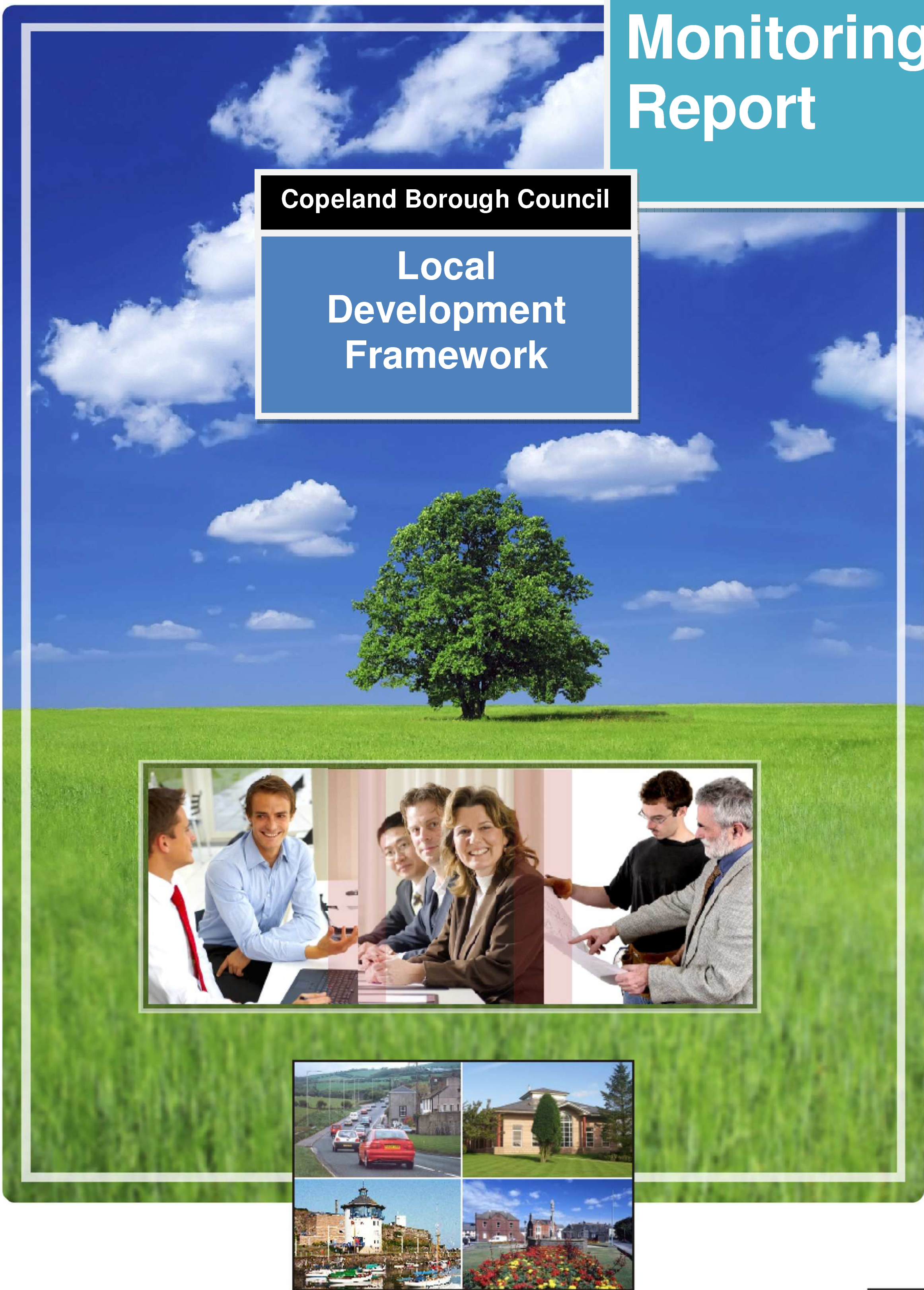
Annual Monitoring Report

Copeland Borough Council

Local Development Framework



2008 / 09

Copeland

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ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT 2008/09

Executive Summary

Introduction

This is the fifth 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 2008 to 31 March 2009.

Local Development Scheme

The latest version of the LDS was approved by Council in December 2008 (see Appendix E). 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.

Local Plan

The Copeland Local Plan was adopted on 6 June 2006. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 allowed policies in Local Plans to be 'saved' or retained for use for a period of three years from the date of adoption of the Plan. After that 3 year period the policies would expire, unless formally extended as saved policies by the Council. In February 2009, the Council submitted its application to the Secretary of State with those policies it wished to extend as saved policies and those it no longer wished to save. The Secretary of State reviewed the Council's application and issued a Direction under paragraph 1 (3) of Schedule 8 to the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The Secretary of State's Direction and Schedule contains a list of those policies which have continued to be saved. The list of saved and unsaved policies can be found in Appendix A.

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 2008 revised estimates show an increase of over 1,200 people to 70,300, from a low of 69,090 in 2002, entirely due to increased inward migration. 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, entirely caused by the ageing population structure, although the latest mid-year estimates did show that the important 20-29 age range increased between 2001 - 2008, which contributes towards the aims of achieving a more balanced age structure.

Accessibility - Copeland compares reasonably well with the other Cumbria Districts, with over 90% of housing completions accessible to GPs, Primary Schools and Retail Centres. West Lakes Academy in Egremont, and Millom Secondary School, serve a large rural area which affects the journey times. The two hospitals are situated at the North and South of the Borough over 30 miles apart.

Affordability – 2008 figures indicate Copeland Borough had a price to income ratio of 4.69, which is above the Local Plan indicated 'affordable' figure of 3.5 – all Key Service Centres exceed this amount. 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, results from the Issues and Options consultation conducted in May – August 2009 will be reported in next year's AMR.

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

Re-use existing buildings and previously developed land – Over the last few years the percentage of housing completions on previously developed land has been slightly below the 50% target which has been set by the Regional Spatial Strategy. This percentage improved to 81% in 2009, as a result of the Council's progress in terms of housing approvals on previously developed land which has reached a consistently high level in recent years and last year equated to 89%.

Water Quality – The Council's aim is to protect and improve ground, surface and marine water quality - over 90% of Copeland's rivers were assessed as good chemical quality in 2007.

Air Quality –The Council monitors air quality on a regular basis for nitrogen oxide, sulphur dioxide, benzene and ozone. All four pollutants have shown steady improvement since 1992 and it is unlikely that the air quality objectives will be exceeded.

Promote recycling and waste minimisation
The percentage of waste recycled in Copeland for 2008/9 has increased from the previous year, continuing the steady increase since 2001. In 2008/09 more than 1/3 of household waste was recycled or composted.

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 only occurred at 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 have been 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. This has now been replaced by new business demography data for 2008 which shows there are 2125 ‘active enterprises’ in Copeland and this data source will be used in the future.

Jobs – Unemployment has been falling at District level for a number of years and last year levelled out at around 2.5%, the lowest for over 40 years, before increasing to 3.4% in 2009, although this increase is less than Regional and National trends. Ward level figures have followed a similar trend, 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 surpassing the Regional figures for the 2006-07 period. However, it still leaves the area at 66% of the national average of GVA per head.

Tourism – Although tourism in Copeland is not as significant as in other areas of Cumbria, this is slowly changing. Whilst most other districts in Cumbria experienced negative or no change to their total revenue between 2007 and 2008, Copeland and Barrow were the only districts to experience a 1% increase. In terms of visitor numbers, both Copeland and Barrow experienced the highest % increases.

“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, 70% of new housing development was built in the monitoring period at over 30 dwellings per hectare which is an improvement from 48.9% in 2007/08.

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 93.56% 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, which is the same figure as last year.

Ensure that development is not at risk from flooding – There have been no dwellings built within Environment Agency high risk flood area (3b) between April 1st 2008 and March 31st 2009. 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 2008 to 31 March 2009 (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.

- **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 County Council (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@copeland.gov.uk or send to the Planning Policy Team at the address below:

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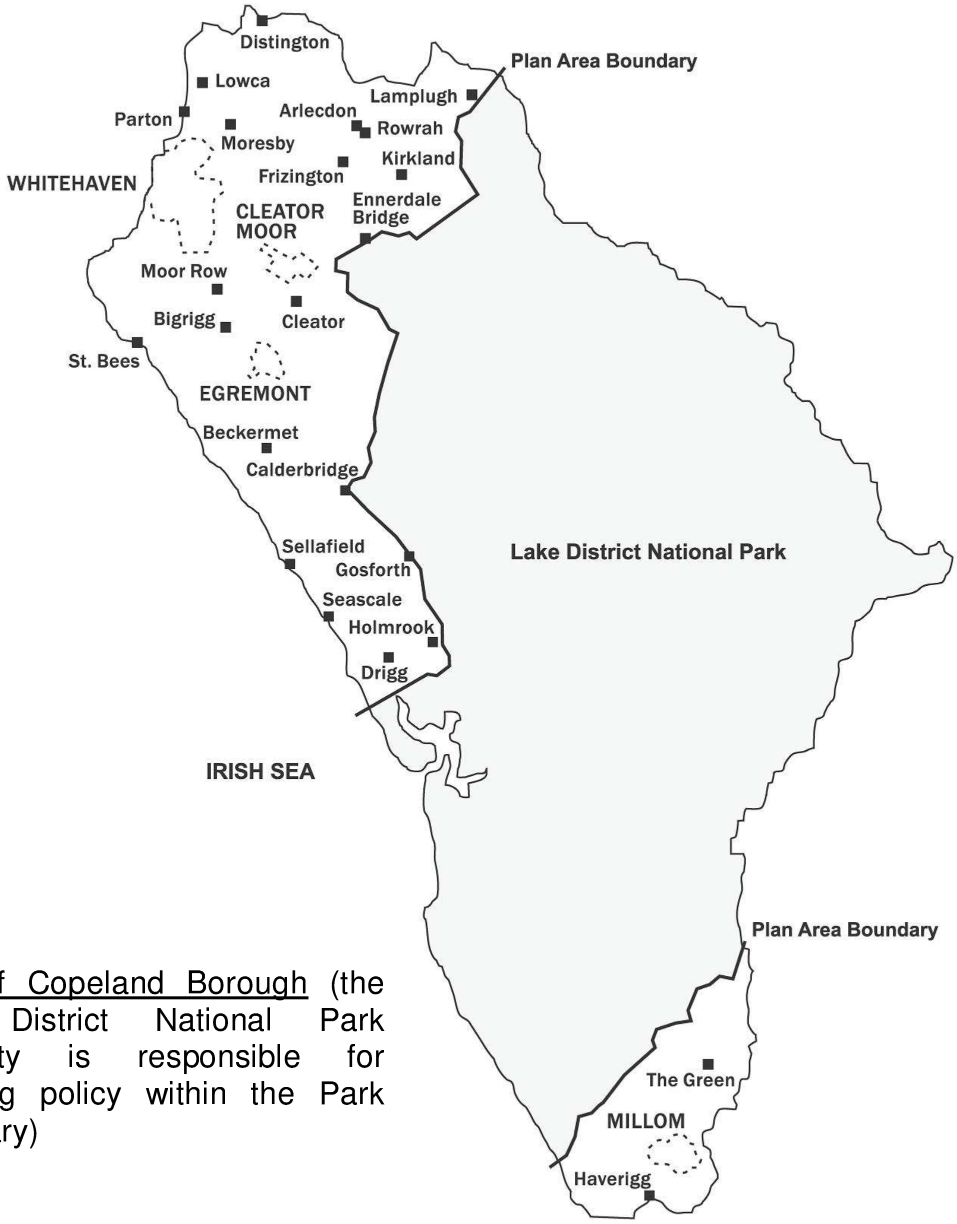
Glossary

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.

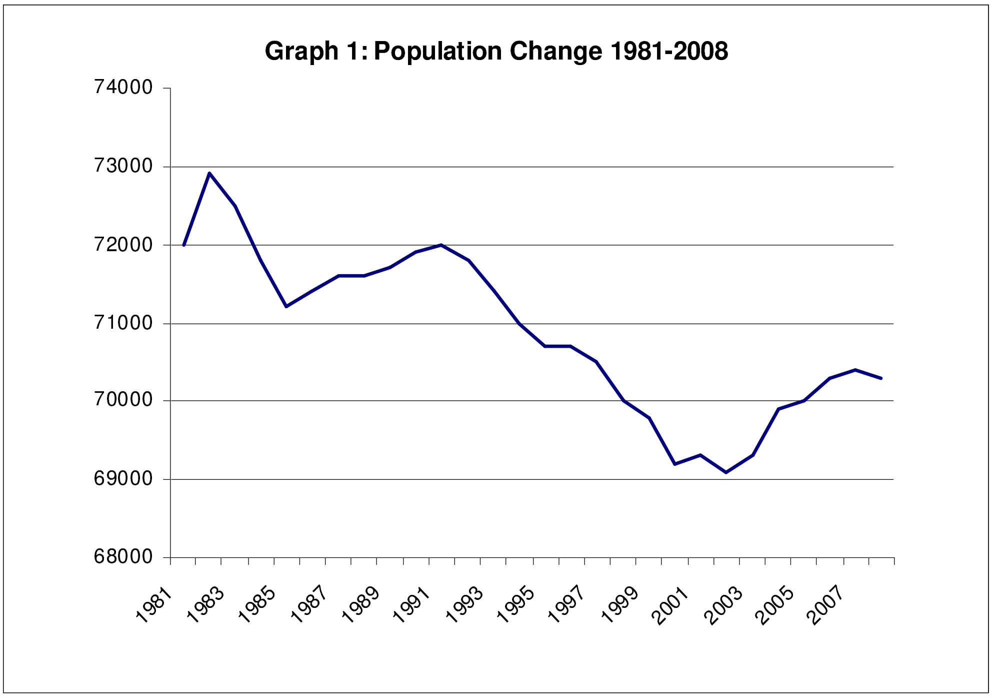


Map of Copeland Borough (the Lake District National Park Authority is responsible for planning policy within the Park boundary)

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 potentially 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 historically 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. This includes both urban and rural wards.

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 4,203 people (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 1,200 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. This is a double edged sword: whilst expertise from decommissioning can be an export winner the run down of reprocessing itself at Sellafield could run to a loss of **8,000 jobs** over the next 20 years with predictions of an overall reduction of up to 17,000 jobs in West Cumbria from knock-on effects. 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 was a significant first step. It has brought together government ministers, civil servants and regional bodies as well as the local county and district authorities. In 2007 the Forum partners adopted an ambitious masterplan for West Cumbria's economic and social regeneration **"Britain's Energy Coast"**. The plan 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 at Whitehaven plus other improved health facilities, housing investment, transport improvements and a range of tourism, sports and leisure projects. The document places importance on efforts to stimulate a wider economic base – the lessons of depending on single large employers in the coal, iron and nuclear industries have been hard-learned. Nevertheless it also looks to the potential of **new nuclear-related development** as the national energy picture begins to change.

The overwhelming need for home-based, low-carbon generation means that there is once more a place for **nuclear power** in the energy mix. The government has now

(Nov 2009) published 6 new National Policy Statements on energy with a consultation period to 22nd February 2010. Three potential nuclear power station sites are identified in Copeland out of a total of 10 such sites in England and Wales. These are adjoining Sellafield, nearby at Braystones and at Kirksanton in the south of the Borough. Under the 2008 Planning Act decisions to go ahead on any or all of these sites are the province of the new Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC) which also has responsibility for other major projects including connections to the National Grid electricity supply system. Potentially – and subject to IPC approvals – work could begin as early as 2015 on one of the Copeland sites and power generated could begin to feed into the Grid from 2023. The repercussions of these decisions will be far reaching for the Borough: each nuclear station could deliver around 600 - 900 jobs over the 60 year life of its reactors but the construction phase(s) would generate up to 5,000 jobs with significant housing, health and infrastructure requirements for the local authorities to plan for. If 3 stations got the go-ahead either on all the nominated sites or at just one of them there would have to be a phased development programme to 2030 and beyond. There is therefore the potential for a range of futures with very significant physical changes to the Borough associated with these decisions.

Changes at one end of the nuclear fuel cycle will also have repercussions for decisions on fuel **reprocessing/manufacture and waste management**. It could mean that the decommissioned plants at Sellafield could in part be replaced by new processing opportunities including the manufacture of a new mixed oxide fuel. Similarly, solutions for the long term storage of high level radioactive waste have still to be tackled. The Council along with Cumbria CC and Allerdale BC have indicated to the government that they are willing to discuss the location of an underground repository in West Cumbria for this purpose subject to stringent safeguards and an appropriate “legacy” benefits package for the whole community.

“Britain’s Energy Coast” of course envisages more than just new nuclear opportunities. There is the potential for a range of **renewable energy** generation technologies to flourish in the area including wind, wave and tidal power as well as energy from biomass and small-scale neighbourhood or domestic schemes. All will need to be covered by policies in the LDF and some may be large enough to involve the IPC. The recently published National Policy Statements include renewables (EN-3 on the Dept of Energy and Climate Change web-site)

A new partnership has been formed to help implement the “Energy Coast” masterplan. West Cumbria Vision was established this year to help develop and lead on the regeneration programme and the LDFs of both Copeland and Allerdale Borough Councils will be instrumental in delivering the projects involved on the ground 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. Equally, there is a need for new public sector support, potentially via the Homes and Communities Agency's "single conversation" programme which seeks to join up regeneration initiatives across a broad front. 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 currently preparing an audit of infrastructure needs as part of its LDF background studies including those associated with any new electricity generating requirements.

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 has been carried out this year and these will be major elements in the evidence base underpinning the Core Strategy and Site Specific Allocations DPD scheduled for adoption in 2011/12.

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 suggest policy options. This is available on the Council's web-site.

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. The Review is also available on the Council's web-site.

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 need to have a more comprehensive, consistent methodology for measuring social, economic and environmental effects. The Council therefore commissioned consultants to prepare a framework for a new **Integrated Sustainability Appraisal** of all the documents in its

LDF. A Scoping report on the framework went out to public consultation with the Issues and Options report during June-August this year. This led to some minor amendments and the updated framework will now be used in the process of refining policy in the LDF with the results published at each stage of document production and subsequent monitoring including future AMRs. 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 2008/09 (unless stated otherwise)
Population Structure:	
Population	70,300
Population change 1991-2008	-2.4%
Population change 2001-2008	+1.4%
Population forecast	73,300 (2015)
	75,100 (2020)
	78,100 (2030)
Age Structure (2008 Mid Year Estimate)	
0-14	11,400 16.2%
15-24	8,400 11.9%
25-44	17,600 25.0%
45-59	15,300 21.8%
60+	17,500 24.9%
Household Type and tenure:	2001 Census
Household size	2.31

Percentage of single adult households	30.1%
Owned outright	30.0%
Purchase with a mortgage	37.5%
Rented (RSL or private landlord)	29.7%
House Price:	Apr 08 – Mar 09
Average	£127,848
Detached	£219,488
Semi-detached	£116,791
Terraced housing	£94,379
Flat/Maisonette	£97,600
Housing Stock	2001 Census
Total Housing stock	32,656 (2009 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 dwellings that are vacant	3.1%
Commuting and Car ownership	
Percentage of residents commuting by car	69.8%
Percentage of residents travelling over 10 km to work	34.0%
Percentage households with access to a car	72.1%
Labour Market	
Economically Active	35,600 (79.7%)
Unemployment	3.4% (Mar 09)
GVA (West Cumbria & Furness)	+5.1% (2006/2007
Working age population with no qualifications (Jan – Dec 08)	10.3% (UK av 12.4)
NVQ4 & above (Jan – Dec 08)	22.4% (UK av 29.0)

3. Copeland Local Plan

Introduction

The Copeland Local Plan 2001-2016 was adopted on 6 June 2006. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduced the Local Development Framework (LDF). The LDF will consist of a suite of documents that will over time replace the Copeland Local Plan 2001-2016. Until this time, the 2004 Act allowed policies in the Copeland Local Plan 2001-2016 to be 'saved' for a period of three years from the date of adoption of the Plan. After 3 years the policies expired, unless formally extended as saved policies by the Council.

Chapter 9 of the 2008 revision to Planning Policy Statement 12: *Local Spatial Planning* covers the issue of extending saved Local Plan policies. It states that in order to retain specified policies beyond June 2009 the Council needed the Secretary of State's agreement to this effect. To obtain this agreement the Council was required to demonstrate that the Local Plan policies it wished to extend reflected the principles of Local Development Frameworks and were consistent with current national policy.

In February 2009, the Council submitted its application to the Secretary of State with those policies it wished to extend as saved policies and those it no longer wished to save. The Secretary of State reviewed the Council's application and issued a Direction under paragraph 1 (3) of Schedule 8 to the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The Secretary of State's Direction and Schedule contains a list of those policies which have continued to be saved. The list of saved and unsaved policies can be found in Appendix A.

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

Together with the North West Regional Spatial Strategy and saved policies of the Cumbria Joint Structure Plan, the Copeland Local Plan forms the overall Development Plan for our area and constitutes a central part of the emerging Local Development Framework. Of the three documents 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 monitor 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 5 of this AMR. Targets are derived from the Plan itself or from what has been 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 2008 – 31 March 2009. 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 2007/08. 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	Objective	Related Policies	Indicators	Indicator Ref	Baseline	Progress
Secure a stable and balanced population whilst improving public health, safety and quality of life	Stabilise and maintain population levels within communities in the plan area	DEV 1 HSG 2 EMP 1	• Borough population (with age / sex breakdown) • 20-29 population age group	H2, H3 H4	69,900 7,360	✓ 400 increase in population in 2008 from 2004 ✓ 7,500 (1.9% increase from 2004)
	Ensure that local facilities and services are available to everyone	DEV1, HSG 2 EMP 1, TCN 1 RUR 1, ENV 13 TSP 1-8 SVC 11 SVC 12	• % of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of GP, hospital, school, employment and health centre	T6		× 3 out of 6 indicators above 90% target (reduction of 1 from previous year)
	Ensure that housing needs of the community are met locally and that decent, good quality affordable homes are available to all	DEV 1 DEV 4 HSG 1 - 20	• Proportion new housing in key service centres that is affordable using house price to income ratio. • Decent Homes Standard for Social Housing • Housing needs met	H15 H18 - -		× In 2007 all key service centres had increasing ratio making housing less affordable, all were above the affordable ratio of 3.5 × Decrease in percentage in 2 RSL's progress towards 100% target No data available for 2009 for private sector housing condition. 2007 figures indicate vulnerable private properties above 65% target * Balanced housing markets indicators currently under review
	Increase community participation in decisions regarding the future of development in the planning area	Statement of Community Involvement	• Implement SCI consultation methods to increase public participation • Encourage online participation - 10% of representations received electronically on relevant DPDs where the consultation period has closed. • Attendance at planning panel	- - - - - -		✓ SCI adopted January 2008 No DPDs scheduled for consultation during the monitoring period • Indicators to be developed

Aim	Objective	Related Policies	Indicators	Indicator Ref	Baseline	Progress
Effective protection of the environment	Protect and enhance landscapes and townscapes	TCN 1 – 14 ENV 1 – 43 EGY 1	• Number of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs)	ENV 8	75	✓ 76 TPOs
			• Net change in No. of trees in TPOs	ENV 8		Data not available
			• % of new housing development built at 30-50 dwellings per hectare	H10	30.8%	✓ 49.3% (increase on 2007/08 figure of 48.9%)
			• Protected areas (urban and rural)	ENV 1 & ENV 2		✓ No net loss (ha)
	Protect and enhance biodiversity	ENV 1 – 15	• Achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets	ENV 9		120 Key Species identified in Copeland borough. Consultation continues on developing monitoring.
			• Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)	ENV 7		✓ 93.56% of Copeland Borough's SSSIs meeting Public Service Agreements target – an increase from 90.44% on previous year.
	Protect and enhance features of historical and archaeological importance	ENV 25 – 40	• Percentage of Listed Buildings and archaeological sites lost to development	ENV 1	0%	✓ 0%
			• Number of buildings at risk	ENV 1	5	✓ 3 (as previous year)
	Ensure that development is not at risk from flooding and does not cause flooding elsewhere	ENV 16	• Number of planning applications permitted contrary to Environment Agency (EA) advice where the objection was made on flood defence grounds	ENV 3	1	✓ 0
			• Built development in the Environment Agency Flood Risk areas.	ENV 5	2	✓ 0

Aim	Objective	Related Policies	Indicators	Indicator Ref	Baseline	Progress
Make effective use of buildings and infrastructure, previously developed land and natural resources	Reuse existing buildings and previously developed land before greenfield sites	DEV 1 DEV 4 HSG 2 – 4 ENV 17	• Residential development on brownfield sites carried out during last year • % of housing approvals on previously developed land	H10 ENV 6	17.7% 61%	✓ 80.9% completed on brownfield land (increase from 48.6% in 2007/08) ✓ 89% brownfield approvals
	Protect and improve ground, surface and marine water quality	ENV 20	• % of river length assessed as good chemical quality	ENV13	95.37% good chemical quality	✓ 94.87% good chemical quality (2007 figure)
	Ensure that air quality is not adversely affected by development	ENV 19	• Nitrogen Dioxide Emissions	ENV 12	Air quality Objective = 40	✓ Kerbside 17.36 ✓ Intermediate 9.22 ✓ Background 7.69
	Promote recycling, waste minimisation and renewable energy	EGY 1 – 7	• % domestic recycled waste • % of household of waste composted • Number / capacity of renewable energy schemes approved	ENV 11 ENV 11 RE 1	11.2% 13.6% 0	✓ 18.7% (07/08) ✓ 15.9% (07/08) 1 scheme approved in May 2008 for 5 wind turbines
	Reduce number of journeys made by private car	DEV1 HSG 2 EMP 1 RUR 1 TSP 4 – 5 TSP 7	• Methods of travel to work • Provision of cycleways	T2 T8	59.12% 32 miles	59.12% travel to work by car or van (2001 census data) No Change

Aim	Objective	Related Policies	Indicators	Indicator Ref	Baseline	Progress
Promote and facilitate economic regeneration to achieve stable, diverse and self-sustaining employment	Encourage sustainable economic growth and development including making fuller use of existing infrastructure capacities in sustainable locations	DEV 1 – 5 EMP 1 – TCN 1 TCN 9 – 10 TCN 12 – 14	• % industrial / commercial development on previously developed land • Increase in new gross floorspace for industrial and commercial use (B1, B2 & B8)	E6 E6	11.1 9,021 sq m	✓ 100% in 2008/09 × 3,706 sq m (although increase from 2007-2008 figure of 1,016 sq m)
	Encourage diversification of urban and rural economies	DEV 1 – 4 RUR 1 TSM 1 - 6 TCN 12 – 14	• Total number of VAT businesses	E10	1,715	✓ 2,125 (24% increase since 2004)
	Improve opportunities and access to jobs	DEV 1 – 4 HSG 2 EMP 1 EMP 3 TSP 1 – 8	• Unemployment levels • Total new jobs created • Number of jobs in Borough • Total output of the local economy (GVA)	E1, E11 E10 E10 E4	3.2% 413 (04/05) 29,310 £2,741m	× 3.4% Claimant rate (claimant rate went from 2.5% to 3.4% although this is much smaller rise than national average) ✓ 464 gross jobs created last year – Council target is 5,000 over 10 years – on track to achieve this target with 4,306 jobs created in 7 years. × 28,700 (4.4% decrease from 29, 960 in 2007/08) ✓ £3,117m (2007) (5.5% increase from £2,954m in 2006)
	Promote leisure and tourism and increase visitor numbers	TSM 1 – 6	• Visitor numbers target • Tourism Revenue target • Tourism Employment (Full Time Equivalents) target	E19 E18 E20	1.7 m £80.2m 1,595	✓ 1.88m (+10.6% from 2004) 1% increase last year ✓ £99.51m (+24% from 2004) 2% increase last year ✓ 1,672 (+5% from 2004) +1% on employment 2007: 1,657 FTE

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 current version of the LDS was approved by Council in December 2008 (see Appendix E for the LDS milestones). 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. However, it should be noted that an updated LDS is currently being produced to reflect the revised milestones being reported here, and this is expected to be approved by the Council in March 2010.

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.

These Local Plan policies were initially saved until June 2009, when the Council had to apply to the Secretary of State to extend them as saved policies. The Council made this application to the Secretary of State in February 2009 and a large number of Local Plan policies have now been extended as saved policies until they are progressively replaced by LDF policies over the next few years.

The full list of policies that continue to be saved 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 details can be found in the LDS.

<u>Development Plan Documents (DPD)</u>

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.

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.
This DPD is currently being produced alongside the Core Strategy to demonstrate how the policies in the two documents will work together.

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.

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 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 January 2008)
This SPD addresses regeneration aspirations for the Pow Beck Valley in Whitehaven, setting out the constraints and opportunities presented by the Pow Beck Valley area and indicating 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 January 2008)
Production of this SPD was led 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.

Progress with Local Development Framework Documents

As reported in previous Annual Monitoring Reports the following documents have now been produced and adopted by the Council:

- Copeland Local Plan 2001-2016
- Statement of Community Involvement (January 2008)
- Pow Beck Supplementary Planning Document (January 2008)
- Wind Energy Supplementary Planning Document (January 2008)

The following tables set out the Council's progress on the production of the remaining Local Development Framework documents.

Assessment	
✓	Progress on target
✗	Progress not on target

Milestone	**Timetabled Date** (in the 2008 LDS)	**Stage Reached at end November 2009**	**Assessment**
DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENTS (DPD)			
Core Strategy			
Consultation on Issues and Options	May/June 2009	Completed May/June 2009	✓
Consultation on Preferred Options	September – October 2009	Preferred Options consultation is now expected March/April 2010, with submission to the Secretary of State likely to be in late spring/Summer 2011. Adoption is anticipated for Winter 2011.	✗
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		

Development Management DPD			
Consultation on Issues and Options	May/June 2009	Completed May/June 2009	✓
Consultation on Preferred Options	September – October 2009	Preferred Options consultation is now expected March/April 2010, with submission to the Secretary of State likely to be in late spring/Summer 2011. Adoption is anticipated for Winter 2011.	×
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		
Site Specific Allocations DPD			
Consultation on Issues and Options	May/June 2009	Completed May/June 2009	✓
Consultation on Preferred Options	September – October 2009	Preferred Options consultation is expected in Autumn 2010, with submission to the Secretary of State anticipated for Autumn/Winter 2011.	×
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		
Proposals Map			
Revision of Proposals Map will be continuously updated as and when documents are produced.			

Milestone	**Timetabled Date** (in the 2008 LDS)	**Stage Reached at end November 2009**	**Assessment**
SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENTS (SPD)			
Whitehaven TC & Harbourside SPD			
Pre-production and evidence gathering	January 2007 – December 2008	• Sea Change Report (Economic Development document) published February 2006 • Whitehaven Town Centre and High Street Conservation Area Management Plan produced in April 2009	Currently undertaking pre-production preparation
Public consultation	September – October 2009	Consultation now expected in 2010.	✗
Consideration and Review	November – December 2009		
Estimated date of Adoption	January 2010		
S106/Planning Contributions SPD			
Pre-production and evidence gathering	April 2009 – January 2010	Pre-production underway	✓
Public consultation	February – March 2010	There has been some slippage and consultation and adoption are now likely to take place later in 2010.	
Consideration and Review	April 2010		
Estimated date of Adoption	May 2010		

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 Stable
- Ageing Population
- Slight increase in key 20-29 age group
- Low ethnic population (97% White British)
- Adequate 5 year supply of housing sites
- 81% of housing completions on previously developed land (brownfield land)
- 70% of housing built over 30 per hectare (high density)
- 89% new housing approvals on previously developed land (brownfield land)
- 18 affordable housing completions
- Average house prices decreased by 3% in 2008/09 compared to 2007/08
- House sales reduced by 48% in 2008/09 compared to 2007/08
- House size completions - increase in 4 bed, and 1/ 2 bed
- Change of use completions to housing increasing
- Net Housing completions very low due to demolitions

Economic Regeneration

- Unemployment increase last year but less than Regional / National average
- Economic activity increasing – higher than Regional/National average
- High household income – highest in the North West
- Gross Value Added (GVA) increase - now above North West growth rate
- Employment (jobs in Borough) decreasing
- Low level of employment land development
- Adequate employment land supply
- Sellafield dependency (44% of all jobs in the Borough)
- Manufacturing dependency because of Sellafield
- Increasing number of VAT Registered / Active Businesses
- 5000 jobs target by 2012 on track
- No significant retail completions
- Low comparative level of retail floorspace
- Commercial vacancy levels in town centres higher than UK national average
- Tourism revenue increased by 1%, visitor numbers by 2% and numbers employed in tourism by 1% between 2007/08 and 2008/09

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 zone 3b
- SSSIs on course to meeting 2010 Public Service Agreement (PSA) target
- Increase in percentage of household waste recycled
- Decrease in percentage of household waste composted
- Reduction in household waste
- Steady improvement in air quality since 1992, well within air quality objectives
- 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
- Slight reduction over last year in accessibility of new housing sites to all services

Community Services and Facilities

- Counts of crime one less than 2007/08
- Copeland compares badly with the England average in 14 out of 24 health indicators in 2008
- 8 health indicators not significantly different to the England average
- 2 health indicators significantly better
- 4 Green Flag standard managed spaces and 3 Green Heritage Sites

Housing & Population

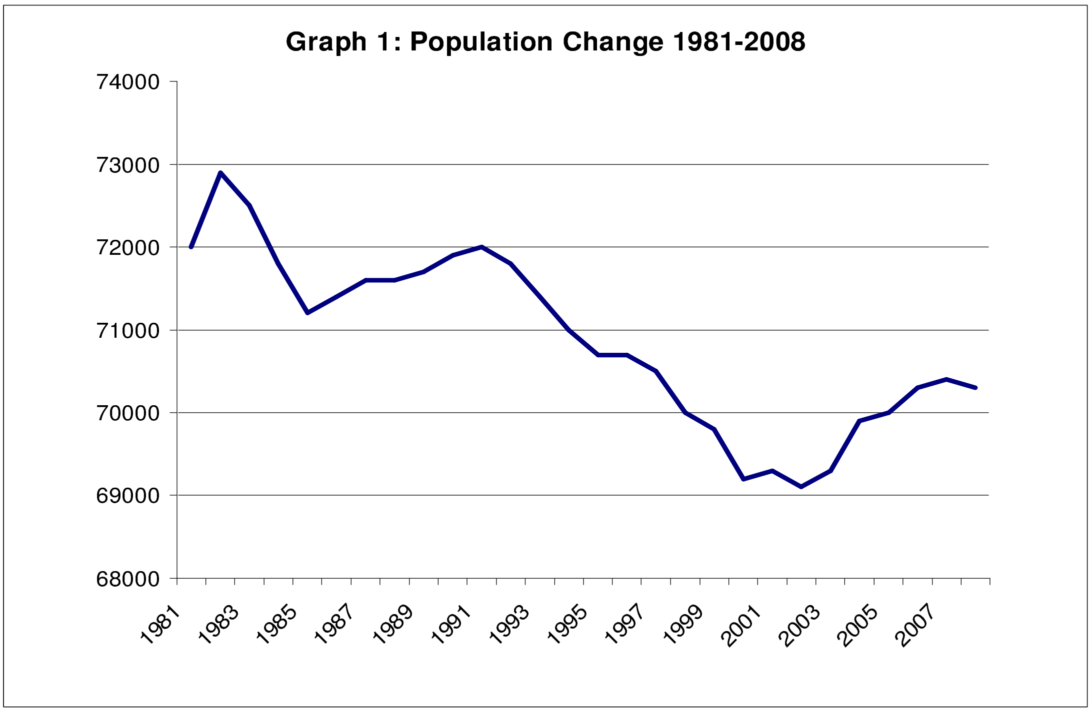
Contextual Indicators

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

H2 **Population Size-** 70,300 (mid year estimate, 2008).

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. Between 2002 and 2007 however, the population started to recover and reached 70,400, the highest it had been in nearly 10 years before falling back slightly to 70,300 in 2008.

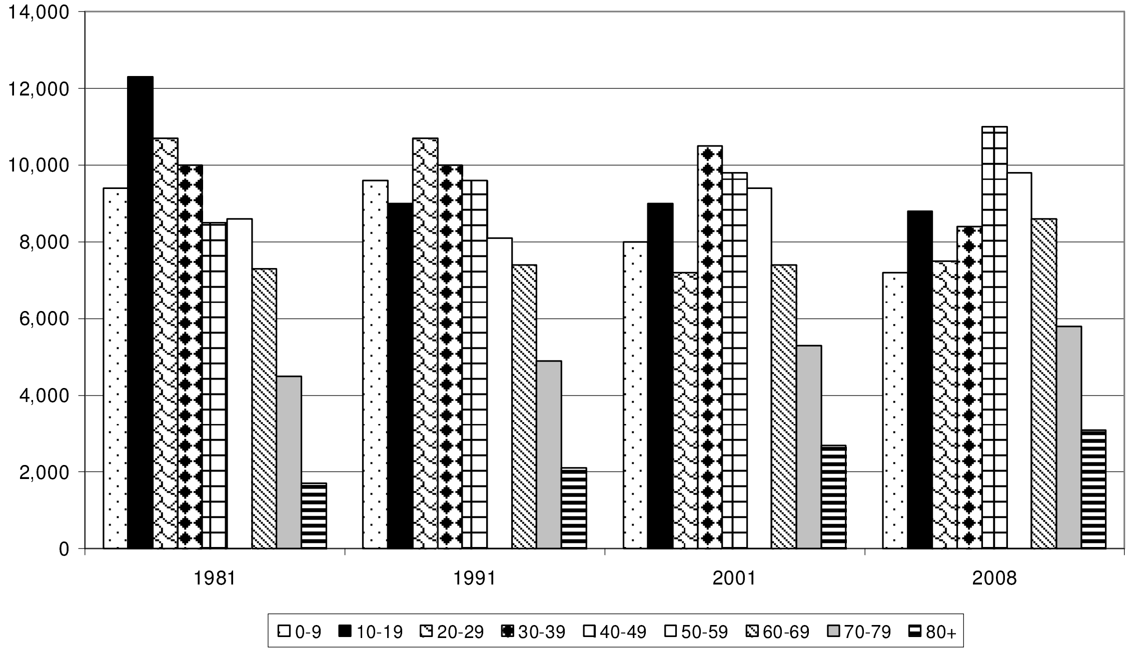
Please note that the estimates for 2002 – 2008 have been revised by ONS to take into account the effects of improved international migration methodology. The population increase since 2002 has therefore been 1,200 or 1.74% which is a more reasonable estimate, given there has been negative natural change, 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 birth and fertility rates continuing to fall, people living longer, and only modest inward migration, mainly by older people. Between 1991 and 2008, the number of Under 40s decreased by 7,400 or 18.8%, while the number of Over 40s increased by 6,200 or 19.3%. There has been a basic shift in the population structure, with the percentage of Under 40s declining from 55% of the total population to 45.4% during this period. There have been large percentage changes in particular age groups, with the 0-9 and 20-29 groups declining by 25% and 30% respectively and the 50-59 and Over 80 groups increasing by 21% and 48% respectively. However, the number of 20-29 year olds has increased slightly since 2001, suggesting this decline may have been arrested.

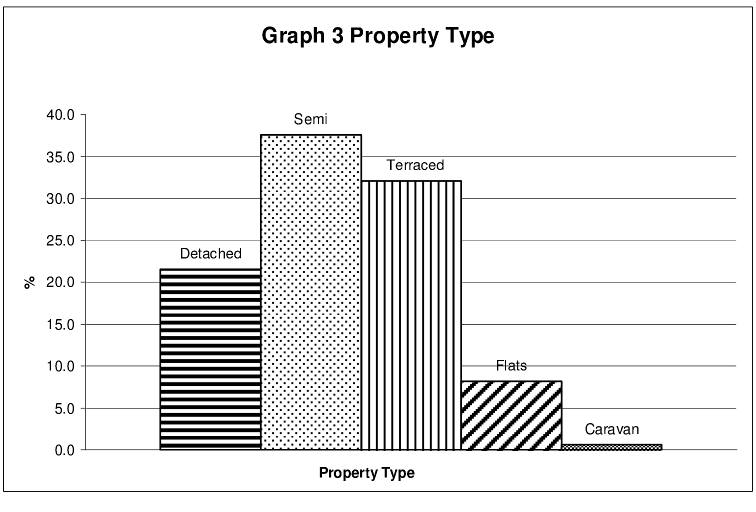
Graph.2 Copeland Population Structure



Source, Census & ONS Mid Year Estimates

H5 **Ethnic Composition-** The latest estimates for mid 2007 show that 96.6%% of Copeland Borough's population is of White British ethnicity. The largest of the ethnic minorities is 'White Other' representing 1.1%, followed by White Irish and Asian Indian at 0.4% each.

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).

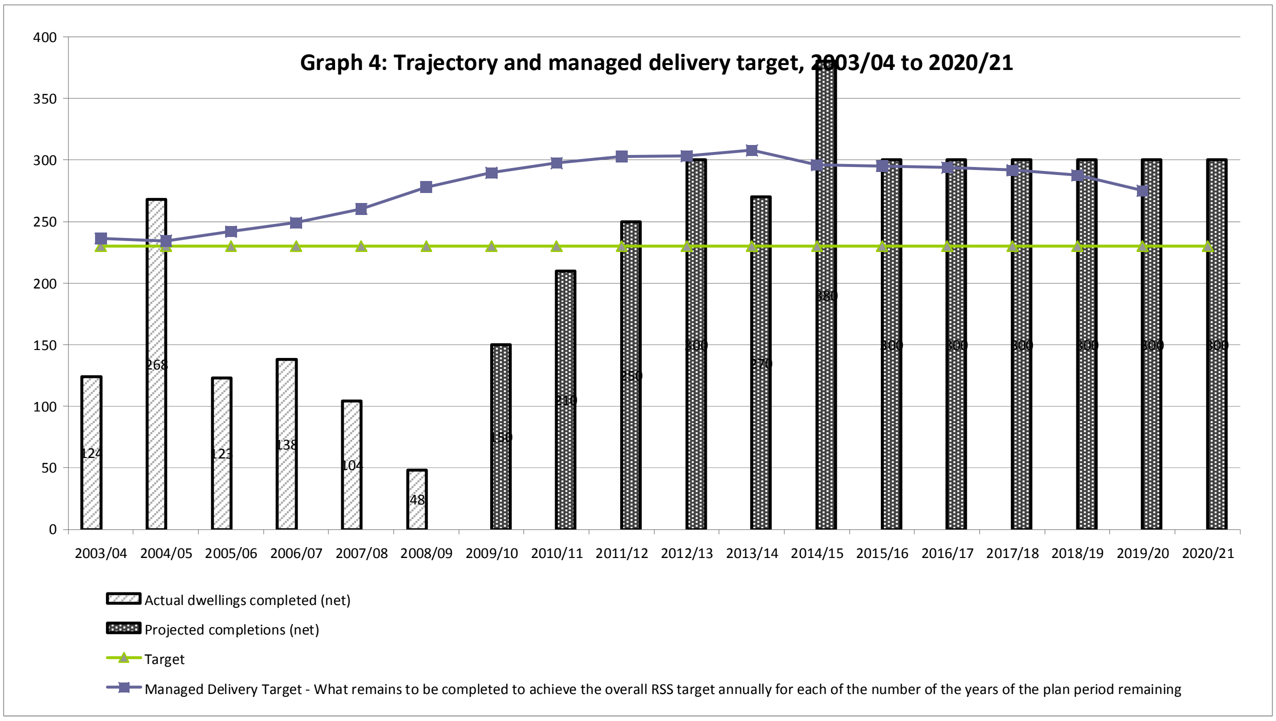


H7 **Housing Stock-** Within the Borough there are an estimated 32,656 dwellings at April 2009, comprising 26,170 in the private sector (80.2%) and 6,438 (19.8%) managed by Registered Social Landlords. The private sector percentage continues to rise due to the lack of activity in the social rented sector and Right To Buy legislation. The stock 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-** The last Census revealed 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 (COI)

H9 **Housing Trajectory (COI H1, H2a, H2b, H2c, H2d) –** 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.



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

Low levels of completions for the last three years up to 2008/09 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 655 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 still not being implemented at the rate to meet the target shortfall.

Table 1 below illustrates how the Council expects housing completions to be delivered over the Local Plan period (up to 2021) to meet the target in the Regional Spatial Strategy.

Table 1 Managing Housing Completions 2003-2021

	Actual dwellings completed (net)	Projected completions (net)	Cumulative completions	Target	Cumulative target	Variance	Managed Delivery Target
2003/04	124		124	230	230	-106	236
2004/05	268		392	230	460	-68	234
2005/06	123		515	230	690	-175	241
2006/07	138		653	230	920	-267	249
2007/08	104		757	230	1150	-393	260
2008/09	48		805	230	1380	-575	277
2009/10		150	955	230	1610	-655	289
2010/11		210	1165	230	1840	-675	297
2011/12		250	1415	230	2070	-655	302
2012/13		300	1715	230	2300	-585	303
2013/14		270	1985	230	2530	-545	307
2014/15		380	2365	230	2760	-395	295
2015/16		300	2665	230	2990	-325	295
2016/17		300	2965	230	3220	-255	293
2017/18		300	3265	230	3450	-185	291
2018/19		300	3565	230	3680	-115	287
2019/20		300	3865	230	3910	-45	275
2020/21		300	4165	230	4140	25	

Source: Copeland land availability records

H10 Housing Completions (COI H3, H5) – Table 2 below shows the type of housing completions for the year 1st April 2008 to 31st March 2009. There have been improvements in all the indicators:-

- Brownfield land completions were recorded at 81%, well above the 50% target set in the Regional Spatial Strategy
- Density figures are also improving with over 70% of the larger housing developments above 30/hectare.
- For the first time in a number of years there were completions of affordable dwellings for rent, with more currently under construction.

Table.2

Indicator	No. of dwellings	Percentage
Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land (H3)	106	**80.9**
Figures above relate to all gross housing completions in 2008/09 (131)		
<30 dwellings per hectare	23	**29.9**
30-50 dwellings per hectare	38	**49.3**
>50 dwellings per hectare	16	**20.8**
Affordable housing completions (H5)	18	**13.7**
Density figures above relate to gross completions on over 5 sites in 2008/09 (77)		

H11 **Net additional pitches - Gypsy &Traveller (COI H4) -** The consultation draft of North West RSS Partial Review has identified a need to provide zero residential pitches and 5 transit pitches in Copeland for Gypsies and Travellers. The final requirement for Copeland will be known after the Examination of the RSS Partial Review policies in March 2010.

Copeland Borough Council, in partnership with other councils in Cumbria, is currently undertaking research for enhanced local information on Gypsy and Traveller needs and may be making a bid to the Department for Communities and Local Government to meet any need that is identified.

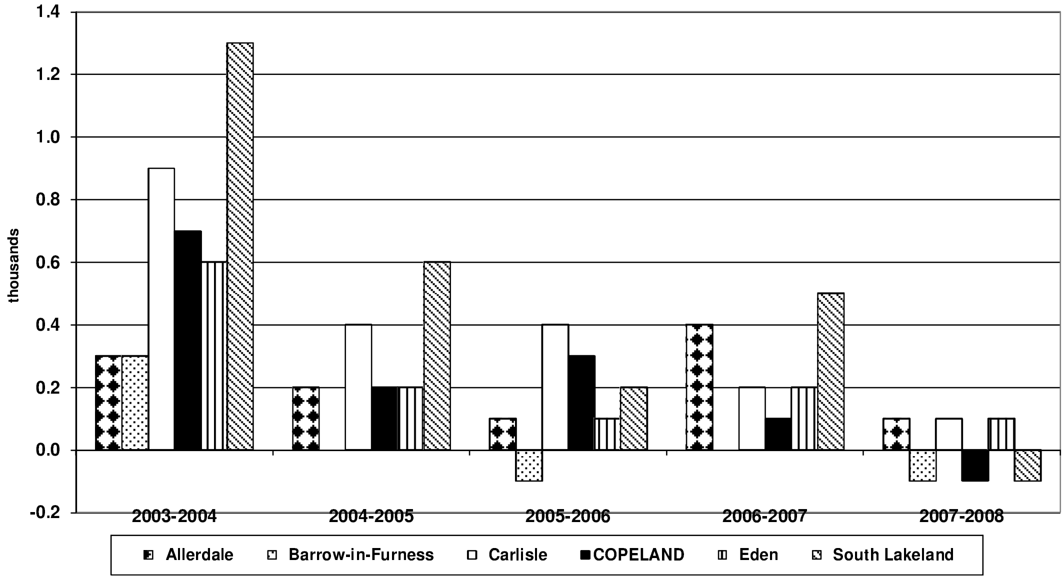
Future Annual Monitoring Reports will indicate progress against any needs and targets for Gypsy and traveller pitch provision, once they have been properly identified.

H12 **Housing Quality – Building For Life Indicator (COI H6) –** This is a new indicator to monitor the quality in new housing developments over 10 units. Data is not required this year but will be reported for 2009/10 period in next year's AMR.

Local Indicators

H13 **Net Migration –** The migration trends in the borough have fluctuated over the last few years. Previously between 1991 and 2002 there was a consistent trend for outward migration, but since 2002 the population of Copeland increased by 1,300, accounted for by a combination of modest internal and international inward migration. This trend has now slowed and in 2008 a combination of no natural change and a small level of net out migration resulted in a reduction of the population.
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

H14 Local Housing Market- Copeland's current average house price stands at £118,361 for the period between January and March 2009. This figure is well below the average for England and Wales (£197,899) and also below the average for the North West over the same period of time (£144,114). Table 3 shows the breakdown of average house prices across the borough by housing type.

Table.3

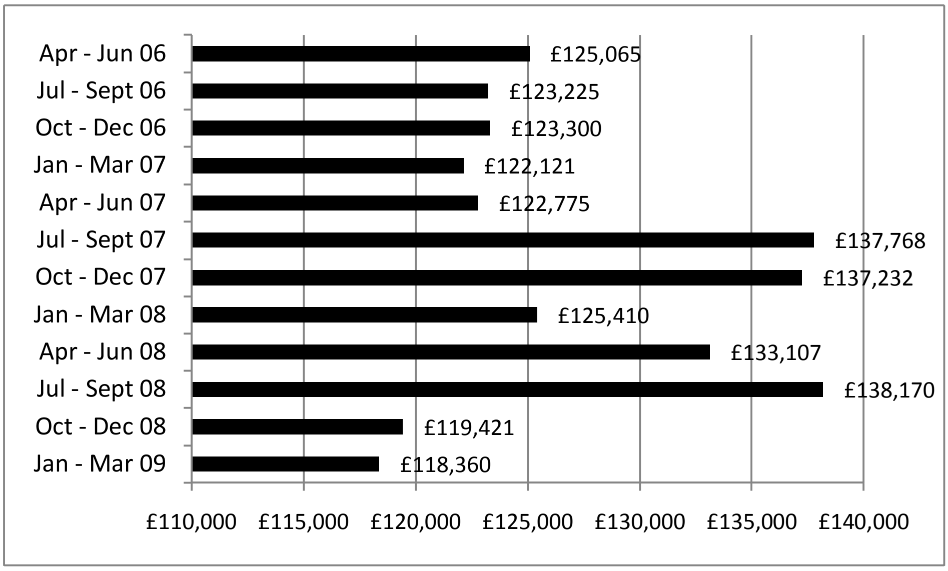
Year	**Detached**		**Semi-detached**		**Terraced**		**Flat/Maisonette**		**Overall**	
	Ave. Price £	Sales	Ave. Price £	Sales	Ave. Price £	Sales	Ave. Price £	Sales	Ave. Price £	**Sales**
06/07	**206,929**	**329**	**113,300**	**490**	**89,843**	**635**	**109,864**	**81**	**123,482**	**1535**
07/08	**222,371**	**307**	**121,501**	**456**	**97,352**	**591**	**99,222**	**97**	**131,517**	**1451**
08/09	**219,488**	**154**	**116,791**	**259**	**94,379**	**290**	**97,600**	**51**	**127,848**	**754**

(Source: Land Registry)

Table 3 shows a decrease in 2008/09 for average house prices for all property types compared to the previous year, although house prices are higher than they were in 2006/07 for all property types except flats/maisonettes. However, the table clearly shows a dramatic decrease in the number of sales in 2008/09 compared to the two previous years with a 48% decrease in sales in 2008/09 compared to 2007/08. This reflects the national picture where the economic crisis has impacted upon housing markets.

After a large increase in mid 2007 we reported in the last AMR that house prices appeared to peak as they had dropped in the period Jan-Mar 08, however average house prices rose again during the period Apr-Sept 08, it must be noted however that there were significantly fewer sales during this period. Average house prices have fallen since September 2008 with a 14% drop between Jul-Sept 08 and Jan-Mar 09, in England and Wales a decrease of 12% between the same period was recorded. (Source: Land Registry – see Graph 6).

Graph 6: Average House Prices



Source: Land Registry

H15 **Affordability-** Table 4 below provides house price to income ratio. The table indicates 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 3.5 times the median income of these areas. Very few properties now fall within this criterion.

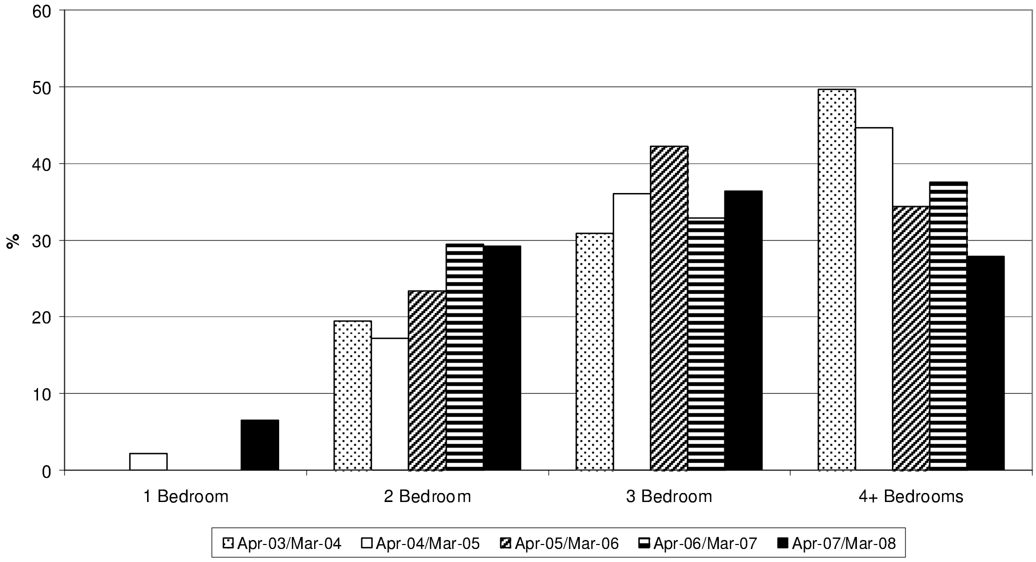
Table.4

Key Service Centre	**House Price to Income Ratio**
Millom	**4.59**
Egremont	**4.25**
Cleator Moor	**3.77**
Whitehaven	**4.14**
Copeland	**4.69**
Cumbria	**6.82**

Source: Cumbria CC / CACI 2008

H16 **Local Housing Stock –** The number of new build completions shows an increase in 2 bedroom properties and a corresponding decline in 3 bed houses. This probably reflects the increase in smaller, higher density developments on urban brownfield sites, although the completion rate for larger properties remains high.

Graph.7 Percentage of Dwellings Completed by Bedroom Number



(Building Control Department, Copeland Borough Council)

H17 Conversions and Changes of Use- Table 5 below shows the number of dwelling conversions completed over the last 5 years has remained very low. However, the number of change of use completions increased dramatically after 2004, and now account for around 30% of all gross completions.

Table.5

Year	Residential Conversions	Changes of Use
02/03	2	**9**
03/04	-4	**7**
04/05	-2	**40**
05/06	2	**40**
06/07	**1**	**32**
07/08	**2**	**21**
08/09	**1**	**40**

(Source, HFR Form)

H18 Decent Homes Standard

No update for 2008/09. 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.6a

	2007	2008	% of properties decent standard	
			2007	2008
Copeland Homes	**3,631 Properties**	**3,469 Properties**	**62%**	**46.8%**
	2,266 Decent standard	**1,625 Decent standard**		
Home NW	**2,295 Properties**	**2,248 Properties**	**75%**	**74.5%**
	1,730 Decent standard	**1,674 Decent standard**		

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.6b

		% of properties decent standard
Private	**26,147 Properties**	**67%**
	17,568 decent standard	
Private Vulnerable Households	**7,752**	**67%**
	5,194 decent standard	

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 reached 70,400 by mid 2007, before falling back slightly to 70,300, The increase is entirely due to increased inward migration, as birth rates have declined, leading to a status quo in natural change and an ageing population. 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 2006-08, 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 80.9%, is well above the 50% target which has been set in the Regional Spatial Strategy. This percentage has improved as a result of the Council's progress in terms of housing approvals on previously developed land, which has reached a consistently high level and last year equated to 89%. In terms of housing density, there has been a continuing improvement, with over 70% of major new housing development built at over 30 dwellings per hectare. However, the last year also resulted in a very low number of net additional dwellings, due to a reduction in housebuilding completions (131) and demolitions in the public rented sector (76). Other losses due to changes of use etc reduced the final total to only 48. This means there will have to be a significant increase over the remaining Plan Period to achieve the target of an average 230 dwellings per year, although the Council has demonstrated there is an adequate 5 year supply to fulfil this, given normal market conditions.

Compared to the previous year (2007/08), there was a slight decrease of 3% in average house prices for the period 2008/09, however there was a significant drop in the number of housing sales in 2008/09 compared with 2007/08 (48% decrease). This reflects the national picture where the economic crisis has had significant impacts on housing markets.

In terms of affordable housing, Copeland Borough now has an income to price ratio of 4.69 which is above the Local Plan indicated 'affordable' figure of 3.5, all Key Service Centres now exceed this. 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 calculate the affordability ratios in order to monitor 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 2009 the resident based unemployment rate for Copeland was 3.4% compared to 2.8% for Cumbria, 4.5% for the North West and 4.0% for Great Britain.

E2 **Economic Activity** – 79.7% (35,600) of men and women of working age were economically active. 20.3% of the working age population are economically inactive, compared to 23.5% in the North West and 21.1% in Great Britain. (Source: ONS Annual Population Survey 2008-2009).

E3 **Household Income –** The median weekly earnings in Copeland for full time employees working in the Borough is £675.10 and £625.30 for those working and living within the Borough (Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2009). The residence based figures are 38% and 27% above the 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 5.1% increase between 2006 and 2007, above the North West Region (4.6%) and similar to the Cumbria rate of 5.1%.

E5 **Employment Structure** – There were 28,700 persons employed in the Borough in 2008, 32.9% employed in manufacturing, 7.2% in construction/ energy and 59.9% in the service sector. These figures exclude the agricultural sector and the self employed, which amount to a further 3,000 jobs.

Core Output Indicators (COI)

E6 **Employment Land developed by type (sq metres) (COI BD1, BD2)**

Table.7

Use Class	Gross	Net	Brownfield (gross)
B1a	1,876	1,876	1,876
B1b	0	0	0
B1c	0	0	0
B2	1,730	1,682	1,730
B8	100	28	100
Mixed	0	0	0
Total	3,706	3,586	3,706

Source: RPG Data Monitoring Form

Apart from the Sellafield site, there has been very little industrial development during the last 12 months. The above table shows the completion of an 1800 sq m office and a 1,730 sq m storage building on the site. There are however a number of projects currently under construction at Sellafield amounting to a further 20,100 sq m of B2 industrial floorspace.

E7 Employment Land Available (hectares) (COI BD3)

Table.8

B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	Mixed	Total (ha)
42.01	0	7.5	0.3	0	45.89	98.4

Source: RSS Data Monitoring Form

The above table shows that the majority of available land is for either B1a (offices other than banks, building societies, estate agents etc) or mixed development (R&D, light & general industry, storage etc).

E8 Town Centre Development (sq m) (COI BD4)

Table.9

Use Class	Town Centre (gross)	Town Centre (net)	District (gross)	District (net)	% in Town Centre (gross)	% in Town Centre (net)
A1	0	-200	0	-200		100
A2	550	350	550	300	100	116
B1a	0	0	1,800	1,800	0	0
D2	500	500	500	500	100	100
Total	1,050	650	2,850	2,410	36.8	27.1

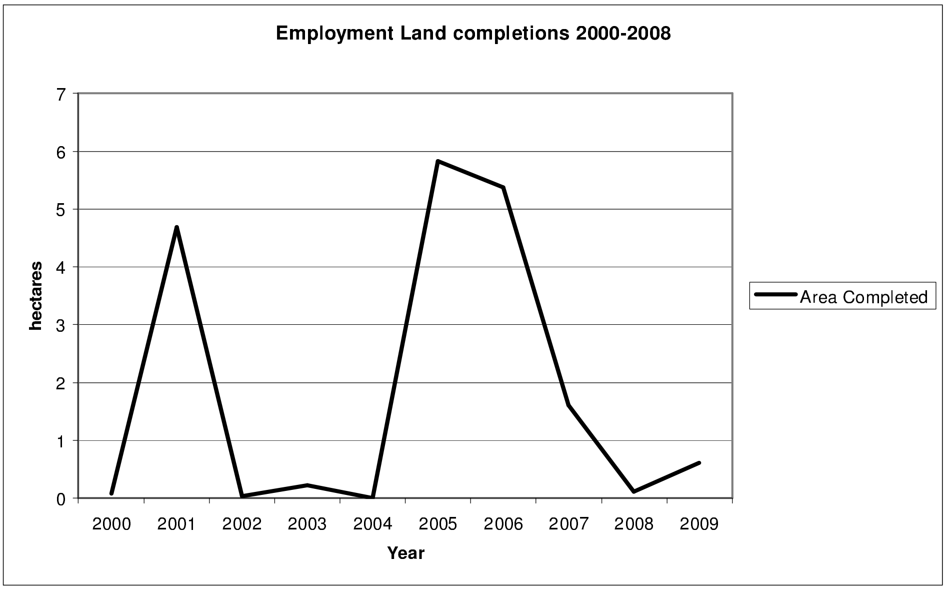
Source: RSS Data Monitoring Form

Again, there has been very little development in the town centres over the last 12 months – in some cases there has been a net loss through changes of use, with only a small office development and a leisure use creating a modest net gain of 650 sq m. The net increase of 27% in the town centre reflects the amount of office development at Sellafield.

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, with peaks occurring in 2001 and 2005/06. Based on the average rate for the last 10 years there would be 50 years supply of land identified in the Borough (currently 98.4 ha with permission or allocated).

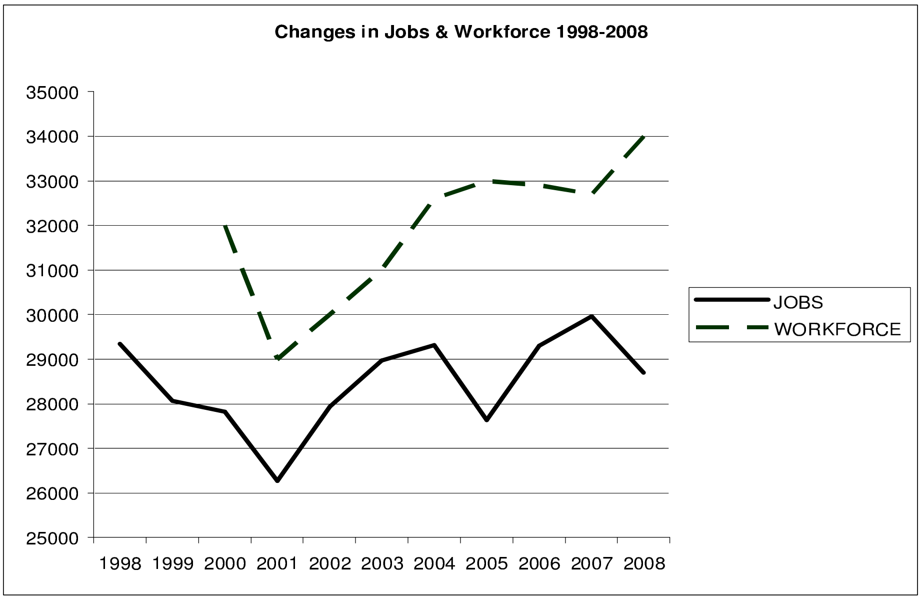
Graph.8



Source: Employment Land Availability Survey

E10 **Local Jobs -** In 2008 there were an estimated 28,700 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 84% 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 1998 indicates that both have been increasing since 2001, although there was a decrease in employee jobs in 2008. This is mainly in manufacturing and could be accounted for by a combination of Agency jobs losses and allocations to Head Office addresses due to the change of ownership at the Sellafield Nuclear site.

Graph.9

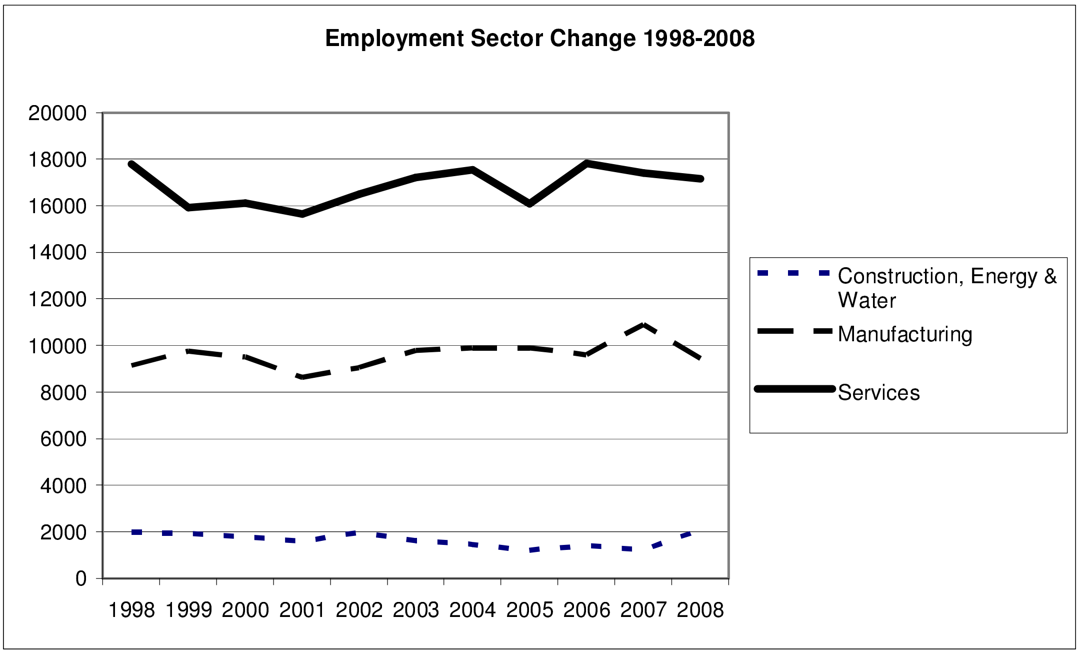


Source: ABI & ONS Annual Population Survey. The decrease in employee jobs shown in the Annual Business Enquiry 2005 was contested with ONS and may be subject to alteration, as a significant number of nuclear related jobs appear to be missing. This has been rectified in the 2006 and 2007 data releases.

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 (including 2,500 construction workers) and this 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 Graph 9 show employees only and excludes the agricultural sector and the self employed. If these were added, the total of approximately 32,000 jobs would be similar to the workforce figure, which excluding the unemployed would be around 32,300, suggesting a more balanced local employment situation.

Graph.10



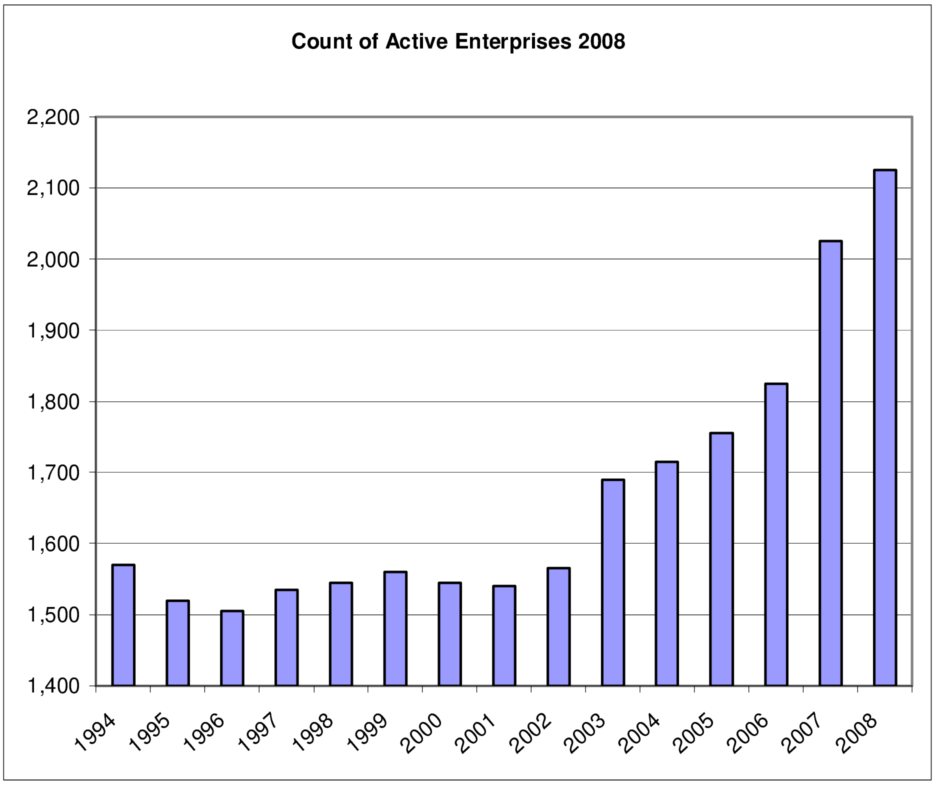
Source: ABI 2007

VAT registrations and de-registrations were the best official guide to the pattern of business start-ups and closures and were commonly used as an indicator of the level of entrepreneurship and of the health of the business population. This data shows that since 2001 there have been more registrations than de-registrations with the resulting increase of 30% in the total VAT stock. Graph 11 shows that 2007 generated the largest increase yet, with a net increase of 200 registrations. However, 2007 was the last release of VAT registrations and has now been replaced by new and more comprehensive business demography data, containing data on ‘births, deaths and survival rates’ in line with new EU Legislation

The key difference is the inclusion of PAYE registered units, which will include starts and closures of businesses that are not VAT registered.
The new data shows an increased stock of businesses in Copeland, which now stands at 2,125. In 2008 there were 265 births and 195 deaths, resulting in a net increase of 70. The figures show that over a 5 year period from 2003 survival rate of businesses in Copeland was 57.7%, above the Cumbria rate of 53.3% and the UK rate of 46.5%.

It should be noted that 92% of the business stock employ less than 10 people and 100% of new starts were also in this category (96% employed less than 5).

Graph.11



Source: ONS Business Registers Strategy & Outputs

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 well on target to be achieved. It should be noted that these are <u>not</u> 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, varying between 28,000-30,000 employees. The latest figure for 2008 has fallen to 28,700 employees, with over 3,000 self employed also recorded. (Source: ONS Annual Population Survey).

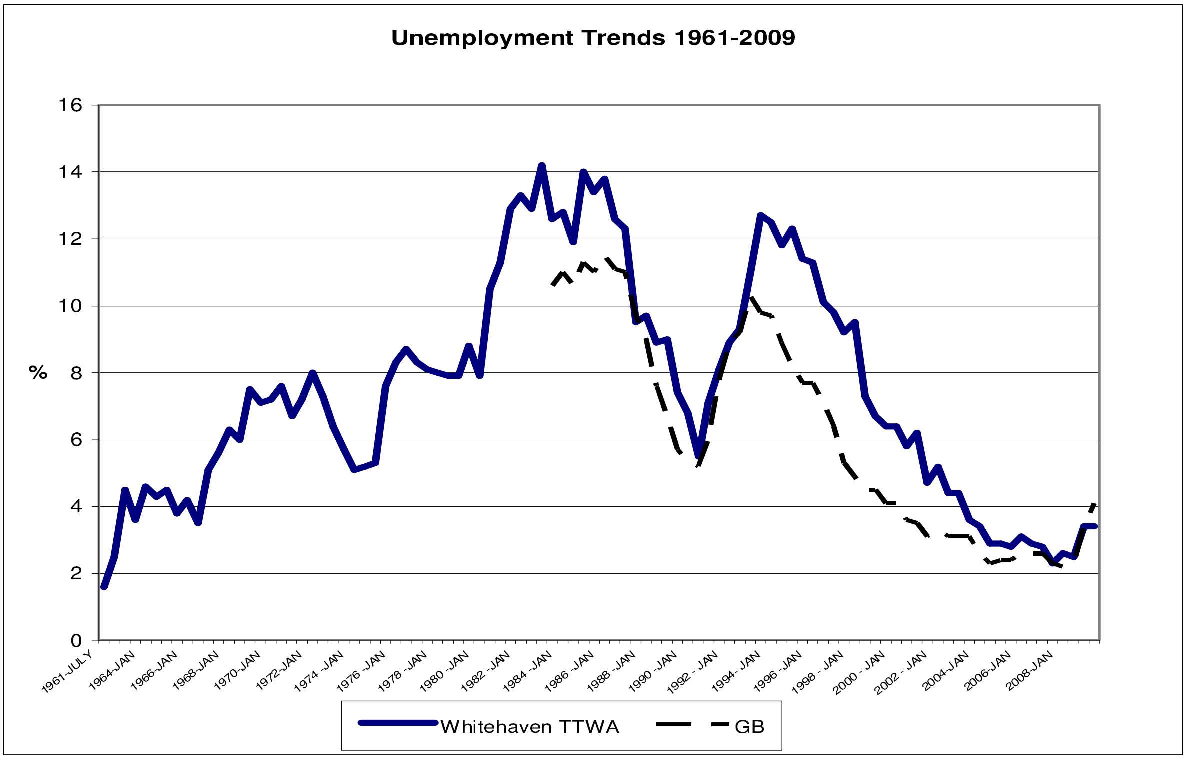
Table.10 New Jobs Created

Year	New jobs
2002/03	689
2003/04	480
2004/05	413
2005/06	394
2006/07	1422
2007/08	444
2008/09	464
TOTAL	**4306**

Sources: CRED, WCDA, Business Lists & Copeland Records

E11 **Unemployment-** Unemployment rates are low compared to the situation in the 1990s. Although rates have risen over the last 12 months, the recession has not affected Copeland as badly as other areas, with the major employers remaining fairly stable. The unemployment rate in Copeland has increased from 2.5% to 3.4% but this is now below the Regional and National rates of 4.5% and 4.0% respectively.

Graph.12

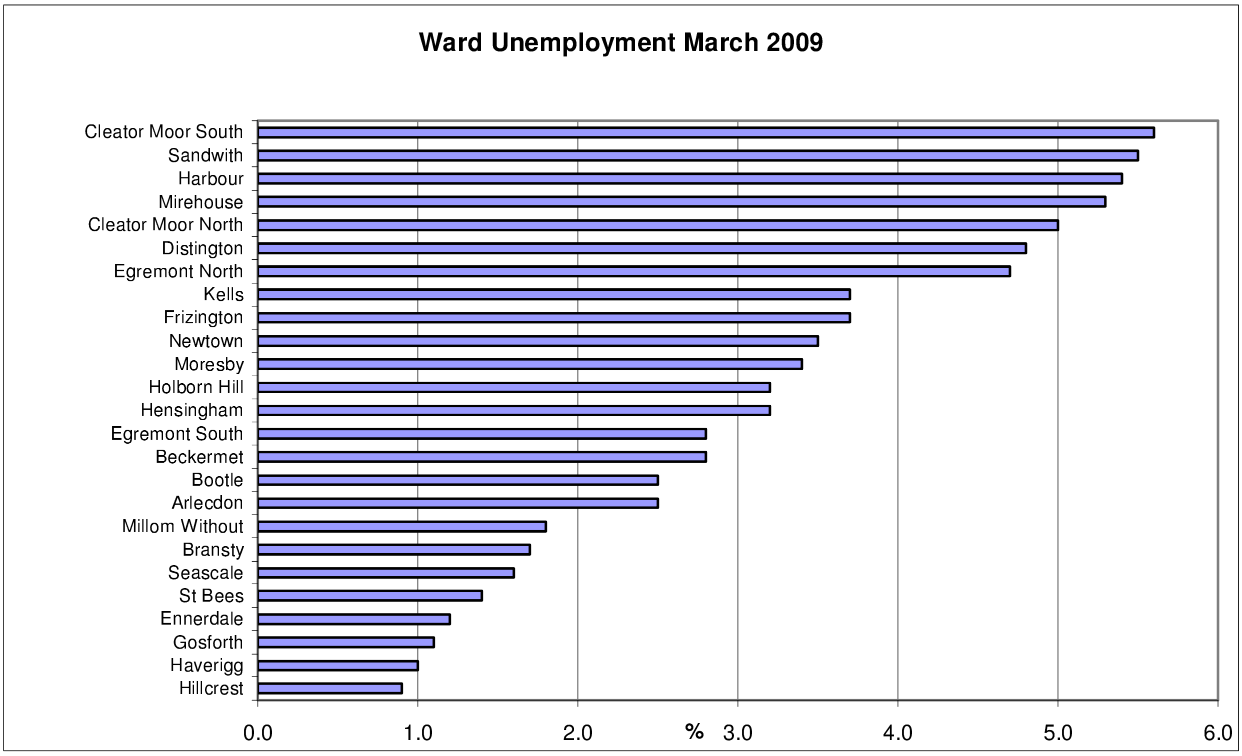


Source: Office For National Statistics

These lower rates still mask pockets of higher unemployment at ward level, with Sandwith and Mirehouse in Whitehaven and both Cleator Moor wards in the worst 20% nationally. However, there has been further evidence that the recession has not affected Copeland as much as other parts of the country, with 23 out of 25 wards showing an improved ranking compared to last year. No wards are now in the top 10%, whereas last year there were 3.

Some of the wards exhibit very low levels of benefit claimants, with 20 out of the 25 recording less than 100. Graph 13 shows that a number of rural wards have unemployment rates of less than 2%.

Graph.13



Source: Office For National Statistics

<u>Summary</u>

Unemployment has been falling at District level for a number of years and levelled out at around 2.5% last year before rising to 3.4% at March 2009. This amounts to over 400 extra people claiming benefit. Ward level figures have also increased over the last 12 months, with every ward except Ennerdale experiencing a rise. In relative terms the recession has not affected Copeland too badly with the moderate rise in unemployment much less than the National trends, but there are still pockets of higher 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 44% 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 32,000.

The 1995 – 2007 period showed that the West Cumbria economy grew by 37.2%, the third slowest at 131st out of 133 sub – county areas. However, over the last recorded year of 2006-07 the gap in the growth rate has narrowed almost completely and West

Cumbria rate now stands at 5.1% (68th out of 133) and ahead of the North West Region (4.6%). The GVA per head is £13,171 which still leaves the area at 66% of the National average.

Development of employment land has increased this year, with approximately 40,000 sq ft being reported, most of which was on the Sellafield site. There are also five current developments at Sellafield amounting to a total of 215,000sq 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. Goad data from the West Cumbria Retail Study, 2009 was used for this section.

Contextual Indicators

E12 **Town Centre Provision-** The borough has a total of 76,480m² of commercial floorspace in the key service centres of Whitehaven, Cleator Moor and Egremont. Table 11 shows the breakdown of this floorspace.

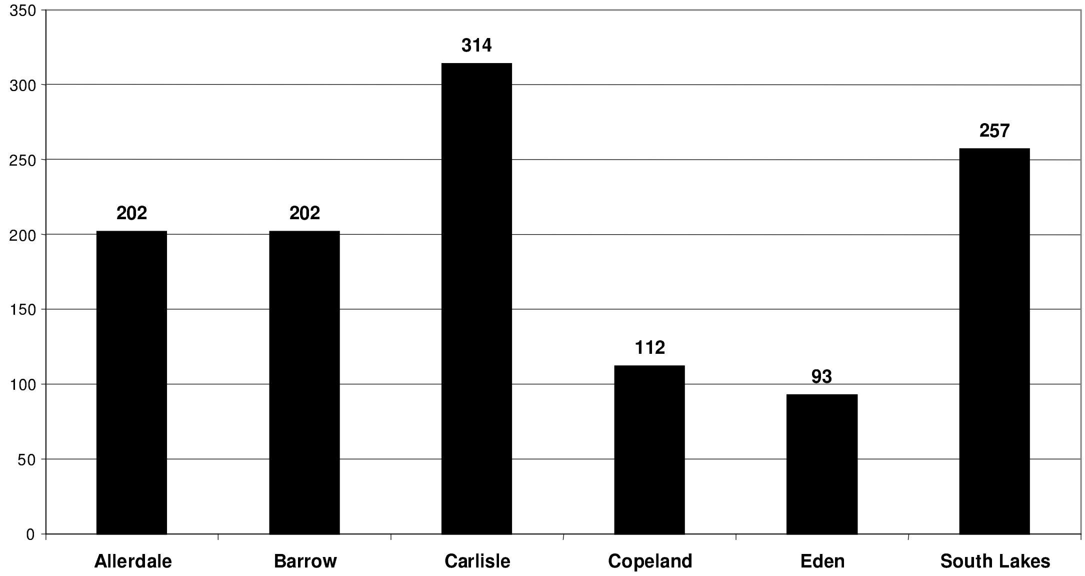
Table.11

Key Service Centre	Town Centre Commercial Floorspace (m²)
Whitehaven	**44,540**
Cleator Moor	**6,590**
Egremont	**10,820**
Millom	**14,530**

(Source: Goad Data, 2008 from West Cumbria Retail Study, April 2009)

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

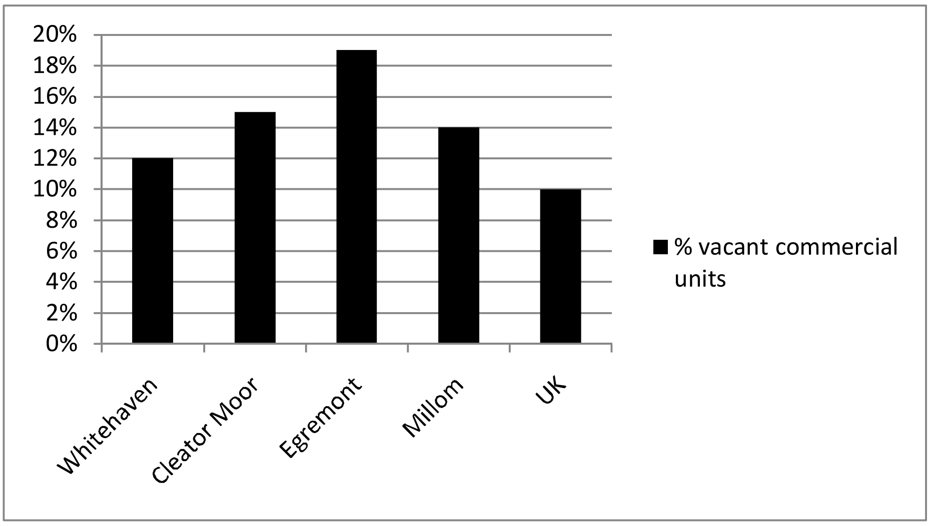


(Source: Office National Statistics, 2005 Revaluation)

Local Indicators

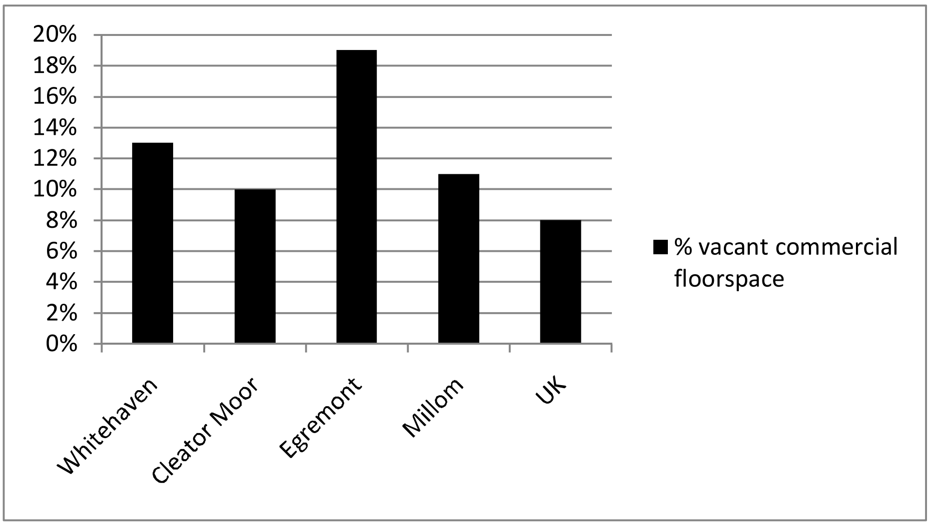
E15 Commercial Vacancy Levels –Goad data 2008 taken from the West Cumbria Retail Study (April 2009) shows that commercial vacancy levels are higher in all Copeland Key Service Centres than the UK national average. Graph 15 below shows the percentage of vacant commercial outlets in town centres, the graph shows that Egremont town centre had the highest percentage of vacant outlets in Copeland in 2008. Graph 16 shows the percentage of vacant commercial floorspace in town centres in 2008, again Egremont town centre has the highest vacancy level in terms of floorspace compared to the other Key Service Centres in Copeland. Work has been undertaken to try and reduce the number of vacant retail units in Egremont which should be reflected in next year's AMR.

Graph 15 Vacant Commercial Units in Town Centres - 2008



(Source: Goad Data, 2008 from West Cumbria Retail Study, April 2009)

Graph 16 Vacant Commercial Floorspace in Town Centres - 2008



(Source: Goad Data, 2008 from West Cumbria Retail Study, April 2009)

Summary

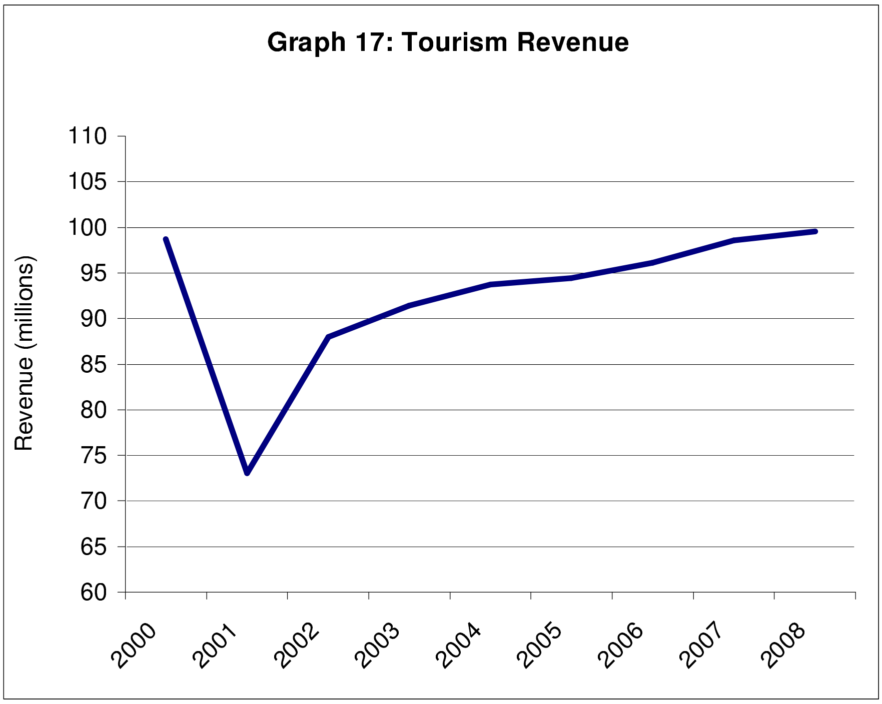
The protection, promotion and improvement of Whitehaven Town Centre as a principal focus for shopping within the borough is a key planning objective.

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.

Commercial 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 to reduce the number of vacant properties. These will need to be assisted with appropriate planning policy coverage in the new LDDs e.g. the Whitehaven Town Centre & Harbourside SPD.

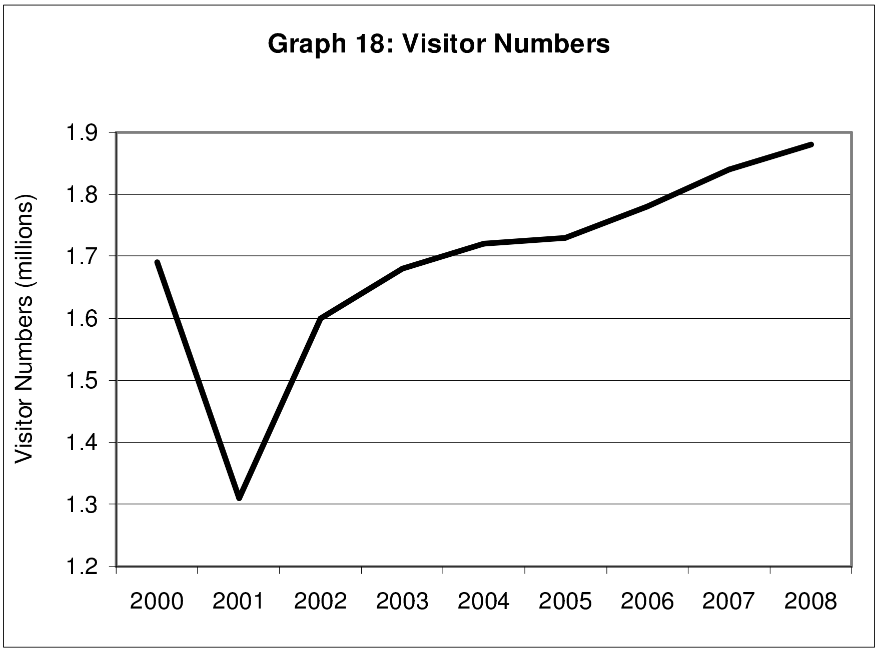
TOURISM

E18 **Tourism Revenue-** Graph17 below shows revenue created by tourism activity from 2000 to 2008 (from updated Cumbria Tourism Report produced in 2008). The tourism economy in Copeland has gradually recovered since Foot and Mouth disease devastated the county in 2001. Tourism revenue has increased by 36% since 2001, although revenue only increased by 1% between the period 2007-2008 (see note below).



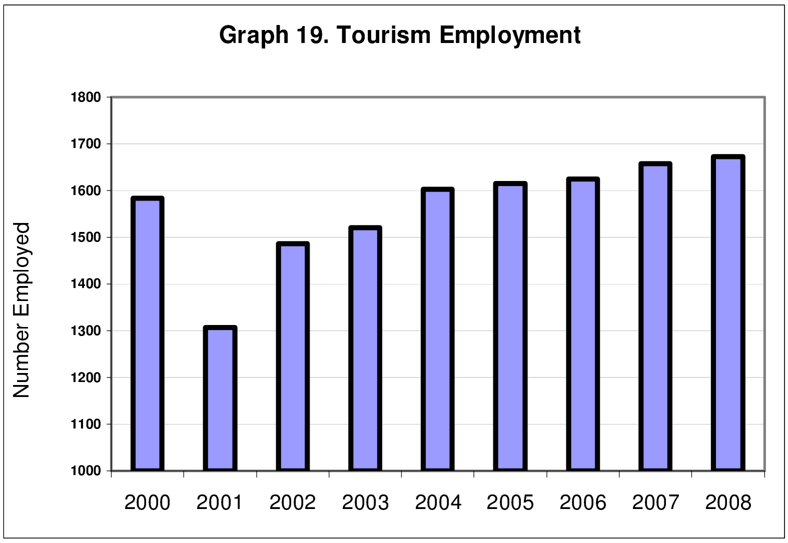
Source: Cumbria Tourism, STEAM Volume and Value Report 2000-2008
NB. Table 17 has been updated with the latest revenue figures from Cumbria Tourism's report STEAM Tourism Volume and Value 2000-2008, therefore there will be some variance between figures in previous AMR reports.

E19 **Visitor Numbers -** Graph 18 below shows visitor numbers for the period 2000 – 2008, which shows a similar trend to tourism revenue. Visitor numbers were 1.88 million in 2008, a 2% increase on the previous year and a 36% increase since Foot & Mouth in 2001.



Source: Cumbria Tourism, STEAM Volume and Value Report 2000-2008

E20 **Tourism Employment -** Graph19 below shows the numbers of full-time equivalents (FTEs) employed in the tourism industry from 2000 to 2008. The number employed in tourism has steadily increased since 2001, the numbers employed in tourism increased slightly by 1% between 2008-2009.



Source: Cumbria Tourism, STEAM Volume and Value Report 2000-2008

***Data Input Review 2007**: Please note that a number of key inputs were 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 previous reports. 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:-

- 36% increase in visitor numbers, now up to 1.88 million in 2008
- 38% increase in tourism revenue, now £99.51m in 2008
- 28% increase in tourism employment, now 1,672 in 2008

Tourism is not as significant in Copeland 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. Copeland was the most severely affected Cumbria District by the Foot & Mouth outbreak, but the situation is gradually changing and during the period 2001-08 had the highest percentage increase in all of the above categories which are now above pre 2001 levels.

Source: Cumbria Tourism, STEAM Volume and Value Report 2000-2008

Environment

Contextual Indicators

ENV1 Assets in the Built Environment

Table.12

Asset	Status	No. Asset
Listed Buildings	B	1
	DL	1
	I	14
	II*	22
	II	701
Conservation Areas		9
Buildings At Risk		3
Ancient Monuments		146

Source: Copeland Borough Council Records

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	4,695.02
Ancient Woodlands	57	246.65
County Landscape Importance	4	10,201
Heritage Coastline	1	510.6
National Nature Reserves	2	33.85

Source: Copeland Borough Council Records

Core Output Indicators (COI)

ENV3 Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence or water quality (COI E1) – 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 of biodiversity importance (COI E2)

Natural England reported no changes to mapped areas of priority habitat; 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. 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 3b) between April 1st 2008 and March 31st 2009.

ENV6 Local Environmental Effects of New Development

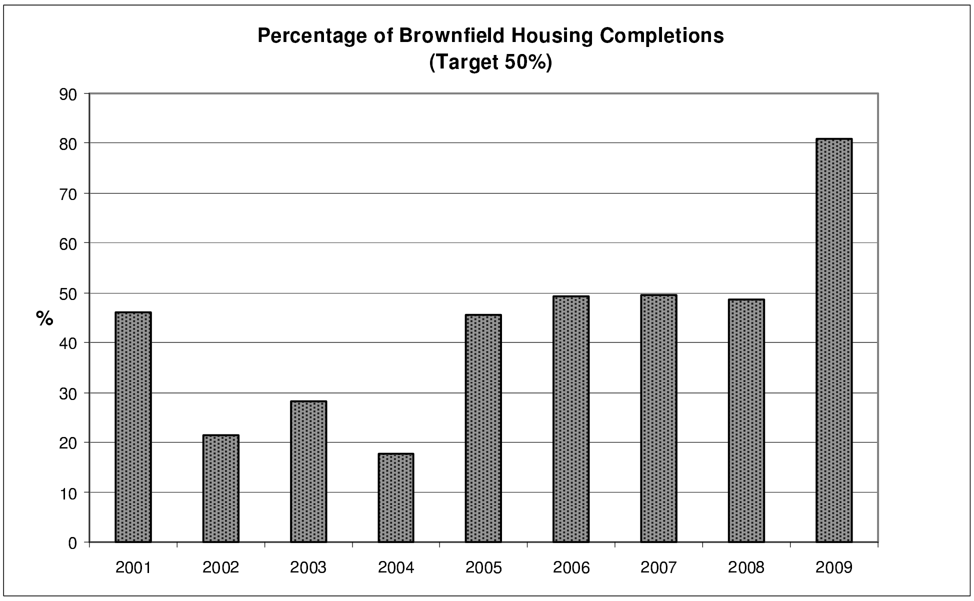
Table.14

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

(Source, NLUD, English Heritage)

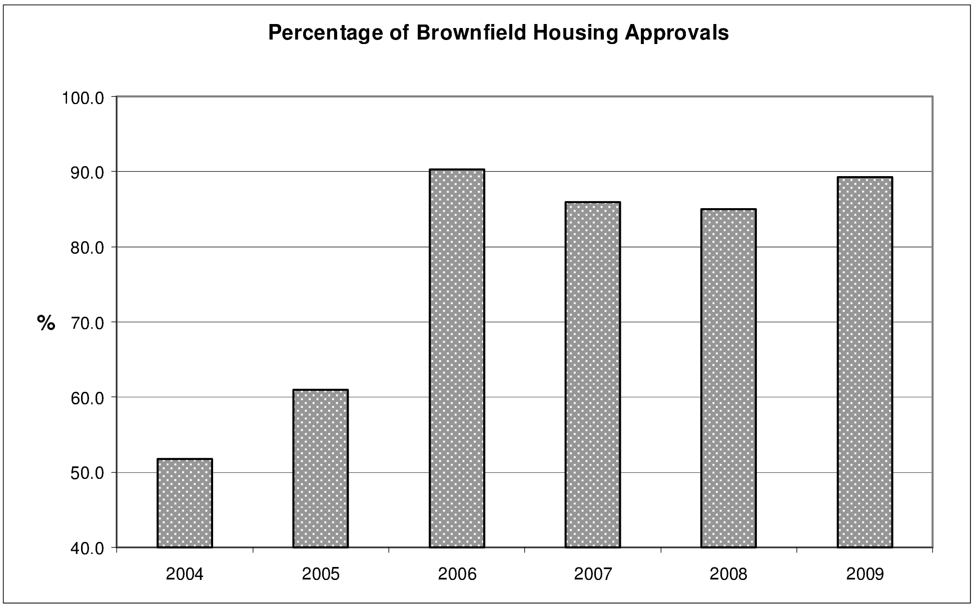
There have been several brownfield sites brought back into use over the 2008/09 period but all have been for housing development.

Graph 20



(Source, Economic Development Department Copeland Borough Council)

Graph 21



Source: Copeland Borough Council Records

Graph 20 and 21 clearly show that progress has been made on this score with the Council's Planning Panel having achieved a high level of permissions granted involving brownfield during the last 4 years. This is now feeding through to actual completions on the ground with the 08/09 figure of 80.9% the highest ever recorded and well above the Regional Spatial Strategy target of 50%.

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 93.56% is identified as meeting the Public Service Agreements (PSA) target. This is an increase from the 90.44% 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 (Copeland Borough Council Development Control Department).

ENV9 Key Species in Cumbria - In Cumbria there are 290 Key Species as identified in the Cumbria Biodiversity Evidence Base 2008, including 240 of the 1149 UK priority species as listed by the UK Biodiversity Partnership following the Species and Habitats Review June 2007. In the Copeland borough (including the Lake District National Park), 120 key species have been identified. These species include species protected under the UK and Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP), European Protected Species, those protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, and species on Annex II of the European Community (EC) Habitats Directive and Annex I of EC Birds Directive.

Species of concern within the borough are identified in Table.15 below.

Table.15

	Potential Problems
Natterjack Toad	Developments along ¾ of the borough's coastline and in the south of the borough infringing on SSSI, SPA and Ramsar sites.
Barn Owl	Conversion of old farm buildings and intensification of farming practice.
Bat Species	Conversion of old farm buildings and existing housing may affect seven bat species.
Great Crested Newt	Developments infringing on freshwater ponds and their surrounding terrestrial habitat.
Freshwater Pearl Mussel and River Lamprey	Found in sites like the River Ehen where pollution from agriculture and industry can damage populations.
Otter	Habitats include small water courses, which can be affected by direct habitat loss and pollution from agriculture and industry. The Otter population is very vulnerable having only re-colonised in the last 5-10 years.
Hen Harrier	Developments infringing on the main winter roost complex area and associated foraging areas.
Red Squirrel	Red Squirrels may be impacted by development which affects individual or small groups or trees, by poor management, loss of larger areas of woodland, and by the loss of tree lines and hedgerows that link woodland patches.

(Source: Cumbria Biological Data Network on Tullie House Museum Virtual Fauna of Lakeland website)

Note: The Council is part of a number of Cumbrian authorities that have funded work to provide an update of the biodiversity evidence base, including species, habitats and planning issues.

ENV10 Priority Habitats in Cumbria

Priority habitats are those listed by the UK Biodiversity Partnership as being in need of conservation action. In Cumbria there are 47 of the 65 UK priority habitats. Table 16 provides a summary of the six administrative districts of Cumbria (outwith the National Parks), the two National Park areas in Cumbria and the area of UK Priority Habitat they contain. As can be seen from the table, in the Copeland Borough Council planning area (outside of the Lake District National Park) 9% of the borough is classed as UK Priority Habitat, this amounts to 1.7% of the Cumbria total.

Table 16: UK Priority Habitat - Summary Table of Cumbria Districts (outside of National Park) and the Two National Park Authority Areas in Cumbria

Output Area – Cumbria Districts (outwith) and National Parks		**UK Priority Habitat**		
	Area (ha)	Area UK Priority Habitat	Priority Habitat as % of Output Area	As % of all 'Priority Habitat' within Cumbria
Allerdale	76,595.2	11,270.0	14.7	8.1
Barrow-in-Furness	13,206.4	1,203.0	9.1	0.9
Carlisle	105,549.7	12,522.1	11.9	9.0
Copeland	**26,540.3**	**2,381.1**	**9.0**	**1.7**
Eden	170,223.3	41,388.8	24.3	29.6
South Lakeland	76,022.0	8,960.3	11.8	6.4
Lake District National Park	229,171.0	57,025.1	24.9	40.8
Yorkshire Dales National Park	21,293.8	5,077.4	23.8	3.6
Cumbria Total	**718,601.8**	**139,827.9**	**19.5**	**100.0**

(Source: Cumbria Biological Data Network on Tullie House Museum Virtual Fauna of Lakeland website)

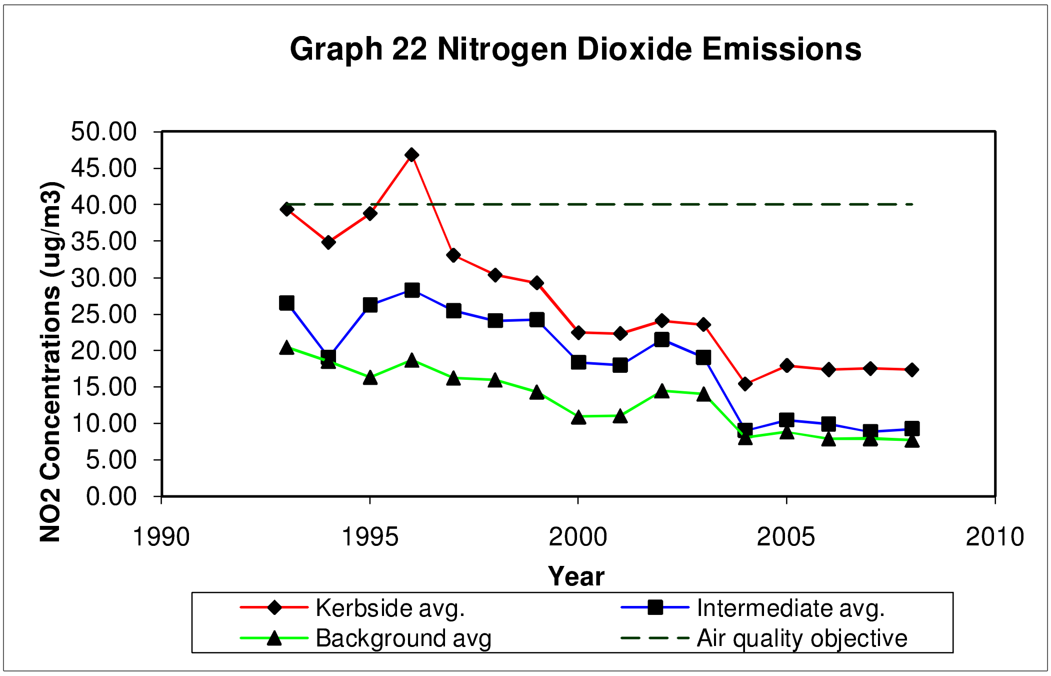
ENV11 **Waste Disposal and Recycling-** Table 17 indicates that target 84 set by Leisure and Environmental Services at Copeland Borough Council was met in 08/09 with the amount of household waste produced having reduced to its lowest level in the 7 year monitoring period. Although 82a has not met its target, the percentage of household waste recycled has continued to rise. The percentage of household waste composted decreased compared to the previous year.

Table.17

Year	82a		82b		84	
	% of Household Waste Recycled	Target %	% of Household Waste Composted	Target %	kg of Household Waste	Target kg
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
08/09	18.7	20	15.9	16	417	432

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

ENV12 Air Quality- The Council monitors air quality on a regular basis for nitrogen oxide, sulphur dioxide, benzene and ozone. All four pollutants have shown steady improvement since 1992 and it is unlikely that the air quality objectives will be exceeded. The graph below shows the monitoring results for nitrogen dioxide, a pollutant predominantly caused by road traffic and a good proxy indicator of air quality.



ENV13 River Quality

- 94.87% of all Copeland's rivers were assessed as having a 'good chemical quality'. This is in the Top Quartile
- 77.3% of rivers were assessed as having 'good biological quality' (Second quartile)

(Source: Environment Agency 2007)

RENEWABLE ENERGY

Core Output Indicator (COI)

RE1 Renewable energy installed by type (COI E3) – A scheme in the north of the Borough obtained planning permission on appeal in May 2008 for 5 wind turbines. This development has yet to be completed.

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, with the latest figures clearly showing that progress has been made, due to the Council's Planning Panel achieving a high level of permissions involving brownfieldapplications during the last 4 years. This is now feeding through to actual completions on the ground with the 08/09 figure of 80.9% the highest ever recorded and well above the Regional Spatial Strategy target of 50%.

There was no loss of sites of biodiversity importance. Natural England has assessed the majority of the borough's SSSI land which increased from last year and is on course for meeting the 2010 Public Service Agreement target of 95% SSSI in a favourable/recovering condition. There are identified concerns connected with key species such as the Natterjack Toad and Barn Owl, and more work needs to be carried out to identify baselines and trends.

In terms of recycling, the amount of household waste has reduced to its lowest level in the 7 year monitoring period. The percentage of household waste recycled continues to increase, however there has been a decrease in the percentage of household waste composted in 2008/09. Air quality has shown steady improvement since 1992 and it is unlikely that the air quality objectives will be exceeded.

During the period March 2008 to April 2009 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.

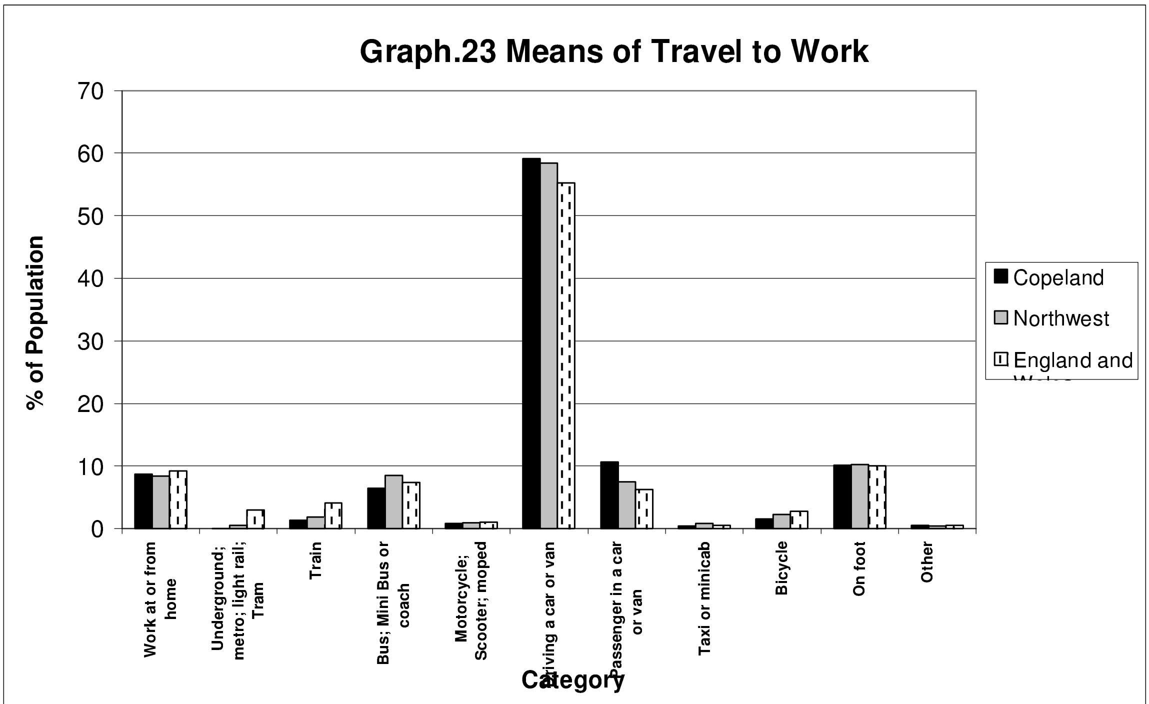
Transport

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.

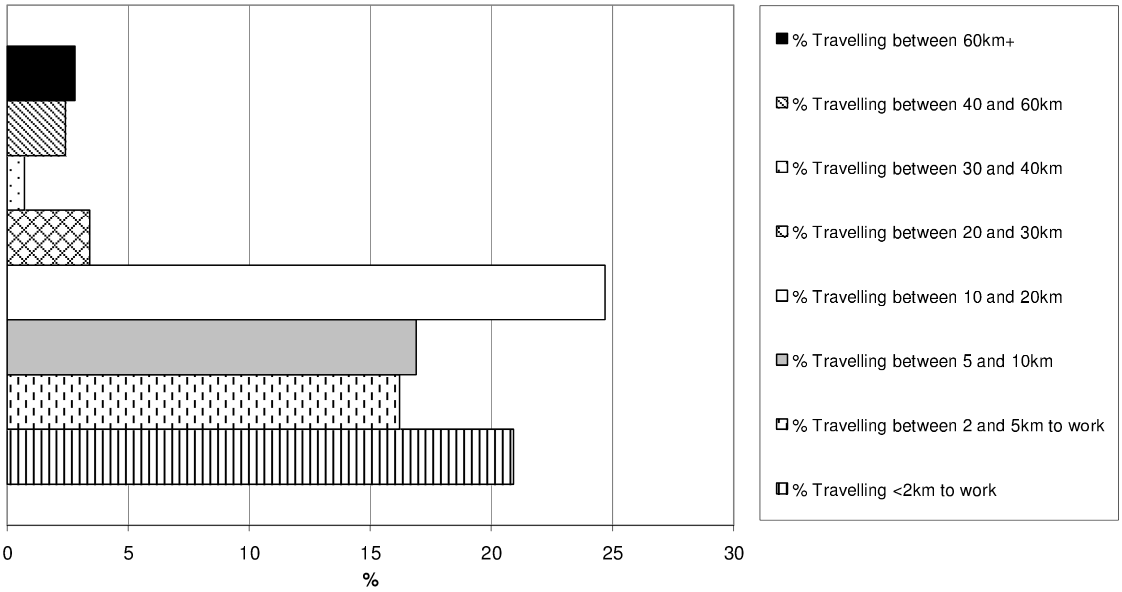
T2 **Travel to Work-** Graph 23 below indicates that 59.12% of the working population travel to work driving a car or van, which is higher than the figure for North West and England and Wales. Only 10.68% of the working population travel to work as a passenger in a car or van. This indicates the potential 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.24 Distance Travelled to Work



(Source, Census 2001)

T4 **Road Traffic Accidents-** 2008/09 has seen a continued decline in the number of road traffic accidents in Copeland. The total number of accidents is down by 7 on the previous year, with casualties down 19 counts. Fatal and slight RTAs have declined from the previous year, however serious accidents have increased by 4, although the number of casualties decreased by 5.

Table.18 Fiscal Years

2003/04	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Total
Accidents	1	42	216	**259**
Casualties	1	47	353	**401**

2004/05	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Total
Accidents	3	44	215	**262**
Casualties	3	58	333	**394**

2005/06	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Total
Accidents	3	33	210	**237**
Casualties	4	37	324	**365**

2006/07	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Total
Accidents	5	39	189	**233**
Casualties	6	44	266	**316**

2007/08	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Total
Accidents	4	24	175	**203**
Casualties	4	33	242	**279**

2008/09	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Total
Accidents	2	28	166	**196**
Casualties	2	28	230	**260**

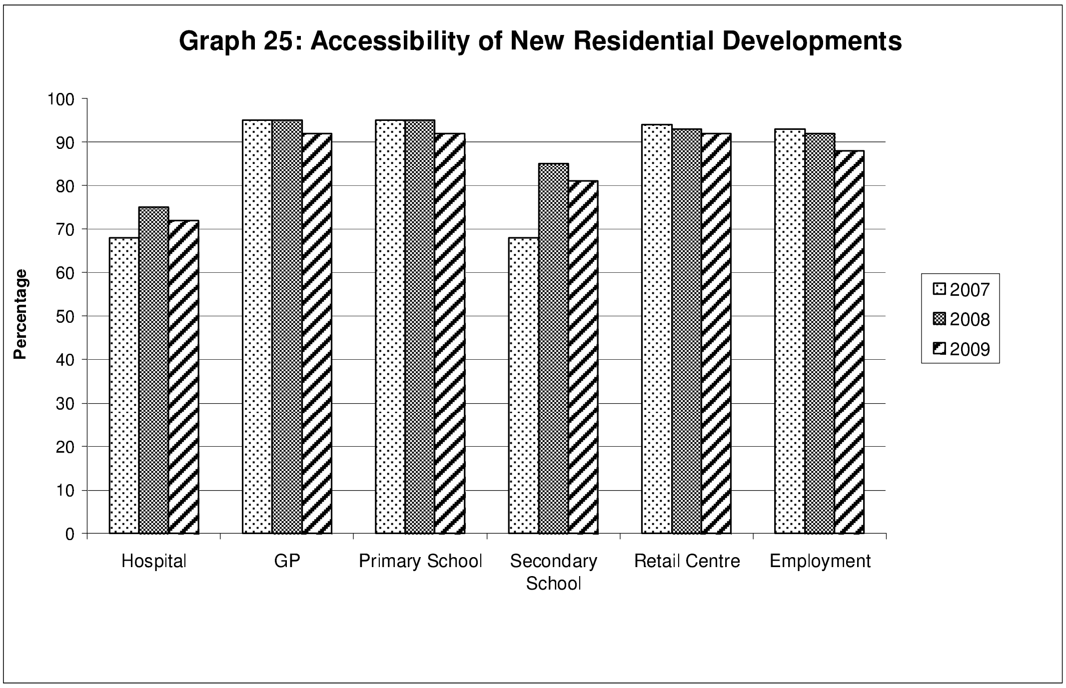
T5 Car Parking Standards – 100% of all new retail and new employment and commercial developments within the borough have met with car parking standards set out in the Local Plan.

T6 Accessibility of New Residential Development – Cumbria County Council, using sophisticated modelling software, has produced accessibility profiles for new residential developments within 30 minutes public transport time of services and amenities within each of the boroughs. Although no longer a core indicator, it is still intended to monitor this subject.

Table.19 Accessibility

Copeland	**Total % of completed housing sites within 30mins of service by public transport**	
	2008	**2009**
Hospital	75	72
GP	95	92
Primary School	95	92
Secondary School	85	85
Retail Centre	93	92
Employment	92	88

Although there has been a small decline in performance, 90% of housing completions are still accessible by public transport to GPs, Primary Schools, Retail Centres. Districts such as Copeland have a large rural area and cannot be compared with the smaller urban areas like Barrow and Carlisle for example, the new West Lakes Academy at Egremont, along with Millom Secondary School, serve a large rural area which affects the journey times while the two hospitals are situated at the North and South of the Borough over 30 miles apart, 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.

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 A595 Parton – Lillyhall by-pass in improving transport links to the area and contributing towards the area's regeneration.

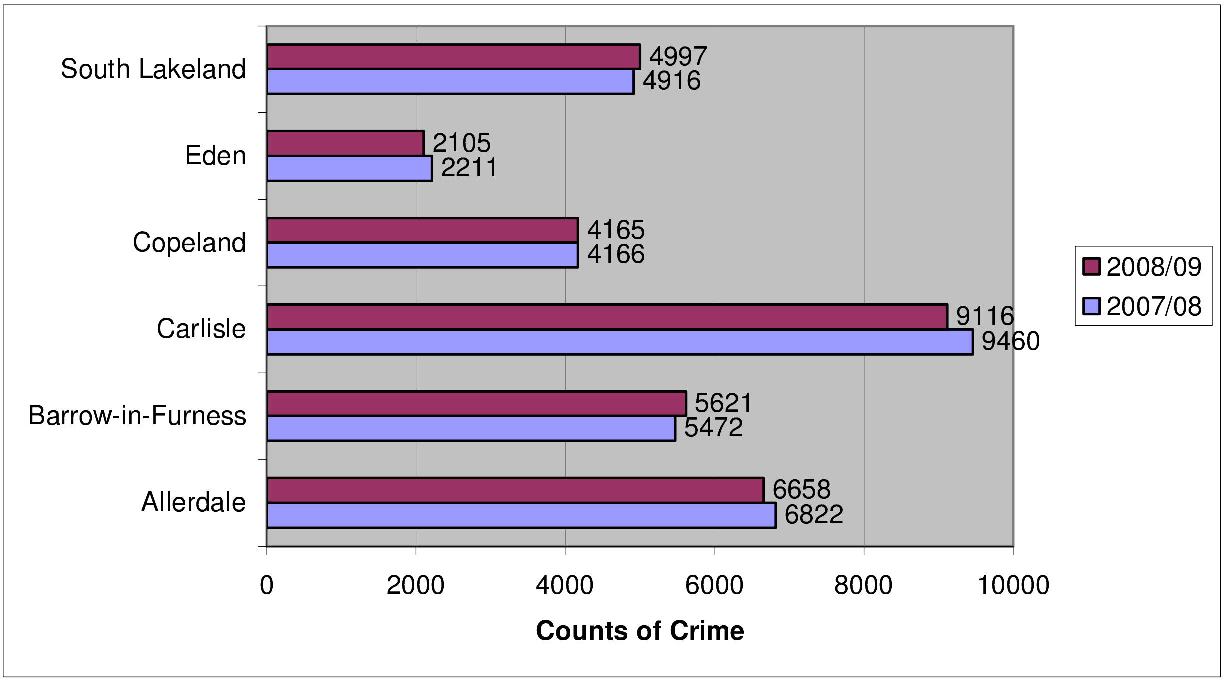
Community Services and Facilities

Contextual Indicators

C1 **Crime rates-** For the period 01/04/08-31/03/09 a total of 4,165 counts of crime were reported (1 less than in 07/08), the equivalent of 59.25 counts of crime per 1,000 population, which is lower than the Cumbria county average of 65.77 per 1,000 population.

Graph 26 below provides a comparison for all Cumbrian districts for counts of crime for 2007/08 and 2008/09.

Graph 26 Counts of Crime by District 2007-08/2008-09



(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 20 Health Indicator

✗ Significantly worse than England average
- - Not significantly different from England average
✓ Significantly better than England average

Domain	Indicator	Local Value	England Average	England Worst	England Best	
Children's and young people's health	Breast feeding initiation	64.3	71.0	32.5	92.2	✗
	Physically active children	92.2	90.0	77.5	100	✓
	Obese children	10.3	9.6	16.2	3.9	- -
	Children's tooth decay (at age 5)	2.0	1.5	3.2	0.0	✗
	Teenage pregnancy (under 18)	51.7	41.2	79.1	15.0	✗
Adults, health and lifestyle	Adults smoking	29.7	24.1	40.9	13.7	✗
	Binge drinking adults	24.4	18.0	28.9	9.7	✗
	Healthy eating adults	23.1	26.3	15.8	45.8	✗
	Physically active adults	11.3	10.8	4.4	17.1	- -
	Obese adults	29.4	23.6	31.2	11.9	✗
Life expectancy & causes of death	Excess winter deaths	24.9	17.0	30.3	4.0	- -
	Life Expectancy – male	76.6	77.7	73.2	83.7	✗
	Life Expectancy – female	80.7	81.8	78.1	87.8	✗
	Infant deaths	3.1	4.9	9.6	1.3	- -
	Smoking deaths	231.7	210.2	330.2	134.4	- -
	Early deaths: heart disease/stroke	88.3	79.1	130.5	39.6	- -
	Early deaths: cancer	129.2	115.5	164.3	75.7	- -
	Road injuries/deaths	67.2	54.3	188.3	18.4	✗
Diseases and poor health	Over 65s 'not in good health'	24.4	21.5	32.5	13.5	✗
	Incapacity benefits for mental illness	35.4	27.7	59.4	8.7	✗
	Hospital stays for alcohol related harm	2199.0	1472.5	2615	639.9	✗
	Drug misuse	8.1	9.8	27.5	1.3	✓
	Diabetes	4.5	4.1	6.3	2.6	✗
	Hip Fracture in over 65s	508.4	479.8	699.8	219.0	- -

Source: NHS

- The health of people in Copeland is varied. 14 of the 24 indicators are significantly worse than the England average, 8 are not significantly different to the England average and 2 are significantly better.
- Obesity in adults (estimate) is the 6th worst rate in England.
- There are a number of indicators that are similar to the average, such as deaths from smoking.
- Inequalities by deprivation and gender exist e.g. men and women in the least deprived areas can expect to live around 8 years longer than men and women in the most deprived areas.
- Over the last ten years there have been decreases in death rates from all causes and in early death rates from heart disease and stroke, and cancer. The rates remain above the national averages and early deaths from cancer have decreased slower than average.
- The health of children and young people is generally worse than the England average. However the percentage of children who are physically active is significantly better than average.

(Source: Copeland Health Profile 2009, NHS)

Local Indicators

C3 Green Flag Award Standard Open Spaces - The amount of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard is no longer a Core Output indicator, however we will continue to monitor this in our AMR.

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.21

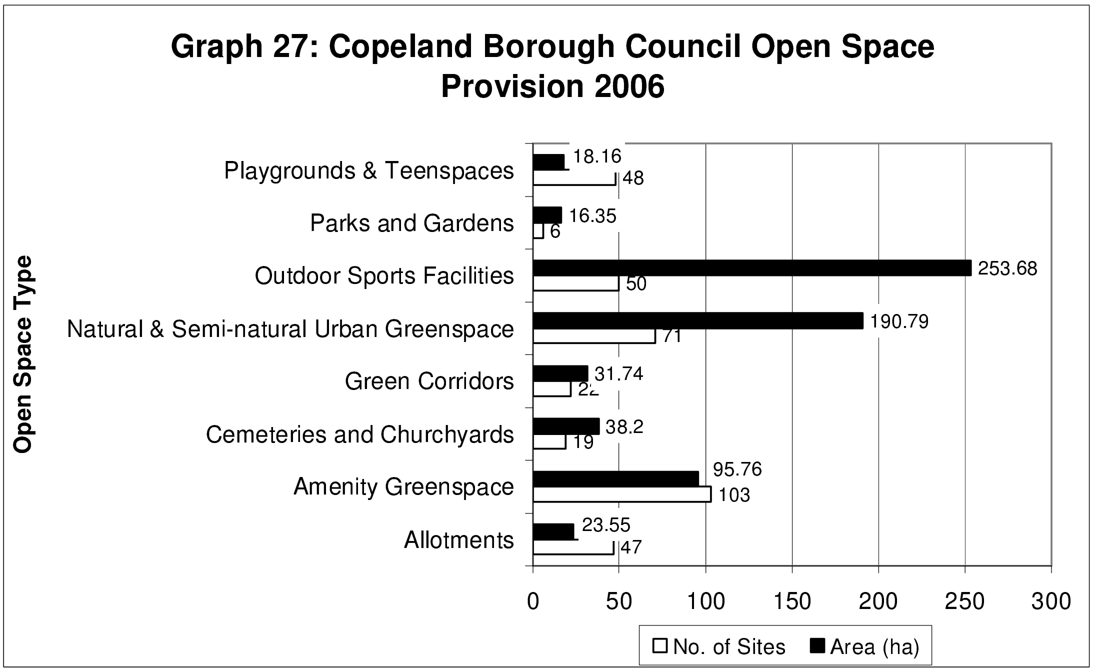
Eligible Open Space (ha)	Amount of Open Space Managed to Green Flag Award Standards (4c)	
	Area (ha)	Percentage (%)
322.25	11.7	3.6

* 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, Whitehaven – Green Flag & Green Heritage
- Trinity Gardens, Whitehaven – Green Flag & Green Heritage
- Egremont Castle & Grounds – Green Flag & Green Heritage

C4 **Provision of Open Space-** Copeland Borough Council are continuing to undertake 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.



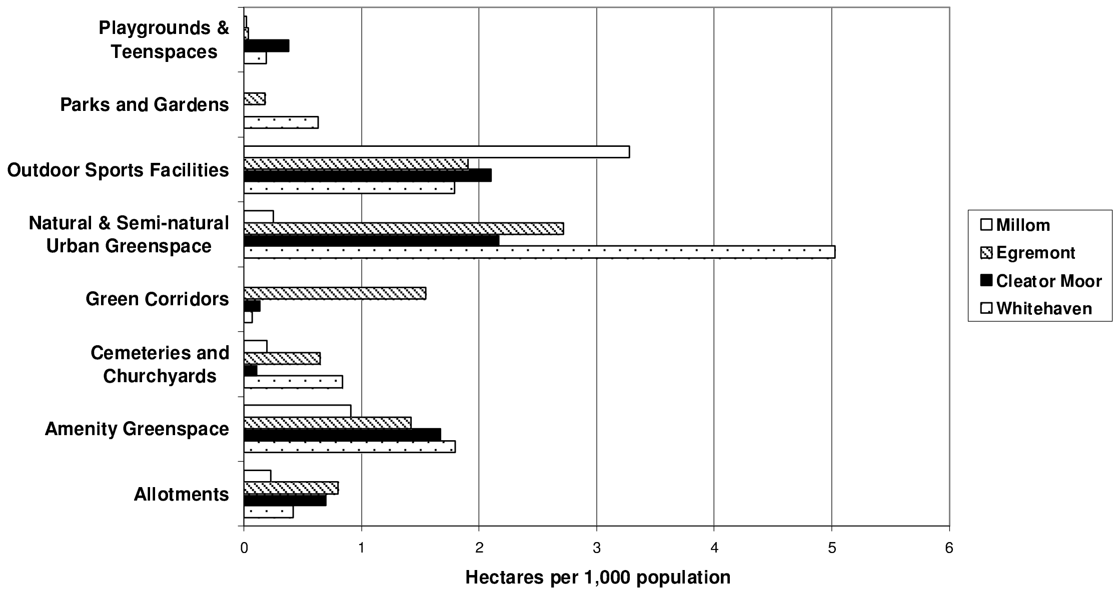
Source: Copeland Borough Council

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 28 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.28 Provision of Open Space by Area



Source: Copeland Borough Council

Summary

In Copeland the crime rate is relatively the same as the previous year with one less count of crime reported for the period 2008/09 totalling 4,165, the equivalent of 59.25 counts of crime per 1,000 population which is lower than the Cumbrian average of 65.77 per 1,000 population. Through design and the location of developments, the Council, working in partnership, seeks to promote safe environments for communities.

As last year's AMR, NHS indicators have been used instead of the Census data which is 2001 based. This shows that Copeland compares badly to the England average with 14 of the 24 indicators significantly worse than the England average, 8 not significantly different to the England average and only 2 significantly better. Obesity in adults (estimate) is the 6th worst rate in England. Inequalities by deprivation and gender exist e.g. men and women in the least deprived areas can expect to live around 8 years longer than men and women in the most deprived areas. The health of children and young people is generally worse than the England average. However the percentage of children who are physically active is significantly better than average.

Work continues on an Open Space Audit; this Audit will assess all the open space falling within settlement boundaries. It is hoped that 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. In February 2009, the Council applied to the Secretary of State for an extension to "save" policies beyond June 2009.

Below is a list of those policies which have and have not been saved. Please note, policies which have not been saved expired on the 6th June 2009.

SAVED POLICIES

The following policies have been saved:

CHAPTER 3. A DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR COPELAND
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
DEV 6: Sustainability in Design
DEV 7: Planning Conditions and Obligations
DEV 8: Major development

CHAPTER 4. HOUSING
HSG 1: Existing Planning Permissions
HSG 2: New Housing Allocations
HSG 3: Plan, Monitor and Manage
HSG 4: Housing within Settlement Development Boundaries
HSG 5: Housing outside Settlement Development Boundaries
HSG 6: Temporary Accommodation for New Rural Enterprises
HSG 7: Removal of Occupancy Conditions
HSG 8: Housing Design Standards
HSG 9: Accommodating Special Needs
HSG 10: Affordable Housing in Key Service Centres and Local Centres
HSG 11: Affordable Housing in Rural Areas
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
HSG 21: Replacing Caravans by Chalets
HSG 22: Residential Caravan Sites
HSG 23: Individual Caravans
HSG 24: Beach Bungalows
HSG 25: Non-Residential Development in Housing Areas
HSG 26: Gypsy Caravan Sites
HSG 27: Accommodating Travelling Showpeople

5. ECONOMIC REGENERATION

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
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
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
RUR 1: Economic Regeneration in Rural Areas

6. THE ENVIRONMENT

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 12: Landscaping
ENV 13: Access to the Countryside
ENV 14: Development in the Coastal Zone
ENV 15: Undeveloped Coast
ENV 16: Flooding
ENV 17: Derelict Land
ENV 18: Contaminated Land

ENV 19: Air Pollution
ENV 20: Water, Sewage Treatment and Sewerage Facilities
ENV 21: Noise Pollution
ENV 22: Light Pollution
ENV 23: Safeguarding Zone
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
ENV 31: Demolition of Listed Buildings
ENV 32: Essential Repairs to Listed Buildings
ENV 36: Development Affecting Sites of Local Archaeological or Historic Importance
ENV 37: Site of Potential Archaeological Importance
ENV 38: Public Art in Development Schemes
ENV 39: Areas of Special Advertisement Control

7. TRANSPORT

TSP 2: New Road Building and Improvements
TSP 4: Measures to Improve Public Transport
TSP 5: Cycleways, Footpaths and Bridleways
TSP 6: General Development Requirements
TSP 7: Transport Assessments and Travel Plans
TSP 8: Parking Requirements
TSP 9: Rail Freighting
TSP 10: Port Development

8. COMMUNITY SERVICES AND FACILITIES

SVC 6: Underground Services
SVC 7: Large-Scale Service Infrastructure
SVC 8: Telecommunications
SVC 9: Satellite Dishes
SVC 10: LPG Storage
SVC 11:Education, Training, Health and Other Community Facilities
SVC 12: Loss of Facilities
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

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

NUC 1: Radioactive Waste Storage and Disposal
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

COPELAND LOCAL PLAN - POLICIES NOT SAVED

The following policies have not been saved and expired on 6 June 2009. Please note, policies which have not been saved no longer form part of the Copeland Local Plan 2001 – 2016.

Policy	Reason for not extending
ENV 11 Tree Planting	This policy fails the 'necessity' test as the ground is already covered by DEV6.
ENV24 Hazardous Substances	Policy covered by another regulatory regime, therefore not necessary.
ENV30 Alterations and extensions to Listed Buildings ENV33 Development affecting the setting and important views of Listed Buildings ENV34 Changes of use to Listed Buildings ENV35 Development affecting a Scheduled Ancient Monument	Policies appear to duplicate PPG15 and should therefore be unnecessary.
ENV40 Advertisements	Appears to add nothing to policy already in PPG19.
ENV41 New farm buildings	RSS is part of the Development Plan, therefore being in conformity with it would appear to duplicate it.
ENV42 Intensive agricultural development	Policy not necessary as DEV5, DEV6 and RUR1 appear to cover this, insofar as it is within the purview of planning control.
ENV43 Agricultural slurry stores and lagoons	The justification for this is inadequate – policy not necessary.
SVC1 Connections to public sewers	Covered by other agencies' responsibilities, therefore not necessary. Adequately covered by DEV6.
SVC2 Non-mains sewerage/sewerage treatment	Covered by other agencies' responsibilities, therefore not necessary. Adequately covered by DEV6.
SVC 3 Standards of Completion	This policy is considered to be repetitive and more appropriately controlled from development control purposes by way of a planning condition.

Policy	Reason for not extending
SVC4 Land drainage	Duplicates other control regimes, adequately covered by DEV6.
SVC5 Water supply/water resources	Appears to be covered by DEV6, therefore not necessary.
TSP1 Safeguarding the Parton-Lillyhall Improvement	Works are complete and the by-pass is in operation. As a result the policy is no longer required.
TSP3 Traffic management	If needed, these can be provided for under DEV6 and TSP6. This policy is therefore not necessary as it is not clear why a further policy serves any purpose.

APPENDIX B – DATA SOURCES

CHAPTER	SOURCES
HOUSING	http://www.copeland.gov.uk/ Economic Development Department Development Strategy Department Building Control Department Nomis Census Office National Statistics Land Registry CACI StreetValue via Cumbria County Council HFR Return Form
ECONOMIC REGENERATION	Annual Population Survey 2008-09 (NOMIS) Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2009 NUTS3 data from ONS RPG Annual Monitoring Return & Cumbria CC Land Availability Report Annual Business Enquiry 2008 (NOMIS) Centre for Regional Economic Development (CRED) West Cumbria Development Agency Business Lists
TOWN CENTRES AND SHOPPING	Goad data 2008 from West Cumbria Retail Study, April 2009 Valuation Office Economic Development Department
TOURISM	STEAM 2008
THE ENVIRONMENT	Development Control Department Economic Development Department Leisure and Environmental Services Department Environmental Health Department Natural England English Heritage National Land Use Database (NLUD) Cumbria Biodiversity Evidence Base Environment Agency
RENEWABLE ENERGY	Development Control Department
TRANSPORT	Census Audit Commission Cumbria Constabulary Planning Policy Department Capita Symonds
COMMUNITY	Cumbria Police

SERVICES AND FACILITIES	NHS website Planning Policy Department http://www.greenflagaward.org.uk Open Space Audit

APPENDIX C

Core Output Indicators

Core Output Ref.	Indicator Description	Indicator Ref.
BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT		
BD1	Total amount of additional employment floorspace – by type	E6
BD2	Total Amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land	E6
BD3	To show the amount and type of employment land available	E6
BD4	To show the amount of completed floorspace (gross and net) for town centre uses within (1) town centre areas and (2)Local Authority areas	E7
HOUSING		
H1	Plan period and housing targets	H9
H2(a)	Net additional dwellings – in previous years	H9
H2(b)	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
H2(c)	To show likely future levels of housing delivery	H9
H2(d)	Managed delivery target	H9
H3	New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land	H10
H4	Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Travellers)	H11
H5	Gross affordable housing completions	H10
H6	Housing Quality – Building for Life Assessments	H12
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY		
E1	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds	ENV3
E2	Change in areas of biodiversity importance	ENV4
E3	Renewable energy generation	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. 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 Outstanding 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: sets 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 objectives set out in the *Core Strategy*. They may be included in any *Development Plan Document* or may form a stand alone document.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Local Nature Reserves (LNRs): are for both people and wildlife. They are living green spaces in towns, cities, villages and countryside which are important to people, and

support a rich and vibrant variety of wildlife. They are places which have wildlife or geology of special local interest. All LNRs are owned or controlled by local authorities and some are also Sites of Special Scientific Interest.
At the end of July 2006 there were over 1,280 LNRs. Local Nature Reserves offer special opportunities for people to walk, talk, think, learn and play, or simply enjoy themsleves. 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 for 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 and the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

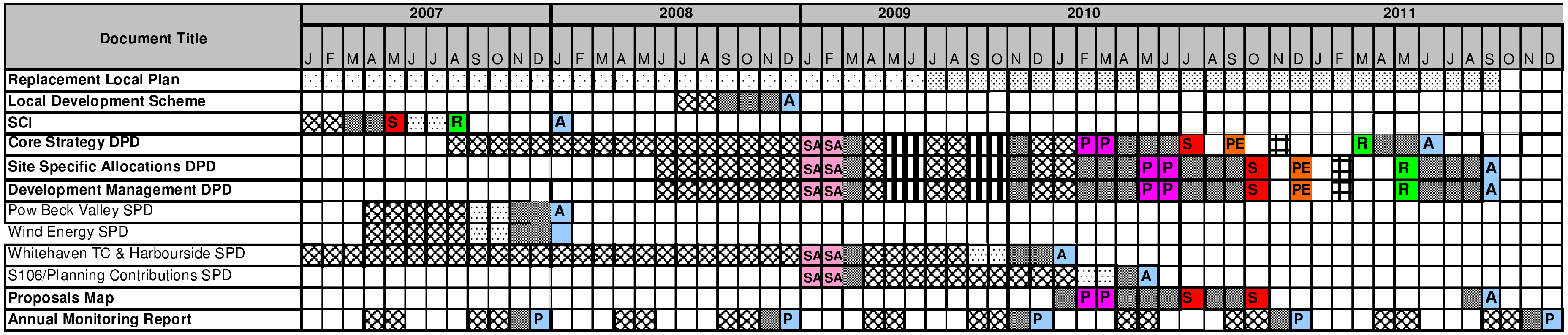
Strategic Environmental Assessment: a generic term used to describe environmental assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes. The European 'SEA Directive' (2001/42/EC) requires a formal 'environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes, including those in the field of planning and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

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

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

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

APPENDIX E – COPELAND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME OVERALL PROGRAMME (DECEMBER 2008)



Key:

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