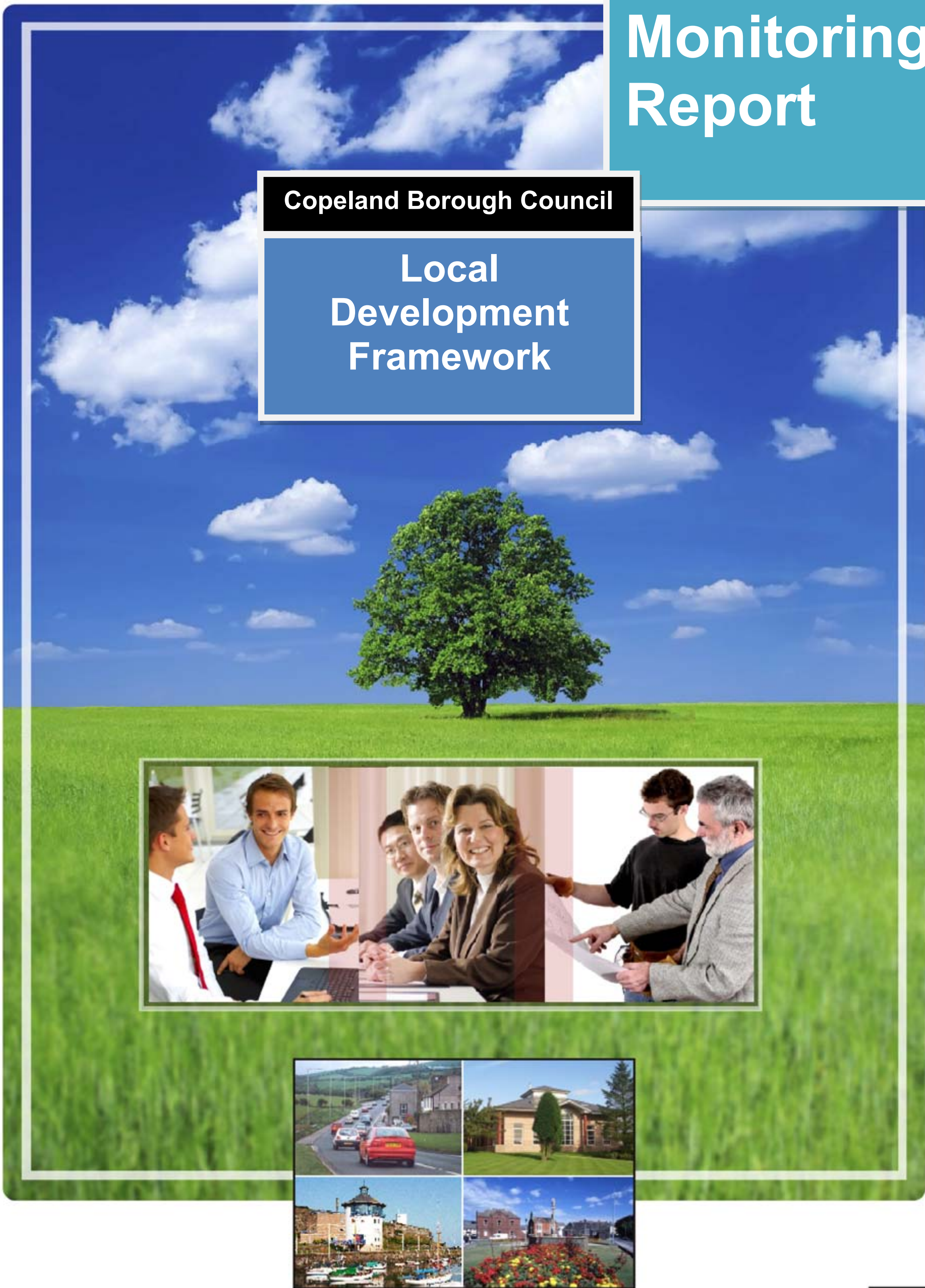
Annual Monitoring Report

Copeland Borough Council

Local Development Framework



2009 / 10

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ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT 2009/10

Executive Summary

Introduction

This is the sixth 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 2009 to 31 March 2010.

Local Development Scheme

The latest version of the LDS was approved by Council in April 2010 (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 April 2010 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 – The Mid 2009 revised estimate of 69,700 shows an increase of over 600 people 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 73,300 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 – 2009 figures indicate Copeland Borough had an improved price to income ratio of 4.1 which is still 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 and 86% in 2010 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 was maintained in 2009/10, continuing the steady increase since 2001. In 2009/10, an improved figure of over 41% 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 and Westlakes, 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 in 2008, with the latest figures for 2009 showing 2090 'active enterprises' in Copeland.

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 3.6% in 2010, 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 a percentage increase of 3.9% surpassing the Regional figures for the 2007-08 period. However, it still leaves the area at 72% 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. Visitor numbers in 2009 were 3.17million and are now higher than the numbers before the Foot & Mouth outbreak. This brings in £3.17 million to the local economy and supports over 2,100 jobs.

"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, 88% of new housing development was built in the last 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 97.81% are now in favourable/recovering condition, so meeting the Public Service Agreement (PSA) target of 95% 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 2009 and March 31st 2010. 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 2009 to 31 March 2010 (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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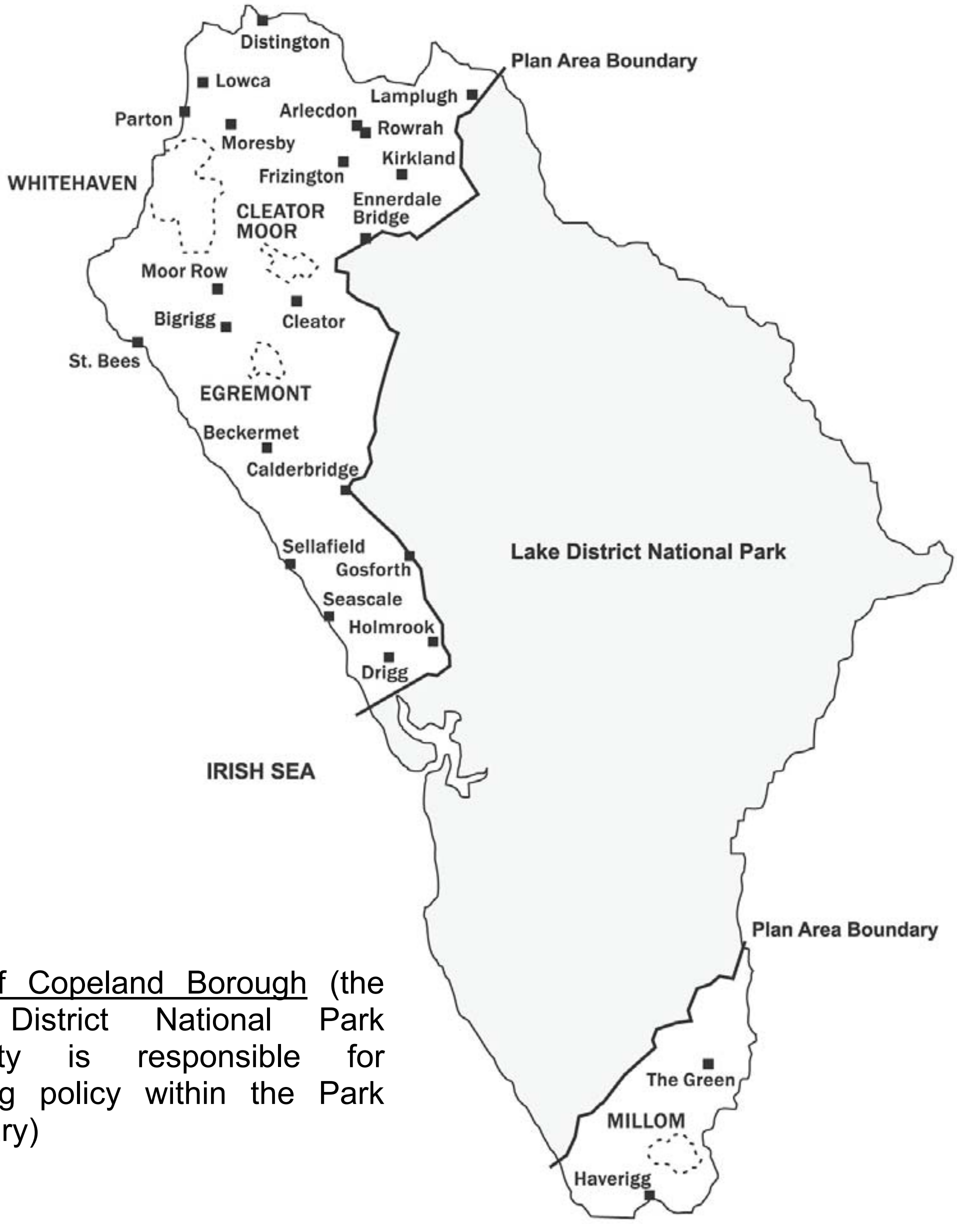
Glossary

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.

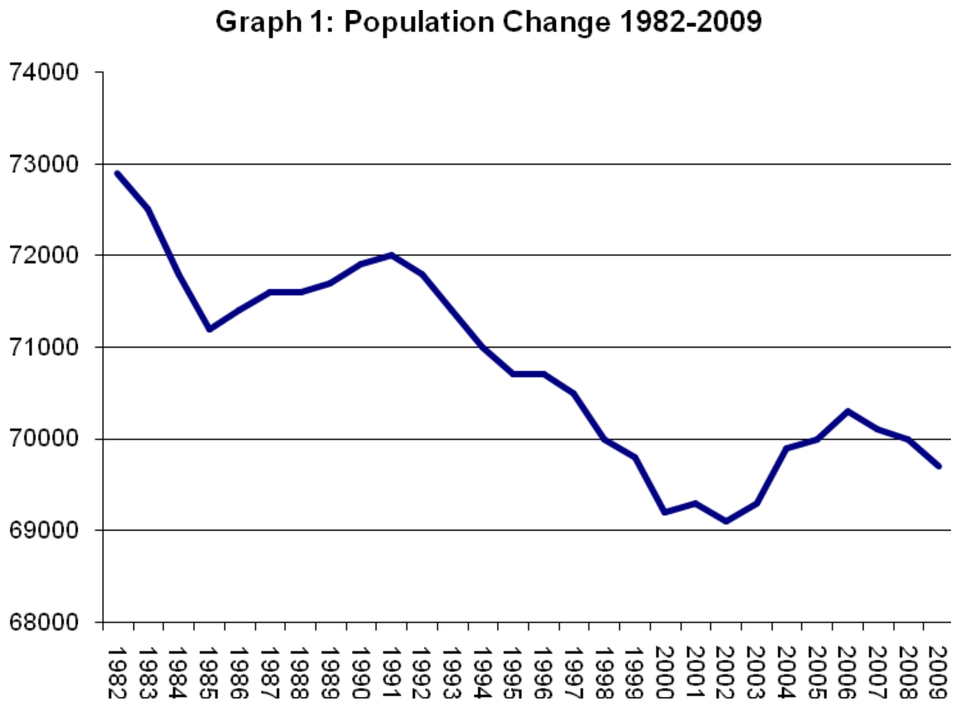


<u>Map of Copeland Borough</u> (the Lake District National Park Authority is responsible for planning policy within the Park boundary)

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 3 - 4 years this has begun to alter with the latest available figures for mid-year 2009 showing an increase of 600, 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 2009 there were less than 29000 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 the urban regeneration agency, 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. In November 2009 the government published 6 National Policy Statements on energy: Three potential nuclear power station sites were identified in Copeland adjoining Sellafield, nearby at Braystones and at Kirksanton in the south of the Borough. Following the change in government there is to be a review of the draft policy statements but already the sites at Braystones and Kirksanton have been discounted leaving one option in the Borough adjoining the Sellafield site. Under the 2008 Planning Act decisions on this sort of development are the province of central government originally via the Infrastructure Planning Commission but soon to be the Major Infrastructure Unit arm of the Planning Inspectorate advising the Secretary of State. These arrangements apply to companion projects including connections to the National Grid electricity supply system. Potentially – and subject to formal approvals – work could begin as early as 2015 and power generated could begin to feed into the Grid from 2023. The repercussions of these decisions will be important for the Borough with around a 1000 jobs involved over the 60 year life of a power station reactors but the construction phase could generate up to 5,000 jobs with significant housing, health and infrastructure requirements for the local authorities to plan for.

Changes at one end of the nuclear fuel cycle will also have repercussions for decisions on fuel **reprocessing/manufacture and waste management**. It might 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 Major Infrastructure Unit referred to above. The National Policy Statements (Nov 2009) included renewables (EN-3 on the Dept of Energy and Climate Change web-site). The Council together with other Cumbrian planning authorities has commissioned an assessment of renewable energy capacities in the county as part of the evidence base for their LDFs. This will be available on the Council's web site next year.

A new partnership has been formed to help implement the "Energy Coast" masterplan. Taking its title from the masterplan, "Britain's Energy Coast West Cumbria", or BECWC, will 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 has influenced LDF production thus far is the **West Cumbria Community Strategy: "Future Generation"**. It was produced by the West Cumbria Local Strategic Partnership in October 2007 but from April this year a separate Copeland Partnership has been developing with the objective of preparing a Copeland Community Plan as part of an overall county strategy. This process is being driven by the Council's Locality Team with each of the 6 locality areas of the Borough being the subject of community regeneration action plans. This work is also being closely aligned with LDF production.

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 was awarded for a limited programme of demolitions and new build in Whitehaven but this was not of the required scale. It is essential now for the private sector to engage in the process and to put momentum into the renewal effort and widen the tenure profile.

Support from the Homes and Communities Agency is also very important as part of a broad programme of regeneration. The Council's Core Strategy will treat this as a strategic issue with policies being developed in association with work on its Housing Strategy. 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.

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 as part of the 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 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 a framework for a new **Integrated Sustainability Appraisal** of all the documents in its LDF and a Scoping report on the framework went out to public consultation with the Issues and Options report during 2009. This led to some minor amendments and the updated framework is now being used in the process of refining policy in the LDF. Results will be published at each stage of document production and as part of subsequent monitoring including future AMRs. Strategic Environmental Assessment is incorporated as part of the SA and the requirements for Habitats Regulations Assessment are being 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 2009/10 (unless stated otherwise)
Population Structure:	
Population	69,700
Population change 1991-2009	-3.2%
Population change 2001-2009	+0.6%
Population forecast	71,600 (2015)
	73,000 (2020)
	75,000 (2030)
Age Structure (2008 Mid Year Estimate)	
0-14	11,200 16.1%
15-24	8,000 11.5%
25-44	17,100 24.5%
45-59	15,400 22.1%
60+	17,900 25.7%

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 09 – Mar 10
Average	£133,538
Detached	£217,856
Semi-detached	£119,537
Terraced housing	£89,148
Flat/Maisonette	£148,656
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	4.5%
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	35,100 (76.6%)
Unemployment	3.6% (Mar 10)
GVA (West Cumbria & Furness)	+3.9% (2007-08)
Working age population with no qualifications (Jan – Dec 09)	13.3% (GB av 12.3)
NVQ4 & above (Jan – Dec 09)	15.2% (UK av 29.9)

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 2009 – 31 March 20010. 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 2008/09. 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	✗ 200 decrease in population in 2009 from 2004 (revised estimates from ONS) ✓ 7,400 (0.5% 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 (same as 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 2009 all key service centres had increasing ratio making housing less affordable, and whilst Whitehaven's ratio has fallen in the last year, all were above the affordable ratio of 3.5 ✗ Decrease in percentage in 2 RSL's progress towards 100% target No data available for 2010 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 ✓ 33 out of a total of 51 respondents to the LDF Preferred Options consultation sent their responses electronically – 65% • 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 (2009 figure – a full update will be provided in the 2010/11 AMR)
			• Net change in No. of trees in TPOs	ENV 8		Data not available (a full update will be provided in the 2010/11 AMR)
			• % of new housing development built at 30-50 dwellings per hectare	H10	30.8%	✓ 36.9% (and 51% over 50 per hectare)
			• 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.
			• Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)	ENV 7		✓ 97.81% of the area of Copeland Borough's SSSIs meeting Public Service Agreements target – an increase from 93.56% 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%	✓ 85.5% completed on brownfield land (increase from 48.6% in 2007/08) ✓ 90% 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 18.90 ✓ Intermediate 9.30 ✓ Background 8.00
	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	✓ 18.02% ✓ 23.3% 3 large wind turbines approved in 2009/10
	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	✓ 76.3% in 2009/10 ✗ 7115 sq m (although increase from 2008-2009 figure of 3409 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	✓ 2,090 (22% 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	✗ 3.6% Claimant rate ✓ 357 gross jobs created last year – Council target is 5,000 over 10 years – on track to achieve this target with 4,663 jobs created in 7 years. ✗ 28,840 (however, 0.5% increase from 28,700 in 2008/09) Not available for Copeland only
	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	2.97 m* £80.2m 2229*	✓ 3.17m* (+6.7 % from 2004) 3.6% decrease since last year ✓ £133.17m (+66% from 2004) 0.9% decrease since last year ✗ 2,109* (-5.3% from 2004) -3.4% on employment 2008: 2,183 FTE *Please see note on page 53 regarding changes to recording and reporting data.*

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 April 2010 (see Appendix E for the LDS milestones).

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. (See Appendix A for a full list of saved policies)

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 (DPDs)</u>

The Core Strategy DPD
Our main priority for 2010-2012 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 (SPDs)

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 2010 LDS)	**Stage Reached at end December 2010**	**Assessment**
DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENTS (DPD)			
Core Strategy			
Consultation on Issues and Options	May/June 2009	Completed May/June 2009	✓
Consultation on Preferred Options	May – June 2010	Preferred Options consultation took place in May-July 2010.	✓
Draft Submission to Secretary of State	June 2011	Submission to the Secretary of State is likely to be in February 2012. Adoption is anticipated for December 2012.	×
Pre-Examination Meeting (if required)	August 2011		
Public Examination	October 2011		
Receipt of Inspector's Report	January 2012		
Estimated Date for Adoption	April 2012		
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 took place in May-July 2010	✓

Milestone	Timetabled Date (in the 2010 LDS)	Stage Reached at end December 2010	Assessment
Draft Submission to Secretary of State	October 2010	Submission to the Secretary of State is likely to be in February 2012. Adoption is anticipated for December 2012.	✗
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 2010	Preferred Options consultation is expected in Summer 2011	✗
Draft Submission to Secretary of State	December 2011	Submission to the Secretary of State anticipated for December 2012 with adoption scheduled for December 2013	✗
Pre-Examination Meeting (if required)	February 2012		
Public Examination	April 2012		
Receipt of Inspector's Report	August 2012		
Estimated Date for Adoption	December 2012		
Proposals Map			
Revision of Proposals Map will be continuously updated as and when documents are produced.			

Milestone	Timetabled Date (in the 2010 LDS)	Stage Reached at end December 2010	Assessment
SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENTS (SPD)			
Whitehaven TC & Harbourside SPD			
Pre-production and evidence gathering	April 2009 – October 2010	• 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	November – December 2010	Consultation now expected in January 2012 with adoption in August 2012.	✗
Consideration and Review	January – May 2011		
Estimated date of Adoption	June 2011		
S106/Planning Contributions SPD			
Pre-production and evidence gathering	April 2009 – January 2010	Pre-production underway	✓
Public consultation	November - December 2010	Consultation is now likely to take place in January 2012 with adoption in August 2012.	✗
Consideration and Review	January – May 2011		
Estimated date of Adoption	June 2011		

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.

Where possible 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 small decline
- Ageing Population
- Slight decrease in key 20-29 age group
- Low ethnic population (97% White British)
- Adequate 5 year supply of housing sites
- 85% of housing completions on previously developed land (brownfield land)
- 88% of housing built over 30 per hectare (high density)
- 90% new housing approvals on previously developed land (brownfield land)
- 28 affordable housing completions
- Average house prices increased by 4.5% in 2009/10 compared to 2008/09
- House sales increased very slightly in 2009/10
- House size completions - increase in 2/3 bed completions and decrease in 4+ bed.

Economic Regeneration

- Unemployment increase last year but less than Regional / National average
- Economic activity increasing – higher than Regional/National average
- High household income –one of the highest in the North West
- Gross Value Added (GVA) increase - above North West growth rate
- Employment (jobs in Borough) increasing very slightly
- Low level of employment land development but higher than in 2008/09
- Adequate employment land supply
- Sellafield dependency (44% of all employee jobs in the Borough)
- Highest 'public sector' jobs dependency in GB because of Sellafield
- Slight decrease in the 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 decreased by 0.9%, visitor numbers by 3.6% and numbers employed in tourism by 3.4% between 2008/09 and 2009/10

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 have met the 2010 Public Service Agreement (PSA) target
- Slight decrease in percentage of household waste recycled
- Increase in percentage of household waste composted
- Amount of waste per household remains the same
- There is a slight decline in air quality but it remains within air quality objectives
- No loss of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) reported since 2007/08

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 are significantly less than in 2008/09
- Copeland compares badly with the England average in 7 out of 23 health indicators in 2009 but is improving in most of these cases
- 14 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

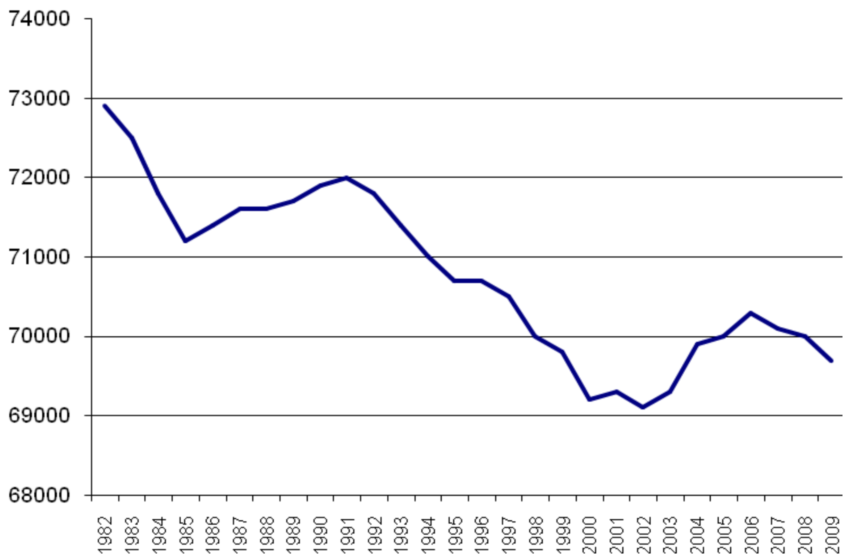
H1 Area of Borough- 73,700 hectares, 737 kilometres² (284 miles²).

H2 Population Size- 69,700 (mid year estimate, 2009).

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 2006 however, the population started to recover and reached 70,300, the highest it had been in 8 years. However the last 3 years have shown a decline down to 69,700 in 2009.

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 only been 600 or 0.87% 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.

Graph 1 – Population Change 1982-2009

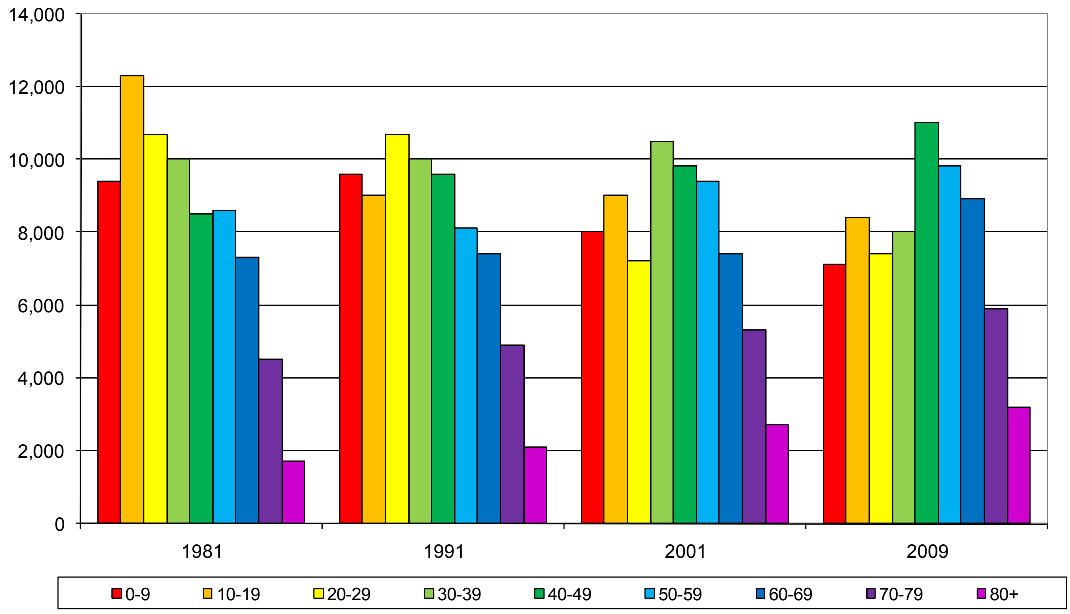


Source: ONS Mid Year Estimates

H4 Population Structure- The latest 2009 estimates show the continuing trend of 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 2009, the number of 'Under 40s' decreased by 8,400 or 18.8%, while the number of 'Over 40s' increased by 6,200 or 21.4%. There has been a continuing shift in the population structure, with the percentage of 'Under 40s' declining from 55% of the total population to 44.3% during this period. There have been large percentage changes in particular age groups, with the 0-9 and 20-29 groups declining by 26% and 31% respectively and the 50-59 and

‘Over 80’ groups increasing by 21% and 52% 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

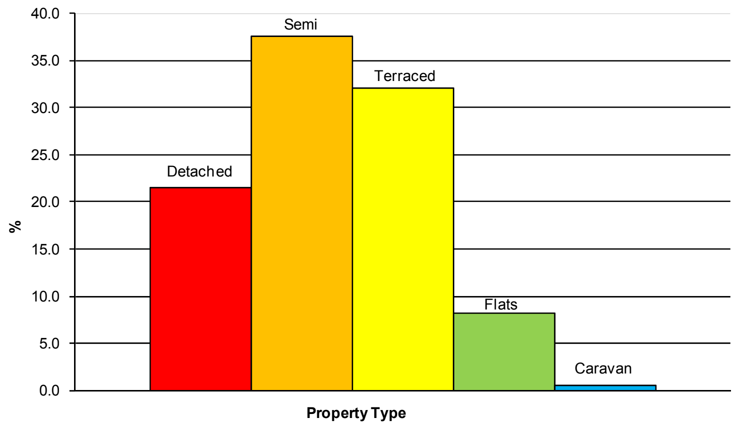


Source, Census & ONS Mid Year Estimates

H5 **Ethnic Composition -** The latest estimates remain for mid 2007, which 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).

Graph 3 – Property Type



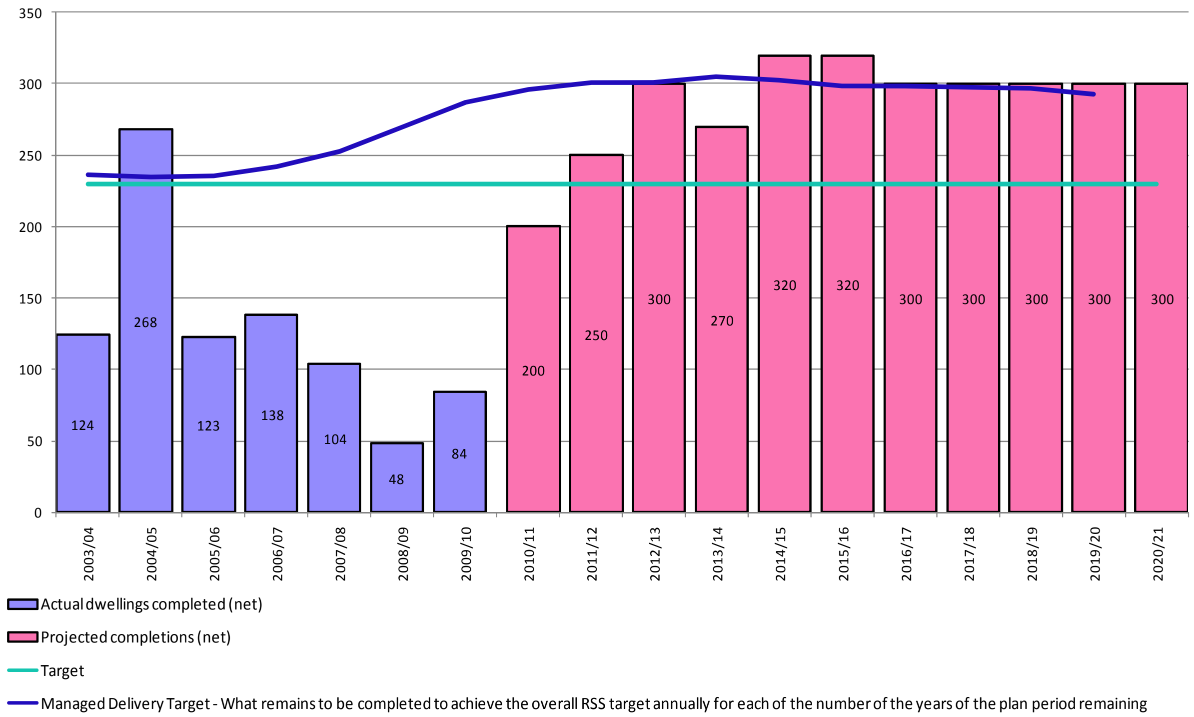
H7 **Housing Stock-** Within the Borough there are an estimated 32,743 dwellings at April 2010, comprising 26,445 in the private sector (80.8%) and 6,298(19.2%) managed by Registered Social Landlords. The private sector percentage continues to rise due to the lack of activity in the social rented sector 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.

Graph 4 – Copeland Housing Trajectory to 2021



Low levels of completions for the last four years up to 2009/10 have meant that the Plan target was not reached in this period and projected completions for the next year are also not expected to reach the target, with the resulting variance from the RSS being 622 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.

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 former Regional Spatial Strategy.

Table 1 - Managing Housing Completions 2003-2021

	Actual dwellings completed (net)	Projected completions (net)	Cumulative completions	Annual 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	222		614	230	690	-76	235
2006/07	138		752	230	920	-168	242
2007/08	104		856	230	1150	-294	253
2008/09	48		904	230	1380	-476	270
2009/10	84		988	230	1610	-622	287
2010/11		200	1188	230	1840	-652	295
2011/12		250	1438	230	2070	-632	300
2012/13		300	1738	230	2300	-562	300
2013/14		270	2008	230	2530	-522	305
2014/15		320	2328	230	2760	-432	302
2015/16		320	2648	230	2990	-342	298
2016/17		300	2948	230	3220	-272	298
2017/18		300	3248	230	3450	-202	297
2018/19		300	3548	230	3680	-132	296
2019/20		300	3848	230	3910	-62	292
2020/21		300	4148	230	4140	8	

Source: Copeland land availability records

H10 Housing Land Supply - Local Authorities have to identify sufficient land to deliver their housing requirement over a15 year period – PPS3 requires Authorities to identify a 5 year supply of deliverable sites, as well as identifying a 15 year supply through a Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA). Both the 5 year and 15 year supply are to be maintained on a rolling annual basis

The target is the former RSS figure of 230 per annum (1150 over 5 years). The current supply figure at March 2010 of 1263 net additional dwellings 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 required to meet the target shortfall.

The following table includes sites that are allocated within the adopted Local Plan, plus sites with existing planning permission (which makes them available and suitable), but excludes those that were considered not to be achievable in terms of viability - It therefore does not include all sites with current permissions and allocations and also takes into account proposed demolitions, which gives a more realistic net total.

Table 2 - Five Year Housing Land Supply 2010

	Over 5	Under 5	Total
Permissions	947	166	1113
Land Allocations	250	0	250
Sub Total	1197	166	1363
Demolitions			100
Total net additional dwellings			**1263**
RSS housing requirement over 5 years			**1150**
NI 159 Formula			**109.80%**

Notes:
Under construction figures included
Under 5 figures at April 2010 used (222) with a 25% wastage
Proposed demolitions included
Allocations included are:-

The Highlands Whitehaven	*100*
Kells School Whitehaven	*70*
Birks Road Cleator Moor	*30*
Mill Hill Cleator Moor	*50*

H11 Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) – In addition to demonstrating a 5 year supply of housing land, Authorities must now also be able to identify specific sites (or broad locations) that can meet the needs for up to 15 years after the proposed adoption date of the Local Development Framework. This means that land must be identified which can meet our target of 300 per annum, (outlined in the Preferred Options) by 16 years, giving an expected total of **4,800** new dwellings required for the period 2011/12 to 2026/27.

Work on the SHLAA is currently progressing and while we are not yet able to present the final document, the Viability Assessment has now been completed and it is anticipated that it will be published early in the New Year for consultation, and be approved before the end of March 2011. Indications from the Viability Study suggest that it is likely that the SHLAA will identify sufficient sites to meet the requirement up to 2027. As with the 5 year supply, the SHLAA will also require regular updating and this will be reviewed within each AMR once the SHLAA has been adopted.

H12 Housing Completions (COI H3, H5) – Table 3 below provides some detail on completions for the year 1st April 2009 to 31st March 2010. There have been continued improvements in all the indicators:-

- Brownfield land completions were recorded at a record 85.5%, for the second year running this was well above the 50% target set in the Regional Spatial Strategy

- Density figures are also improving with 88% of the larger housing developments above 30/hectare, helped by two major apartment developments being completed in Whitehaven town centre
- For the second successive year there were significant completions of affordable dwellings for rent, with more currently under construction.

Table 3 – Housing completions in 2009/10

Indicator	No. of dwellings	Percentage
Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land (H3)	153	**85.5**
Figures above relate to all gross housing completions in 2009/10 (179)		
<30 dwellings per hectare	17	**12.1**
30-50 dwellings per hectare	52	**36.9**
>50 dwellings per hectare	72	**51.0**
Affordable housing completions (H5)	28	**19.9**
Density figures above relate to gross completions on over 5 sites in 2009/10 (141)		

H13 **Net additional pitches - Gypsy & Traveller (COI H4) -** Copeland Borough Council, in partnership with other councils in Cumbria, is currently undertaking research for enhanced local information on Gypsy and Traveller needs, following on from the Accommodation Assessment carried out by Salford University. This research identified a need for one residential pitch and 5 transit pitches in Copeland. The Council is still awaiting guidance on how funding will be provided 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.

H14 **Housing Quality – Building For Life Indicator (COI H6) –** This indicator monitors the quality in new housing developments over 10 units. Six developments qualified for assessment in 2009/10. These developments and their assessment scores are listed below. For more information on the Building for Life standard please visit the CABE website (http://www.buildingforlife.org/about)

- 12/13 Irish Street, Whitehaven – Average
- Pears House, Quayside, Whitehaven – Average
- Lingla Bank, Frizington – Average
- Ghyll Bank, Lowca – Average
- Walkmill Court, Red Lonning, Whitehaven – Average
- Moor Farm, Moor Road, Millom – Poor

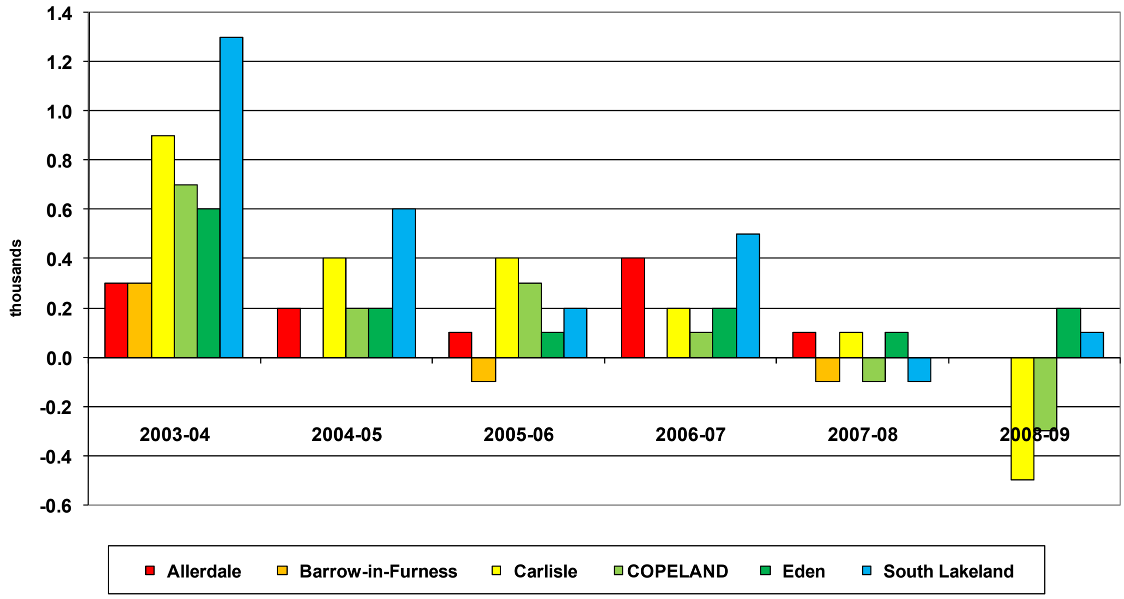
Local Indicators

H15 **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 1,200, accounted for by a combination of modest internal and international inward migration. This trend has now reversed and in 2008 a combination of static natural change and a small level of net annual out migration resulted in a reduction of the population. This out migration trend increased in 2009, resulting in the estimated population decreasing to 69,700.

The graph shows the changes to migration in Cumbria, with Copeland experiencing the second highest out migration in the County.

Please note that the estimates for 2002 – 2005 and in 2008 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 previous reports.

Graph 5 – Net migration in the Cumbria Districts



Source: ONS

H16 **Local Housing Market-** Copeland's current average house price stands at £133,538 for the period between January and March 2010. This figure is well below the average for England and Wales (£165,000) but above the average for the North West over the same period of time (£119,000). Table 4 shows the breakdown of average house prices across the borough by housing type.

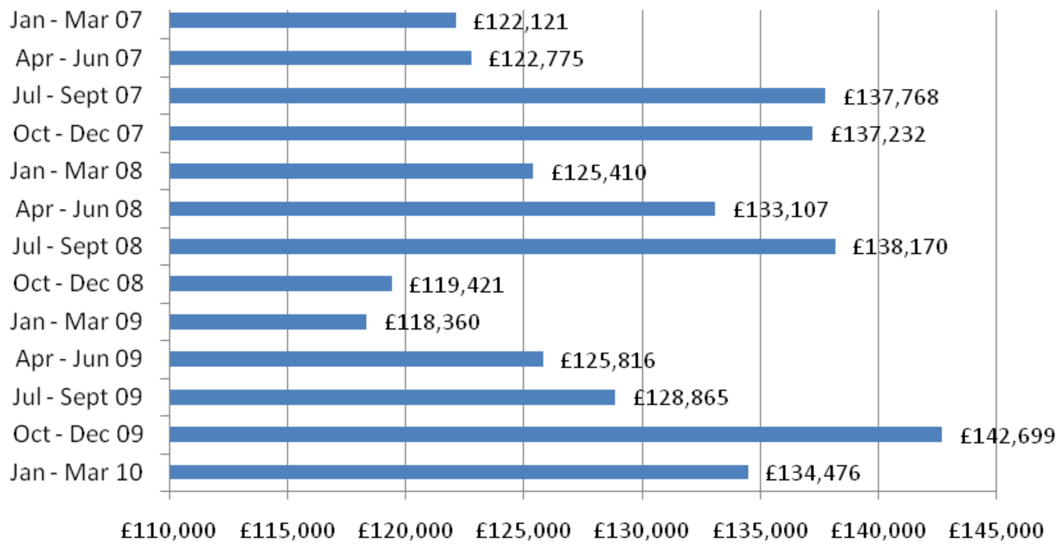
Table 4 – Average House Prices in Copeland by House Type

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**
09/10	**217,856**	**179**	**119,537**	**236**	**89,148**	**286**	**148,656**	**60**	**133,538**	**761**

(Source: Land Registry)

Table 4 shows a decrease in 2009/10 for average house prices for detached and terraced types compared to the previous year. Prices for semi-detached have increased slightly and there has been a significant increase in the average price for flats. This is largely due to sales of the new harbourside dwellings in Whitehaven e.g. the asking price for a two bed first floor flat is £220,000. The number of sales is roughly the same as last year and continues to be around half of the 2007/08 figure. This reflects the national picture where the economic crisis has impacted upon housing markets.

Graph 6: Average House Prices



Source: Land Registry

Graph 6 shows the average house price in the borough over the last 3 years. Prices peaked in Oct – Dec 2009, following the national trend and have since started to drop again. The data has to be viewed in the knowledge that with such a low volume of sales, price data can be skewed by various factors, such as the proportion of each particular house type sold, or a large new development coming onto the market i.e. these figures should be viewed with caution at this time.

H17 **Affordability-** Table 5 below provides house price to income ratio. The table indicates an improving situation from last year, with Whitehaven now having 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.

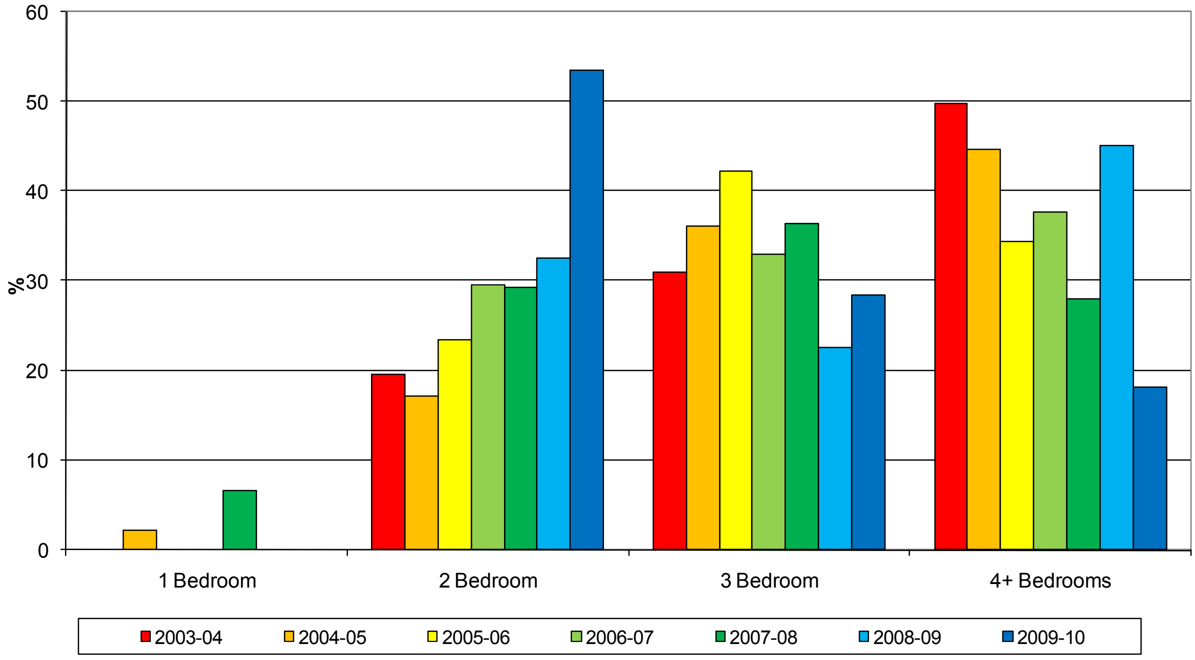
Table 5 – Affordability ratios for Whitehaven and the Key Service Centres

Key Service Centre	House Price to Income Ratio
Millom	4.6
Egremont	4.1
Cleator Moor	4.0
Whitehaven	3.9
Copeland	4.1
Cumbria	**5.8**

Source: Cumbria CC / CACI 2009

H18 **Local Housing Stock –** The number of new build completions shows an increase in 2 bedroom properties and a corresponding decline in 4 bed houses. This reflects the increase in smaller, higher density developments on urban brownfield sites, of which two major developments were completed in Whitehaven town centre this year.

Graph 7 – Percentage of new dwellings completed by bedroom number



(Building Control Department, Copeland Borough Council)

H19 **Conversions and Changes of Use-** Table 6 shows the number of dwelling conversions completed over the last 8 years has remained very low. However, the number of change of use completions increased dramatically after 2004, although the numbers have fallen in 2009/10.

Table 6 – Number of conversions and changes of use 2002/03 – 2009/10

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
09/10	2	20

(Source, HFR Form)

H20 Decent Homes Standard

No update for 2008/09 or 2009/10. 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 7a

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2"></th><th rowspan="2">2007</th><th rowspan="2">2008</th><th colspan="2">% of properties decent standard</th></tr>
<tr><th>2007</th><th>2008</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Copeland Homes</td><td>3,631 Properties</td><td>3,469 Properties</td><td rowspan="2">62%</td><td rowspan="2">46.8%</td></tr>
<tr><td>2,266 Decent standard</td><td>1,625 Decent standard</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Home NW</td><td>2,295 Properties</td><td>2,248 Properties</td><td rowspan="2">75%</td><td rowspan="2">74.5%</td></tr>
<tr><td>1,730 Decent standard</td><td>1,674 Decent standard</td></tr>
</table>

Source: RSL records

There has not been a Private Sector House Condition Survey therefore we have been unable to update the information below from last year's AMR.

Table.7b

		% 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

Commentary

The stabilisation of Copeland's population levels is a key planning objective in the Local Plan. 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 69,700 in 2009. The increase is entirely due to increased inward migration. Low birth rates and young people leaving the borough are resulting in an ageing population. Revisions to the long term population forecasts by the Office for National Statistics indicate an increasing population, with the figure estimated to be 73,000 by 2020.

Compared to the previous year (2008/09), there was a slight increase in average house prices for the period 2009/10, and the number of sales remained low (760 for the whole year - roughly half the 2007 sales). This reflects the national picture where the economic crisis has had a significant impact on the housing market generally.

In terms of affordable housing, Copeland Borough now has an income to price ratio of 4.1 which, although lower than the 2008/09 figure, is still above the Local Plan indicated 'affordable' figure of 3.5. All of the Key Service Centres now exceed this threshold. However, it is important to remember that 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 reported over the last 2 years; 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.

Economic Regeneration

Contextual Indicators

E1 **Unemployment –** In March 2010 the resident based unemployment rate for Copeland was 3.6% compared to 2.9% for Cumbria, 4.7% for the North West and 4.2% for Great Britain.

E2 **Economic Activity** – 76.6% (35,100) of men and women of working age were economically active. 23.4% of the working age population are economically inactive, compared to 25.6% in the North West and 23.5% in Great Britain. (Source: ONS Annual Population Survey 2009-2010).

E3 **Household Income –** The median weekly earnings in Copeland for full time employees working in the Borough is £700 and £622 for those working and living within the Borough (Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2010). The residence based figures are 32% and 24% above the National median earnings respectively.

E4 **Productivity** – The lowest geographic 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 3.9% increase between 2007 and 2008, above the North West Region (2.7%) and the Cumbria rate of 3.6%.

E5 **Employment Structure** – There were 28,840 employees 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 2,700 jobs.

Core Output Indicators (COI)

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

Table 8 – Employment Land developed by Type

Use Class	Gross	Net	Brownfield (gross)
B1a	1,176	1,096	0
B1b	508	508	0
B1c	0	-324	0
B2	5431	3697	5431
B8	0	0	0
Mixed	0	0	0
Total	7115	4977	5431

Source: RPG Data Monitoring Form

With the exception of the Sellafield site, there has been very little industrial development during the last 12 months. The above table shows the completion of a 5000 sq m office on the site. There are also a number of other projects currently under construction at Sellafield amounting to a further 15,151 sq m of B2 industrial floorspace.

E7 Employment Land Available (hectares) (COI BD3)

Table 9 – Employment Land Available

B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	Mixed	Total (ha)
25.72	0.24	0.7	0	0.55	52.18	79.39

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 10 – Town Centre Development

Use Class	Town Centre (gross)	Town Centre (net)	District (gross)	District (net)	% in Town Centre (gross)	% in Town Centre (net)
A1	0	0	0	-200		
A2	670	670	670	670	100	100
B1a	0	0	73	73	0	0
D2	100	100	500	250	20	40
Total	770	770	1243	993	61.9	77.5

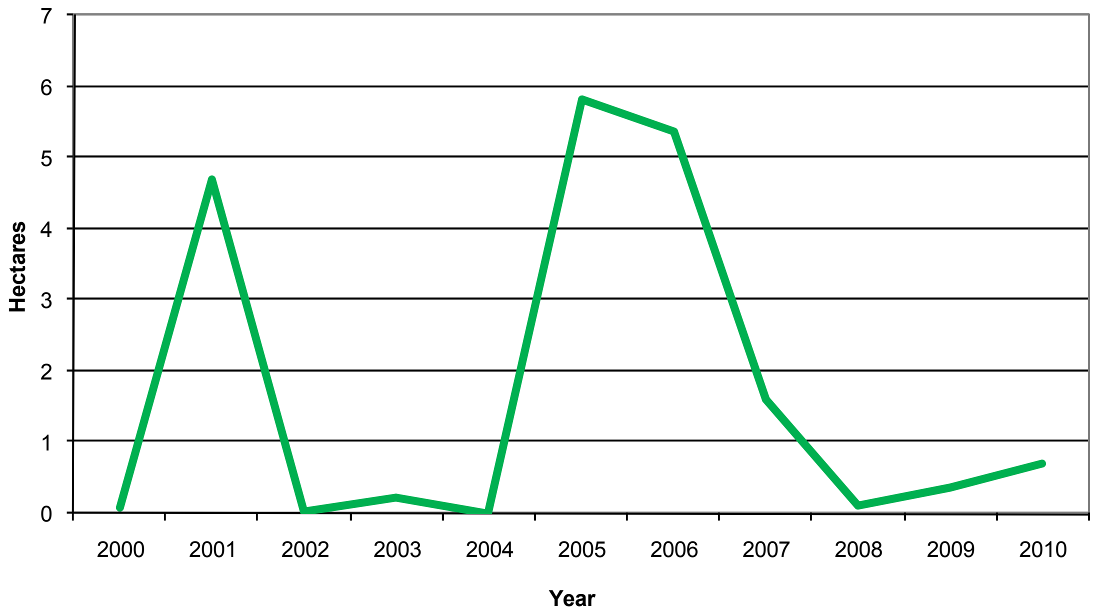
Source: RSS Data Monitoring Form

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 number of small office developments creating a modest net gain of 770 sq m. The net increase of 77.5% in the town centre reflects no office development at Sellafield or Westlakes this year. The Council is committed to providing more office jobs in the town centres and a 70,000 sq ft scheme at Albion Square in Whitehaven was approved recently which could accommodate up to 400 staff.

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 40 years supply of land identified in the Borough (currently 79.39 ha with permission or allocated).

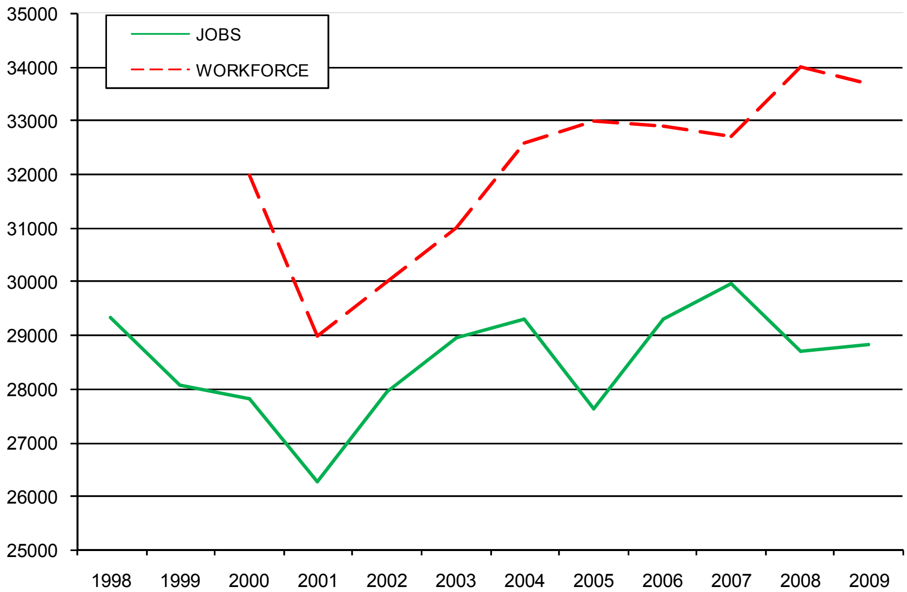
Graph 8 – Employment Land Completions (Hectares) 2000-2010



Source: Employment Land Availability Survey

E10 **Local Jobs -** In 2009 there were an estimated 28,840 employee jobs within the Borough (source: BRES) against an estimated workforce of approximately 33,700 (Source: 2008/09 Annual Population Survey). This equates to 86% 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 generally increasing since 2001, although there was a decrease in employee jobs in 2008. The jobs total in Graph 9 includes employees only, with the total workforce also including the self employed (1,500) agricultural workers (1,200) and all the unemployed (2,200).

Graph 9 – Changes in Jobs and Workforce 1998-2009

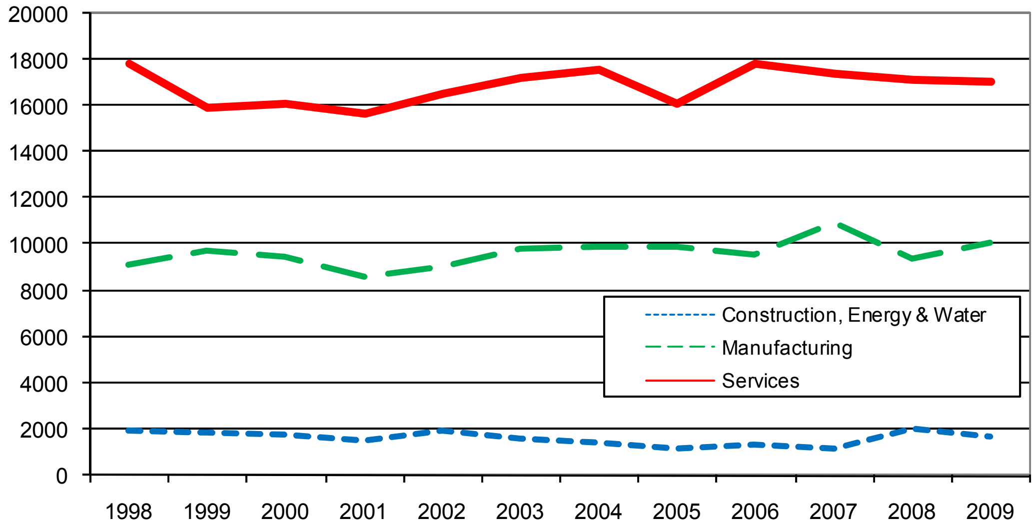


Source: Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) 2010. This integrates two existing ONS business surveys, the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) and the Business Register Survey (BRS) which should improve the accuracy of the employment estimates

Since 1998, the economic 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 service sectors. This is due to the continued dominance of the Sellafield Nuclear Plant in the local economy, which employs around 12,000 (including approximately 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.

The figures in Graphs 9 and 10 relate to the latest release (2009) and do not take into account the current job losses of several hundred and possible further numbers at the Sellafield site. This will be reported in next year's AMR.

Graph 10 – Employment Sector Changes – 1998-2009

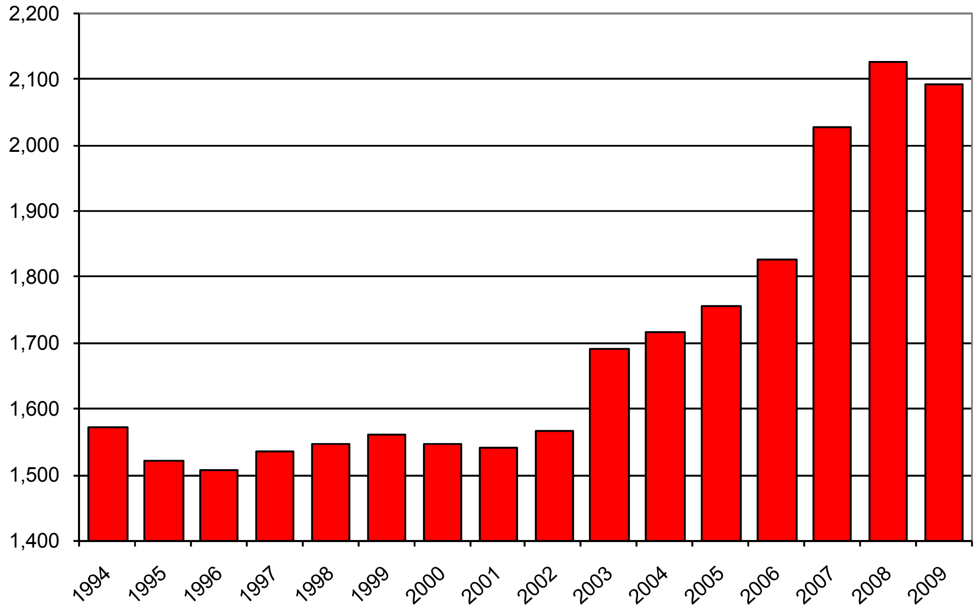


Source: ABI 2008

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, although it fell slightly to 2,090 in 2009. There were 215 births and 250 deaths, resulting in a net decrease of 35. The figures show that over a 5 year period from 2004 survival rate of businesses in Copeland was 49.1%, similar to the Cumbria rate of 49.7% and better than the UK rate of 46.8%.

Graph 11 – Count of Active Enterprises 2009



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 8 years show that this is well on target to be achieved. It should be noted that the aspiration is not to achieve a net increase of 5000 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 2009 has increased slightly to 28,840 employees, with approximately 2,700 self employed also recorded. (Source: ONS Annual Population Survey).

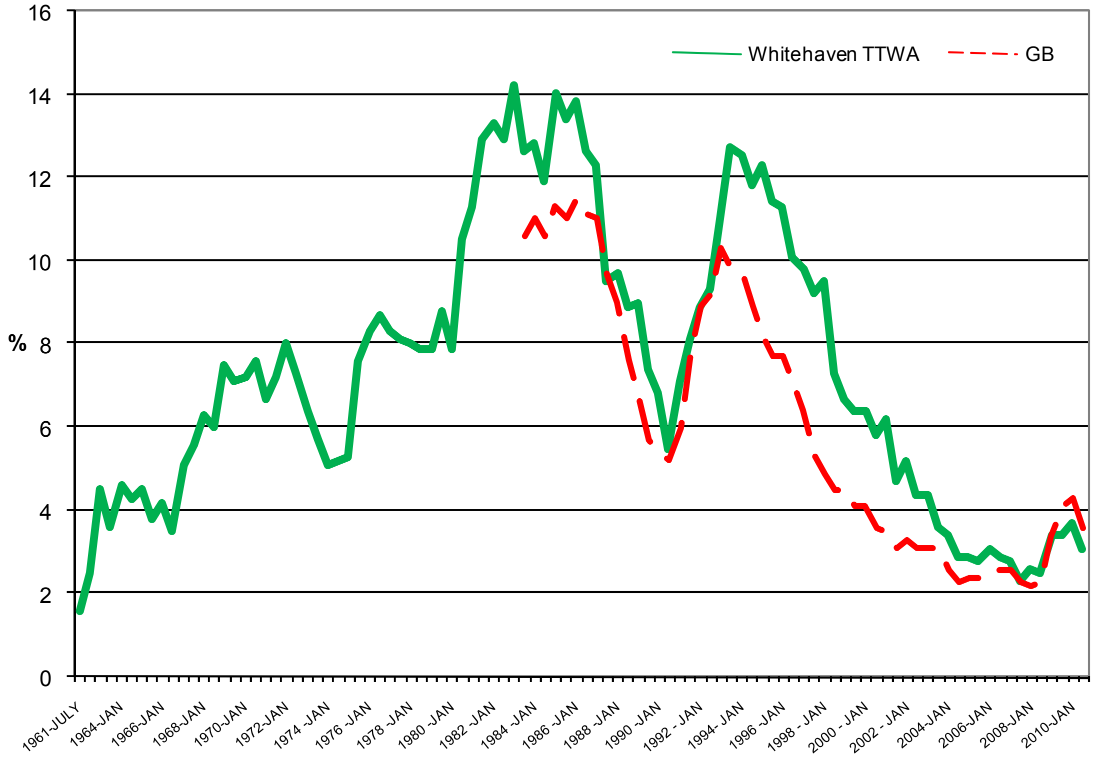
Table 11 - New Jobs Created

Year	New jobs
2002/03	689
2003/04	480
2004/05	413
2005/06	394
2006/07	1422
2007/08	444
2008/09	464
2009/10	357
TOTAL	**4663**

Sources: CRED, WCDA, Business Lists & Copeland Records

E11 **Unemployment -** Unemployment rates are low compared to the situation in the 1990s. Although rates increased slightly in 2009, the recession has not affected Copeland as badly as other areas, with the major employers remaining fairly stable. Rates appear to have peaked in January 2010 at 3.7% and although the rate increased from 3.4% to 3.6% for the period March 2009 to March 2010, this is still well below the regional and national rates of 4.7% and 4.2% respectively. The March rate of 3.6% translates into 1547 people who are eligible for Job Seekers Allowance and is a modest increase of only 62 over the 12 month period.

Graph 12 – Unemployment Trends 1961-2010

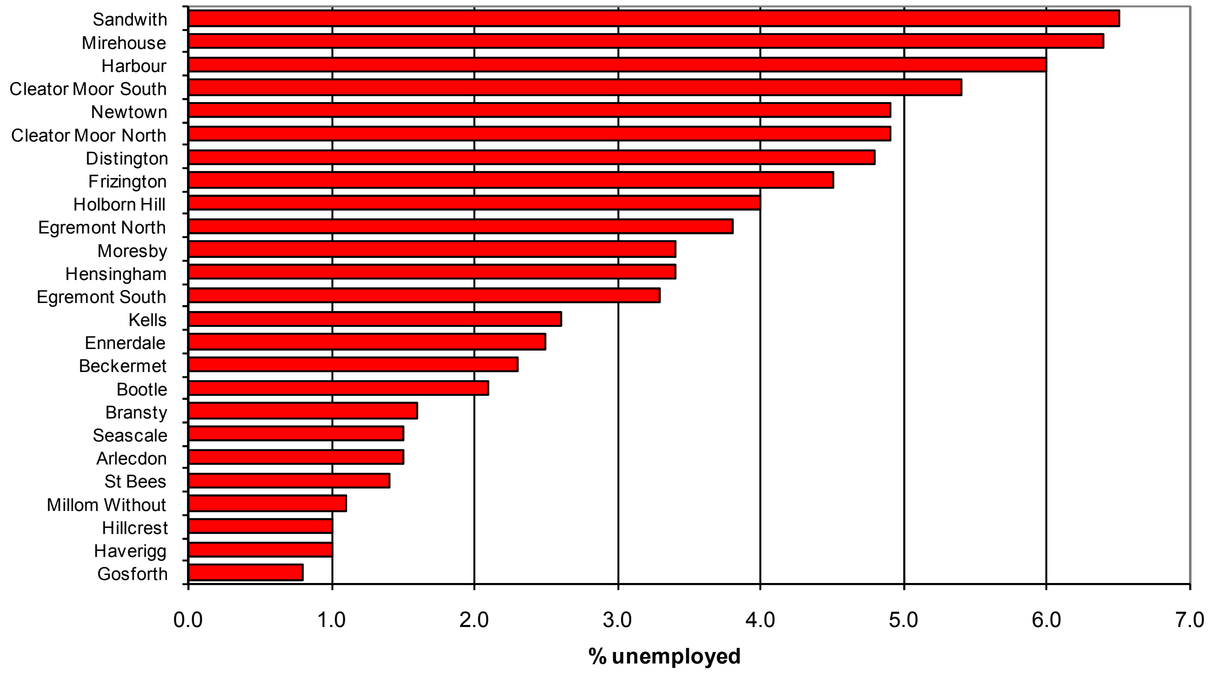


Source: Office for National Statistics

These lower rates still mask pockets of higher unemployment at ward level, with the Sandwith, Mirehouse and Harbour wards in Whitehaven in the worst 20% nationally. No wards are now in the top 10%, whereas in 2008 there were 3. However, there has been further evidence that the recession has not affected Copeland as much as other parts of the country, with 14 out of 25 wards showing an improved ranking compared to last year.

Some of the wards exhibit very low levels of benefit claimants, with 18 out of the 25 recording less than 100. Graph 13 shows that a number of rural and urban wards have unemployment rates of less than 2%.

Graph 13 – Ward unemployment – March 2010



Source: Office for National Statistics

E12 **Vacancies -** Vacancy data can be used in conjunction with the claimant count to calculate a simple ratio, with a figure of more than 1 indicating more claimants than live vacancies. The following table shows the situation in Cumbria.

Table 12 – Vacancy Ratios in Cumbria and comparison with GB

	Claimant Count	Live Vacancies	Vacancy Ratio
Great Britain	1,558,194	245,321	6.35
Cumbria	8,452	1,977	4.28
Allerdale	1,831	363	5.04
Barrow	1,692	391	4.33
Carlisle	2,034	410	4.96
COPELAND	**1,547**	**143**	**10.82**
Eden	458	191	2.39
South Lakes	892	479	1.86

Copeland appears to have a vacancy ratio twice as much as the other Cumbrian Authorities and is also well above the National average. However, the figure is distorted by employment agencies dealing with Sellafield vacancies and not notifying Jobcentre Plus. As a general rule, the Jobcentre would only receive details of about a third of all vacancies which would make the vacancy rate actually 3.6.

Commentary

Unemployment had been falling at District level for a number of years and levelled out at around 2.5% in 2008, before rising gradually and peaking at 3.7% in January 2010 and dropping back to 3.6% in March 2010. This amounts to 62 extra people claiming benefit over the 09/10 period. Ward level figures have also stabilised over the last 12 months, with 11 out of the 25 wards experiencing a decrease in numbers claiming benefit. In relative terms, the recession has not affected Copeland too badly with the moderate rise in unemployment much less than 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 over 12,000. This accounts for approximately 42% 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 31,500.

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 two recorded years the relative growth rate has improved so much that the latest West Cumbria rate of 3.9% is above the North West (2.7%) and Cumbria (3.6%), with the result that the area is in the top ten NUTS 3 growth areas in England. The GVA per head has also increased to £14,382 which still leaves the area at 72% of the National average. Please note that the Sub Regional Area data (which includes West Cumbria) is only available to 2008 and the figures do not reflect the influence of the current recession. Regional GVA figures for 2009 show that all areas, including the North West, have experienced a decline in real terms since 2008. This will be reported in next years AMR.

Development of employment land has increased this year, with approximately 75,000 sq ft being reported, which included a large development on the Sellafield site. There are also another four current developments at Sellafield amounting to a total of 163,000sq 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

E13 **Town Centre Provision-** The borough has a total of 76,480m² of commercial floorspace in the key service centres of Whitehaven, Cleator Moor, Egremont and Millom. Table 13 shows the breakdown of this floorspace.

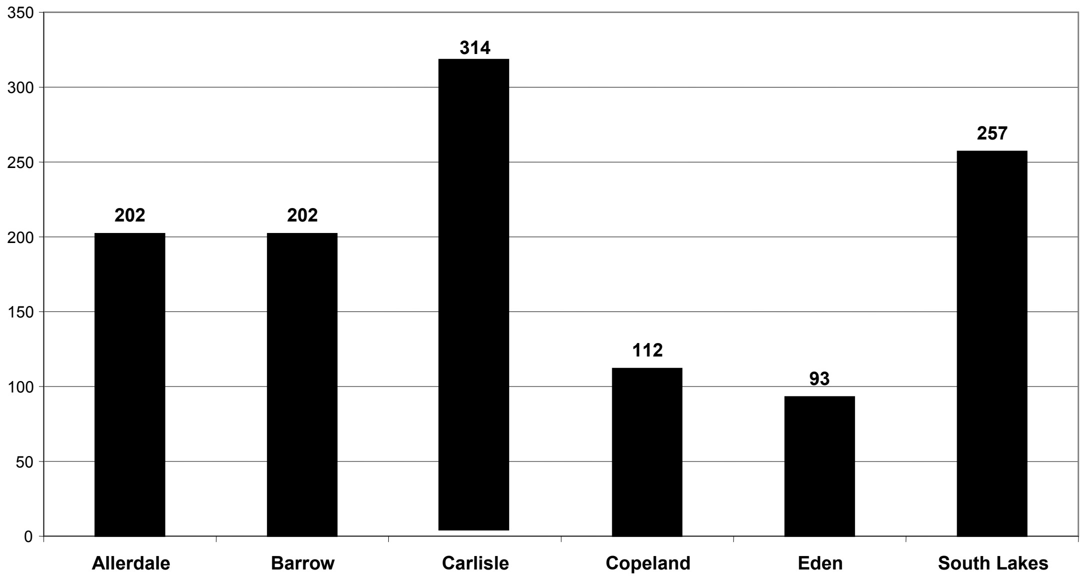
Table 13

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

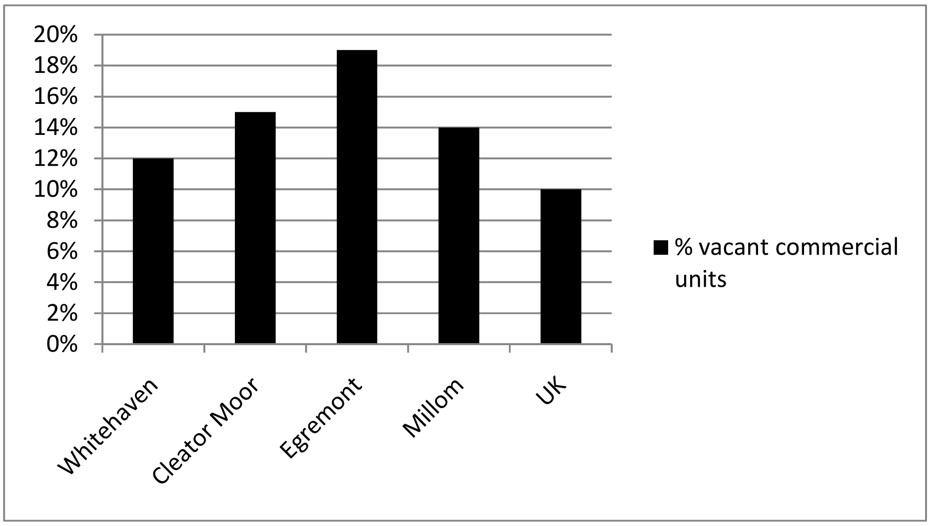


(Source: Office National Statistics, 2005 Revaluation)

Local Indicators

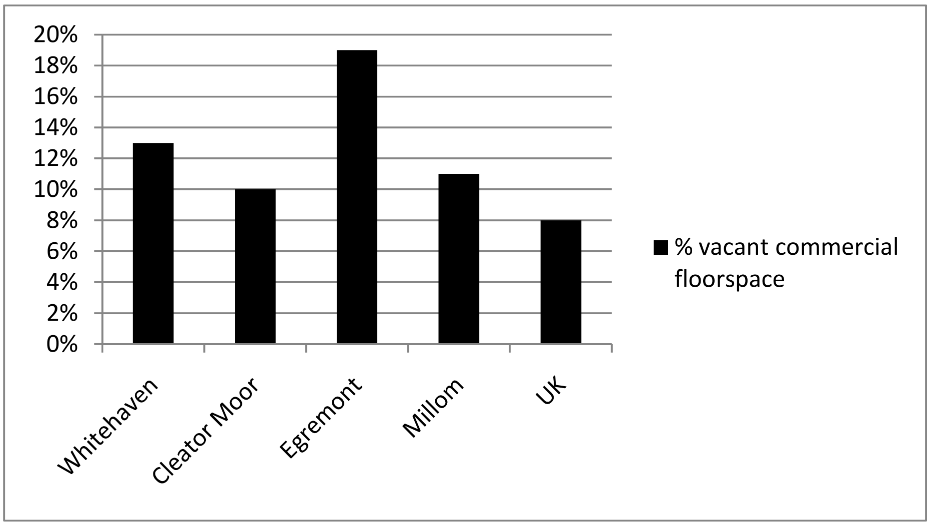
E14 **Commercial Vacancy Levels –**Goad data 2008 taken from the West Cumbria Retail Study (April 2009) shows that commercial vacancy levels are higher in all Copeland Key Service Centres than the UK national average. Graph 15 below shows the percentage of vacant commercial outlets in town centres, the 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)

Commentary

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

E15 **Tourism Revenue -** Graph17 below shows revenue created by tourism activity from 2000 to 2010 (from updated STEAM Cumbria Tourism Report produced in 2010). The tourism economy in Copeland has gradually recovered since Foot and Mouth disease devastated the county in 2001. Tourism revenue has increased by 25% since 2001, although revenue decreased slightly between the period 2009-2010 (see note below).

The following graphs have all been RPI indexed to 2009, so that year on year real comparisons can be made, rather than inflation affected.

Graph 17 – Tourism Revenue

Source: Cumbria Tourism, STEAM Volume and Value Report 2000-2009

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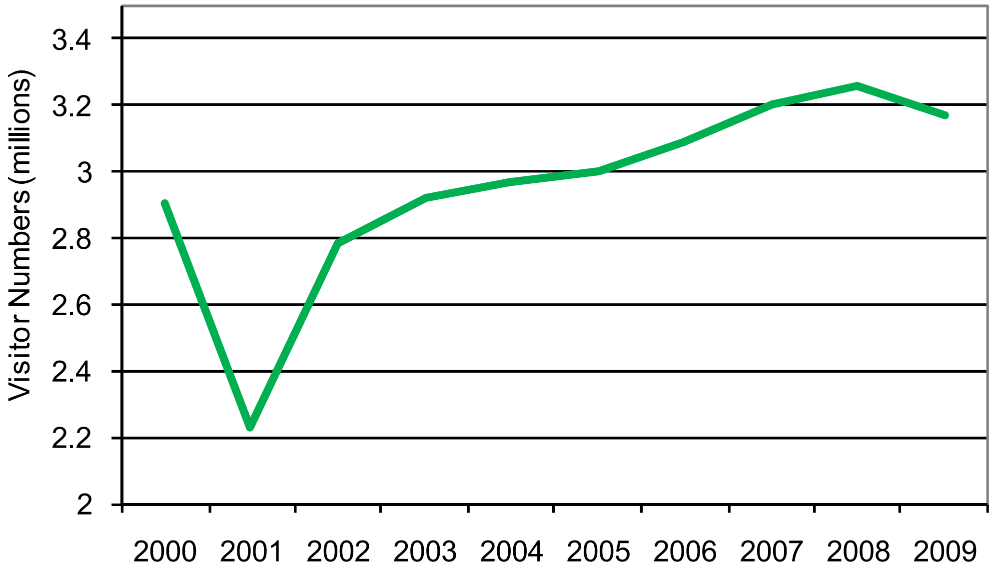
E16 **Visitor Numbers -** Graph 18 below shows visitor numbers for the period 2000 – 2010, which shows a similar trend to tourism revenue. Visitor numbers were 3.17 million in 2008, a slight decline on the previous year but a 42% increase since Foot & Mouth in 2001. (see note below)

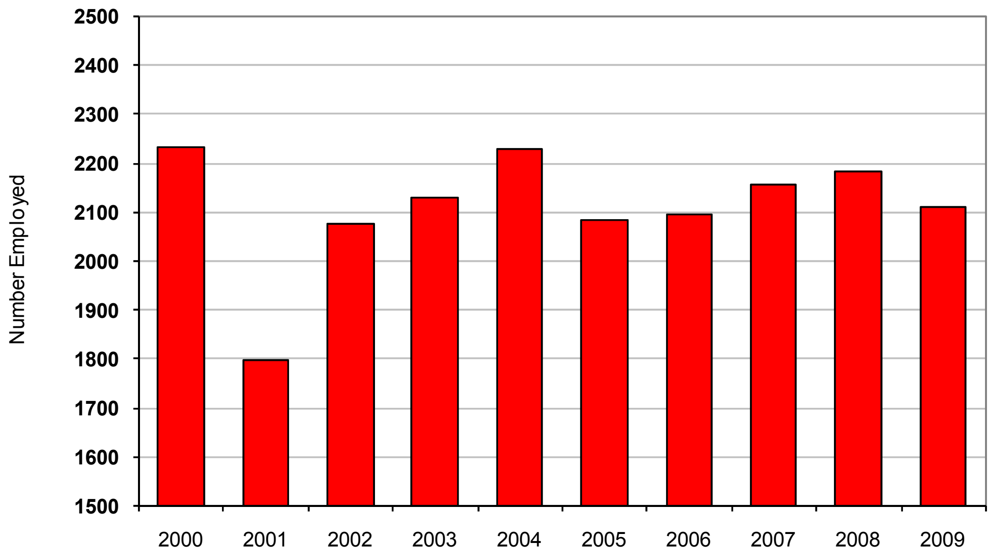
Graph 18 – Copeland Visitor numbers



Source: Cumbria Tourism, STEAM Volume and Value Report 2000-2009

E17 Tourism Employment - Graph19 below shows the numbers of full-time equivalents (FTEs) employed in the tourism industry from 2000 to 2010. The number employed in tourism steadily increased from 2001 to 2004 but since then the numbers employed have remained below the pre Foot & Mouth total of 2233. The current employment of 2109 has remained fairly static since 2005. However, tourism still remains an important sector in the Copeland economy.

Graph 19 – Number of employees in the tourism industry



Source: Cumbria Tourism, STEAM Volume and Value Report 2000-2009

Updated Visitor Data 2010*: Please note that the 2009 STEAM Report takes advantage of the updated tourist day visitor volume data from the North West Day and Staying Visitor Survey 2009/10. The trend in tourist day visitor volume and value has been adjusted back to 2000, using the 2009 tourist day visitor and reported year on year percentage changes from 2000 through to 2008. There will therefore be some* *variance between figures in previous reports and so 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.*

Commentary

A key objective set out in the Local Plan was to promote leisure and tourism and thereby increase visitor numbers to the borough. Since Foot and Mouth disease in 2001 there has been:-

- 42% increase in visitor numbers, now up to 3.17 million in 2009
- 25. % increase in tourism revenue, now £133.17 in 2009
- 17% increase in tourism employment, now 2109 in 2008

Tourism is not as significant in Copeland as in other areas of Cumbria and the Borough was the most severely affected Cumbria District by the Foot & Mouth outbreak, but the situation is gradually changing with visitor numbers now above 2000/2001 levels. The majority of these are recorded as day visitors as Copeland has fewer serviced accommodation than other districts. Copeland's annual occupancy rate has only dipped slightly at 51.5% as has the average length of stay. Almost half of visitors to Copeland were accommodated by caravan / camping. The borough also has significant business tourism, accounting for 32% of bed nights in 2009 (last figures available).

Environment

Contextual Indicators

ENV1 Assets in the Built Environment

Table 14 – Heritage Assets in Copeland

Asset	Status	No. Asset
Listed Buildings	B	1
	DL	1
	I	14
	II*	22
	II	701
Conservation Areas		8
Buildings At Risk		3
Ancient Monuments		146

Source: Copeland Borough Council Records

The only change in the last year has been the merging of the Whitehaven Town Centre and High Street conservation areas resulting in a total of 8 conservation areas in the borough instead of 9. No other changes have been reported.

ENV2 Assets in the Natural Environment

Table 15 – Natural Assets in Copeland

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) –

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 reported 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 2009 and March 31st 2010.

ENV6 Local Environmental Effects of New Development

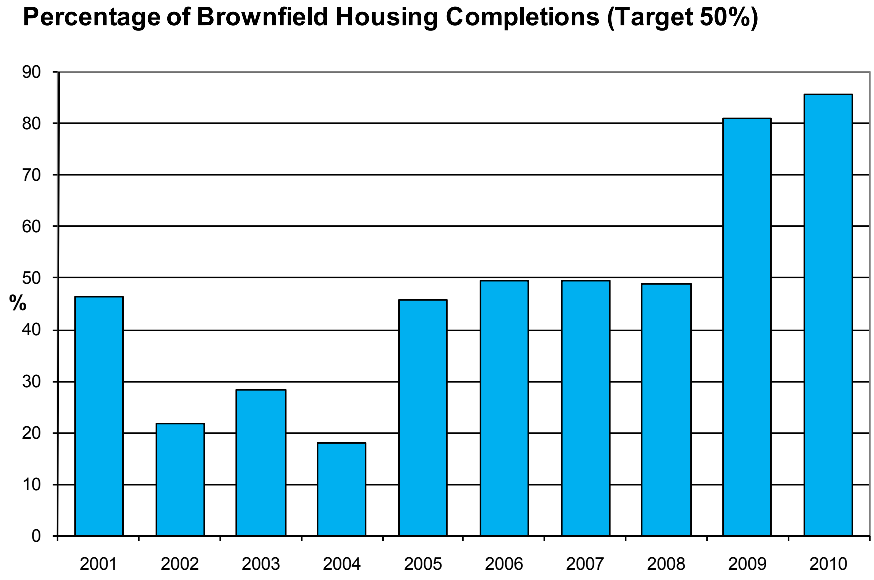
Table 16 – Assets affected by development

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)	**1.20ha**	**0.7**

(Source, NLUD, English Heritage)

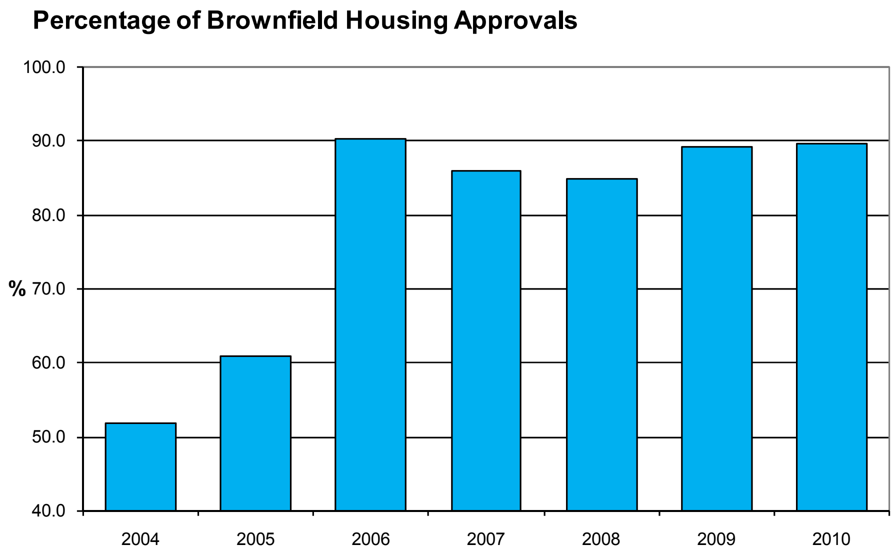
There have been several brownfield sites brought back into use over the 2009/10 period but most of these have been for residential development. Four non-housing developments took place on brownfield land. These were: a recycling facility at Wilson Pit; retail and employment at Pears House in Whitehaven; the development of Wyndham Court, Cleator Moor for use as a care home and the regeneration of the old Conservative Club building in Cleator Moor town centre.

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 granted a high proportion of brownfield permissions during the last 5 years. This is now feeding through to actual completions on the ground with the last two years' figures of 80.9% and 85.5% 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 SSSIs covering nearly 13,000 hectares. There have been no reported changes to the amount of designated land over the last 12 months; as was the case in the 2008/09 AMR. Natural England has assessed the majority of the borough's SSSI land and, of this, 97.81% is identified as meeting the Public Service Agreements (PSA) target.

This is an increase from the 93.56% in 2008/09. The PSA states that 95% of SSSIs should be brought into favourable/recovering condition by 2010 and this target has clearly been met in Copeland.

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 Copeland (including the Lake District National Park), 120 key species have been identified. These species include those that are 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 17 below.

Table 17 – Species of concern in Copeland

	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.

It is hoped that, in the 2010/11 AMR, the Council will be able to report on the number of planning proposals submitted during a 3 month period or longer that had the potential to impact on these species and what the decision was in each case.

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 18 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 18: 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 19 indicates that target 84 set by Leisure and Environmental Services at Copeland Borough Council was met in 09/10 with only a very small increase in the amount of household waste produced. Although the target for 82a has not been met, the percentage of household waste recycled has been maintained. The percentage of household waste composted increased significantly compared to the previous year, resulting in a smaller proportion of waste going to landfill.

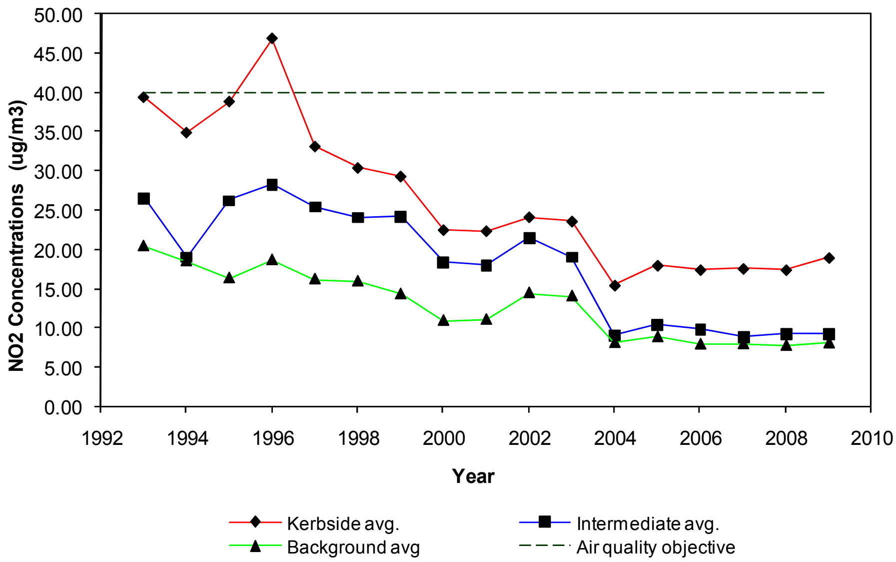
Table 19 – Household waste indicators

	82a		82b		84	
Year	**% 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
09/10	18.02	19	23.3	19	417.1	417

(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. There has been an increase in the kerbside average recorded this year but this is believed to be due to changes in the monitoring locations during 2009/10.

Graph 22 – Air Quality since 1992



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) – Three schemes were granted planning permission between April 2009 and March 2010.

- 5kW wind turbine at Westlakes – approved Aug 2009
- Wind turbine at Wath Brow Hornets RLFC – approved Sep 2009
- 15kW wind turbine – Seascale Primary School – approved March 2010

Commentary

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 brownfield applications during the last 4 years. This is now feeding through to actual completions on the ground with the 09/10 figure of 85.5% the highest ever recorded and well above the Regional Spatial Strategy target of 50%.

There was no reported loss of sites of biodiversity importance. Natural England has assessed the majority of the borough's SSSI land which increased from last year and now meets 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 8 year monitoring period. The percentage of household waste composted has increased but there has been a decrease in the percentage of household waste recycled in 2009/10. Air quality continues to be good and is unlikely to become a problem in the near future.

Transport

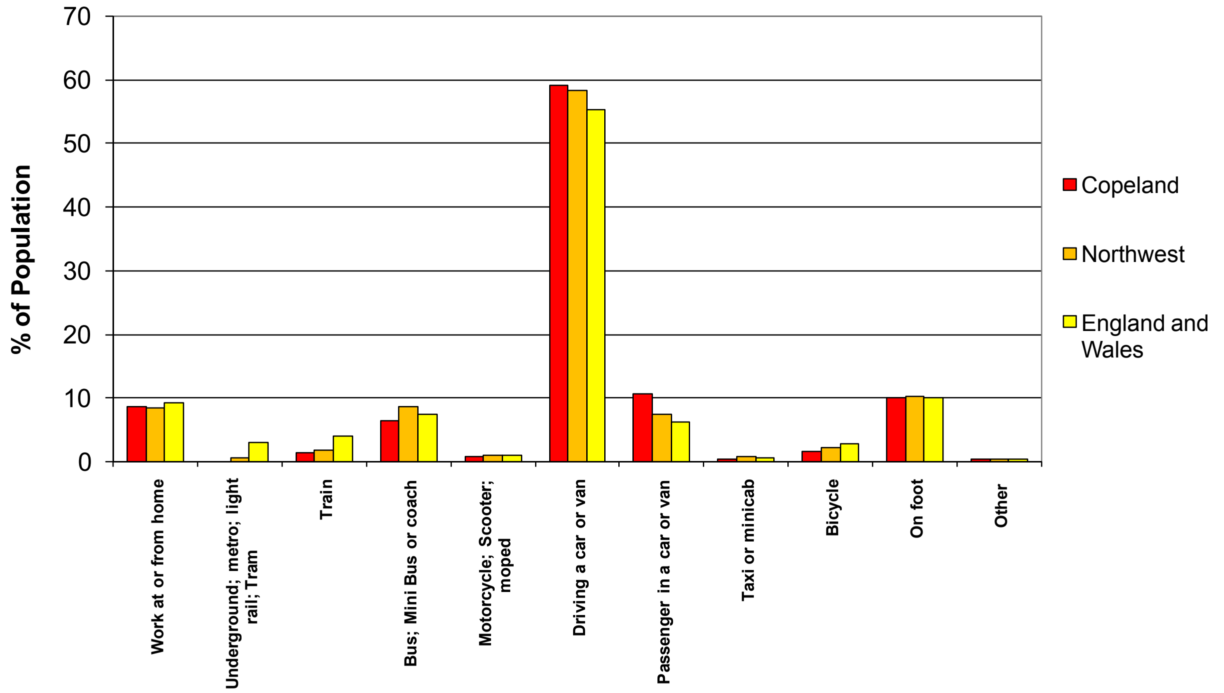
Contextual Indicators

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.

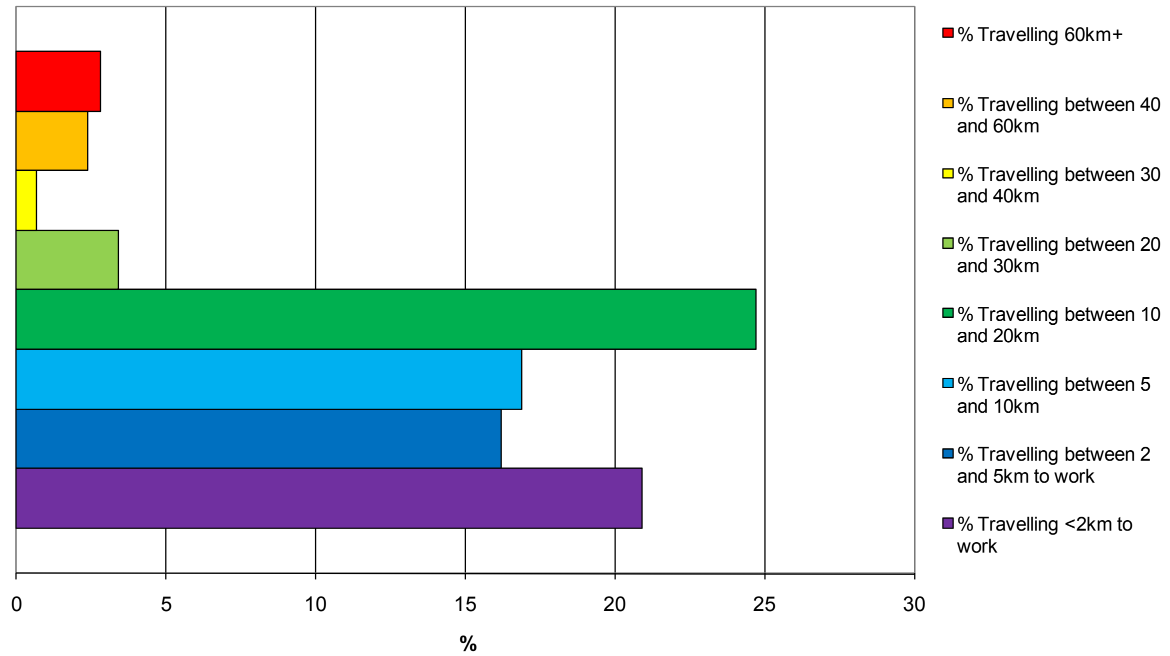
Graph - 23 Means of Travel to Work



(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-** 2009/10 has seen a continued decline in the number of road traffic accidents in Copeland. The total number of accidents is down by 9 on the previous year, with casualties up by 10. Fatal RTAs have doubled since last year but the number is still within the range experienced over the last 6 years.

Table 20 – Traffic Accidents

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**

2009/10	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Total
Accidents	4	21	162	**187**
Casualties	**4**	**26**	**240**	**270**

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.

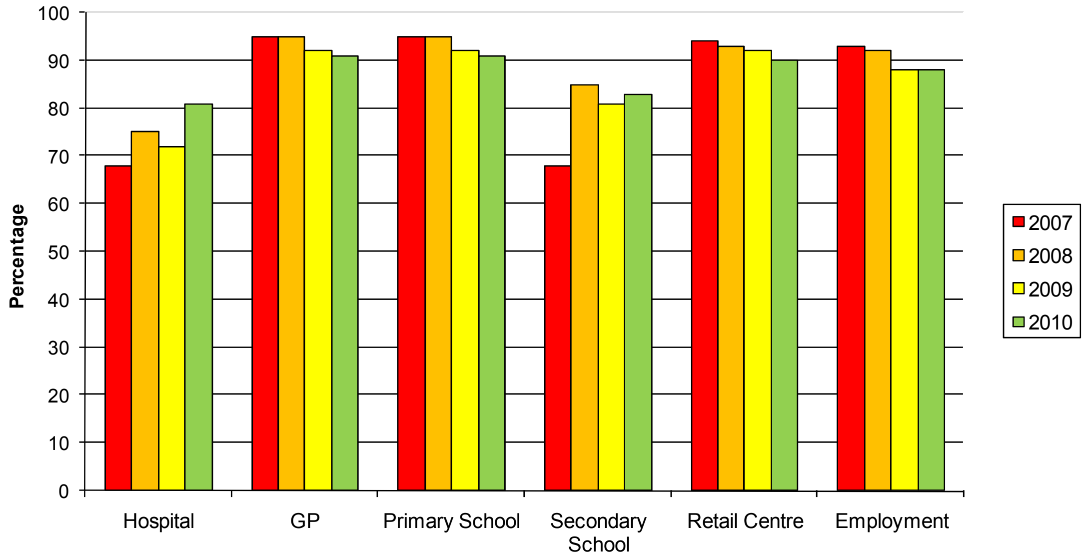
T6 Accessibility of New Residential Development – Cumbria County Council, using sophisticated modelling software, has produced accessibility profiles for new residential developments within 30 minutes public transport time of services and amenities within each of the boroughs. Although no longer a core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

Table 21 - Accessibility

Copeland	Total % of completed housing sites within 30mins of service by public transport		
	2008	2009	2010
Hospital	75	72	81
GP	95	92	91
Primary School	95	92	91
Secondary School	85	85	83
Retail Centre	93	92	90
Employment	92	88	88

Although there has been a small decline in performance, 90% of housing completions are still accessible by public transport to GPs, Primary Schools and 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 and 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. Therefore, any development in the Mid Copeland area is unlikely to find them accessible. Fortunately, emerging policy will focus the majority of housing development in Whitehaven and the Key Service Centres, and we can expect accessibility data to remain high in the future.

Graph 25 – Accessibility of New Residential Developments



Source: Cumbria County Council

T7 **Cycleways** - The Copeland Borough has 32 miles of cycleways. In the AMR assessment period there has been no net loss.

Commentary

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 in Whitehaven and our three Key Service Centres.

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.

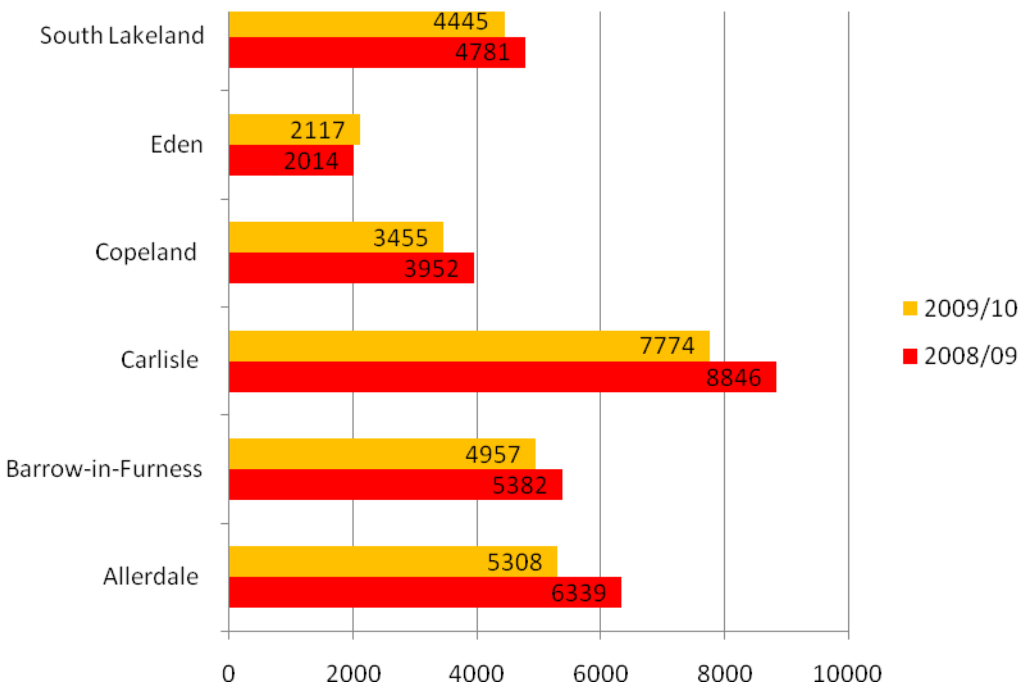
Community Services and Facilities

Contextual Indicators

C1 **Crime rates-** For the period 01/04/09-31/03/10 a total of 3455 counts of crime were reported (497 less than in 08/09 – a drop of 13%), the equivalent of 49.56 counts of crime per 1,000 population, which is lower than the Cumbria county average of 56.46 per 1,000 population. There have been no recorded changes in the way the data is collected or so it is reasonable to assume that there has been a genuine drop in crime.

Graph 26 below provides a comparison for all Cumbrian districts for counts of crime for 2008/09 and 2009/10.

Graph 26 - Counts of Crime by District 2008/09 – 2009/10
(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 22 Health Indicators

☹ Worse than England average
😐 Similar to England average
☺ Better than England average
↑ Copeland is getting better (compared to last year)
↓ Copeland is getting worse (compared to last year)
na – no previous data to compare with

Source: NHS

Domain	Indicator	Local Value	England Average	England Worst	England Best		
Children's and young people's health	Breast feeding initiation	67.22	72.46	42.19	92.72	☹	↑
	Physically active children	48.34	49.62	24.58	79.13	😐	↓
	Obese children	11.86	9.60	14.68	4.74	☹	↓
	Children's tooth decay (at age 5)	1.81	1.11	2.5	0.16	☹	↑
	Teenage pregnancy (under 18)	46.5	40.9	74.8	14.9	☹	↑
Adults, health and lifestyle	Adults smoking	23.30	22.18	35.24	10.17	☹	↑
	Binge drinking adults	21.66	20.12	33.25	4.56	☹	↑
	Healthy eating adults	21.35	28.65	18.30	48.09	☹	↓
	Physically active adults	11.31	11.25	5.35	16.58	😐	↑
	Obese adults	26.91	24.16	32.85	13.8	☹	↑
Life expectancy & causes of death	Excess winter deaths	22.18	15.59	26.29	2.34	☹	↑
	Life Expectancy – male	77.2	77.93	73.6	84.3	😐	↑
	Life Expectancy – female	82.02	79.8	78.8	88.9	☺	↑
	Infant deaths	5.32	4.84	8.67	1.08	☹	↓
	Smoking deaths	238.7	206.8	360.28	118.72	☹	↓
	Early deaths: heart disease/stroke	86.48	74.8	124.96	40.07	☹	↑
	Early deaths: cancer	124.88	113.96	164.3	70.54	☹	↑
	Road injuries/deaths	56.82	51.3	166.98	14.55	☹	↑
Diseases and poor health	Malignant melanoma	11.75	12.60	27.33	3.69	😐	na
	Incapacity benefits for mental illness	35.9	27.6	58.54	9.02	☹	↓
	Hospital stays for alcohol related harm	2253.4	1582.67	2856.37	784.28	☹	↓
	Diabetes	4.79	4.3	6.72	2.69	☹	↓
	Hip Fracture in over 65s	466.26	479.16	643.53	273.60	☺	↑

- The health of people in Copeland is generally worse than the English average. 7 of the 23 indicators are significantly worse than the England average, 14 are not significantly different to the England average and 2 are better.
- There are a number of indicators that are similar to the average, such as deaths from smoking.
- In 14 of the 23 indicators, Copeland data is showing an improvement from that presented in the 2008/09 AMR.
- The health of children and young people is generally worse than the England average.

(Source: Copeland Health Profile 2010, 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 23 – Amount of Open Space managed to Green Flag Standards

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 green space and children's and young person's playspace.

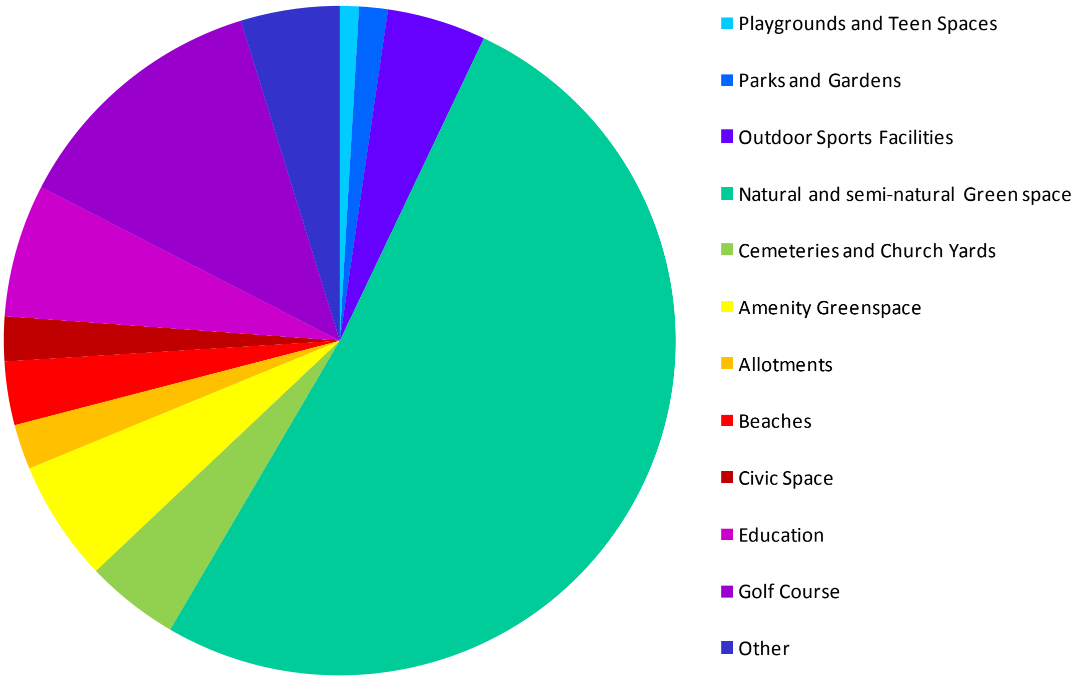
Of the eligible open space in Copeland 3.6% is managed to Green Flag Award Standard. These sites are at the following locations:-

- 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.

Table 24 – Open Space in Copeland

Open Space Type	Sites	Area	%
Playgrounds and Teen Spaces	54	9.98	1%
Parks and Gardens	9	14.89	1%
Outdoor Sports Facilities	25	51.42	5%
Natural and Semi-natural Green Space	71	554.06	51%
Cemeteries and Church Yards	24	48.62	5%
Amenity Green Space	94	62.88	6%
Allotments	40	23.46	2%
Beaches	4	32.99	3%
Civic Space	4	23.2	2%
Education	34	69.09	6%
Golf Course	3	136.68	13%
Other	25	51.42	5%
	387	**1078.69**	



Source: Copeland Borough Council

C5 Provision of Outdoor Playing Space - The Open Space Study has identified a total of 9.98ha of Playgrounds and Teen Space on 54 sites. This is significantly less than was reported in the last AMR, but again this is due to the more detailed nature of the survey that has been carried out this year.

C6 **Provision of Open Space by Area -** Once the Open Space Study has been finalised, mapped information will be available and details regarding which types of open space are available in each of the borough's settlements will be known. Full details will be provided in the 2010/11 Annual Monitoring Report.

Commentary

In Copeland the crime rate is 13% lower than the previous year with nearly 500 less counts of crime reported for the period 2009/10. This follows both the Cumbrian and national trends. Copeland's level of crime is generally low with only 49.56 counts of crime per 1,000 people - lower than the Cumbria average of 56.46 per 1,000. Through good design and the location of developments, the Council, working in partnership, seeks to promote safe environments for all of Copeland's communities.

The NHS indicator data shows that Copeland still compares badly to the rest of the nation with 7of the 23 indicators demonstrating a significantly worse situation than the English average. However, some encouragement can be taken from the fact that in 14 of the indicators Copeland is showing improvement. These indicators will continue to be reported in the AMR as long as they are made available.

Work is almost complete on the Open Space Audit and some of the data has been presented here. More detail will be provided in the next AMR, especially with regard to the amount and type of open space available in Whitehaven and the three Key Service Centres (Cleator Moor, Millom and Egremont).

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 2009
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 SERVICES AND FACILITIES	Cumbria Police 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 (APRIL 2010)

Copeland Draft Local Development Scheme Overall Programme

Document Title	2010												2011												2012												2013											
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Local Development Scheme															A																																	
Core Strategy DPD																					P	P				S		PE					R			A												
Development Management Policies DPD																					P	P				S		PE					R			A												
Site Specific Allocations DPD																															P	P				S		PE						R				A
Whitehaven TC & Harbourside SPD																																A																
Contributions SPD																																A																
Proposals Map																																				M												A
Annual Monitoring Report												P												P												P												

Key:

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