

# ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT 2013 to 2014



Images courtesy of D&H photographers & www.sistudios.co.uk

CARLISLE  
CITY COUNCIL



[www.carlisle.gov.uk](http://www.carlisle.gov.uk)



# CONTENTS

---

Executive Summary	Page 2
Introduction	Page 3
About Carlisle District	Page 7
Local Development Scheme Implementation	Page 17
Economy and Business Development	Page 26
Housing Development	Page 42
Transport	Page 55
Natural and Built Environment	Page 58
Climatic Change Factors	Page 63
Leisure, Community and Culture	Page 68
Glossary	Page 72
Summary of Indicators	Page 74

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

---

This Annual Monitoring Report covers the period 1 April 2013- 31 March 2014.

When The National Planning Policy Framework was introduced in March 2012, the Council took the decision to change direction from the production of a Core Strategy and separate Site Allocations DPD, to the production of an all encompassing Local Plan. Consultation on the Preferred Options stage 2 commenced 10 March 2014. Further work in respect of the City Centre Development Framework resulted in it being consulted on 28 July – 01 September 2014. It is still proposed that 'Publication' will take place early 2015, with examination in the summer and adoption by the beginning of 2016.

The effects of the recession continue to affect delivery of the Carlisle District Local Plan 2001 – 2016 but there are some signs of recovery with more building starts which we hope to report on next year. In summary the main issues facing Carlisle City Council from the monitoring year are:

Whilst housing completions have been below target for the 8<sup>th</sup> year there are positive sign as permissions are increasing, there are indications that completions will increase as more dwellings are now under construction. The increase in greenfield completions for housing is expected to continue as several major planning permissions are built out and due to the success of developing brownfield land in the past, there is little brownfield land available for further development.

Affordable Housing completions rose slightly in the reporting year at 27% of net overall completions. The number of permissions has risen also, but as many are on large sites, delivery will be phased over several years.

There continues to be no take up of employment land within the District. A renewal of application 11/0484 to bring forward land at Brunthill as part of the Strategic land allocation was granted in October 2011 for 5 years, but no development has yet commenced. However on Kingmoor Park East, development and expansion of the 'Baxter's' site was completed in September 2014. Proposals for development at Carlisle Airport have been approved and development has commenced.

In July 2014 it was announced that 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 Durranhill 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.

The annual retail city centre survey shows an increase of vacant shops within the Centre of Carlisle and Botchergate. Improvement since then has been seen with the Vacant Hoopers store opening as 'Paris' and a row of 4 long term vacant shops now trading as the toyshop the Entertainer. A welcome addition after the recent closure of Early Learning Centre and Toymaster.

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

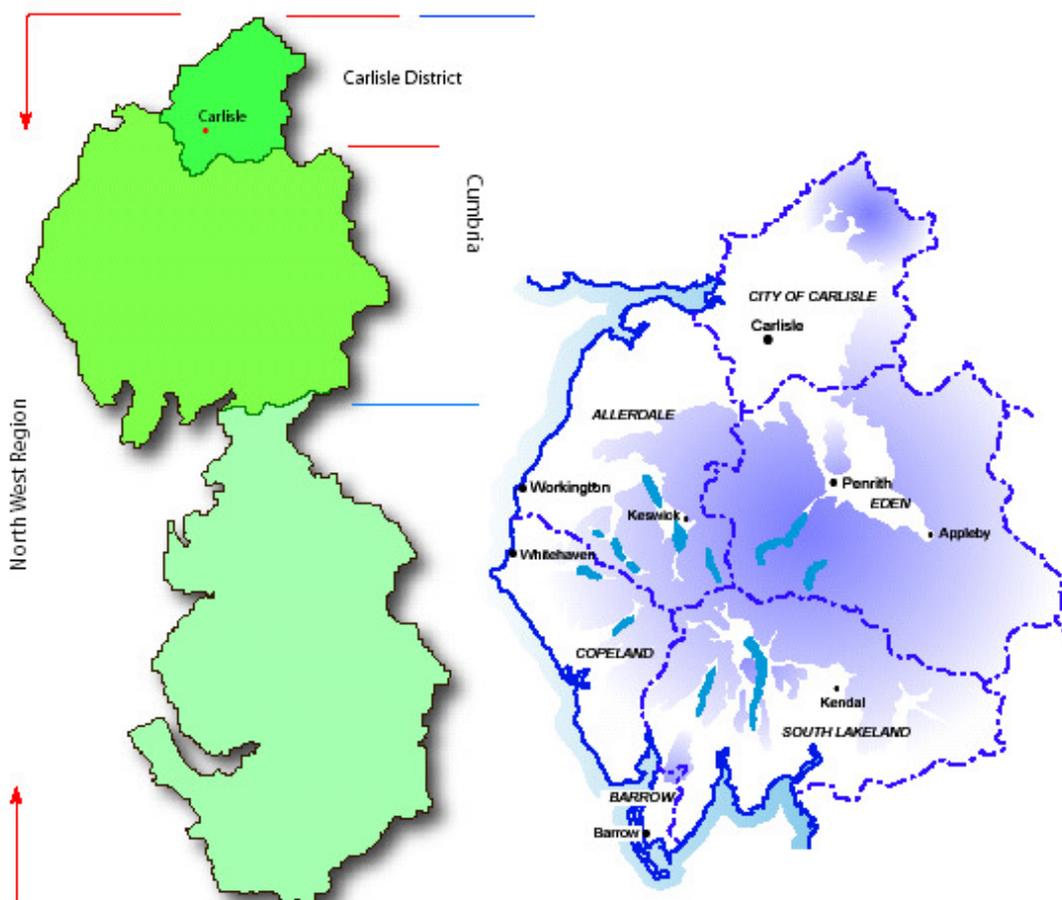
# INTRODUCTION

---

This annual monitoring report for Carlisle City Council covers the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013 – 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014. It is the tenth 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.

In March 2011 Communities and Local Government announced the withdrawal of the guidance to local plan monitoring. It is now a matter for each council to decide what is included in their monitoring reports whilst ensuring that they are prepared in accordance with relevant UK and EU legislation and the frequency of production must be no more than a year apart.

The Localism Act received Royal Assent on 15<sup>th</sup> 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 Council's main planning policy document is the Carlisle District Local Plan 2001-16. This adopted Local Plan contains "saved" policies with the exception of DP6 [Carlisle Northern Development Route] and H3 [Residential Density].

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.

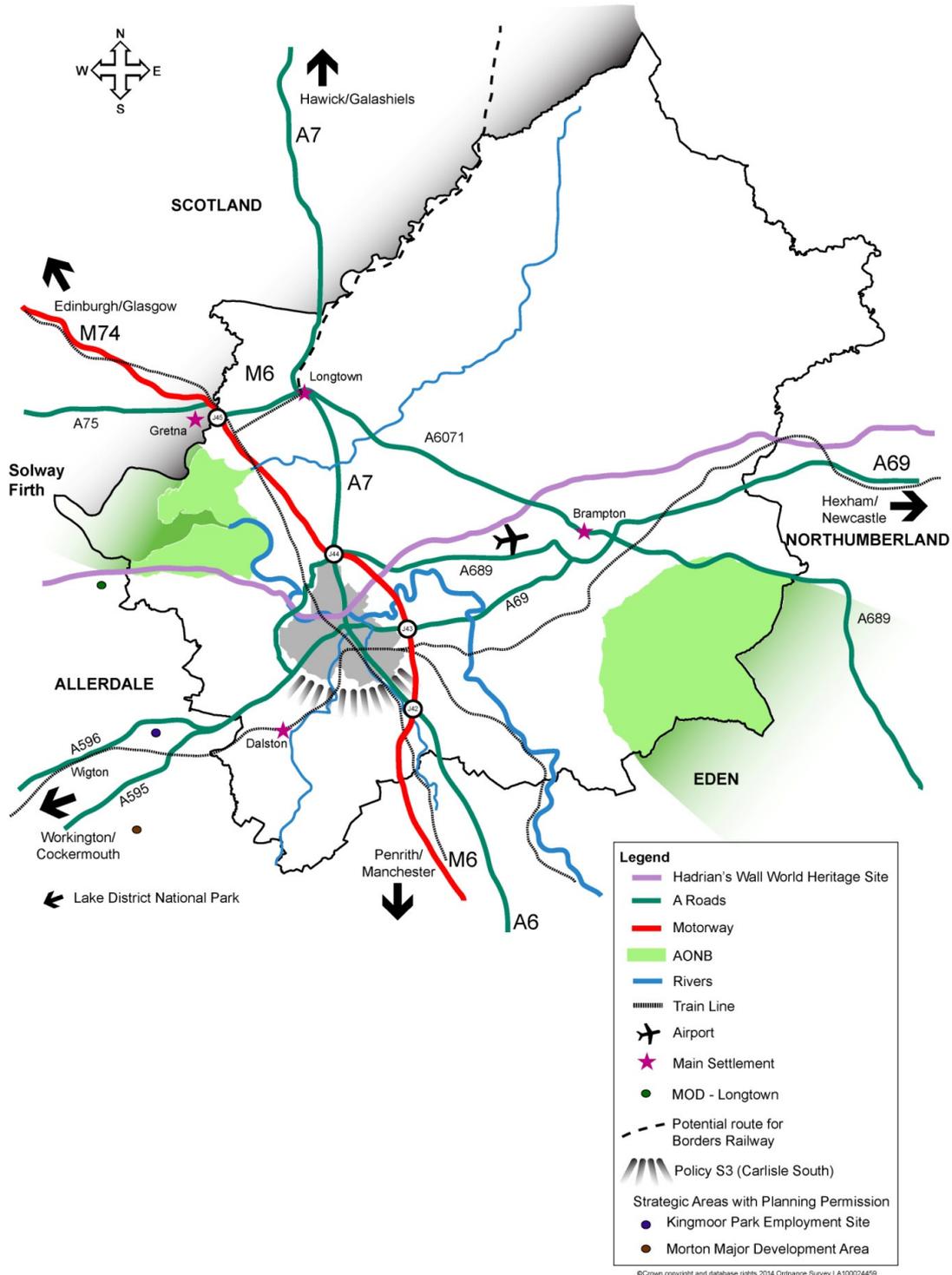
**Green Infrastructure –**

- 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 the County 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 the Key Service Centres of Longtown to the north and Brampton to the east, and a number of smaller villages classed as Local Service Centres 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, and is the largest network of protected areas in the world.

**Key Species** - 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 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 and the erection of Hadrian’s Wall which is now a World Heritage site which crosses the district from Gilsland in the East to Burgh by Sands in the West.

The Normans in the 11<sup>th</sup> Century who first built a wooden Castle on the site of a Roman Fort which was later rebuilt in stone. Then in the 12<sup>th</sup> 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 15<sup>th</sup> 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' which was opened 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. These figures were 3,000 higher than the Mid Year Figure issued by ONS which stood at 104,500 as at 2010 and this trend has been reflected across the country

Research<sup>1</sup> has been made, and a document produced about the discrepancies and initial findings are that around 45% may be attributed to an assumed shortfall in the 2001 census data with the remaining 55% being attributed to an underestimation of net migration. However within the document reference is made to University Students and that the internal migration methodology will be reviewed in light the discrepancies found. This may be part of the anomaly for the District as The University of Cumbria was only established in 2007 and this change may not have been reflected in the population estimates since 2001.

This may have a bearing on statistics when considering those as a percentage of population, but it will take further releases to be able to identify any effect this may have on trends.

It highlighted that 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.

However the population figures for 2013 fell overall by 100 but significantly by a 400 in the 16 – 64 age range since 2012, a reduction of 845 in this age range since the 2011 census figure of 69,145.

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%.

---

<sup>1</sup> "Explaining the Difference Between the 2011 Census Estimates and the Rolled-Forward Population Estimates" [Office for National Statistics dated 16 July 2012]

## 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 the Key Service Centre of Brampton and the Local Service Centres of 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.

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

Four major projects were required to complete the continuous cycleway across the city, being: Denton Holme; Currock Bridge Ramp, Castle Way ramp and approach path and a new Eden Crossing from the Sheepmount to Stanwix.

Denton Holme was partially completed when the flood defences were installed and now the final links making it possible to cycle (or walk) from Viaduct Estate Road, Carlisle to the centre of Dalston entirely traffic free except for a short stretch of access road to the Stead McAlpin factory in Cummersdale are currently being made through Section 106 commitments.

The County Council submitted an application which was approved October 2014, for *'Construction Of A Shared-Use Footbridge (For Pedestrians And Cyclists) With Associated Formation Of A Graded Approach Ramp, Embankments, New Pathways And Landscaping: Demolition And Removal Of Existing Footbridge'* which should replace the outdated 'Currock Bridge'.

**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 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 it's delivery.

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 the Rural Community Broadband Fund.

Carlisle City Council has been actively working with BT to deliver a City Centre only wide free wifi network of 23 points.

## **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.

In July 2014 it was announced that Cumbria LEP were successful in Bidding for Government Local Growth Fund. Within Carlisle District £2m funding is to be provided to Carlisle City Council over a 2 year period to enable improvements to be made at Durrhill Industrial Estate. A further £3m Public Works Loan has been agreed to enable the marketing and development on an intermodal transport and logistics hub on 120ha of surplus land at MoD Longtown.

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 partially as a result of poor performance in education and low aspirations as well as a poor level of retention of graduates.

Unemployment as defined by those claiming Job Seekers Allowance in the District is lower than the national and regional average at 1.6% against 2.4% for the North West and 2.3% 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/earning 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 Housing Need and Demand Study 2012 analyses Carlisle's housing market and help ensure that new housing reflects the needs and demands of our residents and is informing the emerging local plan.

The Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update September 2014 updated the finding in the 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 2010<sup>2</sup> (which updated the 2007 indices) Carlisle District is 109<sup>th</sup> out of 326 nationally (with 1 being the highest) with 5 Lower Super Output Areas<sup>3</sup> in the 10% worst nationally which indicates great disparity throughout the district and a slightly worsening position from the 2007 indices (ranked 122<sup>nd</sup> 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.

---

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/indices2010>

<sup>3</sup> **Lower Super Output Areas** – are homogenous small areas of relatively even size (around 1,500 people) of which there are 32,482 in England.

## 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 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 a number that are located in the open countryside which serve wide, yet sparsely populated rural communities.

### **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** was used temporarily by Carlisle College whilst works were being undertaken at the college after the pupils were transferred to Richard Rose Central Academy. County Council have now received planning permission for *the Development of New 'Harraby Community Campus' Including Primary School, Nursery, Sports Facilities And Community Centre.*

**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.

The building of a skate park at the school was a joint venture between the school and the Parish Council for the benefit of the whole community. Funding for the project came from Section 106 commuted sums.

### **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 in recent years as a result of significant investment being made in replacing the dated buildings.

The college also provides courses in collaboration with the College of the Arts based at Brampton Road Campus of the University of Cumbria.

To accommodate these, 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 now provides rehearsal space and art studios as well as dance studios and 200-seater theatre [which is not yet complete] for Carlisle College students from September 2014.

The Strand Mews development is the latest investment at Carlisle College, where over the last decade there has been major investment of over £30M in total for the new look campus.

Last year Carlisle College announced they were to launch a new £2m project to provide training and skills development for business growth which is now operating. The new project called 'The Edge' is a Cumbria Local Enterprise Partnership initiative funded by the European Social Fund (ESF) and Co-financed by the Skills Funding Agency (SFA) running until July 2015. Carlisle College is leading the project on behalf of a collaboration of all of the Cumbrian Colleges, The University of Cumbria, training providers and third sector organisations.

This project represents a new approach to addressing Cumbrian skills gaps and by developing tailored responses to local skills needs to businesses employing less than 250 individuals. The project has already been developing provision linked to

local business needs including sales training, digital & social media, customer service, tendering skills and project management.

### **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.

2013 saw the launch of the Carlisle Business Interaction Centre at Paternoster Row, Carlisle.

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.

# 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.

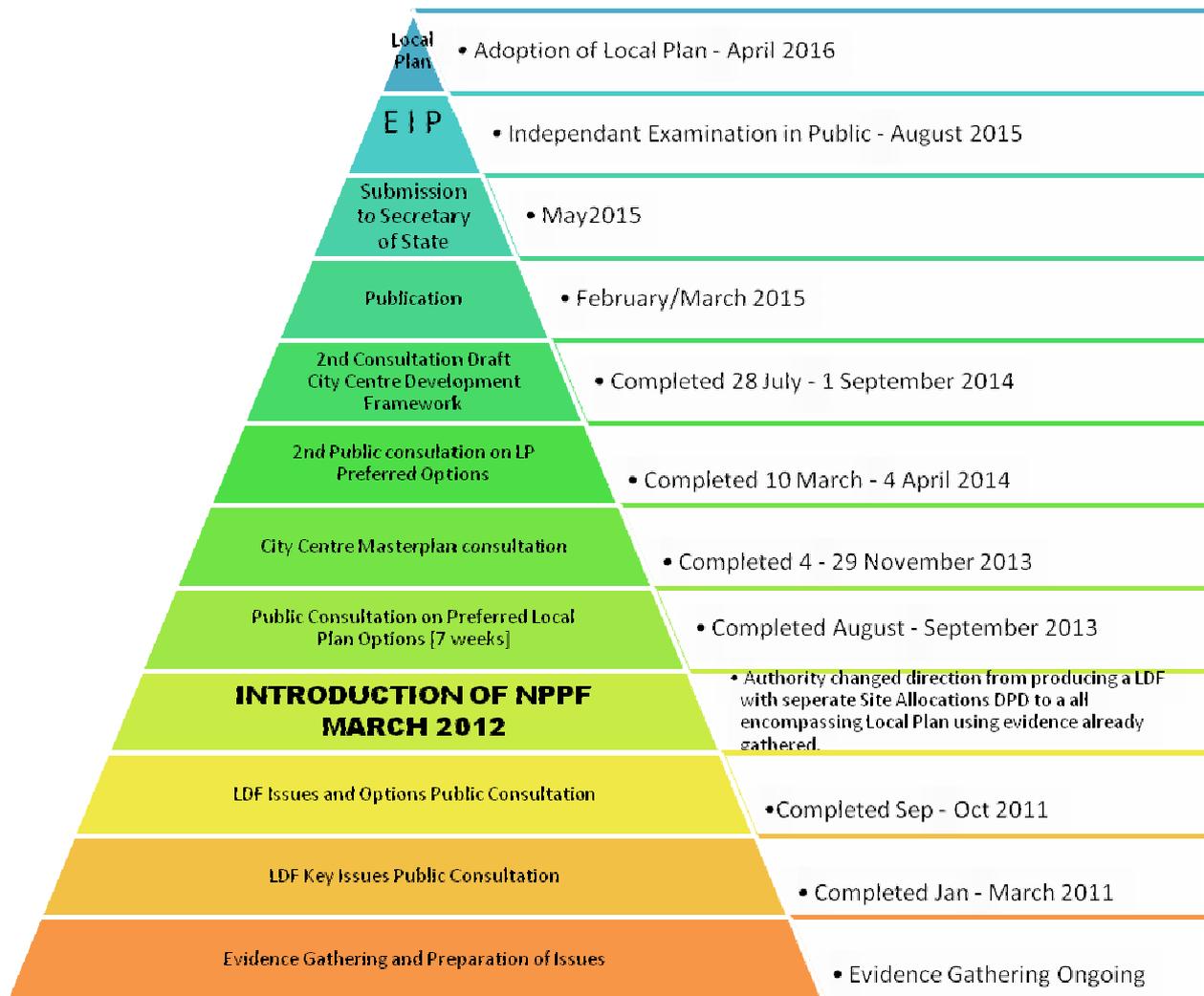
## The Development Plan

On April 24th 2012 the Secretary of State laid in Parliament the statutory instrument revoking the Regional Strategy for the North West. The Regional Strategy for the North West (Revocation) Order 2013 (S.I. 2013/934) came into force on 20th May 2013. The Regional Strategy for the North West comprised of both the North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 which was published in September 2008 and the Northwest Regional Economic Strategy 2006, both of which combined to form the regional strategy for the region from 1st April 2010.

The Council's main planning policy document is the Carlisle District Local Plan 2001-16. This adopted Local Plan contains "saved" policies with the exception of DP6 [Carlisle Northern Development Route] and H3 [Residential Density].

The Council embarked on producing a Core Strategy with a Key Issues Consultation at the beginning of 2011. After the introduction of the National Planning Policy Framework in 2012, the Council took the decision to change direction from the production of a core Strategy and separate Site Allocations DPD, to the production of an all encompassing Local Plan. The initial evidence gathered for the Core Strategy was still relevant and will form part of the evidence base to the Local Plan.

Below are the key stages in the production of Carlisle District Local Plan 2015 – 2030.



The Local Plan will incorporate both strategic and development management policies plus land allocations. The Plan will be supported with a series of studies which will provide the evidence base for the policies and allocations.

As a result of undertaking a second round of consultation on the City Centre Development Framework and on the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment the timetable has slipped slightly from last year. Publication is expected to be early February/March 2015 with Submission by May. Adoption is hoped to be by April 2016

## Local Plan Evidence Base

NPPF paragraph 158 outlines the need for using a proportionate evidence base. It states that Each local planning authority should ensure that the Local Plan is based on adequate, up-to-date and relevant evidence about economic, social and environmental characteristics and prospects of the area. Local planning authorities should ensure that their assessments of and strategies for housing, employment and other uses are integrated, and that they take full account of relevant market and economic signals.

The current evidence base is as follows:

## Housing

### **Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update** – 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

## 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** – Jan 2012

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

### **Cumbria Landscape Character Guidance and Toolkit** – March 2011

It maps and describes the character of different landscape types across the county and provides guidance to help maintain their distinctiveness.

### **Habitats Regulations Assessment** – Ongoing

Impact assessment of the Local Plan

### **Botchergate Conservation Area Management Plan** – July 2012

## **Shoreline Management Plan** – February 2011

### **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** – Ongoing

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.

### **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.

#### **The following studies are yet to be completed/updated:**

- Masterplanning to accompany Strategic allocations
- City Centre Development Framework (draft consulted on – November 2013 and August 2014)
- Health Action Plan
- Health Impact Assessment [ongoing]
- Equality Impact Assessment [ongoing]
- Cumulative Impacts of Vertical Infrastructure - *Cumbria wide study to look at the cumulative impact of vertical structures with particular reference to Wind Turbines and Pylons*

### **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.

This AMR therefore aims to demonstrate how the duty is being taken forward on an ongoing basis. However, the duty will ultimately be tested by the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) who will need to see sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the duty has been undertaken appropriately before they proceed with the examination of the Local Plan. Whilst there is no fixed format for how this evidence is presented, the Council will prepare a duty to co-operate statement which will capture the issues that have been addressed jointly, and highlight the practical policy outcomes that have resulted.

### **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 details on particular aspects of joint working are provided below.

### **Cross boundary working groups**

The Council is a partner in the Cumbria wide Development Plan Officer Group (DPOG) which meets quarterly, and involves all LPAs in Cumbria, and neighbouring authorities in Scotland, Northumberland and Yorkshire. Other stakeholders at this group include the Environment Agency and Natural England. In addition, speakers on specific topics such as public health, travellers, flood risk etc are invited to the meetings to share expertise and explore ways of jointly addressing issues. Topics covered would typically include:

- strategic issues that affect more than one local authority; transport, waste, landscape, public health, wind turbines, strategic development sites and Gypsies and Travellers;
- infrastructure needs, working together to contact service providers to inform the production of Infrastructure Delivery Plan;
- Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) – working together to share information regarding CIL and infrastructure delivery plans.

The Cumbria Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) was established in November 2010 to develop the strategic direction of the county and identify barriers and opportunities for economic growth. The key priorities focus on: Business; Skills; Infrastructure; and Environment. The Cumbria LEP has been involved in Further Education Projects and in obtaining funding for MOD Longtown and Durranshill Industrial Estate, Carlisle. The City Council continues to be an active partner in the process.

### **Other Partnerships**

Within Carlisle City Council boundary are two Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), the North Pennines and the Solway Coast. These are landscapes of national importance, and cross our boundaries into neighbouring authority areas. Both AONBs are managed on a partnership basis, (the North Pennines Partnership and the Solway Coast AONB Partnership).

The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 places a statutory duty on LPAs to act jointly to produce management plans for AONBs within their boundaries. LPAs must also have due regard to the purpose of AONB designation in the carrying out of their functions.

Both Partnerships operate under a Memorandum of Agreement (the North Pennines with Eden District Council, Durham, Northumberland and Cumbria County Councils and Carlisle City Council), (the Solway Coast with Allerdale Borough Council, Cumbria County Council and Carlisle City Council) and other partners include Natural England and the Environment Agency. For both groups the City Council is represented by a nominated member on the Partnership and an officer on the Executive Steering Group.

Both Management Plans have undergone a period of review and updating, and North Pennines AONB Management Plan was formally adopted by Carlisle City Council in September 2014, after a period of public consultation, whilst the Solway Coast AONB Management Plan is currently out for consultation.

**Cumbria Biodiversity Data Network:** Is a partnership that compiles and uses biodiversity data. The partnership comprises Tullie House Museum, Development Plan Officers Group, Development Management Officers Group, Natural England, the Environment Agency, Cumbria Naturalists Union, Cumbria Wildlife Trust and Cumbria Bird Group. The Network has assisted in the establishment of the Cumbria Biodiversity Data Centre which acts as the Local Records Office.

### **Co-operation to date**

Cumbrian authorities have a particularly well established culture of joint working. Specific examples of this are jointly commissioned studies, including the 2013 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment. The 'Cumulative impact of vertical infrastructure in the landscape', produced by Cumbria County Council in partnership with Carlisle City Council, Allerdale Borough Council, the Lakes District

National Park Authority and Lancashire County Council, which is shortly to be finalised.

Meetings have taken place with Cumbria County Council (Education, Highways, Adult Social Care and Spatial Planning) Northumberland County Council; Durham County Council; Allerdale Borough Council; Eden District Council; Dumfries and Galloway Council; Environment Agency and United Utilities. The meetings have focused on the common strategic issues in both policy and infrastructure terms that cross administrative boundaries, and whether they would merit a joint policy approach. The following themes have arisen following these discussions:

- AONBs;
- Travellers;
- Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site;
- The strategic transport network, in particular the M6,A6 and A69;
- Strategic Housing Allocations;
- Secondary school capacity;
- University of Cumbria;
- Wind turbines;
- River Eden site of European Importance (SAC);
- the need to spatially map any joint boundary infrastructure.

Also there is involvement through groups that help assess the impact of the Local Plan on the community via the Equality Impact Assessment and Health Impact Assessment.

**Borderlands Initiative** - Carlisle City Council is one of five local authorities involved which includes Cumbria County Council, Dumfries and Galloway Council, Northumberland County Council and Scottish Borders Council as well as representatives from the Association of North East Councils. The Initiative acknowledges that there are common economic challenges experienced in the areas adjacent to the Anglo/Scottish border and therefore recognises that there are opportunities for working together, along with officials of the Scottish and UK Governments, to examine and exploit the enormous, as yet unrealised, potential of this area. The Borderlands Initiative recognises the commonalities of the area and is working to promote:

- The right conditions for economic growth;
- The competitiveness of its businesses;
- Added value in its key economic sectors;
- Inward Investment;
- Opportunities for our young people; and
- The right skills for our economy.

To date there have been two Summits of the Borderlands Initiative, (April & November 2014) involving Leaders and Chief Executives of all local authorities involved who have demonstrated a political will to take this work forward. There have also been a number of meetings of the Officer Working Group where background research has been compiled in relation to opportunities for cooperation. This work will continue into 2015, taking forward key opportunities that have been identified for tourism; energy; forestry; education and training as well as connectivity in relation to improved transport and communications links.

**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 Co-operate".

## **Outcomes for Carlisle District Local Plan 2015 – 2030**

**Housing Targets** - The Strategic Housing Market Assessment identified that there were no shared housing market areas within Cumbria. Each District will therefore meet its own housing target.

**Policy HO 11 – Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Show People** - A review of the Cumbria GTAA provided an up to date picture of need within the District and site provision requirements up to 2030. This enabled allocations to be made to ensure appropriate level of supply is maintained in places where travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure.

**Policy HE 1 - Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site** – crosses Northumberland, Carlisle District, Allerdale and Copeland. The Policy wording is broadly similar between Districts, and has been drawn up with detailed guidance from English Heritage, with the aim of providing a strong policy framework to afford the site the strongest degree of protection in its entirety.

**Policy GI 2 – Areas of Outstanding Beauty** - There was support for this policy and comments reflect the Plan's commitment to the principles of duty to cooperate. Allerdale Borough Council, Cumbria County Council and Carlisle City Council share responsibility for the Solway Coast AONB and Allerdale were supportive of the policy. There were suggestions to the change of wording in the policy proposed by North Pennines AONB – based on Durham's AONB policy – providing more detail on what is or isn't acceptable within an AONB and issues that need to be taken into consideration.

## **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.

Ongoing input into the Cumulative Impacts of Vertical Infrastructure and any other joint working projects.

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.

It is expected that the community consultation phase should be completed by spring 2015.

# 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 partially as a result of poor performance in education and low aspirations as well as a poor level of 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

<b>2011 Census</b>	Carlisle	Cumbria	North West	England & Wales
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
<b>2012</b>				
All	108,000	499,100	7,084,300	61,881,400
Age 16 – 64	68,700	308,090	4,531,800	34,307,000
%Age 16 – 64	63.6	61.9	64	64.2
<b>2013</b>				
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

Source NOMIS ONS

Data released from the 2011 Census was higher at 107,524 than the Mid Year 2010 estimate released by the Office for National Statistics. This trend was reflected nationally and reference to the research and possible affect on data is made in the introductory chapter "About Carlisle District".

Since the 2011 census the overall population has risen by just under 400 persons even though there was a reduction of 100 in the last year.

However in the economically active age group (16 – 64) there has been a reduction of 845 persons which could threaten economic growth aspirations for the District.

## 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
<b>Carlisle</b>	82	78	81	80(r)	86(r)
<b>Cumbria</b>	83	82	83	84(r)	88(r)
<b>North West</b>	82	81	82	83(r)	86(r)
<b>England</b>	81	80	80	82(r)	86(r)

Source: [http://www.education.gov.uk/inyourarea/results/pcon\\_A91\\_wards\\_2.shtml](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
<b>Carlisle</b>	78	77	83	78(r)	84(r)
<b>Cumbria</b>	82	82	84	82(r)	86(r)
<b>North West</b>	80	81	83	82(r)	86(r)
<b>England</b>	79	79	79	80(r)	84(r)

Source: [http://www.education.gov.uk/inyourarea/results/pcon\\_A91\\_wards\\_2.shtml](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 has 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.

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

Source: [http://www.education.gov.uk/inyourarea/results/pcon\\_A91\\_wards\\_3.shtml](http://www.education.gov.uk/inyourarea/results/pcon_A91_wards_3.shtml)

(r) = revised

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 reposted, 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		
	2001%	2009%	2010%	2012%	2013%	2001%	2009%	2010%	2012%	2013%	2001%	2009%	2010%	2012%	
<b>Carlisle</b>	24.3	21.3	30.9	26.3	26.8	41.4	41.5	52.9	50.9	49.3	65.2	60.7	73.0	66.0	67.0
<b>Cumbria</b>		25.5		30.1			47.2		53.9			63.8		71.1	
<b>North West</b>	22.5	27.0	31.0	30.3	31.0	41.9	46.9	51.3	52.0	51.9	62.3	64.4	72.0	69.9	71.0
<b>England</b>	25.0	30.3	33.5	34.2	35.2	43.6	48.9	52.7	54.9	55.8	63.9	65.0	72.7	71.8	72.0

Source: ONS Profiles/NOMIS

### Population Aged 16 – 64 with no Qualifications

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Carlisle</b>	14.9	11.3	11.0	11.2	12.3	12.3
<b>Cumbria</b>		10.1	9.7	10.6	9.2	
<b>North West</b>		13.9	12.1	12.0	11.1	11.0
<b>England</b>	13.3	12.1	11.1	10.4	9.5	9.3

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

<b>Jan 2010 – Dec 2010</b>	<b>Carlisle No's</b>	<b>Carlisle %</b>	<b>North West %</b>	<b>Great Britain %</b>
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
<b>July 2011 – June 2012</b>				
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
<b>July 2012 – June 2013</b>				
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
<b>July 2013 – June 2014</b>				
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

Source: NOMIS

Whilst Carlisle has maintained a higher percentage of population which is economically active and in employment than the North West and Great Britain averages, the number and percentage has fallen over the years. The North West percentage changed significantly last year, but has fallen back again to a similar level as in 2010. Great Britain has remained relatively constant.

### Public and Private Sector Employees

<b>2013</b>	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 %
<b>2011</b>									
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
<b>2012</b>									
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
<b>2013</b>									
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	12.3	55.4	67.7	7.5	24.9	32.3	19.8	80.2	100

Britain									
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.

The following tables show employees by sector and the changes between 2008 and 2011. Percentage variances across the sectors within the District range from 93.4% in the agriculture sector to minus 46.1 in the mining sector.

## 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)
<b>Jan 2010 – Dec 2010</b>													
Carlisle	7,200	6,000	7,100	<b>20,200</b>	5,700	7,000	<b>12,700</b>	4,100	3,000	<b>7,200</b>	6,300	5,900	<b>12,200</b>
Carlisle %	13.7	11.5	13.5	<b>38.7</b>	11.0	13.4	<b>24.3</b>	7.9	5.8	<b>13.7</b>	12.0	11.3	<b>23.3</b>
North West	14.4	12.9	13.6	<b>41.2</b>	11.2	10.1	<b>21.4</b>	9.3	8.2	<b>17.6</b>	7.6	12.2	<b>19.8</b>
Great Britain	15.7	14.0	14.7	<b>44.6</b>	10.8	10.2	<b>21.1</b>	9.0	7.4	<b>16.5</b>	6.6	11.1	<b>17.8</b>
<b>Apr 2011 – Mar 2012</b>													
Carlisle	3,800	6,700	4,300	<b>14,800</b>	8,400	7,100	<b>15,500</b>	7,000	4,600	<b>11,500</b>	5,000	7,400	<b>12,300</b>
Carlisle %	7.0	12.3	7.9	<b>27.3</b>	15.5	13.1	<b>28.7</b>	12.8	8.4	<b>21.3</b>	9.2	13.6	<b>22.8</b>
North West	9.1	17.9	12.6	<b>39.7</b>	11.9	10.4	<b>22.3</b>	10.2	8.4	<b>19.1</b>	7.0	11.9	<b>19.0</b>
Great Britain	10.0	19.2	14.0	<b>43.4</b>	11.1	10.8	<b>22.0</b>	9.1	8.1	<b>17.2</b>	6.4	10.9	<b>17.4</b>
<b>July 2012 – June 2013</b>													
Carlisle	4,500	6,300	5,000	<b>15,800</b>	4,700	9,000	<b>13,800</b>	7,100	4,100	<b>11,200</b>	4,300	10,100	<b>14,400</b>
Carlisle %	8.1	11.4	9.1	<b>28.6</b>	8.6	16.4	<b>25.0</b>	13.0	7.4	<b>20.4</b>	7.8	18.2	<b>26.0</b>
North West	9.7	18.2	12.3	<b>40.5</b>	11.8	10.3	<b>22.2</b>	9.6	9.0	<b>18.8</b>	6.9	11.4	<b>18.5</b>
Great Britain	10.2	19.6	14.1	<b>44.2</b>	10.9	10.4	<b>21.5</b>	8.9	8.0	<b>17.1</b>	6.3	10.9	<b>17.3</b>
<b>July 2013 – June 2014</b>													
Carlisle	4,600	5,900	3,500	<b>13,900</b>	5,200	6,700	<b>11,900</b>	4,400	5,300	<b>9,800</b>	5,500	7,800	<b>13,300</b>
Carlisle %	9.3	12.0	7.2	<b>28.5</b>	10.7	13.6	<b>24.3</b>	9.1	10.9	<b>20.0</b>	11.3	15.9	<b>27.2</b>
North West	9.4	19.0	12.4	<b>41.1</b>	11.3	10.7	<b>22.2</b>	9.6	8.8	<b>18.5</b>	6.6	11.5	<b>18.2</b>
Great Britain	10.2	19.9	14.2	<b>44.5</b>	10.6	10.6	<b>21.4</b>	9.1	7.8	<b>17.0</b>	6.3	10.7	<b>17.1</b>

Source NOMIS

There has been a significant fall in the number of people employed in the Professional Bands 1-3 in the District which is not reflected in the comparators where there has been little change. The most significant increase for the District has been in the customer service/sales and caring/leisure occupations where there has been an increase of more than 6 percentage points while again the comparators have remained reasonably unchanged. The main sources of employment are evenly split between bands 1-3 at 28.5% and Bands 8-9 at 27.2%

The table below confirms that wages are significantly below those in the North West and Great Britain which may be reflective of the split seen in the previous table Employment by Occupation.

## Earnings by Workplace

<b>2010</b>	<b>Carlisle £</b>	<b>North West £</b>	<b>Great Britain £</b>
<b>Full time Workers</b>	433.1	467.1	500.4
<b>Male</b>	485.8	500.0	540.5
<b>Female</b>	371.9	417.8	438.8
<b>2011</b>			
<b>Full time Workers</b>	416.7	459.5	500.0
<b>Male</b>	477.7	498.7	540.6
<b>Female</b>	374.1	412.4	440.4
<b>2012</b>			
<b>Full time Workers</b>	439.8	469.9	507.6
<b>Male</b>	491.9	505.8	548.1
<b>Female</b>	390.3	420.3	449.0
<b>2013</b>			
<b>Full time Workers</b>	451.3	480.5	517.8
<b>Male</b>	503.5	516.9	558.3
<b>Female</b>	399.4	432.2	459.6

Source NOMIS

## UNEMPLOYMENT

The labour supply figures earlier in the chapter, identifies that the percentage of unemployed as a percentage of economically active persons continue to be below that of the North West and England by 1.9 and 0.4 percentage points respectively.

This trend is further confirmed when looking at the figures for those that are claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) which is payable to people under pensionable age who are available for and actively seeking work of at least 40 hours a week. Carlisle has constantly had lower 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)

	<b>Sep 2008</b>	<b>Sep 2009</b>	<b>Sep 2010</b>	<b>Sep 2011</b>	<b>Sep 2012</b>	<b>Sep 2013</b>	<b>Sep 2014</b>
<b>Carlisle</b>	1.9%	3.1%	2.8%	3.1%	3.2%	2.5%	1.6%
<b>Cumbria</b>	1.7%	2.5%	2.4%	2.8%	2.8%	2.3%	1.7%
<b>North West</b>	2.8%	4.5%	4.0%	4.4%	4.4%	3.7%	2.4%
<b>England</b>	2.3%	3.9%	3.5%	3.8%	3.8%	3.1%	2.3%

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

Long Term JSA Claimants in Carlisle claiming for more than 12 months has reduced by around 35% and has nearly halved in the 16-24 age group since 2012.

## 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%
<b>Oct 2012</b>								
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
<b>Sep 2013</b>								
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
<b>Sep 2014</b>								
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

Source: Cumbria Observatory

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)

<b>NOV 2012</b>	<b>Total Claimants</b>	<b>Job Seekers</b>	<b>ESA &amp; Incapacity Benefits</b>	<b>Lone Parents</b>	<b>Carers</b>	<b>Others on income related benefits</b>	<b>Disabled</b>	<b>Bereaved</b>
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
<b>FEB 2013</b>								
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
<b>FEB 2014</b>								
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

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

Source: ONS Profiles/ Cumbria Observatory from 2012

### Enterprise by Age of Business

<b>March 2010</b>	<b>Carlisle</b>		<b>North West</b>		<b>England</b>	
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%
<b>March 2011</b>	3,945		201,060		1,780,825	
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%
<b>2013</b>	3,970		206,820		1,862,080	
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%

Source: ONS Profiles

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

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 2012 Carlisle City Council built a comprehensive package of start-up support, this crucially includes significant marketing and engagement funding (not included locally within the previous programme) which should pay dividends. This suite of support includes:

- BSUS start-up support (including ERDF funding) for disadvantaged and under-represented groups;
- New Enterprise Allowance with mentoring for unemployed people (initially the longer term unemployed, with eligibility now from day one);

- Carlisle City Council funded support for those not eligible for BSUS;
- Support for growth start-ups not eligible for BSUS through the Business Growth Hub;
- The development of a new Business Interaction Centre led by the University of Cumbria.

This support is delivered in Carlisle by the Chamber of Commerce, working with partners elsewhere in the county for BSUS and for specialist support to rural women and social enterprises. Activities include development of specific support offers to university students and tutorial sessions to raise awareness of the options and implications with Carlisle College students.

## 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 2013 – 2014 (M<sup>2</sup>)

Site	B1	B2	B8	Mixed	Comment
Unit 7 Brisco Burn, Longtown	96				Intensification
Nestle, Dalston		954			Intensification
Unit 11 Old Brewery Hall, Brampton				-232	COU to D2 [Gym]
Carlisle window Systems, 9 Brunel Way, Durranhill Ind Estate, Carlisle		-1231			COU to D2 [climbing wall]
Pirelli, Carlisle		69			Intensification
2 Old Warehouse, Lorne Crescent, Carlisle				-590	COU to D2 [dance school]
Units 1-4 St Nicholas Bridge Business Park, Carlisle		-318			COU to D2 [cheerleaders]
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>-526</b>		<b>-822</b>	<b>-1252</b>

Whilst there has been some small scale intensification there is an overall loss of employment floorspace. The major development with planning permission at Brunthill has still not yet progressed but has been renewed. As reported last year, development is underway on a 1.9 HA site on Kingmoor Park East of a 9,528 sq m warehouse. This is due to be completed and will be reflected in the development figures next year.

## 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

**MOD Longtown:** covers a 526 HA site and the M.O.D. are in the process of contracting their operations at the site. The Ministry of Defence will be releasing 120ha of its Longtown site for a civilian commercial development exploiting the site's rail connectivity with the Port of Workington and proximity to the M6. As well as establishing the site as a logistics hub, other uses such as Green Energy projects, duty suspended storage and light manufacturing are being considered. MOD has recently appointed Lambert Smith Hampton to market the opportunity at Longtown on this basis.

Originally, a bid for £3m was submitted to the Local Growth Fund. The Government decided that instead of funding the project through the LGF, it agreed a Public Works Loan for the full £3m. The Public Works Loan will operate in the same way as was planned for the LGF funding, with the investment recovered from future development proceeds.

Work on the inter-modal transport and logistics hubs can begin from mid-2015 onwards, with sectioning of the new commercial zone from the military area and work on increasing electrical capacity. Completion would be expected in mid-2016. The net number of jobs expected to be created is around 370.

**Durranhill Industrial Estate, Carlisle:** Another project that was successful in its bid for Government Local Growth Funding which was made by Cumbria LEP. This project proposes access and road improvements to open up opportunities for the development of the 3.8ha site at Durranhill – a key employment site owned by Carlisle City Council.

The bid to the Local Growth Fund was fully met, with £2m being provided over the two-year period. Carlisle City Council can now progress with the scheme design and planning application for the new access road from Eastern Way and improvements to Brunel Way junction. Work should start in April 2015 and be completed by the end of 2015.

### 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%

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 commencement of development of new employment units 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 and the proposals for the Morton district centre scheme in particular 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.

On the basis of commitments and the lack of realistic scope to enhance market share, there is no need for the Council to plan for new foodstore provision. In terms of wider strategy, the existing district centre allocation for Morton should be retained through the emerging Local Plan in order to provide sufficient policy protection to ensure that the foodstore anchor is delivered. Any additional foodstore proposals which come forward, particularly to the south of the city, should be thoroughly assessed to ensure that the proposal does not undermine the delivery of the Morton store and its trading performance going forward.

Aldi obtained permission for a 1,532 sq m (gross) store on part of the 'Laings' site, Dalston Road Carlisle in October 2014. This is their third store in the City and building is expected to commence by the end of 2014 and be operational by summer 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.

The report states that the Council should commission a new Development Framework to assess potential opportunity sites in the city centre. If appropriate in-centre sites cannot be identified within deliverable timeframes, edge and thereafter out-of-centre sites should be identified in accordance with the NPPF/PPS4 practice guidance criteria.

Until the Development Framework exercise is complete, it is recommended that the Council 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 should appropriate sites be identified.

As recommended, a City Centre Development Framework is currently being developed and was consulted on in November 2013 and again from 28 July to 1 September 2014. The findings of the consultations on the Development Framework will feed into the Carlisle District Local Plan 2015 – 2030. The City Centre Development Framework is expected to be published in its final form in early 2015.

#### Vacant Shop Units in Carlisle City

Year	Floorspace	No of Units
2005	8,368	52
2006	8,538	51
2007	8,898	49
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

Source: Foot Survey July Annually covering City Centre And Botchergate

Vacant A1 floorspace has again increased. Hooper, being the largest retail unit, is still vacant. However a row of 4 shops on English Street that have been vacant for several years, are at the time of writing, being refurbished to accommodate a toy shop the Entertainer. This will be a welcome addition to the High Street after the recent closure of Early Learning Centre and Toymaster.

Within The Lanes complex, the unit that had been vacated by Internazionale has been occupied by Poundland since September. There has also been a reconfiguration of units in Globe Lane to accommodate 'Ed's Diner' which opened around the same time.

#### 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].

**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 sqm] is now occupied by Poundland. Iceland is operating from the store that was formerly occupied by Asda, but Carpet Right has recently closed.

**Viaduct Estate Road** - Tesco have made material start this site on the 3715 sq m (1,932 sq. m. net convenience) supermarket.

**Former Laings Site** – Permission has been granted for a 1,532 net Aldi store in October 2014 on part of this site. Work is expected to commence by the end of 2014.

### Large Retail Stores Permissions Granted/Under Construction

**Crown Street/Currock Road** - Former Reid furniture store is in the process of being converted to employment use [System Hydraulics].

## 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.

The (STEAM) Scarborough Report 2013 shows the economic impact in the Carlisle City Council area as £353.57, which is around 8% increase on the previous year, but is still lower than the peak years of 2010 and 2011. This is reflected in the number of full time equivalents employed in the tourism sector which stood at 5,070 in 2013 and supports the important part tourism plays in the Economy of Carlisle District.

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

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

Source: STEAM Final Trend Report for 2009 – 2013 – Carlisle City Council

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

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

Source: STEAM Final Trend Report for 2009 – 2013 – 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

Source: Cumbria Observatory (sub-source Cumbria Tourism)

## BROADBAND

It was identified from feedback and a Survey undertaken by the Carlisle Parish Councils Association in 2010 that average download speed 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.

Carlisle City Council is now actively working with BT to deliver a City Centre only wide free wifi network. The aim is to have 23 points of presence across the City Centre from the Railway Station – Castle – Lowther Street, to provide excellent coverage in the City Centre. The system is planned to go live in autumn 2014.

# HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

## Contextual Indicators

Housing in Carlisle is generally more affordable in respect of house price/earning 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

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

### 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]

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

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	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
<b>2011 Census</b>									
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
<b>2012</b>									
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

Source ONS Local Profiles

Owner Occupied and Private rented accounts for 85% of the housing stock which is higher than for Cumbria and England. The percentage is slightly lower than that for Cumbria in 2012 as there was a sharp increase from 2011 census data.

## 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
<b>Number of properties failing Decency Standards</b>	Urban 8,796 (approx) (26.9%)	743 (11.8%)
	Rural 5676 (approx) (43.0%)	106 (9.8%)
<b>Of which homes for vulnerable people</b>	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%
<b>Total Failures</b>				
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	
<b>2007</b>	1,678	660	39%	141,186	73,047	52%	763,319	314,285	41%
<b>2008</b>	1,623	756	46%	144,907	73,888	51%	783,119	326,854	42%
<b>2009</b>	1,743	767	44%	142,456	70,782	50%	770,496	316,251	41%
<b>2010</b>	1,694	739	44%	136,456	66,410	49%	737,147	299,999	41%
<b>2011</b>	1,876	741	39%	131,395	60,862	46%	720,416	278,911	39%
<b>2012</b>	1,796	690	38%	130,081	57,487	44%	709,426	259,128	37%
<b>2013</b>	1,639	734	45%	114,882	46747	41%	635,127	232,600	37%

Source: ONS Local Profiles

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

Since 2009 there had been a steady reduction in numbers of vacant and long term vacant. However in the last reporting year for which a new source of data was used, whilst the number of overall vacant homes reduced, it increased in both numbers and percentage for the long term vacant which was not reflected in the North West and England.

## Fuel Poverty

The Government adopted a new definition for fuel poverty in its 2013 publication 'Fuel Poverty a Framework for Future Action'.

Therefore a household is considered to be fuel poor where:

- 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.

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)"<sup>4</sup>

Using this previous definition:

### Percentage of households in fuel poverty

	Carlisle	Cumbria	England
2012	17.7%	20.2%	13.9%

Source: Cumbria Observatory

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 have particular needs for support. Fuel poverty is a huge problem for Cumbria.

An Affordable Warmth Strategy is to be developed through the Fuel Poverty Task Group. An Action Plan is to sit alongside the Strategy as a working document and this will have identified outcomes for reducing the number of fuel poor households in Cumbria. One of the actions already discussed and agreed is to establish 'warm zones' across the County.

Tackling Fuel Poverty is coordinated through the Healthy Communities and Older People Thematic Partnership. A Fuel Poverty Task Group was set up at the end of 2009 to provide for a coordinated multi-agency approach by partners in Cumbria. Community engagement is seen as an essential element of this coordinated approach which will include energy saving, being prepared for winter conditions and actively managing fuel bills. The Fuel Poverty Task Group reports to the HCOP Steering Group.

Carlisle City Council have partnered with SIG Energy to provide affordable warmth and energy efficiency measures under the Energy Company Obligation. These measures will include loft and cavity insulation, boiler replacements and repairs,

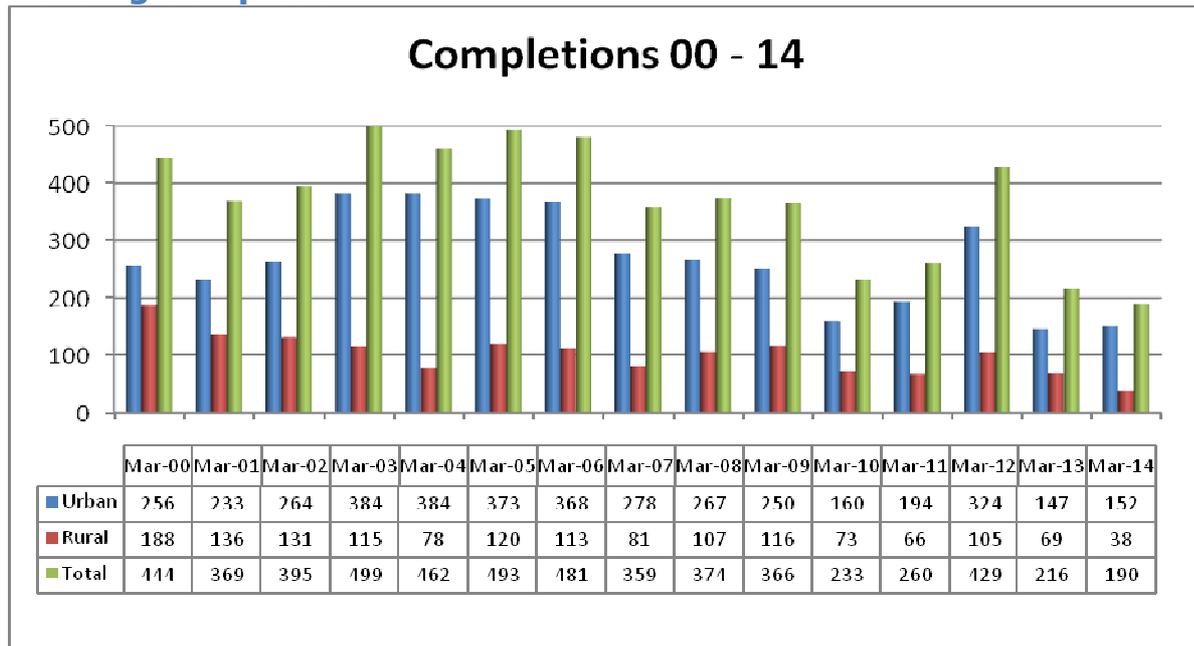
<sup>4</sup> Source: Department of Energy & Climate Change.

community based schemes, as well as making homes that are not connected to gas more affordable to heat.

## Housing Development Statistics

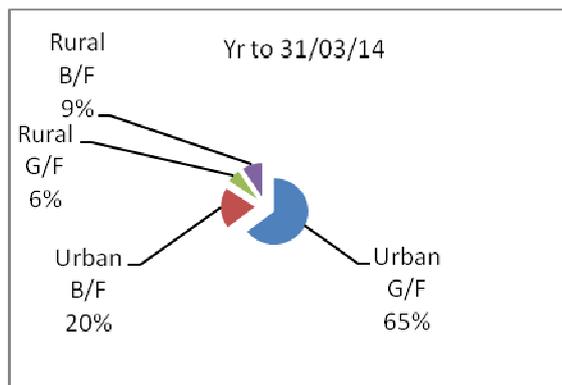
**Housing Targets** - On 18 April 2011 the Council’s Executive resolved to keep the RSS target of 450 per annum. In the New Carlisle District Local Plan 2015 to 2030 it is proposed that the target be increased to 565 per annum. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update [September 2014] concluded 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



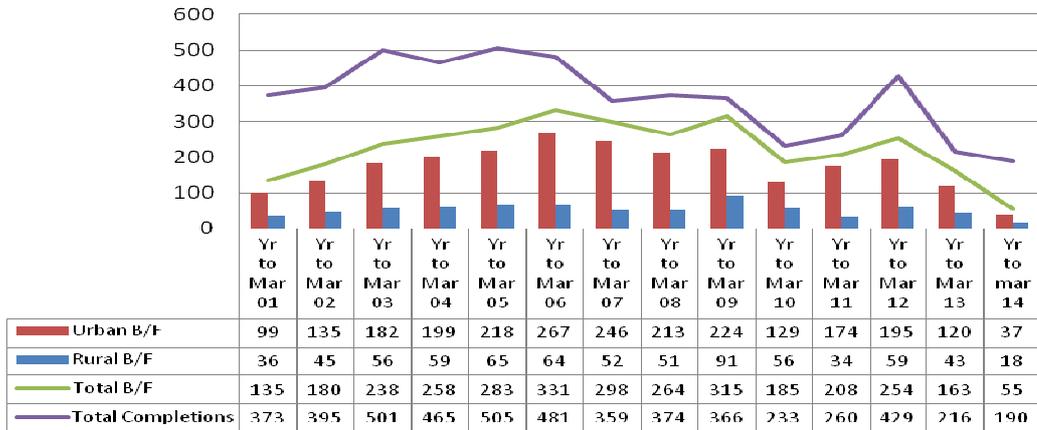
Net completions have fallen again to its new lowest level. The upturn in 2012 was in part due to Council land being released for Extra Care and Affordable housing development and Registered Provider activity. The target of 450 from 2003 should have delivered 4,950 dwellings. Due to persistent under-delivery for the last 8 years, there is now a shortfall of 1,087 dwellings and only an average of 351 dwellings per year have been delivered over the last 11 years.

However there have been a number of the larger sites started after the year end, and whilst may not deliver to their full capacity in the first year, we are expecting the trend with regard to completions start to reverse.

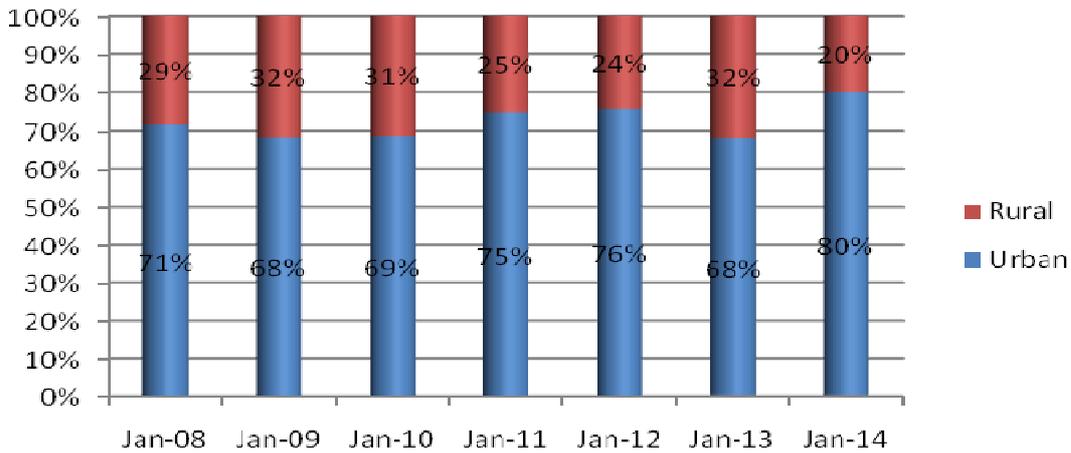


Historically housing development on brownfield sites has been well above at 80% the 60% former National Target. However as expected due the availability of brownfield sites has diminished and recent permissions on major sites have been on greenfield, then this higher greenfield to brownfield ratio is expected to continue.

### Brownfield Completions to March 2014

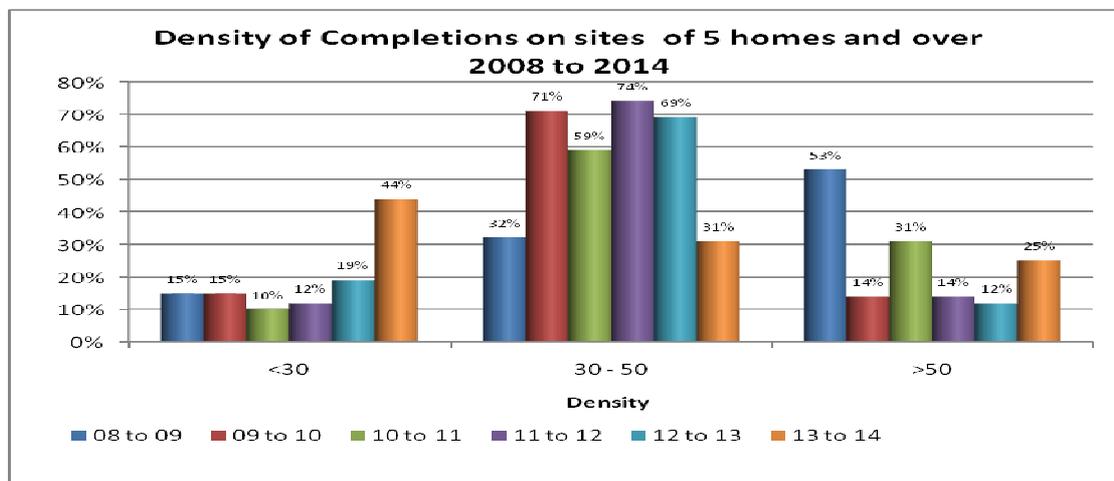


### Urban/Rural Completions



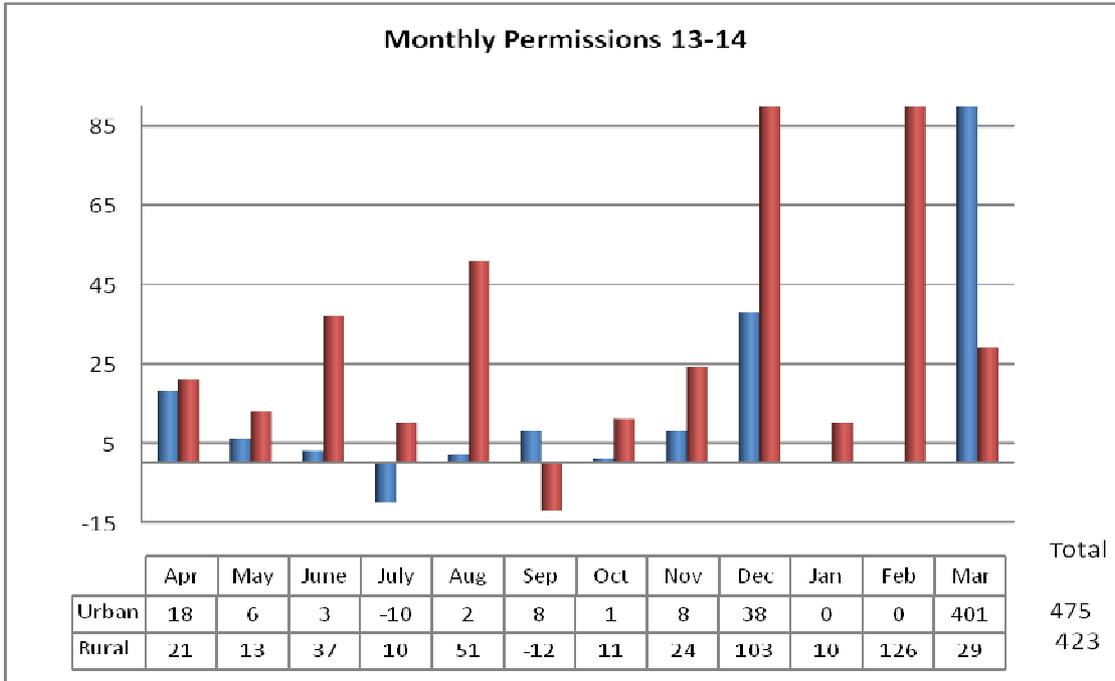
Over the last 7 years 72% of housing built within the District has been within the urban area and 28% in the rural area.

### Development Density

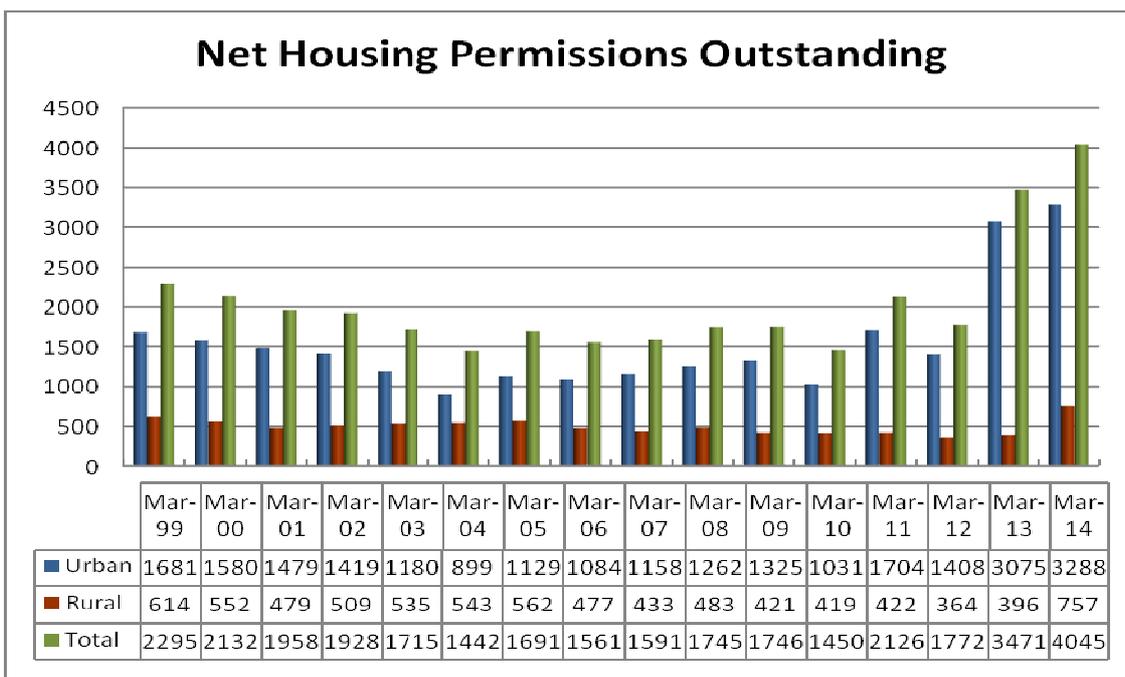


Development at a rate of less than 30 has increased significantly this last year. This in part is to a development [West of Garden Village] which was being built at a density of 29, but has since revised its layout to increase the number of dwellings on the site which has increased the density.

### Housing Permissions



Whilst permissions fell from last year, they are significantly higher than the annual delivery requirement. The most notable permissions were Hadrian’s Camp, Houghton [96], Townhead Road, Dalston [121] and Scotby Steading [45] in the rural area and Land adj Hammond Pond [318] and former Dairy, Botcherby [66] in the urban area.



Again the number of outstanding permissions has increased and more than doubled from 2012. This results in the highest number of permissions for dwellings in at least the last 15 years. Unfortunately this is not reflected in the delivery of new housing as there was the lowest number of net completions.

## Housing Requirements

The Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update – September 2014 by J G Consulting, updated The Housing Needs and Demand Study – November 2011 by GL Hearn and Justin Gardner Consulting using the most up to date population figures and projections.

The assessment 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
<b>08/09</b>	8		27	35	9.56%
<b>09/10</b>	6		24	30	12.88%
<b>10/11</b>	95 (10 rural exception site)	8	8	111	39.8%
<b>11/12</b>	134	27	1	162	37.8%
<b>12/13</b>	27 (8 rural exception site)	7	12 (2 developer in breach of S106)	48	22.22%
<b>13/14</b>	28	0	21 discount 3 rent	52	27.37%
<b>Av 08/14</b>				73	

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 peaks in 2010 – 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.

The average delivery from adoption of the Local Plan has been 73 per annum which are significantly short of the 295 identified in the Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update – September 2014 by J G Consulting.

## Permissions granted 13/14

	RSL Rented	Shared Ownership	Intermediate Discounted/ Rent	Total	Comment
<b>12/0900</b> St Edmunds Social Centre, Newlaithes Ave			1	1	S106 signed
<b>13/0213</b> Arnside Court	10			10	Demolition 22
<b>11/0120</b> Former Penguin Factory	15		22@ 70% OMV	37	Increase of 31 now all affordable in lieu of Peter Lane subject to S106
<b>11/0308</b> Peter Lane & Dalston Road	None see above		None see above		See above
<b>13/0564</b> Land between Raffles Ave & Dalton Ave	37			37	Conditioned - Supported Affordable Housing
<b>12/0793</b> Land bounded by Hammonds Pond	31		35 @ 70% OMV	66	S106 signed
<b>13/0655</b> Former Dairy, Botcherby			20 indicative	20	S106 signed OUT indicative permission only
<b>12/0854</b> adj Scaurbank, Longtown			4 @ 70% OMV	3	S106 signed , age restriction
<b>12/0710</b> Rear Scotby Steading, Scotby	3		4 @ 70% OMV	7	S106 signed
<b>12/1048</b> Sawmill Site Longtown			-5	-5	Revised pans submitted, reduced numbers overall
<b>13/0762</b> Land to the East of Croftlands, Allenwood, Heads Nook			1	1	S106 signed
<b>Total Urban</b>	93		78	171	
<b>Total Rural</b>	3		4	7	Plus contributions below
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>		<b>82</b>	<b>178</b>	

Permissions granted that will supply an Affordable Housing financial Contribution:

- 11/0797 – Catholic Church of our lady of Good Council, Burn St, Longtown
- 13/0083 – Fenton Farm, How Mill
- 10/0760 – Helme Farm, Cumrew
- 13/0562 – Rear of Lime House, Wetheral
- 13/0450 – West of Quarry House, Wetheral Pasture
- 13/0224 – Adj Gran View, Cargo
- 13/0047 – Buck Bottom Farm, Burgh by Sands

13/0496 – Land East of Village Green, Brunstock  
13/0787 – Land at Orchard Gardens, Houghton  
13/0792 – Land rear of The Whins & adj to Sewage Works, Allenwood, Heads Nook

Permissions for affordable housing have, as expected, increased again in the last year due to the continued approval of some large developments. However as these will be phased, delivery will be over several years. There has also been an increase in small rural developments which due to their size and nature will make financial contributions to the delivery of affordable housing.

## Specialised Housing

### Extra Care

Outstanding permissions for a 12 bedroom Care Home at The Knells, a children's respite centre near Crindledyke and the Close Care Housing at Scalesceugh Hall have not been developed. An application has been received to renew this latter permission.

Authority to Issue has been given for the demolition of the Irthing Centre, Brampton and the erection of 38 Extra Care Residential Units including communal and supported facilities subject to the signing of a S106 in order to confirm the extra care provision.

### Developments for the Elderly

Planning Permission has been granted for a retirement housing development of 42 apartments for the elderly at St Augustines. The replacement church hall has been built and the housing development has commenced at the time of writing.

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 and 6 affordable flats which yet needs to be determined.

### 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.

### Women's and Family Accommodation

A new £1.7 million building on Water Street, Carlisle, which supports homeless women and families, was officially opened Monday 15 July 2013.

The new facility replaced the outdated accommodation at London Road which was not accessible for people with disabilities and required residents to share facilities. It provides ten cluster units giving flexible accommodation of one to four bedroom units. These include communal areas, play facilities, training facilities, laundry and offices on site. It provides 24 hour support services for up to 24 residents at one time.

## 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 80 permanent pitches one of which also offers an additional 30 transit pitches. A further site offers 7 transit pitches making 37 in total.

### Dedicated Sites

Site	No of Pitches		Comments
	Permanent	Transit	
Hadrian's Park, Houghton	34	30	16 permanent pitches have no occupancy restriction
Ghyll Bank Park	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
Adjacent Ghyll Bank		7	Granted November 2013.
	76	37	

### Personal Consents

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

The research findings show a pitch shortfall of five for the period 2013/14 to 2017/18, which is extrapolated to 15 over the Local Plan period.

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.

## Housing Position Statement – Evidencing a 5 Year supply

Carlisle City Council issued a Housing Position Statement as of 1 October 2014 and can be found on our web site. The Statement was drawn up in accordance with the guidance in the National Planning Policy Framework and Planning Guidance. The conclusions of the statement are:

- There is a degree of uncertainty with regards to the appropriate housing target upon which to base the five year land supply assessment, which reflects the migration from the existing Local Plan to the new Local Plan (which is not however yet at an advanced enough stage to attract significant weight).
- The statement has responded to this uncertainty by setting out a series of assessments which cover a range of scenarios.
  - The starting position for the assessment is considered to be the existing development plan target which the Council's Executive resolved to employ until replaced, but consideration is also afforded to the most up to date evidence of relevance in the form of the recommendations within an Updated 2014 Strategic Housing Market Assessment.
- The headline conclusions from the various assessments can be summarised as follows:

	<b>Assessment Reference</b>	<b>Base Annualised Housing Target</b>	<b>Buffer Applied</b>	<b>Under delivery spread over?</b>	<b>Land Supply in Years</b>
A	Assessment One	450	20%	5 Years	<b>4.2</b>
B	Assessment One	450	20%	15 Years	<b>5.4</b>
C	Assessment Two Scenario 1	480	5%	5 Years	<b>5.4</b>
D	Assessment Two Scenario 2	565	5%	5 Years	<b>4.5</b>
E	Assessment Two Scenario 2	565	5%	15 Years	<b>5.3</b>

- Key to whether the District has or does not have a five year land supply is whether previous under delivery is made good over the immediate five term future period or instead longer. In Carlisle local circumstances are considered to entirely justify employing a longer term approach to making good previous under delivery.
- **It can be seen from the above summary that regardless of which assessment or scenario is employed in terms of the base annualised housing target, the District can be seen to have a five year land supply.**

- Despite historic under delivery there are many encouraging signs within the District which support that delivery is set to improve significantly moving forward. In this regard it can be observed that the District has the highest number of new homes with an approved planning permission in place for some years; activity levels on the ground and starts on sites are amongst their most buoyant for some years; and developer confidence and firm interest in the District are at their highest since pre-recession levels, testament to which is the emergence of a number of additional volume house builders now active within the District.
- In such circumstances land supply will continue to be carefully monitored and the Council's position reviewed where necessary.

## **New Homes Bonus**

***The New Homes Bonus: final scheme design*** was introduced in February 2011 after a consultation period during November – December 2010. The scheme is designed to sit alongside the existing planning system by creating an effective fiscal incentive to encourage local authorities to facilitate housing growth.

It is intended to help deliver the vision and objectives of the community and the spatial strategy for the area. In particular, it will be relevant to the preparation of development plans which concern housing where it assists with issues such as provision and infrastructure delivery.

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 band 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 (as defined in Appendix B of Planning Policy Statement 3 [PPS3] 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 2013 and 2015**

In December 2015 (year 5) Carlisle City Council was awarded £391,562 which now equates to a cumulative annual payment of 1,701,240.

The award was based on **360 additional dwellings** on the Council Tax Register as of October 2014 made up of:

- 256 net new dwellings of which 67 attract the affordable premium, plus
- 104 net empty homes being brought back into use

	<b>2011/12</b>	<b>2012/13</b>	<b>2013/14</b>	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2015/16</b>
<b>Year 1</b>	£243,452	£243,452	£ 243,452	£243,452	£243,452
<b>Year 2</b>		£408,477	£ 408,477	£408,477	£408,477
<b>Year 3</b>			£ 388,728	£388,728	£388,728
<b>Year 4</b>				£269,021	£269,021
<b>Year 5</b>					£391,562
<b>Totals</b>	£243,452	£651,929	£1,040,657	£1,309,679	£1,701,240

For the full 5years this equates to 1,301 net new homes, plus an additional 228 net empty homes have been brought back into use making a total of **1,529 net additional homes**. The 'affordable premium' has been awarded on 453 affordable homes.

# TRANSPORT

## CONTEXTUAL INDICATORS

### Distance Travelled to Work

	2001 Census %	2011 Census No's	2011 Census %
<b>No employed</b>	<b>49,792</b>	<b>54,198</b>	
<b>Distance Travelled</b>			
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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>3,722</b>	<b>30,766</b>	<b>3,385</b>	<b>1,393</b>	<b>8285</b>	<b>706</b>
<b>As % of 54,198 count</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>

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

<b>2001</b>	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	
<b>2011</b>			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

Introduction for Carlisle concludes that 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 21<sup>st</sup> 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 Hadrian's Camp, Houghton; Townhead Road, Dalston and Hammonds Pond, Carlisle

(Further detail can be found in our Report on Planning Obligations 2013 to 2014).

### 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 CO<sup>2</sup> vehicles as it only includes vehicles with a CO<sup>2</sup> 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	1
Sites of Special Scientific Interest	Statutory	34 (12,976.97ha)
Candidate SACs	Statutory	7
Wildlife Sites	Non-Statutory	59
National Nature Reserves	Statutory	1
Local Nature Reserves	Non-Statutory	1
RIGGS	Non-Statutory	14
AONB	Statutory	2
Landscapes of County Importance	Non-Statutory	5

### 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

Source: Natural England

Since 2006 the condition of SSSIs has continued to improve and the percentage of SSSI in Cumbria meeting the Public Sector Agreement target has improved from 77.27% to 95% over the last 8 years. However the downturn in percentage of area classed as favourable, started to show improvement in 2012.

The percentage area has had a downturn which in part is due to an area within Gelt Wood in the District being part destroyed through unauthorised operations. These were subsequently investigated by Natural England and the relevant parties were prosecuted. The damage was identified during a site survey by Natural England on 13 December 2010 and reported in their Condition of SSSI Report compiled 01 June 2011. Natural England's latest Report (14 September 2012) 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, which was established during 2008 for the whole of Cumbria providing a valuable source

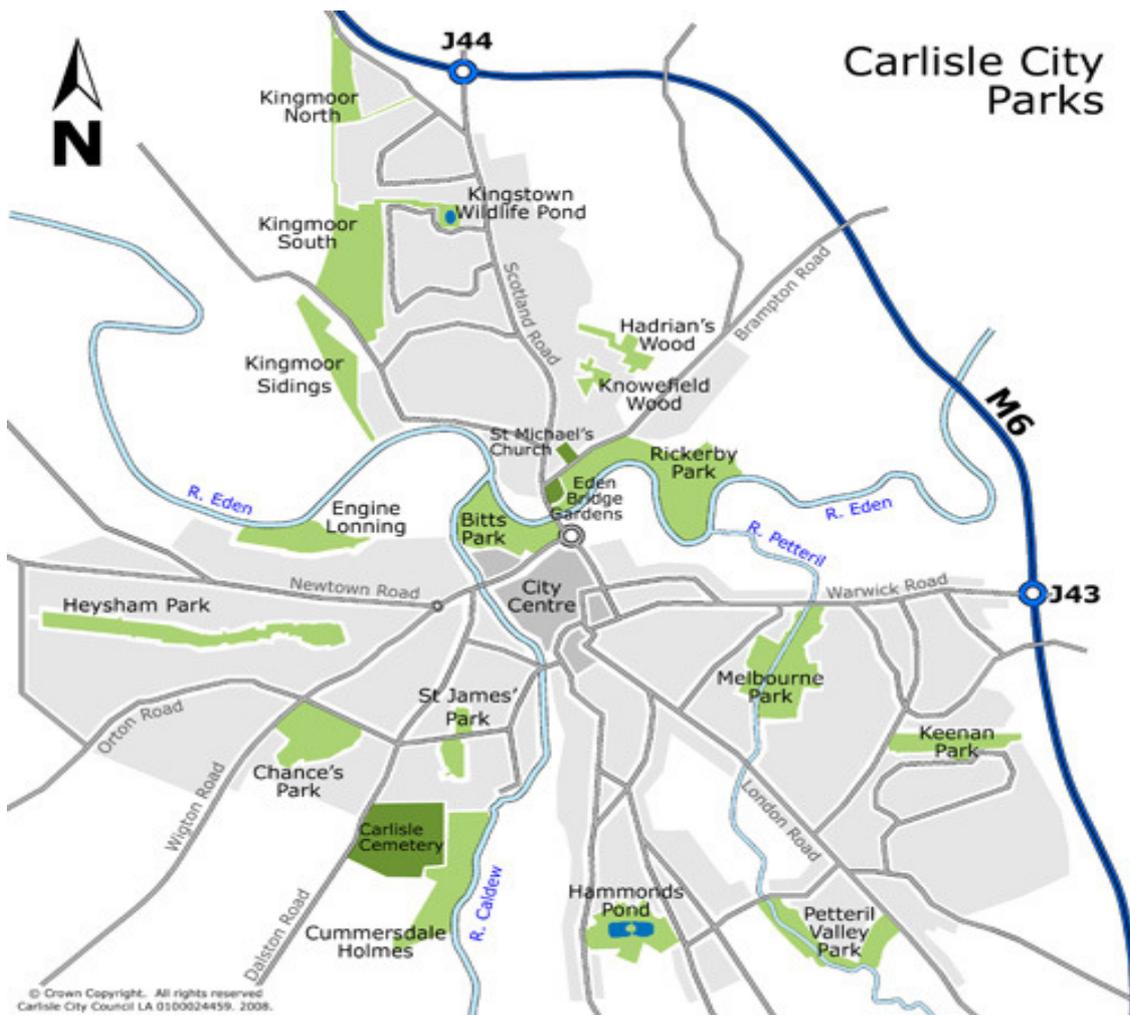
of information on biodiversity for all Cumbrian planning officers and continues to support the development and use of the data.

## 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 this year.



## Open Space Audit

An Open Space Audit was undertaken in 2004 for the urban area only and provides information on the quality and type of open space within each ward. Where deficiencies exist in some wards planning applications to redevelop open spaces is being resisted.

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)	Hectareage 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

£470,375 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 £65,000 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 £64,000 of S106 contributions in fulfilling these obligations.

(Further detail can be found in our Report on Planning Obligations 2013 to 2014).

## Built Environment

### Indicators of quality of the built environment

Indicator	Status	Number of entries
Listed Buildings	Grade I	<b>53</b> )
	Grade II*	<b>67</b> )1550 bldgs approx
	Grade II	<b>986</b> )
Scheduled Ancient		<b>166</b>

Monuments		
Conservation Areas		<b>19</b>
Buildings at Risk	Listed (Grade I or II*) Buildings	<b>4</b> – Central Plaza Hotel; Warwick Bridge Cornmill; Horse & Farrier Inn; Thorney Lands Quaker Meeting House
	Scheduled Ancient Monuments	<b>17</b> (Heritage at Risk Register 2014 – English Heritage)

In the current year the following changes took place:

**De-listed** – None

**Listed** – RAF Spadeadam: Blue Streak Rocket – Ancient Monument [Aug 13]  
: 5 further areas within RAF Spadeadam  
- The Church of St Andrew, Wood Street Grade II [Aug 13]

**Decisions not to List** – RAF Spadeadam: Main assembly building

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 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 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.

Phase Two of the improvements are due to commence beginning 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.

	<b>Residual Household Waste per Household (kg)</b>			
	<b>Carlisle</b>	<b>Cumbria</b>	<b>North West</b>	<b>England</b>
<b>04/05</b>	781		1,012	912
<b>05/06</b>	721	944	950	845
<b>06/07</b>	643	930	857	799

<b>07/08</b>	489	686	770	736
<b>08/09</b>	479	640	701	669
<b>09/10</b>	475	604	658	625
<b>10/11</b>	480	580	635	601
<b>11/12</b>	481	562	581	568
<b>12/13</b>	478	542	548	551

Source: ONS Local Profiles to 11/12

12/13: [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk) Provisional release of data: LA Collected waste management Statistics 13/11/14 [provisional]

- DEFRA

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. The trend for the last previous two years has reversed, with seeing a reduction again in the District. However, household waste within the District continues to be significantly less household waste than all the comparators.

	<b>Household Waste Sent for Reuse, Recycling or Composting (%)</b>			
	<b>Carlisle</b>	<b>Cumbria</b>	<b>North West</b>	<b>England</b>
<b>04/05</b>	25.7		19.2	22.5
<b>05/06</b>	29.2	30.1	23.8	26.7
<b>06/07</b>	34.8	32.6	28.9	30.9
<b>07/08</b>	48.6	38.9	33.4	34.5
<b>08/09</b>	48.4	42.3	36.6	37.6
<b>09/10</b>	46.7	43.9	38.5	39.7
<b>10/11</b>	46.5	45.6	39.6	41.2
<b>11/12</b>	45.9	46.0	42.6	43.0
<b>12/13</b>	44.5	45.9	43.9	43.2

Source: ONS Local Profiles to 11/12 – 12/13: [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk)

Source: ONS Local Profiles to 11/12

12/13: [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk) Provisional release of data: LA Collected waste management Statistics 13/11/14 [provisional]

- DEFRA

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.

# CLIMATIC 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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.

#### CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions per capita (t) [revised figures published June 2014]

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

Source: [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk) [updated 26/06/14]

### 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 2014

states that there are areas within all six AMQA's which remain above, or borderline of, the annual mean objective level. This Progress Report has also identified that new monitoring data for nitrogen dioxide indicates that the annual mean NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations have decreased at many of the monitoring locations across the district, compared to 2012. The previous Progress Report (2013) identified one exceedence of the NO<sub>2</sub> annual mean objective outside of our existing AQMA's. There were strong indications that this exceedence was due to prolonged traffic disruption associated with a new city centre supermarket development and nearby Shaddongate Resource Centre. These major developments resulted in increased congestion from March to October 2012 at this particular location. As expected the traffic in this area returned to previous levels once the works were complete. The NO<sub>2</sub> annual mean concentration for 2013 at this location has now stabilised and reduced to its lowest level since 2009. The new monitoring data for 2013 has not identified the need to proceed to a Detailed Assessment for any pollutant.

### Highest Level of NO<sub>2</sub> recorded within AQMA's within the District

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

Source: Annual Air Quality Progress Report for Carlisle City Council

The most significant development in the District since the previous round of review and assessment was the completion of the city bypass known as the Carlisle Northern Development Route (CNDR) in February 2012. The Further Assessment (2007) indicated that the opening of the CNDR would have a major impact on nitrogen dioxide levels along A7 (AQMA 1) bringing levels to below the objective level. A Further Assessment undertaken in 2009 also indicated that the CNDR will have a significant positive impact on air quality along the A595 (AQMA's 3 and 4).

Early indications from traffic counts and local observation suggested that during the first month of its opening the CNDR significantly reduced congestion and traffic volume on some of the key arterial routes through the city. This was immediately followed by significant traffic disruption for around 8 months, due to two new major city centre developments. Despite the added congestion our monitoring still revealed reductions in NO<sub>2</sub> annual mean concentrations during 2012 within AQMAS 1 (A7), 3 (Wigton Road) and 4 (Bridge Street). This report provides the first full year of data without such disruption since the opening of the CNDR and further reductions have been observed during 2013 in AQMA's 1, 3 and 4. There has also been a significant NO<sub>2</sub> reduction in AQMA's 5 (Dalston Road) and 6 (London Road) during 2013, when compared to 2012 data.

In order to enable accurate before and after comparisons to be drawn as to the long term impact of the CNDR at key locations it is anticipated that the monitoring network will remain unchanged during 2014.

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 Consumption

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

Source: ONS Profiles.

2012: <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.

## Renewable Energy Generation

The original "Core Indicator" specified "by installed capacities" and refers to a web site [www.restats.org.uk](http://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 can not be established.

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

Renewable Energy Installations				
Planning Permission	Address	Detail	Comment	Output
12/0459	4 Lingy Close, Dalston, CA5 7LB	Installation of 15 no Solar Panels on garage roof	NICEIC record from BC	unknown
13/0720	High Hill Cottage, Scaleby, CA6 4LW	Garden Room together with installation of solar panels	NAPIT records via BC	unknown
11/0189	Orton Rigg Farm, Orton Rigg, CA5 6LL	Erection of 15kW wind turbine	Records that it has been positioned incorrectly	15kW

			EC13/0048	
10/0908	The Lough House, Thurstonfield, CA56HB	Biomass Energy Centre for Lough House & Lodges at the Tranquil Otter Ltd	NICEIC record from BC	unknown

There has been a drop in installations that have been recorded through the planning system which may be as a result in the changes to Permitted Development Rights.

Records kept by the Planning Management team indicate that permission has been granted for around 35.5 Mw output by wind generation [0.5 of this was granted on appeal]. However the development granted for 18Mw at Beckburn has been called in by the Secretary of State. It is worth noting that around 45Mw of development has been refused and 38 Mw of this which had been taken to appeal was dismissed.

## 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 pro active 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.

### 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 CO<sup>2</sup> vehicles as it only includes vehicles with a CO<sup>2</sup> 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
<b>EA Objections</b>				
<b>12/0604</b> Knockupworth Farm, Burgh by Sands, CA2 7RF Conversion of cottage to cafe & shop; formation of camping area, fishing pond & associated parking	Absence of FRA 20/08/12	GTD 30/07/13	Change of Use	EA subsequently withdrew objection after FRA was submitted. 08/11/12
12/0710 Land to the rear of Scotby Green Steading, Scotby	No detailed hydraulic modelling	GTD 07/08/13	Small Scale Dwellings	EA subsequently withdrew objection after further information was submitted. 05/12/12

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 applications to which the Environment Agency submitted objections for applications granted 2013 to 2014. However in both cases the original objections were overcome

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

# 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
<b>Carlisle</b>	5.7%
<b>North West</b>	6.6%
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	5.43%

Source: 2011Census

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
<b>03 - 05</b>	75.8	80.8	75.4	79.9	76.9	81.1
<b>04 - 06</b>	76.2	81.1	75.8	80.3	77.3	81.6
<b>05 - 07</b>	76.7	81.1	76.0	80.4	77.7	81.8
<b>06 - 08</b>	77.1	81.4	76.3	80.6	77.9	82.0
<b>08 - 10</b>	77.3	81.6	77.0	81.1	78.6	82.6
<b>10 - 12</b>	78.5	82.0	77.7	81.7	79.2	83.0

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

The previous table shows that Carlisle has lower than average life expectancy than the national average but higher than the regional. Although it has increased over the previous 7 years just as it had regionally and nationally, the gap between local

and national figures have changed. In 03/05 the gap was 1.1 years for men and is now 0.7 years being a decrease, but for women it has widened from 0.3 years to 1 year.

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Carlisle</b>	5.9	6.6	7.6	7.7	6.5	6.6	8.8	6.3	6.8	7.0
<b>Cumbria</b>						6.8	7.0	6.2	6.8	6.0
<b>North West</b>	8.2	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.3	7.3	7.1	6.8	7.0	6.8
<b>England</b>	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
<b>08 - 10</b>	2.4	4.8	4.4
<b>10 - 12</b>	3.2	4.3	4.1

Source: ONS Profiles 08-10.

10 - 12 Public Health England Carlisle District Health Profile 2014

Whilst low birth weights roughly mirror the regional and national figures, the infant mortality rates are slightly better, even though there has been a slight decline this last reporting year whilst the comparators showed an improvement.

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

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

Source: ONS

10 - 12Public Health England Carlisle District Health Profile 2014

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

	Carlisle	North West	England
<b>08 - 10</b>	188.8	186.5	169.4
<b>10 - 12</b>	155	162	146

Source: ONS Profiles.

10 - 12Public Health England Carlisle District Health Profile 2014

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

	Carlisle	North West	England
<b>08 - 10</b>	194.6	191.9	167.1
<b>10 - 12</b>	84.0		81.1

Source: ONS Profiles

10 - 12Public Health England Carlisle District Health Profile 2014

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 when next reported.

### Prevalence of Obese Children (%)

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

Source: ONS Profiles [09-11].

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

Obesity rates for Carlisle have fallen slightly for Reception aged children throughout the period, but have increased for year 6 children. This is a trend that has been reflected across the comparators.

### Deprivation

#### Index of Multiple Deprivation Score

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

The Department for Communities and Local Government<sup>5</sup> 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.

**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	05/06	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14
<b>Carlisle</b>	120.8	97	84	75	71.9	69.6	69.1	58.8
<b>Cumbria</b>	86.6	71	62	n/a	55	51.4	52.1	46
<b>North West</b>	114.6	97	91	84	76	No data	No data	No data
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	103.1	91	86	82	76	No data	No data	No data

Source: [homeoffice.gov.uk/Cumbria](http://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

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/english-indices-of-deprivation>

Crime rates per 1,000 of population continue to fall for Carlisle and Cumbria.

## 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."

As recommended, a City Centre Development Framework is currently being developed and was consulted on in November 2013 and again from 28 July to 1 September 2014. The findings of the consultation will feed into the development of the retail policies within the Carlisle District Local Plan 2015 – 2030 and inform the final City Centre Development Framework.

# GLOSSARY

---

**AMR** Annual 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 indentified, 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

**LDD** 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

**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 know as Brownfield Land)

**RSS** Regional Spatial Strategy

The RSS, incorporating a regional transport strategy, provides a spatial framework to inform the preparation of local development documents, local transport plans and regional and sub- regional strategies and programmes that have a bearing on land use activities.

**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															
<b>BD1</b> – Total additional employment floorspace by type	<b>EC1</b> – Primary employment areas <b>EC2</b> – Mixed commercial areas	<b>1-</b> Provide opportunities to strengthen and diversify the economy	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>B1</th> <th>B2</th> <th>B8</th> <th>Mixed</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Gross</td> <td>96</td> <td>1,023</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Net</td> <td>96</td> <td>-526</td> <td>0</td> <td>-822</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		B1	B2	B8	Mixed	Gross	96	1,023	0	0	Net	96	-526	0	-822	No new build just intensification, demolition and COU which has resulted in a net loss.
	B1		B2	B8	Mixed														
Gross	96		1,023	0	0														
Net	96	-526	0	-822															
<b>BD2</b> – Total additional floorspace on PDL by type	<b>EC22</b> – Employment & Commercial growth land allocations	<b>13/14</b> – no development		No take up of land – should be development next year															
<b>BD3</b> – Employment Land available by type (HA)		<b>B1</b> – 10.7 HA <b>Mixed</b> – 73.45 HA <b>Total</b> – 84.2 HA																	
<b>BD4</b> – Total amount of Town Centre floorspace developed	<b>EC4</b> – Primary Retail Area	<b>2-</b> Improve Access to employment	<b>13/14</b> – None developed	No town centre development															

## Housing

Core Indicator/ Other	Local Plan Policies	Draft SA Indicator	Data/Performance	Comments
<b>H1</b> – Plan Period and Housing Targets	<b>H1</b> – Location of New Housing Development		450 per annum	Proposed increase to 565 in emerging Local Plan
<b>H2a</b> – Net additional dwellings in previous years	<b>H2</b> – Primary Residential Areas  <b>H16</b> – Residential Land Allocations	<b>13</b> - ensure opportunities for all living in decent and affordable homes	<b>06/07</b> – 354 <b>07/08</b> – 374 <b>08/09</b> – 366 <b>09/10</b> – 233 <b>10/11</b> – 260 <b>11/12</b> – 429 <b>12/13</b> – 216	Completions have not met target of 450 per annum and have averaged 319 over the last 7 years.
<b>H2b</b> – Net Additional dwellings for reporting year			<b>13/14</b> - 190	Have seen an increase in commencements
<b>H2c</b> – Net additional dwellings future years			<b>14/15</b> - 404 <b>15/16</b> - 494 <b>16/17</b> - 619 <b>17/18</b> - 655 <b>18/19</b> - 649 <b>19/20</b> - 726	Delivery will exceed requirement during the first 5 years of the Plan at approx 628 per annum. However, backlog incurred prior to adoption of the new Local Plan will result in a slight shortfall in overall requirement.
<b>H2d</b> – managed delivery target			565 per annum from 2013	Updated SHMAA [Sept 2014] expedian job led – proposed to be adopted in pre-submission draft of the Local Plan
<b>H3</b> – New & converted dwellings on PDL	<b>H4</b> – Residential development on PDL & phasing of	<b>5</b> – encourage sustainable use of previously developed land	<b>13/14</b> – 29% housing developed on brownfield land	Sharp downturn in development on brownfield land, was expected due to limited availability.

	development	<b>6</b> – encourage urban regeneration		
<b>H4</b> – Net additional Gypsy & Traveller Pitches	<b>H14</b> – Gypsies and Travellers <b>H15</b> – Travelling Showpeople	<b>13</b> - ensure opportunities for all living in decent and affordable homes	<b>13/14</b> – 0 pitches	PP 13/0886 formalised the position with historic permissions 93/0647 and 96/0474
<b>H5</b> – Gross affordable housing completions	<b>H5</b> – Affordable Housing <b>H6</b> – Rural Exception sites		<b>13/14</b> - 52	Slight increase – 27% of net completions
<b>H6</b> – Housing Quality, Building for Life Assessments	<b>CP5</b> - Design	<b>9</b> - 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	<b>T1</b> – Parking guidelines for development	<b>7</b> - Improve the availability & use of sustainable transport.  <b>11</b> - Encourage healthier lifestyles by promoting walking & cycling.	<b>13/14</b> – no development	Parking standards are being removed
Amount of residential development within 30 mins public transport of essential services	<b>DP1</b> – Sustainable development locations <b>H1</b> – Location of new housing development	<b>12</b> - Maintain & improve accessibility of key services, facilities and public open space.	<b>12/13</b> Hospital 81% GP 92% Primary School 94% Secondary School 86% Retail Centre 91% Employment 92%	Accession data no longer supported by Cumbria County Council
% of the resident population who travel to work by public transport or by walking or cycling.	<b>CP16</b> - Public transport, pedestrians and cyclists  <b>T4</b> – Park and Ride		<b>2001</b> (Census) <b>2011</b> (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	

## Natural and Built Environment

Core Indicator/ Other	Local Plan Policies	Draft SA Indicator	Data/Performance	Comments												
<p><b>E1</b> – No of Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding &amp; water quality grounds</p>	<p><b>LE27</b> – Developed land in Flood Plains</p>	<p><b>3</b> – To protect &amp; improve the water quality of water resources</p> <p><b>4</b> - Address the causes &amp; impacts of climate change including minimizing flooding</p>	<p>None</p>													
<p><b>E2</b> – Changes in areas of Biodiversity Importance</p>	<p><b>CP2</b> - Biodiversity</p>	<p><b>15</b> – To protect &amp; enhance biodiversity &amp; geodiversity, as well as creating &amp; restoring biodiversity where possible</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="898 868 981 1075">% Area meeting PSA target</th> <th data-bbox="990 868 1072 1075">% Area favourable</th> <th data-bbox="1081 868 1164 1075">% Area unfavourable recovering</th> <th data-bbox="1173 868 1256 1075">% Area unfavourable no change</th> <th data-bbox="1265 868 1348 1075">% Area unfavourable declining</th> <th data-bbox="1357 868 1440 1075">% Area destroyed / part destroyed</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="898 1082 981 1114">95.48</td> <td data-bbox="990 1082 1072 1114">31.6</td> <td data-bbox="1081 1082 1164 1114">63.88</td> <td data-bbox="1173 1082 1256 1114">3.5</td> <td data-bbox="1265 1082 1348 1114">0.99</td> <td data-bbox="1357 1082 1440 1114">0.04</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	% Area meeting PSA target	% Area favourable	% Area unfavourable recovering	% Area unfavourable no change	% Area unfavourable declining	% Area destroyed / part destroyed	95.48	31.6	63.88	3.5	0.99	0.04	<p>Figures are for the county. Gelt Wood within the District had been partly destroyed through unauthorised operations which resulted in criminal prosecution and remedial action</p>
% Area meeting PSA target	% Area favourable	% Area unfavourable recovering	% Area unfavourable no change	% Area unfavourable declining	% Area destroyed / part destroyed											
95.48	31.6	63.88	3.5	0.99	0.04											
<p><b>E3</b> – Renewable energy generation</p>	<p><b>CP8</b> – Renewable energy</p>	<p><b>8</b> – Promote the development &amp; use of renewable</p>	<p>See body of text for detail of small scale domestic/own use installations</p>	<p>No large renewable energy developments. There has been a significant increase in the number of applications incorporating renewable energy within them. 35.5 Mw of output by wind generation has</p>												

		energy resources  <b>18</b> - Protect & improve air quality  <b>19</b> - Reduce emissions of gases which contribute to climate change.		been approved in the District
Residual household waste per household (kg)	<b>CP14</b> - Waste minimisation and the recycling of waste	<b>10</b> - Minimise the production of waste & increase reuse & recycling rates.	<b>12/13</b> - 478 kg [provisional]	Since 2008 no significant change in figures
Household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting (%)			<b>12/13</b> - 46.5% [provisional]	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	<b>LE16</b> - Historic structures and Local Listings	<b>17</b> - Preserve, protect & enhance sites, features & areas of archaeological, historical & cultural a importance & their settings	<b>13/14</b> - 5	No Change

Net change in No of TPOs	<b>CP3</b> – Trees and hedges on development sites	<b>16</b> – To protect & enhance the quality & distinctiveness of landscapes and townscapes.	<b>13/14</b> New 1	Revoked 10	Net -9	A pro-active approach is taken to maintain the quality, over the last 8 years there has been a net increase of 6 TPOs. A programme of reviewing all TPOs is being undertaken.
--------------------------	--	--	-----------------------	---------------	-----------	---

### Leisure, Community and Culture

Core Indicator/ Other	Local Plan Policies	Draft SA Indicator	Data/Performance	Comments
Total Crimes per 1,000 population	<b>CP17</b> – Planning out crime	<b>14</b> – Improve people’s sense of safety and well-being	<b>12/13</b> – 69.1	There has been a year on year reduction in crime rates.
Amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag award standard	<b>LC3</b> – Amenity Open Space	<b>12</b> – Maintain & improve accessibility of key services, facilities, the countryside and public open space.	<b>13/14</b> – 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.

