

Annual Monitoring Report

COPELAND BOROUGH COUNCIL

Local Development Framework



2006/07



Contents Page

	Page
Executive Summary	3
Introduction	7
Copeland Area Profile	9
Copeland Local Plan	17
Local Development Framework	22
Indicators	28
Appendices	
Appendix A – List of Saved Policies	65
Appendix B – Data Sources	70
Appendix C – Core Output Indicators	72
Appendix D - Glossary	74
Appendix E – Local Development Scheme March 2006	81

Local Development Framework

ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT

Executive Summary

Introduction

This is the third Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) prepared by Copeland Borough Council. The Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires every Local Planning Authority to prepare an AMR to be submitted to the Secretary of State by 31 December each year.

The AMR analyses the effectiveness of existing policies, using a framework of indicators organised into key themes to inform this assessment, together with a progress check of local development document preparation as set out in the existing Local Development Scheme (LDS).

This AMR covers the period 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007.

Local Development Scheme

The LDS sets out the documents that will be produced to form the Local Development Framework (LDF) for Copeland over the next few years, including the programme for the preparation of these Local Development Documents. The latest version of the LDS was approved by Council in November 2007 after amendments to the draft version had been made following Government Office North West's (GONW) recommendations. It has been submitted to GONW, though not yet endorsed. Nevertheless, to conform to guidance that the most up-to-date, relevant version of the LDS is used for monitoring purposes we use the November 2007 version in the AMR and trust that the LDS will be endorsed by GONW early in the New Year. The LDS overall programme (Gantt chart) has been included at the end of this Executive Summary.

Local Plan

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 (until June 2009) or until such time as Local Development Documents (LDD's) are produced as part of the LDF to replace them.

A full assessment of the effectiveness of policies and proposals which make up the current Copeland Local Plan, with an examination of progress using indicators and targets, is contained within the full AMR. Below is a brief summary of this progress.

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 –Mid 2006 revised estimates show an increase of over 1,200 people to 70,300, from a low of 69,090 in 2002, entirely due to increased inward migration. However, further revisions to the long term forecasts indicate a fairly stable population with the figure estimated to be 69,000 by 2029. Copeland has an ageing population structure, although the latest mid-year estimates show that the important 20-29 age range stabilised during 2005-06, which contributes towards the aims of achieving a more balanced age structure.

Accessibility - Copeland compares well with the other Cumbria Districts, with over 90% of housing completions accessible to GPs, Primary Schools, Retail Centres and Employment Areas. The secondary schools in Cleator Moor, Egremont and Millom serve a large rural area which affects the journey times, while the two hospitals are situated at the North and South of the Borough over 30 miles apart.

Affordability – Copeland District has an income to price ratio of 4.38, which is above the Local Plan indicated 'affordable' figure of 3.5 – only Cleator Moor of the main towns falls below this figure. The Council is committed to encouraging private developers to offer affordable forms of housing development in order to meet the needs of the community. The County Council's house price/income data will be used to monitor the affordability ratios in order to achieve this.

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 at nearly 50%, it is still below the 70% target which was set in the draft Regional Spatial Strategy and Joint Structure Plan. This percentage 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 reached a consistently high level and last year equated to 86%.

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 –The percentage of waste recycled in Copeland for 2006/7 has increased from the previous year, continuing the steady increase since 2001.

Reduce number of journeys made by private car – 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.

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

Sustainable development - 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 Masterplan covers these issues and will feed into appropriate LDDs.

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 at District level for a number of years and has now levelled out at around 2.5%, the lowest for over 40 years. Ward level figures have also been falling but there are still pockets of relatively high unemployment in the most deprived wards in North Copeland. After years of relative GVA decline, this seems to have been arrested with increases for the last two years. The latest figures reveal that West Cumbria now has a similar growth rate to the Regional and National figures.

Tourism – The last two years have seen employment, revenue and visitors increase from the pre Foot & Mouth figures, although it has taken 4 years to achieve this. However tourism in Copeland is not as significant as in other areas of Cumbria, as the District has the lowest numbers of tourists and is the second lowest in revenue and employment

“Effective protection of the environment”

Landscapes and townscapes protection - The current number of tree preservation orders (TPOs) within the borough now stands at 76. Trees are also protected in Conservation Areas and agreements with the Council during the last year have ensured that although 62 trees have been lost, 168 have been replaced within new planting schemes.

In terms of housing density 59.2% of new housing development was built in the monitoring period at over 30 dwellings per hectare, as compared to 30% for the corresponding period last year.

Protect and enhance biodiversity – The borough of Copeland has a total of 37 SSSI designated sites encompassing 12,969.33 hectares. There have 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.

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 4 buildings identified at risk, one less building than were identified last year.

Ensure that development is not at risk from flooding – Within the Borough there is 1 site where 12 dwellings have been built within Environment Agency floodzones (zone 2/3) between April 1st 2006 and March 31st 2007. This is a marginal site on Woodstock Lane, Whitehaven, on the edge of a Zone 2 area.

Copeland Local Development Scheme Overall Programme

Document Title	2007												2008												2009												2010											
	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	[Dotted pattern]																																															
Local Development Scheme	[Public Consultation]												[Public Consultation]												[Public Consultation]												[Public Consultation]											
Statement of Community Involvement	[Consideration and Review]												[Consideration and Review]												[Consideration and Review]												[Consideration and Review]											
Core Strategy	[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]											
Site Specific Allocations and Policies	[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]											
Employment, Housing & Town Centres	[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]											
Open Space and Recreation	[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]											
Area Action Plans	[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]											
Whitehaven TC & Habourside	[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]											
West Whitehaven	[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]											
Supplementary Planning Documents	[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]											
Pow Beck (Development Brief)	[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]											
Millom MTI Regeneration	[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]											
Egremont MTI Regeneration	[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]											
Cleator Moor Regeneration	[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]											
Improving Housing Quality	[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]											
Landscape Character (1)	[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]											
Highway Design Guide (1)	[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]											
Onshore Wind Energy (1)	[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]											
Proposals Map	[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]											
Annual Monitoring Report	[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]												[Pre Production and Document Preparation]											

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
			Pre-examination meeting		

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

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 2006 to 31 March 2007 (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.
- **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); the latest version of the LDS should be formalised by Government Office North West (GONW) January 2008.

- **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.

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 or send to the Planning Policy Team at the address below:

Copeland Borough Council
The Copeland Centre
Catherine Street
Whitehaven
Cumbria
CA28 7SJ

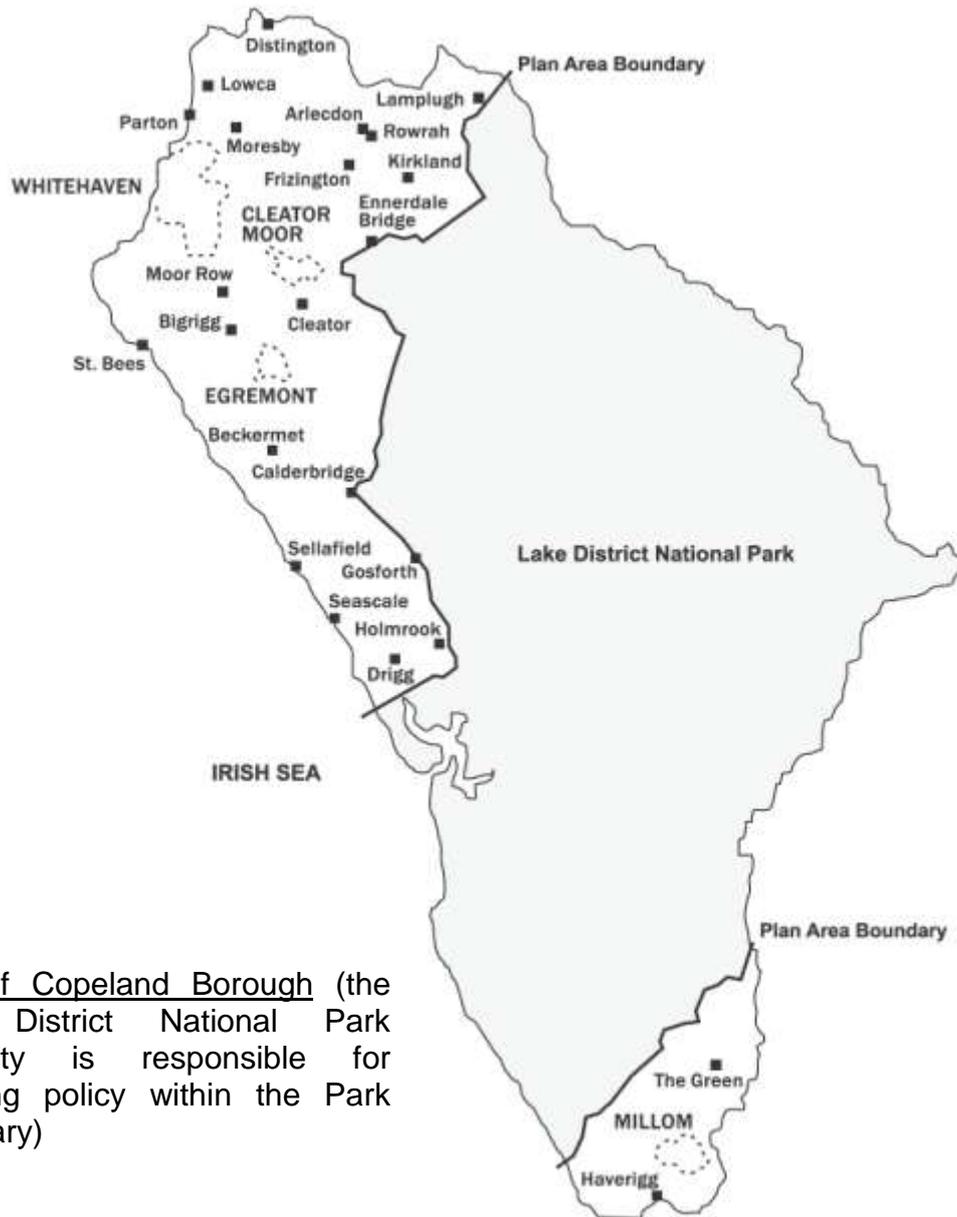


Glossary

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.



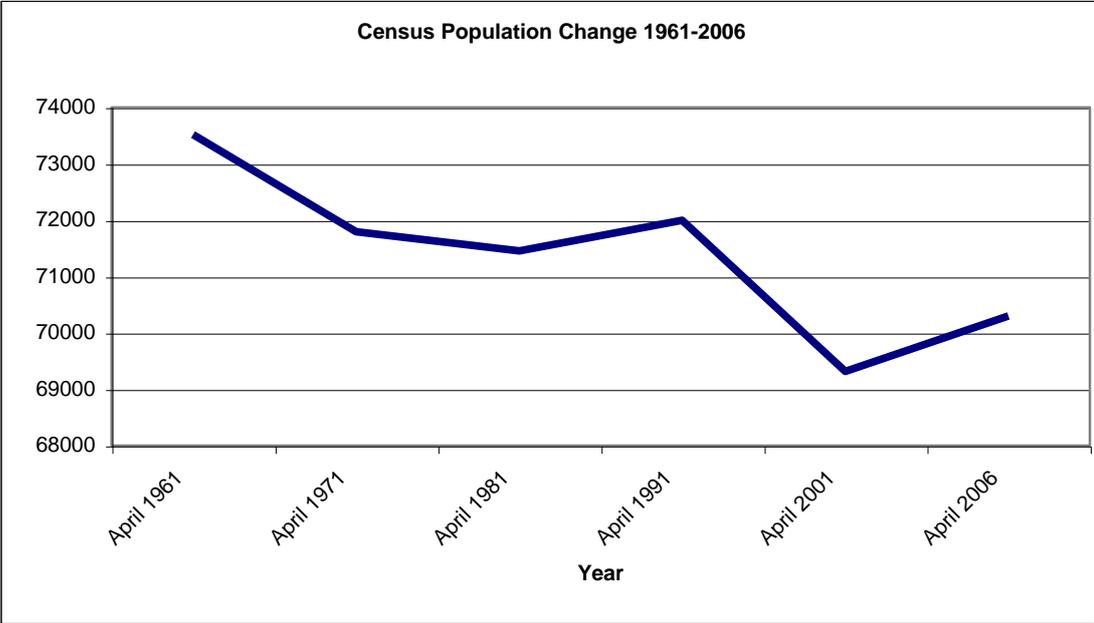
Map of Copeland Borough (the Lake District National Park Authority is responsible for planning policy within the Park boundary)

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.



During the last two years this has begun to alter with the latest available figures for mid-year 2006 showing an increase of 1200 since 2002, based not on any natural increase, but on in-migration, including a significant amount of International migrants. However, revised estimates from the Office of National Statistics are now based on improved methodology and these show a lower level of international migration than

previously indicated, resulting in lower Mid Year Estimates from 2003. 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. Last year the Forum commissioned a “Spatial Master Plan” for West Cumbria to incorporate a 15 year Vision and route-plan which was to “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 final version of the Masterplan was published in October 2007 and the Delivery Groups charged with overseeing its implementation are looking at possible changes to the LDFs of both the Copeland and Allerdale LDFs along with a range of other action points.

The other significant document which will affect LDF production and monitoring over the next few years is the West Cumbria Community Strategy. A new version of what is now a Sustainable Communities Strategy for the period 2007 – 2027, “Future Generation”, was adopted by the members of the West Cumbria Local Strategic Partnership in October 2007. Both the document and the Partnership have been structured along thematic lines, better able to incorporate the requirements of Public Service Agreements being introduced from 2007. The Strategy will also generate a

new set of output requirements, partially informed by the “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 in 2005 additional government funding was 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. Unfortunately progress on the scheme has been slow but it is hoped that the housing association principally involved will be able to move more quickly on the ground over the next six months. Additional government funding has also been approved for the period to 2011. 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 delivered in autumn this 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 2008. This will provide a common objectives base for appraising the planning documents and measuring subsequent performance as part of future AMRs. It will also cover the more specific requirements involved in meeting Appropriate Assessment criteria under the European Habitats Directive which relate to protected sites.

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 (2004) has seen a 5.3% increase, similar to the National and Regional averages.

COPELAND DISTRICT	Figures 2006/07 (unless stated otherwise)	
Population Structure:		
Population	70,300	
Population change 1991-2006	-1.0%	
Population change 2004-2006	+0.4%	
Population forecast	69,400 (2010)	
	69,300 (2020)	
	69,000 (2029)	
Age Structure 2006 MYE		
0-15	12,783	18.2%
16-24	7,223	10.3%
25-44	18,447	26.2%
45-59	15,347	21.8%
60+	16,511	23.5%
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 06 – Mar 07
Average:	£123,482
detached:	£206,929
semi-detached:	£113,300
terraced housing:	£89,843
Flat/Maisonette	£109,864
Housing Stock	2001 Census
Total Housing stock:	32,396 (2007 estimate)
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	32,700 (74.7%)
Unemployment	2.5% (Mar 07)
GVA (West Cumbria & Furness)	+53% (2003-2004)
Working age population with no qualifications (Jan – Dec 06)	14.2% (UK av 13.8)
NVQ4 & above (Jan – Dec 06)	17.1% (UK av 27.4)

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 (LDDs) 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 2006– 31 March 2007. Where comparison data has been available, we have indicated progress compared to the baseline figure in 2004 and also the previous figure in the AMR for 2005/06. 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	Baseline	Progress
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) 20-29 population age group 	H2, H4 H3	69900 7200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 400 increase in population in 2006 from 2004 ✓ 39 increase in 20-29 year olds in 2006 from 2002
	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	90%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 4 out of 6 indicators above 90%
	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"> ✗ All key service services centres have increasing ratio making housing less affordable. Only Cleator Moor within the affordable ratio of 3.5 ✓ Percentage increasing in all RSL's towards 100% target Vulnerable private properties above 65% target * Housing needs data not available
	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"> ✓ SCI adopted September 2007 ✓ Implemented SCI requirement for consultation on SDD's during 2007 • Indicators to be developed

Aim	Objectives	Related Policies	Indicators	Indicator Ref	Baseline	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) Net change in No. of trees in TPO's % 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	75 + 15 30.8%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 76 TPO's ✓ +116 (62 lost, 178 replaced) ✓ 59.2%
	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		* Data not available until January 2008
	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	0% 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 0% ✓ 4
	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	1 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 0 * 12 (1 site in Whitehaven town centre)

Aim	Objectives	Related Policies	Indicators	Indicator Ref	Baseline	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	17.7% 61%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 49.3% completed on brownfield sites ✓ 85.9% brownfield approvals
	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	95.37 good quality	✓ 94.87 good quality
	Ensure that air quality is not adversely affected by development	ENV 19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CO₂ Emissions 	ENV 9	208 kg of CO ₂	No update available
	Promote recycling, waste minimisation and renewable energy	EGY 1- 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % domestic recycled waste % of household of waste composted Number / capacity of renewable energy schemes approved 	ENV 8 ENV 8 ENV 8	11.2% 13.6 0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 15.45 ✓ 15.6 ✓ 1 wind turbine erected at Primary School
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	 32 miles	 No Change	

Aim	Objectives	Related Policies	Indicators	Indicator Ref	Baseline	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 new gross floorspace for industrial and commercial use (B1, B2 & B8) 	E6 E6	11.1 9021 sq m	✓ 100% in 2006/07 ✗ 4187 sq m
	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	1625	✓ 1755 (8% increase since 2004)
	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 	E1, E11 E10	3.2% 500 29300	✓ 2.6% Claimant rate still falling ✓ 1422 last year – Council target is 5000 over 10 Years ✓ 29300 (+5.8% increase last year)
			Total output of the local economy (GVA)	E4	+5.1%	✓ +5.3% latest figure relating to 2004
	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	1.7 m £80.2m 1903	✓ 1.79m (+5.1%) 2.9% increase last year ✓ £89.6m (+11.7%) 1.6% increase last year ✓ 2148 (+12.9%) 0.4% increase last year

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 few years. It uses the timetable and milestones in the Council's work programme known as the Local Development Scheme (LDS).

Local Development Scheme

Last year's AMR used a revised LDS approved by Council in March 2006. However, it became evident that the work programme was too ambitious for the size of the Council's planning policy team and as a result the LDS was revised.

The latest version of the LDS was approved by Council in November 2007 (see Appendix E) after amendments to the draft version had been made following Government Office North West's (GONW) recommendations. It has been submitted to GONW, though not yet endorsed. Nevertheless, to conform to guidance that the most up-to-date, relevant version of the LDS is used for monitoring purposes we use the November 2007 version in this section and trust that the LDS will be endorsed by 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. 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 2007	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	April 2007	Completed	
Public Consultation	May 2007	Completed	
Pre –Examination Meeting (if required)	June 2007	Completed	
Estimated Date for Public Examination	July 2007	Completed	
Estimated Date for Adoption	September 2007	Completed 25 September 2007	
DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENTS (DPD)			
Core Strategy			
Consultation on preferred options	July-August 2008		✗ Delay in pre production and preparation due to resource constraints.
Draft Submission to Secretary of State	March 2009		
Pre-Examination Meeting (if required)	June 2009		
Public Examination	October 2009		
Receipt of Inspectors Report	March 2010		
Estimated Date for Adoption	June 2010		
Employment & Housing Site-Specific Allocations			
Preparation not due to commence until February 2008			

Milestone	Timetabled Date	Stage Reached at end November 2007	Assessment
Open Space and Recreation Site Specific Allocations and Policies			
Consultation on Preferred Options	January – February 2008	Open Space audit complete.	* Delay in preparation due to resource constraints.
Draft Submission to Secretary of State	May 2008		
Pre-Examination Meeting (if required)	August 2008		
Public Examination	October 2008		
Receipt of Inspectors Report	February 2009		
Estimated Date for Adoption	April 2009		
Whitehaven Town Centre & Harbourside Area Action Plan			
Consultation on Preferred Options	April – May 2008	Sea Change Report (Economic Development document) published February 2006	* Delay in preparation due to resource constraints. Public consultation expected Spring 2008.
Draft Submission to Secretary of State	October 2008		
Pre-Examination Meeting (if required)	January 2009		
Public Examination	April 2009		
Receipt of Inspectors Report	September 2009		
Estimated Date for Adoption	November 2009		
West Whitehaven Area Action Plan			
Preparation not due to commence until February 2008			
Proposals Map			
Revision of Proposals Map will be continuously updated as and when documents are produced.			

Milestone	Timetabled Date	Stage Reached at end November 2007	Assessment
SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENTS (SPD)			
Pow Beck Valley Development Brief			
Pre-production and evidence gathering	November 2006 – April 2007	Completed	✓
Public consultation	May – June 2007	Completed	
Consideration and Review	July – August 2007	Completed	
Date of Adoption	September 2007	Completed September 2007	
Millom MTI Regeneration			
Pre-production and evidence gathering	September 2007 – February 2008	Number of associated background reports published including “Mini-Masterplan”	✗ Delay in preparation due to resource constraints. Public consultation expected Spring 2008.
Public consultation	March – April 2008		
Consideration and Review	May – June 2008		
Estimated date of Adoption	July 2008		
Egremont MTI Regeneration			
Pre-production and evidence gathering	September 2007 – February 2008	Number of associated background reports published including “Mini-Masterplan”	✗ Delay in preparation due to resource constraints. Public consultation expected Spring 2008.
Public consultation	March – April 2008		
Consideration and Review	May – June 2008		
Estimated date of Adoption	July 2008		
Cleator Moor Regeneration			
Preparation not due to commence until March 2008			

Milestone	Timetabled Date	Stage Reached at end November 2007	Assessment
Improving Housing Quality			
Preparation not due to commence until January 2008			
Landscape Character			
Pre-production and evidence gathering	June 2007 – March 2008		× Delay in preparation – need to formalise partnership arrangements for production
Public consultation	April – May 2008		
Consideration and Review	June – November 2008		
Estimated date of Adoption	December 2008		
Onshore Wind Energy			
Pre-production and evidence gathering	May – September 2006	Completed	✓
Public consultation	September – October 2006	Completed	
Consideration and Review	November 2006 – August 2007	Completed	
Estimated date of Adoption	September 2007	Completed 25 September 2007	
Cumbria Highway Design Guide			
Pre-production and evidence gathering	September 2007 – March 2008	Commenced	
Public consultation	April – May 2008		
Consideration and Review	June – August 2008		
Estimated date of Adoption	September 2008		

Staff Resources

As can be seen the issue of staff resources available for LDD production remains a major concern. Additional work involved in managing the Council's Housing Authority functions, RSS input and the implementation requirements of the West Cumbria Masterplan already takes staff time away from the LDF. This includes dealing with the need to complete the consolidation of the Local Plan text and maps to make it a more accessible document.

The Council has taken advice from the Planning Advisory Service and others as regards changes necessary to improve performance. As a result there are likely to be a number of changes in both management and recruitment arrangements for the planning policy team in the New Year. There are also likely to be new requirements associated with the West Cumbria Masterplan which have a bearing on the LDF. Both these factors will necessitate some further changes to the LDF in the early part of 2008.

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

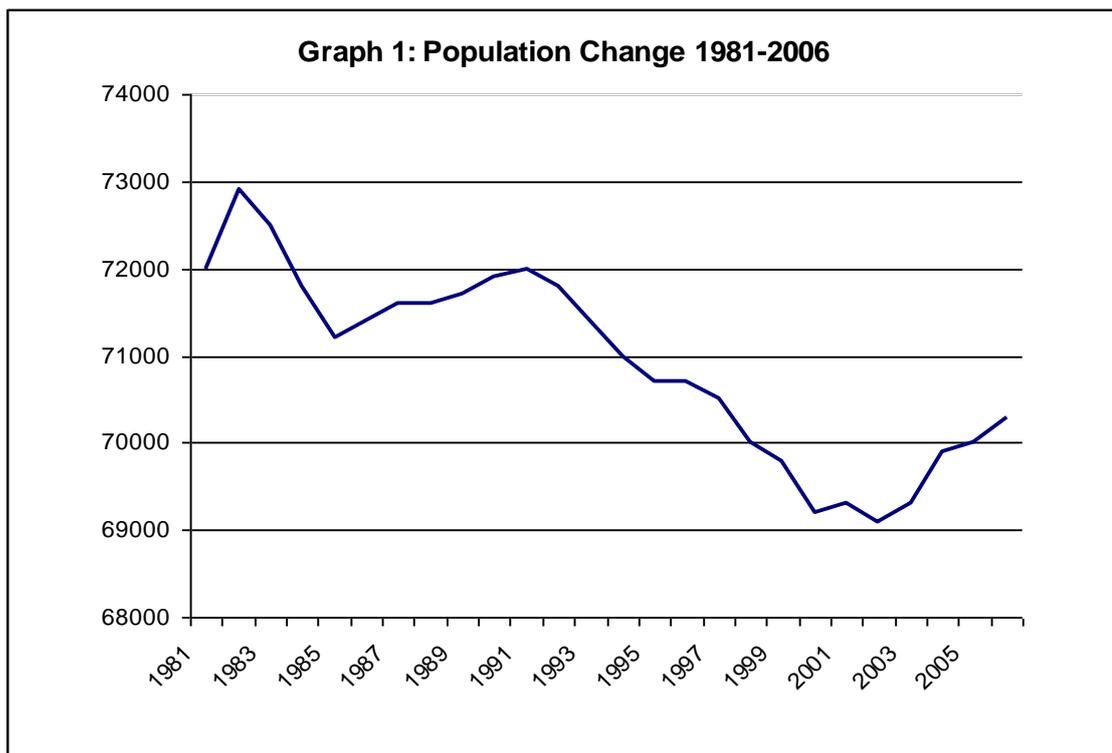
Contextual Indicators

H1 Area of Borough- 73,700 hectares, 737 kilometres² (284 miles²).

H2 Population Size- 70,300 (mid year estimate, 2006)

H3 Population Change- Since the Mid Year Estimate (MYE) of 72,900 in 1982 the population of Copeland 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 Mid 2006 the population had recovered to 70,300, which is the highest it has been in nearly 10 years.

Please note that the estimates for 2002 – 2006 have been revised by ONS to take into account the effects of improved international migration methodology. The population increase since 2002 has therefore been 1210 or 1.75% which is a more reasonable estimate, given there has been negative natural change, with the increases being accounted for by internal and international inward migration.

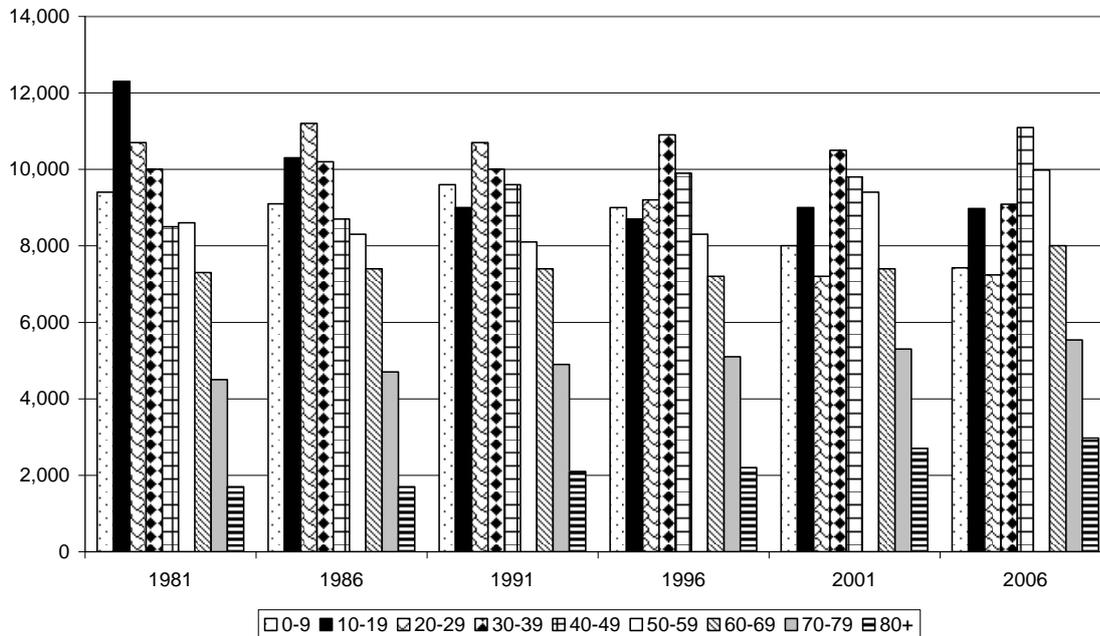


Source: ONS Mid Year Estimates

H4 Population Structure- The borough has an aging population, caused by falling birth and fertility rates and modest inward migration by older people. Between 1991 and 2006, the number of under 40's decreased by 6572 or 16.7%, while the number of over 40's increased by 5483 or 17.1%. There has been a basic shift in the population structure with the percentage of under 40's declining from 55% of the total population to 46.5% during this period. There have been large

percentage changes in particular age groups, with the 0-9 and 20-24 groups declining by 23% and 32% respectively and the 50-59 and over 80 groups increasing by 23% and 45% respectively. However, the number of 20-29 year olds levelled off between 2001 and 2006 suggesting this decline has been arrested.

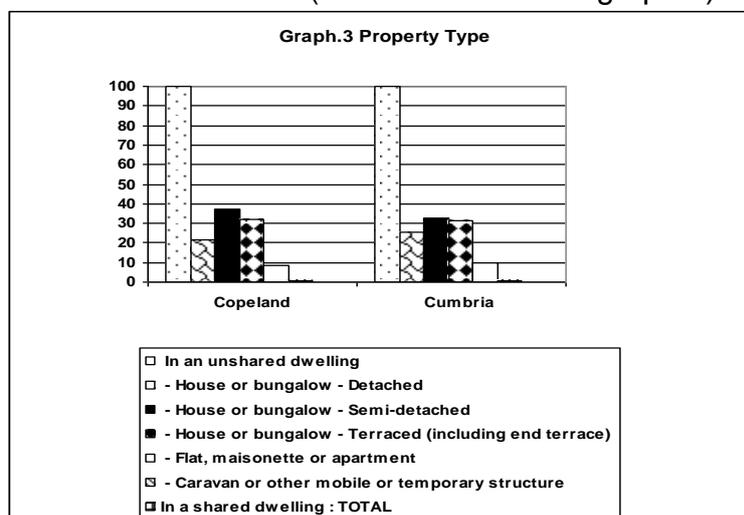
Graph.2 Copeland Population Structure



Source, Census & ONS Mid Year Estimates

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 (2001Census – see graph.3).



- H7 Housing Stock-** Within the borough there is a total of 32,396 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.

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.

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*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 2006 to 31st March 2007.

Table.1

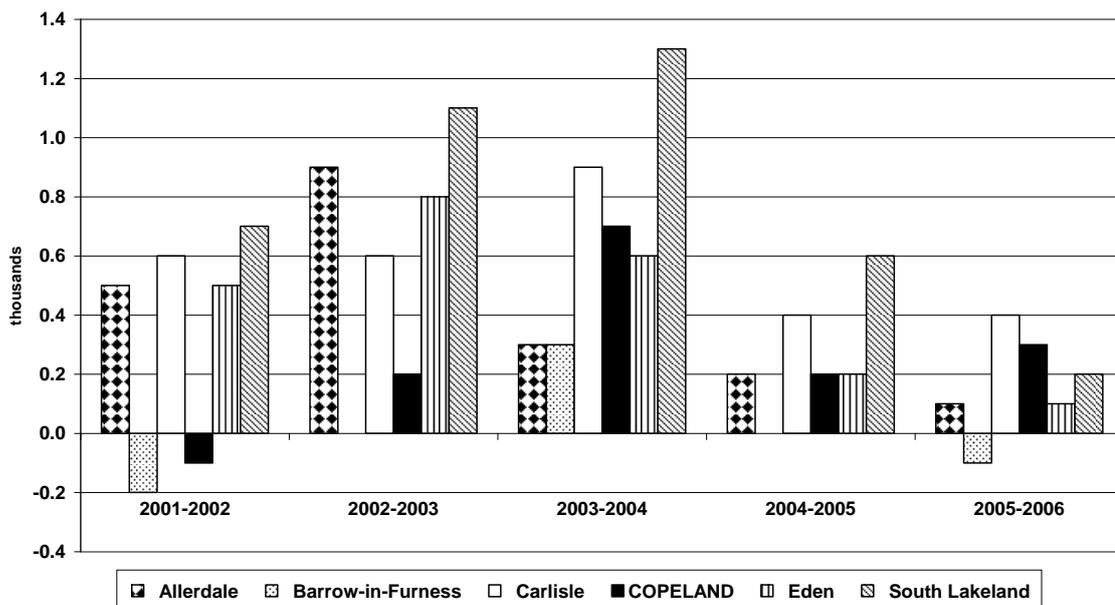
Indicator	No. of dwellings	Percentage
Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land (2b)	90	49.5
<i>Figures above relate to all housing completions in 2006/07 (182)</i>		
<30 dwellings per hectare (2ai)	49	40.8
30-50 dwellings per hectare (2aii)	42	35.0
>50 dwellings per hectare (2aiii)	29	24.2
Affordable housing completions (2d)	0	0
<i>Density figures above relate to completions on over 5 sites in 2006/07 (120)</i>		

Local Indicators

H11 Net Migration – The migration trends in the borough over the last 5 years has changed. Previously between 1991-2002 there was a consistent trend for outward migration, but since 2002 the population of Copeland has increased by 1200, accounted for by a combination of internal and international inward migration.

Please note that the estimates for 2002 – 2005 have been revised by ONS to take into account the effects of improved international migration methodology. As a result the migration totals are much less than contained in last year's report.

Graph.5 Net Migration for Cumbria Districts



Source: ONS

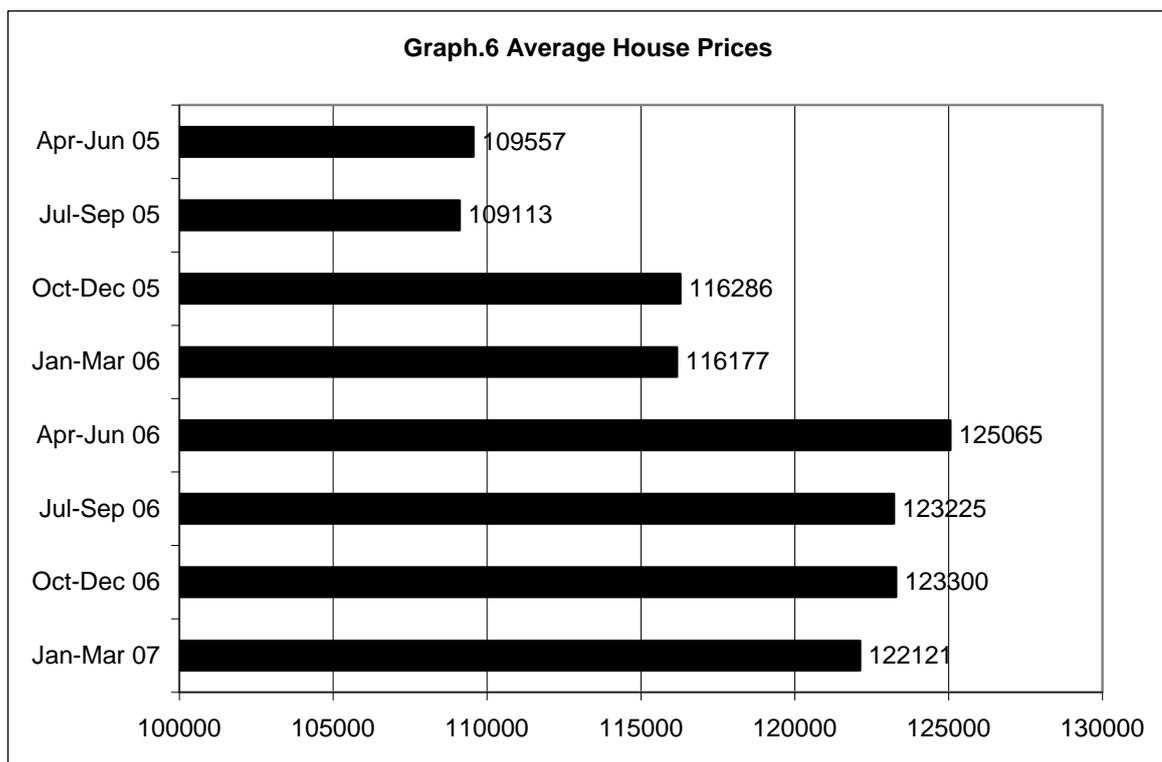
H12 Local Housing Market- Copeland's current average price stands at £122,121 for the period between January and March 2007. This figure is well below the average for England and Wales (£176,802) and also below the average for the North West over the same period of time (£133,274). Table.2 shows the breakdown of average house price across the Borough by housing type, covering the period April 06 – March 07.

Table.2

Detached		Semi-detached		Terraced		Flat/Maisonette		Overall	
Ave. Price £	Sales	Ave. Price £	Sales	Ave. Price £	Sales	Ave. Price £	Sales	Ave. Price £	Sales
206,929	329	113,300	490	89,843	635	109,864	81	123,482	1535

(Land Registry, April 2006-March 2007)

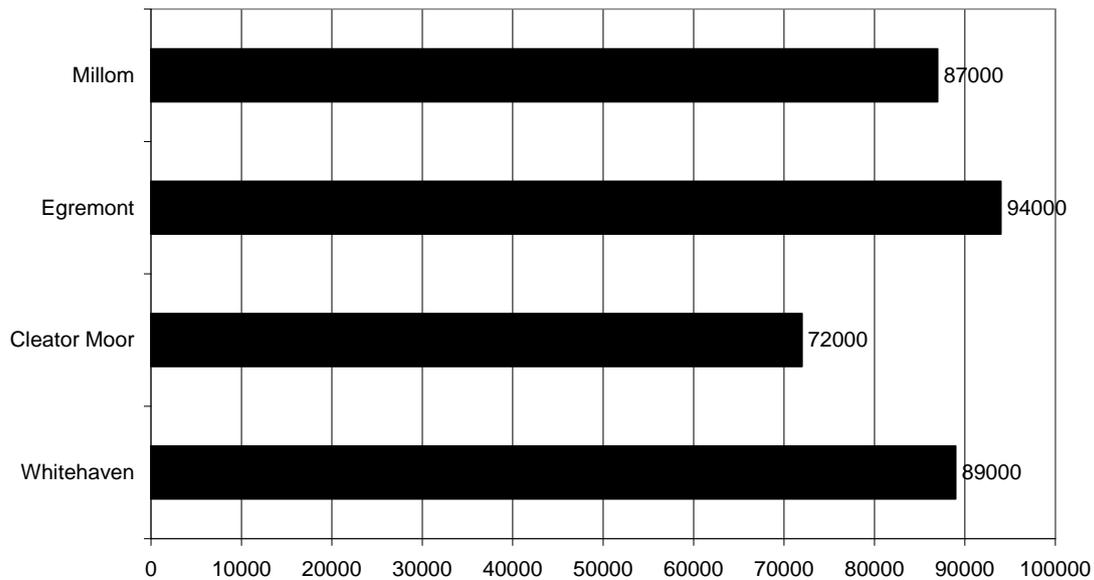
The continuous rise in house prices over the last few years appears to have peaked, as between April 2006 and March 2007 the average house price in Copeland decreased slightly by 2.35% from £125,065 to £122,121, compared with an national increase of 6.97% for the same period (Source, Land Registry – see graph.6).



Source: Land Registry

H13 Affordability- Graph.7 below is based on 2006 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. The median house prices in all the main towns have increased by between 14% and 8% over the last year. These prices are considerably less than the Copeland figures above, which are based on averages and include the more expensive rural and National Park areas.

Graph.7 Affordability of Housing



Source: Land Registry

Graph.7 and table.3 indicates that Cleator Moor has a higher proportion of affordable housing than the other main towns in the Borough, all of which now exceed the Local Plan indicated limit of 3.5x the median income of these areas. Very few properties now fall within this criteria and 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 the County This will be further discussed and may be included within future AMR's.

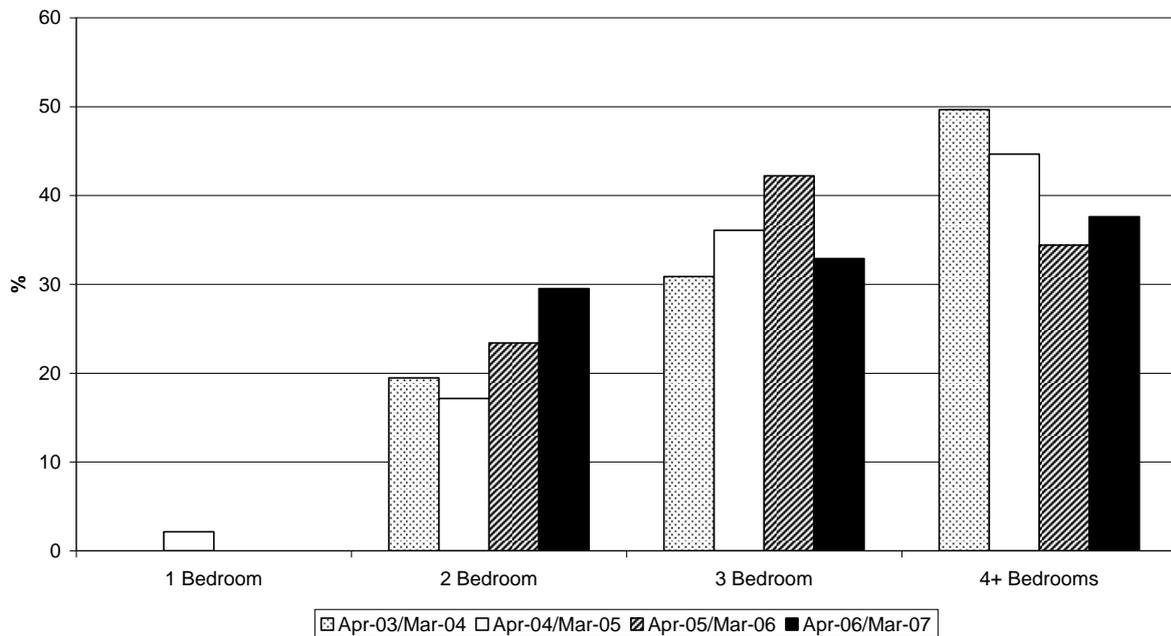
Table.3

Key Service Centre	Median Income	Median House Price	House Price to Income Ratio
Millom	20,141	87,000	4.32
Egremont	23,730	94,000	3.96
Cleator Moor	21,710	72,000	3.31
Whitehaven	23,289	89,000	3.82
Copeland	23,465	103,000	4.38
Cumbria	23,646	155,000	6.55

Source: Cumbria CC / CACI 2006

H14 Local Housing Stock – The number of new build completions shows an increase in 2 bedroom properties and a corresponding decline in larger 4 bed houses. This reflects the increase in smaller higher density developments on urban brownfield sites.

Graph.8 Percentage of Dwellings Completed by Bedroom Number



(Building Control Department, Copeland Borough Council)

H15 Conversions and Changes of Use- Table.4 below shows the number of dwelling conversions completed over the last 5 years has remained low. However, the number of change of use completions has risen dramatically during the last 3 years. For the year 06/07 change of use completions equated to 17.6% of all completions for that year, the same as the previous year.

Table.4

Year	Residential Conversions	Changes of Use
02/03	2	9
03/04	-4	7
04/05	-2	40
05/06	2	40
06/07	1	32

(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 four RSL's in Copeland and the private sector.

Table.5

		% of properties decent standard
Copeland Homes	3631 Properties	62%
	1365 non-decent standard	
	2266 Decent standard	
Home NW	2295 Properties	75%
	565 non-decent standard	
	1730 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	
Private	26147 Properties	67%
	8579 non-decent standard	
	17568 decent standard	
Private Vulnerable Households	7752	67%
	2558 non-decent standard	
	5194 decent standard	

Source: RSL records & Private Sector House Condition Survey

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. Since then, the population has recovered and by mid 2006 revised estimates show an increase of over 1,200 people to 70,300, entirely due to increased inward migration. However, further revisions to the long term forecasts indicate a stagnant population with the figure estimated to be 69,000 by 2029. Copeland has an ageing population structure, although the latest mid-year estimates show that the important 20-29 age range stabilised during 2005-06, 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 at nearly 50%, it is still below the 70% target which has been set in the Regional Spatial Strategy / Joint Structure Plan. This percentage 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 reached a consistently high level and last year equated to 86%. In terms of housing density, there has been a great improvement, with nearly

60% of new housing development built at over 30 dwellings per hectare, as compared to 30% for the corresponding period last year.

During the period covered by this report, house prices increased quickly and then levelled off by March 2007. This shows that prices have risen quicker than incomes and so housing has become less affordable for people trying to get on the housing ladder.

In terms of affordable housing, Copeland District has an income to price ratio of 4.38, which is above the Local Plan indicated 'affordable' figure of 3.5 – only Cleator Moor of the main towns falls below this figure. 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 and the County Council house price/income data will be used to monitor the affordability ratios in order to achieve this.

Good progress has been made in achieving the 100% decent homes standard with both major Registered Social Landlords improving over the last 12 months.

Economic Regeneration

Contextual Indicators

- E1 Unemployment** – In March 2007 the resident based unemployment rate for Copeland was 2.5% compared to 1.9% for Cumbria, 2.8% for the North West and 2.6% for Great Britain.
- E2 Economic Activity** – 74.7% (32,700) of men and women of working age (43,779) were economically active. 25.3% of the working age population are economically inactive, compared to 23.4% in the North West and 21.5% in Great Britain. (Source: ONS Annual population Survey 2006-2007).
- E3 Household Income** – The median weekly earnings in Copeland for employees working in the Borough is £616.50 and £515.50 for those working and living within the Borough (Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2007). 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 6.4% increase in 2004 just below the Regional and UK rates.
- E5 Employment Structure** – There were 29,300 persons employed in the Borough in 2006, 33.3% employed in manufacturing, 4.9% in construction/ energy and 61.8% in the service sector. These figures exclude the agricultural sector and the self employed.

Core Output Indicators

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

Table.6

Use Class	All	In employment/regen areas	Brownfield
B1	2137	0	2137
B2	1000		1000
B8	1050		1050
Total	4187	0	4187 (100%)

Source:RPG Data Monitoring Form

E7 Employment Land Supply (hectares) (1d)

Table.7

Completed 02-07	Comp 06-07	U/C	With permission	Allocated	Total Available
15.72	0.09	0.0	33.28	48.32	81.6

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

Table.8

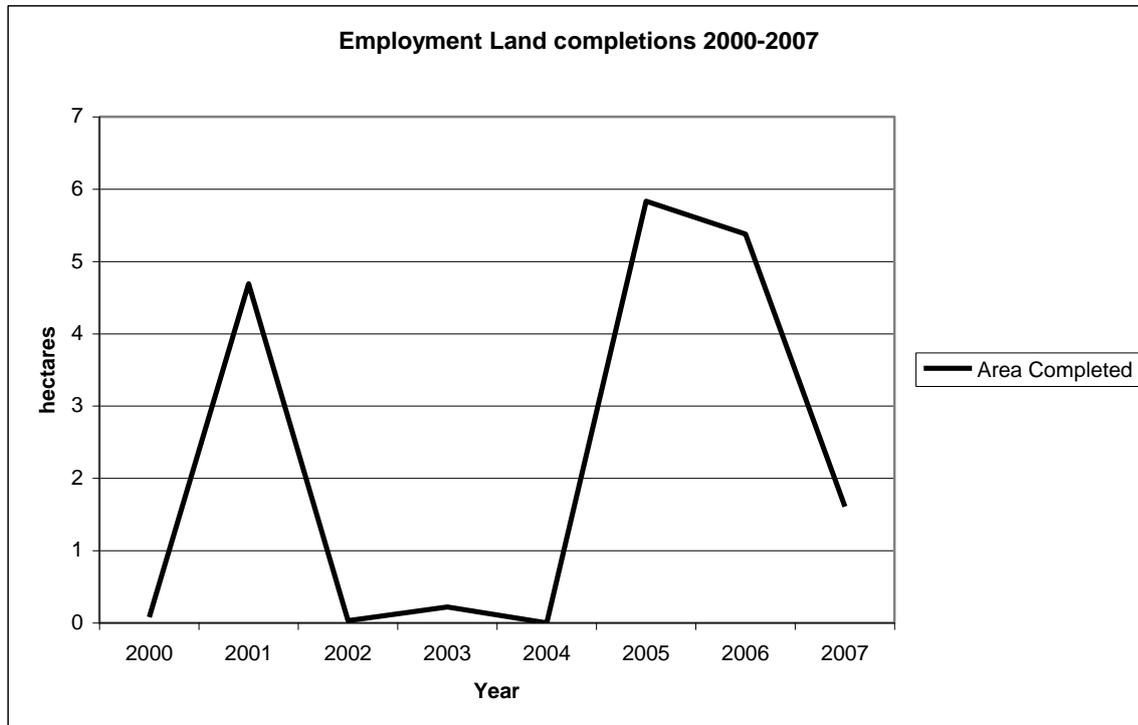
In employment/regen areas (1ei)	In Authority area (1eii)	Lost to residential (1f)
1.61	1.61	0

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

Local Indicators

E9 Employment land - Since 2000, the rate of completed 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



Source: Employment Land Availability Survey

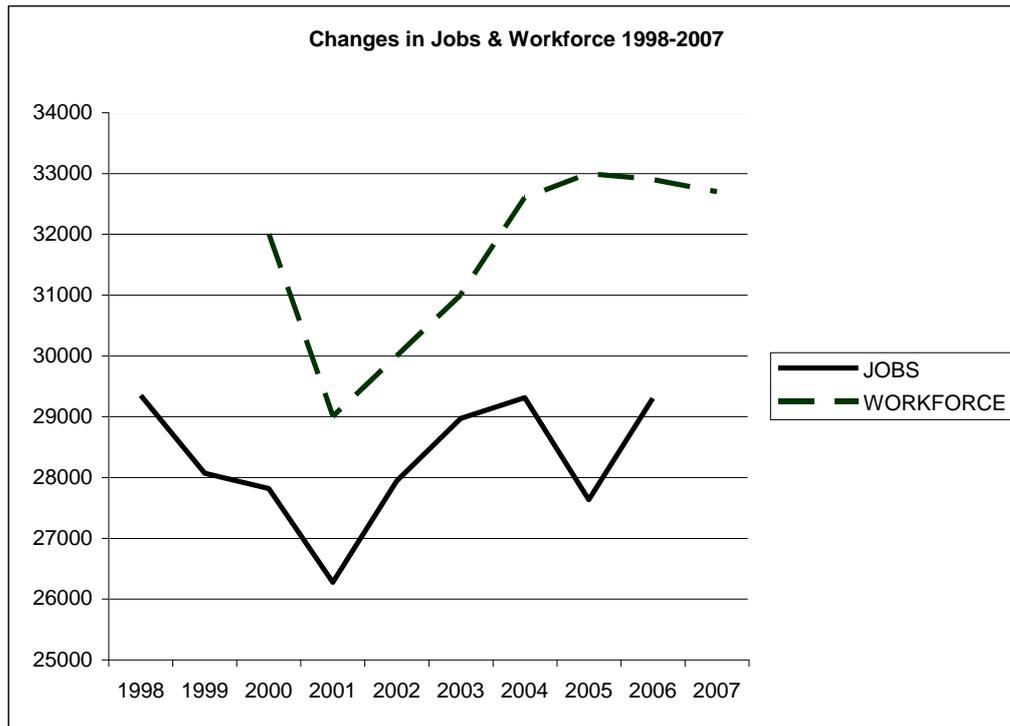
E10 Local Jobs- In 2006 there were an estimated 29,300 employee jobs within the Borough, (Source: Annual Business Inquiry) against an estimated workforce of 32,700 (Source: Annual Population Survey). This equates to 90.5% of the

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 until this year.

However the decrease in employee jobs shown in the Annual Business Enquiry 2005 is contested with ONS and may be subject to alteration, as a significant number of nuclear related jobs appear to be missing. This appears to have been rectified in the 2006 data, released in mid December 2007.

Graph.10

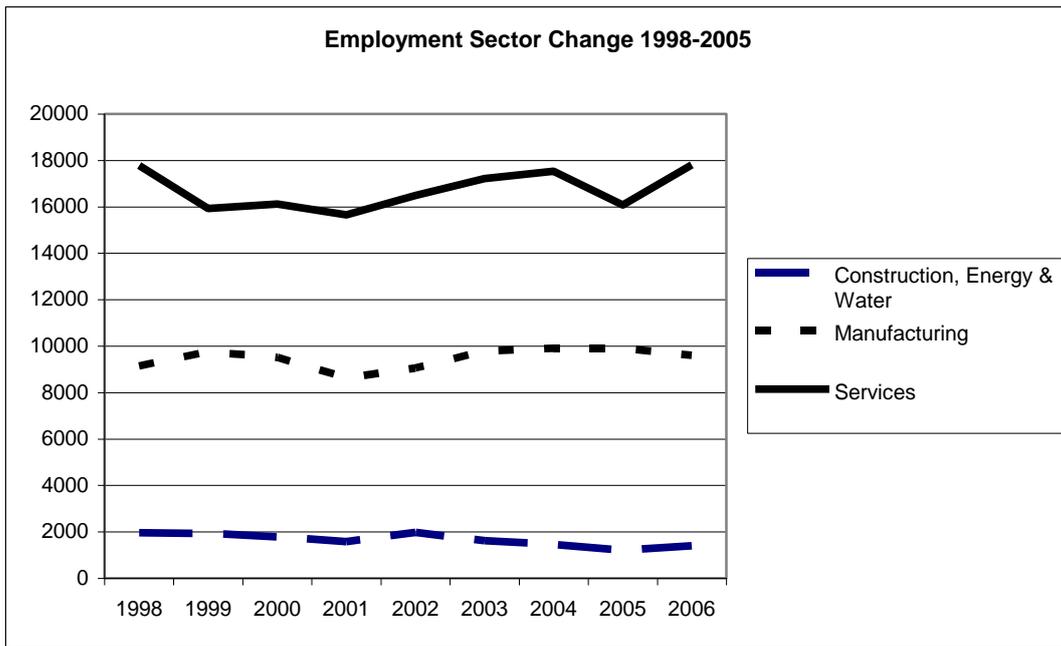


Source: ABI & ONS Annual Population Survey

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 recent job losses in the manufacturing sector. However, it should be noted that if Sellafield was reclassified back into the Energy & Water sector, Copeland would have the smallest manufacturing sector in Cumbria.

It should also be noted that the jobs totals in the above graph show employees only and excludes the agricultural sector and the self employed. If these were added, the total of approximately 34,000 jobs would be more than the workforce figure, which excluding the unemployed would be around 31,100, suggesting an inward migration of workers into the District.

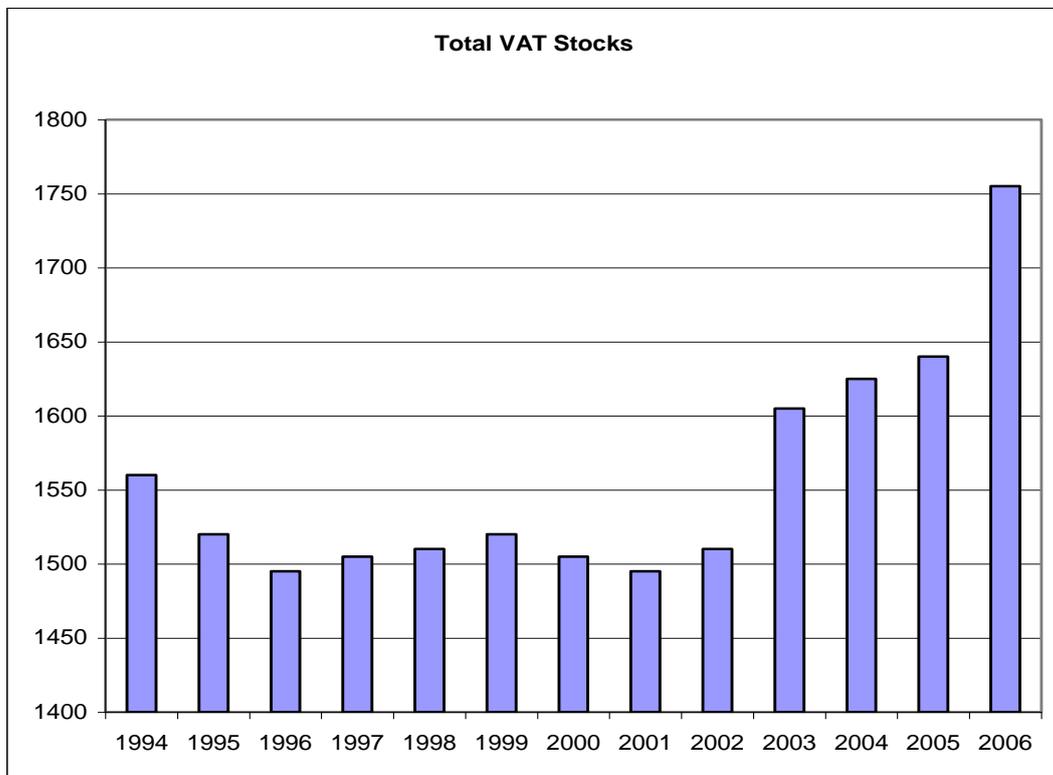
Graph.11



Source: ABI 2006

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 2001 there have been more registrations than de registrations with the resulting increase in the total Vat stock.

Graph.12



Source: DTI Small Business Service

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 5 years to monitor this target show that this is being achieved:

Table.9 New Jobs Created

Year	New jobs
2002/03	689
2003/04	480
2004/05	413
2005/06	466
2006/07	1422
TOTAL	3470

Sources: CRED, WCDA, Business Lists & Copeland Records

E11 Unemployment - Unemployment rates are low compared to the situation in the 1990's, although in March 2007 the District rate of 2.5% was the second worst in Cumbria and The Whitehaven Travel to Work Area was the highest in Cumbria. However, the Copeland rate was still just lower than the Regional and National rates.

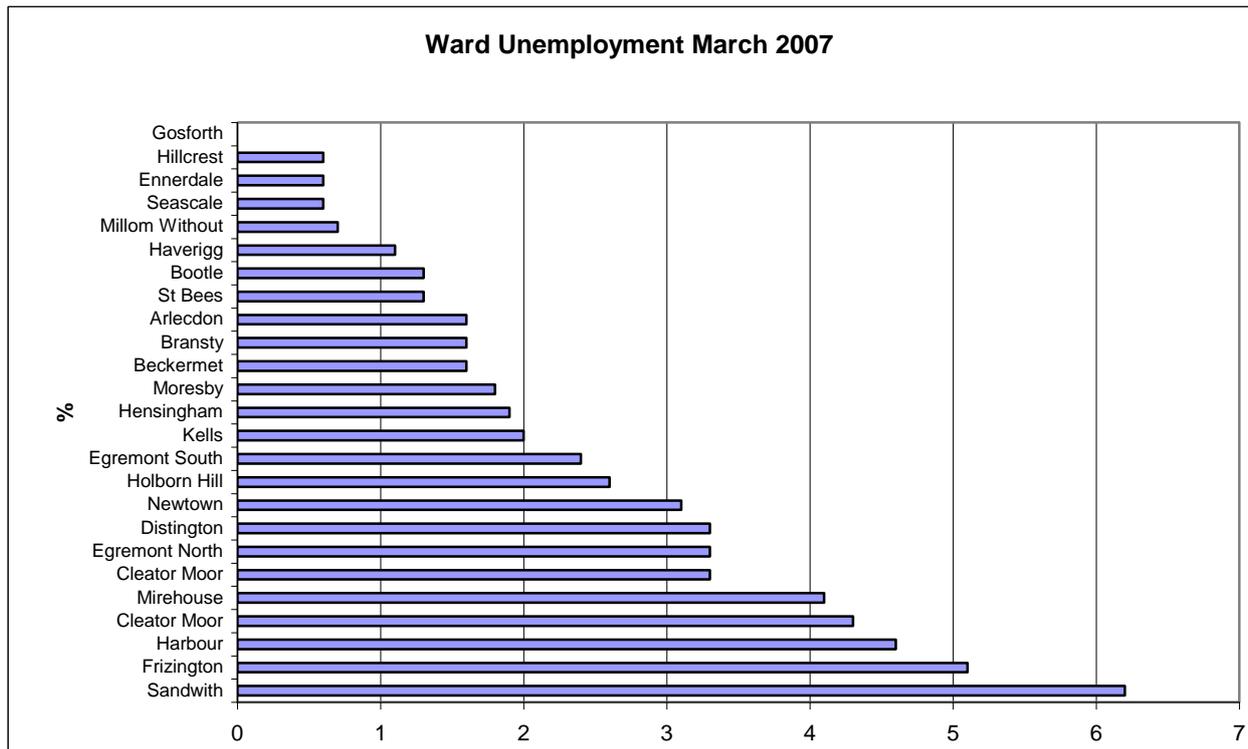
These low rates still mask pockets of higher unemployment at ward level, with Sandwith within the worst 5% nationally and Frizington and Harbour within the worst 10%. There has been an overall improvement since last year, with only 3 wards in the top10% instead of 4. In addition, 16 out of the 25 wards have an improved ranking position in the national league table since 2006, with 14 wards having a rate of less than 2.0% - including many of the rural wards which have very low numbers recorded.

Graph. 13



Source: Office For National Statistics

Graph.14



Source: Office For National Statistics

Summary

Unemployment has been falling at District level for a number of years and has now levelled out at around 2.5%, the lowest for over 40 years. Ward level figures have also been falling but there are still pockets or relatively high unemployment in the most deprived wards in North Copeland.

There remains a very high dependency on the Sellafield nuclear plant, which accounted for 600 of the new jobs in Copeland last year. The decline shown in employee jobs is derived from the Annual Business Inquiry and needs to be treated with caution. Total jobs including self employed and farmworkers is estimated to be 34,000.

After years of relative GVA decline, this seems to have been arrested with increases for the last two years. The latest figures reveal that West Cumbria now has a similar growth rate to the Regional and National figures – it still leaves the area at 76% of the national average but at least the decline appears to have stopped.

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.

TOWN CENTRES AND SHOPPING

Goad centre category reports (Early 2007) for Whitehaven, Cleator Moor, Egremont and Millom have been supplied by Cumbria County Council. These reports provide retail floor areas and outlet numbers by type, as well as the amount of vacant retail floor space.

Contextual Indicators

E12 Town Centre Provision- The borough has a total of 40,473m² of retail floorspace in the key service centres of Whitehaven, Cleator Moor and Egremont.

The breakdown of this floorspace across the service centres is shown below in table.10.

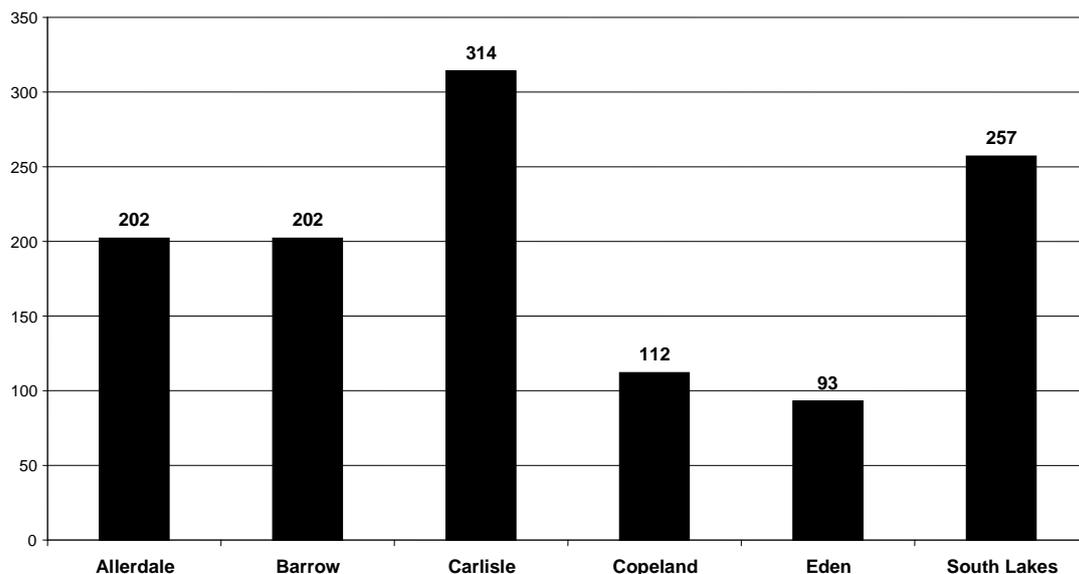
Table.10

Key Service Centre	Town Centre Floorspace (m²)
Whitehaven	32,312
Cleator Moor	2,518
Egremont	5,649

(Source, Goad Data, 2007)

Graph.15 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. This data has been taken from the Valuation Office's Reval 2005 list. It will not therefore be possible to update this information until the next list, which comes into force 1 April 2010.

Graph.15 Floorspace Retail Premises



(Source, Office National Statistics, 2005 Revaluation)

E13 Retail Floorspace Rents- Colliers CRE in-town retail rents for Copeland Borough Council have remained static at £50 per sq ft Zone A, £10 per sq ft below Workington (the major retail centre in Allerdale Borough Council), where a redevelopment of its town centre, including a new multi-storey car park, has seen Zone A rents increase by £10 per sq ft in the last year.

Core Output Indicators

E14 Retail floorspace Completions (4a and b) –

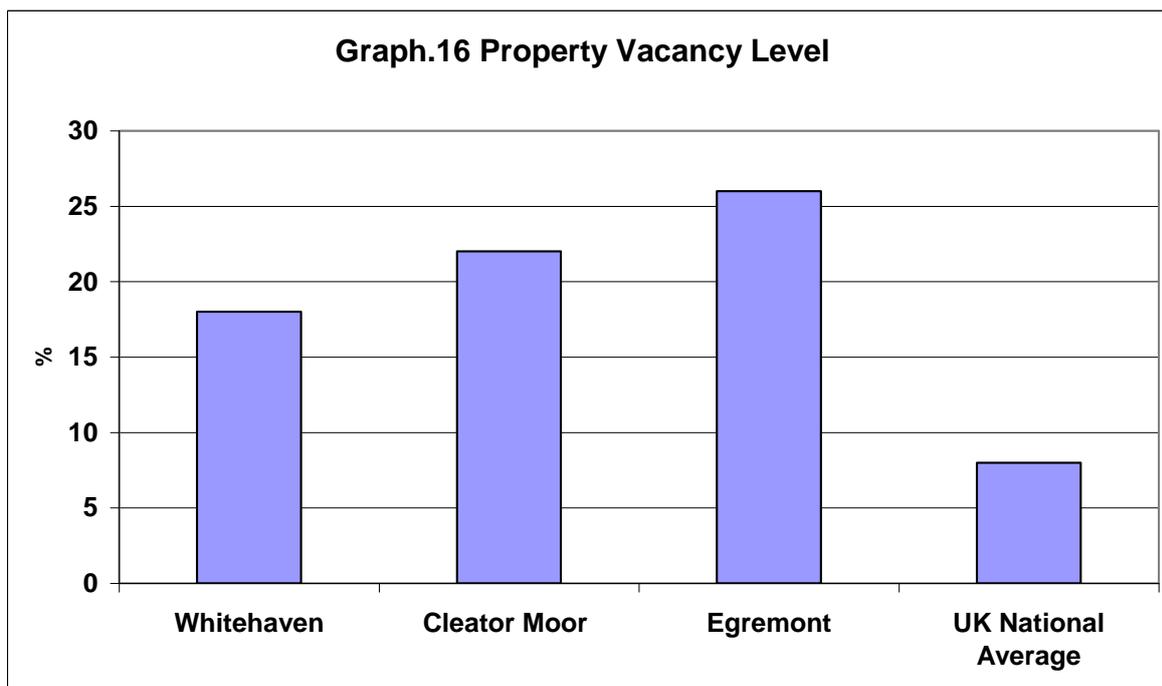
Table.11

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 m²	0 m²

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

Local Indicators

E15 Property Vacancy Levels – Goad data 2007 shows that there is a significant problem with the level of retail vacancies across the borough. The percentage of vacant retail properties in Whitehaven is slightly over double the national average of 8%; the problem being even greater in the smaller service centres of Cleator Moor and Egremont.



(Source, Goad Data, 2007)

Summary

The protection, promotion and improvement of Whitehaven Town Centre as a principal focus for shopping within the borough is a key planning objective.

However, the overall retail floorspace in Copeland is second lowest only to Eden District Council in Cumbria, according to the Valuation Office's Reval 2005 list. Copeland has approximately half the floorspace of its neighbouring borough's Barrow and Allerdale. Copeland will have fallen further behind since the 2005 Reval list, as Workington (the major retail centre in Allerdale Borough Council) has recently had a major redevelopment of its town centre, significantly increasing its retail floorspace.

Vacancy levels in Whitehaven and 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 Whitehaven Area Action Plans and the MTI Regeneration documents for Egremont and Millom.

TOURISM

E18 Tourism Revenue- Graph.17 (Source, Steam 2006) below shows revenue created by tourism activity from 2000 to 2006 (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 £89.61 million, an increase of 42.6% since that low point, although revenue only increased by 3.2% between the period 2005 – 2006 (see note below)

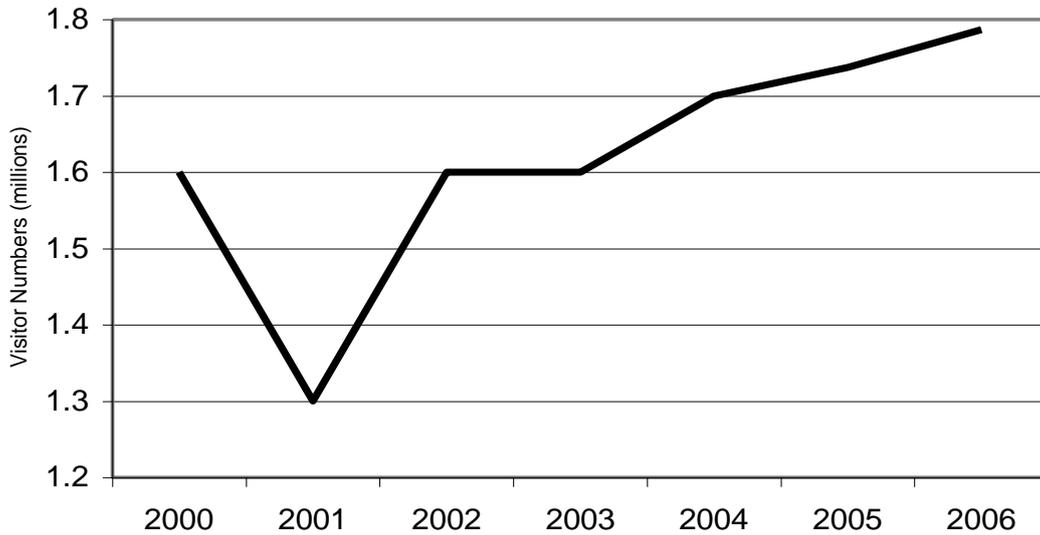
Graph 17 Tourism Revenue



Source: STEAM 2006

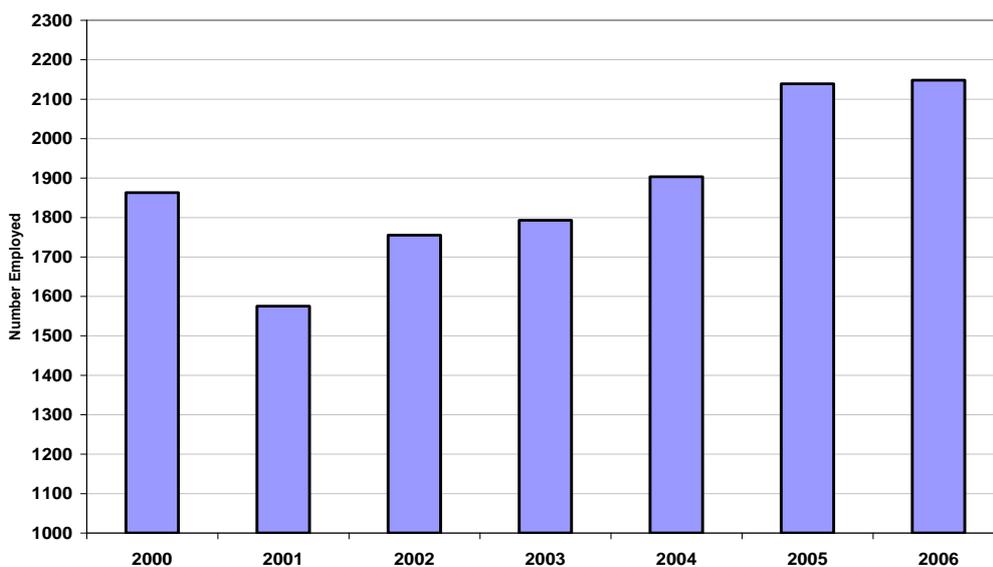
E19 Visitor Numbers-The graph below shows visitor numbers for the period 2000 – 2006, which shows a similar trend to tourism revenue. Visitor numbers were 1.79 million in 2006, a slight increase on the previous year and a 38% increase since Foot & Mouth in 2001.

Graph 18 Visitor Numbers



E20 Tourism Employment- Graph.19 below shows the numbers of full-time equivalents (FTE's) employed in the tourism industry from 2000 to 2006. The number employed in tourism has steadily increased since 2001. Between the period 2005 to 2006, employment in tourism remained stable.

Graph 19. Tourism Employment



Source: STEAM 2006

Data Input Review 2006: Please note that a number of key inputs have been updated during 2006, including a thorough review of tourist accommodation stock, tourist expenditure profiles and sources of occupancy information for the non serviced sector. To reflect these changes, the 2005 data has been updated and there will be some variance between the previous 2005 figures in last year's report. Caution should be exercised when comparing the outputs in this report to previous trend information.

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 there has been:-

- 38% increase in visitor numbers, now up to 1.79 million in 2006
- 42.6% increase in tourism revenue, now nearly £90 m in 2006
- 36% increase in tourism employment, now 2150 in 2006

The last two years have seen employment, revenue and visitors increase from the pre Foot & Mouth figure, although it has taken 4 years to achieve this. However tourism in Copeland is not as significant as in the areas of Cumbria, as the District has the lowest numbers of tourists and is the second lowest in revenue and employment.

Environment

Contextual Indicators

ENV1 Assets in the Built Environment

Table.12

Asset	Status	No. Asset
Listed Buildings	B	1
	DL	1
	I	13
	II*	21
	II	694
Conservation Areas		9
Buildings At Risk		4
Ancient Monuments		146

ENV2 Assets in the Natural Environment

Table.13

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 have been no planning applications 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 where 12 dwellings have been built within Environment Agency floodzones (zone 2/3) between April 1st 2006 and March 31st 2007. This is a marginal site on Woodstock Lane, Whitehaven, on the edge of a Zone 2 area.

ENV6 Local Environmental Effects of New Development

Table.14

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
Apr-06/Mar-07	50.5	49.5

(Source, Economic Development Department Copeland Borough Council)

Table.15

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	3.12	

(Source, NLUD, English Heritage)

Table.16

Year	% of Housing approvals on previously developed land
2003-2004	51.8
2004-2005	61
2005-2006	90.3
2006-2007	85.9

Source: Copeland Council records

Table 14 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 a high level of permissions granted involving brownfield during the last 2 years

ENV7 Local Biodiversity Problems

The borough of Copeland has a total of 37 SSSI designated sites encompassing 12,969.33 hectares. There have 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 pie chart below 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 now stands at 76. Trees are also protected in Conservation Areas and agreements with the Council during the last year have ensured that although 62 trees have been lost, 168 have been replaced within new planting schemes.
(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.17 below.

Table.17

	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)

Note: The Council is part of a number of Cumbrian authorities that are funding work by the County Ecologist to provide an update of the biodiversity evidence base, including species, habitats and planning issues. Unfortunately, the Project Report will not be available until January and so this topic will have to be updated next year.

ENV10 Waste Disposal and Recycling- Table.18 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.

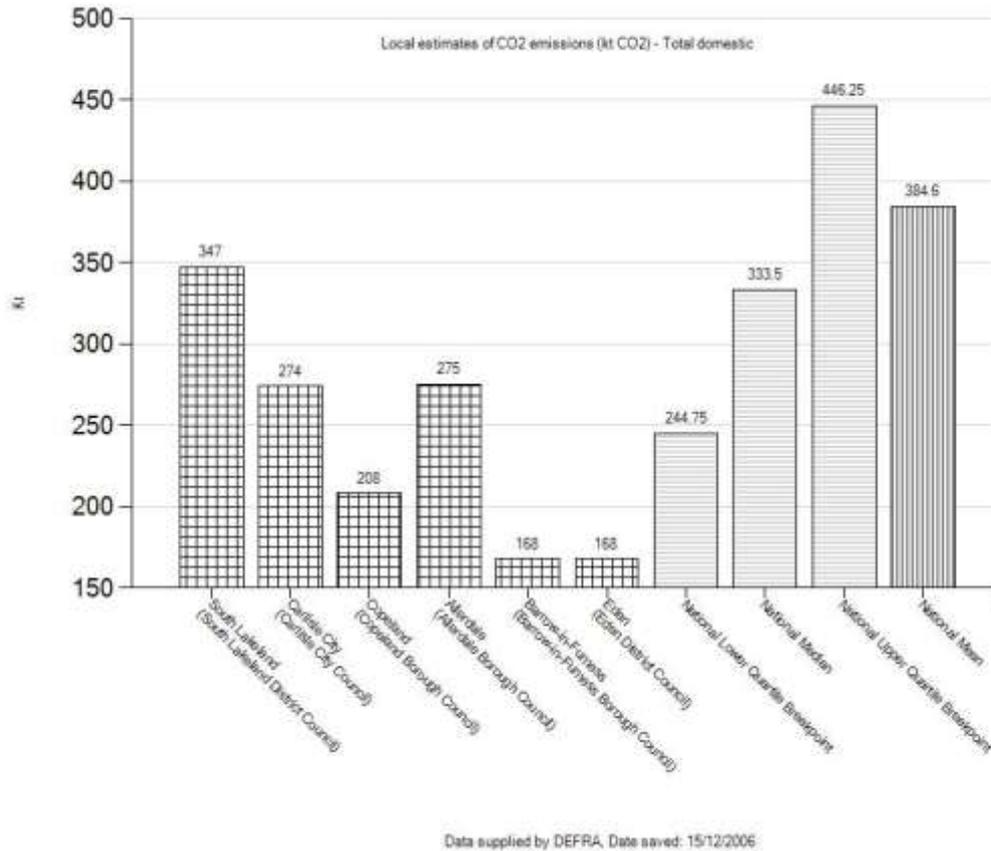
Table. 18

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
06/07	15.4	16.5	15.6	15.5	438.4	456

(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.20



Source: Audit Commission

ENV12 River Quality

- 94.87% of all Copeland’s rivers have been assessed as having a ‘good chemical quality’ This is in the top Quartile
- 77.3% of rivers are assessed as having ‘good biological quality’ (Second quartile)

Source: Environment Agency 2007

RENEWABLE ENERGY

RE1 Renewable energy installed by type (9) – During the period March 2006 to March 2007 there has been one renewable energy installation at a local school in Whitehaven. However there are a number of larger wind farm proposals pending.

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 has been around 90% over the last two years, 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.

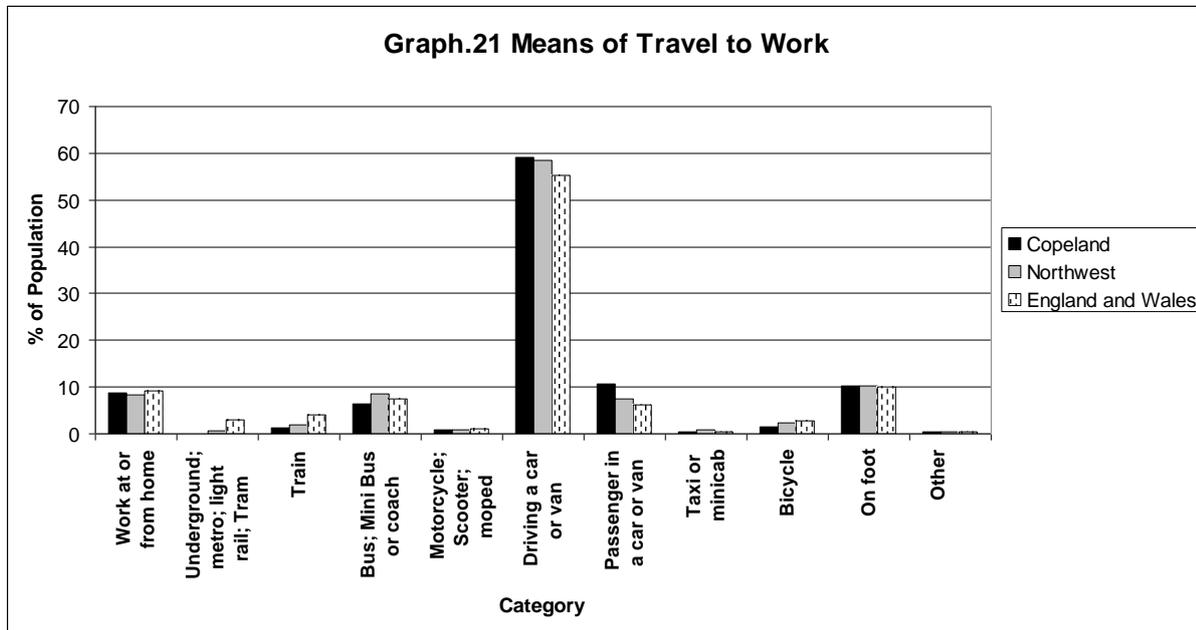
In terms of recycling, Copeland has improved over the last few years in achieving targets. Air quality also compares well with other Cumbrian Districts and National figures.

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

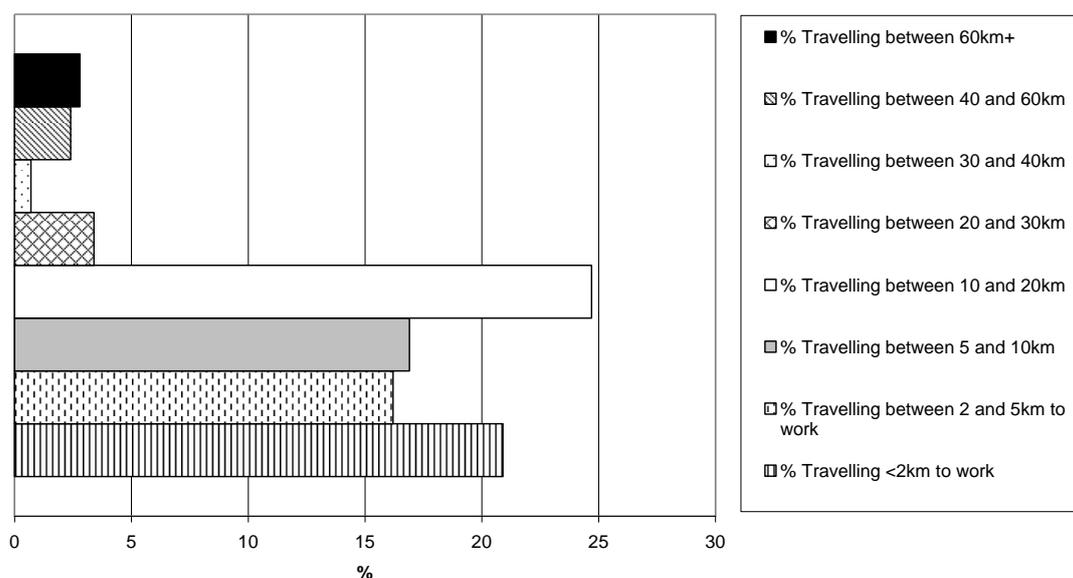
T2 Travel to Work- Graph.21 below indicates that 59.12% of the working population travel to work driving a car or van, which is higher than the North West and England and Wales. Only 10.68% of the working population travel to work as a passenger in a car or van. This indicates the potential for increased 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- From 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.19

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	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Total
Accidents	5	39	189	223
Casualties	6	44	266	316

(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.

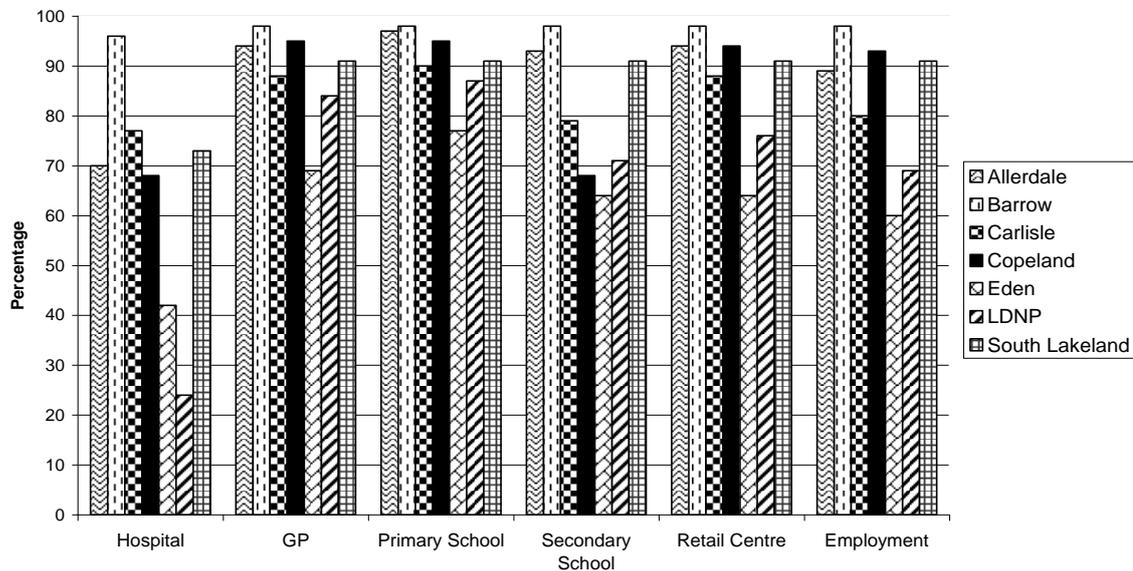
T6 Accessibility of New Residential Development (3b) – Cumbria County Council using sophisticated modelling software produced accessibility profiles for new residential developments within 30 minutes public transport time of services and amenities within each of the boroughs.

Table.20 Accessibility

Copeland	Total % of completed housing sites within 30mins of service by public transport
Hospital	68%
GP	95%
Primary School	95%
Secondary School	68%
Retail Centre	94%
Employment	93%

Copeland compares well with the other Cumbria Districts, with over 90% of housing completions accessible to GPs, Primary Schools, Retail Centres and Employment Areas. The secondary schools in Cleator Moor, Egremont and Millom serve a large rural area which affects the journey times, while the two hospitals are situated at the North and South of the Borough over 30 miles apart.

Graph 23: Accessibility of New Residential Developments



(Source, Cumbria County Council)

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.

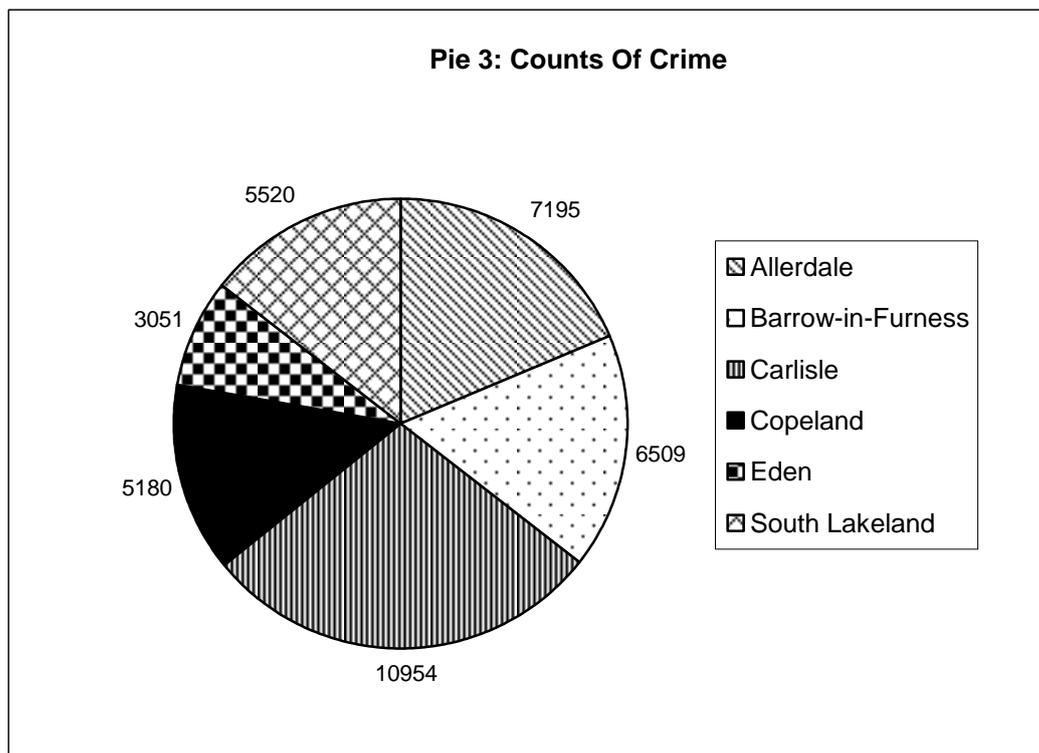
The Council will continue to lobby for a package of strategic improvements to the Borough's transport infrastructure as outlined in the Local Plan and welcomes the under construction A595 Parton – Lillyhall by-pass in improving transport links to the area and contributing towards the area's regeneration. Progress on the by-pass started in January 2007 and is on schedule, with completion due in Autumn 2008.

Community Services and Facilities

Contextual Indicators

C1 Crime rates- For the period 01/10/06-30/09/07 a total of 5,180 counts of crime were reported, the equivalent of 72.5 counts of crime per 1,000 population, which is comparable to the Cumbria county average of 77.0 per 1,000 population. Of this, criminal damage was the most frequently reported crime with 1794 reported incidents (35% of all crimes).

There have been reductions in all the Districts during the last 12 months, with Copeland experiencing the largest decrease of 13%.



(Source, Cumbria Constabulary)

C2 Health- The NHS provides comparable health data for all the Local Authorities in England. Copeland does not compare well in many of the indicators, as shown in the table below:-

Table 21 Health Indicators

Domain	Indicator	Local Value	Eng Average	Significantly worse
The way we live	Adults smoking	28.6	26.0	
	Binge drinking adults	23.3	18.2	●
	Healthy eating adults	20.7	23.8	●
	Physically active	11.5	11.6	
	Obese adults	24.1	21.8	●
Life expectancy & death	Life Expectancy - male	76.1	76.9	●
	Life Expectancy - female	80.4	81.1	●
	Smoking deaths	252.4	234.4	
	Heart disease/stroke	105.3	90.5	●
	Cancer	122.8	119.0	
	Infant deaths	5.2	5.1	
	Road injuries/deaths	70.3	59.9	
Health & ill Health	Poor health	8.7	7.8	●
	Mental health	33.8	27.4	●
	Alcohol hospital admissions	427.5	247.7	●
	Drug misuse	6.6	9.9	
	Diabetes	4.1	3.7	●
	Child tooth decay	2.0	1.5	●
	Hip Fracture older people	554.2	565.3	

Source NHS

- 11 of the 19 indicators are significantly worse.
- None are significantly better.
- Binge drinking rate (estimated) is above England but similar to NW average.
- Obese adults (estimated) is above the England average.
- Male & female life expectancy is below England but similar to NW average.
- Smoking deaths are similar to the England average, but still kill 137 annually.
- Heart & stroke related deaths are higher than average but have improved this year.
- Mental health sickness benefit is higher than England but lower than NW average.
- Alcohol related hospital admissions are above the England average.

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. The Council is in the process of applying for further awards and will know the outcome next year.

Distington Hall Crematorium

Although the principle role of the crematorium is in the service provision of a bereavement service, the grounds and facilities also service recreational activities as well as a principle horticultural and woodland training facility. The crematorium is a very attractive and well-maintained facility, set in well-tended grounds, which combine to provide an ambience of serenity and tranquillity of the service. Due to the aspect of the service that the crematorium delivers, a careful and sympathetic approach is taken in the management of this facility. However, the crematorium grounds also support many non-bereavement recreational activities for community use such as the meeting place for the start of the



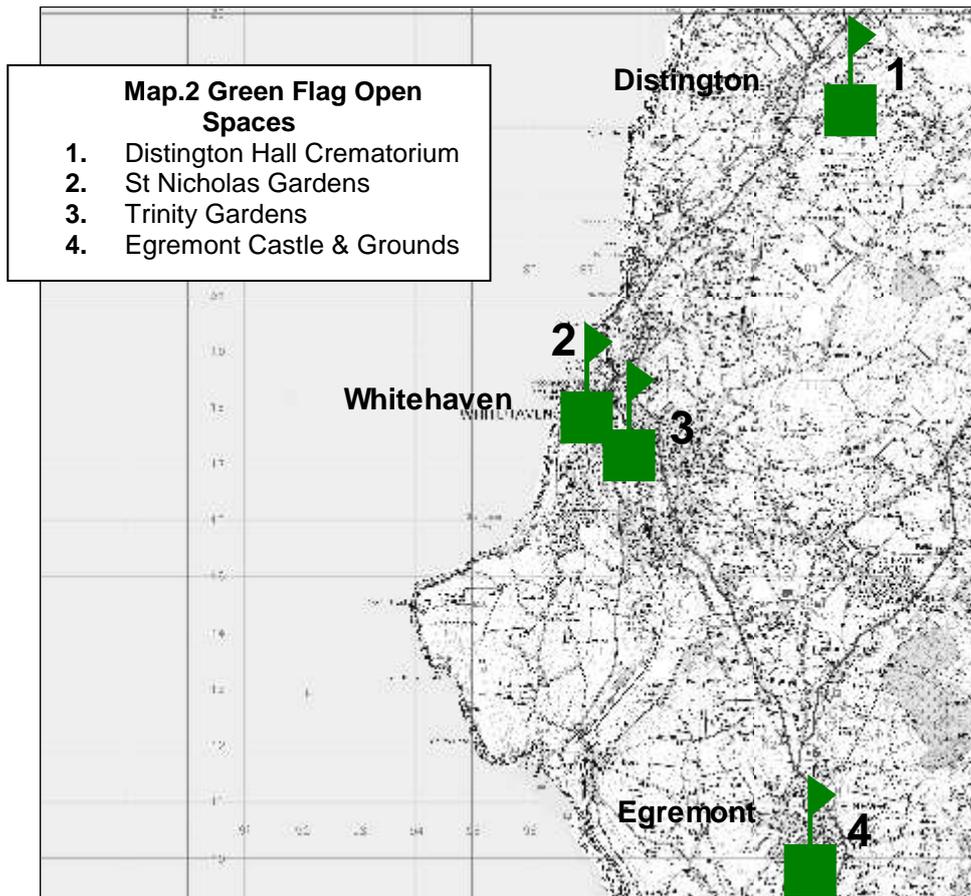
Distington Trail, the grounds has a public nature and educational woodland trail, a tree trail, a bird sanctuary for public viewing, and red squirrel preservation area. Visit the Green Flag Awards website for further details at <http://www.greenflagaward.org.uk>.

Table.22

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

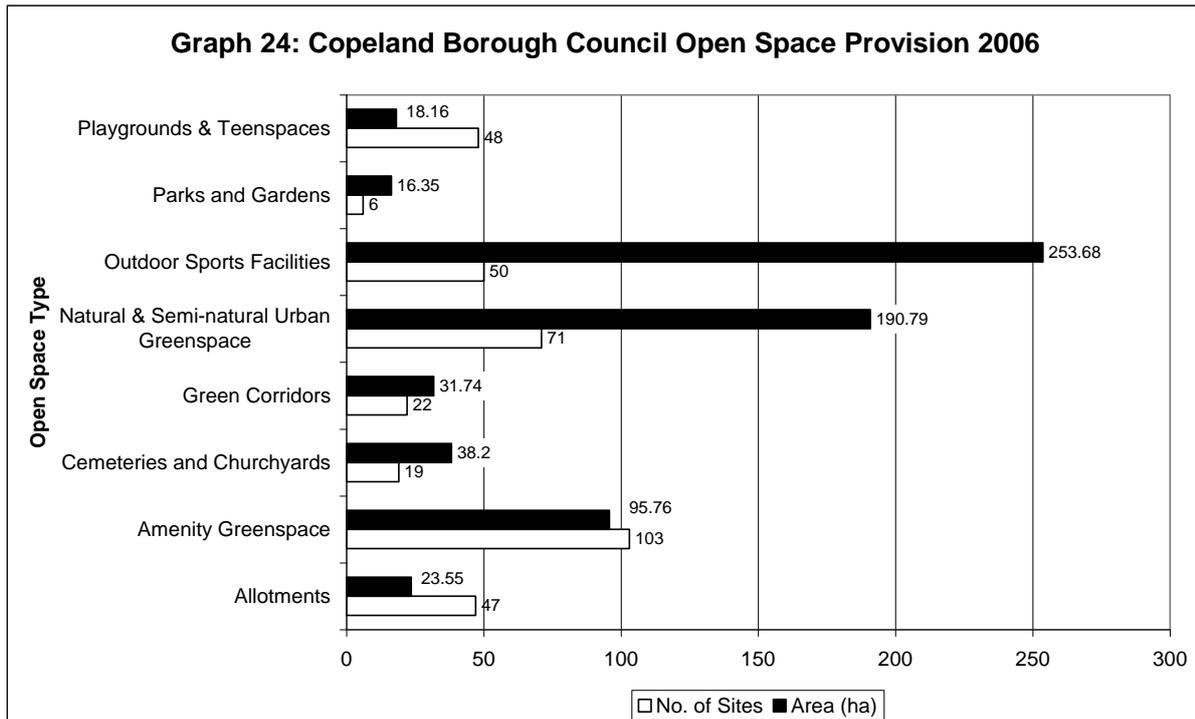
*Please note that eligible open space includes parks and gardens, natural and semi-natural open space, amenity greenspace and children's and young person's playspace.

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.



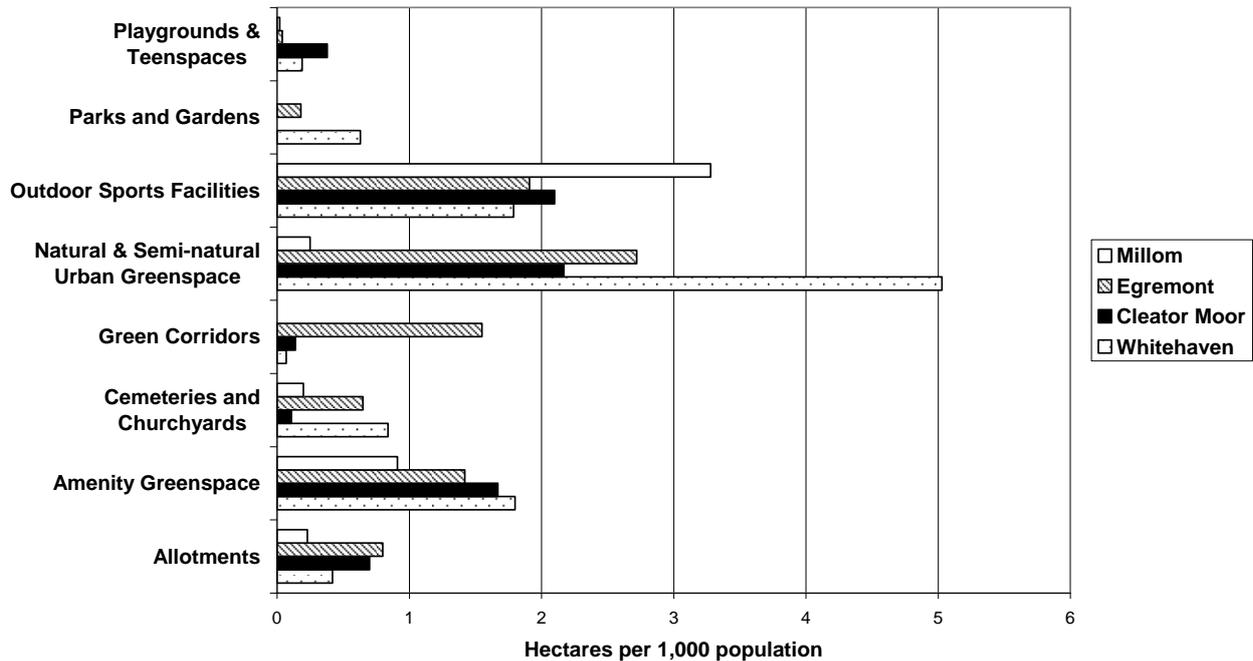
Source: Copeland Borough Council

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.25 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.25 Provision of Open Space by Area



Source: Copeland Borough Council

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 the situation has improved over the last year with a reduced total of 5,180 counts of crime reported, the equivalent of 72.5 counts of crime per 1,000 population, lower than the Cumbria county average of 77.0 per 1,000 population. Through design and the location of developments, the Council, working in partnership, seeks to promote safe environments for communities.

NHS indicators have been used this year instead of the Census data which is 2001 based. This shows that Copeland compares badly with the England average in 11 of the 19 indicators.

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 2008 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 2006-07 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2006 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	Goad Centre Category Reports 2007 Office National Statistics North West In-Town Retail Report 2007 (Colliers CRE) Economic Development Department
TOURISM	STEAM 2006
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. SPDs

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 of 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.

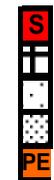
Appendix E: Copeland Local Development Scheme Overall Programme

Document Title	2007												2008												2009												2010											
	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	Possible extension of saved Local Plan policies																																															
Local Development Scheme	Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation											
Statement of Community Involvement	Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation											
Core Strategy	Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation											
Site Specific Allocations and Policies	Pre Production and Document Preparation																																															
Employment, Housing & Town Centres	Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation											
Open Space and Recreation	Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation											
Area Action Plans	Pre Production and Document Preparation																																															
Whitehaven TC & Habourside	Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation											
West Whitehaven	Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation											
Supplementary Planning Documents	Pre Production and Document Preparation																																															
Pow Beck (Development Brief)	Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation											
Millom MTI Regeneration	Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation											
Egremont MTI Regeneration	Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation											
Cleator Moor Regeneration	Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation											
Improving Housing Quality	Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation											
Landscape Character (1)	Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation											
Highway Design Guide (1)	Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation											
Onshore Wind Energy (1)	Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation											
Proposals Map	Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation											
Annual Monitoring Report	Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation												Pre Production and Document Preparation											

Key:



Pre Production and Document Preparation (inc background studies)
 Public Consultation
 Consideration and Review



Submission to SoS
 Public Examination
 Saved Local Plan
 Possible extension of saved Local Plan policies
 Pre-examination meeting



Receipt of Inspector's Report
 Publication/Adoption
 Revision of Proposals Map

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