



Copeland Borough Council
Annual Monitoring Report
2005/6



***“Working together to deliver excellent services and prosperity
for West Cumbria”***

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Introduction

The Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduced many changes to the planning regime in England and Wales. For development planning at the local level the principal change has been the replacement of the single “all-in-one” document, the Local Plan, by a suite of different kinds of policy documents under the banner of the “Local Development Framework” (LDF). The idea is to make the preparation of development plans and other non-statutory documents quicker and more flexible, with increased community involvement.

A key part of the new planning system is the emphasis on monitoring and reviewing performance. There is a need to have a clear picture of what is happening now and of what current trends may bring in order for us to prioritise our aims and policies to deal with change. Equally we need to establish whether our aims and policies are having the desired effects or if we need to change them. To assist this process Local Planning Authorities are now required to produce an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) which is to be submitted to the Secretary of State by 31 December each year.

The AMR provides a framework by which statistical information and performance measures are collected and analysed on a consistent basis. It allows close examination of the objectives behind planning policies a) in terms of relevance to the issues being faced by an area and its communities and b) in terms of their achievement in meeting particular targets. This AMR covers the period 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006 (unless otherwise specified).

It is made up of four sections:

- **Profile** – A portrait of the Borough which outlines key characteristics and the main issues and challenges being faced. These have dictated the Council’s priorities for the types and subject matter of planning policy documents scheduled in its LDF. There is also a table of headline indicators for comparison with a similar section in last year’s AMR.
- **Local Plan** – An assessment of the effectiveness of policies and proposals which make up the current Copeland Local Plan. There is an examination of progress using indicators and targets developed during the Plan’s adoption process with indications of where further information may be required. A brief Summary of Progress is included on page 18.
- **Local Development Framework** – An assessment of progress in relation to the production of documents which make up the Local Development Framework. This includes implications for changing the work programme of policy documents – the Local Development Scheme (LDS) which the Council will formalise in a submission to government in the early New Year after a short round of consultation.



- **Indicators** – Information relating to contextual, core and local output indicators organised by themes. These indicators provide baseline information on a range of issues and are the basis for our assessment of progress in implementing the Copeland Local Plan and, in the future, the LDF. Data sources for the indicators are varied and include the Council’s own surveys and records as well as information from the Office of National Statistics, NOMIS, and other organisations like the Environment Agency and Cumbria CC (a full list of sources used can be found in Appendix B). Local authorities in Cumbria have been working jointly to develop a common approach to monitoring and this has begun to streamline the processes of indicator choice and information gathering. A summary of main findings for each of the themes can be found at the end of each sub-section.

Please note there is not a separate Executive Summary for this AMR as the key findings are set out in the two summary sections as highlighted above.

Consultation

Although the Council has not undertaken a consultation exercise on this AMR before publication. In future years it will consider this course of action. In the meantime the reader’s views on the format of the AMR, the indicators and targets being used and on progress with the LDF will be welcome. Please submit via localplan@copelandbc.gov.uk.



Glossary

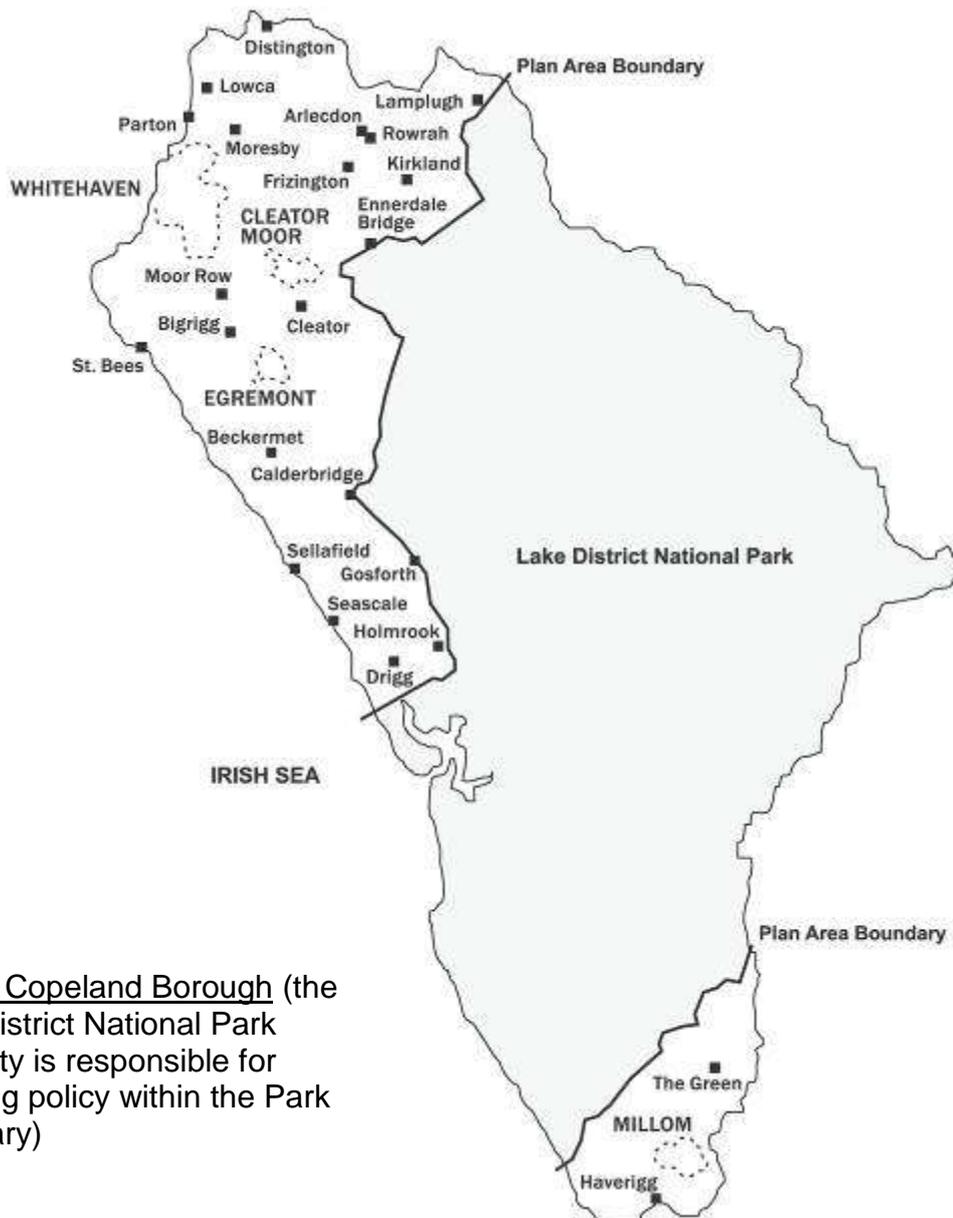
A glossary of planning terms used in this AMR can be found in Appendix D.





Copeland Area Profile

Copeland is an area of extreme contrasts. It contains England's highest mountain and its deepest lake included in a portion of the Lake District National Park which makes up two thirds of the Borough's 737 square kilometres. Along with the mountains and lakes there are 80 kilometres of coastline which at St Bees Head incorporates the only section of Heritage Coast in North West England and at Sellafield, the largest nuclear reprocessing site in Europe.



Map of Copeland Borough (the Lake District National Park Authority is responsible for planning policy within the Park boundary)

Despite (though in part due to) previous economic exploitation the Borough retains a range of outstanding landscapes and wildlife habitat, distinctive character in its towns and villages, a rich history and cultural heritage and a strong sense of community identity.

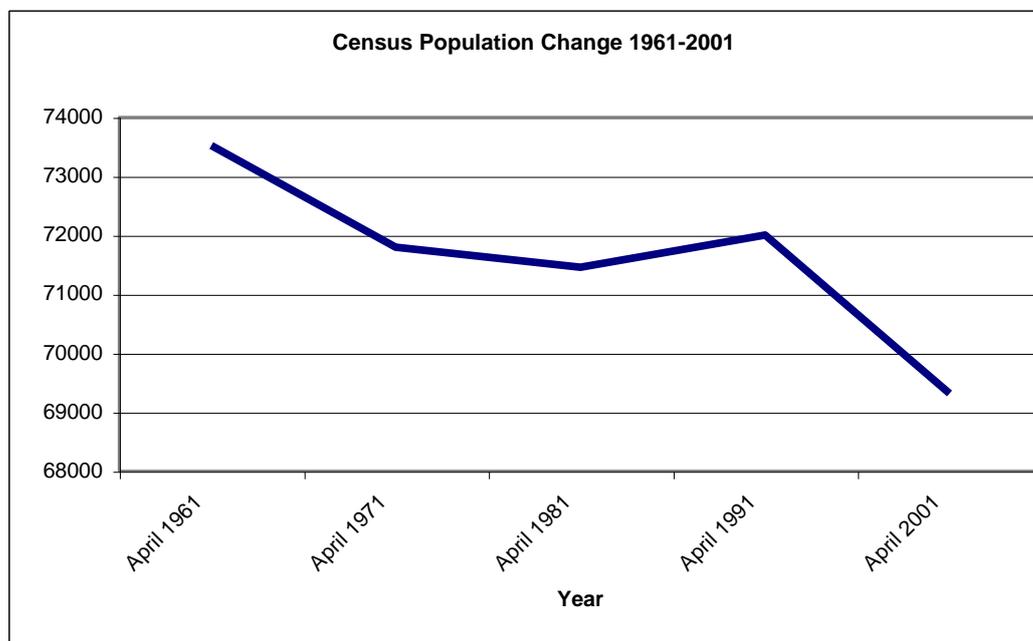




There is an awful lot of what we might call environmental, social and community “capital” that the planning policies in our LDF must help to protect, conserve and utilise to good effect. Nevertheless this will only be achieved if we can deal with the **profound economic challenges** which Copeland now faces. These are in part the result of a long, slow decline in the traditional industries of West Cumbria but now more especially the rapid collapse of employment at the Sellafield plant and its repercussions to supporting businesses. Years of dependence on mining and manufacturing industries had already been responsible for sectoral weaknesses and the Borough’s peripherality and poor communications made the situation worse. The various expansions of activity at Sellafield provided alternative employment but tended to mask some worrying underlying trends. Relatively high wages, training opportunities and multiplier effects associated with the plant have hidden issues like social deprivation, poor health, unemployment, low economic activity and business formation rates and generally low qualification attainment rates in many parts of the Borough.



The combined effect of such issues is seen in the long period of **population decline** in the Borough over the last 50 years. Despite generally high birth rates over this period, equally high death rates and out migration have resulted in an overall loss of 4203 (5.7%) between 1961 and 2001 census, much of which is concentrated among the younger age groups.



However, during the last two years this has begun to alter with the latest available figures for mid-year 2005 showing an increase of 2050 since 2003, based not on any natural increase, but on in-migration, including a significant amount of International migrants. Figures on population levels and age structure are included in our Headline



Indicators as baselines in the table below. These are further explored in our more detailed assessment of performance in Section 3 of this report.

In 2002 the government announced its intention to move into a decommissioning phase at Sellafield and other nuclear sites. Various scenarios have been developed to examine the impact of the closure programme but even the most optimistic expect a **reduction of 8,000 jobs** at Sellafield by 2012 with predictions of an overall loss of 17,000 jobs in West Cumbria. The fact that at 2003 there were less than 30,000 jobs in total in Copeland make these losses a matter of extreme concern and they are going to hit hard in our local communities where the percentage of Sellafield employment amongst residents is very high e.g. Cleator Moor 51%, Egremont 45% and Whitehaven 30%.

The Council and its partners will have to work extremely hard to develop the necessary regeneration strategies, initiatives and action programmes to address these issues. The establishment of West Lakes Renaissance and the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority within the Borough will help enormously but it is important now to ensure that the regeneration efforts are developed across as broad a front as possible to encompass all social, community and environmental issues alongside the need to rebuild the local economy. Only in this way will we be able to ensure that the **regeneration of West Cumbria is directed along sustainable lines.**



The formation of the West Cumbria Strategic Forum is pivotal in this process. It brings together government ministers, civil servants and regional bodies as well as local and county leaders. This is a range of interests which reflects both the seriousness of the problems and the need for inclusivity in seeking to deal with them. The Forum has commissioned a “Spatial Master Plan” for West Cumbria to incorporate a 15 year Vision and route-plan which will “identify transformational projects and initiatives to underpin the economic, social and environmental well-being of West Cumbria”. It reflects the Memorandum of Agreement between Forum partners that policies at national, regional and sub-regional levels should be “West Cumbria – proofed” to assist delivery of regeneration on the ground. The study is likely to be published early in 2007 and will further shape the evidence base and monitoring framework for our LDF.

The other significant document which will affect LDF production and monitoring over the next few years is the West Cumbria Community Strategy. The Local Strategic Partnership which develops this is being restructured along thematic lines, better able to incorporate the requirements of Public Service Agreements being introduced from 2007. The Strategy will no doubt generate a new set of output requirements, also partially informed by the “Spatial Master Plan” discussed above and continuing community consultation.

One of the main challenges for our regeneration strategies is to deal with the need for **housing market renewal**. There are large parts of our urban areas with high

proportions of pre-1919 dwellings, especially terraced properties, and monolithic public sector estates. Although “affordable” such dwellings do not always easily accommodate modern lifestyles and aspirations and low demand issues are becoming apparent. There is a need to invest in new and sustainable solutions to housing renewal in Copeland. Following a bid by the Council and its regeneration partners additional government funding is been made available to begin a programme of interventions in areas of Whitehaven which exhibit high levels of social and economic stress coupled with low housing demand. It is hoped that the process will be assisted by new planning policy documents scheduled for early production in the LDS. These include Area Action Plans (AAPs) for West Whitehaven and Whitehaven Town Centre and Harbourside plus two Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs), one for the Pow Beck Regeneration Site adjoining Whitehaven town centre and the second for improving housing design quality overall in the Borough.



The important aim for housing in the Borough is to achieve a better market balance. This involves tenure patterns, house types and locations to provide a better fit between demand and supply. In part it relates to affordability issues – especially at a time when house prices have risen at a higher rate than incomes and first time buyers as a result are experiencing difficulties in accessing the property ladder – but also **balancing housing markets** involves making provision for new entrepreneurs, executives and key workers who will be the major drivers of regeneration over the next decade. Hence there is a need to look at design quality issues and to ensure that a range of attractive housing sites is available to developers. A Housing Needs Assessment undertaken by the Council during 2006 and a Housing Stock Condition Survey scheduled for the early new year will be major elements in the evidence base underpinning the new planning policy documents.

The AAPs scheduled for Whitehaven are required to pick up the various strands of economic development “masterplanning” undertaken over the last 2-3 years and to provide a spatial planning context for the Whitehaven Regeneration Programme. Similarly SPDs are planned to assist Market Town Initiatives at Millom and Egremont and further regeneration work at Cleator Moor. **Town Centre** issues will be a principal feature of all these regeneration-led urban policy documents – if we are to replace the 8,000 jobs due to be lost at Sellafield, particularly in more sustainable forms, building up the vitality and viability of our town centres will become an ever higher priority. We also need to see improvement in the quality and choice of **employment sites**.





Initiatives are now in train and these will be assisted by planning policy documents particularly the scheduled DPD on employment allocations and development.

At the same time our rural communities have suffered a great deal in recent years. The debilitating effects of Foot and Mouth Disease in 2001 added to decades of decline in hill farming and the associated economy. There is need for new solutions and as much effort to be put into **rural regeneration** as its urban counterpart. The Council intends to undertake research on this subject to inform production of its Core Strategy as part of the LDF.

Whatever comes out of this work it will remain a Council priority to protect and enhance the distinctive character of the Borough's coastal and countryside areas as part of a **commitment to sustainability principles**. Equal elements in this commitment are conservation of the best of our built heritage, attention to environmental issues like recycling, energy efficiency and flooding and protection/enhancement of important biodiversity sites.

There are a number of indicators in the AMR which measure environmental outputs and transport concerns feature here under e.g. access to services and reducing the need to travel by car. Nevertheless the Council will continue to lobby for improvements to the basic **transport infrastructure** serving the Borough to bring it closer to the standards enjoyed by most other parts of the country. This is necessary to offset the disadvantages of the area's isolation and peripherality, to deal with a dispersed settlement pattern and to help attract growth sector employment opportunities. Nevertheless the Council is looking to achieve a balance between development and conservation in the knowledge that worthwhile social and economic regeneration can only be achieved on the back of sustainability principles.



The Local Plan incorporated a Sustainability Appraisal which was designed to assist this process. The aims and objectives set out in Part 2 of this AMR are based on the Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal framework. Although useful this was a product of its time and techniques and legal requirements have moved on: the new style planning documents making up the LDF will need to have a more comprehensive, consistent methodology for measuring social, economic and environmental effects. The Council intends, therefore, to commission a **Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report** early in 2007. This will provide a common objectives base for appraising the planning documents and measuring subsequent performance as part of future AMRs.





HEADLINE INDICATORS

The following Headline Indicators are featured as a quick and ready means of tracking progress with regeneration issues. They encompass a number of basic statistics on population change, household and housing information plus economic and educational matters. For the most part they are the type of indicators described as “contextual” in government guidance which are not directly aligned with specific planning policy requirements in the sequence of “objective-target-progress” as is adopted for the Output and Local Indicators used in the section on Indicators below.

All the Headline figures are based on Copeland as a whole, i.e. including the section within the National Park. The one exception is the Gross Value Added (GVA) measure of economic growth which is only available in an aggregated form for West Cumbria and Furness combining Copeland, Allerdale and Barrow districts. Between 1995 and 2002 West Cumbria and Furness exhibited one of the lowest growth rates in GVA per head in England but the situation has now begun to improve and the last year of figures (2003) has seen a 5.1% increase, closing the gap between it and the national average.

COPELAND DISTRICT	Figures 2005/06 (unless stated otherwise)	
Population Structure:		
Population	71,500	
Population change 1991-2005	0%	
Population change 2004-2005	+1.3%	
Population forecast	72,400 (2010)	
	75,500 (2020)	
	77,900 (2029)	
Age Structure 2005 MYE		
0-15	13,000	18.2%
16-24	7,600	10.7%
25-44	19,400	27.2%
45-59	15,200	21.3%
60+	16,300	22.8%
Household Type and tenure:	2001 Census	
Household size:	2.31	
Percentage of single adult households	30.1%	
Owned outright	30.0%	
Purchase with a mortgage	37.5%	
Rented (RSL or private landlord)	29.7%	



House Price:	Apr 05 – Mar 06
Average:	£120,353
detached:	£198,112
semi-detached:	£105,465
terraced housing:	£80,060
Flat/Maisonette	£97,777
Housing Stock	2001 Census
Total Housing stock:	31401
Percentage detached house or bungalow	21.6%
Percentage semi-detached	37.5%
Percentage Terraced	31.1%
Percentage flat, maisonette or bungalow	8.2%
Percentage of vacant dwellings:	3.1%
Commuting and Car ownership	
percentage of residents commuting by car:	69.8%
percentage of residents travelling over 10 km to work:	34.0%
Percentage households with access to a car	72.1%
Labour Market	
Economically Active	32,400 (77.5%)
Unemployment	3% (Mar 06)
GVA (West Cumbria & Furness)	+5.1% (2002-2003)
Working age population with no qualifications (Jan – Dec 05)	11.6% (UK av 14.3)
NVQ4 & above (Jan – Dec 05)	19.9% (UK av 26.5)



Copeland Local Plan

Introduction

The Copeland Local Plan was adopted on 6 June 2006. The Plan period runs from 2001 – 2016 but the transitional arrangements between the “old” Local Plan-led system and the new LDFs means that all the Copeland Local Plan policies will be saved for at least three years or until such time as Local Development Documents (LDD’s) are produced as part of the LDF to replace them. A list of the Local Plan policies to be saved can be found in Appendix A.

Copeland Borough Council is the local planning authority for the Borough of Copeland outside of the National Park. The Lake District National Park Authority (LDNPA) has responsibility for planning policy and development control in those areas within the National Park boundary. The LDNPA produces its own AMR which can be accessed via the LDNPA website – www.lake-district.gov.uk.

Together with the North West Regional Spatial Strategy and Cumbria Joint Structure Plan the Local Plan forms the overall Development Plan for our area. Of the three it has the most direct effect locally and it is therefore important to monitor the effectiveness of the Local Plan’s Development Strategy and policies on the ground. This assessment will also help us to establish the key aspects of change with which the LDF will have to deal.

The Framework for Assessment

The Local Plan is based on 4 Aims and 17 linked Objectives. These were derived from the Council’s Corporate Strategy and a synthesis of parallel strategies in the area, consultation and the Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal process. In the tables which follow, the Aims and Objectives form a basic framework for the assessment with relevant policies grouped together under each Objective. Indicators have been chosen from a variety of sources to measure progress against the Objectives/Policy groupings. Indicator references are set out in section 4 of this AMR. Targets are derived from the Plan itself or from what is being developed as best practice by Cumbrian Planning authorities for monitoring purposes over the last year or so.

The following symbols have been used to show progress:

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Progress / targets on course to being achieved✗ Progress / targets not on course to being achieved* No comparison data available. Baseline data provided to enable future comparisons |
|---|

Unless otherwise indicated the figures provided are for the period 1 April 2005– 31 March 2006. Where comparison data has been available we have indicated progress compared to previous years. Where no comparison data exists for previous years we have indicated this in the table with a ‘?’ – in future this data will be collected in order that we may analyse change with previous years.



Aim	Objectives	Related Policies	Indicators	Indicator Ref	Progress / Baseline
Secure a stable and balanced population whilst improving public health, safety and quality of life	Stabilise and maintain population levels within communities in the plan area	DEV 1 HSG 2 EMP 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Borough population (with age / sex breakdown) Percentage 20-29 	H2, H4 H3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 1.3% increase in population in 2005 from 2004 ✓ 8% increase in 20-29 year olds in 2005 from 2001
	Ensure that local facilities and services are available to everyone	DEV1, HSG 2 EMP 1, TCN 1 RUR 1, ENV 13 TSP 1-8 SVC 11 SVC 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of GP, hospital, school, employment and health centre 	T6	* Baseline data in Indicator T6 for future comparison
	Ensure that housing needs of the community are met locally and that decent, good quality affordable homes are available to all	DEV 1 DEV 4 HSG 1 - 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion new housing in key service centres that is affordable using house price to income ratio. Decent Homes Standard for Social Housing Housing needs met 	H13 H16 --	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Cleator Moor and Whitehaven have a high proportion of affordable housing. Millom and Egremont are less so with the median house price exceeding the Local Plan target of 3.5x the median income of the area. * Baseline data – decent homes standards for 3 Registered Social Landlord's (RSL's) in Copeland * Housing needs data not available for Borough until January 2007
	Increase community participation in decisions regarding the future of development in the planning area	Statement of Community Involvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement SCI consultation methods to increase public participation Encourage online participation - 10% of representations received electronically on relevant DPDs where the consultation period has closed. Attendance at planning panel 	-- -- --	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Indicators to be developed ✓ target met for SCI pre-submission consultation (55% of SCI pre-submission representations received by e-mail) * Indicators to be developed

Aim	Objectives	Related Policies	Indicators	Indicator Ref	Progress
Effective protection of the environment	Protect and enhance landscapes and townscapes	TCN 1 – 14 ENV 1 – 43 EGY 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Tree Preservation Orders (TPO's) Number of TPO's lost and replaced % of new housing development built at over 30 dwellings per hectare Protected areas (urban and rural) 	ENV 8 ENV 8 H10 ENV 1 & ENV 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Baseline – 75 TPO's (for future comparison) * Baseline - 63 trees lost, however 78 replacement trees * Baseline – 30.8% new housing development built at over 30 dwellings per hectare * Baseline data in ENV 1 and ENV 2 for future comparison
	Protect and enhance biodiversity	ENV 1 – 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's) 	-- ENV 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Data currently being developed * Baseline data in ENV 7 for future comparison – Natural England assessment: 51.31% of Copeland SSSI's in favourable condition
	Protect and enhance features of historical and archaeological importance	ENV 25 – 40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of Listed Buildings and archaeological sites lost to development Number of buildings at risk 	ENV 1 ENV 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 0% of Listed Buildings and archaeological sites lost to development * Baseline figure: 5 buildings identified at risk
	Ensure that development is not at risk from flooding and does not cause flooding elsewhere	ENV 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of planning applications permitted contrary to Environment Agency (EA) advice where the objection was made on flood defence grounds Built development in the Environment Agency Flood Risk areas. 	ENV 3 ENV 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Baseline - 1 planning application permitted contrary to EA advice (domestic extension) * Baseline: 1 site (2 dwellings) built in EA flood risk areas zones 2/3 (in Whitehaven town centre)

Aim	Objectives	Related Policies	Indicators	Indicator Ref	Progress
Make effective use of buildings and infrastructure, previously developed land and natural resources	Reuse existing buildings and previously developed land before greenfield sites	DEV 1 DEV 4 HSG 2 – 4 ENV 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential development on brownfield / greenfield sites carried out during last year % of housing approvals on previously developed land 	H10 ENV 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ 49.3% residential completions on previously developed land (Target: 70%) ✓ Increase in % of housing approvals granted for development on previously developed land (90.3% in 05/06 compared to 61% in 04/05)
	Protect and improve ground, surface and marine water quality	ENV 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of river length assessed as good chemical quality 	ENV12	* Baseline: 95.37% assessed as good quality
	Ensure that air quality is not adversely affected by development	ENV 19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CO₂ Emissions 	ENV 9	* Baseline – 208 kilo tonnes (kt) of CO ₂ for future comparison
	Promote recycling, waste minimisation and renewable energy	EGY 1- 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % domestic recycled waste Amount of waste composted Number / capacity of renewable energy schemes approved 	ENV 8 ENV 8 ENV 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Increase in domestic recycled waste ✓ Increase in waste composted * Baseline: No Renewable Energy schemes approved (2005/6)
	Reduce number of journeys made by private car	DEV1 HSG 2 EMP 1 RUR 1 TSP 4 – 5 TSP 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Methods of travel to work Provision of cycleways 	T2 T8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ 59.12% of the working population travel to work driving a car or van, which is higher than the North West and England and Wales ✓ No net loss of cycleways

Aim	Objectives	Related Policies	Indicators	Indicator Ref	Progress
Promote and facilitate economic regeneration to achieve stable, diverse and self-sustaining employment	Encourage sustainable economic growth and development including making fuller use of existing infrastructure capacities in sustainable locations	DEV 1 – 5 EMP 1 – TCN 1 TCN 9 – 10 TCN 12 – 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % industrial / commercial development on previously developed land • Increase in gross floorspace for industrial and commercial use (B1, B2 & B8) 	E6 E6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 69% of industrial / commercial development on previously developed land in 2005/06 compared to 11.1% in 2004/05 ✓ 26% increase in gross floorspace for industrial and commercial use from 9,021 in 2004/05 to 11,323 in 2005/06
	Encourage diversification of urban and rural economies	DEV 1 – 4 RUR 1 TSM 1 - 6 TCN 12 – 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total number of VAT businesses 	E10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ increase in VAT registrations
	Improve opportunities and access to jobs	DEV 1 – 4 HSG 2 EMP 1 EMP 3 TSP 1 – 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment levels • Total new jobs created • Number of jobs in Borough • Total output of the local economy (GVA) 	E1, E11 E10 E4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Unemployment levels decreasing ✓ Total new jobs created on target ✓ Number of jobs in the Borough increasing ✓ Rate of improvement increased
	Promote leisure and tourism and increase visitor numbers	TSM 1 – 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor numbers target: 5% increase per annum • Tourism Revenue target: 5% increase per annum • Tourism Employment (Full Time Equivalents) target: 5% increase per annum 	E19 E18 E20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Visitor numbers – 0% change on 2004 numbers ✗ Tourism Revenue - increased of 3.2% (2004-2005) ✗ Tourism employment - increase of 1.3% full-time equivalents (2004-2005)

SUMMARY OF LOCAL PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

A brief summary of the Council's progress in implementing policies which contribute towards the achievement of the four aims in the Local Plan is below:

"Secure a stable and balanced population whilst improving public health, safety and quality of life"

Population – From the mid-year estimate for 2005 the Copeland population had recovered to 71,500 (nearly 1000 more people than in April 2004), which is the highest it has been in 13 years, an indication that the population is stabilising. As with other areas of the UK, Copeland has an ageing population structure, but the mid-year estimates show that the 20-29 age range increased by 8% during the period 2001 – 2005, which contributes towards the aims of achieving a more balanced age structure.

Accessibility - the Council has performed well in encouraging development within 30 minutes public transport time of GP, primary school, retail centre and employment to ensure services are accessible from residential areas. The most notable area for improvement is the accessibility of Secondary Schools, which is 26% lower than the neighbouring borough of Allerdale. The accessibility of Hospitals is also down but this is to be expected as there are only 2 Hospitals in the borough which are situated in the north and south of the borough.

Affordability – Overall, Copeland has an income to price ratio of 1.97 which is below the Local Plan target of 3.5. In terms of the Key Service Centres, Cleator Moor and Whitehaven have a high proportion of affordable housing. Millom and Egremont are less so with the median house price exceeding the Local Plan target of 3.5x the median income of the area.

Community Participation – The Council is keen to increase public participation in the plan-making process. Online participation is encouraged, the Council has performed well and has exceeded the target of 10% of representations received electronically for the SCI pre-submission stage consultation.

"Make effective use of buildings and infrastructure, previously developed land and natural resources"

Re-use existing buildings and previously developed land – The percentage of housing completions on previously developed land has increased over the last few years, however it is still below the 70% target which has been set in the Regional Spatial Strategy / Joint Structure Plan. However, this result is expected to improve as more housing approvals are given for development on previously developed land. The Council's progress in terms of housing approvals on previously developed land has improved each year and now equates to 90.3%.

Water Quality – The Council's aim is to protect and improve ground, surface and marine water quality - over 90% of Copeland's rivers are assessed as good chemical quality

Air Quality – The estimated total for CO₂ emissions within the borough stands at 208 kilo-tonnes. This figure is below the National mean and lower than the South Lakeland, Carlisle and Allerdale districts in Cumbria.

Promote recycling and waste minimisation – targets set by the Council's Leisure and Environmental Services were met in 2005/6. Since 2001 there has been a steady increase in the percentage of household waste being recycled. However, this is coupled with the increasing amount of household waste collected per head.

Reduce number of journeys made by private car – the percentage of people travelling to work by private car in Copeland is higher than both the North West and national average, this is a direct result of the location of the area's largest employer, the nuclear industry, which by its nature of business has been located in an isolated area.

“Promote and facilitate economic regeneration to achieve stable, diverse and self-sustaining employment”

Sustainable development - There has been an increase in the percentage of industrial / commercial development on previously developed land. Despite experiencing a 26% increase in gross floorspace for industrial / commercial use, there has been generally a slow take up of employment land, although there is a similar trend in all the other Cumbria Districts. Recent development has occurred at Westlakes Science Park and Sellafield, with very little activity in the other main towns in the Borough.

Encourage diversification of urban and rural economies - VAT registrations and de-registrations are the best official guide to the pattern of business start-ups and closures. They are an indicator of the level of entrepreneurship and of the health of the business population. Since 2002 there have been more registrations than de-registrations with the resulting increase in the total Vat stock.

Jobs – Unemployment has been falling for a number of years and has now levelled out at around 3%, the lowest for over 40 years. However there are still pockets or relatively high unemployment in the most deprived wards in Whitehaven. The number of jobs are increasing, along with the total workforce, although there remains a very high dependency on the Sellafield nuclear plant. After years of relative GVA decline, this seems to have been arrested and the latest figures reveal that West Cumbria now has a similar growth rate to the Regional and National figures.

Tourism – Although visitor figures, tourism revenue and employment have improved over recent years as Copeland’s tourism industry recovers from the devastating impact of foot and mouth disease in 2001, the area has failed to meet the targets of a 5% annual increase in each of these target areas.

“Effective protection of the environment”

Landscapes and townscapes protection - The AMR establishes the baseline for future comparison: currently there are 75 Tree Preservation Orders (TPO’s). The number of trees covered by a TPO or in a conservation area lost in the Borough over the monitoring period was 63, however there were 78 replacement trees.

In terms of housing density 30.8% of new housing development was built in the monitoring period at over 30 dwellings per hectare. The tables in ENV 1 & 2 in the Indicators section provides baseline data of assets in the built and natural environment which enable us to monitor change in future AMR’s.

Protect and enhance biodiversity – Data is currently being developed on a county level to enable future monitoring of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets. In terms of designated land, there have been no changes over the last 12 months. Natural England has assessed the majority of the borough’s SSSI land– less than 6% of the SSSI’s are in an unfavourable declining or destroyed category, with the vast majority being in a favourable, recovering and no change conditions.

Protect and enhance features of historical and archaeological importance – No Listed Buildings and archaeological sites were lost to development during the monitoring period. There are currently 5 buildings identified at risk, this provides us with a baseline figure with which we can monitor future change.

Ensure that development is not at risk from flooding – 1 planning application (domestic extension) was permitted contrary to Environment Agency (EA) advice. 1 site (2 dwellings) built in EA flood risk areas zones 2/3 in the built-up area of Whitehaven town centre. We will monitor this year on year and report any increases / decreases.



Local Development Framework

Introduction

This section of the AMR provides an assessment of the Council's progress in the production of the documents which make up the Local Development Framework. It provides the starting point for the local community to find out what the current planning policies are for the area and sets out the programme for the preparation of Local Development Documents (LDDs) to replace existing planning policies over the next three years. It uses the timetable and milestones in the Council's work programme known as the Local Development Scheme (LDS)

Local Development Scheme

The first version of the Council's LDS was formally accepted by the Government's Regional Office in March 2005. It was used as the basis for last year's AMR, but it was evident then that the work programme was really too ambitious for the size of the Council's planning Policy Team. Accordingly, a revised LDS was approved by the Council in March 2006 (see Appendix E). However, because the Local Plan was going through its modifications and adoption stages, this revised LDS was only submitted to Government Office North West (GONW) in draft and has never been formalised. Nevertheless, to conform to guidance that the most up-to-date, relevant version of the LDS is used for monitoring purposes we will use the March 2006 version in this section with the intention to submit a formal revision to GONW early in the new year.

The LDS includes the Copeland Local Plan because when the new Act came into force, the Copeland Local Plan had reached a late stage of preparation and was allowed to continue to adoption. The main target during this AMR assessment period for 2005/6 was to progress the Local Plan to adoption. This was achieved in June 2006. LDD's produced as part of the LDF will progressively replace Local Plan policies over the next few years and in the meantime the Local Plan is retained as a "saved" document (please see Appendix A for confirmation of saved policies).

Assessment

- ✓ Progress on target
- ✗ Progress not on target



Milestone	Timetabled Date	Stage Reached at end November 2006	Assessment
Copeland Local Plan 2001-2016			
Public consultation	April 2006	Completed	✓
Consideration and Review	May 2006	Completed	✓
Adoption	June 2006	Completed 6 June 2006	✓
Statement of Community Involvement			
Pre-production consultation	March-April 2006	Completed	✓
Pre-submission public participation	May – June 2006	Completed (October - November 2006)	✓
Submission to SoS and Representations invited	September 2006		✗ Delay in preparation due to resource constraints. Adoption expected November 2007.
Public Consultation	October 2006		
Pre –Examination Meeting (if required)	November 2006		
Estimated Date for Public Examination	December 2006		
Estimated Date for Adoption	April 2007		
DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENTS (DPD)			
Core Strategy DPD			
Preparation not due to commence until February 2007			
Employment & Housing Site-Specific Allocations DPD			
Preparation not due to commence until October 2007			



Milestone	Timetabled Date	Stage Reached at end November 2006	Assessment
Open Space and Recreation Site Specific Allocations and Policies DPD			
Pre-production consultation and evidence gathering	May – April 2006	Open Space audit complete.	✓ Work is progressing, public consultation expected in March 2007. ✗ Delay in preparation due to resource constraints.
Pre submission public participation	September – October 2006		
Consideration and Review	November 2006		
Submission to SoS and Representations invited	December 2006 – January 2007		
Consideration and Review of Representations	February – May 2007		
Estimated date of Public Examination	May 2007		
Estimated date of Adoption	November 2007		
Whitehaven Town Centre & Harbourside Area Action Plan DPD			
Pre-production consultation and evidence gathering	January – February 2006 and May – August 2006	Sea Change Report (Economic Development document) published February 2006	✗ Delay in preparation due to resource constraints. Public consultation expected late Spring 2007.
Pre-submission public participation	August – September 2006		
Consideration and Review	October 2006		
Submission to SoS and Representations invited	November 2006		
Consideration and Review	January – March 2006		
Estimated date of Public Examination	April 2007		
Estimated date of Adoption	October 2007		





Milestone	Timetabled Date	Stage Reached at end November 2006	Assessment
West Whitehaven Area Action Plan DPD			
Pre-production consultation and evidence gathering	June – December 2006	Number of associated background reports published including HMR prospectus	* Delay in preparation due to resource constraints. Public consultation Summer 2007.
Pre-submission public participation	January – February 2007		
Consideration and Review	March 2007		
Submission to SoS and Representations invited	April - May 2007		
Consideration and Review	June – October 2007		
Estimated date of Public Examination	November 2007		
Estimated date of Adoption	June 2008		
Proposals Map DPD			
Revision of Proposals Map will be continuously updated as and when documents are produced.			
SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENTS (SPD)			
Pow Beck Valley Masterplan SPD			
Pre-production consultation and evidence gathering	March – July 2006	Consultants appointed	* Delay in preparation due to resource constraints.
Public consultation	August – September 2006	Consultation expected February 2007	
Consideration and Review	October – November 2006		
Estimated date of Adoption	December 2006	April 2007	





Milestone	Timetabled Date	Stage Reached at end November 2006	Assessment
Millom MTI Masterplan SPD			
Pre-production consultation and evidence gathering	June – September 2006	Number of associated background reports published including “Mini-Masterplan”	* Delay in preparation due to resource constraints. Public consultation expected late Summer 2007.
Public consultation	October – November 2006		
Consideration and Review	December 2006 – January 2007		
Estimated date of Adoption	February 2007		
Egremont MTI Masterplan SPD			
Pre-production consultation and evidence gathering	June – September 2006	Number of associated background reports published including “Mini-Masterplan”	* Delay in preparation due to resource constraints. Public consultation expected late Summer 2007.
Public consultation	October – November 2006		
Consideration and Review	December 2006 – January 2007		
Estimated date of Adoption	February 2007		
Cleator Moor Area Action Plan			
Pre-production consultation and evidence gathering	November 2006 – February 2007		* Delay in preparation due to resource constraints. Public consultation expected late end of 2007. Title of document needs to be changed.
Public consultation	March – April 2007		
Consideration and Review	May- June 2007		
Estimated date of Adoption	July 2007		





Milestone	Timetabled Date	Stage Reached at end November 2006	Assessment
Improving Housing Quality / Managing Supply SPD			
Pre-production consultation and evidence gathering	September 2006 – March 2007	Agreed with Allerdale Borough Council and Cumbria County Council as a joint production – a brief is to be prepared shortly	* Delay in preparation – need to make arrangements for joint production.
Public consultation	April – May 2007		
Consideration and Review	June – August 2007		
Estimated date of Adoption	September 2007		
Landscape Character SPD			
Pre-production consultation and evidence gathering	October 2006 – May 2007		* Delay in preparation – need to formalise partnership arrangements for production
Public consultation	June – July 2007		
Consideration and Review	August 2007 – May 2008		
Estimated date of Adoption	April 2008		
Onshore Wind Energy SPD			
Pre-production consultation and evidence gathering	May – September 2006		✓ on target Adoption expected July 2007
Public consultation	September – October 2006		
Consideration and Review	November 2006 – June 2007		
Estimated date of Adoption	July 2007		



Staff Resources

As can be seen the issue of staff resources available for LDD production remains a major concern. Additional work such as the Appropriate Assessment requirements and the need to prepare material for the Examination in Public (EiP) of the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) and for the West Cumbria Spatial Masterplan already takes staff time away from the LDF. At the same time, there is a pressing need to complete the consolidation of the Local Plan text and maps to make it a more accessible document. Accordingly, there will be revised timetables for most of the LDDs as part of the new LDS to be submitted to Government in the early part of 2007.



Indicators



Introduction

Indicators have been identified which provide us with data by which to assess our progress against the planning objectives and policies. There are three types of indicators used in this monitoring programme: contextual, core and local output.

- **Contextual** – provide a broad profile of important statistics to set a baseline;
- **Core** – set of indicators which local authorities are required to address in their AMR, they must be collected within a consistent timeframe using a clearly defined set of definitions to enable meaningful analysis. A summary of the Core Output Indicators used in this report are set out in Appendix C;
- **Local** – indicators which look at the local level and are not included in the two previous types of indicator.

In this section, the three types of indicators are grouped under the key themes in the Local Plan: Housing; Economic Regeneration; The Environment; Transport and Community Services and Facilities. The aim is to provide the reader with a thematic overview of the area, and a summary is provided at the end of each sub-section to complement and interpret the data provided.

Future Actions

Where comparative data has not been available, we have provided within this report baseline data against which we can monitor our progress in future AMR's.

We will continue to collect and improve the data contained within this report in subsequent AMR's.

We will also continue to work in partnership at a County level to establish a more common approach to monitoring in the future.

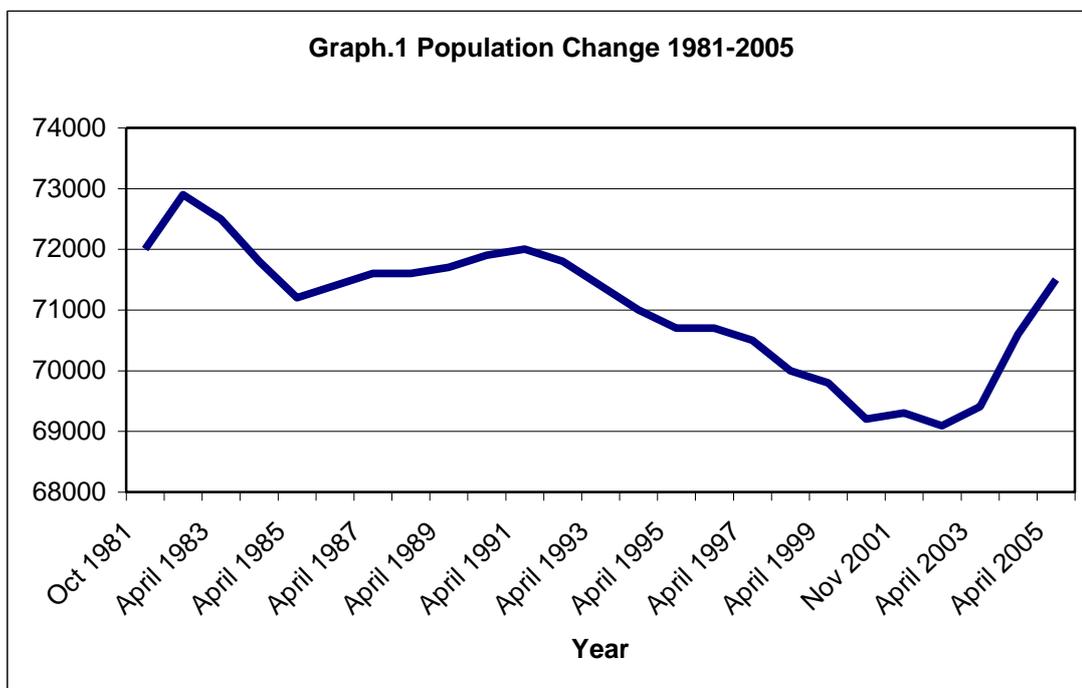




Housing & Population

Contextual Indicators

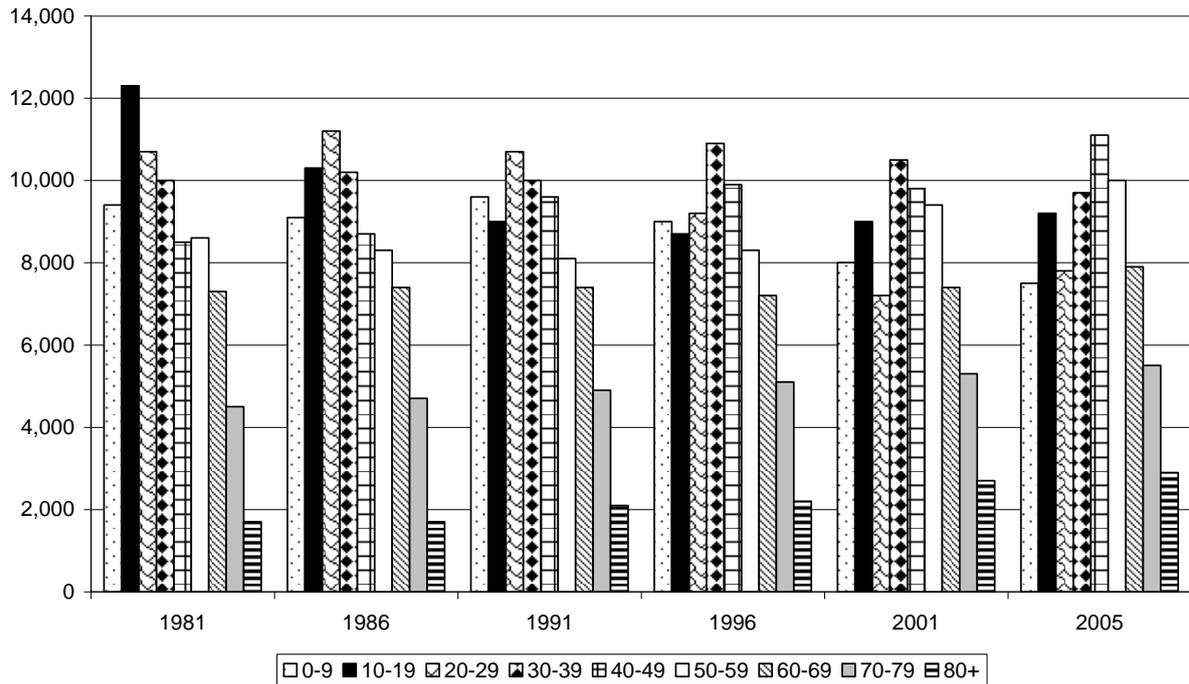
- H1 Area of Borough-** 73,700 hectares, 737 kilometres² (284 miles²). See map.1 below for extent.
- H2 Population Size-** 71,500 (mid year estimate, 2005)
- H3 Population Change-** Since the 1981 Census, the population of Copeland has been in decline – the Mid Year Estimate (MYE) of 72,900 in 1982 declined slowly during the 1980's and since the revised Census figure of 72,000 in 1991, continued to decline to a low of 69,090 in 2002. Since 2002 however, the population has started to recover. In April 2005 the population had recovered to 71,500 (nearly 1000 more people than in April 2004), which is the highest it has been in 13 years. Graph.1 below illustrates this change.



- H4 Population Structure-** The borough has an aging population. Between 1991 and 2005 the number of persons between the age of 0-9 year olds has fallen dramatically from 9,600 to 7,500 whereas the number of persons between the ages of 40-49, 50-59, 60-69, 70-79 and 80+ have all increased significantly over the same period. However, encouragingly between 2001 and 2005 the number of 20-29 year olds has increased by 8.33% (See graph.2).



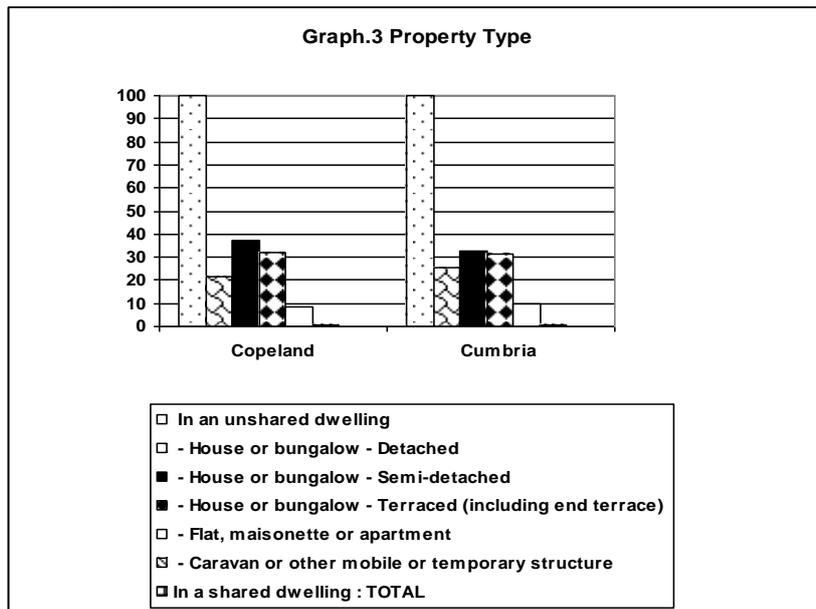
Graph.2 Copeland Population Structure



Source, ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 13 November 2006]

H5 Ethnic Composition- 98.28% of Copeland Borough Council's population is of White British ethnicity. According to the Census 2001 the largest of the ethnic minorities is 'White:Other' representing 0.66% of the Borough's population followed by 'White: Irish' making up 0.36%.

H6 Property Type- Overall the property type within the borough is very similar to that of Cumbria. Copeland has just over 4.5% less 'houses or bungalows' which are semi-detached whereas the borough has just under 4% more houses or bungalows which are detached (2001 Census – see graph.3).



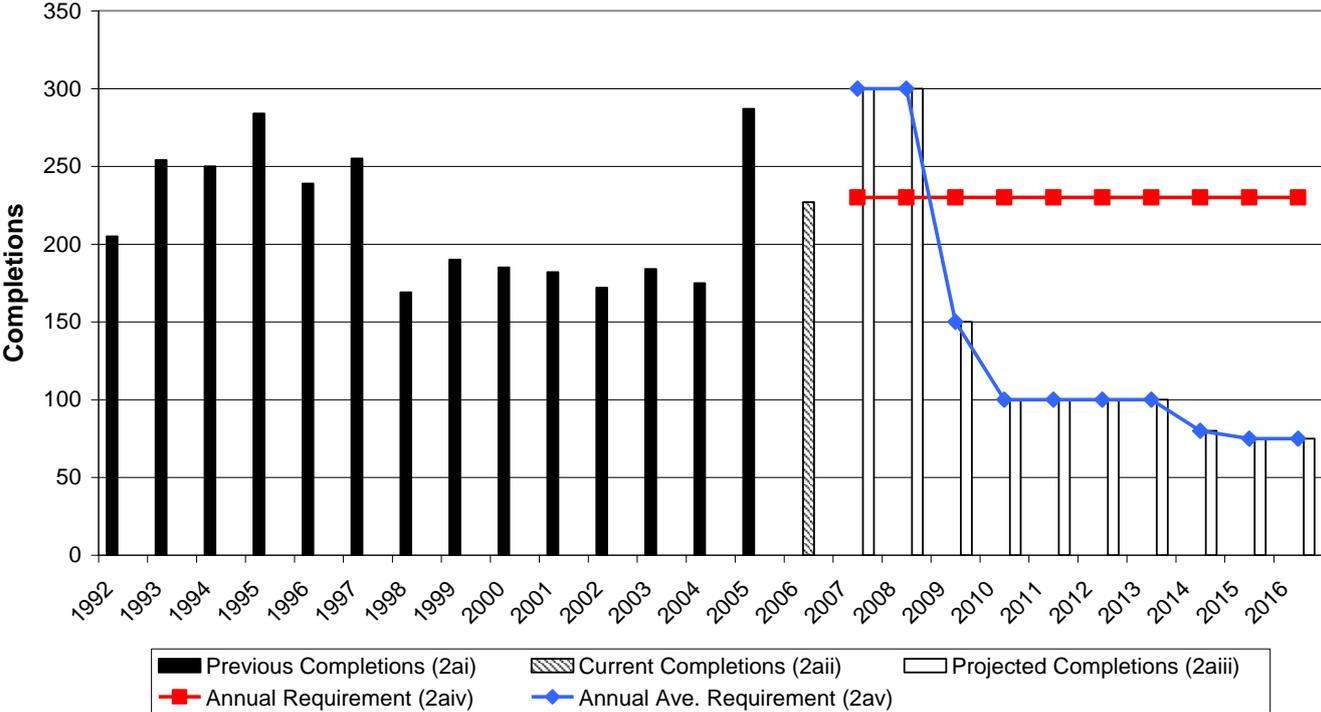
H7 Housing Stock- Within the borough there is a total of 31,398 household spaces. This is largely made up of detached, semi-detached and terraced housing and bungalows. As you would expect Copeland has a slightly higher percentage of terraced housing due to its industrial legacy of pre 1919 terraced housing.

H8 Household Composition- There are 29,486 households in the borough. Of these 65.68% are occupied by families and 30.05% are households occupied by only one person (See pie.1).

Core Output Indicators

H9 Housing Trajectory (2ai-av) – Graph.4 below shows the previous, current and projected housing completions for the borough as well as indicating an annual and average annual requirement for the borough over the Local Plan period.

Graph.4 Housing Trajectory



*Please note that 2aiv is derived from the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) annual average rates of housing provision.

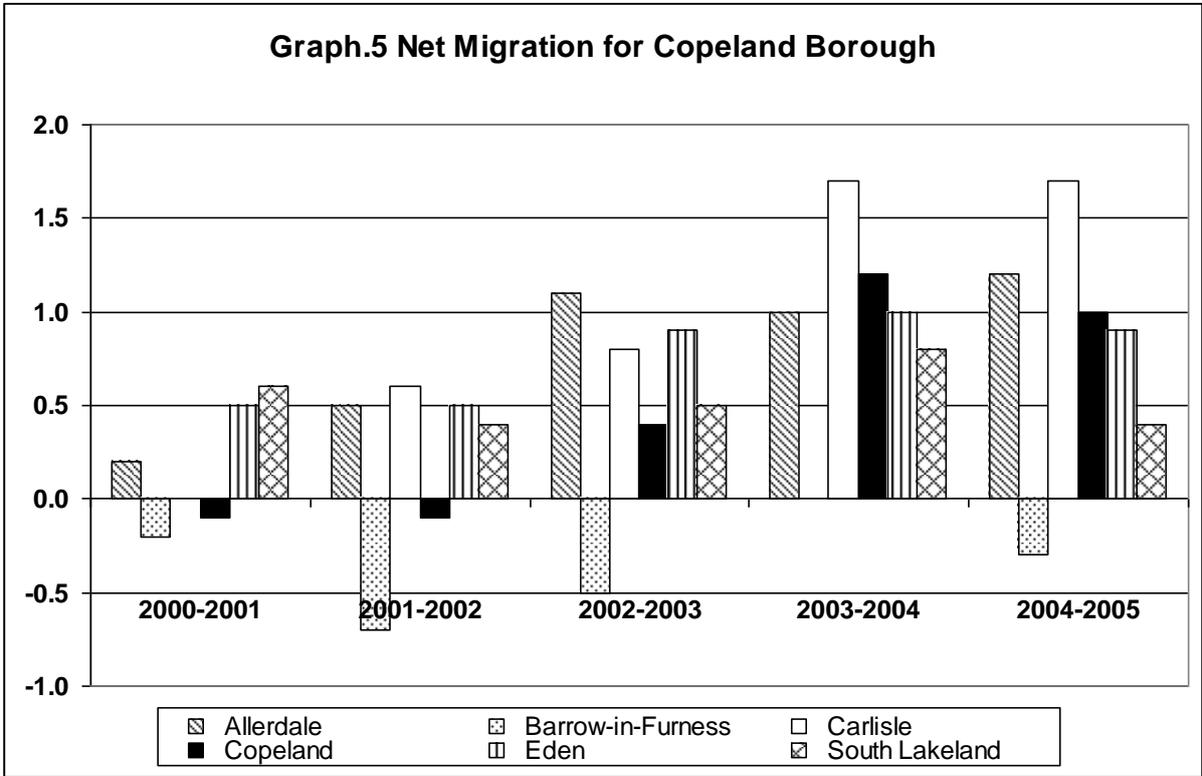
H10 Housing Completions (2b, 2c and 2d) – Table.1 below shows the housing completions for the year 1st April 2005 to 31st March 2006.

Table.1

Indicator	No. of dwellings	Percentage
Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land (2b)	112	49.3
<30 dwellings per hectare (2ai)	130	69.1
30-50 dwellings per hectare (2aii)	17	9.04
>50 dwellings per hectare (2aiii)	41	21.8
Affordable housing completions (2d)	0	0

Local Indicators

H11 Net Migration – The net inward migration into the borough over the last 5 years has been dramatic. Previously between 1991-2002 there was a consistent trend for outward migration but since 2002 the trend has been suddenly reversed and in little over 3 years Copeland is now receiving more migrants than Eden District Council and South Lakeland District Council, which traditionally have been seen as popular destinations for settlement.



(Source: ONS via NOMIS)

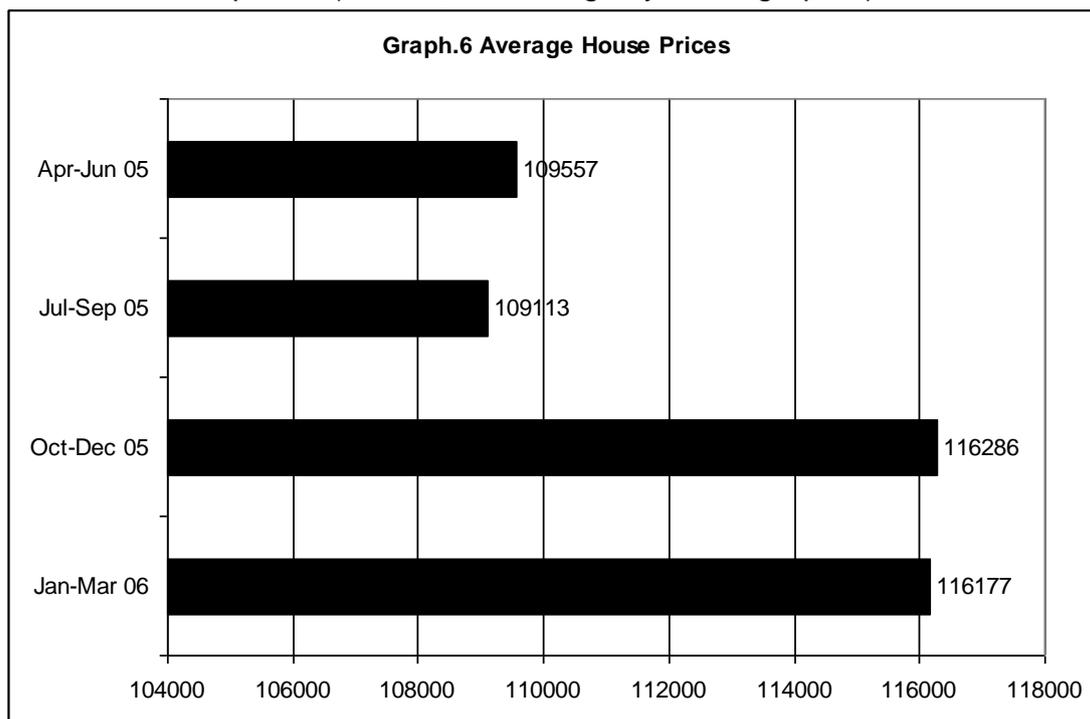
H12 Local Housing Market- Copeland's current average price stands at £116,177 for the period between January and March 2006. This figure is well below the average for England and Wales (£169,007) but comparably similar with the average for the North West over the same period of time (£125,093). Table.2 shows the breakdown of average house price across the borough for housing type.

Table.2

Detached		Semi-detached		Terraced		Flat/Maisonette		Overall	
Ave. Price £	Sales	Ave. Price £	Sales	Ave. Price £	Sales	Ave. Price £	Sales	Ave. Price £	Sales
198,112	340	105,465	461	80,060	581	97,777	58	120,353	1440

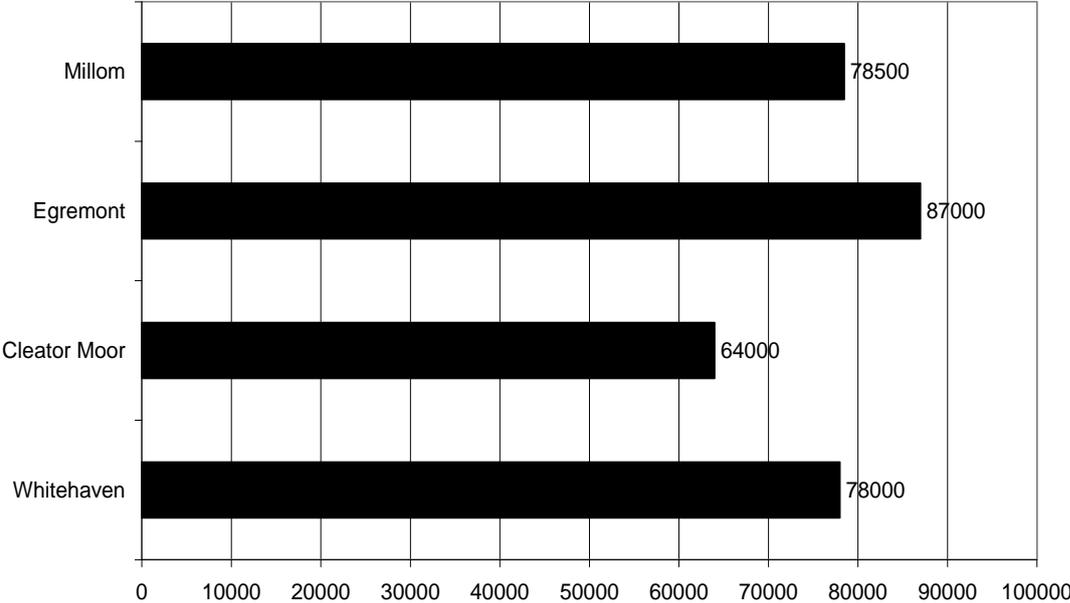
(Land Registry, April 2005-March 2006)

Between April 2005 and March 2006 the average house price in the borough of Copeland increased by 6.04% from £109,557 to £116,177, which is comparable with the percentage house price increase for the county (7.21%) for the same period (Source, Land Registry – see graph.6).



H13 Affordability- Graph.7 below is based on 2005 house price data sourced from 'CACI Streetvalue' by Cumbria County Council. Whitehaven and the three smaller Key Service Centres of Cleator Moor, Egremont and Millom will be where most development in the Borough will be focussed.

Graph.7 Affordability of Housing



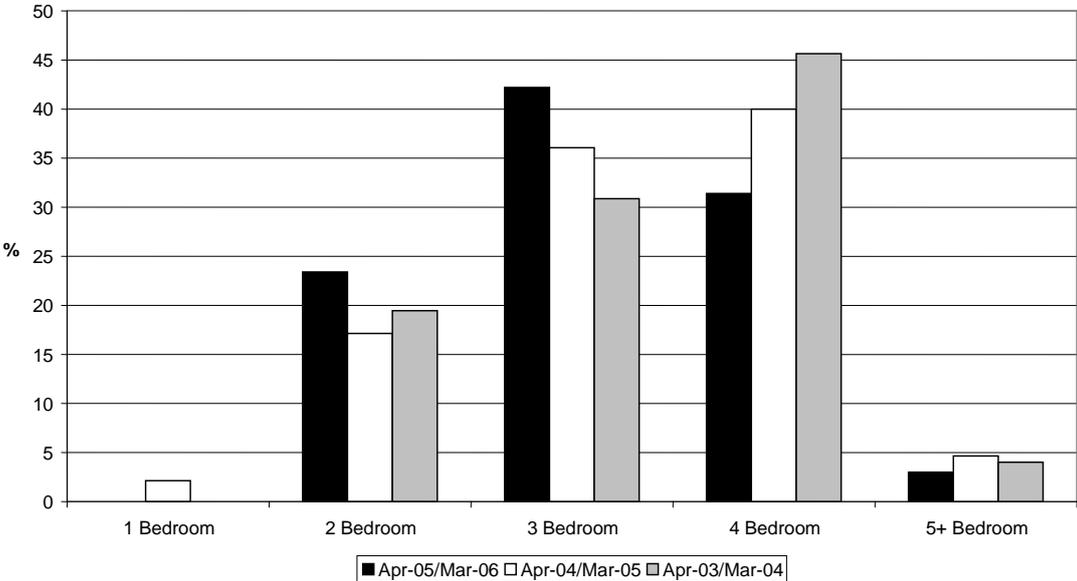
Graph.7 and table.4 indicate that Cleator Moor and Whitehaven have a high proportion of affordable housing. Millom and Egremont are less so with the median house price exceeding the Local Plan target of 3.5x the median income of the area. Collectively, local authorities in Cumbria have been assessing the house price to income ratio and are considering a 4:1 ratio for the whole of Cumbria. This will be further discussed and may be included within future AMR's.

Table.4

Housing Market Area	Median Income	Median House Price	House Price to Income Ratio
Millom	19,885	78,500	3.94
Egremont	23,730	87,000	3.66
Cleator Moor	21,710	64,000	2.94
Whitehaven	22,508	78,000	3.46

H14 Local Housing Stock – 42.2% of completed dwellings for the year April 2005 to March 2006 were 3 bedroom dwellings; this is an increase of 11.33% from the year April 2003 to March 2004. In contrast there has been a 14.25% decrease in the number of 4 bedroom dwellings from the previous year.

Graph.8 Percentage of Dwellings Completed by Bedroom Number



(Building Control Department, Copeland Borough Council)

H15 Conversions and Changes of Use- Table.5 below shows the number of conversions completed over the last 4 years has remained low. However, the number of change of use completions has risen dramatically between 03/04 and 04/05. For the year 05/06 change of use completions equated to 17.6% of all completions for that year.

Table.5

Year	Conversions	Changes of Use
02/03	2	9
03/04	-4	7
04/05	-2	40
05/06	2	40

(Source, HFR Form)

H16 Decent Homes Standard

All Registered Social Landlords (RSL’s) must ensure that 100% of their properties comply with Central Government’s ‘Decent Homes Standard’ by 2010.

The table below provides details of the standard of properties owned by three RSL’s in Copeland. Data is currently unavailable for Home Housing, who, at

the time of going to press, are not able to supply the data on a district level – it is hoped this level of data will be available in 2007.

Table.6

		% of properties decent standard
Copeland Homes	3470 Properties	44%
	1941 non-decent standard	
	1529 Decent standard	
Impact Housing	316 Properties	96%
	14 non-decent standard	
	302 decent standard	
Two Castles	327 Properties	100%
	0 non-decent standard	
	327 decent standard	

Summary

The stabilisation of Copeland's population levels is a key planning objective. Between 1983 and 2002 the population of the borough was in decline, reaching a low of 69,090 in 2002. However, since then the population has recovered and by mid 2005 it was estimated to have increased by over 2,000 people to 71,500 due to increased inward migration. If this trend continues the Borough's population would reach nearly 78, 000 by 2029. Copeland has an ageing population structure, but the mid-year estimates show that the 20-29 age range increased by 8% during the period 2001 – 2005, which contributes towards the aims of achieving a more balanced age structure.

The percentage of housing completions on previously developed land has increased over the last few years, however it is still below the 70% target which has been set in the Regional Spatial Strategy / Joint Structure Plan. However, this result is expected to improve as more housing approvals are given for development on previously developed land. The Council's progress in terms of housing approvals on previously developed land has improved each year and now equates to 90.3%. In terms of housing density 30.8% of new housing development was built in the monitoring period at over 30 dwellings per hectare.

In terms of affordable housing, Copeland has an income to price ratio of 1.97 which is below the Local Plan target of 3.5. In terms of the Key Service Centres, Cleator Moor and Whitehaven have a high proportion of affordable housing. Millom and Egremont are less so with the median house price exceeding the Local Plan target of 3.5x the median income of the area. The Local Plan is committed to encouraging private developers to offer affordable forms of housing development in order to meet the needs of the community.

Economic Regeneration



Contextual Indicators

- E1 Unemployment** – In March 2006 the resident based unemployment rate for Copeland was 3.0% compared to 2.1% for Cumbria, 2.9% for the North West and 2.7% for Great Britain.
- E2 Economic Activity** – 77.5% (32,900) of men and women of working age (44,300) were economically active. 22.5% of the working age population are economically inactive, compared to 23.5% in the North West and 21.7% in Great Britain. (Source: Annual population Survey 2005-2006).
- E3 Household Income** – The median weekly earnings in Copeland for employees working in the Borough is £576.80 and £503.40 for those working and living within the Borough (Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2005). These figures are well above the Regional and National median earnings.
- E4 Productivity** – The lowest level available for Gross Value Added (GVA) figures is for West Cumbria. The latest figures for this area (NUTS3) show a 5.1% increase in 2002-03, just under the Regional and UK rates.
- E5 Employment Structure** – There were 29310 persons employed in the Borough in 2004, 34.3% employed in manufacturing, 5.0% in construction/energy and 60.7% in the service sector. These figures exclude the agricultural sector.

Core Output Indicators

- E6 Employment Land developed by type sq metres (1a, 1b and 1c)**

Table.7

Use Class	All	In employment/regen areas	Brownfield
B1	10100	3505	7818
B2	1218		
B3			
Total	11328	3505	7818 (69%)



E7 Employment Land Supply hectares (1d)

Table.8

Completed 01-06	U/C	With permission	Allocated	Total Available
15.63	0.0	33.28	48.32	81.6

E8 Losses of Employment Land in 05/06 hectares (1e and 1f)

Table.9

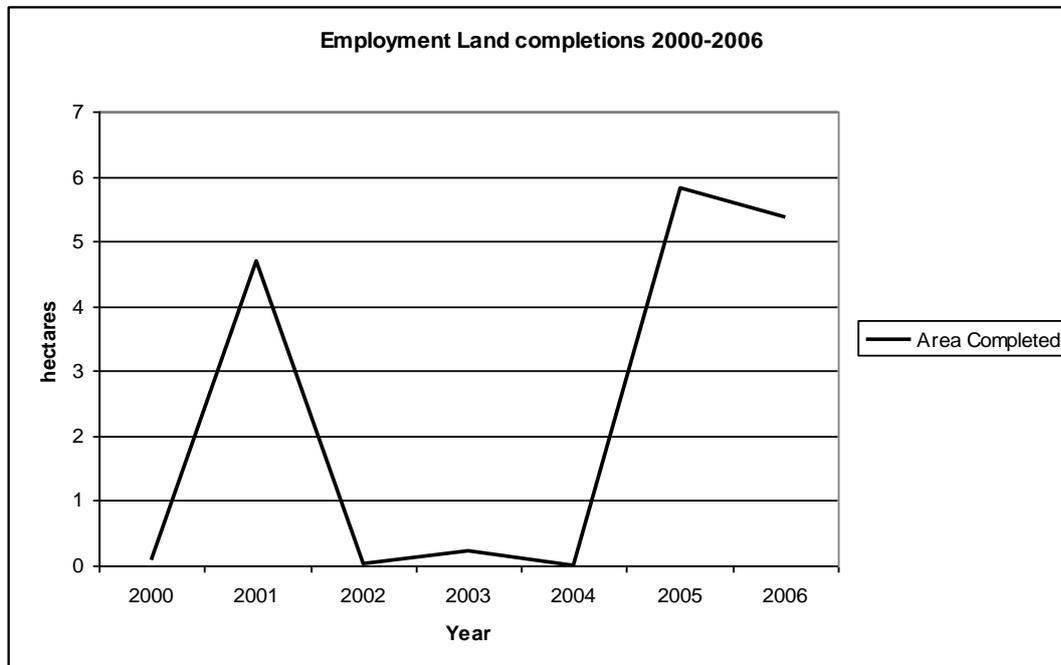
In employment/regen areas (1ei)	In Authority area (1eii)	Lost to residential (1f)
5.38	5.38	0

Source: RPG Annual Monitoring Return & Cumbria CC Land Availability Report

Local Indicators

E9 Employment land - Since 2000, the rate of employment land has been erratic, with most development concentrated at Westlakes Science Park and Sellafield. Based on the average rate for the last 6 years there would be 35 years supply of land identified in the Borough (currently 81.6 ha with permission or allocated).

Graph.9

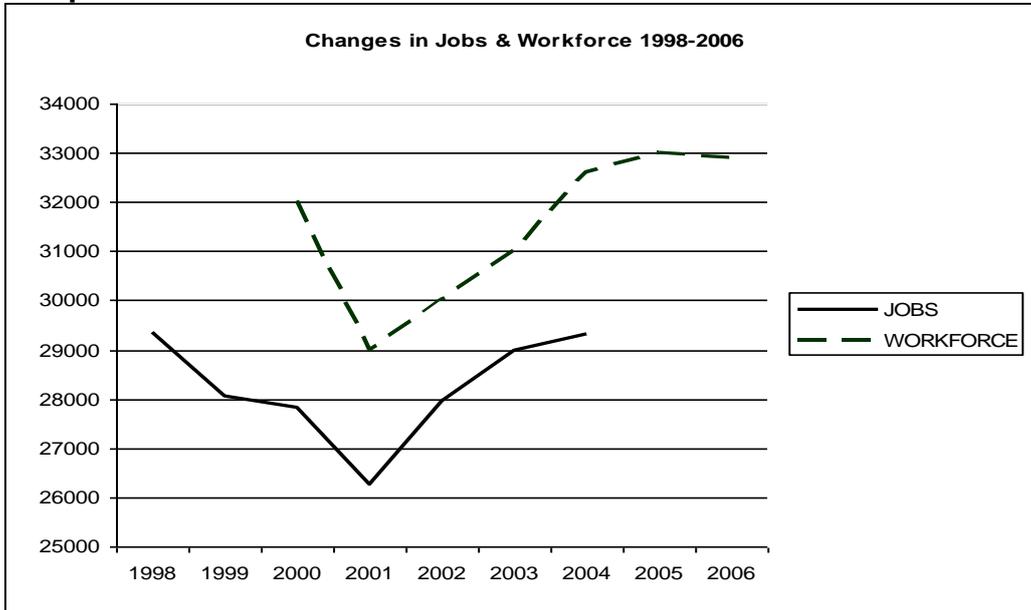


E10 Local Jobs- In 2004 there were 29,300 jobs within the Borough, (Source: Annual Business Inquiry) against an estimated workforce of 32,900 (Source: Annual Population Survey). This equates to 89% of the workforce and reflects

the location of Sellafield, the largest employer in Cumbria, within the Borough boundary.

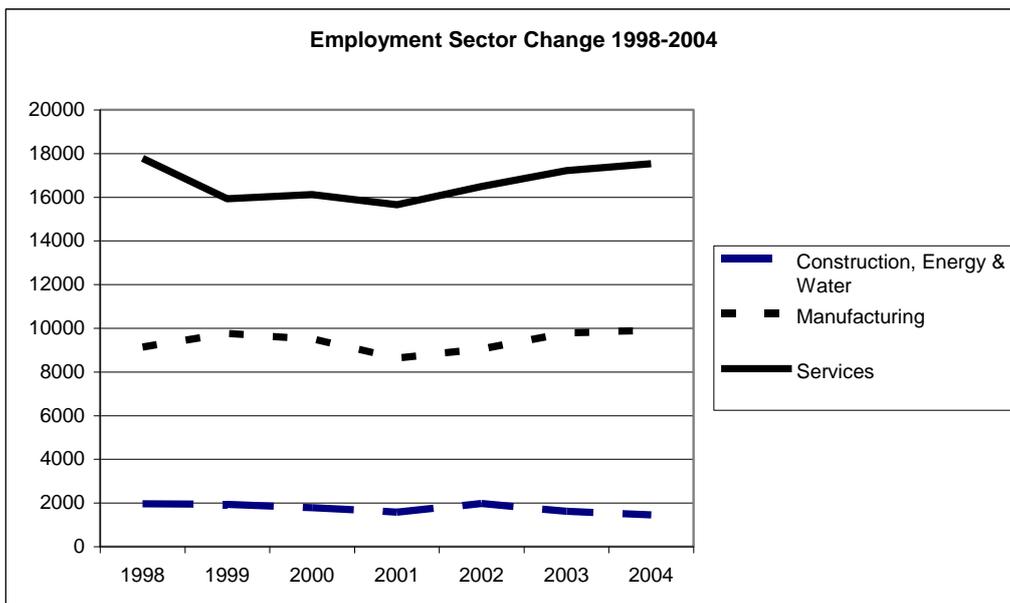
An analysis of change in jobs and workforce since 2000 indicates that both have been increasing since 2001, with no significant change in the gap.

Graph.10



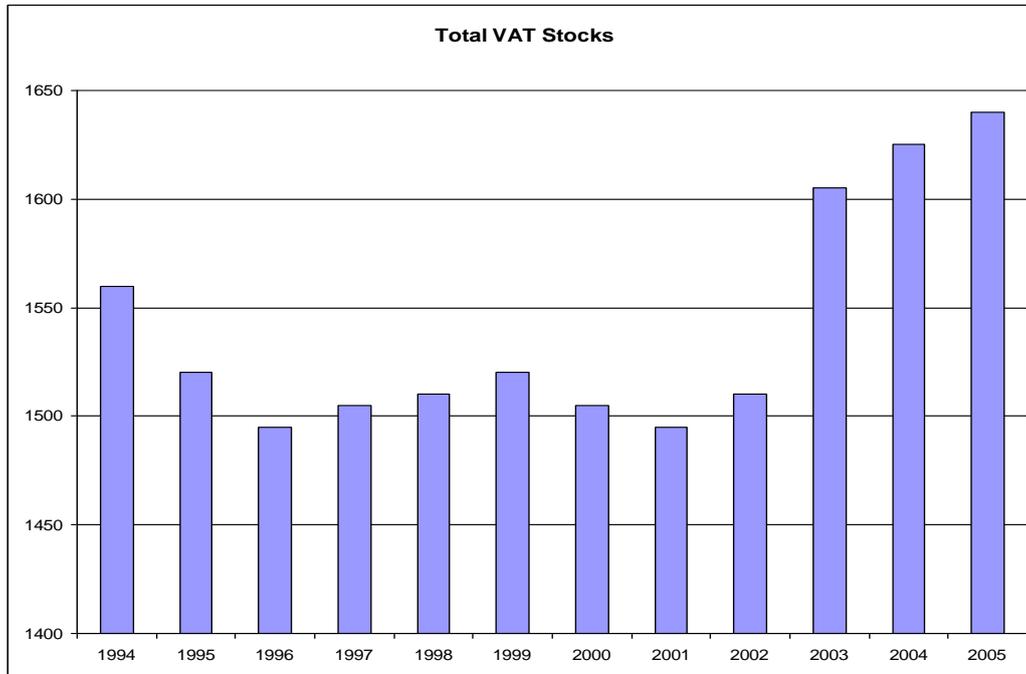
Since 1998 the sectoral character of the Borough has shown little change, in contrast to the trends in the UK economy which has shown a decline in traditional manufacturing industries and increase in the service sector. This is due to the continued dominance of the Sellafield Nuclear Plant in the local economy, which has compensated for other job losses in the manufacturing sector.

Graph.11



VAT registrations and de-registrations are the best official guide to the pattern of business start-ups and closures. They are an indicator of the level of entrepreneurship and of the health of the business population. Since 2002 there have been more registrations than de registrations with the resulting increase in the total Vat stock.

Graph.12



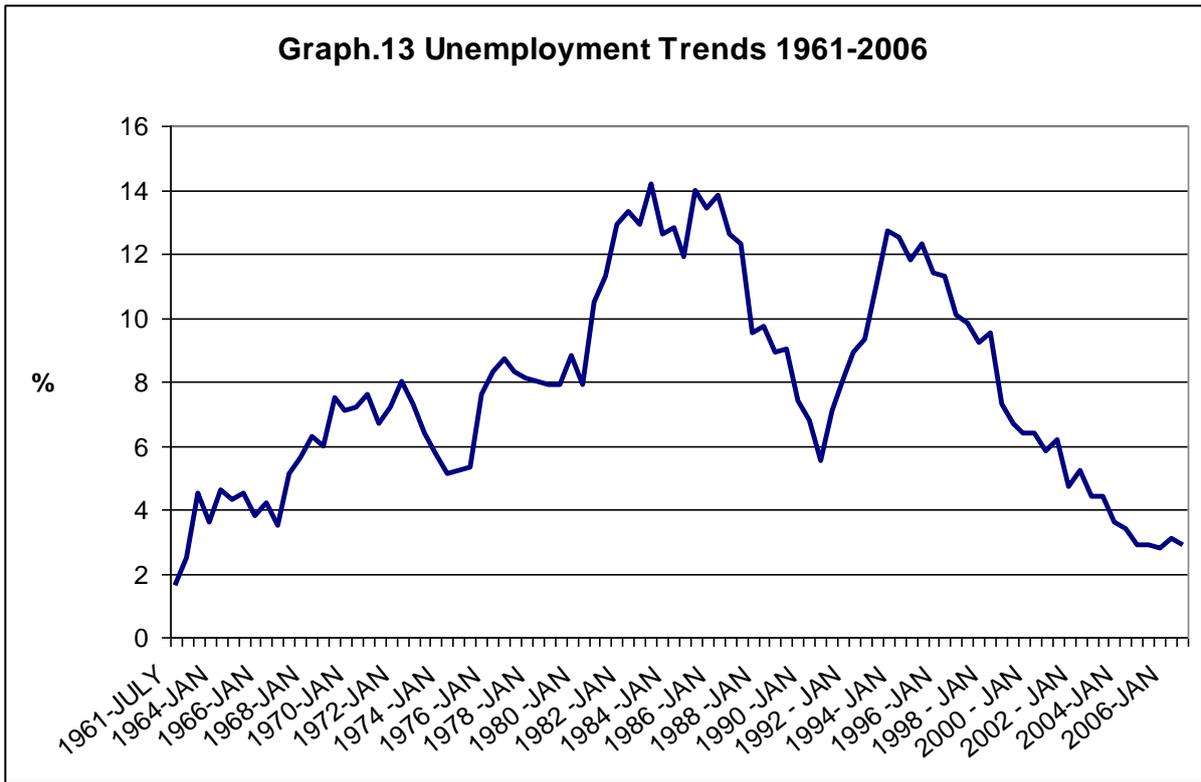
The Council target is to create of 5000 new jobs (rather than backfilled jobs) over the next 10 years. The figures used over the last 4 years to monitor this target show that this is being achieved:

Table.10 New Jobs Created

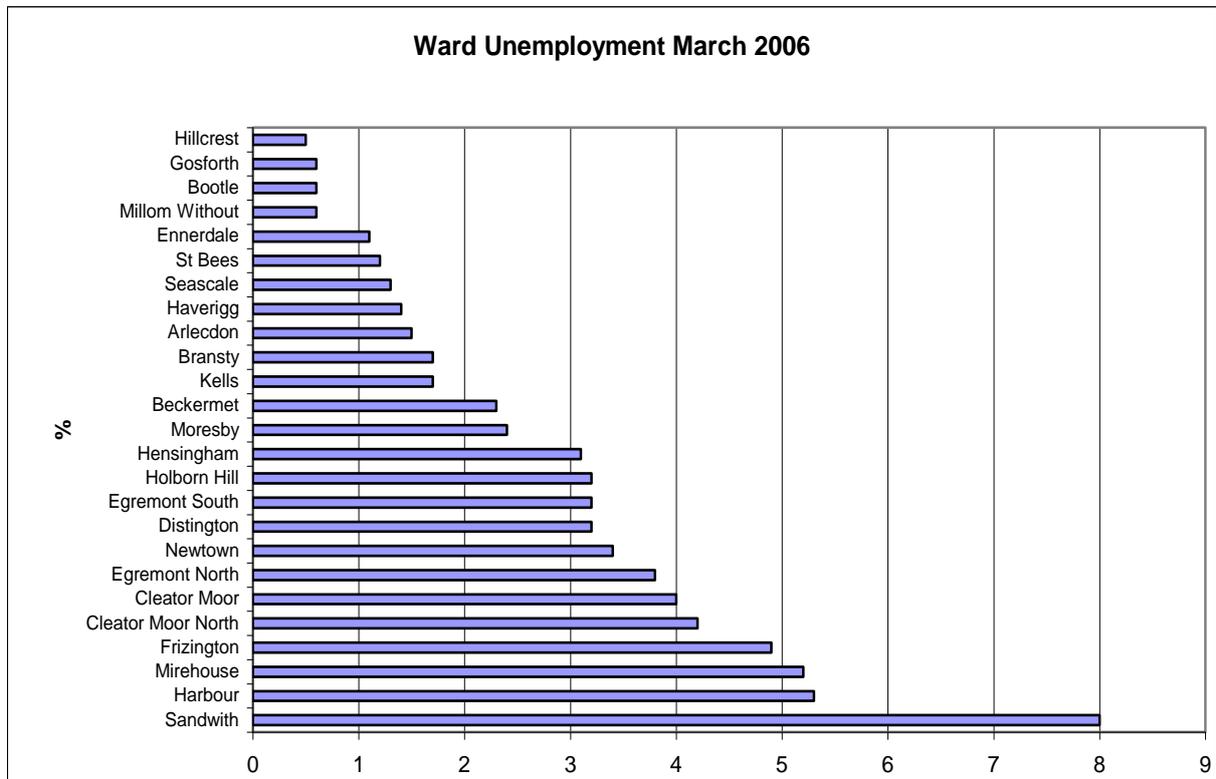
Year	New jobs
2002/03	689
2003/04	480
2004/05	413
2005/06	466
TOTAL	2048

Sources: CRED, WCDA, Business Lists & Copeland Records

E11 Unemployment - Unemployment rates are relatively low compared to the situation in the 1990's, although the District rate of 3.0% is the second worst in Cumbria and higher than the Regional and National rates. However, the low rate masks pockets of higher unemployment at ward level, with Sandwith just outside the worst 1% and Mirehouse and Harbour within the worst 10% (see graph.13 below).



Graph.14



Summary

Unemployment has been falling for a number of years and has now levelled out at around 3%, the lowest for over 40 years. However there are still pockets or relatively high unemployment in the most deprived wards in Whitehaven.

The number of jobs are increasing, along with the total workforce, although there remains a very high dependency on the Sellafield nuclear plant.

After years of relative GVA decline, this seems to have been arrested and the latest figures reveal that West Cumbria now has a similar growth rate to the Regional and National figures.

There has been a slow take up of employment land, although there is a similar trend in all the other Cumbria Districts. Recent development has occurred At Westlakes Science Park and Sellafield, with very little activity in the other main towns in the Borough. The issues of quality and marketing of sites and premises are high priorities for the future as is the fit between future demand and supply, particularly in growth sectors. The work being carried out on the West Cumbria Spatial Masterplan covers these issues and will feed into appropriate LDDs.

Indicators to assess the health of the rural economy will be developed over the next twelve months.

TOWN CENTRES AND SHOPPING

The West Cumbria Retail Review (2003) carried out by town planning and economic development consultants 'Roger Tym & Partners' provides the source information base for the Town Centre and Retail provision within the borough. This review was conducted jointly for Copeland Borough Council and Allerdale Borough Council addressing the key service centres within the borough, which in Copeland's case were, Whitehaven, Cleator Moor and Egremont.

Contextual Indicators

E12 Town Centre Provision- The borough has a total of 59,619m² of retail floorspace in the key service centres of Whitehaven, Cleator Moor and Egremont.

The breakdown of this floorspace across the service centres is show below in table.11. The majority of this floorspace is at Whitehaven where 65.36% is retail floorspace in the town centre and 18.9% is retail floorspace on the edge of the town centre.

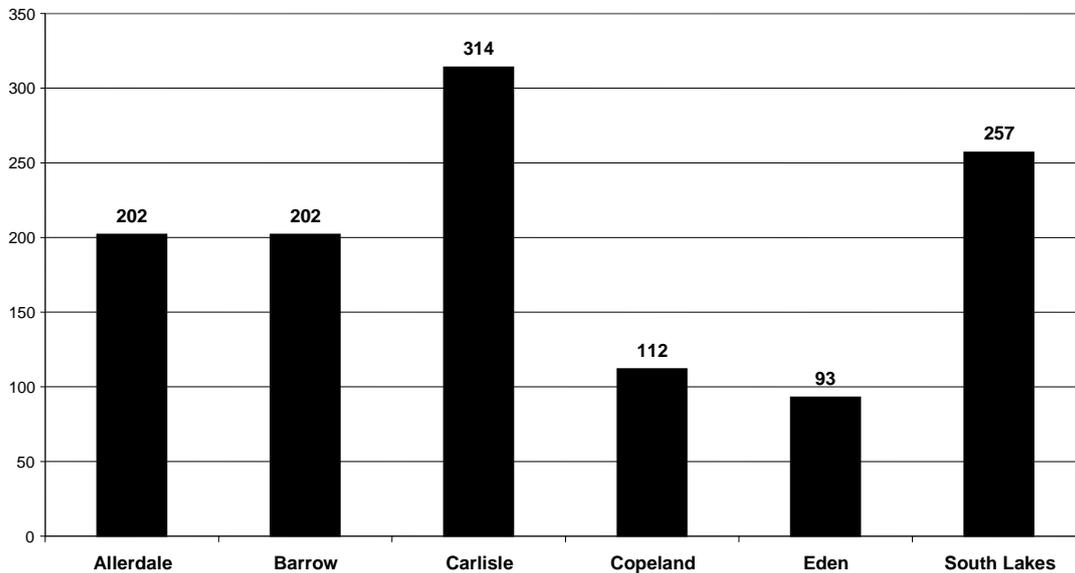
Table.11

Key Service Centre	Town Centre Floorspace (m²)
Whitehaven	50,245*
Cleator Moor	4,154
Egremont	5,220

*Please note this includes 11,237m² of edge of town centre floorspace

Graph.14 below shows a comparison of retail floorspace across the 6 districts of the county. Carlisle currently has the largest amount of floorspace, which is almost 3 times that of Copeland.

Graph.14 Floorspace Retail Premises



(Source, Office National Statistics, 2005 Revaluation)

E13 Retail Floorspace Rents- Colliers CRE in-town retail rents for Copeland Borough Council are £50/ft², which is the same as Workington (the major retail centre in Allerdale Borough Council).

Core Output Indicators

E14 Retail floorspace Completions (4a and b) –

Table.12

Service	Total Amount Completed (4a)	Amount Completed within Town Centres (4b)
Retail	0 m ²	0 m ²
Office	0	0
Leisure	0	0
Total	0 m ²	0 m ²

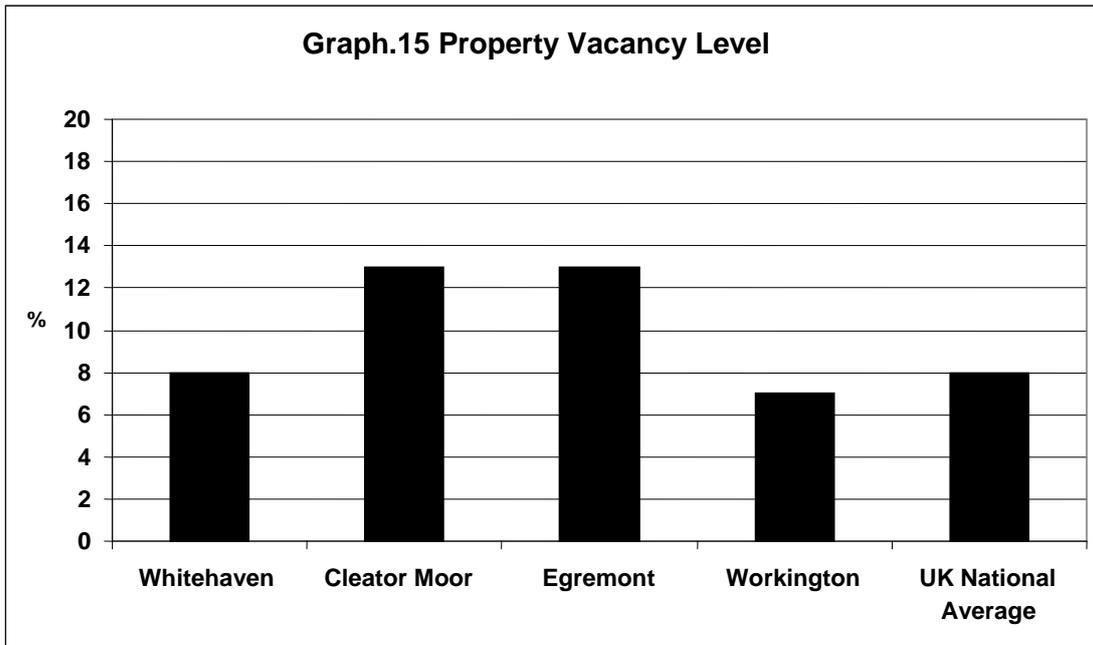
*Please note that retail floorspace completions have a minimum threshold of 500m²

Local Indicators

E15 Multiple Retail Representation – The West Cumbria Retail Review notes the dominance of comparison retailing in Whitehaven Town Centre with national retailers such as Argos, Boots, Dixons, Topshop, Burtons Menswear, WH Smith and Woolworths all having representation. Despite the presence of such

retailers the town centre has a relatively low level of multiple retail representation, only 13% recognised as multiples in comparison to the UK level of around 34%.

E16 Property Vacancy Levels – The percentage of vacant properties in Whitehaven is the same as the national average at 8%. The problem of vacancies is greater in the smaller service centres of Cleator Moor and Egremont where vacancy is above the national average at 13%.



(Source, Roger Tym & Partners, 2003)

E17 Town Centre Qualitative Indicators – The below table shows that of the 3 key service centres Whitehaven overall left people the most satisfied. Whitehaven also came out as having the best to offer in terms of variety and quality of environment.

Table.13

	Cleanliness	Traffic and access	Variety and quality	More/cheaper parking	Better public transport	Satisfied Overall	Not Satisfied Overall
Cleator Moor	12%	0%	65%	6%	0%	58%	38%
Egremont	5	3	61	8	1	58	38
Whitehaven	5	9	44	12	3	64	33

(Source, Roger Tym & Partners, 2003)

Summary

The protection, promotion and improvement of Whitehaven Town Centre as a principal focus for shopping within the borough is a key planning objective. The town centre accounts for over 84% of Copeland's overall retail floorspace and in a recent satisfaction survey, Whitehaven town centre emerged as providing the best offer in terms of variety and environmental quality.

However, the overall retail floorspace in Copeland is second lowest only to Eden District Council in Cumbria. Copeland has approximately half the floorspace of its neighbouring borough's Allerdale and Barrow. Vacancy levels in the smaller town centres like Cleator Moor and Egremont are also a worrying feature and accordingly there are a number of regeneration initiatives currently underway with a town centre focus. These will need to be assisted with appropriate planning policy coverage in the new LDDs e.g. the MTI Masterplans for Egremont and Millom.

TOURISM

E18 Tourism Revenue- Graph.16 (Source, Steam 2005) below shows revenue created by tourism activity from 2000 to 2005 (indexed to 2005). The tourism economy in Copeland has gradually recovered since Foot and Mouth disease devastated the county in 2001, with tourism revenue now at £82.8million, an increase of 5.6% since 2000. Tourism Revenue increased by 3.2% between the period 2004 – 2005.

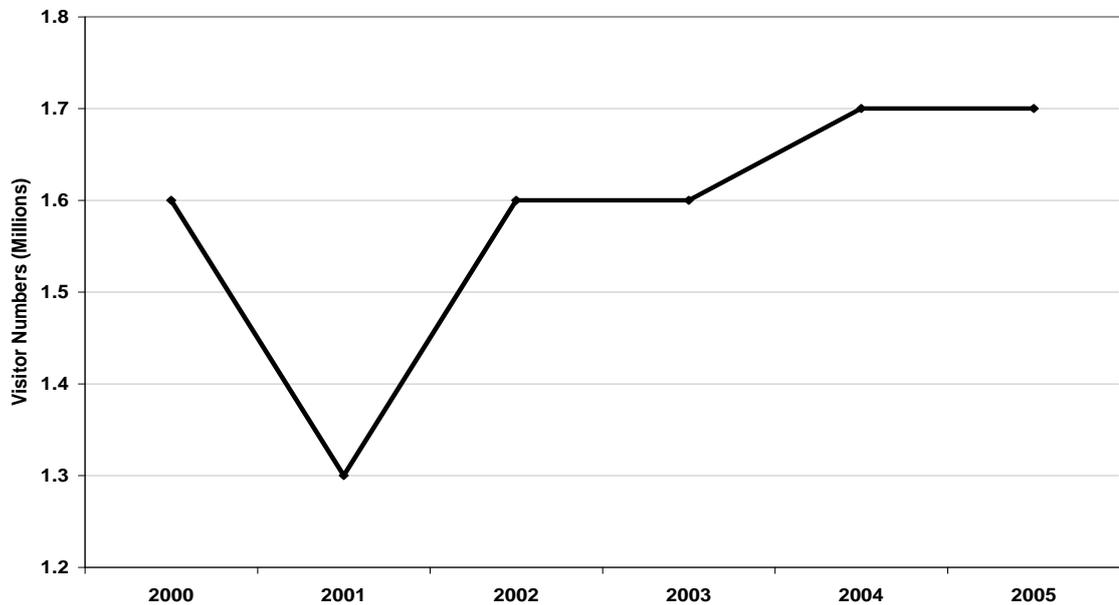
Graph.16 Tourism Revenue



Source: STEAM 2005

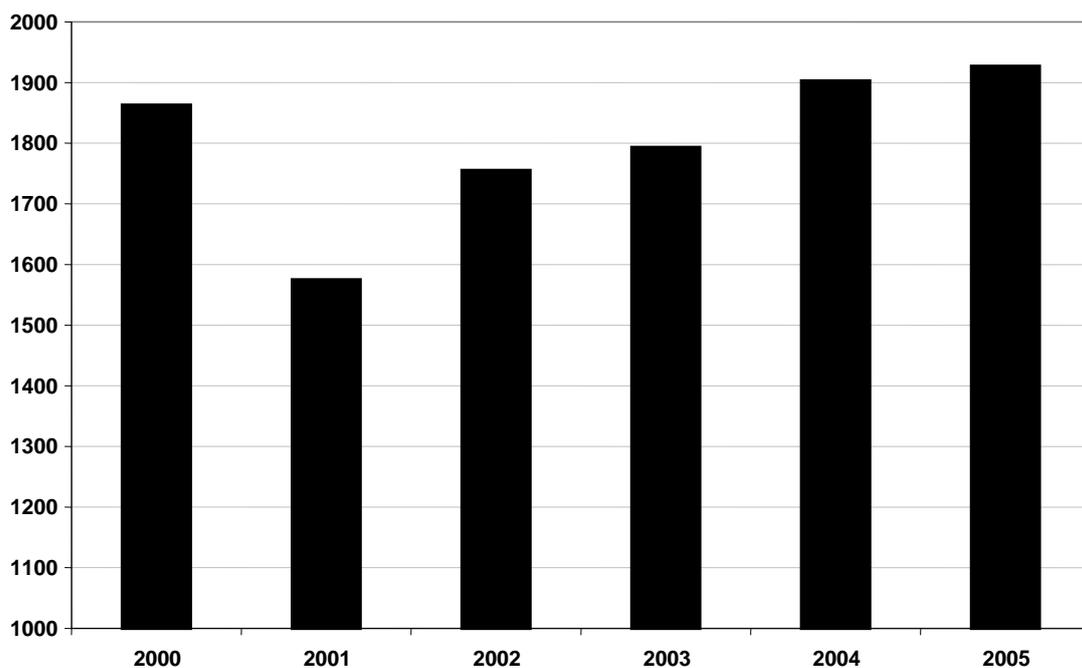
E19 Visitor Numbers-The graph below shows visitor numbers for the period 2000 – 2005. Visitor numbers remained at the same level for 2005 as 2004. There were 1.7million visitors to Copeland during this time. Between the period 2003 to 2004 visitor numbers experienced a 6.2% increase.

Graph.17 Visitor Numbers



E20 Tourism Employment- Graph.18 below shows the numbers of full-time equivalents (FTE's) employed in the tourism industry from 2000 to 2005. The number employed in tourism has steadily increased since 2001. Between the period 2004 to 2005 employment in tourism increased by 1.3%.

Graph.18 Tourism Employment



Source: STEAM 2005

Summary

A key objective set out in the Local Plan was to promote leisure and tourism and thereby increase visitor numbers to the borough. Since foot and mouth disease in 2001 Copeland has experienced a 30.77% increase in visitor numbers, this in turn has contributed to a 31.85% increase in tourism revenue between 2001 and 2005. The increased influx of people visiting the borough coupled with the increased revenue has brought a natural increase in tourism employment over the last four years 22.35% as Copeland's tourist economy recovers from the devastating impact of foot and mouth in 2001.

Environment

Contextual Indicators

ENV1 Assets in the Built Environment

Table.14

Asset	Status	No. Asset
Listed Buildings	B	1
	DL	1
	I	13
	II*	21
	II	693
Conservation Areas		9
Buildings At Risk		5
Ancient Monuments		146

ENV2 Assets in the Natural Environment

Table.15

Asset	No. of Sites	Area (Hectares)
Ramsar Sites	1	
Sites of Specific Scientific Interest	37	12,969.33
Areas of Natural Beauty	0	
Local Nature Reserves	2	396.54
RSPB Sites	2	
Special Protection Areas	1	
Wildlife Sites	259	3,139.91
Special Areas of Conservation	14	4695.02
Ancient Woodlands	57	246.65
County Landscape Importance	4	10,201
Heritage Coastline	1	510.6
National Nature Reserves	2	33.85

Core Output Indicators

ENV3 Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence or water quality (7) – The Development Control Department within Copeland Borough Council confirmed there has been one planning application permitted contrary to Environment Agency advice.

ENV4 Changes in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including (8i and ii)

- i. Natural England reported no changes to priority habitats, the plight of protected species however was reiterated as not to be overlooked in the planning process. Species such as bats, barn owls, great crested newts and natterjack toads were sighted as being particularly vulnerable.
- ii. There have been no changes to areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance.

Local Indicators

ENV5 Built development in the Environment Agency Flood Risk Areas- Within the borough there is 1 site comprising of 2 dwellings which has been built within an Environment Agency floodzone (floodzones 2/3) between April 1st 2005 and March 31st 2006.

ENV6 Local Environmental Effects of New Development

Table.16

Year	Percentage of Housing Completed	
	Greenfield	Brownfield
Apr-00/Mar-01	53.9	46.1
Apr-01/Mar-02	78.5	21.5
Apr-02/Mar-03	71.7	28.3
Apr-03/Mar-04	82.2	17.8
Apr-04/Mar-05	54.4	45.6
Apr-05/Mar-06	50.7	49.3

(Source, Economic Development Department Copeland Borough Council)

Table.17

Built and Natural Environment	Amount	%
Loss of Landscape Areas of Value for new built development	0	0
Loss of Listed Buildings (B, DL, I, II*, II)	0	0
Loss of Scheduled Ancient Monuments	0	0
Previously Developed Land brought back into beneficial use	2.87	

(Source, NLUD, English Heritage)

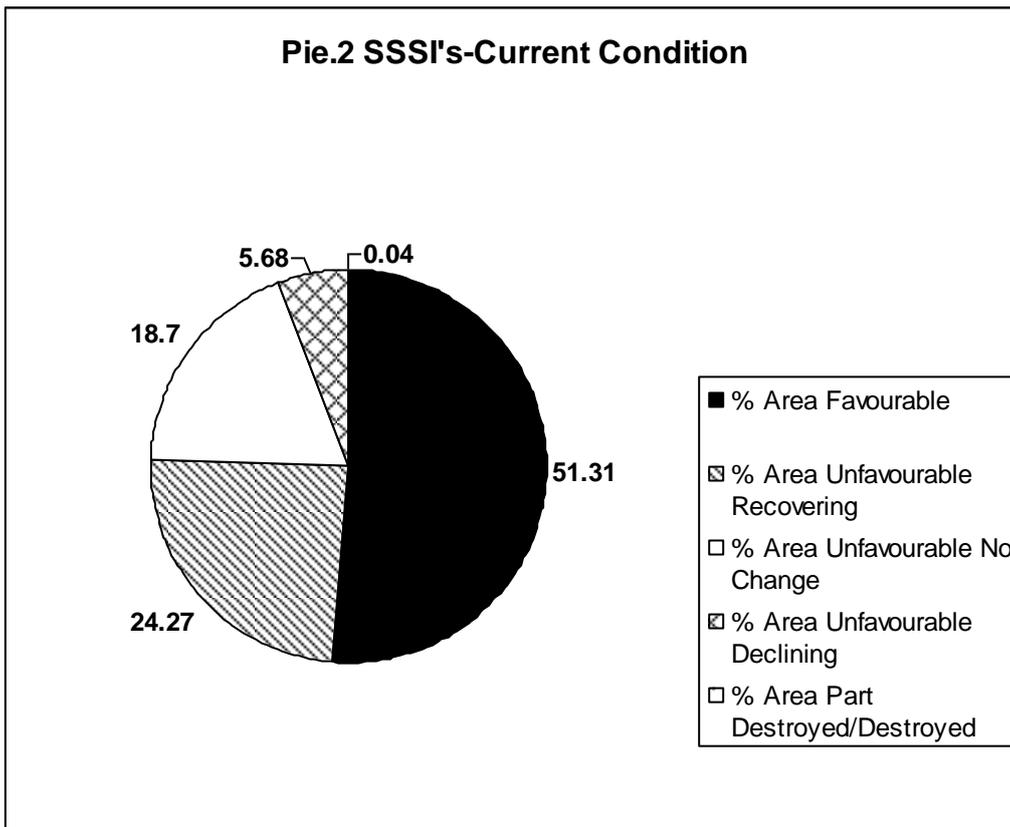
Table.18

Year	% of Housing approvals on previously developed land
2003-2004	51.8
2004-2005	61
2005-2006	90.3

Table 18 shows clearly that although the percentage of housing completions on previously developed land has been increasing over the last few years, it is still below the 70% target which has been set in the Regional Spatial Strategy / Joint Structure Plan. The problem is that there is a fairly substantial bank of planning permissions which have still to be built out and this involves a high proportion of “greenfield” sites since until 2004 there was no recycling target. The Council cannot control when planning permissions are converted to building on site but it can influence the picture over time as new consents are granted and where previous consents come up for renewal. Progress is being made on this score with The Council’s Planning Panel having achieved 90.3% of permissions granted involving brownfield.

ENV7 Local Biodiversity Problems

The borough of Copeland has a total of 37 SSSI designated sites encompassing 12,969.33 hectares. There has been no changes to this designated land over the last 12 months. Natural England has assessed the majority of the borough’s SSSI land and of this 75.58% is identified as meeting the Public Service Agreements (PSA) target. This states that 95% of SSSI’s should be brought into favourable/recovering condition by 2010. The below pie chart sets out the current condition of Copeland’s SSSI’s.



ENV8 Tree Preservation Orders- The current number of tree preservation orders (TPOs) within the borough stands at 75. Between April 1st 2005 and March 31st 2006 there have been 63 trees lost, however 78 have been replaced. (Development Control Department).

ENV9 Key Species in Cumbria- There are 138 key species in Cumbria as a whole. These species include species protected under the UK and Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP), species on Annex II of the European Community (EC) Habitats Directive and Annex I of EC Birds Directive. Of these key species 22 are classified as sensitive.

Species of concern within the borough are identified in table.19 below.

Table.19

Key Species	Problems Identified
Natterjack Toad	Developments in the south of the borough infringing on SSSI and SPA sites
Barn Owl	Conversion of old farm buildings and intensification of farming practice
Bat Species	Conversion of old farm buildings
Great Crested Newt	Developments infringing on freshwater ponds
Freshwater Pearl Mussel and River Lamprey	Found in sites like the River Ehen where pollution from agriculture and industry can damage populations
Otter	Habitats include small water courses, which can be affected by pollution from agriculture and industry. The Otter population is very vulnerable having only been reintroduced in the last 5-10 years.

(Source, Cumbria County Council Ecologist)

ENV10 Waste Disposal and Recycling- Table.20 indicates that targets 82a, 82b and 84 set out by Leisure and Environmental Services at Copeland Borough Council are being met in 05/06. Since 2001 there has been a steady increase in the percentage of household waste being recycled. However, this is coupled with the increasing amount of household waste collected per head.

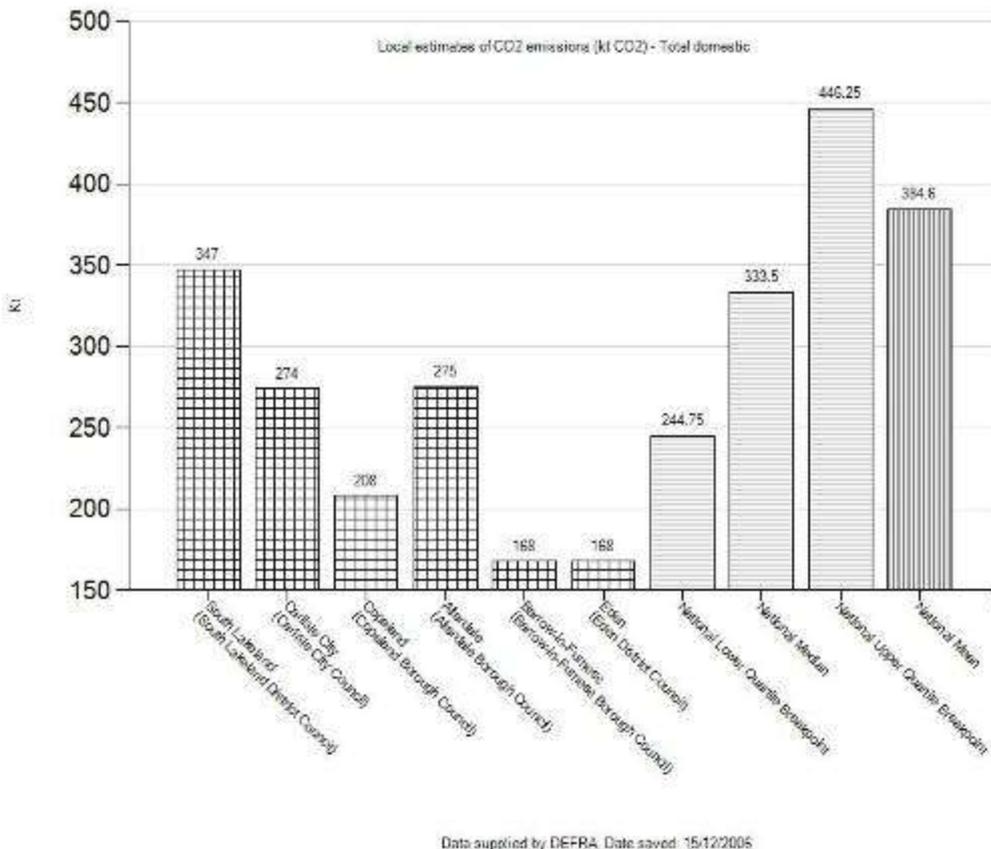
Table.20

Year	82a		82b		84	
	% of Household Waste Recycled	Target %	% of Household Waste Composted	Target %	kg of Household Waste	Target %
01/02	3.41	7.5	0	0	416	400
02/03	5.27	10	0	3	429	429
03/04	8.16	7.5	4.43	3	437	429
04/05	11.2	12.5	13.6	15	460	415
05/06	14.53	13	13.6	15	458.44	460

(Source: Leisure and Environmental Services, Copeland Borough Council)

ENV11 Air Quality- The estimated total for CO₂ emissions within the borough stands at 208 kilo-tonnes. The graph below provides a comparison of Copeland compared to the other Districts in Cumbria and the National mean. The graph shows that CO₂ emissions for Copeland are below the National mean and lower than the District areas of South Lakeland, Carlisle and Allerdale.

Graph.19



Source: Audit Commission

ENV12 River Quality- 95.37% of all Copeland's rivers have been assessed as having a 'good chemical quality' (Audit Commission).

RENEWABLE ENERGY

RE1 Renewable energy installed by type (9) – During the period March 2005 to March 2006 there has been no renewable energy installations within the borough.

Summary

The Copeland Local Plan, through its various policies has helped to ensure that the most valuable assets in the built and natural environment have been protected.

The Plan has been successful in limiting the loss of undeveloped land within the settlements. Although brownfield housing completions are showing an improvement, it is still below the 70% target set by the Regional Spatial Strategy / Joint Structure Plan, mainly because of the legacy of Greenfield permissions given in the past. Significantly, the number of brownfield housing approvals reached over 90% in 2005/6, and so the percentage of brownfield completions is likely to increase further through the plan period.

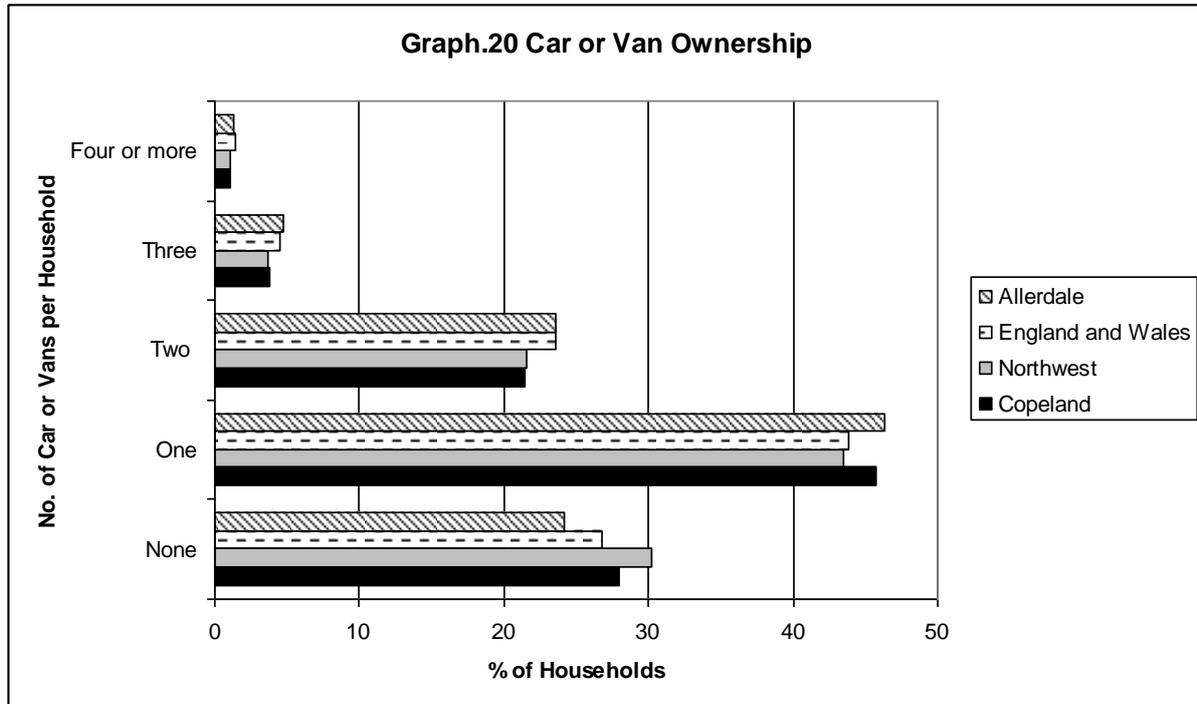
There was no loss of sites in the natural environment, but there are identified problems connected with key species such as the Natterjack Toad and Barn Owl, and more work needs to be carried out to identify baselines and trends.

In terms of recycling, Copeland has improved over the last few years in achieving targets. Air quality also compares well with other Cumbrian Districts and National figures.

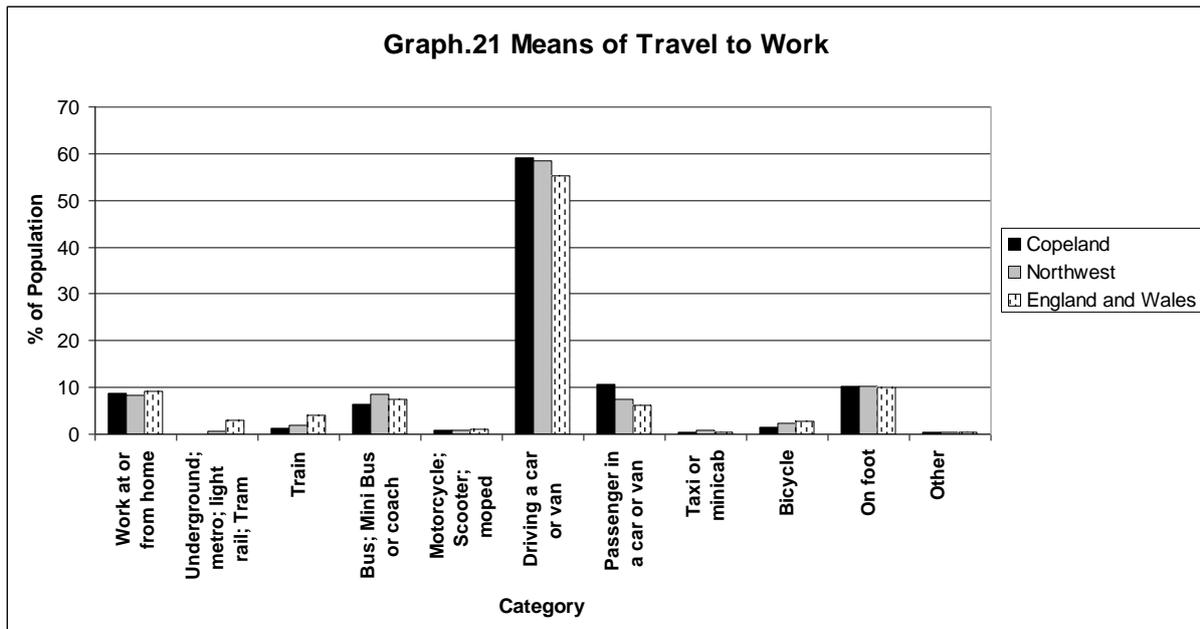
Transport

Contextual Indicators

T1 Car/Van Ownership- The total number of Cars and Vans in the borough is 30,944 nearly 15,000 less than the neighbouring borough of Allerdale where there is 45,140. Within the borough 72.06% of households own 1 or more cars or vans (Source: Census 2001).



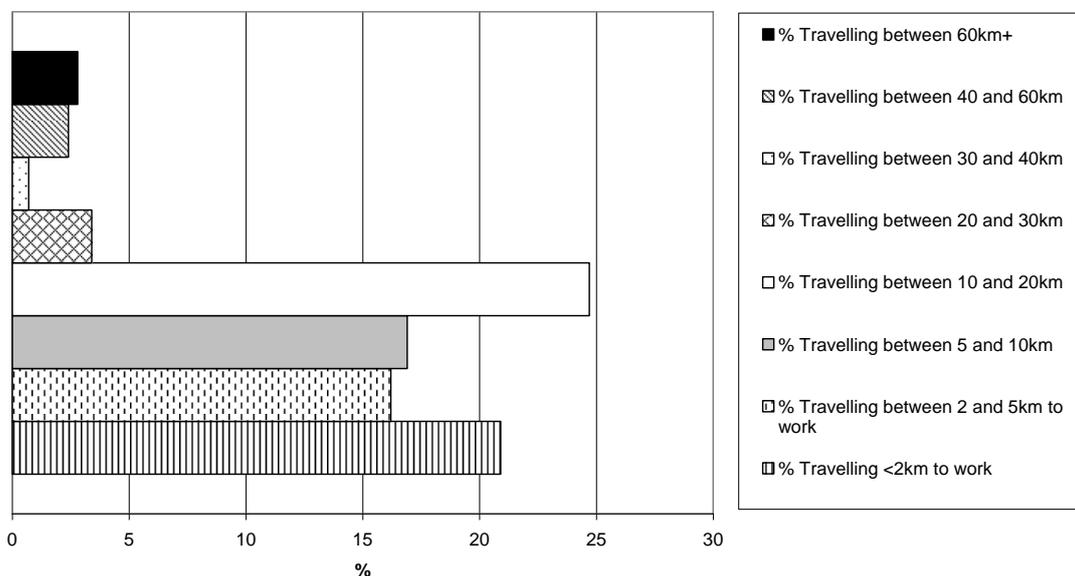
T2 Travel to Work- Graph.21 below indicates that 59.12% of the working population travel to work driving a car or van, which is higher than the North West and England and Wales. Only 10.68% of the working population travel to work as a passenger in a car or van. This indicates the potential for increased car sharing within the borough. 11.74% travel to work either on foot or using a bicycle.



(Source: Census 2001)

T3 Distance Travelled to Work- The average distance travelled to a persons fixed place of work is 15.51km. Within the borough 20.9% of the residential population travel less than 2km to work. 24.7% of the population are travelling between 10 and 20km. Only 9.4% are travelling over 20km to work.

Graph.22 Distance Travelled to Work



(Source, Audit Commission)

T4 Road Traffic Accidents- Between 2001 to 2004 the amount of road traffic accidents in Copeland has increased steadily each year. In 2005, however the trend changed, the total number of accidents being down by 93 on the previous year. This decrease seems set to continue in 2006 as between January and October the number of accidents has only been 172.

Table.21

2003	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Total
Accidents	1	42	282	325
Casualties	1	45	333	379

2004	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Total
Accidents	3	39	317	359
Casualties	3	49	338	390

2005	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Total
Accidents	2	41	223	266
Casualties	2	45	338	385

2006 (Jan-Oct)	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Total
Accidents	4	23	145	172
Casualties	6	26	202	234

(Source, Cumbria County Council)

Core Output Indicators

T5 Car Parking Standards (3a) – 100% of all new retail and new employment and commercial developments within the borough have met with car parking standards set out in the Local Plan.

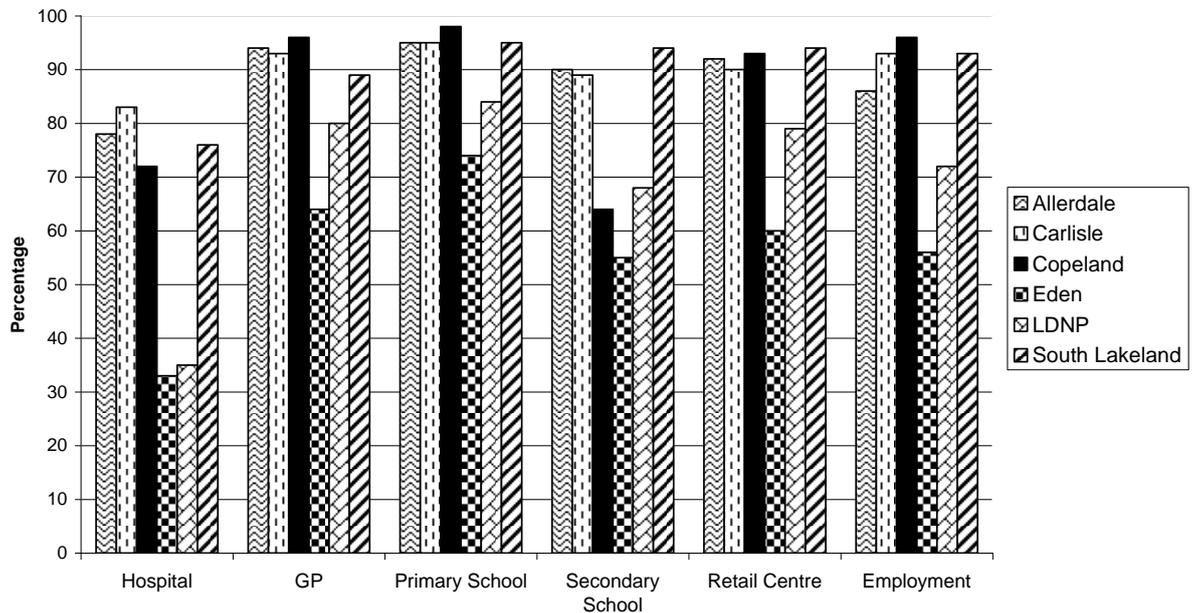
T6 Accessibility of New Residential Development (3b) – Cumbria County Council using sophisticated modelling software produced accessibility profiles for new residential developments within 30 minutes public transport time of services and amenities within each of the boroughs.

Table.22 Accessibility

Copeland	Total % of completed housing sites within 30mins of service by public transport
Hospital	72%
GP	96%
Primary School	98%
Secondary School	64%
Retail Centre	93%
Employment	96%

For Copeland the most notable area for improvement is the accessibility of Secondary Schools, which is 26% lower than the neighbouring borough of Allerdale. The accessibility of Hospitals is also down but this is to be expected as there are only 2 Hospitals in the borough which are situated in the north and south of the borough. Overall new residential development can be considered to be very accessible, GPs, Primary Schools, Retail Centres and Employment Areas all showing over 90% accessibility.

Graph.23 Accessibility of New Residential Developments



(Source, Cumbria County Council)

Local Indicators

T7 Local Accessibility- Within Copeland Borough Council, the regeneration department have produced using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) an accessibility overview of new residential developments access to public transport and other services and amenities. To provide the most valid figures we segregated new residential developments into sites of under 5 properties and sites of over 5 properties. This enables us to account for the more scattered distribution of under 5s, which are potentially further away from the key service centres where transport, services and amenities are most densely found.

The overview takes a 0.5 mile and 1 mile buffer around each development to give us a greater insight into the localised accessibility of each site. Tables, 23 and 24 show the accessibility for new residential developments of fewer than 5 properties. The number of residential developments comprising of less than 5 units completed for the period 05/06 was 59 developments.

Table.23

Completed	Within 0.5 miles of New Residential Developments (<5)				
	Bus Stop	GP	Hospital	Recycling Site	School
No. dwellings	55	23	12	41	39
Percentage	93.2	39	20.3	69.5	66.1

Table.24

Completed	Within 1 mile of New Residential Developments (<5)				
	Bus Stop	GP	Hospital	Recycling Site	School
No. dwellings	55	26	12	49	45
Percentage	93.2	44	20.3	83	76.3

Table 23 indicates that 93.2% of new residential developments are within 0.5 miles of at least 1 Bus Stop and in table 25 below, 100% new residential developments of more than 5 properties are within 0.5 miles of a Bus Stop. Also over 75% of properties under 5 are within 1 mile of a School and 83% are within 1 mile of a Recycling Site.

Tables, 25 and 26 show the accessibility for new residential developments of more than 5 properties. The number of residential developments comprising of more than 5 units completed for the period 05/06 was 180 properties.

Table.25

Completed	Within 0.5 miles of New Residential Developments (>5)				
	Bus Stop	GP	Hospital	Recycling Site	School
No. dwellings	180	92	17	144	154
Percentage	100	51.1	9.4	80	85.5

Table.26

Completed	Within 1 mile of New Residential Developments (>5)				
	Bus Stop	GP	Hospital	Recycling Site	School
No. dwellings	180	101	37	175	175
Percentage	100	56.1	20.5	97.2	97.2

The accessibility of the new residential developments of over 5 properties is again of a high percentage with 100% having access to Bus Stops and 97.2% of new developments being within 1 mile of Schools and Recycling Sites.

Tables, 25 and 26 show the overall accessibility for new residential developments. Overall the total number of housing completions for the year 05/06 was 239 properties.

Table.27

Completed	Within 0.5 mile of New Residential Developments				
	Bus Stop	GP	Hospital	Recycling Site	School
No. dwellings	235	115	29	185	193
Percentage	98.3	48.1	12.1	77.4	80.75

Table.28

Completed	Within 1 mile of New Residential Developments				
	Bus Stop	GP	Hospital	Recycling Site	School
No. dwellings	236	127	49	224	220
Percentage	98.75	53.1	20.5	93.7	92

Of all new residential development in the borough, 98.75% are within 1 mile of a bus stop, 93.7% are within 1 mile of a recycling site and 92% within 1 mile of a school.

T8 Cycleways - The Copeland Borough has 32 miles of cycleways. In the AMR assessment period there has been no net loss of cycleways.

Summary

The number of people travelling to work by private car in Copeland is higher than both the North West and national average, in large part this is a result of the location of the area's largest employer, the nuclear industry, which, by its nature of business, has been located in an isolated area at Sellafield. There is clearly potential for increased car sharing and public transport usage within the borough. The Council will continue to work towards reducing the number of car journeys and through plan policies will seek to make it easier for people to use alternative forms of transport, i.e. cycling, walking and public transport. In seeking to replace the jobs lost at Sellafield over the next ten years, new employment opportunities will be focussed on our existing Key Service Centres in more sustainable locations.

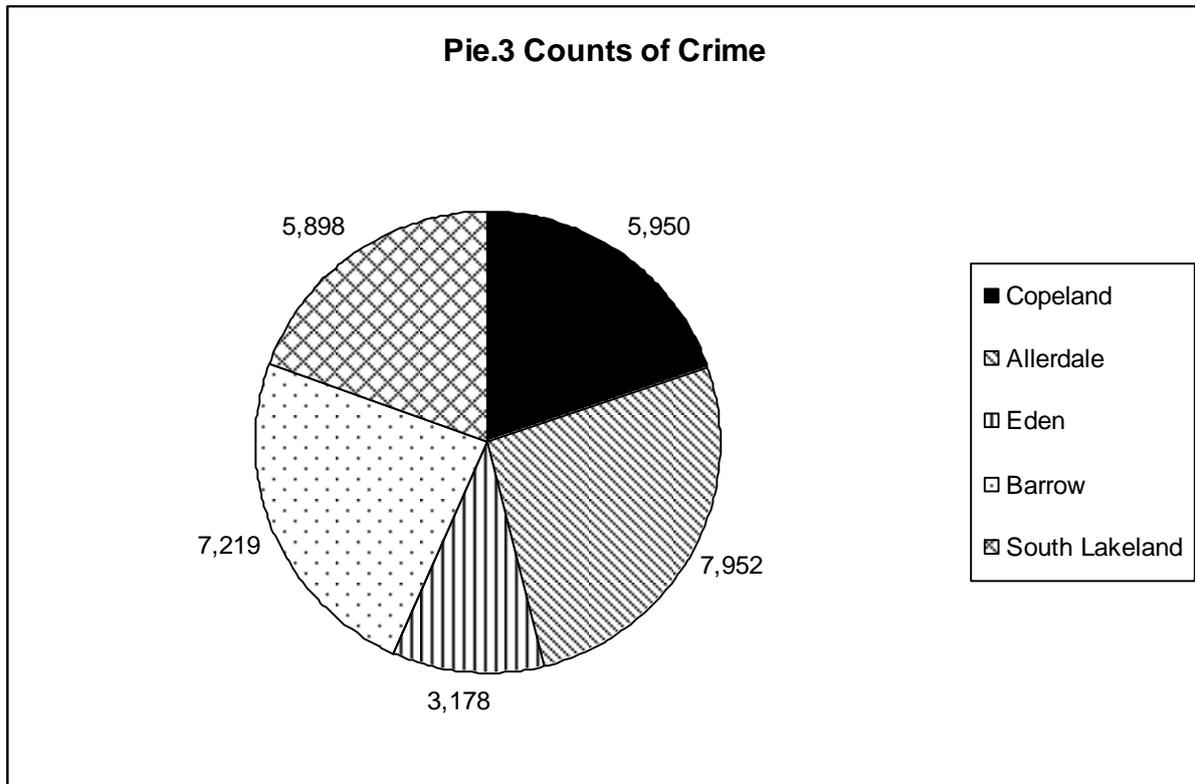
Travel assessments and travel plans will continue to be required for appropriate developments to ensure accessibility is taken into account. The Council will liaise with the County Council and the Sellafield site users on the potential for a Green Travel Plan.

The Council will continue to lobby for a package of strategic improvements to the Borough's transport infrastructure as outlined in the Local Plan and welcomes the proposed A595 Parton – Lillyhall by-pass in improving transport links to the area and contributing towards the area's regeneration.

Community Services and Facilities

Contextual Indicators

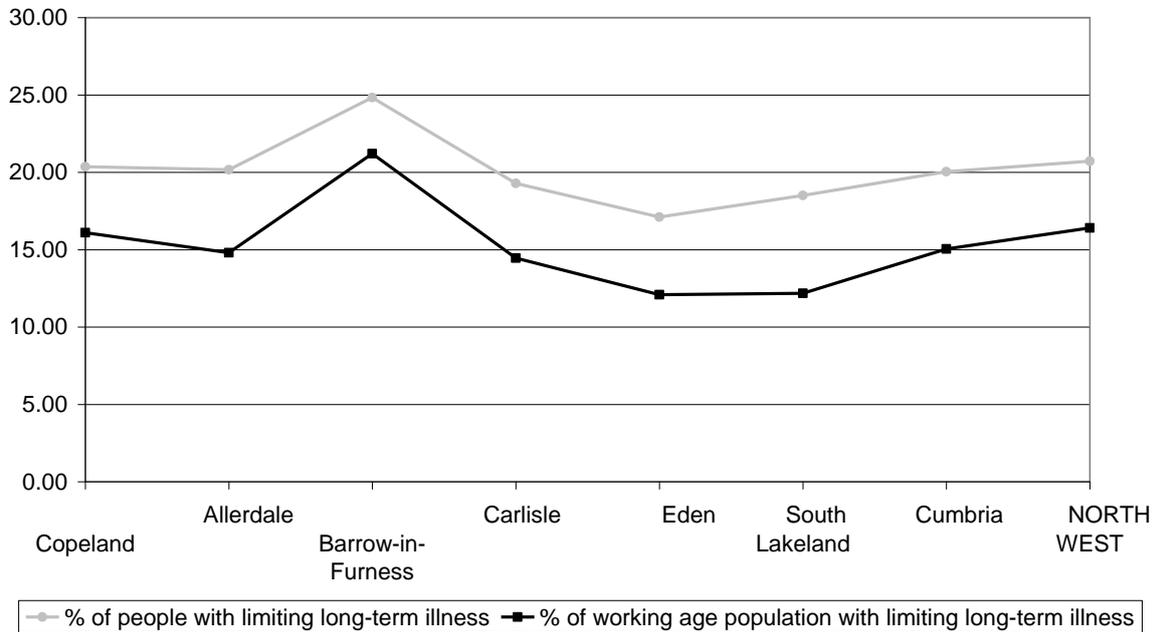
C1 Crime rates- For the period 01/10/05-30/09/06 a total of 5,950 counts of crime were reported, the equivalent of 85.8 counts of crime per 1,000 population, which is comparable to the Cumbria county average of 83.8 per 1,000 population. Of this criminal damage was the most frequently reported crime with 2146 reported incidents.



(Source, Cumbria Constabulary)

C2 Health- The percentage of people in the borough of working age with a limiting long-term illness is 16.1%, which is above the level of the County (15.04%) but below the North West (16.40%).

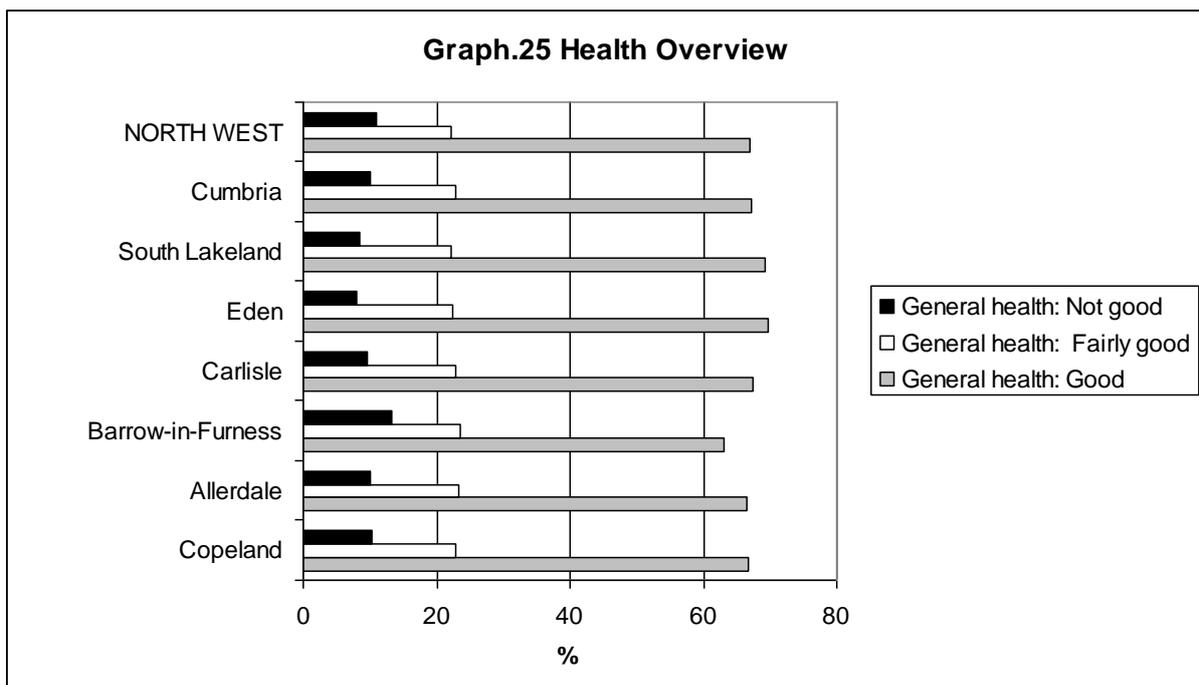
Graph.24 Long-term Illness



(Source, 2001 Census)

Overall Copeland's health status is similar to the Cumbria and the North West average. Within the borough 66.73% of the population said they were of 'Good' health compared with 66.88% in the North West.

Graph.25 Health Overview



(Source, 2001, Census)

Core Output Indicators

- C3 Green Flag Award Standard Open Spaces (4c)-** Within the borough there are a total of 4 Green Flag standard managed spaces. Of these Egremont Castle & Grounds was a winner at this years Green Flag Awards.

Egremont Castle and Grounds

An active Friends Group has helped develop and promote the castle and grounds, which are listed and protected by English Heritage. Entrance to the castle and grounds is free, and the site receives over 100,000 visitors a year. The Friends Group also organises numerous events within the grounds, including a recent poetry and wine evening which helped fund new seating.



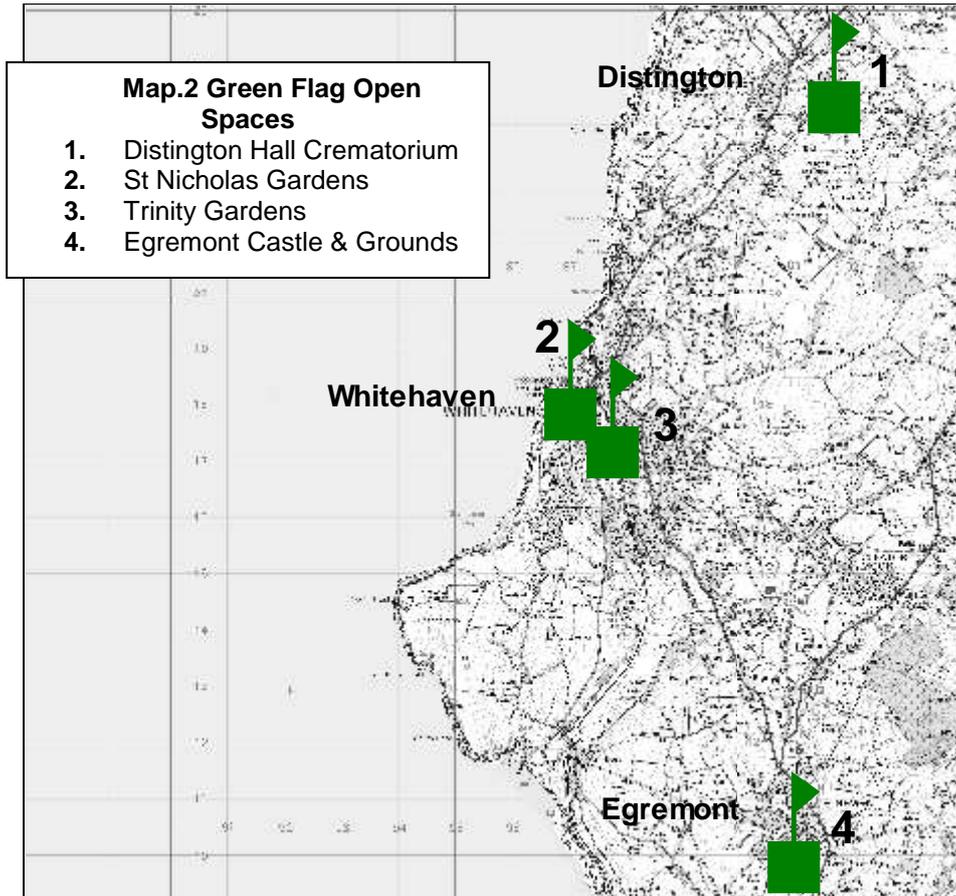
Local schools designed and planted all the floral beds based on a historical theme, and a number of schools also helped with nature projects such as making and erecting bird and insect boxes, which the pupils have been monitoring. Visit the Green Flag Awards website for further details at <http://www.greenflagaward.org.uk>.

Table.29

Eligible Open Space (ha)	Amount of Open Space Managed to Green Flag Award Standards (4c)	
	Area (ha)	Percentage (%)
322.25	11.7	3.6

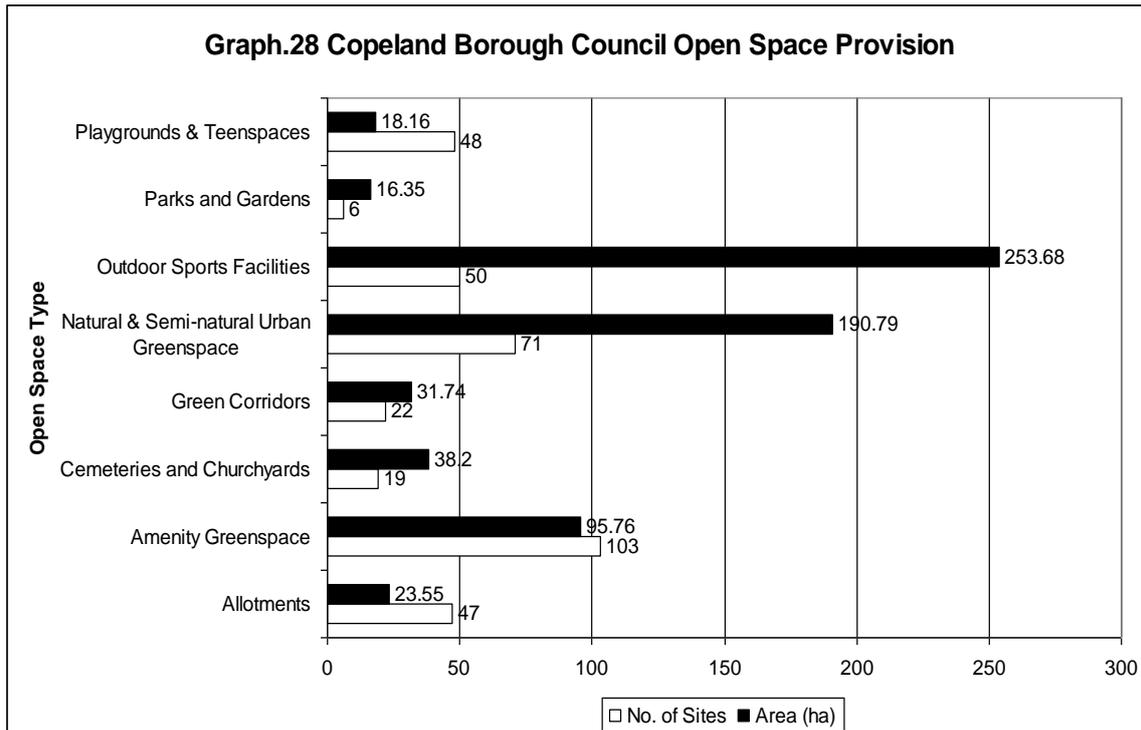
*Please note that eligible open space includes, parks and gardens, natural and semi-natural open space, amenity greenspace and children's and young person's playspace.

Of the eligible open space in Copeland 3.6% is managed to Green Flag Award Standard. See 1:50,000 scale map.2 of the borough to find the site locations.



Local Indicators

C4 Provision of Open Space- Copeland Borough Council are currently undertaking an Open Space Audit assessing all the open space falling within settlement boundaries, which has yielded the information for this chapter. Overall the borough has an estimated total of 1,217.11 hectares of open space made up of 425 sites. Of this 32.3% is made up of coastline including, St. Bees and Haverigg foreshores, 20.8% is made up of outdoor sports facilities and 15.6% natural and semi-natural urban greenspace.

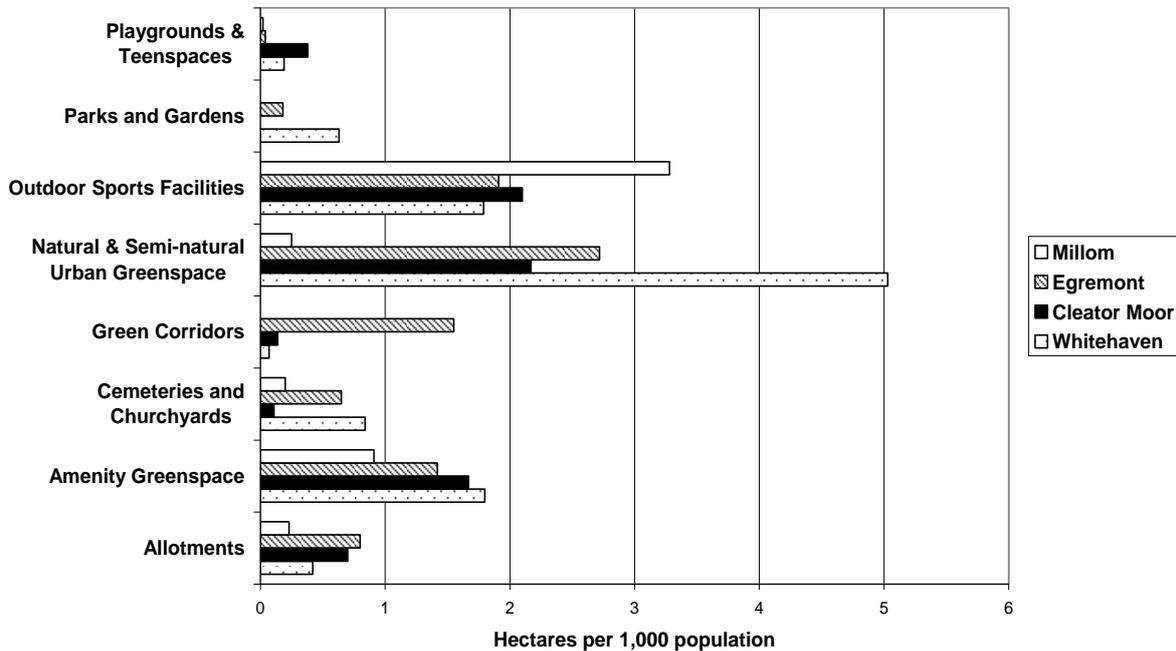


C5 Provision of Outdoor Playing Space- Within the borough there is an estimated total of 274.86 hectares of outdoor playing space, which includes playgrounds, teenspaces and outdoor sports facilities. The breakdown across the 4 key service centres is as follows:

- Millom-21.41ha
- Egremont-12.36
- Cleator Moor-17.29
- Whitehaven-49.7

C6 Provision of Open Space by Area- Graph.27 below indicates there is a provision of 5.03ha per 1,000 population of natural and semi-natural urban greenspace within the settlement boundary of Whitehaven. Millom has the highest provision of outdoor sports facilities within the borough totalling 3.28ha per 1,000 population.

Graph.29 Provision of Open Space by Area



Summary

Cumbria is a relatively safe County to live in with a low fear of crime - 98.9% of residents surveyed stated they felt fairly safe or very safe outside during the day and 84% felt fairly safe or very safe outside during the after dark. In Copeland a total of 5,950 counts of crime were reported, the equivalent of 85.8 counts of crime per 1,000 population which is comparable to the Cumbria county average of 83.8 per 1,000 population. Through design and the location of developments, the Council, working in partnership, seeks to promote safe environments for communities.

Overall, Copeland’s health status is similar to the Cumbrian and North West average with a similar percentage of people who said they were of ‘Good’ health.

An Open Space Audit is currently being carried out to assess all the open space falling within settlement boundaries. The audit will be used in the production of the Council’s Open Space Development Plan Document, which will be produced in 2007 and will allocate land for open space and recreation use and provide development control policies.

APPENDIX A - LIST OF SAVED POLICIES

The new planning system allows Local Authorities to “save” policies in their adopted Local Plans for a period of three years.

The list below provides clarification as to the policies currently within the Copeland Local Plan 2001 – 2016 that the Council intend to “save”.

CHAPTER 3. A DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR COPELAND

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

DEV 1: Sustainable Development and Regeneration

DEV 2: Key Service Centres

DEV 3: Local Centres

DEV 4: Development Boundaries

DEV 5: Development in the Countryside

DESIGN ISSUES

DEV 6: Sustainability in Design

IMPLEMENTATION

DEV 7: Planning Conditions and Obligations

DEV 8: Major development

CHAPTER 4. HOUSING

HOUSING REQUIREMENTS

HSG 1: Existing Planning Permissions

HSG 2: New Housing Allocations

PLAN, MONITOR AND MANAGE

HSG 3: Plan, Monitor and Manage

HSG 4: Housing within Settlement Boundaries

HOUSING IN SMALLER SETTLEMENTS AND THE OPEN COUNTRYSIDE

HSG 5: Housing outside Settlement Boundaries

HSG 6: Temporary Accommodation for New Rural Enterprises

HSG 7: Removal of Occupancy Conditions

DESIGN OF NEW HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS

HSG 8: Housing Design Standards

VARIETY IN DWELLING TYPE

HSG 9: Accommodating Special Needs

AFFORDABILITY

HSG 10: Affordable Housing in Key Service Centres and Local Centres

HSG 11: Affordable Housing in Rural Areas

RETENTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE HOUSING STOCK

- HSG 12: Assisting Housing Renewal
- HSG 13: Loss of Dwellings
- HSG 14: Replacement of Dwellings
- HSG 15: Conversion to Dwelling in Urban Areas
- HSG 16: Conversion to Multi-Occupation
- HSG 17: Conversion to Dwellings in Rural Areas
- HSG 18: Residential Institutions
- HSG 19: Care in the Community
- HSG 20: Domestic Extensions and Alterations

RESIDENTIAL CHALETs, CARAVANS AND MOBILE HOMES

- HSG 21: Replacing Caravans by Chalets
- HSG 22: Residential Caravan Sites
- HSG 23: Individual Caravans
- HSG 24: Beach Bungalows

NON RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IN HOUSING AREAS

- HSG 25: Non-Residential Development in Housing Areas

ACCOMMODATION FOR GYPSIES AND TRAVELLING PEOPLE

- HSG 26: Gypsy Caravan Sites
- HSG 27: Accommodating Travelling Showpeople

5. ECONOMIC REGENERATION

EMPLOYMENT

- EMP 1: Employment Land Allocation
- EMP 2: Westlakes Science and Technology Park
- EMP 3: Employment Opportunity Sites
- EMP 4: Extension of an existing employment use
- EMP 5: Employment use in Key Service and Local Centres
- EMP 6: Bad Neighbourhood Development
- EMP 7: Alternative Use of Employment Sites

TOWN CENTRES AND SHOPPING

- TCN 1: Promoting Vitality and Viability of Town Centres
- TCN 2: Town Centre Uses within Key Service Centres
- TCN 3: Town Centre Improvements
- TCN 4: Town Centre Design
- TCN 5: Street Markets
- TCN 6: Non Retail Uses in Town Centres
- TCN 7: Food and Drink in Town Centres
- TCN 8: Amusement Centres
- TCN 9: Whitehaven Town Centre Strategy
- TCN 10: Whitehaven Town Centre
- TCN 11: Primary Frontages
- TCN 12: Town Centre Opportunity Development Sites
- TCN 13: Local Centres
- TCN 14: Village and Neighbourhood Shopping

TOURISM

- TSM 1: Visitor Attractions
- TSM 2: Tourism Opportunity Sites
- TSM 3: Serviced Accommodation
- TSM 4: Holiday Caravans Chalets and Camping
- TSM 5: Caravan Storage
- TSM 6: Beach Chalets

RURAL AREAS

- RUR 1: Economic Regeneration in Rural Areas

6. THE ENVIRONMENT

NATURE CONSERVATION

- ENV 1: Nature Conservation Sites of International Importance
- ENV 2: Nature Conservation Sites of National Importance
- ENV 3: Nature Conservation Sites of Local Importance
- ENV 4: Protection of Landscape Features and Habitats
- ENV 5: Protected Species
- ENV 6: Landscapes of County Importance
- ENV 7: Heritage Coast
- ENV 8: Views from and to Heritage Coast
- ENV 9: Areas of Local Landscape Importance
- ENV 10: Protection of Trees
- ENV 11: Tree Planting
- ENV 12: Landscaping
- ENV 13: Access to the Countryside
- ENV 14: Development in the Coastal Zone
- ENV 15: Undeveloped Coast

FLOODING

- ENV 16: Flooding

DERELICT AND CONTAMINATED LAND

- ENV 17: Derelict Land
- ENV 18: Contaminated Land

POLLUTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

- ENV 19: Air Pollution
- ENV 20: Water, Sewage Treatment and Sewerage Facilities
- ENV 21: Noise Pollution
- ENV 22: Light Pollution

HAZARDOUS INSTALLATIONS

- ENV 23: Safeguarding Zone
- ENV 24: Hazardous Substances

CONSERVATION AREAS

- ENV 25: Demolition in Conservation Areas
- ENV 26: Development in and affecting Conservation Areas

ENV 27: Trees in Conservation Areas
ENV 28: Article 4 Directions
ENV 29: Shopfronts in Conservation Areas

LISTED BUILDINGS

ENV 30: Alterations and Extensions to Listed Buildings
ENV 31: Demolition of Listed Buildings
ENV 32: Essential Repairs to Listed Buildings
ENV 33: Development Affecting the Setting and Important Views of Listed Buildings
ENV 34: Changes of Use to Listed Buildings

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

ENV 35: Development Affecting a Scheduled Monument
ENV 36: Development Affecting Sites of Local Archaeological or Historic Importance
ENV 37: Site of Potential Archaeological Importance

PUBLIC ART

ENV 38: Public Art in Development Schemes

ADVERTISEMENTS

ENV 39: Areas of Special Advertisement Control
ENV 40: Advertisements

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

ENV 41: New Farm Buildings
ENV 42: Intensive Agricultural Development
ENV 43: Agricultural Slurry Stores and Lagoons

7. TRANSPORT

STRATEGIC IMPROVEMENTS

TSP 1: Safeguarding the A595 Parton – Lillyhall Improvement
TSP 2: New Road Buildings and Improvements

LOCAL TRANSPORT IMPROVEMENTS

TSP 3: Traffic Management
TSP 4: Measures to Improve Public Transport
TSP 5: Cycleways, Footpaths and Bridleways

NEW DEVELOPMENT

TSP 6: General Development Requirements
TSP 7: Transport Assessments and Travel Plans
TSP 8: Parking Requirements

RAIL FREIGHTING

TSP 9: Rail Freighting

PORTS AND AIR TRAVEL

TSP 10: Port Development

8. COMMUNITY SERVICES AND FACILITIES

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

- SVC 1: Connections to Public Sewers
- SVC 2: Non-mains Sewerage / Sewage Treatment
- SVC 3: Standards of Completion
- SVC 4: Land Drainage

OTHER UTILITIES

- SVC 5: Water Supply / Water Resources
- SVC 6: Underground Services
- SVC 7: Large-Scale Service Infrastructure
- SVC 8: Telecommunications
- SVC 9: Satellite Dishes
- SVC 10: LPG Storage

EDUCATION, TRAINING, HEALTH AND OTHER COMMUNITY FACILITIES

- SVC 11: Education, training, health and other community facilities
- SVC 12: Loss of Facilities

RECREATION AND LEISURE

- SVC 13: Protection of Open Space and Facilities
- SVC 14: Outdoor Recreation and Leisure Facilities
- SVC 15: Leisure and Sensitive Areas of Countryside

9. RENEWABLE ENERGY

RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES

- EGY 1: Renewable Energy
- EGY 2: Wind Energy
- EGY 3: Solar Energy
- EGY 4: Hydro-Electric Sources
- EGY 5: Tidal Energy
- EGY 6: Waste and Bio-Fuels
- EGY 7: Energy Conservation and Efficiency

10. SELLAFIELD AND THE NUCLEAR INDUSTRY

RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT

- NUC 1: Radioactive Waste Storage and Disposal

SELLAFIELD

- NUC 2: Use of the Sellafield Licensed Site
- NUC 3: Relocation of Non-Radioactive Development
- NUC 4: Drigg Disposal Site
- NUC 5: Transport of Materials to Drigg Disposal Site

APPENDIX B - DATA SOURCES

CHAPTER	SOURCES
HOUSING	http://www.copeland.gov.uk/ Economic Development Department Regeneration Department Building Control Department Nomis Census Office National Statistics Land Registry CACI StreetValue via Cumbria County Council HFR Return Form
ECONOMIC REGENERATION	Annual Population Survey 2005-06 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2005 NUTS3 RPG Annual Monitoring Return & Cumbria CC Land Availability Report Annual Business Enquiry Annual Population Survey Economic Development Department Centre for Regional Economic Development (CRED) West Cumbria Development Agency Business Lists
TOWN CENTRES AND SHOPPING	West Cumbria Retail Review (Roger Tym & Partners, 2003) Office National Statistics Mid-Summer Retail Report (Colliers CRE) Economic Development Department
TOURISM	STEAM 2005
THE ENVIRONMENT	Development Control Department Economic Development Department Natural England National Land Use Database (NLUD) Cumbria County Council Ecologist Leisure and Environmental Services Department Audit Commission Policy and Performance Department English Heritage
RENEWABLE ENERGY	Development Control Department
TRANSPORT	Census Audit Commission Cumbria County Council Planning Policy Department Capita Symonds

COMMUNITY SERVICES AND FACILITIES	Cumbria Constabulary Census Planning Policy Department http://www.greenflagaward.org.uk Open Space Audit
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APPENDIX C

Core Output Indicators

Core Output Ref.	Indicator Description	Indicator Ref.
BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT		
1a	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type.	E6
1b	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type, in employment or regeneration areas.	E6
1c	Amount of floorspace by employment type, which is on previously developed land.	E6
1d	Employment land available by type.	E7
1e	Losses of employment land in (i) employment/regeneration areas and (ii) local authority area.	E8
1f	Amount of employment land lost to residential development.	E8
HOUSING		
2a(i)	net additional dwellings over the previous five year period or since the start of the relevant development plan document period,	H9
2a(ii)	net additional dwellings for the current year;	H9
2a(iii)	projected net additional dwellings up to the end of the relevant development plan document period or over ten year period from its adoption, whichever is the longer;	H9
2a(iv)	the annual net additional dwelling requirement; and	H9
2a(v)	annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to previous year's performance.	H9
2b	Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land.	H10
2c(i)	Percentage of new dwellings completed at less than 30 dwellings per hectare.	H10
2c(ii)	Percentage of new dwellings completed between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare.	H10
2c(iii)	Percentage of new dwellings completed at above 50 dwellings per hectare.	H10
2d	Affordable housing completions.	H10
TRANSPORT		
3a	Amount of completed non-residential development within UCOs A, B and D complying with car-parking standards set out in the local development framework.	T5
3b	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of: a GP; a hospital; a primary school; a secondary	T6

	school; areas of employment; and a major retail centre(s).	
LOCAL SERVICES		
4a	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development.	E14
4b	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres.	E14
4c	Amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard.	C3
FLOOD PROTECTION AND WATER QUALITY		
7	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality.	ENV3

BIODIVERSITY		
8	Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including: (i) change in priority habitats and species (by type); and (ii) change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance.	ENV4 ENV4
RENEWABLE ENERGY		
9	Renewable energy capacity installed by type.	RE1

APPENDIX D

GLOSSARY

The Act: the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

Affordability: measures median house price and median income (multiplied by 3.5) to give a house price to income affordability ratio for an area.

Ancient Monuments: The word 'monument' covers the whole range of archaeological sites. Scheduled monuments are not always ancient, or visible above ground. There are over 200 'classes' of monuments on the schedule, and they range from prehistoric standing stones and burial mounds, through the many types of medieval site - castles, monasteries, abandoned farmsteads and villages - to the more recent results of human activity, such as collieries and wartime pillboxes.

Scheduling is applied only to sites of national importance, and even then only if it is the best means of protection (*see Alternatives to scheduling below*). Only deliberately created structures, features and remains can be scheduled.

Ancient Woodland: Ancient woods are areas continuously wooded for at least 400 years. They are irreplaceable, our richest habitats for wildlife and reservoirs of historical information. Even an ancient wood which has been replanted, perhaps with conifers, may still have remnants of ancient woodland wildlife and historical features and has potential to be restored.

Ancient woodland is not a statutory designation - it does not give the wood legal protection - but if you are trying to protect a wood from damage or destruction if it is ancient it helps to add weight to your case

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR): part of the *Local Development Framework*, the annual monitoring report will assess the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which policies in *Local Development Documents* are being successfully implemented.

Areas of Natural Beauty: have been described as the jewels of the English landscape. There are 36 in all, covering about 15 per cent of England. The smallest is the Isles of Scilly, a mere 16 sq km, and the largest is the Cotswolds, totalling 2,038 sq km.

Natural England is responsible for designating AONBs and advising Government and others on how they should be protected and managed. Areas are designated solely for their landscape qualities for the purpose of conserving and enhancing their natural beauty.

Area Action Plan (AAP): used to provide a planning framework for areas of change and areas of conservation. Area Action Plans will have the status of *Development Plan Documents*.

Biodiversity: the existence of a wide variety of plant and animal species in their natural environments.

Brownfield: is a term to describe previously developed land which may or may not be contaminated.

Buildings at Risk: The Register, published annually, brings together information on all Grade I and II* listed buildings, and Scheduled Ancient Monuments (structures rather than earthworks), known to English Heritage to be 'at risk' through neglect and decay, or vulnerable to becoming so. In addition, Grade II listed buildings at risk are included for London.

Most of the buildings and structures are in poor to very bad condition, but a few in fair condition are also included, usually because they have become functionally redundant, making their future uncertain.

Inclusion in the Register implies no criticism of the owners of the buildings and monuments concerned, many of whom are actively seeking ways to secure their future.

CACI Streetvalue: is a database which provides house price information.

Census: is a survey of all people and households in the country. It provides essential information from national to neighbourhood level for government, business, and the community.

Chain of conformity: this ensures that the interrelationships between the different local development documents are clear and that the local development framework as a whole is consistent with national policy and in general conformity with regional planning policy.

The main principles in establishing a clear chain of conformity are:

- all local development documents should be consistent with national planning policy;
- all local development documents should be in general conformity with the regional spatial strategy. Unlike existing regional planning guidance, regional spatial strategies will have development plan status.

The chain of conformity between the local development documents in this Local Development Scheme sets out a numeric hierarchy of six tiers where all documents cascade down in the following order:

1. National Policy
2. Regional Policy
3. Local Policy (i.e. core strategy and policies)
4. Development Plan Documents
5. Proposals Maps
6. SPD's

Community Strategy: local authorities are required by the Local Government Act 2000 to prepare these, with aim of improving the social, environmental and economic well being of their areas. Through the Community Strategy, authorities are expected to co-ordinate the actions of local public, private, voluntary and community sectors. Responsibility for producing Community Strategies may be passed to *Local Strategic Partnerships*, which include local authority representatives.

Conservation Area- vary greatly in their nature and character. The special character and identity of these areas does not come from the quality of the buildings alone, but takes into account many contributing factors such as the historic layout of streets and squares, sense of place created by the public, archways trees and street furniture.

Core Strategy: set out the long-term spatial vision for the local planning authority area, the spatial objectives and strategic policies to deliver that vision. The Core Strategy will have the status of a *Development Plan Document*.

Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP): was published by the Cumbria Biodiversity Partnership in April 2001. This local BAP is the means by which national biodiversity targets will be met locally. The document also includes locally important species and habitats that are characteristic to Cumbria but not covered by the national targets.

Development Plan: as set out in Section 38(6) of the Act, an authority's development plan consists of the relevant *Regional Spatial Strategy* (or the Spatial Development Strategy in London) and the *Development Plan Documents* contained within its *Local Development Framework*.

Development Plan Documents (DPD): spatial planning documents that are subject to independent examination, and together with the relevant Regional Spatial Strategy, will form the *Development Plan* for a local authority area for the purposes of the Act. They can include a *Core Strategy*, *Site Specific Allocations of land*, and *Area Action Plans* (where needed). Other Development Plan Documents, including generic Development Control Policies, can be produced. They will all be shown geographically on an *adopted proposals map*. Individual Development Plan Documents or parts of a document can be reviewed independently from other Development Plan Documents. Each authority must set out the programme for preparing its *Development Plan Documents* in the *Local Development Scheme*.

Employment Land: Land which has been designated for business, general industrial as defined by employment use classes B1, B2 and B8 of the Town and Country Planning Order.

Employment Use Classes:

- B1** Research and development, studios, laboratories, "high-tech" uses, light industry (Must be uses which can be carried out in any residential area, without causing detrimental effects to the amenity of that area)
- B2** Any industrial use not falling within the Business (B1)
- B8** Wholesale warehouses, open storage.

Environment Agency Flood Risk Area: are areas which the environment agency has designated as at risk of flooding.

Generic development control policies: these will be a suite of criteria-based policies which are required to ensure that all development within the areas meets the spatial vision and spatial objectives set out in the *Core Strategy*. They may be included in any *Development Plan Document* or may form a standalone document.

Greenfield- refers to a piece of undeveloped land, either currently used for agriculture or just left to nature.

Gross Value Added (GVA): Gross Domestic Product (GDP) - taxes on products + subsidies on products = GVA

Heritage Coast: Heritage Coasts are a non-statutory landscape definition, unlike the formally designated National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) and are defined by agreement between the relevant maritime local authorities and the Countryside Agency. Most are part of a National Park or AONB. Within Copeland St.Bees Head is a designated stretch of heritage coastline.

Housing Needs Survey: is an assessment of the housing needs or requirements of the borough.

Key diagram: authorities may wish to use a key diagram to illustrate broad locations of future development.

Land Registry: in essence register titles to land in England and Wales as well as providing statistical information on house prices and land related information.

Listed Building: as of 1st April 2005 English Heritage has been responsible for the listings of buildings whereby they are placed under legal protection as buildings of special architectural or historical significance. There are 3 main grades to delegate a buildings importance-

1. Grade I buildings are those of exceptional interest
2. Grade II* are particularly important buildings of more than special interest
3. Grade II are of special interest, warranting every effort to preserve them

Local Development Document (LDD): the collective term in the *Act for Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents* and the *Statement of Community Involvement*.

Local Development Framework: the name for the portfolio of *Local Development Documents*. It consists of *Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents, a Statement of Community Involvement, the Local Development Scheme* and *Annual Monitoring Reports*. Together these documents will provide the framework for delivering the spatial planning strategy for a local authority area and may also include local development orders and simplified planning zones.

Local Development Scheme: sets out the programme for preparing *Local Development Documents*. All authorities must submit a Scheme to the Secretary of State for approval within six months of commencement of *the Act*.

Local Nature Reserves (LNRs): are for both people and wildlife. They are living green spaces in towns, cities, villages and countryside which are important to people, and support a rich and vibrant variety of wildlife. They are places which have wildlife or geology of special local interest. All LNRs are owned or controlled by local authorities and some are also Sites of Special Scientific Interest.

At the end of July 2006 there were over 1,280 LNRs. Local Nature Reserves offer special opportunities for people to walk, talk, think, learn and play, or simply enjoy themselves. They make the places we live and work in more beautiful, healthier and less stressful.

Local Strategic Partnership: partnerships of stakeholders who develop ways of involving local people in shaping the future of their neighbourhood in how services are provided. They are often single non-statutory, multi-agency bodies which aim to bring together locally the public, private, community and voluntary sectors.

Local Transport Plan: 5-year strategy prepared by each local authority for the development of local, integrated transport, supported by a programme of transport improvements. It is used to bid to Government for funding transport improvements.

National Nature Reserves (NNRs): are some of the very finest sites in England for wildlife and geology, and provide great opportunities for people to experience nature. They have been established to protect and manage the special wildlife habitats, species and geological features that occur there. These features are of national and often international importance, and many NNRs are important for study and research. Almost all NNRs have some form of access provision – many are fully open throughout the year - as we want people to enjoy these wonderful places.

Net Migration: is the sum of inward and outward migration.

Nomis: gives you free access online to detailed and up-to-date UK labour market statistics from official sources.

Office National Statistics (ONS): Britain's economy, population and society at national and local level including, summaries and detailed data published free of charge.

Previously Developed Land: is defined in Planning Policy Guidance Document 3 "Housing" (2000) PPG3 as land which "is or was occupied by a permanent structure (excluding agricultural or forestry buildings), and associated fixed surface infrastructure". This can be in a rural or urban area.

Proposals Map: the adopted proposals map illustrates on a base map (reproduced from, or based upon a map base to a registered scale) all the policies contained in *Development Plan Documents*, together with any saved policies. It must be revised as each new *Development Plan Document* is adopted, and it should always reflect the up-to-date planning strategy for the area. Proposals for changes to the adopted

proposals map accompany submitted *Development Plan Documents* in the form of a submission proposals map.

Ramsar Site: are sites designated by the UK Government under the Ramsar Conventions to protect wetlands that are of international importance, especially those which are important wildfowl habitat. Within the borough of Copeland there is one ramsar site at Duddon Estuary, which is also designated as a SSSI.

Regional planning body: one of the nine regional bodies in England (including the Greater London Authority) responsible for preparing *Regional Spatial Strategies (in London the Spatial Development Strategy)*.

Regional Spatial Strategy: sets out the region's policies in relation to the development and use of land and forms part of the *development plan* for local planning authorities. Planning Policy Statement 11 'Regional Spatial Strategies' provides detailed guidance on the function and preparation of Regional Spatial Strategies.

The Regulations: Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004, and the Town and Country Planning (Transitional Arrangements) Regulations 2004.

RSPB: The Royal Society for the Protection for Birds was founded in 1889 and since then has grown into Europe's largest wildlife conservation charity with more than a million members. From its initial stance against the trade in wild birds' plumage, the issues which the Society tackles have grown hugely in number and size.

Saved policies or plans: existing adopted development plans are saved for three years from the date of commencement of *the Act*. Any policies in old style development plans adopted after commencement of the Act will become saved policies for three years from their adoption or approval. The *Local Development Scheme* should explain the authority's approach to saved policies.

Sites of Specific Scientific Interest: There are over 4,000 SSSIs in England, covering around seven per cent of the country's land area. This includes some of our most spectacular and beautiful habitats - wetlands teeming with waders and waterfowl, winding chalk rivers, gorse and heather-clad heathlands, flower-rich meadows, windswept shingle beaches and remote moorland and peat bogs. SSSIs support rare plants and animals that now find it difficult to survive in the wider countryside.

Over half of this SSSI land is also internationally important for its wildlife, and has been designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) or Ramsar sites. Many SSSIs are also National Nature Reserves (NNRs) or Local Nature Reserves (LNRs).

Site specific allocations: allocations of sites for specific or mixed uses or development to be contained in *Development Plan Documents*. Policies will identify any specific requirements for individual proposals.

Special Areas of Conservation: Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are areas which have been given special protection under the European Union's Habitats Directive. They provide increased protection to a variety of wild animals, plants and habitats and are a vital part of global efforts to conserve the world's biodiversity.

England's SACs include areas which cover marine as well as terrestrial areas. Marine areas are not normally notified as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), except in intertidal areas and estuaries.

Special Protection Areas: Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are strictly protected sites classified in accordance with Article 4 of the EC Directive on the conservation of wild birds (79/409/EEC), also known as the Birds Directive, which came into force in April 1979. They are classified for rare and vulnerable birds, listed in Annex I to the Birds Directive, and for regularly occurring migratory species.

In the UK, the first SPAs were identified and classified in the early to mid 1980s. Classification has since progressed and a regularly updated UK SPA Summary Table provides an overview of both the number of classified SPAs and those approved by Government that are currently in the process of being classified (these are known as potential SPAs, or pSPAs).

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI): sets out the standards which authorities will achieve with regard to involving local communities in the preparation of *Local Development Documents* and development control decisions. The statement of community involvement is not a *Development Plan Document* but is subject to independent examination.

Strategic Environmental Assessment: a generic term used to describe environmental assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes. The European 'SEA Directive' (2001/42/EC) requires a formal 'environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes, including those in the field of planning and land use'.

Supplementary Planning Documents: provide supplementary information in respect of the policies in *Development Plan Documents*. They do not form part of the Development Plan and are not subject to independent examination.

Sustainability Appraisal: tool for appraising policies to ensure they reflect sustainable development objectives (i.e. social, environmental and economic factors) and required in the Act to be undertaken for all local development documents.

Tree Preservation Order (TPO): A TPO provides protection for those trees specified in the order and makes it an offence to cut down, top, lop, uproot or wilfully damage or destroy a tree, or permit these actions, without first seeking Copeland Borough Council's consent to do so.

APPENDIX E

Local Development Scheme March 2006

Copeland Draft Local Development Scheme Overall Programme

Document Title	2006												2007												2008												2009											
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Replacement Local Plan																																																
Local Development Scheme																																																
Statement of Community Involvement																																																
Core Strategy																																																
Site Specific Allocations and Policies																																																
Employment & Housing																																																
Open Space and Recreation																																																
Area Action Plans																																																
Whitehaven TC & Habourside																																																
West Whitehaven																																																
Supplementary Planning Documents																																																
Pow Beck Valley Masterplan																																																
Millom MTI Masterplan																																																
Egremont MTI Masterplan																																																
Cleator Moor Area Action Plan																																																
Improving Housing Quality/Managing Supply																																																
Landscape Character (1)																																																
Onshore Wind Energy (1)																																																
Proposals Map																																																
Annual Monitoring Report																																																

Key:

	Pre Production and Document Preparation (inc background studies)		Submission to SoS		Receipt of Inspector's Report
	Public Consultation		Public Examination		Publication/Adoption
	Consideration and Review		Saved Local Plan		Revision of Proposals Map

Notes: (1) Supplementary Planning Document to be prepared by County Council

