
Shopping	881	920	903	850	911	945
Transport	367	389	379	316	339	354
Total direct employment	4,100	4,144	4,145	3,754	4,007	4,128
Indirect employment	1,077	1,125	1,113	984	1,063	1,113
Total	5,177	5,323	5,258	4,739	5,070	5,241

Source: STEAM Final Trend Report for 2009 – 2014 – Carlisle City Council

Tourism revenue, days, numbers and employment

2012			
	Cumbria	Carlisle	Carlisle as % of Cumbria
Revenue (£m)	2,105.5	325.94	15.48
Days (m)	50.64	7.71	15.22
Numbers (m)	37.97	7.05	18.56
Employment (FTEs)	31,235	4,739	15.17
2013			
Revenue (£m)	2,237.0	353.6	15.8
Days (m)	52.42	8.08	15.4
Numbers (m)	39.68	7.38	18.6
Employment (FTEs)	32,805	5,070	15.45
2014			
Revenue (£m)	2,440.0	386.4	15.8
Days (m)	55	8.51	15.5
Numbers (m)	41.5	7.73	18.6
Employment (FTEs)	33,920	5,241	15.45

Source: Cumbria Observatory (sub-source Cumbria Tourism)

2014: <https://www.cumbriatourism.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Cumbria-Tourism-Research-Newsletter-August-2015.pdf>

Between 2013 and 2014 the economic impact of tourism increased by 9.3%. £386 million was generated within the local economy through visitor and tourism business expenditure⁷.

BROADBAND

It was identified from feedback and a Survey undertaken by the Carlisle Parish Councils Association in 2010 that average download speeds are an issue especially in the rural areas of the District and even within parts of the city they fall well below the speeds required for next generation broadband. Cumbria's broadband project was given a £6.7m boost after Cumbrian local authorities were awarded money for meeting government targets. The amount of Performance Reward Grant (PRG) given to each local authority depends on how well they have performed or have met their targets. Cumbria's PRG came out on top and will be put towards the Connecting Cumbria broadband project.

Success of the project will be when all properties in Cumbria have access to an internet connection of at least two Mbps, down from the current level of 18% and at least 90% of properties have access to a connection of at least 25 Mbps by 2015.

During the development of the Connecting Cumbria project it has become very clear that the funding available for the project will not deliver Superfast Broadband to the last "10%" of very remote and hard to reach communities.

With this in mind Cumbria County Council made a bid to the Rural Community Broadband Fund which was successful and will enable resources to be targeted to specific rural communities within the 10% of very remote and hard to reach areas (where properties are a significant distance from an exchange but are directly connected). This funding will be ring fenced to these hard to reach areas.

In December 2014 BT⁸ announced: "*Carlisle City Council and BT have been working together to provide a free public Wi-Fi service for the heart of Carlisle city centre. The new outdoor network will initially cover most of the city centre and Longtown, bringing free BT Wi-Fi to thousands of residents, tourists and visitors across the city. It will also support local businesses. It will be extended to include Brampton later this month. The service extends from the railway station to the area near to Carlisle Cathedral, and all the Wi-Fi hotspots are highlighted on a special map at: www.discovercarlisle.co.uk.*"

In September 2015 Carlisle City Council was accepted into the Government's Broadband Voucher Scheme which offered grants to small and medium sized business to invest in Broadband which would provide a step change improvement to the speeds they currently were capable of achieving. The scheme has subsequently closed and the success of the scheme will be reported next year.

⁷ Carlisle City Council STEAM Tourism Economic Impacts 2014 (Cumbria Tourism)

⁸ <http://www.btplc.com/Thegroup/BTUKandWorldwide/BTRegions/England/InTouch/NorthWest/Winter2014/wifi/index.htm>

HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

Contextual Indicators

Housing in Carlisle is generally more affordable in respect of house price/earnings ratio than is the case nationally.

Affordability of purchased homes ratio

Year	Carlisle	Cumbria	North West	England
2008	5.9	5.8	5.7	7.0
2009	4.7	5.2	5.0	6.3
2010	4.9	5.3	5.0	6.7
2011	5.0	5.6	5.0	6.5
2012	4.7	5.0	unavailable	6.6
2013 [mean]	4.1	5.0	unavailable	6.0
2014 [mean]	4.5	5.3	unavailable	6.3

Source ONS Local Profiles to 2012; 2013 onwards Cumbria observatory sub set CACI Paycheck & Street Value

Mean House Prices

Year	Carlisle	Cumbria	North West	England
2008	146,000	173,900	156,800	220,300
2009	136,500	166,600	154,400	216,500
2010	140,400	171,000	159,800	240,000
2011	140,000	162,300	unavailable	236,700
2013	135,253	160,182	unavailable	215,604 [GB]
2014	143,256	167,810	Unavailable	228,280

Source ONS Local Profiles to 2012; 2013 onwards Cumbria observatory sub set CACI Street Value

Variations in average house prices across the District identify parts of the rural area where average house prices are in excess of ten times the annual income, creating problems of housing need due to affordability.

Dwelling Stock by Tenure with Comparators

	Total	Local Authority		Registered Providers		Other Public Sector		Owner Occupied & Private Rented	
2011 Census		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Carlisle	48,380	24	0	7,393	15.3	70	0.1	40,890	84.5
North West	3,111,300	113,388	3.6	465,203	15	2,074	0.1	2,530,600	81.3
England	22,814,000	1,725,905	7.6	2,319,511	10.2	63,237	0.3	18,705,000	82
2012									
Carlisle	50,660	20	0	7,490	14.8	80	0.2	43,080	85
Cumbria	240,720	2,730	1.1	26,500	11.0	160	0.1	211,330	87.8
North West	3,154,820	96,360	3.1	481,140	15.3	1,970	0.1	2,575,390	81.6
England	23,111,000	1,689,000	7.3	2,359,000	10.2	73,000	0.3	18,990,000	82.2
2013									
Carlisle	50,880	20	0	7,480	14.7	60	0.1	43,310	85.1
Cumbria	241,760	2,720	1.1	29,830	12.3	150	0.1	209,070	86.5
England	23,236,000	1,682,000	7.2	2,392,000	10.3	73,000	0.3	19,089,000	82.2

	Total	Local Authority		Registered Providers		Other Public Sector		Owner Occupied & Private Rented	
2014									
Carlisle	51,070	20	0	7,470	14.6	50	0.1	43,530	85.2
Cumbria	242,790	2,710	1.1	29,840	12.3	130	0.1	210,110	86.5
England	23,372,000	1,669,000	7.1	2,407,000	10.3	64,000	0.3	19,232,000	82.3

Source pre 2013 ONS Local Profiles 2013 onwards: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-dwelling-stock-including-vacants>

The percentage split between tenures has remained reasonably static. Carlisle has a slightly higher level of 'Owner Occupied and Private Rented' at around 85% than for England at around 82%, Cumbria has the highest level at 86.5%. Carlisle also has a higher percentage of properties managed by registered providers as a result of all Council stock being transferred to a Registered Provider in December 2002.

Unfit Homes

The Strategic Housing Market Availability Assessment 2009 identified the percentage of unfit homes within the private and social sectors.

Decent Homes

	Private Sector	Social Rented
Number of properties failing Decency Standards	Urban 8,796 (approx) (26.9%)	743 (11.8%)
	Rural 5676 (approx) (43.0%)	106 (9.8%)
Of which homes for vulnerable people	Urban 2,440 (40.7%)	107 (1.7%)
	Rural 1,360 (48.5%)	59 (5.4%)

Sub Source: SHMAA 2009 – House Condition Survey 2005; RSL data 2009

The Private Sector Housing Stock Condition Survey - March 2012 which was prepared for our Housing department identified the reasons for, and the number of, dwellings that failed the Decent Homes Criteria:

Reasons for failure of dwellings as a decent home

Reason	Dwellings	% non-decent	% of stock	%EHCS 2009
HHSR failure	6,840	62.0%	61.3%	22.0%
Disrepair failure	1,120	10.2%	2.7%	6.3%
Modern facilities inadequate	150	1.4%	0.4%	2.8%
Thermal comfort inadequate	5,400	49.0%	12.9%	10.9%
Total Failures				
Non Decent Dwellings	11,000	100%	26.3%	31.5%

(Sub Source: House Condition Survey 2011 and EHS 2009)

Vacant Homes

Year	Carlisle			North West			England		
	All	Long Term	All	Long Term	All	Long Term	All	Long Term	
2007	1,678	660	39%	141,186	73,047	52%	763,319	314,285	41%
2008	1,623	756	46%	144,907	73,888	51%	783,119	326,854	42%
2009	1,743	767	44%	142,456	70,782	50%	770,496	316,251	41%
2010	1,694	739	44%	136,456	66,410	49%	737,147	299,999	41%
2011	1,876	741	39%	131,395	60,862	46%	720,416	278,911	39%
2012	1,796	690	38%	130,081	57,487	44%	709,426	259,128	37%
2013	1,639	734	45%	114,882	46747	41%	635,127	232,600	37%
				Cumbria					
2014	1,586	539	34%	9,621	4,030	42%	610,123	205,821	34%

Source: ONS Local Profiles

2013: <http://www.emptyhomes.com/statistics-2/empty-homes-statistice-201112/>

2014: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-dwelling-stock-including-vacants>

There have been positive actions taken to reduce the number of vacant properties and those that are long term vacant. This has been assisted recently by the appointment of a dedicated officer to deal with the process and the securing of funding from the Empty Homes Community Grant Programme by the YMC who proposed to bring back 45 empty properties into use by December 2014.

Fuel Poverty

The Government adopted a new definition for fuel poverty in its 2013 publication 'Fuel Poverty a Framework for Future Action' and is measured using the Low Income High costs (LIHC) definition which considers a household to be fuel poor if:

- *They have fuel costs above average (the national median level)*
- *Were they spend that amount; they would be left with a residual income below the official poverty line.*

The LIHC is made up of two Indicators:

- *The number of households that have both low incomes and high fuel costs;*
- *The depth of fuel poverty amongst fuel poor households, measured through a fuel poverty gap which represents the difference between the required fuel costs for each household and the median required fuel costs.*

Number and proportion of households in fuel poverty

	Carlisle		Cumbria		North West		England	
2013	5,191	10.9%	24,428	11.6%	335,344	11.3%	2,282,579	10.4%

Source: Cumbria Observatory; sub-source: 2013 Sub-Regional Fuel Poverty Estimates produced by the Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC) published May 2015.

By way of comparison the previous definition was:

"A household is said to be in fuel poverty if it needs to spend more than 10% of its income on fuel to maintain a satisfactory heating regime (21 degrees for the main living area, and 18 degrees for other occupied rooms)" ⁹

Using this previous definition:

⁹ Source: Department of Energy & Climate Change.

Percentage of households in fuel poverty ¹⁰

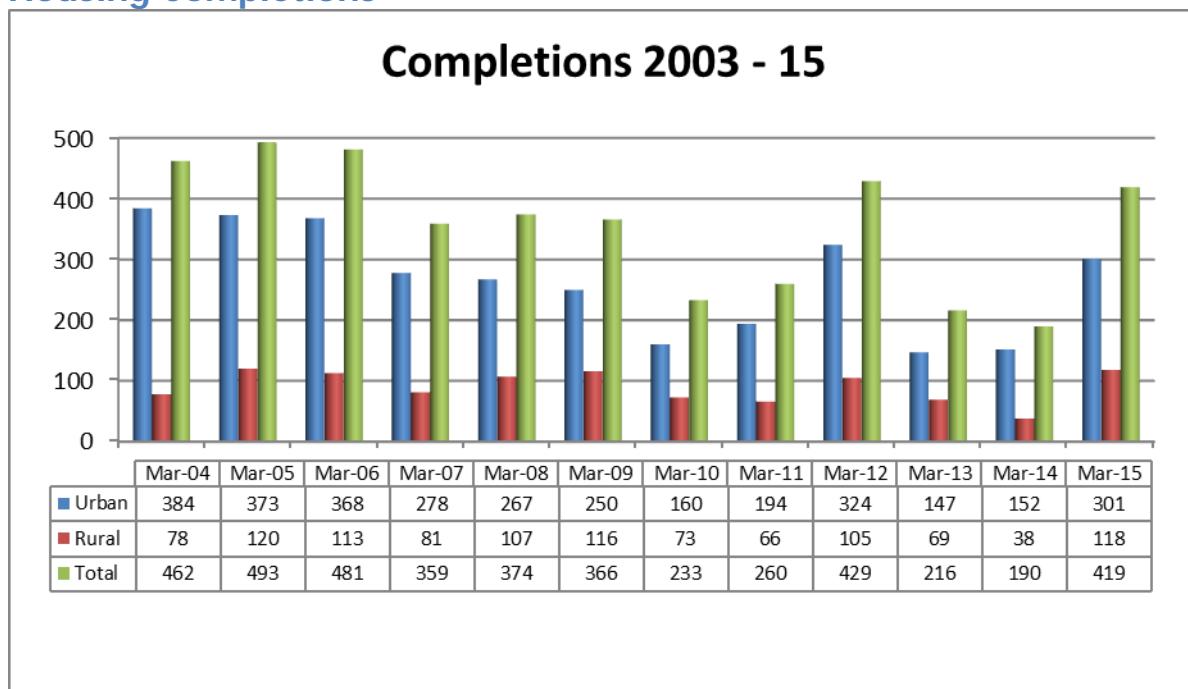
	Carlisle	Cumbria	England
2012	17.7%	20.2%	13.9%

A Cumbria County Council anti-poverty strategy was first introduced in 2009 and was updated 2011 and the most recent Strategy 2014 – 2017 sets out the Council's vision and priorities for Cumbria. It identified that fuel Poverty is a growing national problem with the relative cost of fuel still significantly more expensive than over the last five years. In Cumbria there are specific local circumstances that make this problem worse. Cumbria has a disproportionately high number of low earners. Any increase in fuel prices has a greater impact on these people. We have particular urban communities where a large proportion of the residents are on low wages. We also have older people on pensions who need to keep warm and again suffer most from extra costs. We have older housing stock which is unlikely to be fuel efficient. Rural communities by nature of their added distance from services will incur higher fuel costs. Each of these communities has particular needs for support. Fuel poverty is an issue for Cumbria.

Housing Development Statistics

Housing Targets - In the emerging Carlisle District Local Plan 2015 to 2030 plans to deliver a minimum of 9,606 additional dwellings from 2013 to 2030. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update [September 2014] concluded that there was a requirement for 480 – 565 homes per annum and the proposed target should support Experian forecasts in respect of additional jobs in the District.

Housing Completions

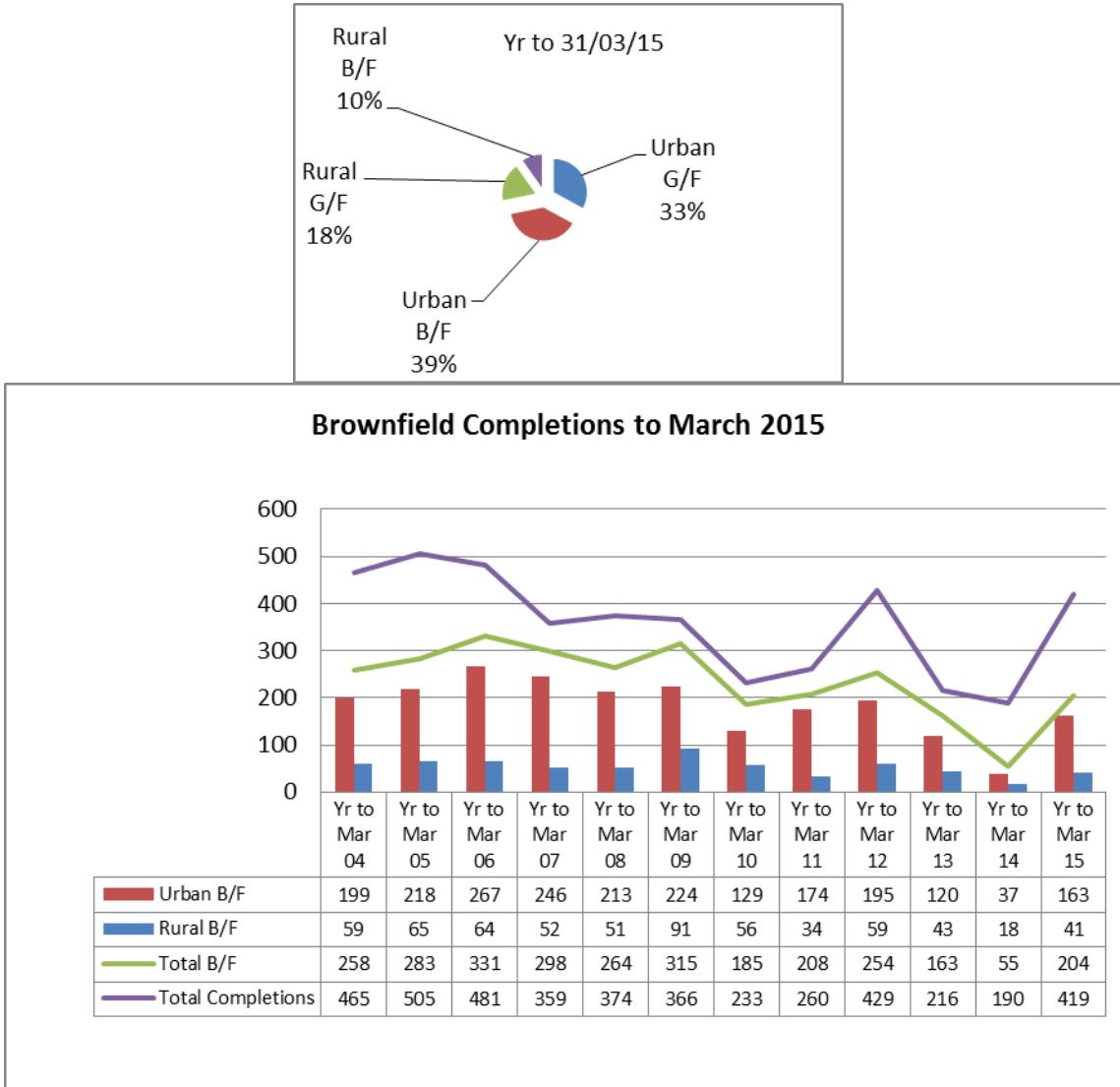


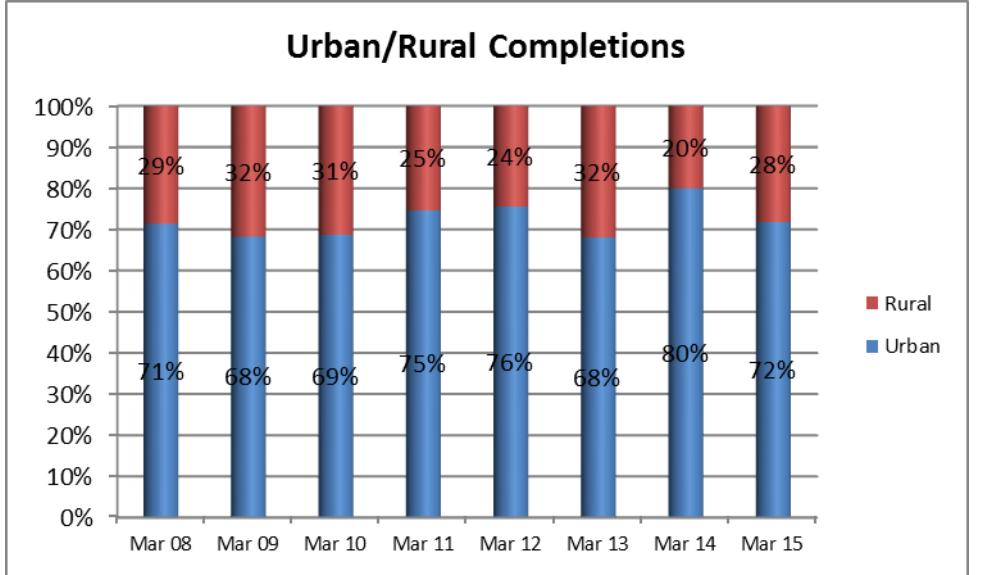
Last year saw a significant upturn in housing delivery to the level last seen in 2012 when delivery was boosted as a result of the Council releasing land for Extra Care and Affordable housing development and Registered Provider activity. This level of

¹⁰ Source: Cumbria Observatory

completions been anticipated in our trajectory. This trend is expected to continue upward as delivery on sites continues to improve and is confirmed with numbers of dwellings which are 'under construction' rising.

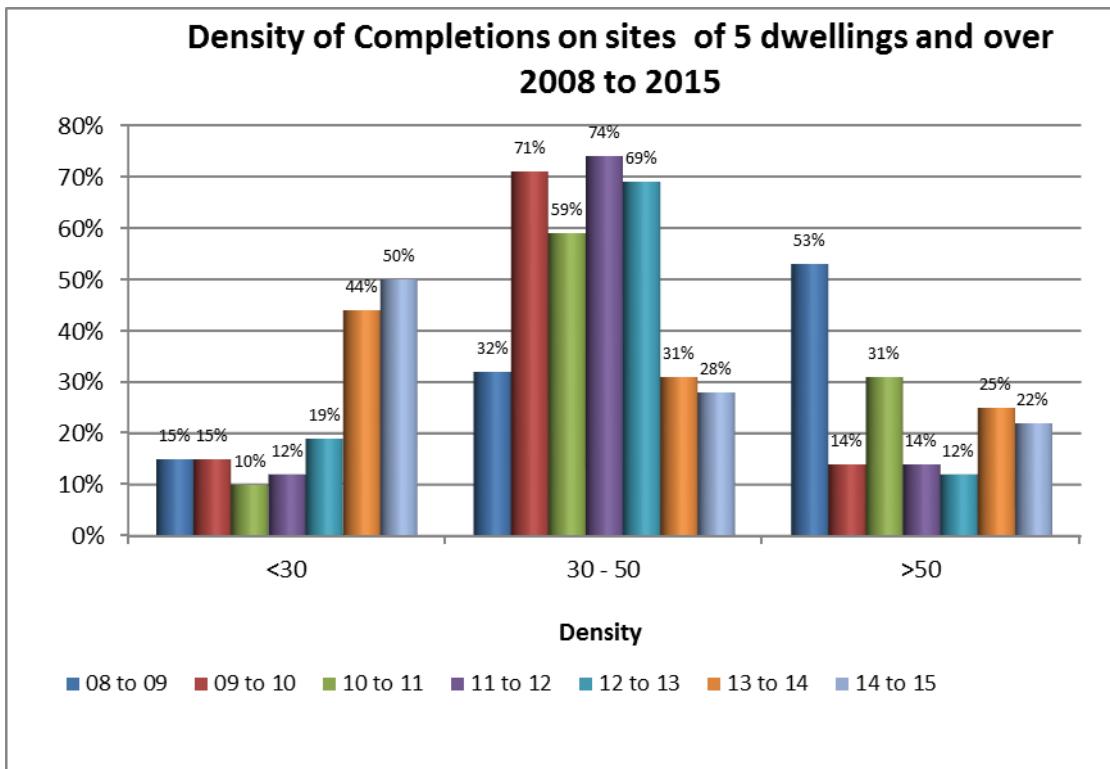
Historically housing development on brownfield sites has been well above the 60% former national target at 80%. Despite the increase this last year, this is a trend we do not expect to continue due to the lack of available brownfield sites.





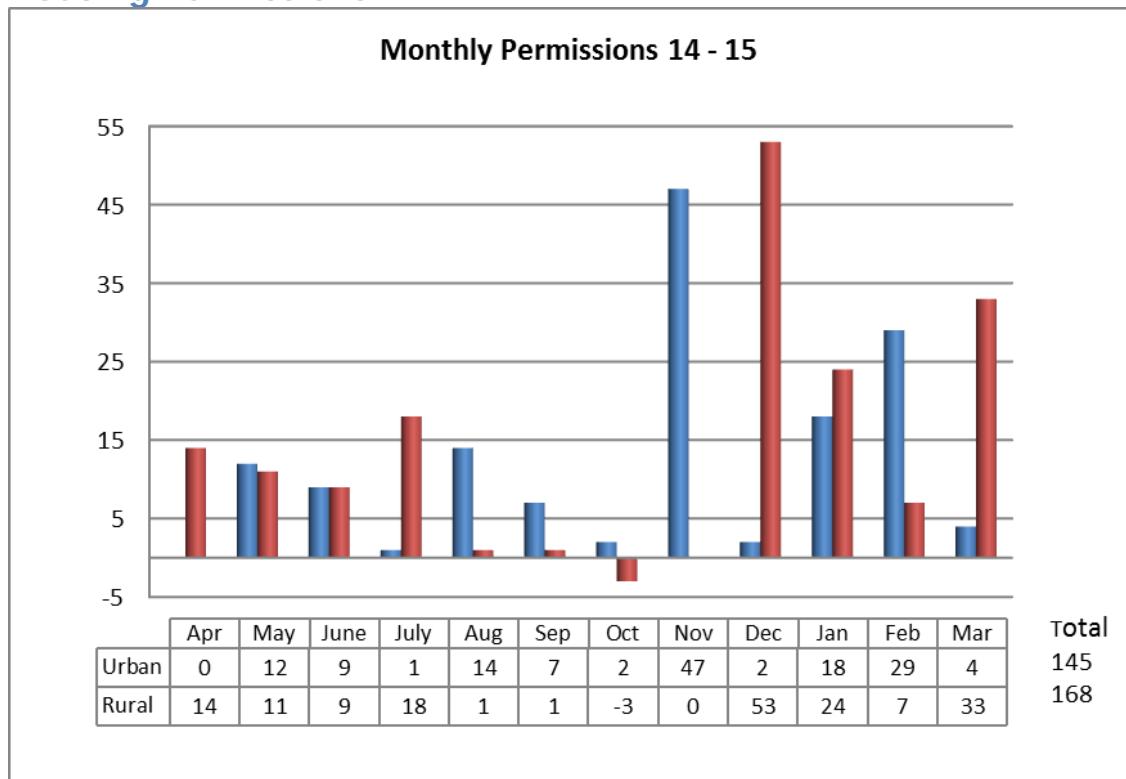
Over the last 8 years 72% of housing built within the District has been within the urban area and 28% in the rural area.

Development Density

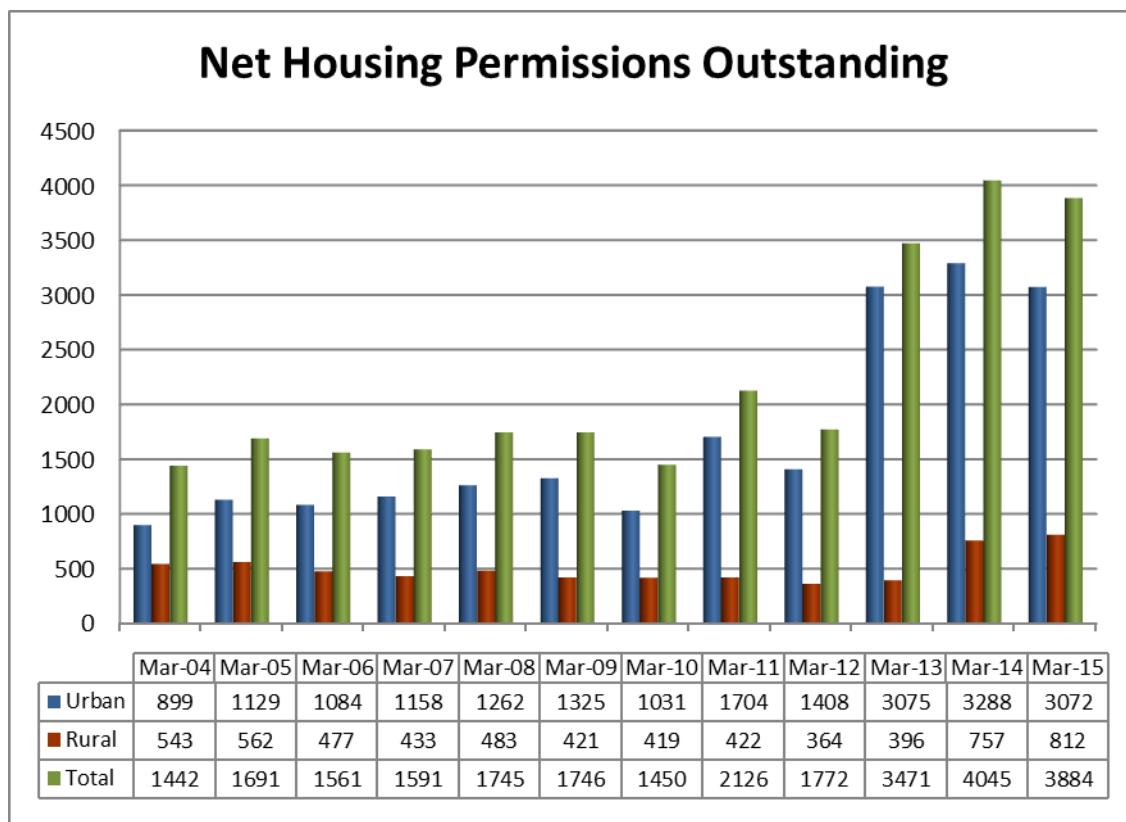


Density of dwellings has remained fairly static over the last two years after several years of fluctuation. This may be in part due to the development of larger sites which deliver over several years.

Housing Permissions



Permissions granted saw a downturn however major applications are in the pipeline awaiting Section 106 agreements to be signed.



Whilst the number of permissions has decreased slightly in the last year, there was an upturn in delivery. The number of outstanding permissions is still around double of that of historic figures.

Housing Requirements

The Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update – September 2014 took into consideration the under delivery and the analysis that suggested a requirement for 295 additional units of affordable housing per annum to meet needs up to 2030, it concluded that a requirement for 480 – 565 homes per annum would be a reasonable objective assessment of need.

Affordable Housing

There has been an increase in delivery of affordable housing throughout the lifetime of the current Local Plan. However due to changes in funding for affordable housing from the Homes and Communities Agency and the ability to re-negotiate affordable delivery due to viability of an individual site, the delivery of affordable housing in the District will be affected.

Affordable Housing Delivery

Year	Rented – Registered Provider	Shared Ownership	Intermediate – Discounted - Rent	Total Gross Affordable	% of total net completions
08/09	8		27	35	9.56%
09/10	6		24	30	12.88%
10/11	95 (10 rural exception site)	8	8	111	39.8%
11/12	134	27	1	162	37.8%
12/13	27 (8 rural exception site)	7	12	48	22.22%
13/14	28	0	21 discount 3 rent	52	27.37%
14/15	99	0	34 discount	133	31.7%
Av 08/15				81	

The two years prior to the adoption of the current Local Plan, delivery of affordable housing was at around 3% of total net completions. As anticipated through the revised Affordable Housing Policy, there has been a marked increase in the delivery of affordable housing since the Plan's adoption in 2008. The peak in 2011 – 2012 were as a result of Registered Providers being responsible for building new properties and the release of council owned land for affordable and extra care properties. However this last year there has been an increase in Registered Providers building on dedicated sites. These account for 72 of the completions over 4 sites within the urban district.

The average delivery from adoption of the Local Plan has been 81 per annum which are short of the 295 identified in the Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update – September 2014 however the assessment does recognise that the private sector will contribute to the demand.

Permissions granted 14/15

	Registered Provider Rented	Shared Ownership	Intermediate Discounted/Rent	Total	Comment
14/0975 Adj Border Terrier Inn, Ashness Drive	18			18	Registered Provider development
14/0460 Brackenleigh	2		2 – 70% OMV	4	Increase in no of dwellings on site so affordable increased accordingly. S106 signed
13/0728 Rear of Hallcroft			2 - 70% OMV	2	S106 signed
13/0762 Rear & East Croftlands, Allenwood, Heads Nook			1 – 70% OMV	1	S106 signed
14/0930 Hadrians Camp	12		13 – 70% OMV	25	Scheme submitted with Reserved Matters
13/0559 East of the Strand, Aglionby			1 – 70% OMV	1	S106 signed
12/0856 Beech Cottage, Cumwhinton			3 – 70% OMV		S106 signed [previous permission lapsed]
14/0816 Rear Thornedge, Cumwhinton			3 – 70% OMV		S106 signed
Total Urban	20		2	22	
Total Rural	12		23	35	Plus contributions
Total	32		25	57	

A further nine Permissions were granted that will provide an Affordable Housing Financial Contribution which will be used to assist with the facilitation of affordable housing within the district. However due to the temporary changes in Planning Policy Guidance, three of these were revoked.

Affordable permissions have fallen in line with the overall reduction in planning permissions for the last year. However there are sites that are awaiting S106 agreements that have Authority to Issue. Once signed, these will increase the numbers again, but as they are on larger sites, delivery will possibly be over a period of time.

Specialised Housing

Extra Care

Outstanding permission for Close Care Housing at Scalesceugh Hall. Development of this permission is not forthcoming at the present time.

38 Extra Care Residential Units including communal and supported facilities are currently under construction at the former Irthing Centre in Brampton.

Permission has been granted for 14 Supported Living Apartments at Petteril Bank on the former Cavaghan and Gray Site.

Developments for the Elderly

Development of 42 McCarthy and Stone apartments at Waverly Gardens are currently under construction and expected to be completed by the end of the next reporting year.

Permission for a 60 bed Residential Care Home on the stalled housing development site at Suttle House has been agreed subject to a S106 agreement being signed. This is now unlikely to be developed as there are revised plans for 29 dwellings which have Authority to Issue approval subject to the entering into a S106. Permission was being sought to demolish the existing derelict Grade II listed building on the site and 6 flats to be built on the site. This has subsequently been amended to be 4 dwellings. This part of the development has yet to be determined. The residential care home is unlikely to be developed in light of the subsequent applications.

Student Accommodation

Permission was granted in March 2012 for student accommodation which would provide 492 bedrooms and a social hub on an allocated housing site in Denton Holme. Half of the development [250 beds] commenced immediately and was ready for occupation by students by the start of the 2012 academic year. However the expected delivery of the second half [242 beds, 27 housing units] of the development has not yet occurred.

Application [14/0547] for the change of use of the former Central Clinic on Victoria Place to a 50 bed accommodation is conditioned to be for students and is currently under construction.

Gypsy and Traveller Pitches

The Cumbria Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment [November 2013] which was a Cumbria wide study, identified that Carlisle has by far the biggest provision in terms of sites for Gypsies and Travellers within the County.

There are seven sites [including personal consents] which provide 89 permanent pitches one of which also offers an additional 30 transit pitches. Permission for 7 transit sites adjacent to Ghyll Bank has expired. The personal consent at Woodlands Longtown is a temporary consent

Dedicated Sites

Site	No of Pitches		Comments
	Permanent	Transit	
Hadrian's Park, Houghton	40	30	16 permanent pitches have no occupancy restriction
Low Harker Dene	15		1 is for use by the warden
Ghyll Bank House - Hawthorns	27		12 @ Atchin Tan; 5 of the 15 at Hawthorns are open market, remainder has 55+ age restriction
	82	30	

Personal Consents

Site	No of Pitches	Comments
Crindlebeck Stables	1	Permanent
Ghyll Bank Yard	1	Permanent
Parkfield Stables	4	Permanent
Woodlands Longtown	4	5 yr Personal Temporary Consent granted on appeal 21/03/11
Washbeck Paddock	1	Permanent - granted on appeal 8/03/13
	11	

The research findings show a pitch shortfall of five for the period 2013/14 to 2017/18, which is extrapolated to 15 to 2028, 17 to 2030 (annualised need of 1 pitch per year).

The report also identified that Carlisle also had a significant level of provision for Showpeople (two yards providing 15 plots). Analysis indicates sufficient capacity of Showpersons' yards across the City.

	Gypsy and Traveller	Showperson
Number of pitches/households	84	19
Identified five year shortfall	5	-1
Long term 'fit' to Local Plan (2013/14 to 2029/30) 18 years	15	-3

Source: Cumbria Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment – Nov 2013

A recommendation to provide up to eight additional transit pitches was identified for Carlisle to complement existing transit provision, with locations in Carlisle City suggested based on past trends of unauthorised encampment activity.

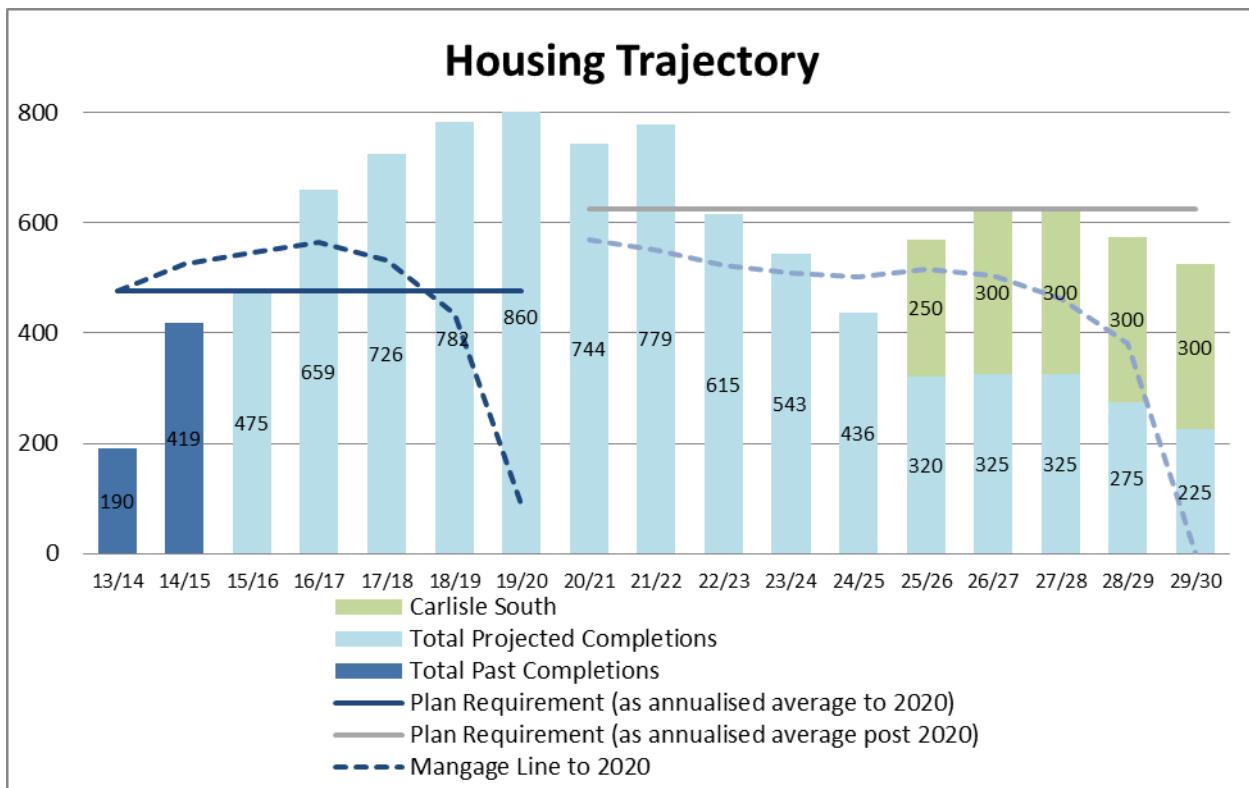
The emerging Carlisle District Local Plan 2015 to 2030 will address residential needs for Traveller provision through the allocation for 9 permanent pitches and 15 transits (8 as identified in the GTAA and a further 7 which have expired since the GTAA was undertaken).

Housing Position Statement – Evidencing a 5 Year supply

The Examination in Public of the Proposed Carlisle District Local Plan 2015 – 2030 the five year supply was raised. A stepped approach to housing delivery was proposed. Based on information submitted at the hearings the current position with regard to the five year supply is:

Requirement 2015 – 2020: based on 477 per annum	5% Buffer	20% Buffer
Base requirement (5×477)	2,385	2,385
Backlog between 2013 and 2015	345	345
Sub Total	2,730	2,730
Buffer	136	546
Total Requirement	2,866	3,276
Forward Land Supply to 2020	Total	
Quantified net deliverable supply to 2020 (see trajectory)	3,502	3,502
Balance		
Forward supply less requirement	636	226
	6.11 Yrs	5.35 Yrs

Below is the housing trajectory throughout the term of the Plan.



New Homes Bonus

The New Homes Bonus: final scheme design was introduced in February 2011 and was designed to sit alongside the existing planning system by creating an effective fiscal incentive to encourage local authorities to facilitate housing growth.

As the bonus is designed to increase the supply of effective housing the payment does not only relate to new build properties, but rewards authorities that have taken effective measures which result in empty homes being brought back into use.

The bonus payable is equal to the national average for the council tax bank on each additional property and paid for the following six years as an unringfenced grant. Also there is an enhancement of £350 for each of the six years for "affordable" homes and includes pitches on travellers sites owned and managed by local authorities or registered social landlords.

All authorities in Cumbria are part of a two tier system with Cumbria County Council being in the upper tier and Carlisle the lower. The payment therefore will be split on an 80/20 basis with the lower tier getting the larger proportion of 80%.

Because the payments are calculated not only on new homes but those that are being brought back into use, then Council Tax records as of October each year are being used to assess the level of bonus. The additional affordable element will be paid in arrears (starting year 2) using returns submitted by our housing department to Department for Communities and Local Government on gross affordable housing supply.

New Homes Bonus Awarded April 2011 to 2017

For Year 6 Carlisle City Council has been awarded £4,79,722 which now equates to a cumulative annual payment of £2,180,962.

The award was based on **387 additional dwellings** on the Council Tax Register as of October 2014 made up of:

- 456 net new dwellings of which 152 attract the affordable premium,
- minus 69 net empty homes being brought back into use

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Year 1	£243,452	£243,452	£ 243,452	£243,452	£243,452	£243,452
Year 2		£408,477	£ 408,477	£408,477	£408,477	£408,477
Year 3			£ 388,728	£388,728	£388,728	£388,728
Year 4				£269,021	£269,021	£269,021
Year 5					£391,562	£391,562
Year 6						£479,722
Totals	£243,452	£651,929	£1,040,657	£1,309,679	£1,701,240	£2,180,962

For the full 6years this equates to 1,757 net new homes, plus an additional 159 net empty homes have been brought back into use making a total of **1,916 net additional homes**. The 'affordable premium' has been awarded on 605 affordable homes.

TRANSPORT

CONTEXTUAL INDICATORS

Distance Travelled to Work

	2001 Census %	2011 Census No's	2011 Census %
No employed	49,792	54,198	
Distance Travelled			
Less than 2km	28.5	13,418	24.8
2Km to less than 5km	26.2	14,416	26.6
5km to less than 10km	11.2	6,857	12.7
10km to less than 20km	10.5	4,814	8.9
20km to less than 30km	4.1	1,885	3.5
30km to less than 40km	4.0	916	1.7
40km to less than 60km		920	1.7
60km and over	3.1	2,106	3.9
Mainly working from home	12.32	5,605	10.3
Other		3,261	6.0

Source: Office of National Statistics Website, Census (2001) and NOMIS Website, Census (2011)

In the ten years between the two census reports there has been a reduction in those travelling less than 2 km, 10 – 60 km categories to work along with those working from home. This has been offset by an increase in the 2 – 10 km and over 60 km travel to work categories.

Method of Travel to Work

	Train etc.	Bus, coach etc.	Driving car or van	Passenger car or van	Bicycle	On Foot	Other
Less than 2km	21	752	5,330	802	521	5,875	117
2Km to less than 5km	11	1,895	9,212	1,146	569	1,417	166
5km to less than 10km	36	365	5,516	505	152	188	95
10km to less than 20km	10	272	3,923	330	48	184	47
20km to less than 30km	40	104	1,534	128	11	51	17
30km to less than 40km	10	106	732	42	6	12	8
40km to less than 60km	31	31	720	57	11	59	11
60km and over	122	97	1,379	132	35	290	51
Other	55	100	2,420	243	40	209	194
TOTAL	336	3,722	30,766	3,385	1,393	8285	706
As % of 54,198 count	0.6	6.9	56.8	6.2	2.6	15.3	1.3

Source: NOMIS Website, Census (2011)

Driving a car or van is the preferred means of travelling to work in all categories, except the under 2 km category, where 'on foot' is the preferred means. However this is a category where there has been a decline in the distances travel to work, so as this reduces, then the dependence on car or van may increase further.

Car/Van ownership

2001	Carlisle		North West		England	
All Households	43,963		2,812,789		20,451,427	
No Car or Van	12,190	27.7%	849,769	30.2%	5,488,386	26.8%
1 Car or Van	20,518	46.7%	1,224,554	43.5%	8,935,718	43.7%
2 Cars or Vans	9,110	20.7%	605,586	21.5%	4,818,581	23.6%
3 Cars or Vans	1,633	3.7%	104,120	3.7%	924,289	4%
4 or More Cars or Vans	512	1.2%	28,760	1%	284,453	1.4%
Total Cars or Vans	45,934		2,874,991		22,607,629	
2011			County			
All Households	48,342		222,042		23,366,044	
No Car or Van	11,932	24.7%	47,578	21.4%	5,989,770	25.6%
1 or more Car or Van	36,410	75.3%	174,464	78.6%	17,376,274	74.4%

Source: Office for National Statistics [Cumbria Observatory 2011]

Within the District there is a slightly lower percentage of households with no car or van than within England, but higher than for the County. The breakdowns of number of vehicles per household are not available to enable a direct comparison from 2001 to 2011

The County Council Local Transport Plan 3

Carlisle suffers from traffic congestion at peak times and air quality problems on roads leading to the city centre. The priority is to support the economy of the city, making the city centre a more attractive environment which will also improve public health through encouraging more walking and cycling. In the sparsely populated rural communities, there is a high dependence on the car to get to services.

Whilst an implementation plan for the District is yet to be finalised, it is anticipated that Transport investment will be based on the following core principles:

- to support growth and attract investment into the District, to make it prosperous and sustainable in the 21st Century and beyond.
- to reduce the impact of through traffic across the City and provide for the needs for business/industry and housing growth;
- to promote and encourage the use of sustainable transport, in particular to reduce congestion caused by cars in the City centre;
- to facilitate provision of adequate and accessible car parking, in the City centre, Brampton, Dalston and Longtown and various employment sites.

Transport Initiatives supported via S106 Contributions

Travel Plans – These are monitored by the County Council and formed part of the S106's for Carlisle District Airport, Adjacent Durranhill Sidings (also includes a Traffic Signal Contribution) and the Aldi development on Dalston Road.

The public bus route to Kingmoor Park was extended from May 2015 to incorporate the housing development at Crindledyke. The route is being subsidised through S106 contributions for the first five years of operation.

(Further detail can be found in our Report on Planning Obligations 2014 to 2015).

Transport Initiatives by Carlisle City Council

Green Travel Plans have been established by the City Council and is overseen by the Health, Safety & Environmental Team. Its objectives are to:

- Reduce the need to travel
- Slow down the growth in car use, especially by drivers travelling alone
- Support policies to reduce congestion and accident rates
- Help to improve air quality in the city
- Manage and reduce our greenhouse gas emissions
- Manage demand for parking
- Encourage a healthy environment and workforce
- Demonstrate leadership in the development of Travel Plans.

A list of priorities has been established with regard to making journeys on City Council business:

1. Walking (journeys under 2 miles return) or cycling (journeys up to 6 miles return)
2. Public transport.
3. Council owned vehicle (pool car) or Lease car.
4. Hire car (*journeys over 80 miles return, except for qualification training*).
5. Own vehicle.

The Council provide Pool Bicycles and Cars and supports the Cumbria Liftshare Scheme. They encourage the use of public transport and car sharing when attending meetings, and video conferencing to avoid the need to travel.

In November 2012 the Council introduced a Cycle to Work Scheme which enables staff to purchase bicycles, related equipment and accessories. The scheme is administered via an individual's salary and has tax benefits for the employee.

A Salary Sacrifice Car Scheme was introduced in May 2014 in partnership with Tuskers to encourage the use of lower CO₂ vehicles as it only includes vehicles with a CO₂ limit of 119g/km or below.

NATURAL AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Natural Environment

Indicators of quality of the natural environment

Indicator	Status	No. of identified sites
Ramsar Sites	Statutory	2
Sites of Special Scientific Interest	Statutory	34 (12,976.97ha)
CSACs	Statutory	7
SPAs	Statutory	2
Wildlife Sites	Non-Statutory	59
National Nature Reserves	Statutory	1
Local Nature Reserves	Non-Statutory	1
RIGGS	Non-Statutory	14
AONB	Statutory	2

Changes in areas of Biodiversity importance (Cumbria)

% Area meeting PSA target	% Area favourable	% Area unfavourable recovering	% Area unfavourable no change	% Area unfavourable declining	% Area destroyed / part destroyed	Date Compiled
84.85%	35.73%	49.12%	11.90%	3.24%	0.01%	01 Nov 08
88.62%	35.68%	52.49%	8.77%	2.58%	0.03%	01 Nov.09
93.06%	38.07%	54.99%	5.07%	1.82%	0.04%	01 Nov 10
95.01%	29.46%	65.55%	3.64%	1.31%	0.04%	01 Jun 11
94.78%	30.39%	64.39%	3.74%	1.44%	0.04%	14 Sep 12
95.00%	31.21%	63.79%	3.54%	1.43%	0.04%	01 Oct 13
95.48%	31.6%	63.88%	3.5%	0.99%	0.04%	01 Aug 14
94.41%	39.84%	54.57%	3.95%	1.59%	0.03%	08 Oct 15

Source: Natural England: <https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SearchCounty.aspx>

Since 2008 the area meeting PSA target has risen by around 10 percentage points and now stands at 94.41% across Cumbria. However the percentage of area that is unfavourable or declining has increased significantly from the previous year, but not as great in respect of 2 years ago. Looking at the surveys undertaken, none appear to be in the Carlisle District during the last year, which could have accounted for this change.

Gelt Wood (Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland – Lowland) in the District was partly destroyed due to unauthorised operations identified during a site survey by Natural England on 13 December 2010. Natural England's current Report states: "*this woodland unit suffered damage in 2010, but has since been recovering under voluntary measures*". – Survey Date July 2012.

Carlisle City Council has contributed to a database of biodiversity evidence, (the Cumbria Biodiversity Data Centre) which was established during 2008 for the whole of Cumbria providing a valuable source of information on biodiversity for all

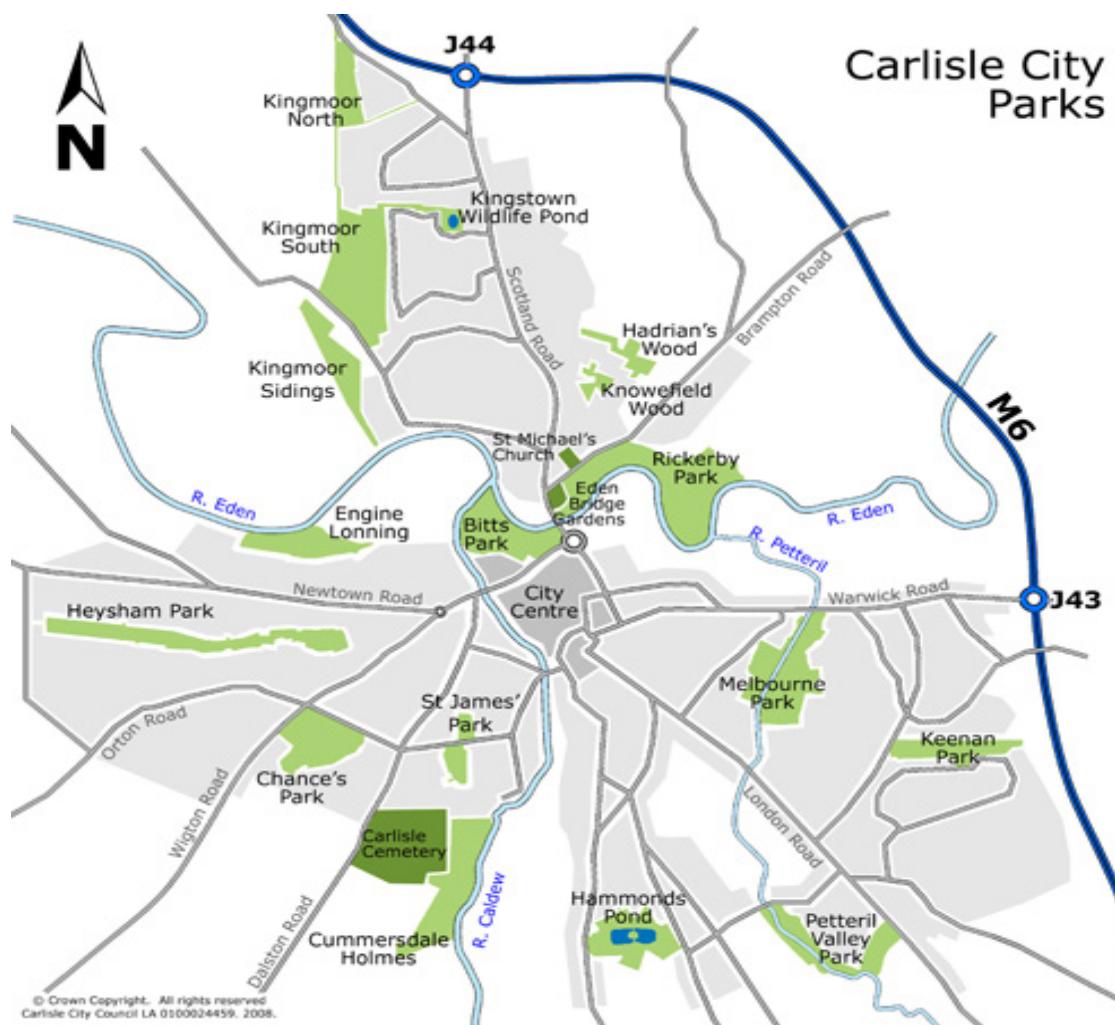
Cumbrian planning officers and continues to support the development and use of the data.

Green Infrastructure

In total Carlisle City Council is responsible for maintaining:

- 199.5 HA Parks and Play Areas
- 108.5 HA Nature Reserves
- 55.3 HA Grass Verges
- 28 Football Pitches
- 66 Different parks/play areas and nature reserves in and around the city
- 3 Cemeteries (Carlisle, Upperby and Stanwix)
- Carlisle Cathedral and St Cuthbert's Church grounds

In the past Carlisle have made up to 9 submissions a year for consideration for the Green Flag Award and were very successful with a 100% success rate. However due to financial costs involved in applying for the award in order to maintain standards of Council owned parks across the District, the number put forward was reduced to 4 last year and only Chances Park was submitted and was successful in obtaining Green Flag status for the last two years.



Open Space Audit

An Open Space Audit was undertaken 2005 concentrating on the urban area (but with some limited data for rural areas) and provides information on the quality and type of open space within each ward. Where deficiencies exist in some wards this information can help inform decision making on planning applications, including the level of contribution required towards open space.

Overall the City has the following amounts of open space:

Amenity Greenspace	67.95 HA	
Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	92.26 HA	
Parks and Gardens	145.80 HA	
Civic Spaces	3.46 HA	
Allotments	18.37 HA	
Play Areas	53 sites	most included within parks & gardens
Outdoor Sports Facilities	127.56 HA 140 Pitches in total - (111 Natural, 29 Artificial)	Area reflects stand-alone facilities only.

Additional work is being undertaken to prioritise play area improvements across the city as part of a play area strategy. This is being used in conjunction with the determination of planning applications, which increase the resident population within an area. A number of commuted sum payments through planning obligations are being used to cater for increasing demand and improve existing facilities as well as to provide new ones where needed.

Support via S106 Agreements

£11,000 has been secured via S06 agreements for the provision/enhancement and maintenance of Public Open Space and Children's Play Areas (some of which may be provided by the developer in lieu of payment).

A further £100,300 has been secured for wildlife mitigation initiatives.

There are several existing agreements in place obligating the council to undertake works as detailed therein and for which contributions have been made. The Council's Green Spaces Team has spent over £190,000 of S106 contributions in fulfilling these obligations.

(Further detail can be found in our Report on Planning Obligations 2014 to 2015).

Built Environment

Indicators of quality of the built environment

Indicator	Status	Number of entries
Listed Buildings	Grade I	53)
	Grade II*	67) 1550 bldgs. approx
	Grade II	986)
Scheduled Ancient Monuments		166
Conservation Areas		19
Buildings at Risk	Listed (Grade I or II*) Buildings	4 – Central Plaza Hotel; Warwick Bridge Cornmill; Horse & Farrier Inn; Thorney Lands Quaker Meeting House
	Scheduled Ancient Monuments	17 (Heritage at Risk Register 2014 – English Heritage)

In the current year the following changes took place:

De-listed – None

Listed: Sparrow Rigg Cottage, Great Orton

- Dalston House, Dalston
- Church of St George and attached manse, Warwick Road, Carlisle
- London Road Goods Yard

Through Save Britain's Heritage Buildings at Risk Register, the council's heritage officer actively monitors buildings that may not be listed by English Heritage, but has a historic value to the District.

The Old Town Hall, a two storey Grade I listed building, which dates back to medieval times, houses the Tourist Information Centre, has undergone some major repair works with support from English Heritage.

Phase One of the Old Town Hall improvement scheme completed in 2013 included: roof repairs, works to external walls; refurbishment and replacement of some windows; internal works to the tourist information centre, including plaster and timber repairs; and upgrade of thermal insulation; a modified reception counter for customers with disabilities; new carpets and decoration.

The second phase of improvement works developed the Old Town Hall as a visitor attraction whilst offering the services and facilities associated with a strategic Tourist Information Centre.

The works included upgrading the existing facilities and the installation of multi-media equipment, display fitments and desk installation with improved access from street level to the first floor and increased use of the adjacent Assembly Rooms.

The Tourist Information Centre had to be temporarily relocated during these works but reopened in the Old Town Hall to the public in August 2015.

Recycling

Carlisle City Council first introduced a pilot kerb side recycling scheme for paper, glass and tins in 2002. Over the years it was adopted and extended to most households and now includes garden waste, plastic and cardboard.

In 2007 fortnightly collections were introduced by providing 40,935 households with either a 240 or 140 litre wheeled refuse bin for domestic waste. There were 6,794 households where the wheeled refuse bin collections were deemed unsuitable (mainly older terraced properties) and they are provided with purple sacks which are collected on a weekly basis.

	Residual Household Waste per Household (kg)			
	Carlisle	Cumbria	North West	England
08/09	479	640	701	669
09/10	475	604	658	625
10/11	480	580	635	601
11/12	481	562	581	568
12/13	478	542	548	551
13/14	483	503	530	555
14/15	480	508	427	558

Source: ONS Local Profiles to 11/12

12/15: www.gov.uk Provisional release of data: LA Collected waste management Statistics

Residual waste has reduced overall from 2004 with the most significant reduction between 06/07 and 07/08 which was when fortnightly collections and kerb side recycling were introduced. Household waste within the District continues to be significantly less than all the comparators.

	Household Waste Sent for Reuse, Recycling or Composting (%)			
	Carlisle	Cumbria	North West	England
08/09	48.4	42.3	36.6	37.6
09/10	46.7	43.9	38.5	39.7
10/11	46.5	45.6	39.6	41.2
11/12	45.9	46.0	42.6	43.0
12/13	44.5	45.9	43.9	43.2
13/14	43.5	48.9	45.6	43.5
14/15	43.0	49.4	46.5	43.7

Source: ONS Local Profiles to 11/12

12/15: www.gov.uk Provisional release of data: LA Collected waste management Statistics

Carlisle District continues to have higher rates than the North West and England but slightly below that for Cumbria however the rates have not significantly improved since the major change in 07/08 when kerbside recycling collections were introduced. This last year there was a reduction in rates which has resulted in the gap narrowing between the North West and England where the improvements have been slower, but constant.

CLIMATE CHANGE FACTORS

CONTEXTUAL INDICATORS

Emissions

Cumbria County Council has been leading the development of a Cumbria Strategy and Action Plan through a Cumbrian Strategic Partnership. A Partnership Trust Group was set up in early 2007 and has helped produce the **Cumbria Climate Change Strategy 2008 – 2012** and the **Cumbria Climate Change Action Plan 2012 – 2014**, which will help implement both national and regional climate change objectives.

On 22 April 2009, the Government announced a legally binding target of 34% reduction in CO₂ emissions by 2020 in alignment with an 80% reduction by 2050 that had already been agreed by Parliament.

The Cumbria Climate Action Plan recognises that Cumbria must contribute a proportionate and fair share of the 80% reduction by 2050 which was announced by government on 29 April 2009. It has 11 actions on climate change to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enable people, organisations and industry to adapt to unavoidable impacts due to climate change.

There was an immediate commitment to draw up a carbon reduction programme, calculate baseline emissions, identify and deliver projects to reduce greenhouse gases arising from energy use in buildings, employee commuting, business travel, fleet transport, to waste, procurement and other organisational activity, including outsourced functions, by 25% by 2014 at the latest.

Below is a table which shows emissions per capita. The data has now been amended from what has been reported in previous AMRs as it was revised in June 2014 to reflect population figures from the Census 2011 data which has resulted in a reduction in all the figures across the comparators, but most significantly for Carlisle as previously emissions for Carlisle were higher than that for the North West and England but are now lower.

CO₂ Emissions per capita (t)

	Carlisle	Cumbria	North West	England
2008	5.1	10.2	8.0	7.9
2009	4.5	9.1	7.3	7.1
2010	4.9	9.8	7.6	7.3
2011	4.5	8.8	6.9	6.7
2012	5.1	9.7	7.3	7.0

Source: www.gov.uk

Air Quality Management Areas

Carlisle has 6 Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA's) covering an area of 23.72HA where air quality is monitored. The Council's annual Air Quality Report April 2015 states that there are areas within all six AMQA's which remain above, or borderline of, the annual mean objective level. Some minor changes were made

to the diffusion tube monitoring network in 2012 due to the new major developments on Castle Way to allow monitoring of NO₂ to begin at residential properties along the route of the CNDR which opened February 2012. This latest report provided a second full year without disruption which had occurred due to significant development soon after the opening of the route. The 2014 data shows a significant improvement in all six AQMAS when compared to 2012. In particular there has been consecutive annual improvement observed during 2013 and 2014 in AQMA's 1 (A&), 2 (Currock Street, 3 (Wigton Road and 6 (London Road).

Highest Level of NO₂ recorded within AQMA's within the District

	Ug/m3	Location
2008	56.4	Stanwix Bank
2009	50.6	Bridge Street
2010	59.18	Stanwix Bank
2011	50.2	Dalston Road
2012	53.73	Dalston Road
2013	43.56	Dalston Road
2014	44.76	Dalston Road

Source: Annual Air Quality Progress Report for Carlisle City Council

New developments which have been proposed for the district are identified since the last round of review and assessment, which may have air quality implications. It also details any large developments currently being considered by the planning department. In most cases the prospective developers have been asked to demonstrate the likely impacts and mitigation measures by submitting an Air Quality Impact Assessment (AQIA). Depending on the conclusions of these and in the event of a granted application, it can be necessary to proceed to a detailed assessment. The conclusions are that there are no new or proposed developments that have predicted impacts which are sufficient to warrant further detailed investigation.

Energy Consumption

Domestic Average Consumption¹¹

	Carlisle		North West		England	
	Electric kWh	Gas kWh	Electric kWh	Gas kWh	Electric kWh	Gas kWh
2006	3,843	18,071	3,985	18,657	4,029	18,132
2007	3,827	17,315	3,928	17,932	3,952	17,508
2008	3,638	16,724	3,783	17,257	3,800	16,799
2009	3,709	15,348	3,768	15,618	3,797	15,350
2010	3,772	15,209	3,770	15,230	3,810	15,141
2011	3,678	14,115	3,740	14,226	3,777	14,173
2012	3,997	13,916	3,872		4,034	14,042
2013	3,932	14,773	3,799	13,537	3,963	13,638

¹¹ Source: ONS Profiles.

2012 onwards: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics>

Domestic consumption of both gas and electric has steadily decreased since 2006 until 2012 when electricity consumption rose for both the District and England. However consumption levels of both gas and electric for the District have been consistently below that of the North West and England averages until 2013 when gas consumption rose in District alone.

Renewable Energy Generation

The original "Core Indicator" specified "by installed capacities" and refers to a web site www.restats.org.uk, which gives North West figures. However this concentrates only on the large commercial developments and the District of Carlisle does not feature in those figures as no large scale renewable projects have been undertaken in the District. As the majority of applications are small scale domestic installations, information contained within planning applications or building control submissions is limited, so in most cases the output capacity cannot be established.

The following installations have been identified through building control this year.

Renewable Energy Installations				
Planning Permission	Address	Detail	Comment	Output
11/0190	Peastree Farm, Durdar	Installation of 225kW wind turbine	NICEIC record from BC	225 kW
11/0301	Low Wood, Warwick Bridge	Erection of 11kW wind turbine	NAPIT records via BC	11kW
14/1082	Denton Holme Community Centre	Installation of 10kW Solar Photovoltaic System	NAPIT records via BC	10kW
12/0229	Aughton House, Cavendish Terrace, Carlisle	Installation of 3 No Solar Panels	record via enforcement	unknown
14/0673	Hare Croft, Banks, Brampton	Installation of 16 No Solar Panels	NAPIT records via BC	Unknown
14/0919	Tempest Tower Farm, Little Orton	Installation of anaerobic Digester Plant 199 kW	NAPIT [Biomass] records via BC	199kW
11/0779	Atlantic House, Parkhouse, Carlisle	Installation of 32 Solar Panels	Site visit	Unknown
11/0780	Pacific House, Parkhouse, Carlisle	Installation of 32 Solar Panels	Site visit	Unknown

Planning permission was granted for the installation of an electric quick charging point in the main car park areas on both the north and southbound sides of the

Service station at Todhills on the A74. These are now listed as an amenity at the service station.¹²

Records kept by the Planning Management team indicate that permission has been granted for one domestic application which will generate 20kW of output.

The development at Kingmoor East for Tomas Grahams incorporated a variety of renewable energy initiatives in order to reduce their carbon footprint. This includes over 800 solar panels on one roof which boasts as being one of the largest solar arrays in Cumbria. Alongside this a biomass plant was installed which uses the sustainable fuel of woodchips rather than gas.

Council Initiatives

Carlisle City Council has set out its Environmental Policy Statement - July 2013 which states "*As part of our corporate objectives of 'Local Economy and Environment', Carlisle City Council will continue to take responsibility for managing the environmental impacts of our activities and aim to continually improve our 'in house' environmental performance.*" It then sets out ten objectives to strive for continuous improvements.

Building Improvements

Carlisle City Council's Carbon Dioxide Emissions (Tonnes) Reductions compared with 2007/08 baseline

	Buildings (Electricity)	Buildings (Mains Gas)	Buildings (LPG)	Buildings (Oil)	Street Lighting	Fleet Transport	Business Travel	Overall reduction
2011/12	-14.0%	-27.3%	-31.7%	-19.9%	-13.2%	-16.6%	-38.1%	-19.1%
2012/13	-13.5%	-12.3%	+4.7%	-14.7%	-15.5%	-16.3%	-48.9%	-14.5%
2013/14	-17.7%	-18.1%	+10.7%	-43.8%	-17.1%	-21.7%	-60.3%	-19.9%

Over the last few years the Council has taken a proactive approach in improving civic owned buildings to become more energy efficient and reduce its emissions by 19.9% overall from the baseline of 2007/08.

The latest improvements include:

Civic Centre: New smart lighting on floor 3 & 4; replacement of air conditioners with more efficient and safer models in the largest committee rooms.

Harraby & Greystone Community Centres: New water saving devices.

Morton community Centre: Replacement thermally efficient Conservatory and new LED lighting.

Raffles Community Church: New efficient heaters.

Enterprise Centre: Replacement of single glazed atrium roof with insulated panels/natural light sun-tubes and insulation of roof voids.

Tullie House: Additional Insulation; replacement energy efficient roof lights; replacement of fluorescent tube lighting with low energy LED lighting in some areas.

¹² <http://motorwayservicesonline.co.uk/Todhills>

Staff Incentives

The Council provide Pool Bicycles and Cars and support the Cumbria Liftshare Scheme. They are encouraging the use of public transport and car sharing when attending meetings, and video conferencing to avoid the need to travel.

A list of priorities has been established with regard to making journeys on City Council business and encourages walking for journeys under 2 miles and cycling for up to 6 miles and the use of public transport to help reduce car journeys and emissions.

In November 2012 the Council introduced a Cycle to Work Scheme which enables staff to purchase bicycles, related equipment and accessories. The scheme is administered via an individual's salary and has tax benefits for the employee.

A Salary Sacrifice Car Scheme was introduced in May 2014 in partnership with Tuskers to encourage the use of lower CO₂ vehicles as it only includes vehicles with a CO₂ limit of 119g/km or below.

FLOOD PROTECTION AND WATER QUALITY

Number of Planning permissions contrary to EA Advice

App No/ Address/ Proposal	Initial reason for objection	Decision	App Type	Update on position
EA Objections				
14/0129 Former Fire Station, Warwick Road, Carlisle, CA3 8QW	Absence of FRA 07/03/14	GTD 20/06/14	Erection of a 2 storey Extension together with internal alteration to create an Arts Centre	EA subsequently withdrew objection after FRA was submitted. 02/04/14

Source: Analysis of use of Policy LE 26 and LE 27 as High Level 5 report by EA is no longer required to be compiled

The above table details the one application to which the Environment Agency submitted objections for applications granted 2014 to 2015 due to insufficient information being originally submitted.

The City Council continues to work closely with the Environment Agency to ensure that flooding issues are addressed in any development proposals. Where objections by the Environment Agency are raised, efforts are made to address the issues as appropriate. Flood Defences exist for the Caldew and Lower Eden Rivers, which affect parts of the City, and Low Crosby in the rural area.

LEISURE, COMMUNITY AND CULTURE

CONTEXTUAL INDICATORS

Health and Well Being

Carlisle became a World Health Organisation Healthy City in 2009. Since then, we have worked closely with organisations such as the NHS, Riverside and Carlisle Leisure and have gained from the Healthy City approach and network.

A healthy city is defined by a process, not an outcome. A healthy city is not one that has achieved a particular health status. It is conscious of health and striving to improve it.

The requirements are: a commitment to health and a process and structure to achieve it. A healthy city is one that continually creates and improves its physical and social environments and expands the community resources that enable people to mutually support each other in performing all the functions of life and developing to their maximum potential.

Many different organisations have an impact on health through their policies and practice. It is essential that organisations work together to initiate change.

Investing in the health of Carlisle means investing in the future, and requires strong political will and a commitment to sustainability, equity, capacity building, community involvement and close collaboration between partners.

Percentage of people with limiting long term illness

	2011
Carlisle	5.7%
North West	6.6%
England & Wales	5.43%

Source: 2011 Census

The percentage in Carlisle is lower than for the North West, but higher than for England and Wales.

Life Expectancy at Birth

	Carlisle		North West		England	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
03 – 05	75.8	80.8	75.4	79.9	76.9	81.1
04 – 06	76.2	81.1	75.8	80.3	77.3	81.6
05 - 07	76.7	81.1	76.0	80.4	77.7	81.8
06 - 08	77.1	81.4	76.3	80.6	77.9	82.0
08 - 10	77.3	81.6	77.0	81.1	78.6	82.6
10 – 12	78.5	82.0	77.7	81.7	79.2	83.0
12 – 14	78.9	82.5	78.1	81.9	79.5	83.2

Source: ONS Local Profiles 03 – 10. Public Health England Carlisle District health Profile 2014 [Cumbria Observatory] 10 – 12

12 – 14: <http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#/page/0/gid/1938132696/pat/6/par/E12000002/ati/101/are/E07000028/iid/1730/age/1/sex/4>

The previous table shows that Carlisle has lower than average life expectancy than the national average but higher than the regional

Low Birthweight (<2.5kg) Live Births (%)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Carlisle	5.9	6.6	7.6	7.7	6.5	6.6	8.8	6.3	6.8	7.0
Cumbria						6.8	7.0	6.2	6.8	6.0
North West	8.2	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.3	7.3	7.1	6.8	7.0	6.8
England	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.0

Source: ONS Profiles.

Infant Mortality Rates (standard per 1,000 live births)

	Carlisle	North West	England
08 - 10	2.4	4.8	4.4
10 - 12	3.2	4.3	4.1
11 - 13	4.8	4.2	4.0

Source: ONS Profiles 08-10.

10 – 12 Public Health England Carlisle District Health Profile 2014

11 – 13: <http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#/page/0/gid/1938132696/pat/6/par/E12000002/ati/101/are/E07000028/iid/1730/age/1/sex/4>

Infant mortality rates have worsened having doubled since 08/10 which is the opposite of the trend seen for the North West and England where the rates have been declining.

Mortality Rates from All Causes (standard per 100,000 persons)

	Carlisle	North West	England
06 - 08	620.0	661.2	581.9
08 - 10	609.3	630.1	553.3
	Male	Female	
10 – 12	470.88	310.22	427.43 276.64

Source: ONS

10 – 12 Public Health England Carlisle District Health Profile 2014

Mortality Rates from All Cancers (standard per 100,000 persons)

	Carlisle	North West	England
08 - 10	188.8	186.5	169.4
10 – 12	155	162	146
12 – 14	145	156.5	141.5

Source: ONS Profiles.

10 – 12 Public Health England Carlisle District Health Profile 2014

12 – 14: <http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#/page/0/gid/1938132696/pat/6/par/E12000002/ati/101/are/E07000028/iid/1730/age/1/sex/4>

Mortality Rates from All Circulatory Diseases (standard per 100,000 persons)

	Carlisle	North West	England
08 - 10	194.6	191.9	167.1
10 – 12	84.0		81.1
12 – 14	78.9	98.8	75.7

Source: ONS Profiles

10 – 12 Public Health England Carlisle District Health Profile 2014

12 – 14: <http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#/page/0/gid/1938132696/pat/6/par/E12000002/ati/101/are/E07000028/iid/1730/age/1/sex/4>

Mortality rates are decreasing in all areas, but Carlisle has higher rates than for England in all causes highlighted.

In November 2011 the Cumberland Infirmary opened a New Heart Centre. In August 2013 it was reported that the benefits of the unit and the treatments were reducing mortality rates from life threatening heart attacks by up to 50% and producing a better long-term outcome for the general health of patients. It is hoped this will contribute to reducing mortality rates

Prevalence of Obese Children (%)

	Carlisle		North West		England	
	Reception	Year 6	Reception	Year 6	Reception	Year 6
09/10	9.6	18.7	9.9	19.3	9.8	18.7
10/11	9.5	20.3	9.7	19.7	9.4	19.0
			Cumbria			
11/12	9.5	18.6	10.1	20.3	9.5	19.2
12/13	9.4	19.1	9.6	20.2	9.3	18.9
			North West			
14/15		18.9		19.4		19.1

Source: ONS Profiles [09-11].

Public Health England Carlisle District Health Profile [sub source: National Obesity Observatory]

14/15: <http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#/page/0/gid/8000073/pat/6/par/E12000002/ati/101/are/E07000028/iid/1730/age/1/sex/4>

Obesity rates have fluctuated since 2009 which is in line with the comparators, since 2011 Carlisle's level have been lower than those regionally and nationally.

% Adults classed as obese or having excess weight (%)

	Carlisle		North West		England	
	Obese	Excess Weight	Obese	Excess Weight	Obese	Excess Weight
2012/14	24.4	67.4	25.0	66.1	24.0	64.6

Source: <http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#/page/0/gid/1938132694/pat/6/par/E12000002/ati/101/are/E07000028/iid/1730/age/1/sex/4>

This is the first year this has been reported which shows that whilst obesity has fallen in children in relation to the comparators, in adults Carlisle District has a higher percentage.

Deprivation

Index of Multiple Deprivation Score

District	Average Score	England rank out of 326	Cumbria Rank out of 6 districts
2010	22.58	109	4

The Department for Communities and Local Government¹³ is currently updating the indices of deprivation, including the Index of Multiple Deprivation, for publication in summer 2015. Before producing updated indices, they will review existing deprivation indicators and statistical methods, and consider potential new data sources. The focus will be on refining, rather than making major changes to, the existing indices.

¹³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/english-indices-of-deprivation>

Deprivation Indicator

% of people in an area living in 20% most deprived areas in England

	Carlisle	North West	England
2014	16.2	31.9	202.

Source: <http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#/page/0/gid/3007000/pat/6/par/E12000002/ati/101/are/E07000028>

The Green Infrastructure Study March 2011, identified that the 10 most deprived super output areas of the District have on average 27% less green infrastructure cover than the 10 least deprived.

Crime Rates

Total Crimes per 1,000 of population

Area	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15
Carlisle	84	75	71.9	69.6	69.1	58.8	60.8
Cumbria	62	n/a	55	51.4	52.1	46	49.8
North West	91	84	76	No data	No data	No data	
England & Wales	86	82	76	No data	No data	No data	

Source: homeoffice.gov.uk/Cumbria Community Safety Strategic Assessment – Carlisle Oct 2011.

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/crime-research/hosb1011/?view=Standard&pubID=908823>

11/12 – Cumbria Observatory (Cumbria Constabulary)

12/13 – Community Safety Strategic Assessment Nov 2013 – Carlisle and Cumbria via Cumbria Observatory

13/14 – Community Safety Strategic Assessment Nov 2014 – Carlisle and Cumbria via Cumbria Observatory

14/15 – Community Safety Strategic Assessment Oct 2015 – Carlisle and Cumbria via Cumbria Observatory

Crime rates per 1,000 of population have increased for the first time since the base data of 2005/06. The main area of increase has been in violent crimes for both Carlisle and Cumbria where the figures have risen over all the sub categories. The Crime and Community Safety Strategic Assessment for Carlisle District, October 2015 states: "*Increases are thought to reflect changes in police recording practices rather than an actual rise in violent crime.*"

Leisure

Carlisle Retail Study 2012 - while concentrating primarily on the comparison and convenience retail offer of the city, it did assess the leisure offer too. The conclusions were:

"The city centre has a well-established leisure offer with a modern Vue cinema multiplex located a short distance to the south of the primary shopping area on Botchergate. A number of national chain family orientated restaurants are located by the cinema and around The Crescent and southern part of Lowther Street.

Notwithstanding the existing provision, there are a number of national chain restaurants not presently represented in the city and The Council should actively investigate the physical potential and commercial demand to incorporate new leisure uses as part of any retail-led expansion of the city centre should an appropriate site be identified through the forward masterplanning exercise.

In terms of health and fitness provision, the survey results generally indicate a balance between visiting public and private facilities. In terms of public facilities, planning permission remains extant for the redevelopment of The Sands leisure

centre on the edge of the city centre. The realisation of the redevelopment proposals would obviously deliver qualitative benefits in terms of an enhanced modern facility.

With respect to private sector facilities, existing provision is located out-of-centre and there may be qualitative advantages in securing a new facility within the city centre. The benefits of a new private facility in the city centre, particularly a budget gym operator, would however need to be balanced against the potential impacts on the delivery of redeveloped Sands facility given potentially similar fee / membership cost profiles.

The main suggested improvement to the city centre leisure however arising from the survey exercises is the provision of enhanced music and theatre destinations. The Council should investigate the potential for enhancement of existing provision as part of its wider cultural strategy."

GLOSSARY

AMR Annual Monitoring Report/Authority's Monitoring Report

Authorities are required to produce AMRs to assess the implementation of the LDS and the extent to which Policies in Local Development Documents are being achieved.

AQMA Air Quality Management Area

Areas where the likelihood of exceedences of the air quality objectives are identified, in areas of significant public exposure, where a detailed assessment will be required as identified by a local authority.

DPD Development Plan Document

This includes adopted Local Plans, neighbourhood plans and is defined in section 38 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

Intermodal Transport Hub

Relating to transportation by more than one means of conveyance, as by truck and rail

LDF Local Development Framework

The LDF will contain a portfolio of Local Development Documents, which will provide the local Planning authority's policies for meeting the community's economic, environmental and social aims for the future of their area where this affects the development of land

LD^D Local Development Document

Local Development Documents will comprise Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents, the Statement of Community Involvement and the Strategic Environmental Assessment/Sustainability Appraisal

LDS Local Development Scheme

The LDS sets out the programme for preparing the documents contained in the Local Development Framework

LEP Local Enterprise Partnership

Locally owned partnerships between local authorities and businesses and play a central role in determining local economic priorities, undertaking activities to drive economic growth and the creation of local jobs. Carlisle is part of the Cumbria LEP.

LP Local Plan

The plan for the future development of the local area, drawn up by the local planning authority in consultation with the community. In law this is described as

the development plan documents adopted under the Planning and compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

NPPF National Planning Policy Framework

Sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied (also includes a list of documents revoked and replaced by this document).

NPPG National Planning Policy Guidance

Published 6 March 2014 as technical guidance to the NPPF

PDL Previously Developed Land (Also known as Brownfield Land)

S106 Section 106

A legally binding agreement between the planning authority and the applicant/developer plus any other parties who may have an interest in the land

SA Sustainability Appraisal

Assessment of the social, economic and environmental impacts of the policies and proposals contained in the LDF.

SCI Statement of Community Involvement

Document explaining to stakeholders and the community, how and when they will be involved in the preparation of the LDF and the steps that will be taken to facilitate this involvement.

SEA Strategic Environmental Assessment

Assessment of the environmental impacts of the policies and proposals contained in the LDF.

SPD Supplementary Planning Document

SPDs are intended to elaborate on the policy and proposals in Development Plan Documents.

SUMMARY OF INDICATORS

Economy and Business Development

Indicator Core/Other	Local Plan Policies	Draft SA Indicator	Data/Performance	Comments
BD1 – Total additional employment floorspace by type	EC1 – Primary employment areas EC2 – Mixed commercial areas	1 - Provide opportunities to strengthen and diversify the economy	B1 B2 B8 Mixed Gross 2,449 5,429 11,387 Net 2,302 5,429 11,387 Total 19,118 Net	Significant improvement with 9,528 sq m B8 new build. The remainder is site intensification with a small loss to a children's nursery.
BD2 – Total additional floorspace on PDL by type	EC22 – Employment & Commercial growth land allocations		14/15 – 1.9HA	As expected land developed at Kingmoor Park East
BD3 – Employment Land available by type (HA)			B1 – 10.7 HA Mixed – 71.6 HA Total – 82.3	1.9 HA built at Kingmoor Park East
BD4 – Total amount of Town Centre floorspace developed	EC4 – Primary Retail Area	2 - Improve Access to employment	14/15 – None developed	No town centre development

Housing

Core Indicator/ Other	Local Plan Policies	Draft SA Indicator	Data/Performance	Comments
H1 – Plan Period and Housing Targets	H1 – Location of New Housing Development H2 – Primary Residential Areas H16 – Residential Land Allocations	13 - ensure opportunities for all living in decent and affordable homes	450 per annum	Emerging Local Plan proposes 9,606 net new homes between 2013 and 2030 including a minimum annualised average of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 478 net new homes between 2013 and 2020; and• 626 net new homes between 2020 and 2030 (adjusted to have regard to delivery in the 2013 – 2020 period).
H2a – Net additional dwellings in previous years			06/07 – 354 07/08 – 374 08/09 – 366 09/10 – 233 10/11 – 260 11/12 – 429 12/13 – 216 13/14 – 190	Completions continue to be below expected level. However significant increase of those under construction and SHMA has been revised which takes into consideration past delivery
H2b – Net Additional dwellings for reporting year			14/15 - 419	Significant increase in completions in line with trajectory and is expected to continue
H2c – Net additional dwellings future years			15/16 - 475 16/17 - 659 17/18 - 726 18/19 - 782 19/20 - 860	revised in light of changes to proposed allocation in emerging plan
H2d – managed delivery			Proposed 478 per annum 2013 – 2020 626 per annum 2020 - 2030	Step change to align with SHMA trajectory and to allow for increase in active housebuilders in the area.

target				
H3 – New & converted dwellings on PDL	H4 – Residential development on PDL & phasing of development	5 – encourage sustainable use of previously developed land 6 – encourage urban regeneration	13/14 – 29% housing developed on brownfield land 14/15 – 49%	Whilst an improvement, it is not expected to continue as little brownfield land available for future development.
H4 – Net additional Gypsy & Traveller Pitches	H14 – Gypsies and Travellers H15 – Travelling Showpeople	13 - ensure opportunities for all living in decent and affordable homes	14/13 – 0 pitches	PP 13/0886 formalised the position with historic permissions 93/0647 and 96/0474
H5 – Gross affordable housing completions	H5 – Affordable Housing H6 – Rural Exception sites		14/15 - 133	Accounts for 31.7% of completions and is in part attributable to two sites providing 100% affordable dwellings
H6 – Housing Quality, Building for Life Assessments	CP5 - Design	9 - Increase the use of sustainable design & construction techniques	No assessments made	No assessor and scheme is currently changing

Transport

Core Indicator/ Other	Local Plan Policies	Draft SA Indicator	Data/Performance	Comments
Non-residential developments complying with car parking standards	T1 – Parking guidelines for development	7 - Improve the availability & use of sustainable transport. 11 - Encourage healthier lifestyles by promoting walking & cycling.	N/A	Parking Standards SPD will be produced once LDS is updated
Amount of residential development within 30 mins public transport of essential services	DP1 – Sustainable development locations H1 – Location of new housing development	 12 - Maintain & improve accessibility of key services, facilities and public open space.	12/13 Hospital 81% GP 92% Primary School 94% Secondary School 86% Retail Centre 91% Employment 92%	
% of the resident population who travel to work by public transport or by walking or cycling.	CP16 - Public transport, pedestrians and cyclists T4 – Park and Ride		2001 (Census) 2011 (Census) Car (drive) 54.3 56.8 Car (passenger) 7.5 6.2 Walk 15.1 15.3 Cycle 2.7 2.6 Bus 8.6 6.9 Train 0.4 0.6	Accession data no longer supported by Cumbria County Council

Natural and Built Environment

Core Indicator/ Other	Local Plan Policies	Draft SA Indicator	Data/Performance						Comments												
E1 – No of Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding & water quality grounds	LE27 – Developed land in Flood Plains	3 – To protect & improve the water quality of water resources 4 - Address the causes & impacts of climate change including minimizing flooding	None																		
E2 – Changes in areas of Biodiversity Importance	CP2 - Biodiversity	15 – To protect & enhance biodiversity & geodiversity, as well as creating & restoring biodiversity where possible	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>% Area meeting PSA target</th> <th>% Area favourable</th> <th>% Area unfavourable recovering</th> <th>% Area unfavourable no change</th> <th>% Area unfavourable declining</th> <th>% Area destroyed / part destroyed</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>94.41%</td> <td>39.84%</td> <td>54.57%</td> <td>3.95%</td> <td>1.59%</td> <td>0.03%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						% Area meeting PSA target	% Area favourable	% Area unfavourable recovering	% Area unfavourable no change	% Area unfavourable declining	% Area destroyed / part destroyed	94.41%	39.84%	54.57%	3.95%	1.59%	0.03%	Last survey for Gelt Wood was 2012 which had been damaged through unauthorised works.
% Area meeting PSA target	% Area favourable	% Area unfavourable recovering	% Area unfavourable no change	% Area unfavourable declining	% Area destroyed / part destroyed																
94.41%	39.84%	54.57%	3.95%	1.59%	0.03%																
E3 – Renewable energy generation	CP8 – Renewable energy	8 – Promote the development & use of renewable	See body of text for detail of small scale domestic/own use installations						No large renewable energy developments												

		<p>energy resources</p> <p>18 - Protect & improve air quality</p> <p>19 – Reduce emissions of gases which contribute to climate change.</p>		
Residual household waste per household (kg)	CP14 – Waste minimisation and the recycling of waste	<p>10 – Minimise the production of waste & increase reuse & recycling rates.</p> <p>14/15 – 480 kg</p>		Since 2008 no significant change in figures
Household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting (%)		<p>14/15 – 43%</p>		Since 2004/05 recycling has nearly doubled. The most significant change occurred between 2005 and 2008 but has then slowly decreased year on year since then.
No of Grade I and II Listed Buildings considered at risk	LE16 – Historic structures and Local Listings	<p>17 – Preserve, protect & enhance sites, features & areas of archaeological, historical & cultural importance & their settings</p> <p>13/14 – 5</p>		No Change

Net change in No of TPOs	CP3 – Trees and hedges on development sites	16 – To protect & enhance the quality & distinctiveness of landscapes and townscapes.	13/14	New 1	Revoked 10	Net -9	A pro-active approach is taken to maintain the quality
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Leisure, Community and Culture

Core Indicator/ Other	Local Plan Policies	Draft SA Indicator	Data/Performance	Comments
Total Crimes per 1,000 population	CP17 – Planning out crime	14 – Improve people's sense of safety and well-being	14/15 – 60.8	There has been a year on year reduction in crime rates.
Amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag award standard	LC3 – Amenity Open Space	12 – Maintain & improve accessibility of key services, facilities, the countryside and public open space.	14/15 – 1 Park	The number of parks achieving Green Flag Status has halved due to the cost implications of submitting parks for the award. No impact on the maintenance and upkeep of the parks.

