

# Annual Monitoring Report

Copeland Borough Council

Local  
Development  
Framework



2007 / 08



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Produced by:  
Planning Policy Team  
Copeland Borough Council  
Catherine Street  
Whitehaven  
Cumbria  
CA28 7SJ

# Contents Page

|   | Page |
|---|------|
| Executive Summary                                       | 4    |
| 1. Introduction   | 7    |
| 2. Copeland Area Profile                                | 9    |
| 3. Copeland Local Plan                                  | 16   |
| 4. Local Development Framework                          | 22   |
| 5. Indicators   | 29   |
| Appendices  |      |
| Appendix A - List of Saved Policies                     | 68   |
| Appendix B - Data Sources                               | 74   |
| Appendix C - Core Output Indicators                     | 76   |
| Appendix D - Glossary                                   | 78   |
| Appendix E - Local Development Scheme Overall Programme | 85   |

# **Local Development Framework**

## **ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT 2007/8**

### **Executive Summary**

#### **Introduction**

This is the fourth 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 2007 to 31 March 2008.

#### **Local Development Scheme**

The latest version of the LDS was approved by Council in December 2008 (see Appendix E). It replaces the LDS adopted by the Council in November 2007. It has been submitted to GONW and has been endorsed. To conform to guidance that the most up-to-date, relevant version of the LDS is used for monitoring purposes we use the December 2008 version in this section.

#### **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 (LDDs) are produced as part of the LDF to replace them. After June 2009, the Council must formally apply to Government Office North West to ‘save’ policies; and the Council will submit their application in early 2009.

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 2007 revised estimates show an increase of over 1, 300 people to 70,400, from a low of 69,090 in 2002, entirely due to increased inward migration. Further revisions to the long term forecasts by the Office for National Statistics now indicate an increasing population estimated to be 75,500 by 2021. Copeland has an ageing population structure, although the latest mid-year estimates show that the important 20-29 age range showed a slight increase between 2001 - 2007, 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. West Lakes Academy in Egremont, and Millom Secondary School, serve a large rural area which affects the journey times though these have improved. The two hospitals are situated at the North and South of the Borough over 30 miles apart.

**Affordability** – Copeland Borough has a price to income ratio of 4.24, 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. The Statement of Community Involvement sets down how and when the Council will involve the local community. We will continue to encourage online participation. There have been no DPDs produced in the period covered by this AMR to monitor online participation.

### **“Make effective use of buildings and infrastructure, previously developed land and natural resources”**

**Re-use existing buildings and previously developed land** – The percentage of housing completions on previously developed land has increased over the last few years, however it is slightly below the 50% target which has been set by the Regional Spatial Strategy. 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 in recent years and last year equated to 85%.

**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** – Monitoring results for nitrogen dioxide, which is a pollutant caused by road traffic, has shown steady improvement since 1992 (24.07ug/m<sup>3</sup>), with a 2007 kerbside average of 17.52ug/m<sup>3</sup>.

**Promote recycling and waste minimisation**  
The percentage of waste recycled in Copeland for 2007/8 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 2001 there have been more registrations than de-registrations with the resulting increase of 30% in the total VAT stock. 2007 showed the largest increase yet, with a net increase of 200 registrations

**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 percentage increases matching the Regional and National figures over the last few years, although the latest figures for 2006 reveal that West Cumbria had a slightly smaller growth rate in the 2005-06 period. Significantly, it still leaves the area at 66% of the national average of GVA per head, one of the lowest rates in the North West.

**Tourism** – Although tourism in Copeland is not as significant as in other areas of Cumbria, this is slowly changing, as Copeland experienced the highest increase in Cumbria for employment, revenue and visitors for the period 2005-07.

**“Effective protection of the environment”**

**Landscapes and townscapes protection** - The current number of tree preservation orders (TPOs) within the borough now stands at 76.

In terms of housing density 48.9% of new housing development was built in the monitoring period at over 30 dwellings per hectare

**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 90.44% is identified as meeting the Public Service Agreements (PSA) target. This states that 95% of SSSIs 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 3 buildings identified at risk, one less building than was identified last year.

**Ensure that development is not at risk from flooding** – There have been no dwellings built within Environment Agency flood zones (zone 2/3) between April 1<sup>st</sup> 2007 and March 31<sup>st</sup> 2008. The Development Control Department within Copeland Borough Council confirmed there have been no planning applications permitted contrary to Environment Agency advice.

# 1. 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 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 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 2007 to 31 March 2008 (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 was endorsed by Government Office North West (GONW) in December 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 indicators can be found at the beginning of the section and a summary of the main findings for each of the themes can be found at the end of each sub-section.

## Feedback

We welcome your feedback, if you would like to make any comments on the format of the AMR, the indicators and targets being used and on progress with the LDF please submit your comments via [ldf@copelandbc.gov.uk](mailto:ldf@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.

# 2. 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.



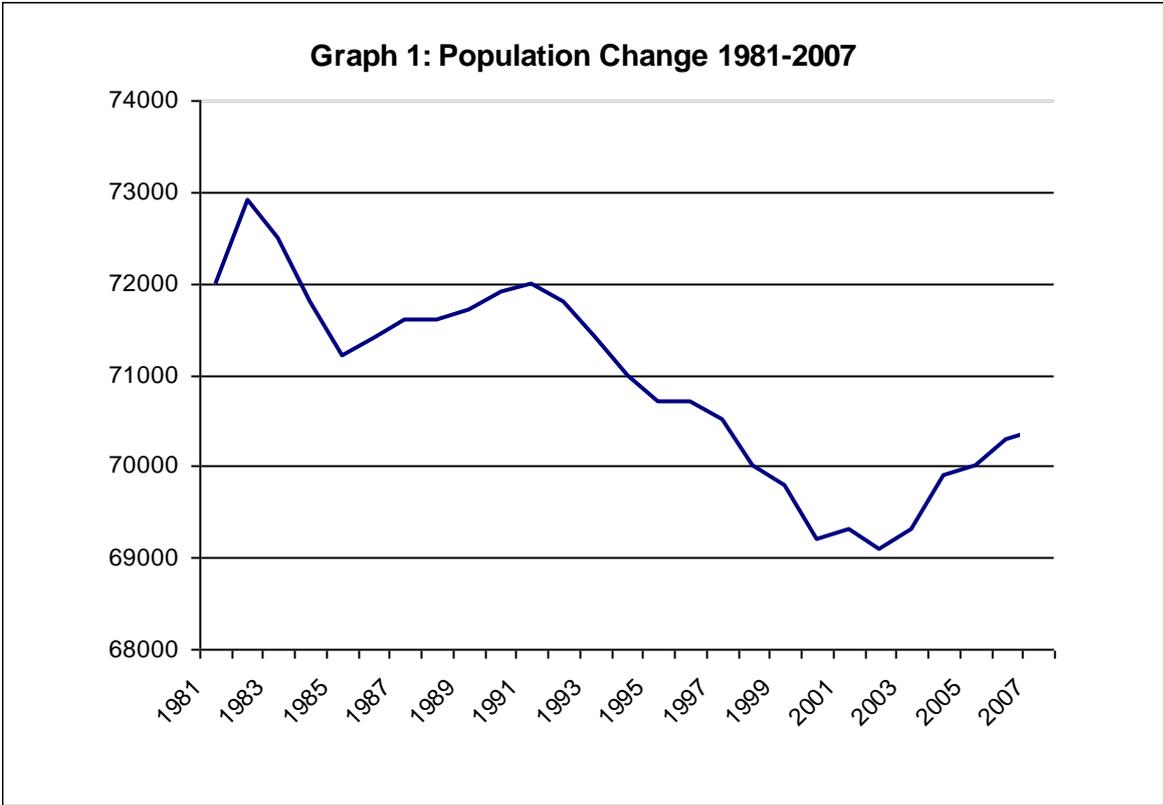
Map of Copeland Borough (the Lake District National Park Authority is responsible for planning policy within the Park boundary)

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 three years this has begun to alter with the latest available figures for mid-year 2008 showing an increase of 1400 since 2002, based not on any natural increase, but on in-migration, including a significant amount of International migrants.

Figures on population levels and age structure are included in our Headline Indicators as baselines in the table later in this section. 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** associated with fuel-reprocessing at Sellafield over the next 20 years with predictions of an overall loss of up to 17,000 jobs in West Cumbria. The fact that at 2007 there were 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%. Latest estimates suggest that without concerted action West Cumbria's annual GVA could reduce by £400m a year by 2027.

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 have been important but we need 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 has been 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. This year the Forum members have formally adopted an economic development master plan for West Cumbria: **“Britain’s Energy Coast”** which incorporates a 15 year Vision and an action plan involving a range of projects and initiatives which could extend to £2bn of public and private investment. The list includes education and training facilities, investment in knowledge-based industries, a replacement acute hospital and health facilities, housing investment, transport improvements and a range of tourism, sports and leisure projects. New nuclear-related development is also a feature, building on the area’s expertise with a National Nuclear Laboratory and potentially a new generation of nuclear new-build projects including possible power stations, reprocessing and waste management facilities. Delivery groups have been established to oversee the master plan’s implementation and the LDFs of both Copeland and Allerdale Borough Councils will be instrumental in delivering the schemes and the necessary infrastructure to support them.

The other significant document which will affect LDF production and monitoring over the next few years is the **West Cumbria Community Strategy: “Future Generation”**. It was adopted by the members of the West Cumbria Local Strategic Partnership in October 2007 and like the Energy Coast Masterplan covers the period 2007 – 2027. Both the document and the Partnership have been structured along thematic lines, better able to incorporate the requirements of the new Local Area Agreements.

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 particularly in West Whitehaven often in association with high levels of social and economic stress. There is a need to invest in new and sustainable solutions to housing renewal in Copeland. Some government funding has been awarded for a limited programme of demolitions and new build in Whitehaven but progress to date has been slow.



Additional assistance from the private sector is necessary to put more momentum into the renewal effort and widen the tenure profile. The Council’s Core Strategy will treat this as a strategic issue with policies being developed in association with work on its Housing Action Plan. Work on an SPD to deal with planning obligations and contributions will help in the delivery of affordable housing but will also deal with how infrastructure improvements can be facilitated by new development. This includes social and “green” infrastructure requirements as well as roads, power supplies, drainage etc. The Council is going to prepare an audit of infrastructure needs as part of its LDF background studies in 2009.

Part of the **imbalance in our housing markets** stems from a lack of choice, particularly at the higher end, and there needs to be increased provision for the new entrepreneurs, executives and key workers who will be the major drivers of regeneration over the next decade. As part of this there is a need to look at ways of



improving standards and design quality and to ensure that a range of attractive housing sites is available to developers. Work on a Strategic Housing Market Assessment and a Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment will be completed early in 2009 and these will be major elements in the evidence base underpinning the Core Strategy and Site Specific Allocations DPD scheduled for adoption in 2011. It is still too early to predict the impact of the current global recession on local housing markets

but the housing allocations section of the DPD will provide a range of forecasts.

The Core Strategy and the SPD for Whitehaven Town Centre will pick up the various strands of economic development “masterplanning” undertaken in the town over the last few years and provide a spatial planning context for the Whitehaven Regeneration Programme. Similarly The Core Strategy will incorporate spatial policies to assist the regeneration initiatives at Millom, Egremont and Cleator Moor which will be delivered under new locality working arrangements. **Town Centre** issues will be a principal feature – 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. A new West Cumbria Retail Study was jointly commissioned by the Council, Allerdale BC and Cumbria CC to examine the latest trends and this will be available in January 2009.

A West Cumbria Employment Land Review has also been prepared as part of the LDF evidence base. It, too, is a joint exercise with Allerdale BC and looks at the main demand and supply issues in the sub-region. We need to see improvement in the quality and choice of **employment sites** and this will be a major feature in the allocations DPD.

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 (SA) which was designed to assist this process. The aims and objectives set out in Section 3 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 has therefore commissioned consultants to prepare a framework for an **Integrated Sustainability Appraisal** of all the documents in its LDF. This will begin early in 2009 with a Scoping Report for the Core Strategy which will be suitable then for use as an overarching scoping report for each of the other Development Plan Documents scheduled in the LDF. It is intended that this will be reviewed and updated annually as part of the AMR process. Strategic Environmental Assessment is incorporated as part of the SA and the requirements for Habitats Regulations Assessment are to be carried out in tandem.

## **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 later in this AMR.

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.

| COPELAND DISTRICT                             | Figures 2007/08<br>(unless stated otherwise) |       |
|---|--|-------|
| <b>Population Structure:</b>                  |  |       |
| Population                                    | 70,400                                       |       |
| Population change 1991-2007                   | -2.2%  |       |
| Population change 2001-2007                   | +1.6%  |       |
| Population forecast                           | 71,500 (2010)                                |       |
|   | 75,100 (2020)                                |       |
|   | 78,100 (2030)                                |       |
| <b>Age Structure (2007 Mid Year Estimate)</b> |  |       |
| 0-14  | 11,600                                       | 16.5% |
| 15-24   | 8,300  | 11.8% |
| 25-44   | 18,100                                       | 25.7% |
| 45-59   | 15,400                                       | 21.9% |
| 60+   | 17,000                                       | 24.1% |

|  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
|  |                        |
| <b>Household Type and tenure:</b>                            | 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%                  |
|  |                        |
| <b>House Price:</b>  | Apr 07 – Mar 08        |
| Average:   | £131,157               |
| Detached:  | £222,371               |
| Semi-detached:   | £121,501               |
| Terraced housing:  | £97,352                |
| Flat/Maisonette  | £99,222                |
|  |                        |
| <b>Housing Stock</b>   | 2001 Census            |
| Total Housing stock:   | 32,608 (2008 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%                   |
|  |                        |
| <b>Commuting and Car ownership</b>                           |                        |
| 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%                  |
|  |                        |
| <b>Labour Market</b>   |                        |
| Economically Active  | 34,200 (76.6%)         |
| Unemployment   | 2.5% (Mar 08)          |
| GVA (West Cumbria & Furness)                                 | +4.4% (2005-2006)      |
| Working age population with no qualifications (Jan – Dec 07) | 12.6% (UK av 13.1)     |
| NVQ4 & above (Jan – Dec 07)                                  | 25.1% (UK av 28.6)     |

# 3. 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 allow local planning authorities to “save” their Local Plan policies for a period of three years or until such time as Local Development Documents (LDDs) are produced as part of the LDF to replace them. The policies within the Copeland Local Plan are saved until June 2009 and constitute a central part of the emerging Local Development Framework until the end of this period. After June 2009, the Council has to apply to the Secretary of State for an extension to “save” policies. The policies we intend to save beyond June 2009 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](http://www.lake-district.gov.uk).

Together with the North West Regional Spatial Strategy and saved policies of the 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 which policies to save beyond June 2009 and 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:

- ✓ 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 2007 – 31 March 2008. 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 2006/07. 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<br>HSG 2<br>EMP 1  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Borough population (with age / sex breakdown)</li> <li>20-29 population age group</li> </ul>   | H2, H3<br><br>H4         | 69900<br><br>7360 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ 500 increase in population in 2007 from 2004</li> <li>✓ 7400 (0.54% increase from 2004)</li> </ul>   |
|  | Ensure that local facilities and services are available to everyone  | DEV1, HSG 2<br>EMP 1, TCN 1<br>RUR 1,<br>ENV 13<br>TSP 1-8<br>SVC 11<br>SVC 12 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of GP, hospital, school, employment and health centre</li> </ul>  | T6                       |                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ 4 out of 6 indicators above 90% target</li> </ul>  |
|  | Ensure that housing needs of the community are met locally and that decent, good quality affordable homes are available to all | DEV 1<br>DEV 4<br>HSG 1 - 20   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion new housing in key service centres that is affordable using house price to income ratio.</li> <li>Decent Homes Standard for Social Housing</li> <li>Housing needs met</li> </ul>  | H13<br><br>H16<br><br>-- |                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✗ All key service centres have increasing ratio making housing less affordable. Only Cleator Moor within the affordable ratio of 3.5</li> <li>✗ Decrease in percentage in 2 RSL's progress towards 100% target</li> <li>No data available for 2008 for private sector housing condition. 2007 figures indicate vulnerable private properties above 65% target</li> <li>* Balanced housing markets indicators currently under review</li> </ul> |
|  | Increase community participation in decisions regarding the future of development in the planning area                         | Statement of Community Involvement   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement SCI consultation methods to increase public participation</li> <li>Encourage online participation - 10% of representations received electronically on relevant DPDs where the consultation period has closed.</li> <li>Attendance at planning panel</li> </ul> | --<br><br>--<br><br>--   |                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ SCI adopted January 2008</li> <li>No DPDs scheduled for consultation during the monitoring period</li> <li>• Indicators to be developed</li> </ul>   |

| Aim                                     | Objectives   | Related Policies                  | Indicators  | Indicator Ref                                      | Baseline            | Progress  |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|---|--|---------------------|---|
| Effective protection of the environment | Protect and enhance landscapes and townscapes  | TCN 1 – 14<br>ENV 1 – 43<br>EGY 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs)</li> <li>Net change in No. of trees in TPOs</li> <li>% of new housing development built at over 30-50 dwellings per hectare</li> <li>Protected areas (urban and rural)</li> </ul>  | ENV 8<br><br>ENV 8<br><br>H10<br><br>ENV 1 & ENV 2 | 75<br><br><br>30.8% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ 76 TPOs</li> <li>Data not available</li> <li>✓ 48.9%</li> <li>✓ No net loss (ha)</li> </ul>  |
|   | Protect and enhance biodiversity   | ENV 1 – 15                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets</li> <li>Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)</li> </ul>  | ENV 9<br><br>ENV 7                                 |                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>138 key species in Cumbria – 22 classified as sensitive. There are 6 species of concern.</li> <li>✓ 90.44% of Copeland Borough's SSSIs meeting Public Service Agreements target – an increase from 75.86% on previous year.</li> </ul> |
|   | Protect and enhance features of historical and archaeological importance                   | ENV 25 – 40                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of Listed Buildings and archaeological sites lost to development</li> <li>Number of buildings at risk</li> </ul>  | ENV 1<br><br>ENV 1                                 | 0%<br><br>5         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ 0%</li> <li>✓ 3 (decrease of 1)</li> </ul>   |
|   | Ensure that development is not at risk from flooding and does not cause flooding elsewhere | ENV 16                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of planning applications permitted contrary to Environment Agency (EA) advice where the objection was made on flood defence grounds</li> <li>Built development in the Environment Agency Flood Risk areas.</li> </ul> | ENV 3<br><br>ENV 5                                 | 1<br><br>2          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ 0</li> <li>✓ 0</li> </ul>  |

| 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<br>DEV 4<br>HSG 2 – 4<br>ENV 17                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Residential development on brownfield / greenfield sites carried out during last year</li> <li>% of housing approvals on previously developed land</li> </ul> | H10<br><br>ENV 6         | 17.7%<br><br>61%                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ 48.6% completed on brownfield sites</li> <li>✓ 85% brownfield approvals</li> </ul> |
|   | Protect and improve ground, surface and marine water quality                   | ENV 20  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of river length assessed as good chemical quality</li> </ul>  | ENV12                    | 95.37% good chemical quality                          | ✓ 94.87% good chemical quality (2007 figure)  |
|   | Ensure that air quality is not adversely affected by development               | ENV 19  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nitrogen Dioxide Emissions</li> </ul>   | ENV 11                   | Kerbside 15.40<br>Intermediate 9.0<br>Background 8.06 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Kerbside 17.52</li> <li>✓ Intermediate 8.82</li> <li>✓ Background 7.90</li> </ul>  |
|   | Promote recycling, waste minimisation and renewable energy                     | EGY 1 – 7   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% domestic recycled waste</li> <li>% of household of waste composted</li> <li>Number / capacity of renewable energy schemes approved</li> </ul>               | ENV 10<br>ENV 10<br>RE 1 | 11.2%<br>13.6%<br>0                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ 16.2%</li> <li>✓ 18.99%</li> <li>0 in 2007/08 AMR monitoring period</li> </ul>     |
| Reduce number of journeys made by private car   |  | DEV1<br>HSG 2<br>EMP 1<br>RUR 1<br>TSP 4 – 5<br>TSP 7 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Methods of travel to work</li> </ul>  | T2                       |   | 59.12% travel to work by car or van (2001 census data)  |
|   |  |   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of cycleways</li> </ul>   | 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<br>EMP 1 –<br>TCN 1<br>TCN 9 – 10<br>TCN 12 – 14 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% industrial / commercial development on previously developed land</li> <li>Increase in new gross floorspace for industrial and commercial use (B1, B2 &amp; B8)</li> </ul>                       | E6<br><br>E6                 | 11.1<br><br>9,021 sq m                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ 100% in 2006/07</li> <li>✗ 1,016 sq m</li> </ul>   |
|  | Encourage diversification of urban and rural economies   | DEV 1 – 4<br>RUR 1<br>TSM 1 - 6<br>TCN 12 – 14             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total number of VAT businesses</li> </ul>   | E10                          | 1715   | ✓ 2025 (18% increase since 2004)  |
|  | Improve opportunities and access to jobs   | DEV 1 – 4<br>HSG 2<br>EMP 1<br>EMP 3<br>TSP 1 – 8          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unemployment levels</li> <li>Total new jobs created</li> <li>Number of jobs in Borough</li> <li>Total output of the local economy (GVA)</li> </ul>  | E1, E11<br><br>E10<br><br>E4 | 3.2%<br><br>413 (04/05)<br><br>29,310<br><br>£2,741m | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ 2.5% Claimant rate still falling</li> <li>✓ 444 gross jobs created last year – Council target is 5,000 over 10 years – on track to achieve this target with 3914 jobs created in 6 years</li> <li>✓ 29,960 (+2.2% increase)</li> <li>✓ £2,954m (2006)</li> </ul> |
|  | Promote leisure and tourism and increase visitor numbers   | TSM 1 – 6  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visitor numbers target: 5% increase per annum</li> <li>Tourism Revenue target: 5% increase per annum</li> <li>Tourism Employment (Full Time Equivalents) target: 5% increase per annum</li> </ul> | E19<br>E18<br>E20            | 1.7 m<br>£80.2m<br>1,595                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✗ 1.84m (+8%) 3% increase last year</li> <li>✗ £94.68m (+18%) 2.5% increase last year</li> <li>✗ 1,657 (+4%) +2% on employment 2006: 1,624 FTE</li> </ul>  |

# 4. 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

The latest version of the LDS was approved by Council in December 2008 (see Appendix E). It replaces the LDS adopted by the Council in November 2007. It has been submitted to GONW and has been endorsed. To conform to guidance that the most up-to-date, relevant version of the LDS is used for monitoring purposes we use the December 2008 version in this section.

This latest Copeland LDS has been produced to reflect a number of key changes to the planning policy context in the borough:

- The first is the need to implement the Energy Coast Masterplan and the recently adopted West Cumbria Sustainable Community Strategy. These two documents are the key drivers behind delivering the sustainable regeneration of our communities and set out a vision of where we want to be in the future. The LDS provides the work programme for delivering the land use planning aspirations of these documents.
- The second reason is the need to acknowledge that the 2007 version of the LDS was too ambitious – in terms of the number of planning documents we wanted to produce, the timetables for delivering them and the resources available to us. Recent changes to the legislation (see below) have meant that we can now combine some of the previously separate pieces of work and create a sharper, more focussed work programme which better reflects our priorities and the available resources.
- The third reason is the need to reflect changes to the legislation and regulations governing planning policy. In June 2008 the government published changes to Planning Policy Statement 12 'Local Development Frameworks' (PPS12) to accompany amendments to the 2004 Regulations. The new PPS is entitled PPS12: '*Creating strong safe and prosperous communities through Local Spatial Planning.*'

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. LDDs produced as part of the LDF will progressively replace

Local Plan policies over the next few years. In the meantime the policies in the Local Plan are “saved” until June 2009, after this time the Council has to apply to the Secretary of State for an extension to “save” policies. The policies we intend to save beyond June 2009 can be found in Appendix A.

## **Local Development Documents**

The following section is summarised from the LDS and sets out more detail about each of the new Local Development Documents which will be produced for Copeland. Further detail can be found in the LDS.

### Development Plan Documents (DPD)

#### **The Core Strategy DPD**

Our main priority for 2009-2011 will be the production of the Core Strategy. This DPD will set out the strategic issues for Copeland for the next 20 years and will establish the strategic spatial policy framework within which all other LDDs must sit.

All other DPDs and SPDs will have to be in conformity with the policies set out in the Core Strategy DPD.

#### **Site Allocations DPD**

The Site Allocations DPD will set out policies and proposals which allocate sites for development or earmark areas of land for protection and/or enhancement. For example, this will include sites designated for nature or heritage conservation purposes, as well as sites designated for retail use, employment land or housing. Specific land allocations and designations will be shown on a Proposals Map.

#### **Development Management Policies DPD**

This DPD will contain a number of policies to control the development and use of land, and will set out the design standards and criteria against which planning applications will be considered.

#### **The Proposals Map**

The current Proposals Map (with inset maps) is published as part of the Adopted Copeland Local Plan (2001-2016).

The Proposals Map (once amended) will illustrate the boundaries of the spatial policies set out in the Core Strategy DPD and the Site Allocations DPD. It will be amended as each new DPD (particularly the Site Allocations DPD) is adopted or revised.

### Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD)

#### **Planning Obligations SPD**

This SPD will set out the Council’s approach and strategy for the use of Section 106 agreements in negotiating major planning applications.

**Whitehaven Town Centre and Harbourside SPD**

This SPD will address redevelopment opportunities for a number of priority regeneration sites in Whitehaven Town Centre and Harbourside. The guidance will provide detailed development briefs for these sites as well as setting out design and conservation guidance for these sites and for the Whitehaven Town Centre Conservation Area. It will support policies in the Core Strategy DPD and the Site Allocations DPD.

**Pow Beck Development Brief SPD (Adopted)**

This SPD addresses regeneration aspirations for the Pow Beck Valley in Whitehaven. This SPD sets out the constraints and opportunities presented by the Pow Beck Valley area, and indicates the type of development expected by the Council. This SPD was adopted in January 2008 and is currently linked to policies in the Copeland Local Plan. Once the Core Strategy is adopted, the SPD will need to be reviewed and linked to a policy in the Core Strategy, in order for it to remain a material consideration.

**Cumbria Wind Energy SPD (Adopted)**

This SPD was produced by Cumbria County Council in partnership with the local planning authorities in Allerdale, Carlisle, Copeland, Eden, South Lakeland and the Lake District National Park. It provides locational guidance for wind farm developments. This SPD was adopted in January 2008 and is currently linked to policies in the Copeland Local Plan. Similarly to the Pow Beck SPD, once the Core Strategy is adopted, the SPD will need to be reviewed and linked to a policy in the Core Strategy, in order for it to remain a material consideration.

## Local Development Framework - Progress

The following section sets out the Council's progress on the production of Local Development Documents.

### Assessment

- ✓ Progress on target
- ✗ Progress not on target

| Milestone                                     | Timetabled Date         | Stage Reached at end November 2008     | Assessment |
|---|-------------------------|--|------------|
| <b>Copeland Local Plan 2001-2016</b>          |                         |  |            |
| Public consultation                           | April 2006              | Completed                              | ✓          |
| Consideration and Review                      | May 2006                | Completed                              | ✓          |
| Adoption                                      | June 2006               | Completed<br>6 June 2006               | ✓          |
| <b>Statement of Community Involvement</b>     |                         |  |            |
| Pre-production consultation                   | June - July 2006        | Completed                              | ✓          |
| Pre-submission public participation           | October - November 2006 | Completed<br>(October - November 2006) |            |
| Submission to SoS and Representations invited | May 2007                | Completed                              |            |
| Public Consultation                           | May - July 2007         | Completed                              |            |
| Pre –Examination Meeting (if required)        | N/A                     |  |            |
| Receipt of Inspectors Report                  | August 2007             | Completed                              |            |
| Estimated Date for Adoption                   | September 2007          | Adopted January 2008                   |            |

| <b>Milestone</b>   | <b>Timetabled Date</b>   | <b>Stage Reached at end November 2007</b> | <b>Assessment</b>                                |
|--|--------------------------|---|--|
| <b>DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENTS (DPD)</b>  |                          |   |  |
| <b>Core Strategy</b>   |                          |   |  |
| Consultation on Preferred Options  | September – October 2009 | N/A                                       | Currently undertaking pre-production preparation |
| Draft Submission to Secretary of State   | July 2010                |   |  |
| Pre-Examination Meeting (if required)  | September 2010           |   |  |
| Public Examination   | November 2010            |   |  |
| Receipt of Inspector's Report  | March 2011               |   |  |
| Estimated Date for Adoption  | June 2011                |   |  |
| <b>Site Specific Allocations DPD</b>   |                          |   |  |
| Consultation on Preferred Options  | September – October 2009 | N/A                                       | Currently undertaking pre-production preparation |
| Draft Submission to Secretary of State   | October 2010             |   |  |
| Pre-Examination Meeting (if required)  | December 2010            |   |  |
| Public Examination   | February 2011            |   |  |
| Receipt of Inspector's Report  | May 2011                 |   |  |
| Estimated Date for Adoption  | September 2011           |   |  |
| <b>Development Management DPD</b>  |                          |   |  |
| Consultation on Preferred Options  | September – October 2009 | N/A                                       | Currently undertaking pre-production preparation |
| Draft Submission to Secretary of State   | October 2010             |   |  |
| Pre-Examination Meeting (if required)  | December 2010            |   |  |
| Public Examination   | February 2011            |   |  |
| Receipt of Inspector's Report  | May 2011                 |   |  |
| Estimated Date for Adoption  | September 2011           |   |  |
| <b>Proposals Map</b>   |                          |   |  |
| Revision of Proposals Map will be continuously updated as and when documents are produced. |                          |   |  |

| Milestone                                     | Timetabled Date                | Stage Reached at end November 2007   | Assessment                                       |
|---|--------------------------------|--|--|
| <b>SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENTS (SPD)</b> |                                |  |  |
| <b>Whitehaven TC &amp; Harbourside SPD</b>    |                                |  |  |
| Pre-production and evidence gathering         | January 2007 – December 2008   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sea Change Report (Economic Development document) published February 2006</li> <li>• Draft Whitehaven Town Centre and High Street Conservation Area Management Plan produced</li> </ul> | Currently undertaking pre-production preparation |
| Public consultation                           | September – October 2009       |  |  |
| Consideration and Review                      | November – December 2009       |  |  |
| Estimated date of Adoption                    | January 2010                   |  |  |
| <b>Pow Beck SPD</b>                           |                                |  |  |
| Pre-production and evidence gathering         | November 2006 – April 2007     | Completed  | ✓ Adopted January 2008                           |
| Public consultation                           | May – June 2007                | Completed  |  |
| Consideration and Review                      | July – August 2007             | Completed  |  |
| Date of Adoption                              | September 2007                 | Adopted January 2008   |  |
| <b>Wind Energy SPD</b>                        |                                |  |  |
| Pre-production and evidence gathering         | September 2007 – February 2008 | Completed  | ✓ Adopted January 2008                           |
| Public consultation                           | March – April 2008             | Completed  |  |
| Consideration and Review                      | May – June 2008                | Completed  |  |
| Date of Adoption                              | July 2008                      | Adopted January 2008   |  |

| <b>Milestone</b>                       | <b>Timetabled Date</b>    | <b>Stage Reached at end November 2007</b> | <b>Assessment</b>                         |
|--|---------------------------|---|---|
| <b>S106/Planning Contributions SPD</b> |                           |   |   |
| Pre-production and evidence gathering  | April 2009 – January 2010 | N/A                                       | Preparation scheduled to begin April 2009 |
| Public consultation                    | February – March 2010     |   |   |
| Consideration and Review               | April 2010                |   |   |
| Estimated date of Adoption             | May 2010                  |   |   |

### **Staff Resources**

In the last Annual Monitoring Report we noted that staff resources available for LDD production was a major concern. The Council has taken advice from the Planning Advisory Service and others as to ways of improving performance and has made a number of changes. It now has a separate Housing Services section in place leaving the Planning Policy team to concentrate on LDF requirements. The team has been expanded with the recent appointment of a new Principal Planner and consultants have also been appointed to undertake Sustainability Appraisal work and general support in managing the LDF function.

There are additional comments on this issue in the Council's Local Development Scheme.

# 5. 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.

A summary of the indicators is provided on the following two pages to provide the reader with a brief overview.

## 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 AMRs.

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

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

## **Summary of Indicators**

### **Housing & population**

- Population increasing slowly
- Ageing Population
- Slight increase key 20-29 age group
- Adequate 5 year supply of housing sites
- 48.6% of housing completions on previously developed land (brownfield land)
- 49% of housing built over 30 per hectare (high density)
- 85% new housing approvals on previously developed land (brownfield land)
- No affordable housing completions
- House prices increasing 07/08 (peaked July – Dec 2007)
- Housing affordability improving but still above 3.5 (income to house price ratio)
- House size completions - reduction in 4 bed, increase in 1 to 2 bed
- Change of use completions to housing reducing
- Net Housing completions slowing

### **Economic Regeneration**

- Unemployment stable (lowest for 40 years)
- Economic activity increasing
- High household income – highest in the North West
- Gross Value Added (GVA) increase but compares badly with North West / Cumbria
- Employment (jobs in Borough) increasing
- Low level of employment land development
- Adequate employment land supply
- Sellafield dependency (40% of all jobs in the Borough)
- Manufacturing dependency because of Sellafield
- Large increase in VAT registrations (record high in last ten years)
- 5000 jobs target by 2012 on target
- No significant retail completions
- Low comparative level of retail floorspace
- Retail vacancies high
- All tourism indicators improving – Copeland had the highest % increase in tourism numbers, revenue and employment in Cumbria between 2005 – 07

### **Environment**

- No loss of assets in built or natural environment
- No planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice
- No dwellings built in Environment Agency flood zones 2/3
- SSSIs on course to meeting 2010 Public Service Agreement (PSA) target
- Increase in percentage of household waste recycled
- Increase in percentage of household waste composted
- Air quality improvement continuing
- No loss of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs)

## **Transport**

- Continued decline in number of Road Traffic Accidents (RTAs)
- 100% of new retail/employment developments meeting Local Plan car parking standards
- Over 90% of housing completions accessible by public transport to GPs, Primary Schools, Retail Centres, Employment Areas.
- Improvement in accessibility of new housing sites to secondary schools and hospital

## **Community Services and Facilities**

- 20% decrease in crime
- Copeland compares badly with the England average in 12 out of 18 health indicators in 2008
- No health indicators significantly better
- 4 Green Flag standard managed spaces and 3 Green Heritage Sites

# Housing & Population

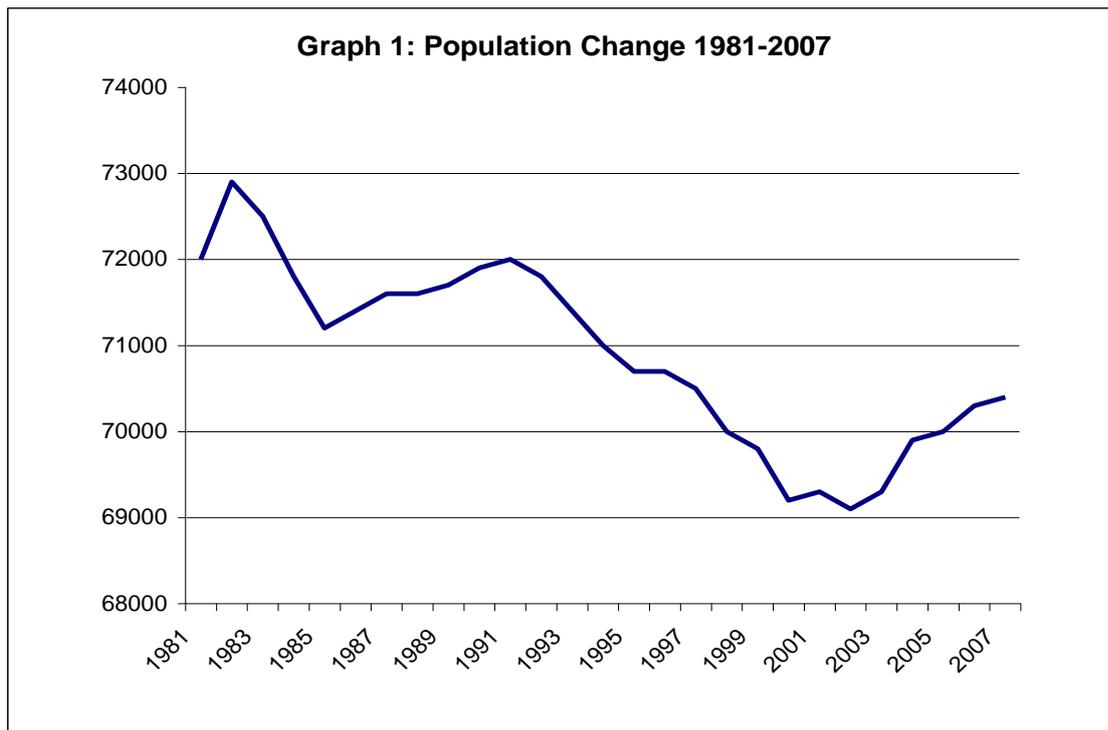
## Contextual Indicators

**H1 Area of Borough-** 73,700 hectares, 737 kilometres<sup>2</sup> (284 miles<sup>2</sup>).

**H2 Population Size-** 70,400 (mid year estimate, 2007).

**H3 Population Change-** Since the Mid Year Estimate (MYE) of 72,900 in 1982 the population of Copeland declined slowly during the 1980s 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 2007 the population had recovered to 70,400, which is the highest it has been in nearly 10 years.

*Please note that the estimates for 2002 – 2007 have been revised by ONS to take into account the effects of improved international migration methodology. The population increase since 2002 has therefore been 1310 or 1.88% 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.*

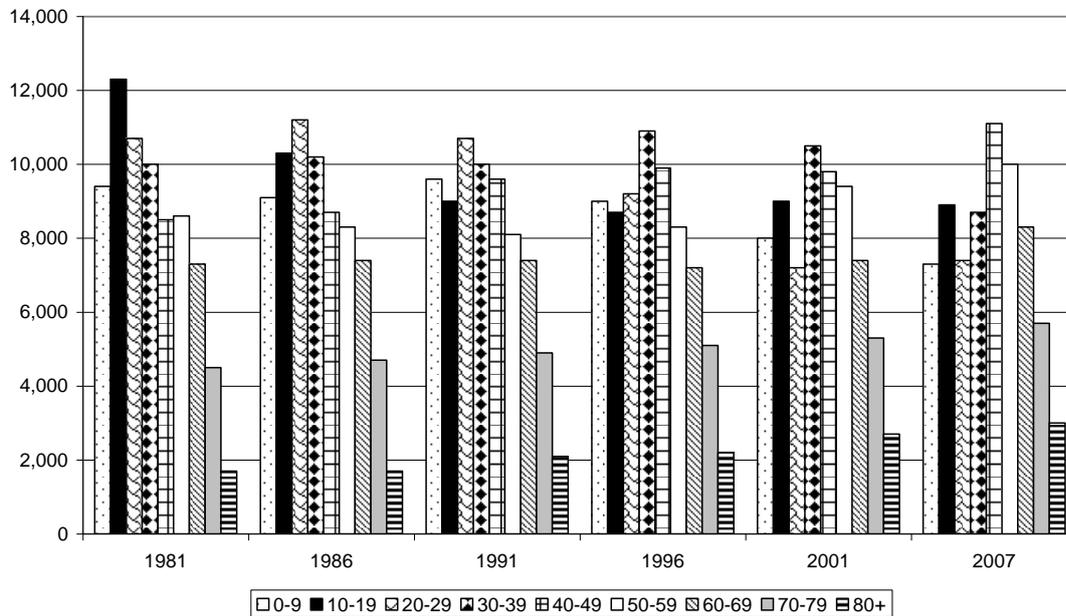


Source: ONS Mid Year Estimates

**H4 Population Structure-** The borough has an ageing population, caused by falling birth and fertility rates and modest inward migration by older people. Between 1991 and 2007, the number of Under 40s decreased by 7000 or 17.5%, while the number of Over 40s increased by 6000 or 18.7%. There has been a basic shift in the population structure with the percentage of Under 40s declining from 55% of the total population to 45.9% during this period. There have been large percentage changes in particular age groups, with the 0-9 and 20-29 groups

declining by 24% and 39% respectively and the 50-59 and Over 80 groups increasing by 23% and 43% respectively. However, the number of 20-29 year olds experienced a slight increase between 2001 and 2007, suggesting this decline has been arrested.

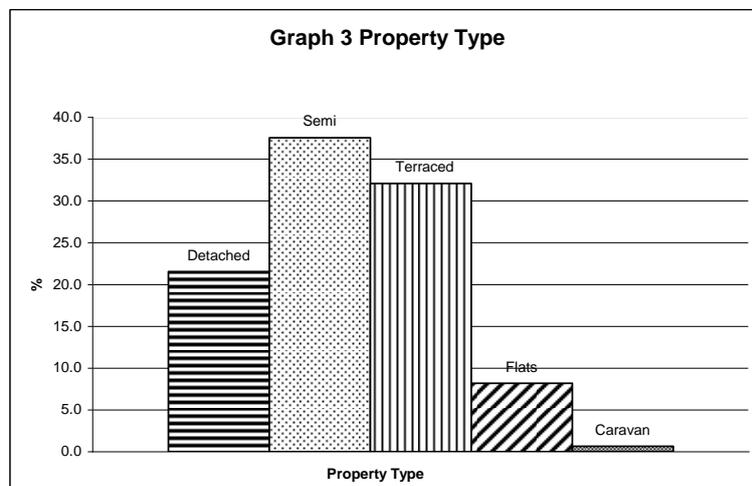
**Graph.2 Copeland Population Structure**



Source, Census & ONS Mid Year Estimates

**H5 Ethnic Composition-** 98.28% of Copeland Borough’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 than countywide and has just under 4% more houses or bungalows which are detached (2001 Census – see graph 3).



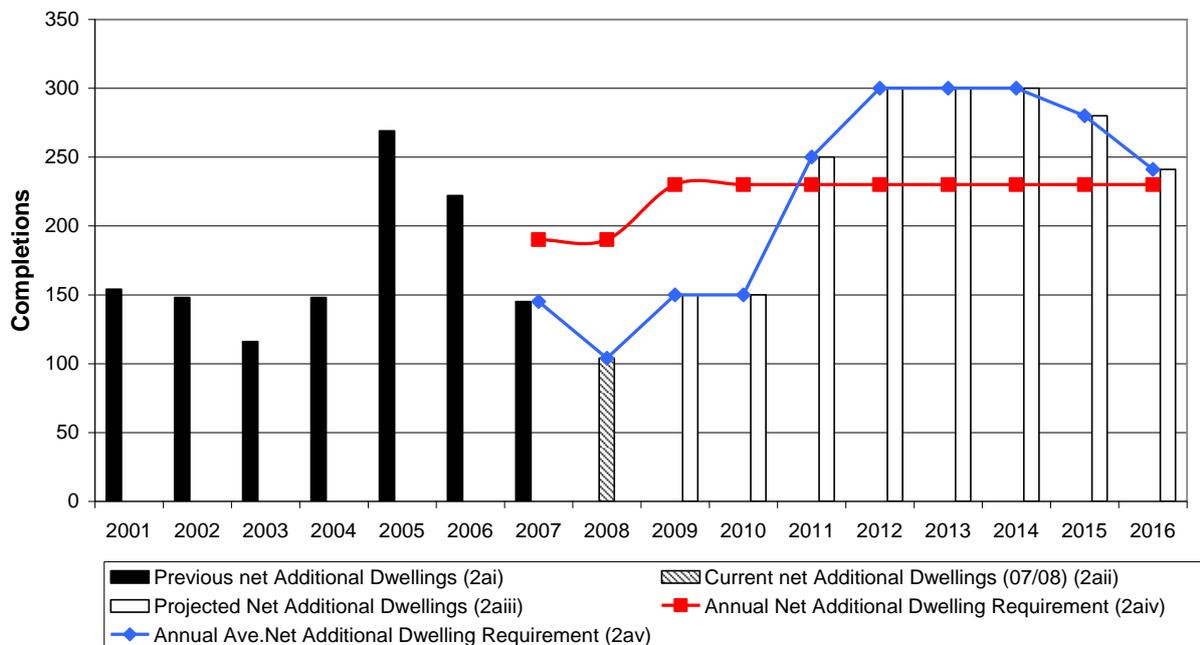
**H7 Housing Stock-** Within the borough there is a total of 32,396 household spaces. This is largely made up of detached, semi-detached and terraced housing and bungalows. As you would expect Copeland has a slightly higher percentage of terraced housing due to its industrial legacy of pre 1919 terraced 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.

**Graph.4 Housing Trajectory**



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

Low levels of completions in 2006/07 and 2007/08 have meant that the Plan target was not reached in this period and projected completions for the next two years are also not expected to reach the target, with the resulting variance from the RSS being nearly 300 dwellings by 2010. It is expected that the completion rate will increase after 2011, when the second phase of allocations in the Local Plan comes into force and other permissions are added to these allocations, in what is hoped will be more favourable economic conditions. The Council has demonstrated that there is an adequate supply of permissions and allocated land for at least the next five years to satisfy the RSS target, but in the current housing climate these are not being implemented.

The table below illustrates how the Council expects housing completions to be delivered over the Local Plan period (up to 2016) to meet the target in the Regional Spatial Strategy.

### Managing Housing Completions 2007-2016:

|        | Previous net Additional Dwellings (2ai) | Current net Additional Dwellings (07/08) (2aii) | Projected Net Additional Dwellings (2aiii) | Annual Net Additional Dwelling Requirement (2aiv) | Annual Ave.Net Additional Dwelling Requirement (2av) | Variance | Cumulative variance from RSS |
|--------|---|---|--|---|--|----------|------------------------------|
| Mar-07 | 145                                     |   |  | 190   | 145  | -45      | -45                          |
| Mar-08 |   | 104   |  | 190   | 104  | -86      | -131                         |
| Mar-09 |   |   | 150  | 230   | 150  | -80      | -211                         |
| Mar-10 |   |   | 150  | 230   | 150  | -80      | -291                         |
| Mar-11 |   |   | 250  | 230   | 250  | 20       | -271                         |
| Mar-12 |   |   | 300  | 230   | 300  | 70       | -201                         |
| Mar-13 |   |   | 300  | 230   | 300  | 70       | -131                         |
| Mar-14 |   |   | 300  | 230   | 300  | 70       | -61                          |
| Mar-15 |   |   | 280  | 230   | 280  | 50       | -11                          |
| Mar-16 |   |   | 241  | 230   | 241  | 11       | 0                            |

Source: Copeland land availability records

**H10 Housing Completions (2b, 2c and 2d)** – Table.1 below shows the type of housing completions for the year 1<sup>st</sup> April 2007 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2008.

**Table.1**

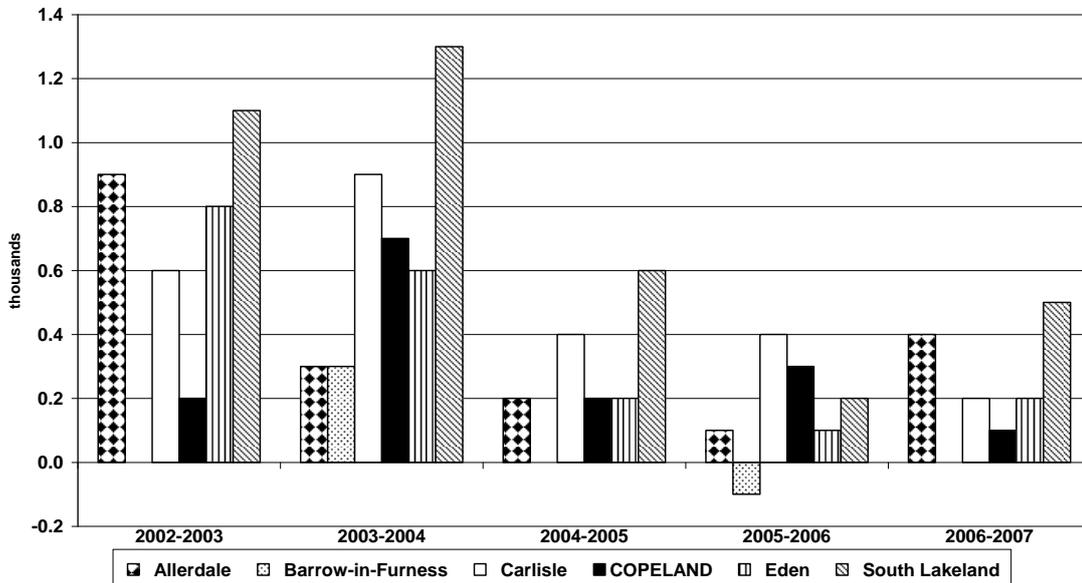
| Indicator  | No. of dwellings | Percentage  |
|--|------------------|-------------|
| Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land (2b)        | 80               | <b>48.6</b> |
| <b>Figures above relate to all housing completions in 2007/087 (177)</b>           |                  |             |
| <30 dwellings per hectare (2ci)  | 48               | <b>51.1</b> |
| 30-50 dwellings per hectare (2cii)   | 30               | <b>31.9</b> |
| >50 dwellings per hectare (2ciii)  | 16               | <b>17.0</b> |
| Affordable housing completions (2d)  | 0                | <b>0</b>    |
| <b>Density figures above relate to completions on over 5 sites in 2007/08 (94)</b> |                  |             |

### Local Indicators

**H11 Net Migration** – The migration trends in the borough over the last few years has changed. Previously between 1991 and 2002 there was a consistent trend for outward migration, but since 2002 the population of Copeland has increased by 1300, accounted for by a combination of modest 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 the 2005/06 report.

Graph.5 Net Migration for Cumbria Districts



Source: ONS

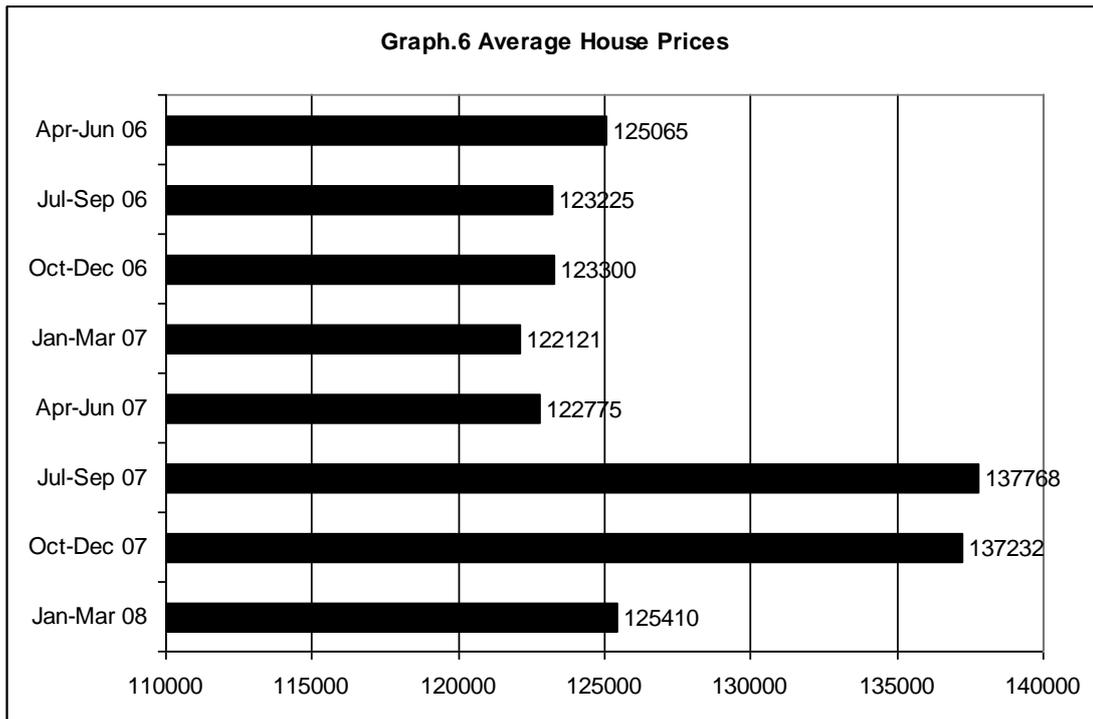
**H12 Local Housing Market-** Copeland’s current average price stands at £125,410 for the period between January and March 2008. This figure is well below the average for England and Wales (£184,041) and also below the average for the North West over the same period of time (£137,856). Table.2 shows the breakdown of average house prices across the borough by housing type.

Table.2

| Year  | Detached     |       | Semi-detached |       | Terraced     |       | Flat/Maisonette |       | Overall      |       |
|-------|--------------|-------|---------------|-------|--------------|-------|-----------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|       | Ave. Price £ | Sales | Ave. Price £  | Sales | Ave. Price £ | Sales | Ave. Price £    | Sales | Ave. Price £ | Sales |
| 06/07 | 206,929      | 329   | 113,300       | 490   | 89,843       | 635   | 109,864         | 81    | 123,482      | 1535  |
| 07/08 | 222,371      | 307   | 121,501       | 456   | 97,352       | 591   | 99,222          | 97    | 131,517      | 1451  |

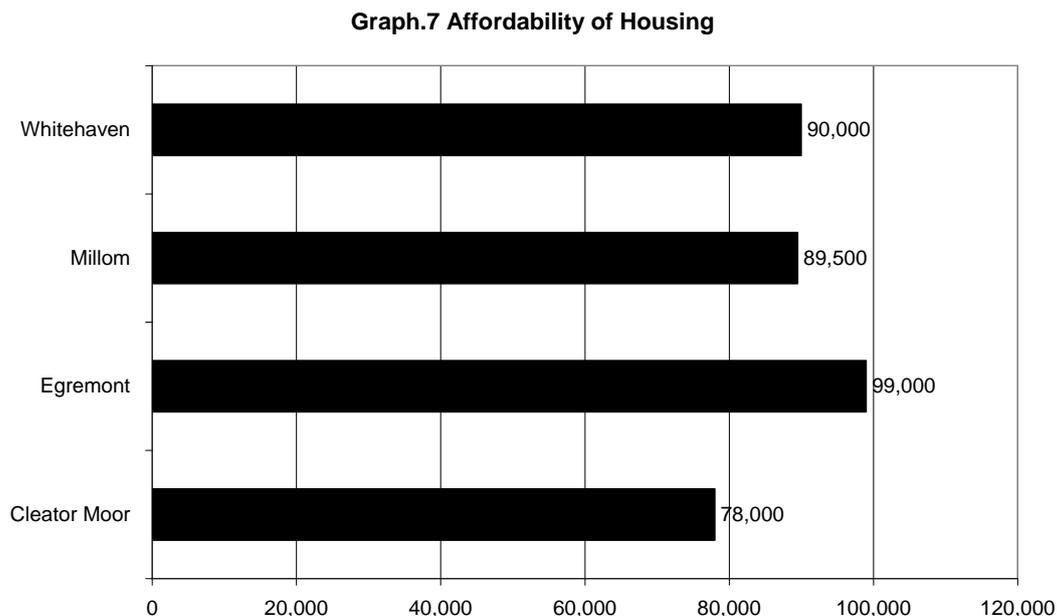
(Land Registry)

After a large increase in mid 2007, house prices appear to have peaked, and are now decreasing. Between April 2007 and March 2008 the average house price in Copeland increased slightly by 2.15% from £122,775 to £125,410, compared with a national increase of 2.42% for the same period (Source: Land Registry – see Graph.6).



Source: Land Registry

**H13 Affordability-** Graph.7 below is based on 2007 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 a much smaller rate compared to last year, ranging from 8% in Cleator Moor to only 1% in Whitehaven. 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.



Source: CACI Streetvalue

Graph.7 and Table.3 indicate that Cleator Moor still 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 criterion and collectively, local authorities in Cumbria have been assessing the house price to income ratio and are considering an upper limit ratio of up to 4:1 for the whole of the County. This will be further discussed and may be included within future AMRs. *Please note that this Report covers the 2007/08 period and house prices are likely to have fallen further by the time of publication.*

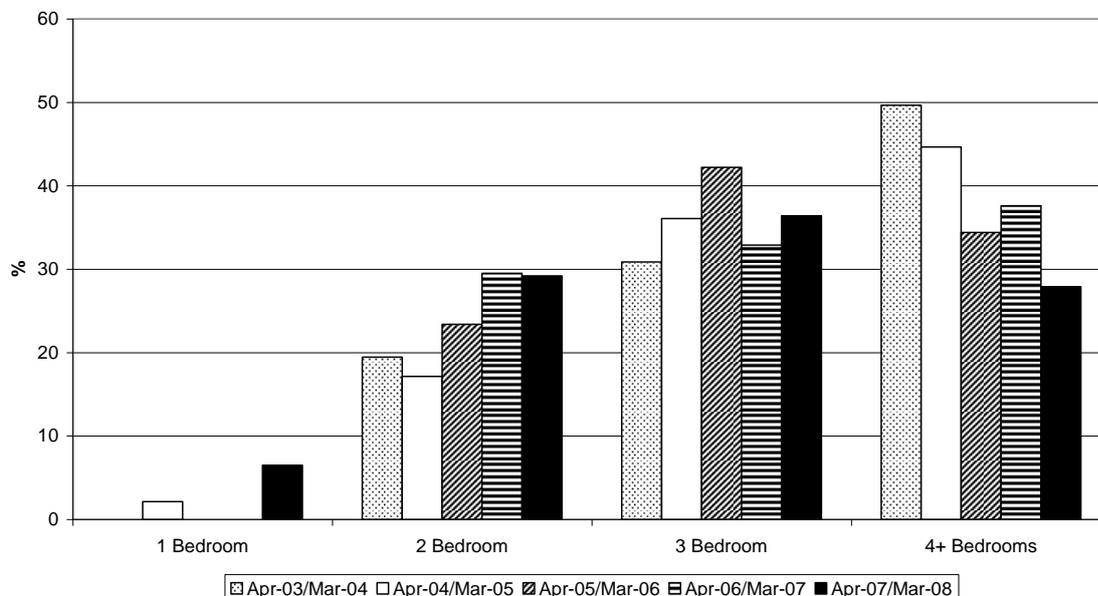
**Table.3**

| Key Service Centre | Median Income | Median House Price | House Price to Income Ratio |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Millom             | 23,368        | 89,500             | <b>3.83</b>                 |
| Egremont           | 25,254        | 99,000             | <b>3.92</b>                 |
| Cleator Moor       | 23,138        | 78,000             | <b>3.37</b>                 |
| Whitehaven         | 25,666        | 90,000             | <b>3.51</b>                 |
| Copeland           | 25,965        | 110,000            | <b>4.24</b>                 |
| <b>Cumbria</b>     | <b>25,758</b> | <b>164,000</b>     | <b>6.37</b>                 |

Source: Cumbria CC / CACI 2007

**H14 Local Housing Stock** – The number of new build completions shows an increase in 1 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 increased dramatically after 2004, accounting for around 20% of all completions. Since 2006 the numbers have declined, possibly reflecting the national decline in housing activity.

**Table.4**

| <b>Year</b>  | <b>Residential Conversions</b> | <b>Changes of Use</b> |
|--------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>02/03</b> | 2                              | <b>9</b>              |
| <b>03/04</b> | -4                             | <b>7</b>              |
| <b>04/05</b> | -2                             | <b>40</b>             |
| <b>05/06</b> | 2                              | <b>40</b>             |
| <b>06/07</b> | 1                              | <b>32</b>             |
| <b>07/08</b> | 2                              | <b>21</b>             |

(Source, HFR Form)

**H16 Decent Homes Standard**

All Registered Social Landlords (RSLs) must ensure that 100% of their properties comply with Central Government's 'Decent Homes Standard' by 2010. It should be noted however that Copeland Homes has been granted an extension to 2012 by its regulatory body.

The tables below provide details of the standard of properties owned by the two largest RSLs in Copeland (who account for 89% of RSL housing stock) and the private sector. Two smaller RSLs in Copeland have achieved 100% or very near this figure. The figure for Copeland Homes has decreased due to right-to-buys, demolitions, ageing properties and changes to the decent homes assessment methodology. It should be noted however, that since March 2008, this figure has very nearly returned to its 2007 level.

**Table.5a**

|                       | <b>2007</b>                 | <b>2008</b>                 | <b>% of properties decent standard</b> |              |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--------------|
|                       |                             |                             | <b>2007</b>                            | <b>2008</b>  |
| <b>Copeland Homes</b> | <b>3631 Properties</b>      | <b>3469 Properties</b>      | <b>62%</b>                             | <b>46.8%</b> |
|                       | <b>2266 Decent standard</b> | <b>1625 Decent standard</b> |  |              |
| <b>Home NW</b>        | <b>2295 Properties</b>      | <b>2248 Properties</b>      | <b>75%</b>                             | <b>74.5%</b> |
|                       | <b>1730 Decent standard</b> | <b>1674 Decent standard</b> |  |              |

Source: RSL records

There has not been a Private Sector House Condition Survey in 2008 (the next one is proposed for 2009) therefore we have been unable to update the information below from last year's AMR.

**Table.5b**

|                                      |                              | <b>% of properties decent standard</b> |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| <b>Private</b>                       | <b>26147 Properties</b>      | <b>67%</b>                             |
|                                      | <b>17568 decent standard</b> |  |
| <b>Private Vulnerable Households</b> | <b>7752</b>                  | <b>67%</b>                             |
|                                      | <b>5194 decent standard</b>  |  |

*Private Sector House Condition Survey 2007*

## **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 an estimated low of 69,090 in 2002. Since then, the population has recovered and by mid 2007, revised estimates show an increase of over 1,300 people to 70,400, entirely due to increased inward migration. Further revisions to the long term forecasts by the Office for National Statistics now indicate an increasing population, with the figure estimated to be 75,500 by 2021. This rise of over 5,000 is entirely in the Over 45 age group, with the Under 45 group remaining about the same. However, these are 2006 based estimates and although Copeland is still likely to have an ageing population structure, the latest mid-year estimates show that the important 20-29 age range showed a slight increase during 2006-07, 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, and at 48.6%, is close to the 50% target which has been set in the Regional Spatial Strategy. 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 85%. In terms of housing density, there has been a continuing improvement, with nearly 50% of major new housing development built at over 30 dwellings per hectare.

During the period covered by this report, house prices increased quickly during the second half of 2007 and then dropped back to their level at March 2007. This shows that prices had risen quicker than incomes and so housing had become less affordable for people trying to get on the housing ladder. Since March 2008 prices have continued to fall and the effects on the housing market by the current financial crisis will be reported in next year's AMR.

In terms of affordable housing, Copeland Borough now has an income to price ratio of 4.24 which is above the Local Plan indicated 'affordable' figure of 3.5 – with only Cleator Moor of the main towns falling below this figure. However, research released by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation in 2006 identified Copeland as the most 'affordable' District in England and the second most affordable in Great Britain (out of 407 Housing Authorities).

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.

No progress towards achieving the 100% decent homes standard with the major Registered Social Landlords has been made over the last 12 months; this is due to a reduction of decent homes on RSLs housing stock through right-to-buys and demolitions, as well as the ageing of remaining properties and changes to the decent homes assessment methodology. Copeland Homes has been granted an extension to 2012 by its regulatory body to achieve the 100% target however.

# Economic Regeneration

## Contextual Indicators

- E1 Unemployment** – In March 2008 the resident based unemployment rate for Copeland was 2.5% compared to 1.7% for Cumbria, 2.6% for the North West and 2.2% for Great Britain.
- E2 Economic Activity** – 76.6% (34,200) of men and women of working age (43,200) were economically active. 23.4% of the working age population are economically inactive, compared to 23.2% in the North West and 21.3% in Great Britain. (Source: ONS Annual population Survey 2007-2008).
- E3 Household Income** – The median weekly earnings in Copeland for full time employees working in the Borough is £635.10 and £595.10 for those working and living within the Borough (Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2008). These figures are 32% and 25% above the Regional and National median earnings respectively.
- E4 Productivity** – The lowest level available for Gross Value Added (GVA) figures is for West Cumbria area of Allerdale, Copeland and Barrow. The latest figures for this area (NUTS3) show a 4.4% increase between 2005 and 2006, just below the North West Region and Cumbria rates of 5%.
- 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  |
|--------------|------|---------------------------|-------------|
| <b>B1</b>    | 0    | 0                         | 0           |
| <b>B2</b>    | 1016 | 766                       | 1016        |
| <b>B8</b>    | 0    | 0                         | 0           |
| <b>Total</b> | 1016 | 766                       | 1016 (100%) |

Source: RPG Data Monitoring Form

**E7 Employment Land Supply (hectares) (1d)**

**Table.7**

| Completed 03-08 | Comp 07-08 | U/C | With permission | Allocated | Total Available |
|-----------------|------------|-----|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| 15.5            | 0.0        | 0.0 | 31.89           | 48.32     | 81.6            |

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

**Table.8**

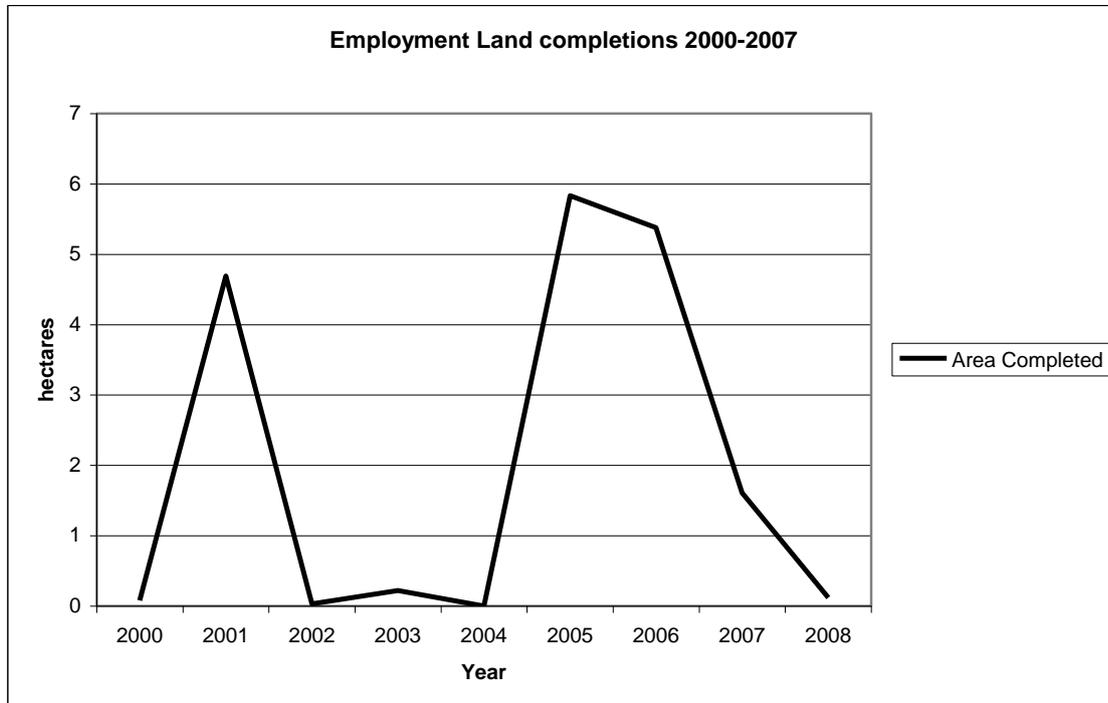
| In employment/regen areas (1ei) | In Authority area (1eii) | Lost to residential (1f) |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1.61                            | 1.61                     | 0                        |

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

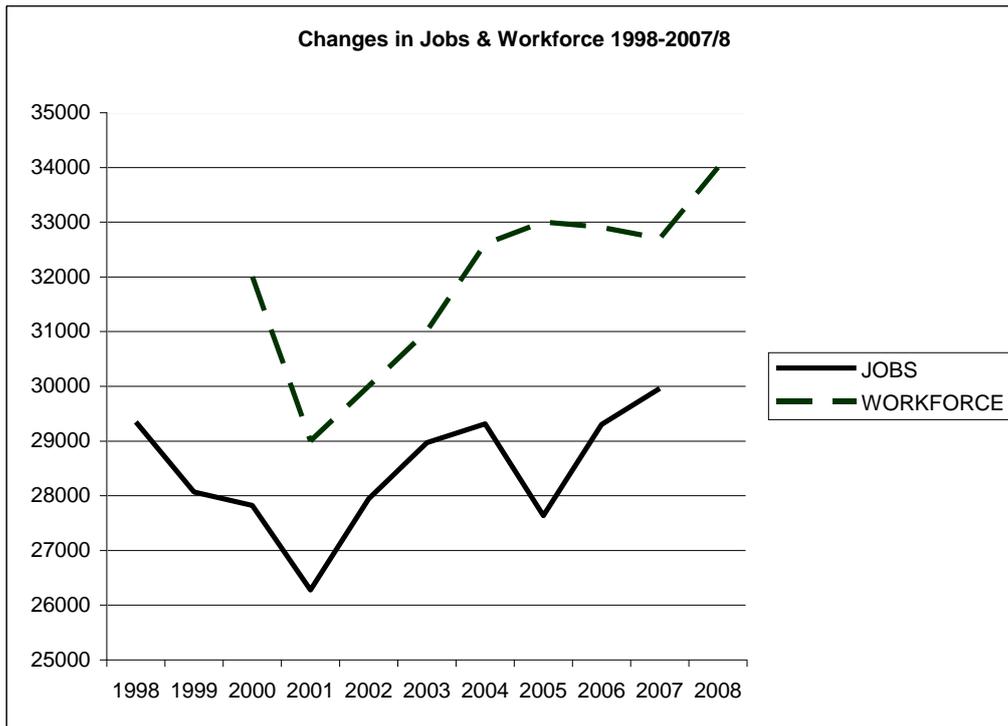
**E10 Local Jobs-** In 2007 there were an estimated 29,960 employee jobs within the Borough, (Source: Annual Business Inquiry) against an estimated workforce of approximately 34,000 (Source: 2007/08 Annual Population Survey). This

equates to 88% 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.

*The decrease in employee jobs shown in the Annual Business Enquiry 2005 was contested with ONS and may be subject to alteration, as a significant number of nuclear related jobs appear to be missing. This has been rectified in the 2006 and 2007 data releases.*

**Graph.10**

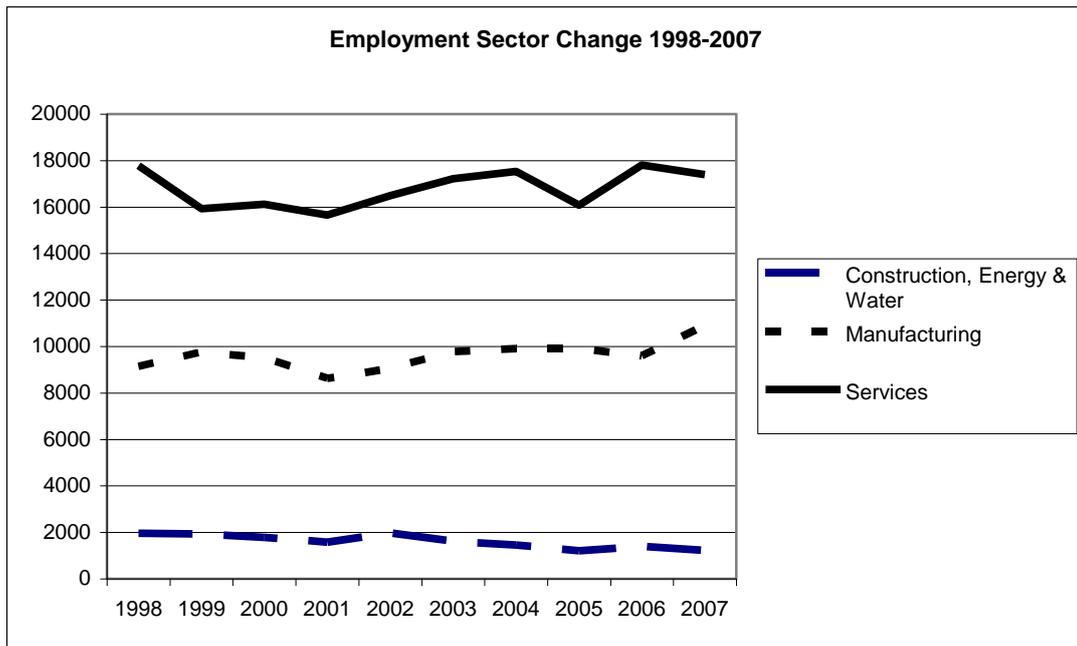


Source: ABI & ONS Annual Population Survey

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 employs around 12,500 and 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 33,000 jobs would be similar to the workforce figure, which excluding the unemployed would be around 32,800, suggesting a more balanced local employment situation, with a small net inward migration of workers into the District.

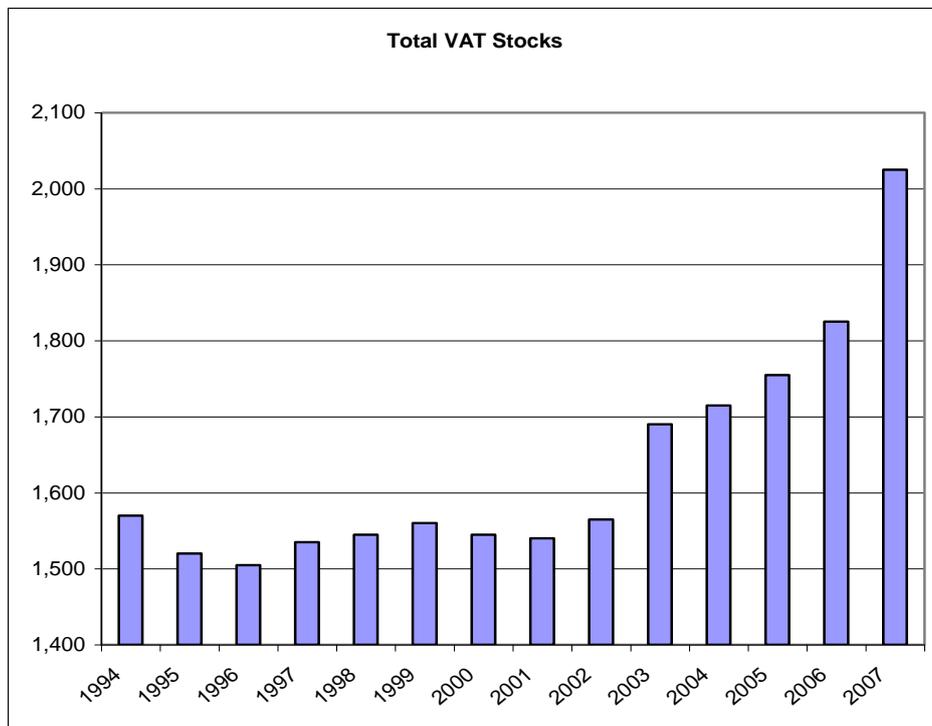
**Graph.11**



Source: ABI 2007

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 of 30% in the total VAT stock. Graph 12 shows that 2007 generated the largest increase yet, with a net increase of 200 registrations.

**Graph.12**



Source: NOMIS

The Council target is to create 5,000 new jobs (rather than backfilled jobs) over the next 10 years. The figures derived from the new business start ups and expansions of existing employers over the last 5 years show that this is on target to be achieved. It should be noted that these are not a net increase in jobs, as the labour market is constantly changing with jobs constantly being created and lost. The situation in Copeland has been reasonably stable over the last few years with about 29,000 employees and over 3,000 self employed recorded in 2008 (Source ONS Annual Population Survey).

**Table.9 New Jobs Created**

| Year         | New jobs    |
|--------------|-------------|
| 2002/03      | 689         |
| 2003/04      | 480         |
| 2004/05      | 413         |
| 2005/06      | 466         |
| 2006/07      | 1422        |
| 2007/08      | 444         |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>3914</b> |

Sources: CRED, WCDA, Business Lists & Copeland Records

**E11 Unemployment-** Unemployment rates are low compared to the situation in the 1990s, although from a local perspective, in March 2008 the borough and Whitehaven Travel to Work Area rates of 2.5% were the highest in Cumbria. However, they were still just lower than the Regional rate, but higher than the National figure of 2.2%.

**Graph.13**

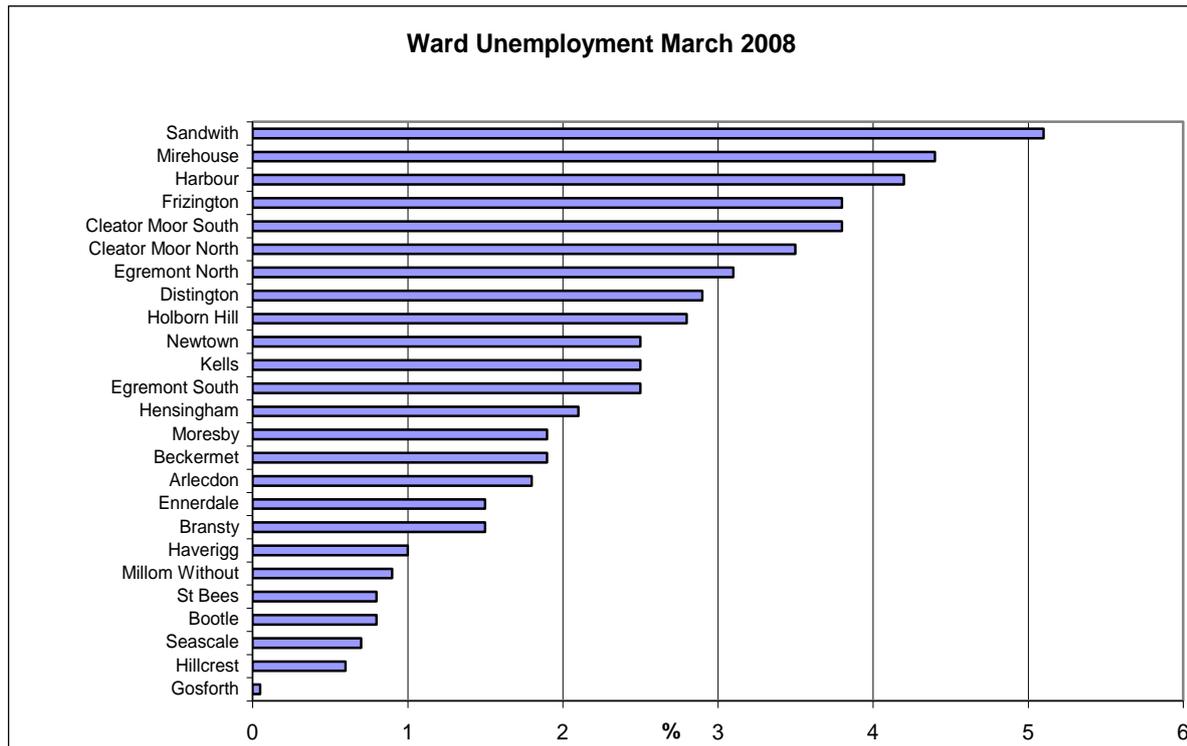


Source: Office For National Statistics

These low rates still mask pockets of higher unemployment at ward level, with Sandwith within the worst 5% nationally and Mirehouse and Harbour within the worst 10%. There is a similar picture to last year, with 3 wards still in the top 10%. However, 17 out of the 25 wards have a worse ranking position in the national league table compared to last year, although it should be noted that only Sandwith has a rate over 5%.

Most of the other wards have less than 80 people claiming Benefit, with many of the rural ones exhibiting rates of less than 2%.

**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 of relatively high unemployment in the most deprived wards in North Copeland.

There remains a very high dependency on the Sellafield nuclear plant, although recruitment has now peaked and total employment at the plant has stabilised at around 12,500. This accounts for approximately 40% of all the employees in Copeland. Both the workforce and employee job figures are derived from sample surveys and need to be treated with a degree of caution. Total jobs including self employed and farm workers is estimated to be 34,000.

After years of relative GVA decline, this seems to have been arrested with percentage increases matching the Regional and National figures over the last few years, although the latest figures for 2006 reveal that West Cumbria had a slightly smaller growth rate in the 2005-06 period. Significantly, it still leaves the area at 66% of the national average of GVA per head, one of the lowest rates in the North West.

Development of employment land has been very low this year, with only 11,000 sq ft being reported. There were no completions at Westlakes or Sellafield, although there are four current developments at Sellafield amounting to a total of 180,000sq ft, which should be completed by next year. A report has recently been completed by DTZ which addresses the issues of quality and marketing of sites and premises in West Cumbria, as well as the fit between future demand and supply, particularly in growth sectors. The work being carried out on the West Cumbria Spatial Masterplan also covers these issues and will feed into appropriate LDDs.

**TOWN CENTRES AND SHOPPING**

Goad centre category reports provide retail floor areas and outlet numbers by type, as well as the amount of vacant retail floor space. Produced every other year for Cleator Moor and Egremont, the current survey dates are early 2007. Although Whitehaven is surveyed every year we will update all key service centres together after the 2009 survey has taken place. For this year’s AMR therefore, the information on town centre provision and property vacancy levels will remain the same as last year’s AMR.

**Contextual Indicators**

**E12 Town Centre Provision-** The borough has a total of 40,473m<sup>2</sup> of retail floorspace in the key service centres of Whitehaven, Cleator Moor and Egremont. Table 10 shows the breakdown of this floorspace.

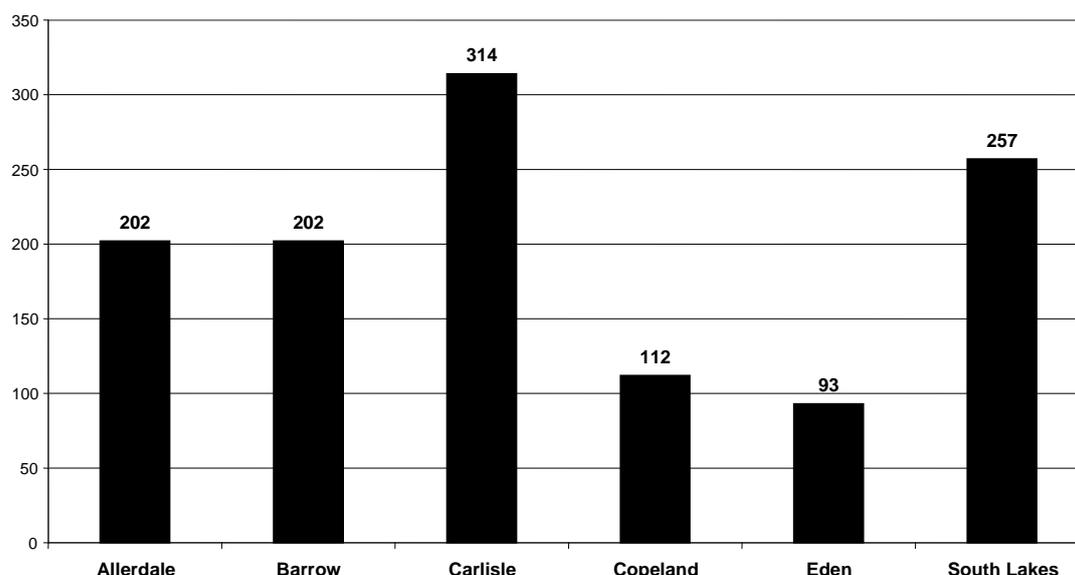
**Table.10**

| <b>Key Service Centre</b> | <b>Town Centre Floorspace (m<sup>2</sup>)</b> |
|---------------------------|---|
| Whitehaven                | <b>32,312</b>                                 |
| Cleator Moor              | <b>2,518</b>                                  |
| Egremont                  | <b>5,649</b>                                  |

(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 Whitehaven have increased by £5 per sq ft Zone A, closing the gap on Workington (the major retail centre in Allerdale Borough Council) to £5 per sq ft, where a redevelopment of its town centre, including a new multi-storey car park, saw Zone A rents increase by £10 per sq ft between 2006 and 2007.

### Core Output Indicators

**E14 Retail floorspace Completions (4a and b) –**

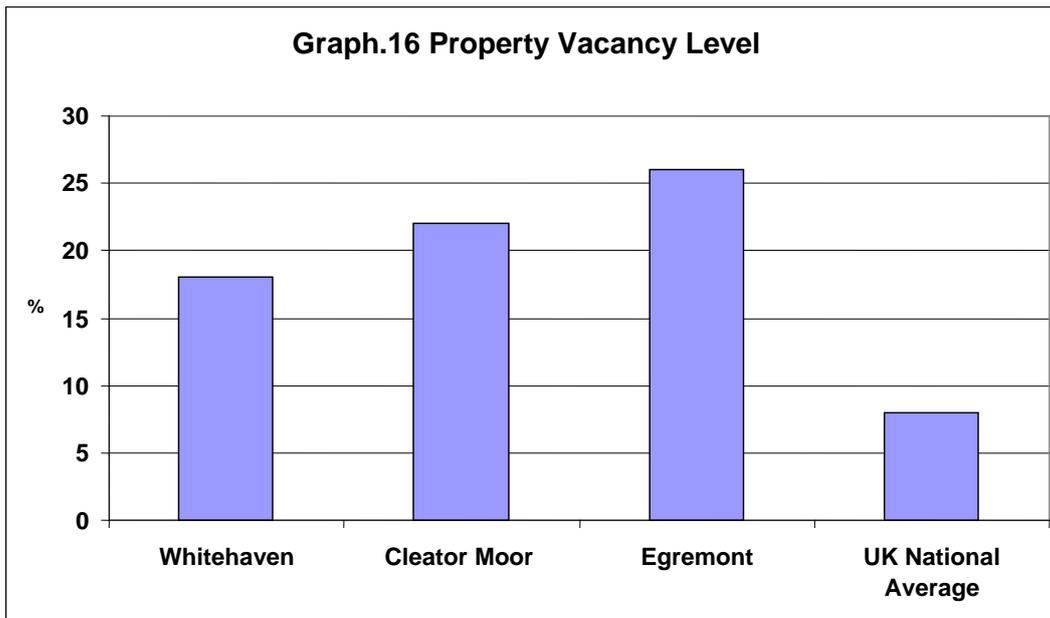
**Table.11**

| Service      | Total Amount Completed (4a) | Amount Completed within Town Centres (4b) |
|--------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Retail       | 0 m <sup>2</sup>            | 0 m <sup>2</sup>                          |
| Office       | 0                           | 0   |
| Leisure      | 0                           | 0   |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>0 m<sup>2</sup></b>      | <b>0 m<sup>2</sup></b>                    |

\*Please note that retail floorspace completions have a minimum threshold of 500m<sup>2</sup>

### 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 (8%); the problem being even greater in the smaller service centres of Cleator Moor and Egremont.



(Source, Goad Data, 2007)

## **Summary**

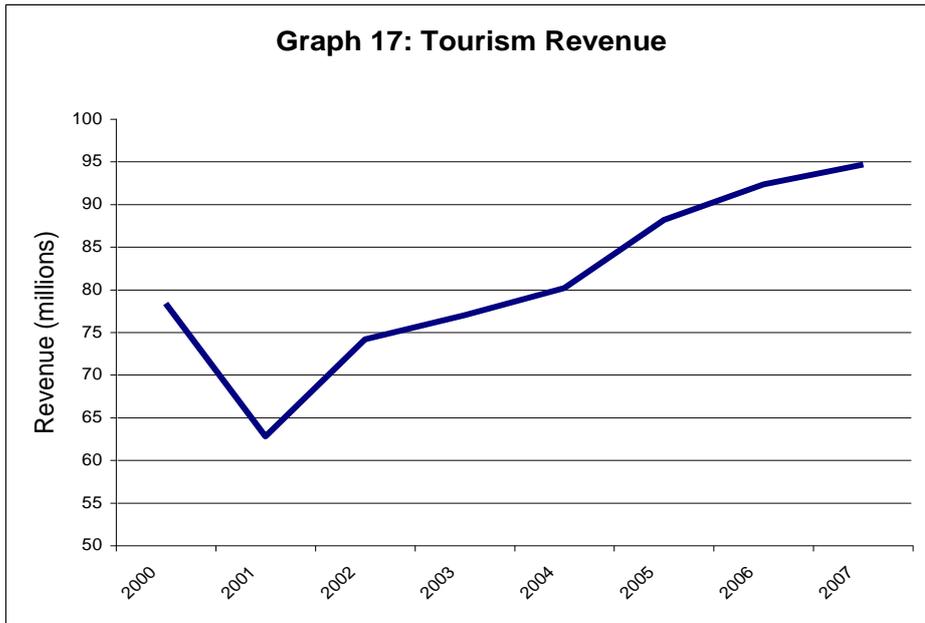
The protection, promotion and improvement of Whitehaven Town Centre as a principal focus for shopping within the borough is a key planning objective.

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 boroughs 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 Town Centre & Harbourside SPD.

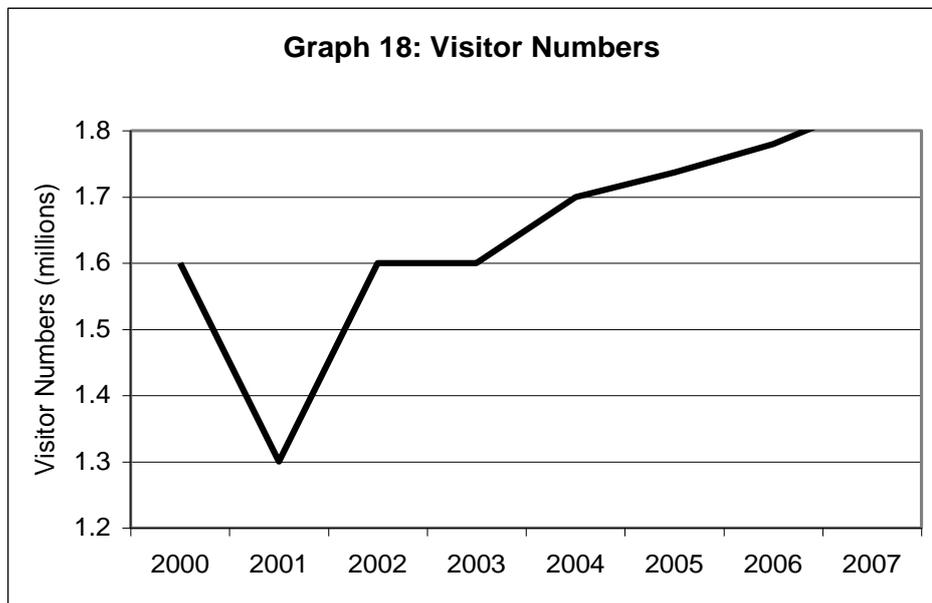
## **TOURISM**

**E18 Tourism Revenue-** Graph.17 (Source, STEAM 2007) below shows revenue created by tourism activity from 2000 to 2007 (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 £94.68 million, an increase of 50.7% since that low point, although revenue only increased by 2.5% between the period 2006 – 2007 (see note below).



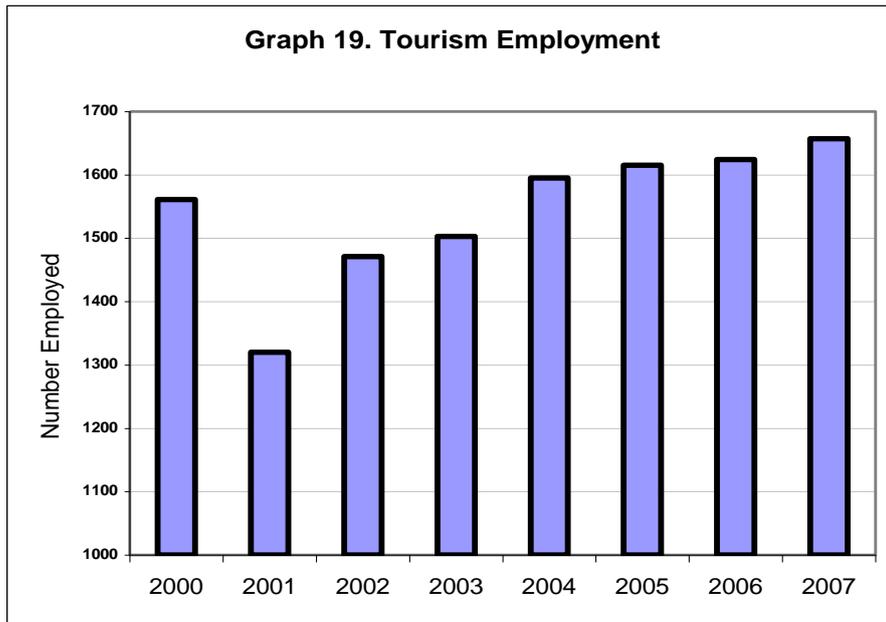
Source: STEAM 2007

**E19 Visitor Numbers-** The graph below shows visitor numbers for the period 2000 – 2007, which shows a similar trend to tourism revenue. Visitor numbers were 1.84 million in 2007, a 3% increase on the previous year and a 42% increase since Foot & Mouth in 2001.



Source: STEAM 2007

**E20 Tourism Employment-** Graph.19 below shows the numbers of full-time equivalents (FTEs) employed in the tourism industry from 2000 to 2007. The number employed in tourism has steadily increased since 2001, with an annual average change of 1% and 6% between 2000 and 2007.



Source: STEAM 2007

**Data Input Review 2007:** Please note that a number of key inputs have been updated during 2006 and 2007, 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, data has been updated and there will be some variance between figures in last year's report. Caution should be exercised when comparing the outputs in this report to previous trend information. However, current figures now represent the most current economic impact estimates of tourism.

### **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:-

- 42% increase in visitor numbers, now up to 1.84 million in 2007
- 50.7% increase in tourism revenue, now nearly £94.68 m in 2007
- 25.5% increase in tourism employment, now 1657 in 2007

Although tourism has recovered from the Foot & Mouth outbreak in 2001, it is not as significant as in other areas of Cumbria, as the borough still has the lowest numbers of tourists and is the second lowest in terms of revenue and employment. However this situation is slowly changing and in the period 2005 - 2007, Copeland experienced the highest increase in Cumbria for all of the following recorded categories:-

- 4.4% increase in tourist revenue
- 6.8% increase in tourist days
- 6.4% increase in tourist numbers
- 2.6% increase in employment

Source: STEAM Trends 2007

# Environment

## Contextual Indicators

### ENV1 Assets in the Built Environment

**Table.12**

| Asset              | Status | No. Asset |
|--------------------|--------|-----------|
| Listed Buildings   | B      | 1         |
|                    | DL     | 1         |
|                    | I      | 14        |
|                    | II*    | 21        |
|                    | II     | 694       |
| Conservation Areas |        | 9         |
| Buildings At Risk  |        | 3         |
| 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 Outstanding 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 cited as being particularly vulnerable, as was the case in last year's AMR.
- 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-** There have been no dwellings built within Environment Agency flood zones (zone 2/3) between April 1<sup>st</sup> 2007 and March 31<sup>st</sup> 2008.

**ENV6 Local Environmental Effects of New Development**

**Table.14**

| Year                 | Percentage of Housing Completed |             |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
|                      | Greenfield                      | Brownfield  |
| <b>Apr-00/Mar-01</b> | 53.9                            | <b>46.1</b> |
| <b>Apr-01/Mar-02</b> | 78.5                            | <b>21.5</b> |
| <b>Apr-02/Mar-03</b> | 71.7                            | <b>28.3</b> |
| <b>Apr-03/Mar-04</b> | 82.2                            | <b>17.8</b> |
| <b>Apr-04/Mar-05</b> | 54.4                            | <b>45.6</b> |
| <b>Apr-05/Mar-06</b> | 50.7                            | <b>49.3</b> |
| <b>Apr-06/Mar-07</b> | <b>50.5</b>                     | <b>49.5</b> |
| <b>Apr-07/Mar-08</b> | <b>51.4</b>                     | <b>48.6</b> |

*(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           | <b>0</b> |
| Loss of Listed Buildings (B, DL, I, II*, II)  | 0           | <b>0</b> |
| Loss of Scheduled Ancient Monuments   | 0           | <b>0</b> |
| <b>Previously Developed Land brought back into beneficial use (excluding housing)</b> | <b>24ha</b> |          |

*(Source, NLUD, English Heritage)*

**Table.16**

| <b>Year</b>      | <b>% of Housing approvals on previously developed land</b> |
|------------------|--|
| 2003-2004        | <b>51.8</b>  |
| 2004-2005        | <b>61</b>  |
| 2005-2006        | <b>90.3</b>  |
| <b>2006-2007</b> | <b>85.9</b>  |
| <b>2007-2008</b> | <b>85.0</b>  |

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 slightly below the 50% target which has been set in the Regional Spatial Strategy. 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 3 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; this was also the case in last year’s AMR. Natural England has assessed the majority of the borough’s SSSI land and of this 90.44% is identified as meeting the Public Service Agreements (PSA) target. This is an increase from the 75.58% identified as meeting the Agreement target last year. The PSA states that 95% of SSSIs should be brought into favourable/recovering condition by 2010.

**ENV8 Tree Preservation Orders-** The current number of tree preservation orders (TPOs) within the borough remains at 76. (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**

|  | <b>Problems Identified</b>  |
|--|---|
| <b>Natterjack Toad</b>                           | Developments in the south of the borough infringing on SSSI and SPA sites   |
| <b>Barn Owl</b>                                  | Conversion of old farm buildings and intensification of farming practice  |
| <b>Bat Species</b>                               | Conversion of old farm buildings  |
| <b>Great Crested Newt</b>                        | Developments infringing on freshwater ponds   |
| <b>Freshwater Pearl Mussel and River Lamprey</b> | Found in sites like the River Ehen where pollution from agriculture and industry can damage populations   |
| <b>Otter</b>                                     | 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 have funded work by the County Ecologist to provide an update of the biodiversity evidence base, including species, habitats and planning issues.*

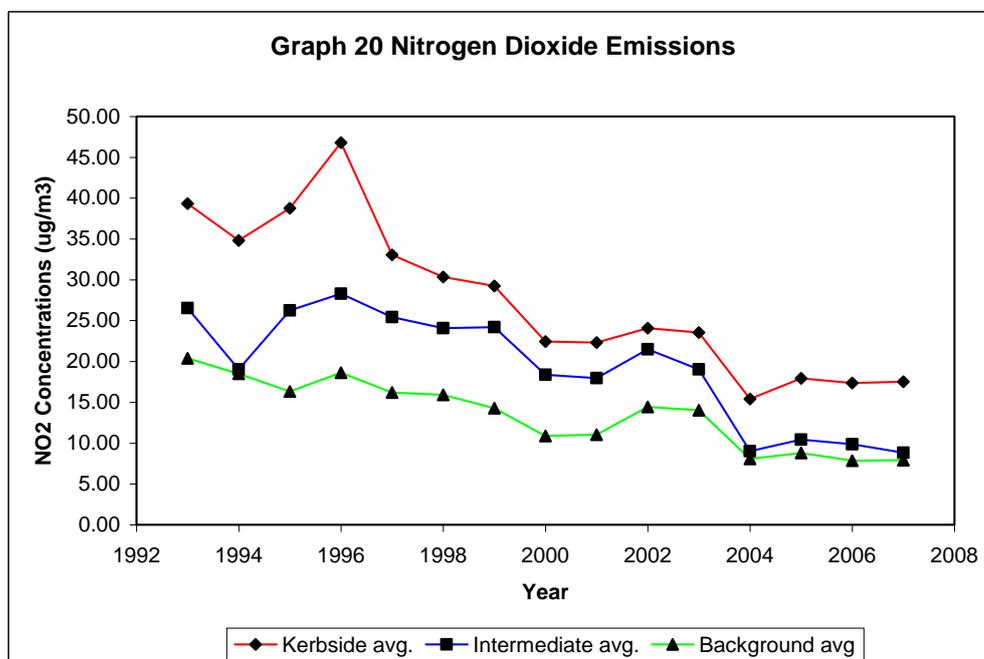
**ENV10 Waste Disposal and Recycling-** Table.18 indicates that targets 82b and 84 set out by Leisure and Environmental Services at Copeland Borough Council were met in 07/08. Although 82a has not met its target, the percentage of household waste recycled has continued to rise. After a significant rise in the amount of household waste produced in 04/05, the figure has now reduced to below that recorded in 03/04.

**Table.18**

| <b>Year</b> | <b>82a</b>                           |                 | <b>82b</b>                            |                 | <b>84</b>                    |                  |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------|
|             | <b>% of Household Waste Recycled</b> | <b>Target %</b> | <b>% of Household Waste Composted</b> | <b>Target %</b> | <b>kg of Household Waste</b> | <b>Target kg</b> |
| 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              |
| 07/08       | 16.2                                 | 18              | 18.99                                 | 17              | 432                          | 437.8            |

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

**ENV11 Air Quality-** The Council monitors air quality on a regular basis for nitrogen oxide, sulphur dioxide and benzene. All three sectors have shown steady improvement since 1992, with the graph below showing the monitoring results for nitrogen dioxide, which is a pollutant caused by road traffic and is therefore a good proxy indicator of air quality.



**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 2007 to April 2008 there have been no renewable energy installations. A scheme in the north of the Borough obtained planning permission on appeal in May 2008 for 5 wind turbines.

**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 just below the 50% target set by the Regional Spatial Strategy, 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 three 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. After further assessment by Natural England, the borough's SSSI land is on course for meeting the 2010 Public Service Agreement target of 95% SSSI in a favourable/recovering condition.

In terms of recycling, Copeland has improved over the last few years in achieving targets, as the percentage of household waste recycled and composted has continued to increase. Air quality has improved over the last few years and also compares well with other Cumbrian Districts and National figures.

During the period March 2007 to April 2008 there have been no renewable energy installations. A scheme in the north of the Borough obtained planning permission on appeal in May 2008 for 5 wind turbines.

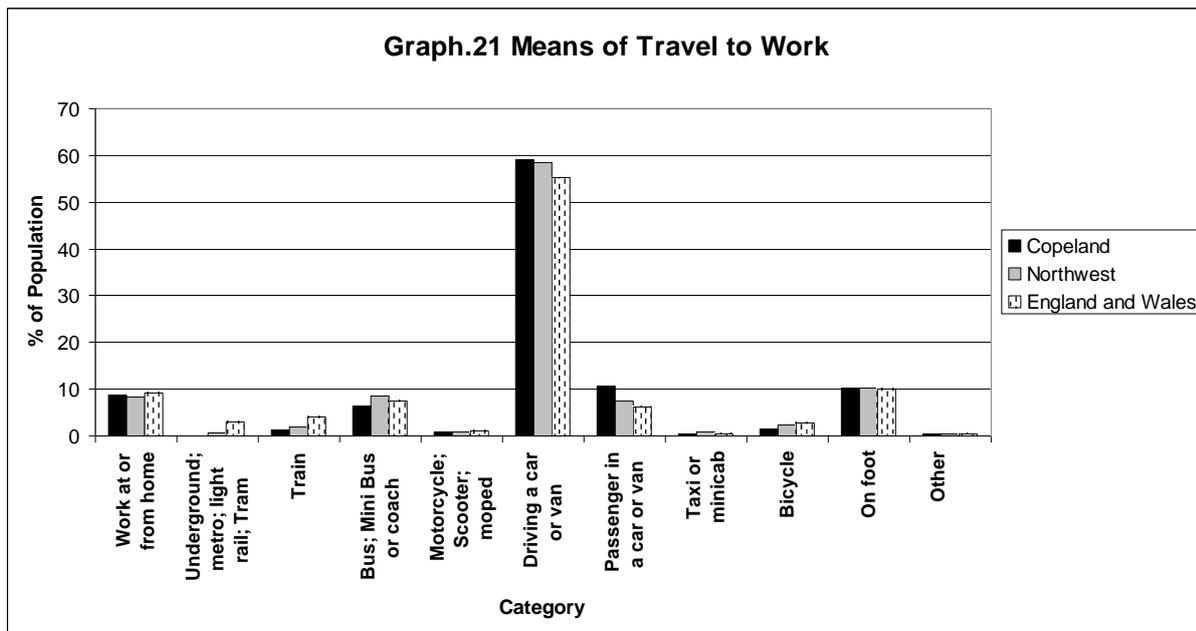
# Transport

## Contextual Indicators

The figures found in indicators T1-3 have been taken from 2001 Census data and cannot therefore be updated until the next Census.

**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 are 45,140. Within the borough 72.06% of households own 1 or more cars or vans.

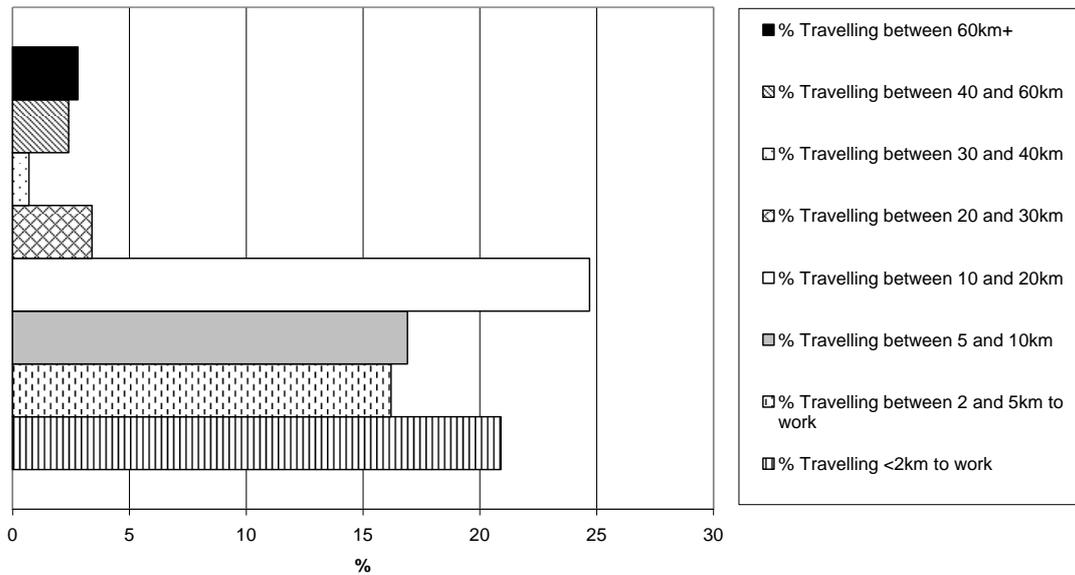
**T2 Travel to Work-** Graph.21 below indicates that 59.12% of the working population travel to work driving a car or van, which is higher than the figure for North West and England and Wales. Only 10.68% of the working population travel to work as a passenger in a car or van. This indicates the potential 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 person’s 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, Census 2001)

**T4 Road Traffic Accidents-** 2007/08 has seen continued decline in the number of road traffic accidents in Copeland. The total number of accidents is down by 30 on the previous year, with casualties down 37 counts. All types of RTAs (fatal, serious and slight) have declined after an increase in fatal and serious RTAs between 2005/06 and 2006/07.

**Table.19 Fiscal Years**

| 2003/04           | Fatal | Serious | Slight | Total      |
|-------------------|-------|---------|--------|------------|
| <b>Accidents</b>  | 1     | 42      | 216    | <b>259</b> |
| <b>Casualties</b> | 1     | 47      | 353    | <b>401</b> |

| 2004/05           | Fatal | Serious | Slight | Total      |
|-------------------|-------|---------|--------|------------|
| <b>Accidents</b>  | 3     | 44      | 215    | <b>262</b> |
| <b>Casualties</b> | 3     | 58      | 333    | <b>394</b> |

| 2005/06           | Fatal | Serious | Slight | Total      |
|-------------------|-------|---------|--------|------------|
| <b>Accidents</b>  | 3     | 33      | 210    | <b>237</b> |
| <b>Casualties</b> | 4     | 37      | 324    | <b>365</b> |

| 2006/07           | Fatal | Serious | Slight | Total      |
|-------------------|-------|---------|--------|------------|
| <b>Accidents</b>  | 5     | 39      | 189    | <b>233</b> |
| <b>Casualties</b> | 6     | 44      | 266    | <b>316</b> |

| 2007/08           | Fatal | Serious | Slight | Total      |
|-------------------|-------|---------|--------|------------|
| <b>Accidents</b>  | 4     | 24      | 175    | <b>203</b> |
| <b>Casualties</b> | 4     | 33      | 242    | <b>279</b> |

## Core Output Indicators

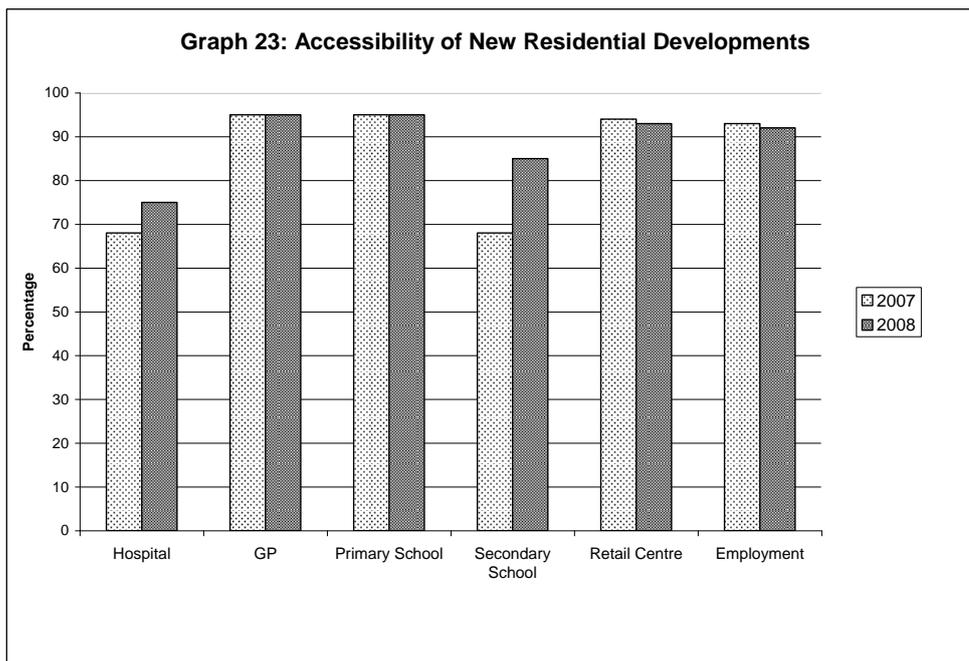
**T5 Car Parking Standards (3a)** – 100% of all new retail and new employment and commercial developments within the borough have met with car parking standards set out in the Local Plan.

**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**

| <b>Copeland</b>  | <b>Total % of completed housing sites within 30mins of service by public transport</b> |
|------------------|--|
| Hospital         | 75%  |
| GP               | 95%  |
| Primary School   | 95%  |
| Secondary School | 85%  |
| Retail Centre    | 93%  |
| Employment       | 92%  |

Copeland compares well with the other Cumbria Districts, with over 90% of housing completions accessible by public transport to GPs, Primary Schools, Retail Centres and Employment Areas. The secondary school in Cleator Moor has now closed, with a new school, West Lakes Academy, having opened at the Egremont School site. The new Academy, along with Millom Secondary School, serve a large rural area which affects the journey times, but even so the 2008 figure showed a big improvement. The two hospitals are situated at the North and South of the Borough over 30 miles apart, which affects housing development in the mid Copeland area.



(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.

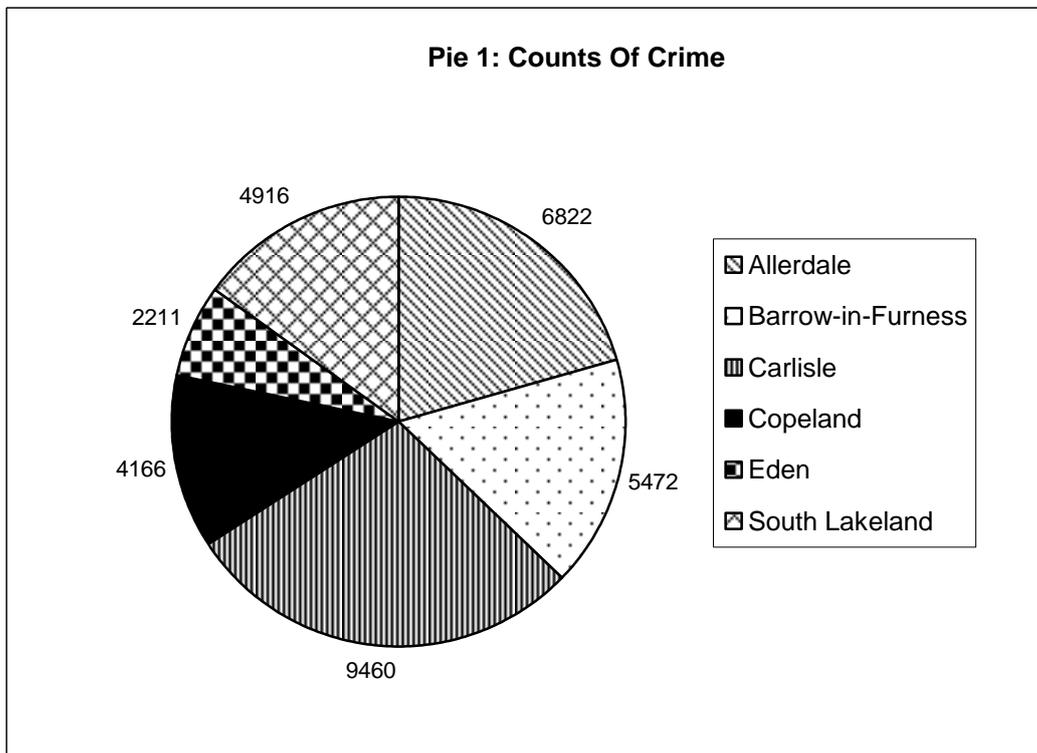
The Council will continue to lobby for a package of strategic improvements to the Borough's transport infrastructure as outlined in the Local Plan and welcomes the under construction A595 Parton – Lillyhall by-pass in improving transport links to the area and contributing towards the area's regeneration. Progress on the by-pass started in February 2007 and is slightly behind schedule, with final completion now due in early 2009.

# Community Services and Facilities

## Contextual Indicators

**C1 Crime rates-** For the period 01/10/07-30/09/08 a total of 4,166 counts of crime were reported, the equivalent of 59.3 counts of crime per 1,000 population, which is comparable to the Cumbria county average of 66.6 per 1,000 population. Of this, criminal damage was the most frequently reported crime with 1,506 reported incidents (36% of all crimes).

There have been reductions in all the Districts during the last 12 months, with Copeland experiencing a decrease of 19.6%.



(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 Indicator**

| Domain                  | Indicator                   | Local Value | Eng Average | Significantly worse |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|
| The way we live         | Adults smoking              | 29.7        | 24.1        | ●                   |
|                         | Binge drinking adults       | 24.4        | 18.0        | ●                   |
|                         | Healthy eating adults       | 23.1        | 26.3        | ●                   |
|                         | Physically active adults    | 11.5        | 11.6        |                     |
|                         | Obese adults                | 29.4        | 23.6        | ●                   |
| Life expectancy & death | Life Expectancy – male      | 76.5        | 77.3        | ●                   |
|                         | Life Expectancy – female    | 80.6        | 81.6        | ●                   |
|                         | Smoking deaths              | 247.6       | 225.4       |                     |
|                         | Heart disease/stroke        | 98.5        | 84.2        | ●                   |
|                         | Cancer                      | 124.7       | 117.1       |                     |
|                         | Infant deaths               | 3.1         | 5.0         |                     |
|                         | Road injuries/deaths        | 70.0        | 56.3        | ●                   |
| Health & ill Health     | Mental health               | 35.9        | 27.5        | ●                   |
|                         | Alcohol hospital admissions | 453.1       | 260.3       | ●                   |
|                         | Drug misuse                 | 6.6         | 9.9         |                     |
|                         | Diabetes                    | 4.1         | 3.7         | ●                   |
|                         | Child tooth decay           | 2.0         | 1.5         | ●                   |
|                         | Hip Fracture older people   | 508.4       | 479.8       |                     |

Source NHS

- 12 of the 18 indicators are significantly worse, one more than last year.
- None are significantly better.
- Binge drinking rate (estimated) is above England but similar to NW average.
- the number of obese adults (estimated) is considerably higher than the England and NW average, being one of the worst in the country.
- 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 again this year.
- Mental health sickness benefit is higher than England but lower than NW average.
- Alcohol related hospital admissions are above the England average but similar to NW 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 and 3 Green Heritage Sites. Of these Egremont Castle & Grounds was again a winner at this year's Green Flag and Green Heritage Awards. The Council is in the process of applying for further awards and will know the outcome next year.

**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            |

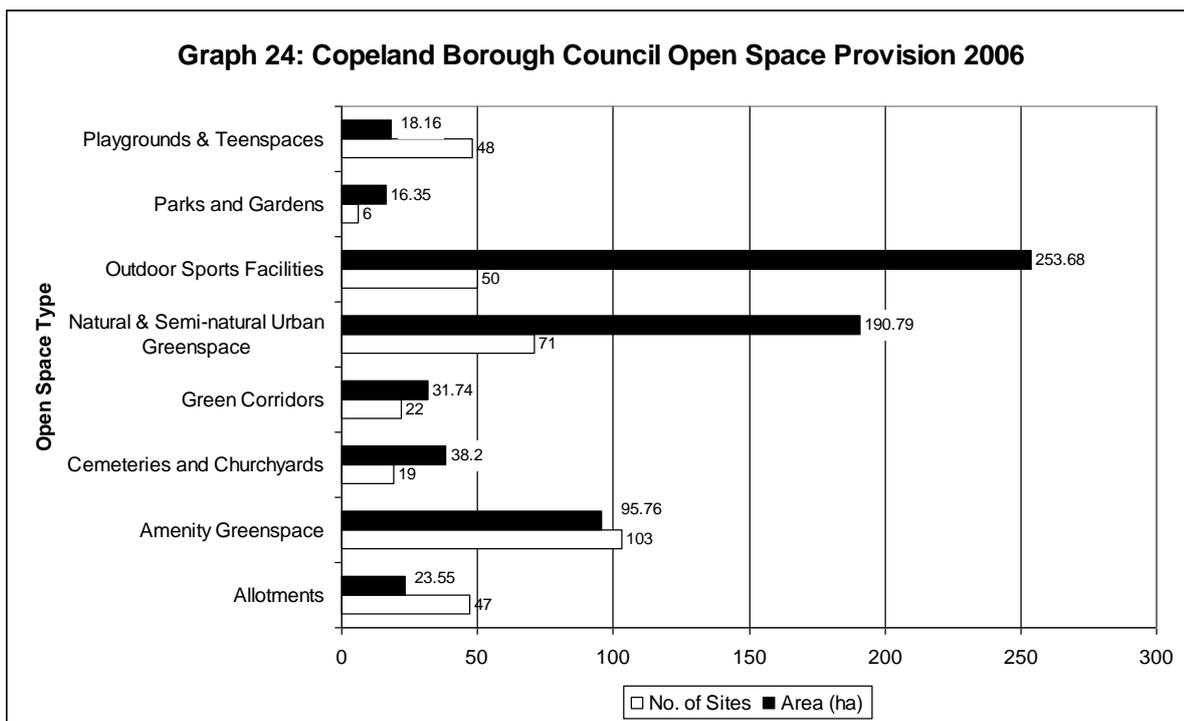
\*Please note that eligible open space includes parks and gardens, natural and semi-natural open space, amenity greenspace and children’s and young person’s playspace.

Of the eligible open space in Copeland 3.6% is managed to Green Flag Award Standard. These sites are at the following locations:-

- Distington Hall Crematorium – Green Flag
- St Nicholas Gardens – Green Flag & Green Heritage
- Trinity Gardens – Green Flag & Green Heritage
- Egremont Castle & Grounds – Green Flag & Green Heritage

**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.



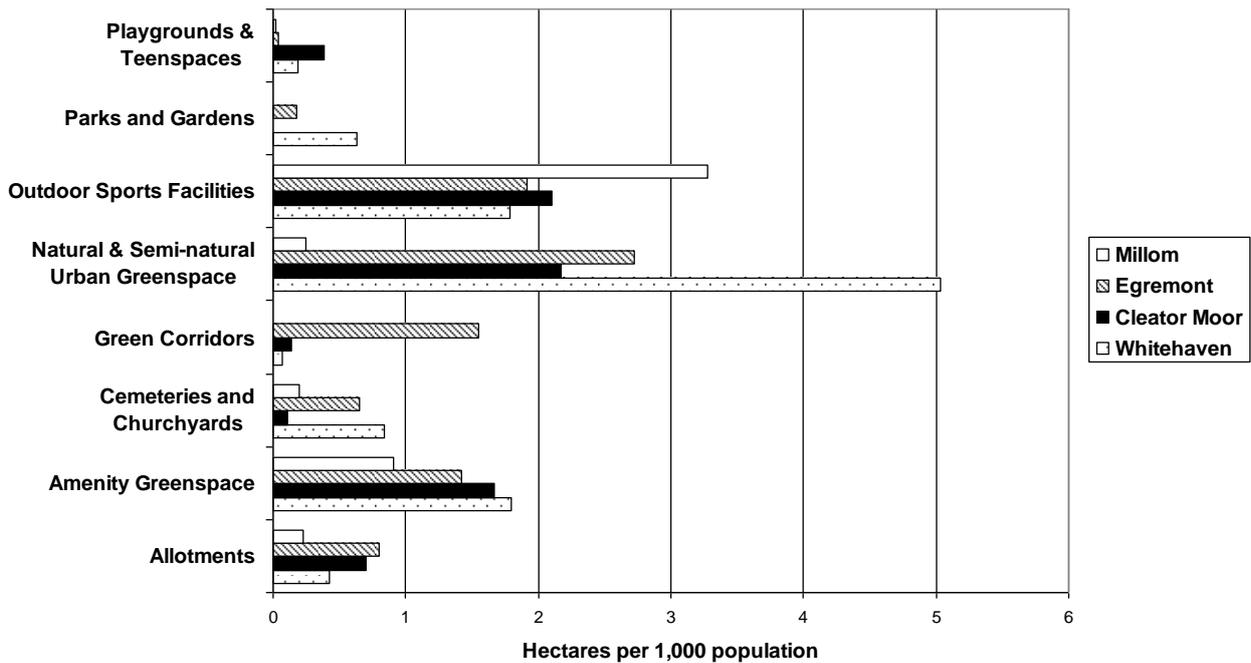
Source: Copeland Borough Council

**C5 Provision of Outdoor Playing Space-** Within the borough there is an estimated total of 277.86 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-12.36ha
- Cleator Moor-18.29ha
- Whitehaven-51.70ha

**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 dark. In Copeland the situation has improved over the last year with a reduced total of 4,166 counts of crime reported (down from 5,180 last year), the equivalent of 59.3 counts of crime per 1,000

population, lower than the Cumbria county average of 66.6 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 12 of the 18 indicators. Since last year, Adults Smoking and Heart Disease and Strokes have become significantly worse.

Work on an Open Space Audit will begin towards the end of 2008; this Audit will assess all the open space falling within settlement boundaries. Information gathered from this Audit should be available in time for inclusion within the Community Services and Facilities chapter of next year's AMR.

## **APPENDIX A - LIST OF SAVED AND UNSAVED POLICIES**

The new planning system allows Local Authorities to “save” policies in their adopted Local Plans for a period of three years. After June 2009, the Council has to apply to the Secretary of State for an extension to “save” policies.

### **Saved Policies**

The list below provides clarification as to the policies currently within the Copeland Local Plan 2001 – 2016 that the Council intend to “save” beyond June 2009. A finalised list and justifications will be submitted to GONW in early 2009.

#### **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 Development Boundaries

##### HOUSING IN SMALLER SETTLEMENTS AND THE OPEN COUNTRYSIDE

- HSG 5: Housing outside Settlement Development 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 Uses 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 2: New Road Building 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 Schemes
- 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

## **Unsaved Policies**

It is expected that the following policy will not be extended as a saved policy beyond June 2009:

### **TSP 1 Safeguarding the A595 Parton – Lillyhall Improvement**

**Reason:** Progress on the by-pass started in February 2007 and although slightly behind schedule, final completion is due in January 2009.

## **APPENDIX B – DATA SOURCES**

| <b>CHAPTER</b>                   | <b>SOURCES</b>  |
|----------------------------------|---|
| <b>HOUSING</b>                   | <a href="http://www.copeland.gov.uk/">http://www.copeland.gov.uk/</a><br>Economic Development Department<br>Development Strategy Department<br>Building Control Department<br>Nomis<br>Census<br>Office National Statistics<br>Land Registry<br>CACI StreetValue via Cumbria County Council<br>HFR Return Form                    |
| <b>ECONOMIC REGENERATION</b>     | Annual Population Survey 2007-08 (NOMIS)<br>Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2006<br>NUTS3 data from ONS<br>RPG Annual Monitoring Return & Cumbria CC Land Availability Report<br>Annual Business Enquiry 2007 (NOMIS)<br>Centre for Regional Economic Development (CRED)<br>West Cumbria Development Agency<br>Business Lists |
| <b>TOWN CENTRES AND SHOPPING</b> | Goad Centre Category Reports 2007<br>Valuation Office<br>North West In-Town Retail Report 2008 (Colliers CRE)<br>Economic Development Department  |
| <b>TOURISM</b>                   | STEAM 2007  |
| <b>THE ENVIRONMENT</b>           | Development Control Department<br>Economic Development Department<br>Leisure and Environmental Services Department<br>Environmental Health Department<br>Natural England<br>English Heritage<br>National Land Use Database (NLUD)<br>Cumbria Biodiversity Evidence Base<br>Environment Agency                                     |
| <b>RENEWABLE ENERGY</b>          | Development Control Department  |
| <b>TRANSPORT</b>                 | Census<br>Audit Commission<br>Cumbria Police<br>Planning Policy Department<br>Capita Symonds  |

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>COMMUNITY SERVICES AND FACILITIES</b> | Cumbria Police<br>NHS website<br>Planning Policy Department<br><a href="http://www.greenflagaward.org.uk">http://www.greenflagaward.org.uk</a><br>Open Space Audit |
|--|--|

## **APPENDIX C**

### **Core Output Indicators**

| Core Output Ref.            | Indicator Description   | Indicator Ref. |
|-----------------------------|---|----------------|
| <b>BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT</b> |   |                |
| 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             |
| <b>HOUSING</b>              |   |                |
| 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            |
| <b>TRANSPORT</b>            |   |                |
| 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).  |      |
| <b>LOCAL SERVICES</b>                     |   |      |
| 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   |
| <b>FLOOD PROTECTION AND WATER QUALITY</b> |   |      |
| 7   | Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality. | ENV3 |

|                         |   |              |
|-------------------------|---|--------------|
| <b>BIODIVERSITY</b>     |   |              |
| 8                       | Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including:<br>(i) change in priority habitats and species (by type); and<br>(ii) change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance. | ENV4<br>ENV4 |
| <b>RENEWABLE ENERGY</b> |   |              |
| 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 1<sup>st</sup> April 2005 English Heritage has been responsible for the listings of buildings whereby they are placed under legal protection as buildings of special architectural or historical significance. There are 3 main grades to delegate a buildings importance-

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

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

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

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

**Local Nature Reserves (LNRs):** are for both people and wildlife. They are living green spaces in towns, cities, villages and countryside which are important to people, and support a rich and vibrant variety of wildlife. They are places which have wildlife or

geology of special local interest. All LNRs are owned or controlled by local authorities and some are also Sites of Special Scientific Interest.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## APPENDIX E – COPELAND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME OVERALL PROGRAMME

| Document Title                  | 2007 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | 2008 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | 2009 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | 2010 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | 2011 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---------------------------------|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|                                 | 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 | J    | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D |
| Replacement Local Plan          |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Local Development Scheme        |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| SCI                             |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Core Strategy DPD               |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Site Specific Allocations DPD   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Development Management DPD      |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Pow Beck Valley SPD             |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Wind Energy SPD                 |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Whitehaven TC & Harbourside SPD |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| S106/Planning Contributions SPD |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Proposals Map                   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Annual Monitoring Report        |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

Key:

|   |   |   |  |   |                               |
|---|---|---|--|---|-------------------------------|
|  | Preparation (inc background evidence studies) |  | DPD Submission                         |  | Receipt of Inspector's Report |
|  | Consult Statutory bodies on scope of the SA   |  | Examination Hearing                    |  | Publication/Adoption          |
|  | Consultation (Not Regulation 25)              |  | Saved Local Plan                       |  | Revision of Proposals Map     |
|  | Regulation 25 Consultation                    |  | Extension of saved Local Plan policies |   |                               |
|  | Consideration Review & Amendment              |  | Pre-Hearing meeting                    |   |                               |
|  | DPD Publication (for consultation)            |   |  |   |                               |