

# **Lake District National Park Local Plan**

Annual Monitoring Report 2023-24

November 2024

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# Key Findings

During the monitoring period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024:

- 89% of planning applications received were approved; 92% of which were approved under delegated powers.
- 100% of major applications were determined within 13 weeks, exceeding the target of 60%.
- 84% of non-major planning applications were determined within 8 weeks, exceeding the target of 70%.
- 96% of tree applications were approved within the 8-week period.
- 36 homes were built against an annual target of 80 homes.
- 137 new homes were approved including 49 affordable homes.
- 100 percent of new dwellings that were approved had a permanent occupancy restriction.
- There has been a net loss of 443m<sup>2</sup> in the amount of completed employment floor space.
- Across all Local Plan policies relating to the economy (policies 16, 17 and 19) a total of 50 full time equivalent jobs were created through planning approvals against a target of 190.
- 3 enforcement complaints were received between 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024 alleging occupation of properties as holiday lets in breach of local occupancy restrictions, 2 of these have been resolved, 1 is an unresolved case.

## 1. Introduction to the Annual Monitoring Report

### What is an Annual Monitoring Report?

- 1.1. An Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) forms part of the Local Plan and has two key roles. It monitors the implementation of the Local Development Scheme (LDS) and assesses the progress and effectiveness of planning policies over a period of time set out in the Local Plan.
- 1.2. The AMR provides us with the opportunity to critically evaluate the effectiveness of our planning policies and monitor whether a policy is working or not over a period of time. We can also use it to identify and consider any changes in local circumstances which may influence the effectiveness of our policies. This evidence helps us to review the Local Plan which must be undertaken at least once every five years.
- 1.3. Annual Monitoring Reports ask:
  - Are policies achieving their objectives, and is sustainable development being delivered?
  - Have policies had or are they having the intended consequences?
  - Are the objectives behind the policies still relevant?

- Are the targets set out in the Local Plan being achieved?
- 1.4. The evidence collated over a number of years allows us to understand long term trends and plan accordingly for the future.

### **Why are we producing it?**

- 1.5. Under the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Order Act 2004 (as amended by the 2011 Localism Act) and The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, the Authority as a local planning authority is required to produce an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).
- 1.6. We can determine the period which the AMR will cover, but this should be no longer than twelve months and should follow on from the end of the Authority's most recent report. We consider that it is appropriate to continue to monitor on an annual basis and therefore this AMR covers the period from 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024.
- 1.7. Central to this report is the assessment of how our planning policies are delivering sustainable development and shaping our communities. This evidence enables us to scope the future review of the Local Plan and consider changes if necessary.

### **Why it matters**

- 1.8. Good monitoring and reporting are fundamental in telling people how we are doing. It is central to the overall assessment of how our planning service is performing and where we need to focus our efforts in the future.
- 1.9. It is an effective way to gather evidence for future policy, show how planning is delivering the Vision for the Lake District National Park, demonstrate real outcomes such as houses built, and evaluate the effectiveness of planning policy and decision making.
- 1.10. It demonstrates how targets are being achieved.

## **2. Performance against the Local Development Scheme**

- 2.1. The Local Development Scheme (LDS) sets out the timetable for the preparation of the Local Plan. This section reviews the progress we have made against the targets and milestones set out in the LDS for the period April 2023 to March 2024. For the purposes of this AMR the relevant Local Development Scheme was revised in August 2023 and agreed by the Park Strategy and Vision Committee in August 2023.

## **Our Local Plan and progress against the Local Development Scheme**

- 2.2. A local planning authority should review the relevance of its Local Plan at regular intervals to assess whether some or all of it may need updating. Planning policies should be reviewed to assess whether they need updating at least once every five years, and then should be updated as necessary. We are awaiting publication of new Local Plan regulations to inform the next review.

## **What happened between April 2023 and March 2024**

- 2.3. The focus of activity for the monitoring year has been on updating the Biodiversity SPD, Infrastructure Delivery Plan and revising the Design Code SPD to ensure these documents kept up-to-date.

## **Pipeline Activity**

- 2.4. Minerals planning authorities should prepare an Annual Local Aggregates Assessment. We do this jointly with Westmorland and Furness Council and Cumberland Council and the Joint Annual Local Aggregates Assessment 2023 is due to be published imminently.

**Figure 1: Local Development Scheme timetable 2023**

Lake District National Park Local Development Scheme																
	2023				2024				2025				2026			
	Jan - Mar	Apr - Jun	Jul - Sep	Oct - Dec	Jan - Mar	Apr - Jun	Jul - Sep	Oct - Dec	Jan - Mar	Apr - Jun	Jul - Sep	Oct - Dec	Jan - Mar	Apr - Jun	Jul - Sep	Oct - Dec
<b>Local Plan</b>																
Local Plan 2020-2035 (including Land Allocations and Minerals and Waste)													R	R	R	R
<b>Supplementary Planning Documents</b>																
Landscape Character																
Housing Provision		R	R	C	A											
Biodiversity					R	R	C	A								
Wind Energy- Adopted																
Windermere Gate way Transport Interchange Delivery																
Design Code/Guide		E	C	C	E	E	A									
Site specific guides / development briefs	Ongoing - as required				Ongoing - as required				Ongoing - as required				Ongoing - as required			
<b>Process Documents</b>																
Local Development Scheme	R		A		R		A		R		A		R		A	
Statement of Community Involvement									R	R	R				A	
Annual Monitoring Report			G	G	G			G	G	G			G	G	G	
<b>Other documents</b>																
Infrastructure Delivery Plan				R				R					R			R
<b>Key</b>																
Consultation on document				C					Prepare and publish Annual Monitoring Report					G		
Consultation on published document				P					Hearing in Public					H		
Preparation of plan, on-going engagement with stakeholders as required, and review				E					Consultation on Modifications					M		
Submission to Secretary of State				S					Adoption					A		
Receipt of Inspectors Report				I					Review of document					R		



## **3. Performance of Development Management Team**

### **Introduction**

- 3.1. Our aim is to provide an effective and efficient Development Management service that makes the best use of available resources, and to offer the best possible customer service to applicants and any other person with an interest in development within the Lake District National Park. We aim to provide high quality and timely planning advice, and applications and compliance services.
- 3.2. Our Development Management service has faced challenges over the last few years. In late 2021 and early 2022, we experienced an increased workload, with an unusually high number of planning applications received and rising numbers of new compliance cases. The effect of this, combined with declining staff resources, was a significant deterioration in planning performance, with backlogs accumulated on both planning applications and compliance cases.
- 3.3. Since then, we have taken various steps to address our performance, including structural changes and revised ways of working. This has led to significant performance improvements.
- 3.4. We recognise though that our position is fragile, and we continue to look for opportunities to increase our capacity and improve resilience. We are currently heavily reliant on using extensions of time to help us achieve planning application performance targets, which is not how we wish to operate in the long term. Many other planning authorities are facing similar challenges.
- 3.5. The backlog of enforcement cases remains high but is not increasing. We have a good understanding of our live casework, which is allowing us to take effective risk and resource-based prioritisation. We continue to progress formal action; and prosecution and criminal investigations have been successfully progressed with external support. We are developing a further enforcement action plan and continue to look for breakthroughs.
- 3.6. We have a range of pre-application advice options available. There is a daily duty planner service. We also have written advice options ranging from one-off advice to full Planning Performance Agreement options. We have seen good demand for these services in recent months.

### **Planning Application and Tree Application Performance**

- 3.7. This section gives details about the number of planning applications and tree applications we received and the way in which they were processed.

## Number of Planning Applications

- 3.8. We received 1,130 planning applications, a similar level to previous years (other than in 2021/22, when demand for our services increased and an unusually high number of planning applications was received). We made decisions on 899 applications, which is the lowest number since 2012/13.

**Table 1: Planning applications received and determined**

Year	Planning applications received	Planning applications determined	Planning application approval rate	Target	Planning applications decided under delegated powers	Target
<b>2023/24</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>90%</b>
2022/23	1,105	1,031	94%	90%	90%	90%
2021/22	1,379	1,124	92%	90%	94%	90%
2020/21	1,173	1,021	86%	90%	96%	90%
2019/20	1,130	1,053	92%	90%	93%	90%

## Approvals

- 3.9. Of the 899 decisions made on planning applications, 89 per cent were approved. Although the approval rate was slightly below our internal target of 90 per cent, the figure does not give us any concerns and is above the national average. The approval rate is an indicator of generally good quality applications.

## Decisions made under Delegated Powers

- 3.10. 92 per cent of planning application decisions were taken by our staff acting under delegated authority, with the remaining applications decided by members at the Development Control Committee. This figure is directly influenced by our approved Scheme of Delegation.
- 3.11. There have been some fluctuations in this figure over the past few years.
- 3.12. Extended delegation arrangements were introduced in 2020 when committee meetings were suspended due to the pandemic, which led to an unusually high proportion of applications being delegated.
- 3.13. The slightly lower figures for the past couple of years reflect a downward trend due to amendments made to the Scheme of Delegation in respect of design objections from

Parish Councils. These amendments have resulted in more applications being considered by the Development Control Committee.

- 3.14. We have met the government’s national guideline figure of 90 per cent for ten consecutive years, which indicates the Scheme of Delegation is working effectively.

### **Speed of Processing Planning Applications**

- 3.15. The Government sets statutory targets for the speed of processing planning applications. In 2023/24, our key performance indicators were updated to reflect the Government’s thresholds for designation – the targets are to determine at least 60 per cent of major applications within 13 weeks, and 70 per cent of non-major (minor and other) applications within eight weeks. In previous years, we monitored the speed with which we processed major, minor and other applications separately.

### **Major planning applications**

- 3.16. We have prioritised our workload to deal with major planning applications and have consistently met the Government’s target. In 2023/24, there were six major planning applications determined (excluding those which had either a Planning Performance Agreement (PPA), Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) or agreed time extension) and all were determined within 13 weeks.

**Table 2: Major planning applications determined within timescales**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of majors determined</b>	<b>Percentage determined within 13 weeks</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>2023/24</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>60%</b>
2022/23	9	100%	60%
2021/22	11	91%	60%
2020/21	14	86%	60%
2019/20	14	100%	60%

## Non-major planning applications

- 3.17. Planning application performance has been further impacted over the past few years by the redeployment of some staff to work on enforcement cases. This resulted in the targets for the speed of processing minor and other applications not being achieved in 2021/22 or 2022/23.
- 3.18. During 2022/23 we implemented structural changes, particularly in respect of management arrangements, and have since seen steady progression and improvement in the delivery of planning casework. In 2023/24, we achieved the Government's target for processing non-major applications, with 84 per cent determined within eight weeks (excluding those which had either a PPA, EIA or agreed time extension).

**Table 3: Non-major planning applications determined within timescales**

Year	Number of non-majors determined	Percentage determined within 8 weeks	Target
2023/24	584	84%	70%

Year	Number of minors determined	Percentage determined within 8 weeks	Target	Number of others determined	Percentage determined within 8 weeks	Target
2022/23	225	67%	70%	414	74%	80%
2021/22	336	54%	70%	480	69%	80%
2020/21	380	83%	65%	456	92%	80%
2019/20	406	82%	65%	464	90%	80%

## Planning applications with PPAs, EIAs or agreed time extensions

- 3.19. We manage our most significant casework using Planning Performance Agreements, where the timescales are individually negotiated. Our performance in determining PPA applications within their agreed timescales, as well as applications which have agreed time extensions, and those with Environmental Impact Assessments, is monitored separately. In practice, PPA and EIA applications represent a handful of the determinations we make in this category – the vast majority are planning applications with agreed extensions of time.

- 3.20. We have previously set ourselves a target for at least 80 per cent of these specific types of planning application to be determined within their agreed timescales. We no longer set a target, as the Government do not focus on this measure.
- 3.21. Performance on applications with PPAs, EIAs or agreed time extensions dipped during 2020/21 as we adjusted our ways of working during the pandemic, and we did not achieve our target. Since then, we have made greater use of extensions of time to help us manage workflow, and this allowed the target to be met in the following two years.
- 3.22. In 2023/24, 98 per cent of the 309 applications in this category were determined within their agreed timescales. We see the greater use of extensions of time as an interim measure, and do not want use of them to become normalised in the long term.

**Table 4: Planning applications with PPAs, EIAs or agreed time extensions determined within timescales**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of applications with PPAs, EIAs or agreed time extensions determined</b>	<b>Percentage determined within agreed timescales</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>2023/24</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>No target</b>
2022/23	383	95%	80%
2021/22	297	84%	80%
2020/21	171	77%	80%
2019/20	169	82%	80%

### **Tree Applications**

- 3.23. There are no statutory targets for the speed of processing tree applications, however we aim to determine at least 80 per cent of them within eight weeks.
- 3.24. We received 174 tree applications, which is comparable to previous years.
- 3.25. Tree work application delivery was sustained at a high level. We determined 205 applications, of which 96 per cent were within eight weeks, well above our target.

**Table 5: Determination of tree applications**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Tree applications received</b>	<b>Tree applications determined</b>	<b>Tree applications determined within 8 weeks</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>2023/24</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>80%</b>
2022/23	183	193	94%	80%
2021/22	176	188	93%	80%
2020/21	173	173	85%	80%
2019/20	201	185	100%	80%

### **Planning application (S78) appeals**

- 3.26. This section gives details about the number of planning appeals we received and the outcome.
- 3.27. We measure performance on planning application appeals in line with the Government's criteria for assessing local planning authority performance. This measures quality of decisions over a two-year assessment period, after a nine-month period has elapsed to allow for any appeals to be decided. The assessment period reviewed at the end of 2023/24 was from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2023.
- 3.28. The Government's threshold is for no more than 10 per cent of an authority's total decisions made on applications during the assessment period to be subsequently overturned at appeal. Our performance is shown in Table 6.
- 3.29. The appeals performance for both County Matters and District Matters applications was well within this threshold.
- 3.30. During the two-year assessment period, 46 planning appeals (also known as S78 appeals) were lodged, which is a slight decrease from the previous two years. This figure encompasses all appeals against planning application decisions but excludes enforcement appeals (also known as S174 appeals) which are shown in Table 8. Generally, the number of appeals we receive is very low compared to the total number of applications determined, possibly due to the high proportion of planning applications approved.

**Table 6: Different types of planning application decisions subsequently allowed on appeal**

Assessment Period	Total planning appeals lodged	County Matters Major	District Matters Major	District Matters Non-Major	Target for all types
July 2021 to June 2023	46	0% (0 / 2)	0% (0 / 34)	0.5% (10 / 2,065)	< 10%
July 2020 to June 2022	59	0% (0 / 1)	4.3% (2 / 47)	0.5% (10 / 2,181)	< 10%
July 2019 to June 2021	54	0% (0 / 1)	4.2% (2 / 48)	0.4% (8 / 2,037)	< 10%
July 2018 to June 2020	37	0% (0 / 2)	0% (0 / 42)	0.3% (5 / 1,963)	< 10%
July 2017 to June 2019	37	0% (0 / 2)	0% (0 / 45)	0.5% (11 / 2,005)	< 10%

## Compliance

3.31. This section gives information about our performance in relation to compliance matters.

### Number of Potential Breaches of Planning Control

3.32. We received 263 reports of potential breaches of planning control. The number of annual reports received has continued to fall from the peak seen during 2021/22, with the number received in 2023/24 being the lowest for six years. However, the number of new concerns we receive is still at a relatively high level, cases appear to be more complex and are less likely to be closed due to no breach being found.

### Investigations into Potential Breaches

3.33. We carried out 177 initial site visits following reports of potential breaches of planning control, which is a significant decrease from the previous year. The percentage of initial site visits which were carried out within 15 working days of receiving a report was 58 per cent, which is also a fall from the previous year and remains below target. A decision was taken to delay some visits to ensure a full day of visits could take place in a particular area, both to improve time efficiency and reduce mileage. Our capacity to carry out initial site visits has also been hampered by staff absence.

3.34. Our limited resources, decision to prioritise formal action, and the number of new cases opened, mean we have not been able to reduce the number of outstanding

cases. At the end of the year, there were 648 outstanding compliance investigations, the highest we have ever had. The rate of increase of the number of outstanding cases year on year has slowed down though. We have started to work through the backlog and are closing cases where possible. A large proportion of the outstanding cases will need formal action which does affect the ability to keep on top of the new cases coming in.

- 3.35. Continuing efforts have been made to reduce on-hand compliance casework over the past few years. We continually review our staffing position in respect of deployment, recruitment and contractor use.
- 3.36. Our focus on formal action and early investigation has seen significant progress towards resolving breaches, with formal action rates continuing to increase. Prosecution and criminal investigations have been successfully progressed with external support. We remain one of the most active enforcement authorities in England. In 2023/24, we were 29 of 311 Local Planning Authorities nationally for the number of enforcement notices served. We were fourth of 311 nationally for the number of breach of conditions notices served.
- 3.37. Enforcement does remain an area of concern. We have developed an enforcement action plan; have visited peer authorities elsewhere in the country to learn from their structures and approaches; and are looking to grow our peer network in 2024.

**Table 7: Compliance casework**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Reports received of potential breaches of planning control</b>	<b>Initial site visits carried out</b>	<b>Initial site visits carried out within 15 working days</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Number of outstanding compliance investigations at year end</b>
<b>2023/24</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>648</b>
2022/23	292	235	74%	80%	603
2021/22	383	187	67%	80%	569
2020/21	344	134	53%	80%	368
2019/20	377	231	70%	80%	266

### **Appeals against Enforcement (S174) Notices**

- 3.38. A consequence of our high rates of formal enforcement action is we have seen high numbers of appeals, which are time consuming, resource intensive, and demand experienced staff.
- 3.39. No target was set for the year for the percentage of enforcement appeals allowed. We monitor this figure as an internal measure, to ensure that formal enforcement

action is only being pursued where appropriate and reasonable to do so in the public interest.

- 3.40. Decisions were made on 18 appeals against enforcement notices, of which five were successful. Over 70 per cent of appeals were dismissed, which shows that our enforcement notices are well considered. The percentage of enforcement appeals allowed has remained low for the past five years.

**Table 8: Appeals against enforcement notices**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Appeals Decided</b>	<b>Appeals Allowed</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>2023/24</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>no target set</b>
2022/23	3	0%	no target set
2021/22	18	17%	no target set
2020/21	6	17%	no target set
2019/20	4	25%	< 35%

## **4. Performance of our Local Plan Policies**

### **What are we monitoring**

- 4.1. The AMR covers the monitoring period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024. It focuses on evaluating the current planning policies set out in the adopted Lake District National Park Local Plan 2020 - 2035 and assesses whether they are meeting the aspirations of the Authority.

### **How do we monitor?**

- 4.2. We use 'local indicators'. These are measures of information or data that show us what is happening at the local level. They are helpful in giving an overview of what changes are occurring and the effects on environmental, social and economic conditions. And they are also useful in examining the implementation of policies. Local indicators are set by us to monitor activities that result from implementing planning policies; they include National Park indicators.
- 4.3. Data is collected through internal data management systems, annual surveys and information provided through partner organisations.

### **How do we measure our success?**

- 4.4. Each indicator has been allocated a status of either:
  - Green – agreed targets or measures of performance are currently being met or exceeded.
  - Amber – agreed targets or measures of performance are not being achieved but not a recurring trend or concern.
  - Red – agreed targets or measures of performance are not being achieved and it is unlikely that this will be addressed without specific interventions.
  - Dark Grey – no applications received therefore no data to analyse or no target to meet.
- 4.5. Of the indicators shown in this report, there are 29 indicators with a green status, 6 with amber and 1 with red. 15 indicators have no status as we do not have any data which relates directly to those indicators. Where data is available and targets exist, a high percentage of targets and measures of performance are being met, demonstrating the effectiveness of our policies in delivering sustainable development across the National Park.

## 5. Indicators

- 5.1. The indicators set out in the tables below have been adopted by the Authority following the examination of the Local Plan and will be used to monitor the effectiveness of the policies within the Local Plan over the next few years. This consistency of approach enables us to identify trend data over a period, which is extremely useful when monitoring the effectiveness of planning policies. The monitoring information will be used in subsequent scheduled reviews or could trigger an early partial review of the Local Plan or introduce other interventions if considered necessary. This is the first year of monitoring the effectiveness of the new Local Plan.

### Economy and Employment

Indicator	Target	Actual	RAG
<b>Objective: Support the development of new employment sites and buildings (including retail and tourism)</b>			
Amount and net change of floor space granted planning permission for employment by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• type,</li> <li>• location,</li> <li>• Distinctive Area</li> </ul>	A net increase	Planning approvals = 12 Net change in floor space = 1318 m <sup>2</sup>	
Amount of employment floor space lost to residential use	Smaller better	0 m <sup>2</sup>	
Amount and net change of floor space completed for employment by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Type</li> <li>• Location</li> <li>• Distinctive Area</li> </ul>	A net increase	Number of completed sites = 13 Net change in floor space = - 443 m <sup>2</sup>	
Number of jobs (FTE) created by type and location	190 FTE	Total number of jobs for <b>all</b> policies = 50  Number of jobs for <b>Policy 16</b> = 25	
	TRIGGER: not achieving target for 5 consecutive years		
Amount and net change of commercial, business and service floor space created in Primary Shopping Area	A net increase	Planning approvals = 0 Net change in floor space = 0	
Amount and net change of commercial, business and service floor space created in Rural Service Centres (including primary shopping areas)	A net increase	Planning approvals = 34 Net change in floor space = 1307 m <sup>2</sup>	
Amount and net change of commercial, business and service floor space created in Villages, Clusters and Open Countryside	No target	Planning approvals = 40	

		Net change in floor space = 2062m <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Objective: Support development for local/traditional businesses and activities</b>			
Number of Whole Estate Plans endorsed by the LDNPA	No target	0	
Number of applications received, and percentage approved for agricultural diversification	Bigger better	16 applications received 81% percent approved	
Number of applications received, and percentage approved for mineral extraction	No target	0 application received  0 percent approved	
Increase in physical extension to the area of mineral extraction	No target	0	
Percentage of population that is of working age	No target	59.1 percent Based on ONS National Park population estimates 2022	
Percentage of working age population employed by non-visitor economy sectors	No target	59.16% Based on ONS Census 2021	

## Are we delivering the objectives?

### Objective 1: Support the development of new employment sites and buildings (including retail and tourism)

- 5.2. The supporting Prosperous Economy Report (Annex 2) Tables 1-2 provide further detail about the type, location and Distinctive Area of indicators relevant to the development of new employment sites.
- 5.3. Local Plan policies are supporting the development of new employment sites and buildings through planning consents, achieving a net increase in the amount of floor space granted planning permission for employment and the amount of commercial, business and service floor space created in primary shopping areas, rural service centres, villages, cluster communities and open countryside. In comparison to 2022-23, the number of applications granted for employment sites has increased slightly and the amount of employment floorspace granted planning permission has increased substantially.
- 5.4. Overall, there has been a net increase of 1318m<sup>2</sup> in the amount of employment floor space granted planning permission under Policy 16. The majority of floor space increases were use class Eg (offices) and sui generis. Some losses to employment floor space through planning approvals has been observed but these losses were changes of use to other types of employment. Unlike previous years, no losses from employment to residential use have been received.
- 5.5. The number of jobs created by type and location has been rated red on the basis that this target has not been achieved during the monitoring year. Table 3 of the

supporting Prosperous Economy Report provides further detail and explanation for this indicator. The number of jobs created as recorded in this report, is directly linked to the applications we receive and determine.

## **Objective 2: Support development for local/traditional businesses and activities**

- 5.6. Local Plan policy 19 supports the development and diversification of traditional businesses to help sustain the rural economy and communities. The number of applications received for agricultural diversification has increased slightly from 8 applications in 2022-23 to 16 applications in 2023-24.
- 5.7. The majority of applications received for agricultural diversification were for non-serviced accommodation including self-contained holiday accommodation and camping and caravanning sites. Approved applications **not** for holiday accommodation included the expansion of a farm shop and the development of a food and beverage hut helping to sustain the operation of farm businesses and provide employment opportunities for local people.

## Vibrant Communities

Indicator	Target	Actual	RAG
<b>Objective: To improve the health and wellbeing of people</b>			
Amount of new development creating community facilities	A net increase	4 - including a temporary GP surgery and new community facility	
Amount of Local Green Space lost through alternative uses	Smaller better	0 m <sup>2</sup> reduction in amenity green space	
Number of community facilities lost to alternative uses	Smaller better	1	
<b>Objective: Making Communities more resilient</b>			
Number of houses granted planning permission by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type</li> <li>Location</li> <li>Distinctive Area</li> </ul>	80 per annum	137	
Number of houses completed by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type</li> <li>Location</li> <li>Distinctive Area</li> </ul>	80 per annum	36	
Percentage of new dwellings approved with a permanent occupancy restriction	Bigger better	100%	
Number of houses completed on allocated sites and windfall sites	80 per annum	36	
Number of houses completed on previously developed land	Bigger better	11 (30 percent)	
Density of approved housing in allocated sites	No target	19 dwellings per ha	
Density of approved housing for more than five units in Rural Service Centres	No target	15 dwellings per ha	
Number of homes built on Operational farms	A net increase	3	
Number of applications received, and percentage approved by community led housing groups	Bigger better	0	
Number of applications received, and percentage approved for change of use of guest houses to residential including number of additional houses completed	No target	2 approved for residential use.  16 to flexible use as dwelling or holiday let.	
Number of settlements in the Lake District with four, five or six services from: convenience store, meeting place, primary school, public house, post office, doctors' surgery	Bigger better	Three services = 1  Four services = 2  Five services = 13  Six services = 5  Six plus services = 13	

Number of applications received, and percentage approved for multi-uses of community facilities	No target	1	
Number of units granted planning permission for holiday letting which are new build.	0 per annum	0	
Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds	Smaller better	0	
Percentage of housing applications approved which meet the 30 per cent renewable energy target	Bigger better	98%	
Percentage of other developments of greater than 100 square metres floorspace approved which meet the 30 per cent renewable energy target	Bigger better	100 percent	

## Are we delivering the objectives?

### Objective 3: To improve the health and wellbeing of people

- 5.8. During the monitoring period, 4 planning applications were received and approved for new or improved community facilities including a lawnmower garage for a football club, a temporary GP surgery and a new flexible community facility for village fairs and wellbeing events. The policy is providing a robust framework to provide the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services needed by communities when required to support healthy lifestyles.

### Objective 4: Making communities more resilient

- 5.9. The housing figure of 1200 new homes established through Policy 15, equates to 80 per annum, this is a step up from 60 per annum in the previous Plan. The target has not been achieved this year, details of which can be viewed in the Housing Monitoring Reports.
- 5.10. Planning permission was granted for 137 new homes during the monitoring period, the majority of which were local need housing. 49 units of local affordable housing (36%) were permitted, 2 guesthouses to permanent dwellings were approved and 16 guesthouses to flexible use or holiday lets were approved. The location of these is split by Distinctive Area as follows: 9% North; 10% East; 7% West; 71% Central and Southeast and 3% South.

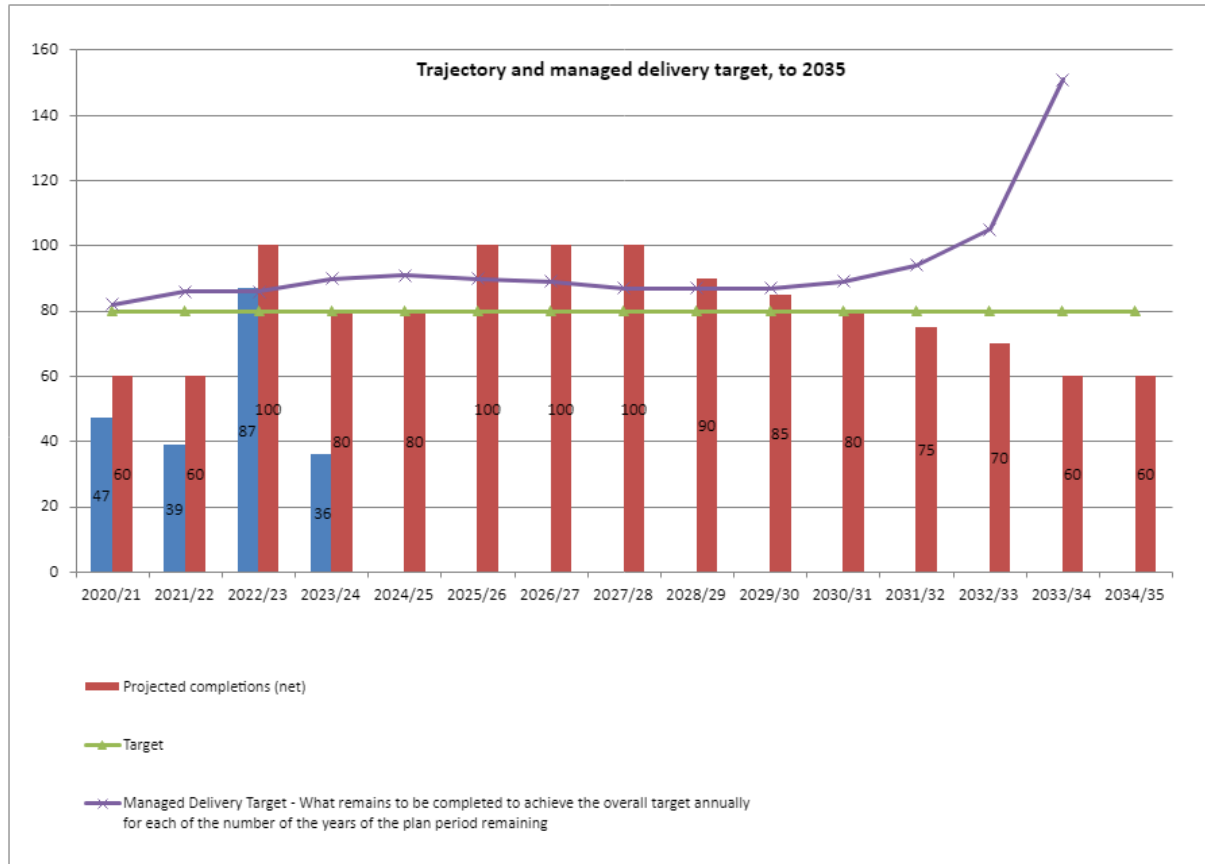
**Table 7: Planning Approvals for new homes (including outline permissions)**

Policy 15	Dwelling Type	Number (net)
Local Affordable	Local Affordable housing	49
Local need	Local Occupancy Condition	61
Other	Agricultural workers dwelling	4
	Principal home occupancy clause	2
	Guesthouse to dwelling	2
	Guesthouse to flexible use	19
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>137</b>

- 5.11. 36 new homes were built during the monitoring period, all were built on windfall sites, with 30 percent being on previously developed land. 25 percent have been delivered in Rural Service Centres and 28 per cent in villages. The 17 houses provided in cluster communities and open countryside locations were mainly change of use, with five being new build. Two new local affordable homes were built during the monitoring period, in Low Lorton. Further analysis on location is provided in the Housing Completions Report 2023-2024.
- 5.12. The Housing Trajectory shown in Figure 2 below is reviewed every year and is a useful tool to monitor housing delivery. At this early stage, it is based on assumptions regarding implementation rates, including lead in times and build rates. We had originally anticipated the land allocated for housing at Orrest Head, Windermere would have started on site in 22/23 but it is a complicated site and negotiations with all the interested parties continue.
- 5.13. The annual target is based on delivering 1200 new homes over 15 years. You will see from the Housing Trajectory below that this fluctuates depending on what remains to be completed to achieve the overall target annually for each of the number of the years of the plan period remaining. For 2024/25 the managed delivery target increases to 91.
- 5.14. There are many reasons why homes are not built, many of which are external factors outside our control as a Local Planning Authority. Whilst we have allocated land suitable for new homes, the construction industry has been affected by Brexit and the availability of materials and staff hit the worst. Whilst government look to introduce reform of the planning system, we continue to work with funding providers, namely Homes England, delivering the actions in the Partnership Plan, progressing the Windermere Gateway development and working with the Rural Housing Enabler Service to progress Local Plan site allocations to meet the overall Local Plan housing target of 1,200 homes by 2035. The key thing to remember is we have a robust

housing policy which ensures all new homes built are contributing to meeting an identified local need and helping make communities more resilient.

**Figure 2: Housing Trajectory**



- 5.15. The 2024 Local Service Provision Survey (Annex 5) shows that the majority of community, cultural facilities and local services are being sustained in rural services centres and villages across the Lake District. All rural service centres, excluding Gosforth have six or more facilities. Five villages have six services, 13 villages have five services, two villages have four services and only one village, Portinscale has three services.
- 5.16. The Environment Agency objected to two planning applications during the monitoring period. In both cases the Environment Agency withdrew their objection following receipt of acceptable Flood Risk Assessments or further information.
- 5.17. 98 percent of housing applications approved during the monitoring period were in support of Policy 20: Renewable and low carbon energy, this included a form of renewable energy, or a planning condition imposed to secure renewable energy within the scheme. In one application, renewable energy sources were deemed inappropriate due to character of building. 22 applications were approved for developments of 100sqm or more, other than housing. The policy was applied to all these applications.

## Visitor Experience

Indicator	Target	Actual	RAG
<b>Objective: Every visitor has the best experience through improved attractions, access and transport</b>			
Amount and net change of floor space granted planning permission for tourism by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type</li> <li>Location</li> <li>Distinctive Area</li> </ul>	A net increase	Planning approvals = 58  Net change = 2319m <sup>2</sup>	
Number of applications received, and percentage approved for change of use from guesthouses to different forms of holiday accommodation.	No target	Applications received: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2 applications to residential</li> <li>- 3 applications to holiday let</li> <li>- 16 applications to flexible use</li> </ul> 100% approved	
<b>Objective: Promote development that provides and or improves sustainable and integrated transport within the Lake District</b>			
Number of applications received and percentage approved for sustainable access and travel proposals	Bigger better	3 applications received  100% approved	
Number of applications received and percentage approved for vehicle parking proposals as part of sustainable transport improvements	No target	2 applications received, 50% approved	
Number of additional parking spaces granted through planning permission by location	No target	6 additional spaces	
<b>Objective: Increase length of stay of overnight visitors</b>			
Number of bed spaces created by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type</li> <li>Location</li> <li>Distinctive Area</li> </ul>	A net increase	Number of bed spaces created Policy 18 and 19 = 247	
Number of applications received and percentage approved for the reuse of existing buildings for holiday letting	A net increase	42 applications received  88% approved	
<b>Objective: Encourage year-round sustainable tourism</b>			
Number of applications received and percentage approved for year round use of camping and caravanning sites	A net increase	0 applications for year round use of camping and caravanning sites	

		6 applications for extensions to existing camping and caravanning sites. 100% approved	
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## Are we delivering the objectives?

### Objective 5: Every visitor has the best experience through improved attractions, access and transport

- 5.18. Detail about the type, location and Distinctive Area for floor space granted planning permission for tourism are shown in Table 5 of the supporting Prosperous Economy Report. There was an overall increase in the amount of floor space granted planning permission for tourism but the net change in floorspace has decreased from 3474.3 m<sup>2</sup> in 2022-23 to 2319m<sup>2</sup> in 2023-24. This is likely related to the decrease in the number of applications relevant to policy 18 between 2022-23 and 2023-24.
- 5.19. Approved applications relating to sustainable tourism and holiday accommodation include the renovation of a hotel, the installation of shepherd huts and new caravan pitches. This data suggest that visitors' experience is being improved through the diverse range of accommodation on offer and improvements to existing attractions.
- 5.20. In total, 3 applications were received and approved for a change of use from a guesthouse to a different form of holiday accommodation. An additional 16 applications were approved for a change of use from a guesthouse to flexible uses. There is no target for this indicator and 100 percent of applications received have been approved. The number of guesthouse change of use applications has decreased slightly from 22 applications in 2022-23 to 20 applications in 2023-24.

### Objective 6: Promote development that provides and or improves sustainable and integrated transport within the Lake District

- 5.21. Policies 21 and 22 aim to support the development of sustainable transport. Three planning applications were received and approved for sustainable access and travel proposals including the creation of an accessible route, repairs and alterations to jetties and the installation of rapid electric vehicle charging stations.
- 5.22. There is no target for the number of vehicle parking proposals, or the number of additional parking spaces granted through planning permission – no additional parking spaces have been granted planning permission in this period.

## Objective 7: Increase length of stay of overnight visitors

- 5.23. The net change in the number of bed spaces created under both Policies 18 and 19 is 247 bed spaces. Information about the type, location and distinctive area of bed spaces created is shown in Table 6 of the supporting Prosperous Economy Report.
- 5.24. A total of 84 new serviced bed spaces were created but 290 serviced bed spaces were lost to other uses, including residential use, resulting in the overall net loss of 206 serviced bed spaces. Many of the lost serviced bed spaces were change of use applications to non-serviced bed spaces. 244 serviced bed spaces were converted creating 196 non-serviced bed spaces, some bedspaces have been lost due to internal changes in accommodation resulting in different numbers of bedspaces.
- 5.25. A total of 453 new non-serviced bed spaces were created through 45 planning applications. Detail about the type of non-serviced bedspaces **created** is detailed in Table 9 below.

**Table 9: Number and type of non-serviced bedspaces created by Policies 18 and 19**

	Non-serviced bed spaces
Glamping/Pods	20
Holiday let	335
Static Caravans	84
Group accommodation	0
Cabin/Lodges	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>453</b>

- 5.26. No non-serviced bed spaces were lost in the 2023-24 period.

## Objective 8: Encourage year-round sustainable tourism

- 5.27. A total of 8 applications were approved for camping and caravanning sites including glamping pods and lodges. These ranged from new sites to physical extensions to existing sites. From the 8 applications, 6 applications were received for year-round camping and caravanning use and 100% of these were approved.
- 5.28. The 2021-22 annual monitoring report showed that the range of accommodation available has broadened, this trend has continued in 2023-24. Camping pods and lodges remain popular. Further information about the type of campsites granted planning approval is shown in Table 8 of the supporting Prosperous Economy Report.

## Landscape and cultural heritage

Indicator	Target	Actual	RAG
<b>Objective: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations</b>			
Number of applications received and percentage approved contrary to Policy 05: Protecting the Spectacular Landscape	Smaller better	617 applications received 6 approved contrary to Policy / 1 percent	
Number of applications received and percentage approved contrary to Policy 06: Design and development	Smaller better	828 applications received 11 approved contrary to Policy / 1.3 percent	
Number of applications received and percentage approved contrary to Policy 24: Lakeshore development	Smaller better	24 applications received 0 approved contrary to Policy	
Number of applications received and percentage approved contrary to Policy 25: Development for the keeping of animals on a non-commercial basis	Smaller better	3 applications received 1 approved contrary to Policy	
Number of major development applications approved against Policy 26: Major Development	Smaller better	0 applications received	
<b>Objective: To improve the quality of the built and natural environment, including the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting.</b>			
Number of applications received and percentage approved contrary to Policy 04: Biodiversity and geodiversity	Smaller better	398 applications received 3 approved contrary to Policy / 0.75 percent	
Number of applications where there is a 10 percent or more increase in biodiversity units as measured by the biodiversity metric	Bigger better	Information not recorded	
Number of applications received and percentage approved contrary to Policy 07: Historic environment	Smaller better	519 applications received 6 approved contrary to Policy / 1.16 percent	
Number of listed buildings removed from Heritage at Risk register through works completed	Bigger better	2	
Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments removed from Heritage at Risk register through works completed	Bigger better	1	
Number of applications received, and percentage approved for change of use of a building of archaeological or historic importance to economic or residential uses	A net increase	10 – residential, 100% approved  4 – holiday let, 100% approved	

		8 – residential extension, 100% approved  2 – other, 100% approved	
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**Are we delivering the objectives?**

**Objective 9: to preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations**

5.29. Both Policies 05 and 06 are used extensively in the assessment of planning applications to ensure the highest level of protection is given to the landscape and to reinforce local distinctiveness and character. Whilst a small percentage of planning applications have been approved contrary to these policies, in the main, their use is serving to preserve, enhance and manage the landscape as intended. For the small percentage of development proposals which have been approved contrary to these policies, the assessment would have included a judgement based on how the benefits of the proposals outweighed the harm in each case. This statistic does not cause concern.

**Objective 10: To improve the quality of the built and natural environment, including the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting.**

5.30. From 12<sup>th</sup> February 2024 Biodiversity Net Gain became mandatory. Information about applications permitted subject to BNG before April 2024 has not been recorded, some permissions will deliver and uplift and where possible this will be recorded in future annual monitoring reports.

5.31. A very small percentage of planning permissions were granted approval contrary to Policy 07 and is usually the case where the wider public benefit outweighs the harm caused. No listed buildings have been removed from the Heritage at Risk register through works completed, and no Scheduled Ancient Monuments have been removed.

5.32. There is a Heritage at Risk report published each year in October time. Last year’s is here: [Historic England - Heritage at Risk Register 2023, North West](#). Officially, there are nine buildings and structures, five places of worship, 17 archaeology entries and no conservation areas or registered parks and gardens.

5.33. Through Policy 07, we encourage the sympathetic reuse of buildings of archaeological or historic importance, which make a positive contribution to the landscape character and sense of place. 24 applications have been received and

approved during the monitoring period for the change of use of a building of historic importance to residential use, holiday let use or an extension of an existing home into a barn. These have largely involved the change of use of either a field barn or adjoining barn that have either been listed under the Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest or are of historical importance locally.

## 6. Design Code Supplementary Planning Document

- 6.1. The Design Code Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) was adopted on the 20<sup>th</sup> September 2023. This annual monitoring report details the first appraisal of the Design Code.
- 6.2. Between the 20<sup>th</sup> September 2023 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024 the Design Code was applied to 49 applications. A detailed breakdown of applications assessed against the code is detailed below:

**Table 10: Applications assessed against the Design Code**

	Applications in support of the code		Applications contrary to the code	
	Approved	Refused	Approved	Refused
<b>Number of applications</b>	39	2	0	8

- 6.3. The Design Code is proving to be a useful tool for the Development Management Team providing additional context and weight to Local Plan Policy 06 Design and Development. The application of the Design Code was slower than expected in the first 6 months following the Code's adoption, but the Code is now frequently used by both Development Management and applicants.

## 7. Additional monitoring requests

### Population data

7.1. The working age population is defined as those aged 15 to 64. Table 9 provides an overview of the estimated population for the Lake District National Park. Table 9 provides a comparison of the estimated population for the Lake District National Park between the 2011 and 2021 census.

**Table 11: ONS Mid-year population estimates for the Lake District National Park**

Year	0-14	15-64	65+	Total
Mid-year 2022	4,342	22,908	11,467	38,717
Mid-year 2021	4,327	23,378	11,420	39,125
Mid-year 2020	4,651	23,393	12,241	40,284
Mid-year 2019	4,694	23,503	12,143	40,340
Mid-year 2018	4,802	23,561	11,915	40,278
Mid-year 2017	4,838	23,631	11,792	40,261
Mid-year 2016	4,872	23,656	11,692	40,220
Mid-year 2015	4,894	23,922	11,599	40,415
Mid-year 2014	4,927	24,150	11,372	40,449
Mid-year 2013	4,972	24,504	11,229	40,705
Mid-year 2012	5,002	24,742	10,923	40,667
Mid-year 2011	5,093	25,155	10,504	40,752
Mid-year 2010	5,256	26,392	10,017	41,665

(Source: ONS mid-year (30 June) population estimates for National Parks in England and Wales. Figures do not sum due to rounding.)

**Table 12: ONS Census 2021 population estimates for the Lake District National Park**

Year	0-14	15-64	65+	Total
Census 2021	4,406	23,142	11,464	38,993
Census 2011	5,126	25,234	10,410	40,770

7.2. Table 10 shows the population of the Lake District continues to decline. The estimated working age population has declined by 7.5% between mid-year 2012 and mid-year 2022. There has been a steady increase in the population aged 65+ between 2010 and 2020, this increase declined in 2021 and 2022.

**Number of cases raised to Planning on houses with ‘Local Occupancy’ clauses that are Holiday / 2nd homes, including number of cases resolved each year and the outcome.**

7.3. The information in Table 11 below has been provided by the Development Management Compliance Team in response to the above monitoring question.

**Table 13: Number of cases raised, and action taken regarding breaches of local occupancy conditions.**

Number of enforcement complaints received between 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024 alleging occupation of properties as holiday lets in breach of local occupancy restrictions	3
How many of those cases received between 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024 have been closed	2
? unresolved case	1 – notice issued, may not have been complied with
Outcome of those cases received between 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024 which have been closed	No breach - no occupancy condition. Breach – notice complied with
Other cases about breaches of local occupancy conditions – fulltime occupants not meeting the local occupancy criteria	6 - 2x Unresolved - 2x no breach, comply with condition - 2x no breach, not yet occupied (how property marketed)

### Total dwellings in the National Park

7.4. The table below uses information from Census 2011 and annual completions surveyed by the Authority to estimate the total number of dwellings in the National Park. The 2021 Census has not confirmed the total number of dwellings.

**Table 14: Estimated Number of dwellings in the Lake District National Park**

Data source	completions	dwellings
2023/24	36	
2022/23	87	
2021/22	39	
2020/21	47	
2019/20	72	
2018/19	76	
2017/18	93	
2016/17	111	
2015/16	48	
2014/15	154	
2013/14	77	
2012/13	74	
2011/12	62	
Census 2011	-	23,890
<b>Total 2023</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>24,866</b>

### Volume of property sales in the National Park per annum

7.5. Using data from Rightmove (August 2024), 299 properties were sold in the Rural Service Centres and Villages (identified in Policy 02) in the Lake District during the last year compared to 252 the previous year. Over the last five years a total of 2,891 properties have been sold in rural service centres and villages, with Ambleside (202) Bowness (322), Keswick (488) and Windermere (730) being the main locations.

<b>Settlement</b>	<b>Overall average price</b>	<b>Numbers sold last year</b>	<b>Numbers sold last 5 years</b>
Ambleside	£377,273	22	202
Backbarrow	£286,000	5	89
Bassenthwaite	£602,500	2	20
Braithwaite	£321,667	3	40
Bootle	£221,400	5	30
Elterwater	-	0	9
Bowness	£488,972	33	322
Broughton-In-Furness	£370,000	4	47
Caldbeck	£437,500	4	27
Chapel Stile	£365,000	1	16
Coniston	£410,654	13	61
Crosthwaite	£573,333	3	17
Embleton	£507,500	1	14
Ennerdale Bridge	£325,000	1	12
Eskdale Green	£396,250	4	59
Glenridding	£370,250	4	21
Gosforth	£222,688	8	71
Grasmere	£669,000	3	39
Hawkshead	£280,000	1	14
Haverthwaite	£310,556	9	109
Keswick	£364,760	48	448
Lane End (Waberthwaite)	£260,000	1	10
Lindale	£377,545	11	66
High Lorton	£715,000	1	12
Low Lorton	-	0	4
Patterdale	-	0	1
Penruddock	£261,250	2	20
Pooley Bridge	£339,250	1	4
Portinscale	£562,850	10	57
Ravenglass	£250,000	1	14
Rosthwaite	£375,000	1	5
Silecroft	£148,000	2	15
Staveley	£400,912	17	108
Threlkeld	£485,000	3	53
Troutbeck	-	0	6
Troutbeck Bridge	£558,500	2	32
Witherslack	-	0	15
Windermere	£450,517	73	730

## The number of second homes and holiday lets

	2022				2024			
	Second Homes	Holiday Lets	Total domestic properties	Percentage of properties not in permanent use	Second Homes	Holiday Lets	Second homes percentage change	Holiday lets percentage change
Above Derwent	100	161	610	43%	105	147	5%	-9%
Askham	24	10	188	18%	25	8	4%	-20%
Bampton	24	18	173	24%	25	17	4%	-6%
Barton with Pooley Bridge	30	32	126	49%	24	27	-20%	-16%
Bassenthwaite	20	41	204	30%	26	34	30%	-17%
Bewaldeth	0	-	19	0%	0	1	0%	-
Blawith and Subberthwaite	38	18	141	40%	32	15	-16%	-17%
Blindbothel	3	16	70	27%	3	11	0%	-31%
Blindcrake	11	10	163	13%	6	-	-45%	-
Bootle	14	5	389	5%	16	10	14%	100%
Borrowdale	34	56	173	52%	33	47	-3%	-16%
Broughton East	23	12	144	24%	28	11	22%	-8%
Broughton West					50	19	-	-
Buttermere	10	14	61	39%	9	9	-10%	-36%
Caldbeck	32	22	361	15%	38	20	19%	-9%
Cartmell Fell	40	20	208	29%	45	20	13%	0%
Claife	46	66	271	41%	54	66	17%	0%
Colton	100	48	481	31%	100	52	0%	8%
Coniston	88	148	658	36%	91	138	3%	-7%
Crook	27	16	193	22%	29	21	7%	31%
Crosthwaite and Lyth	32	25	371	15%	36	25	13%	0%
Dacre	12	13	695	3%	15	5	25%	-62%
Drigg and Carleton	8	5	240	5%	-	-	-	-
Duddon	86	39	615	20%	-	-	-	-
Dunnerdale-with-Seathwaite	-	-	-	-	24	13	-	-
Embleton, Setmurphy and Wythop	14	26	214	19%	14	20	0%	-23%
Ennerdale and Kinniside	12	10	168	13%	-	-	-	-
Eskdale	15	47	150	41%	16	47	7%	0%
Gosforth	39	9	662	7%	-	-	-	-
Grayrigg	8	4	110	11%	-	-	-	-
Haverthwaite	60	51	484	23%	57	56	-5%	10%
Hawkshead	57	95	402	38%	63	86	11%	-9%
Helsington	8	5	161	8%	10	5	25%	0%
Hutton	-	-	-	-	15	10	-	-

Iredale and Udale	26	19	227	20%	-	-	-	-
Irton and Santon	20	13	139	24%	18	22	-10%	69%
Kentmere	7	5	56	21%	7	3	0%	-40%
Keswick	261	641	2589	35%	283	549	8%	-14%
Kirkby Ireleth	29	24	625	8%	2	4	-93%	-83%
Lakes	572	835	3417	41%	615	801	8%	-4%
Levens	37	10	609	8%	-	-	-	-
Lindale and Newton	46	31	499	15%	49	28	7%	-10%
Lonsleddale	4	4	40	20%	4	4	0%	0%
Lorton	22	19	148	28%	25	21	14%	11%
Loweswater	14	9	116	20%	15	-	7%	-
Lowick					4	8	-	-
Lowther					1	6	-	-
Martindale	10	17	35	77%	15	11	50%	-35%
Matterdale	62	84	266	55%	63	61	2%	-27%
Muncaster	12	8	180	11%	15	19	25%	138%
Mungrisdale	14	16	149	20%	9	18	-36%	13%
Orton	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-
Patterdale	76	89	301	55%	80	67	5%	-25%
Ponsonby	3	1	149	3%			-100%	-100%
Satterthwaite	26	37	163	39%	22	37	-15%	0%
Selside and Fawcett Forest	10	1	108	10%	8	5	-20%	400%
Shap Rural	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
Skelwith	32	40	144	50%	32	38	0%	-5%
St Johns, Castlerigg, Wythburn	36	25	194	31%	32	28	-11%	12%
Staveley in Cartmel	30	11	272	15%	30	14	0%	27%
Staveley with Ings (Hugill, Nether Stav, Over Stav)	66	51	955	12%	70	49	6%	-4%
Threlkeld	30	54	241	35%	37	39	23%	-28%
Torver	14	16	101	30%	20	16	43%	0%
Ulpha	14	15	86	34%	12	17	-14%	13%
Underbarrow	13	13	199	13%	10	12	-23%	-8%
Underskiddaw	19	41	122	49%	23	34	21%	-17%
Waberthwaite and Corney	7	8	119	13	9	6	29%	-25%
Wasdale	15	16	68	46%	16	19	7%	19%
Whicham	19	14	232	14%	-	-	-	-
Whinfell	7	15	91	24%	2	0	-71%	-100%
Windermere and Bowness	629	555	4979	24%	698	550	11%	-1%
Witherslack, Meathop and Ulpha	16	6	314	7%	18	15	13%	150%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3,201</b>	<b>3,772</b>	<b>26,143</b>	<b>26.60%</b>	<b>3,217</b>	<b>3,445</b>	<b>0.50%</b>	<b>-8.60%</b>