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Copeland Update

Annual Monitoring Report 2011/12

Copeland
Local Development Framework

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Executive Summary

Introduction

This is the eighth Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) prepared by Copeland Borough Council.

A key part of the planning system is the monitoring and reviewing of 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).

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. The statistical information in this AMR covers the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012 (unless otherwise specified).

Local Development Scheme

The latest version of the LDS was approved by Council in March 2012 (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 March 2012 version.

Local Plan

The Copeland Local Plan 2001-2016 was adopted on 6 June 2006. Although the regulations under which it was produced no longer apply, the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 allowed for policies to be 'saved' until a replacement plan was produced. The list of saved and unsaved policies can be found in Appendix A. Excepting policies which allocated sites for development, these policies are expected to be replaced in 2013 when the new Local Plan (Core Strategy and Development Management Policies) is adopted. The new plan, as submitted for examination by the appointed Inspector, contains a list of the policies to be replaced.

It remains important to monitor the effectiveness of the old Local Plan's Development Strategy and policies on the ground. This assessment will be carried forward, modified where appropriate, to evaluate the updated strategy of the new Local Plan. The monitoring framework for the new plan is in Section 9 of the Core Strategy.

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 2011 Census shows the Copeland population was 70,603, the highest for 13 years and an increase of 1.8% from the 2001 Census figure (69,300). Further revisions to the long term forecasts by the Office for National Statistics now indicate an increasing population estimated to be 72,000 by 2026, entirely caused by the ageing population structure, although the Census 2011 data did show that the important 20-29 age range increased by 8% between 2001 - 2011 which contributes towards the aims of achieving a more balanced age structure.

Accessibility – Excellent results for 2011/12, with over 90% of housing completions accessible by public transport within 30 minutes to GPs, Primary Schools, Secondary Schools, Retail Centres, Employment and Hospitals. This reflects the high percentage of urban brownfield completions.

Affordability – 2012 figures indicate the Copeland Borough has an improved price to income ratio for Whitehaven and Cleator Moor, Egremont has remained the same compared to 2011 and Millom has become less affordable. Whitehaven and Cleator Moor now fall within the Local Plan indicated 'affordable' figure of 3.5. 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.

"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 increased year on year from 81% in 2009, 86% in 2010, 91.7% in 2011 and now 92.4% in 2012 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 90.2%.

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 continues to increase and is at the highest level since 2002/2003. The amount of household waste collected has also reduced to the lowest amount for 10 years which reduces the amount of waste going to landfill.

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, the Council will continue to work with Sellafield Ltd to improve this through enhanced public transport and relocation of some workforce off site and into towns.

“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. Recent development has occurred at Westlakes and the Red Lonning Industrial Estate in Whitehaven, with very little activity in the other main towns in the Borough.

There is current activity in Whitehaven with the site preparation work to enable the Albion Square office development which will accommodate approximately 1,000 Sellafield workers, reducing the traffic on the A595 south travelling to Sellafield particularly during peak times and provide a positive economic boost to Whitehaven Town Centre.

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.

Encourage diversification of urban and rural economies – Business start-ups and closures are the best indicator of the level of entrepreneurship and of the health of the business population. There has been a reduction in the number of active enterprises in the last two years, in 2009 there were 2125 active enterprises in the borough, in 2010 – 2055 and 2011 – 2025.

Jobs – Unemployment has been rising in Copeland over the last few years, in July 2011 – June 2012 the resident (Model) based unemployment rate was 8.3% compared to 5.8% for Cumbria, 8.8% for the North West and 8.1% for Great Britain. The percentage of the resident population claiming Jobseekers Allowance has increased by 0.2% since June 2010 to 3.5% in June 2012.

Productivity - After years of relative GVA decline, performance improved in 2007-2008 and has increased between 2009 and 2010.

Tourism – Although tourism in Copeland is not as significant as in other areas of Cumbria, it is still an important sector for the Borough’s economy contributing £139.11m and employing 2116 Full Time Equivalents (FTEs). Visitor numbers in 2011 were 3.1million.

“Effective protection of the environment”

Landscapes and townscapes protection - The current number of tree preservation orders (TPOs) within the borough remains at 77.

In terms of housing density, 59.4% of new housing development was built in the last monitoring period at over 30 dwellings per hectare which is a improvement from 48.9% in 2007/08 but lower than 92% in reported for 2010/11.

Protect and enhance biodiversity – The borough of Copeland has a total of 37 SSSI designated sites encompassing 8,567 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 92% are now in favourable/recovering condition, falling short of the Public Service Agreement (PSA) target of 95% by 2010 and lower than 2010/11 figure of 94.4%

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 39 Heritage Assets at Risk – 8 Buildings and 31 Scheduled Monuments.

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 2011 and March 31st 2012. The Development Control Department within Copeland Borough Council confirmed there have been no planning applications permitted contrary to Environment Agency advice.

1. Introduction

A key part of the planning system is the monitoring and reviewing of 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).

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. The statistical information in this AMR covers the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012 (unless otherwise specified).

The report 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 Local Development Framework (LDF). There is also a table of headline indicators for comparison with a similar section in last year's AMR.

- **Local Plan 2006** – An assessment of the effectiveness of policies and proposals which make up the current Copeland Local Plan. There is an assessment of progress using indicators and targets developed during the Plan's adoption process with indications of where further information may be required.

- **The new Local Plan (Local Development Framework)** – An assessment of progress in relation to the production of documents which make up the LDF. We expect in 2013 to adopt the central part of the new Local Plan, the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies, which will replace almost all of the 2006 plan; the 2006 policies relating to specific sites will be replaced by the Site Allocation Document, which will complete the new Local Plan.

- **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 2006 Local Plan and, in the future, its replacement. Data for the indicators come from the Council's own surveys and records as well as information from Cumbria County Council and a variety of national bodies (a full list of sources used can be found in Appendix B). Ever since the Annual Monitoring Report was created by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the Cumbrian planning authorities have been working jointly to streamline the process by developing a common approach to monitoring. Although the Localism Act 2012 has removed the prescribed list of core indicators, these will be maintained to give some continuity for comparison over time. A summary of indicators can be found at the beginning of the section.

Feedback

We welcome your feedback. If you would like to make any comments on the format of the AMR, the indicators and targets being used and on progress with the LDF please submit your comments via ldf@copeland.gov.uk or send to the Planning Policy Team at the address below:

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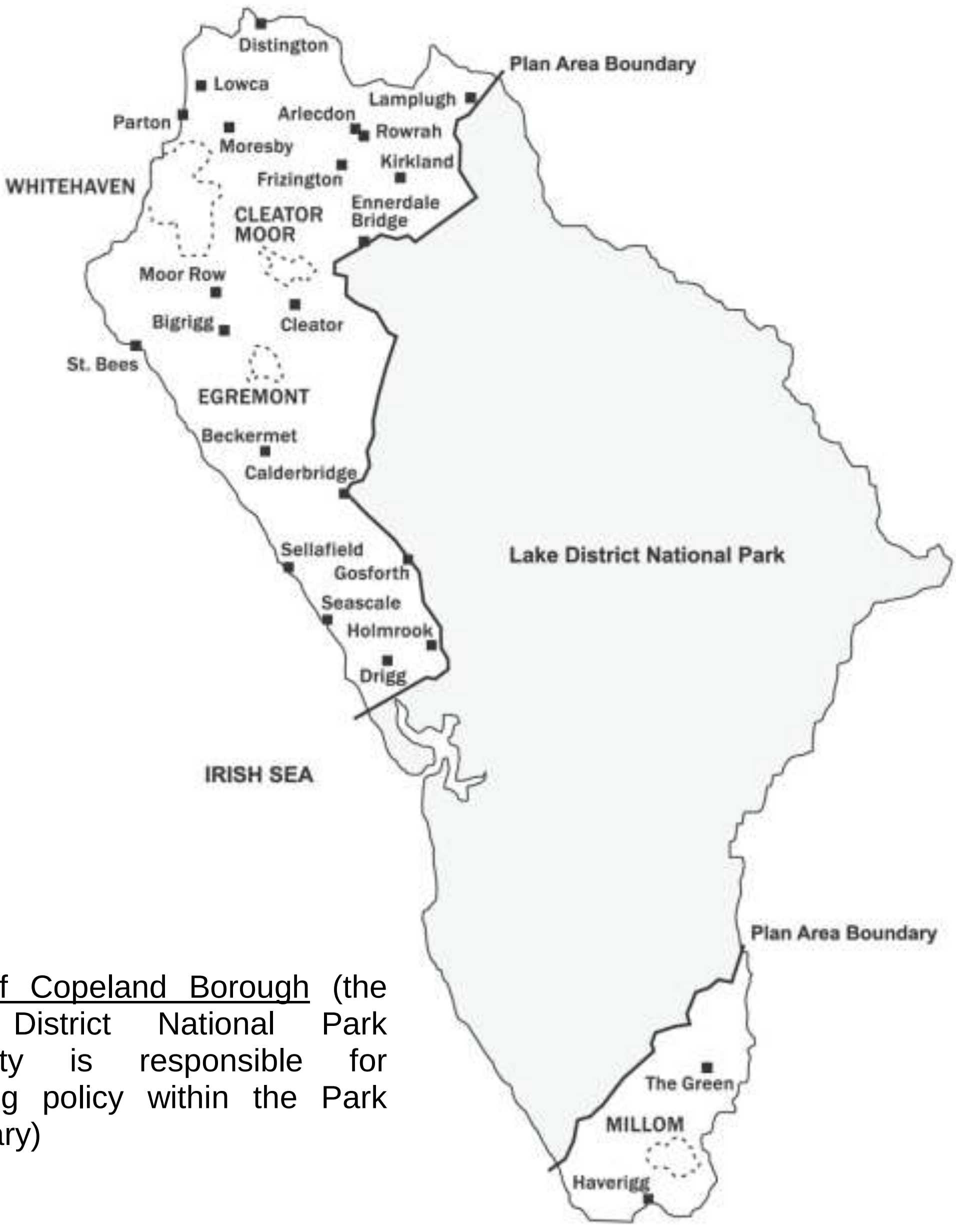
Glossary

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

2. Copeland Area Profile

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



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

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

There is an awful lot of what we might call environmental, social and community "capital" that the planning policies in our LDF must help to protect, conserve and utilise to good effect. Nevertheless this will only be achieved if we can deal with the **profound economic challenges** which Copeland now faces. These are in part the result of a long, slow decline in the traditional industries of West Cumbria but now more especially the potentially significant reduction 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.

Population

The combined effect of the above issues has been a 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.

From 2002 this began to change and the population stabilised and since that point has risen to a figure of 70,603 (Census 2011), which is approximately 1,500 more people than the low point in 2002. It should be noted that the recent population changes have not been due to any natural increase, but on in-migration and an increasingly ageing population.

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.

Economy and Regeneration

In 2002 the government announced its intention to move into a decommissioning phase at Sellafield and other nuclear sites. At the same time the industry began to run down its reprocessing activities with consequent projections of job losses at Sellafield and in its local support network for the next 10-15 years. There were fears this could extend to over 15,000 jobs overall and a potential reduction of £400m in West Cumbria's GVA by 2027. This ultimately led to the establishment of the West Cumbria Strategic Forum – a Ministerial initiative for **regeneration** as a partnership of national, regional and local government bodies together with the private sector.

In 2007 the Forum partners adopted an ambitious Masterplan for West Cumbria's economic and social regeneration **"Britain's Energy Coast"**. The plan incorporated 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 looked 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 began the process of choosing the number and location of new nuclear power stations, with the site adjacent to Sellafield site - to be known as Moorside – as the one nuclear new-build project in the Borough. A new consortium, NuGeneration has been formed to develop the scheme and it is hoping to submit an application for development consent to the National Infrastructure Directorate (NID) within the Planning Inspectorate during 2014 and to commission the new station by 2022. The National Infrastructure Directorate will also have to deal with a companion proposal to construct an extension and links to the National Grid electricity supply system. The repercussions of these decisions will be important for the Borough with around 1,000 operational jobs required over the 60 year life of 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. Potential solutions and the impact of them for Copeland, both for geological storage and longer term storage at Sellafield, are currently uncertain following Cumbria County Council's decision not to continue to participate in the Managing radioactive Waste Safely (MRWS) process.

The Energy Coast Masterplan envisaged 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 National Infrastructure Directorate referred to above.

A new partnership body was formed to help implement the Masterplan. Taking its title from the Masterplan, “Britain’s Energy Coast”, or BEC, is now leading on the West Cumbria 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. However, the “credit crunch” of 2007/08 and a new consortium running Sellafield Ltd. meant that much of the work underpinning the Master Plan needed to be refreshed with new projections for employment at Sellafield and in supporting business. The work has been developed into a new economic development strategy and action plan called “The West Cumbria Economic Blueprint” which was launched in June 2012 alongside updated versions of LDF Evidence Base material. These documents have been submitted to the Secretary of State as supporting documents for the Examination of the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD and are available on the Council’s website.

The other significant document which has influenced LDF production thus far is the West Cumbria Community Strategy: “Future Generation”. It was produced by the now defunct West Cumbria Local Strategic Partnership in October 2007 and a new Copeland Partnership has been developing 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 has also been closely aligned with LDF production.

Housing

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 south 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. A Supplementary Planning Document for South Whitehaven is now nearing completion, which should help enable this public/private working to come to fruition in a clear and agreed manner.

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 has now undertaken an audit of infrastructure needs as part of its LDF background studies together with a strategy for delivering the required infrastructure to support Copeland and any development within the Borough in the future.

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. A Strategic Housing Market Assessment was produced in February 2011 and a Draft Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment was completed in October 2012. These reports assessing housing demand and supply will be major elements in the evidence base underpinning the Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD.

Regeneration and Employment

The Core Strategy and the Whitehaven Town Centre and Harbourside SPD 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. Developments such as Albion Square, which will relocate 1,000 workers from Sellafield to Whitehaven, will play a significant role in revitalising the town centre. 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 Council's 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 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 Site Allocations DPD.

At the same time our rural communities have suffered a great deal in recent years. The debilitating effects of Foot and Mouth Disease in 2001 added to decades of decline in hill farming and the associated economy. There is need for new solutions and as much effort to be put into **rural regeneration** as its urban counterpart.

Sustainability

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.

COPELAND DISTRICT	Figures 2010/11 (unless stated otherwise)	Figures 2011/12 (unless otherwise stated)
Population Structure:		
Population	69,500 (2010 MYE)	70,603 (2011 Census)
Population change 1991-2011	-3.5%	-1.9%
Population change 2001-2011	+0.3%	+1.9%
Population forecast (includes rounding for 2011/12 figures)	71,600 (2015)	71,000 (2015)
	73,000 (2020)	71,000 (2020)
	75,000 (2030)	72,000 (2030)
Age Structure (rounded)	**2001 Census**	**2011 Census**
0-14	12,750 18.4%	11,100 15.7%
15-24	7,580 10.9%	8,000 11.3%
25-44	19,740 28.5%	17,100 24.2%
45-59	13,940 20.1%	15,800 22.4%
60+	15,310 22.1%	18,600 26.3%
Household Type and tenure:	**2001 Census**	**2011 Census**
Household size	2.31	2.4
Households	29,486	30,536
Percentage of single adult households	30.05%	30.48%
Owned outright	29.9%	37.1%
Owned with a mortgage/loan	37.6%	33.9%
Social rented	23%	18.6%
Private rented	6.7%	8.7%
Shared Ownership	0.3%	0.3%
Living rent free	2.4%	1.4%
House Price:	**Apr 10 – Mar 11**	**Apr 11 – Mar 12**
Average	£132,414	£133,728
Detached	£217,222	£212,243
Semi-detached	£124,709	£116,228
Terraced	£87,413	£85,348
Flat/Maisonette	£120,565	£121,095

Housing Stock	2001 Census	2011 Census
Total Housing stock	31,398	32,690
Percentage detached house or bungalow	21.6%	23.1%
Percentage semi-detached	37.5%	37.2%
Percentage Terraced	32%	30.8%
Percentage flat, maisonette or bungalow	8.2%	7.6%
Percentage of dwellings that are vacant	4.6%	5.9%
Commuting and Car ownership	**2001 Census**	**2011 Census**
Percentage of residents driving/travelling by car to work	69.8%	63.2%
Percentage of residents travelling over 10 km to work	34.0% (2001 Census)	
Percentage households with access to a car	72.1%	76.6%
Labour Market	**2010/11 (unless stated otherwise)**	**2011/12 (unless stated otherwise)**
Economically Active	32,200 (71.8%)	33,400 (75.3%)
Unemployment (Job Seekers Allowance Claimants)	3.7% (Mar 11)	3.7% (Mar 12)
Total GVA (West Cumbria & Furness)	£3544m (2009)	£3785m (2010)
Qualifications	(Jan – Dec 2009)	(Jan – Dec 2011)
Working age population with no qualifications)	16.1% (GB av 11.3%)	13% (GB av 10.6%)
NVQ4 & above (Jan – Dec 09)	19.2% (GB av 31.3%)	26.6% (GB av 32.9%)

(MYE = Mid Year Estimate)

Source: ONS

3. Copeland Local Plan

Introduction

The Copeland Local Plan 2001-2016 was adopted on 6 June 2006. Although the regulations under which it was produced no longer apply, the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 allowed for policies to be 'saved' until a replacement plan was produced. The list of saved and unsaved policies can be found in Appendix A. Excepting policies which allocated sites for development, these policies are expected to be replaced in 2013 when the new Local Plan (Core Strategy and Development Management Policies) is adopted. The new plan, as submitted for examination by the appointed Inspector, contains a list of the policies to be replaced.

Copeland Borough Council is not the local planning authority for the entire Borough. The Lake District National Park Authority (LDNPA) has responsibility for planning policy and development control in those areas within its boundary. The LDNPA produces its own AMR which can be accessed via the LDNPA website – www.lake-district.gov.uk.

It remains important to monitor the effectiveness of the old Local Plan's Development Strategy and policies on the ground. This assessment will be carried forward, modified where appropriate, to evaluate the updated strategy of the new Local Plan. The monitoring framework for the new plan is in Section 9 of the Core Strategy.

The Framework for Assessment

The 2006 Local Plan was based on 4 Aims and 17 linked Objectives. These will remain in force until the new Core Strategy is adopted. They were derived from the Council's Corporate Strategy and a synthesis of parallel strategies in the area, informed by 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 2011 to 31 March 2012. 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 2010/11. 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 7,804	✓ 703 increase (1%) in population in 2011 from 2004 (2011 Census) ✓ 7,400 – 6% increase from 2004 (2011 Census)
	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		✓ 6 out of 6 indicators above 90% target for 2012 – 1 more than 2010/11
	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	H15 H18		- In 2011/12, Whitehaven and Cleator Moor were within the 3.5 house price to income ratio. Egremont and Millom remained above the 3.5 limit. ✓ 100% RSL stock meeting Decent Homes standard 2007 figures indicate vulnerable private properties above 65% target
	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 ✓ Most correspondence is received electronically • 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	✓ 78 TPOs (2012)
			• Net change in No. of trees in TPOs	ENV 8		Data not available (a full update will hopefully be provided in the 2012/13 AMR)
			• % of new housing development built at 30-50 dwellings per hectare	H10	30.8%	✓ 34.4 % (and 25% 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	95%	✗ 94.4% of the area of Copeland Borough's SSSIs not meeting Public Service Agreements target.
	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	N/A	39 Heritage at Risk sites (Change in Reporting this indicator – see ENV1 Assets in the Built Environment for further details)
	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%	✓ 92.4% completed on brownfield land (increase from 91.7% in 2010/11) ✓ 90.2% brownfield approvals (90.3% in 2010/11)
	Protect and improve ground, surface and marine water quality	ENV 20	• % of river length assessed as good chemical quality	ENV13	95.37% good chemical quality	✓ 94.87% good chemical quality (2007 figure)
	Ensure that air quality is not adversely affected by development	ENV 19	• Nitrogen Dioxide Emissions	ENV 12	Air quality Objective = 40	✓ Kerbside 17.59 ✓ Intermediate 10.59 ✓ Background 8.06
	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	✓ 20.49% ✓ 24.56% 4 wind turbines approved in 2011/12 9 solar
	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	E6	11.1	✓ 65.6% in 2011/12
			• Increase in new gross floorspace for industrial and commercial use (B1, B2 & B8)	E6	9,021 sq m	× 5692 sq m (although increase from 2010/11 figure of 3520 sq m)
	Encourage diversification of urban and rural economies	DEV 1 – 4 RUR 1 TSM 1 - 6 TCN 12 – 14	• Total number of Active businesses	E10	1,610	✓ 2,025 (25.8% increase since 2004)
	Improve opportunities and access to jobs	DEV 1 – 4 HSG 2 EMP 1 EMP 3 TSP 1 – 8	• Unemployment levels	E1, E11	3.2%	× 3.7% Claimant rate (March 2012)
			• Total new jobs created	E10	413 (04/05)	✓ 149 gross jobs created last year – Council target is 5,000 over 10 years – target achieved 1 year early
			• Number of jobs in Borough	E10	29,310	× 28,516
			• Total output of the local economy (GVA)	E4	£2,810m	✓ £3,785m (2010) (NUTS 3 level West Cumbria includes Copeland, Allerdale and Barrow in Furness)
	Promote leisure and tourism and increase visitor numbers	TSM 1 – 6	• Visitor numbers target	E19	2.97 m*	✓ 2.97m* (+4.4% from 2004) 1% increase since last year
			• Tourism Revenue target	E18	£149.111m* (RPI indexed to 2011)	× £139.11m* (-6.7% from 2004) 0.9% increase since 2010
			• Tourism Employment (Full Time Equivalents) target	E20	2229*	× 2,116* (-5.1% from 2004) 2.8% increase on employment 2010: 2,059 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). The current version of the LDS was approved by Council in March 2012 (see Appendix E for the LDS milestones).

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 2010-2013 is the production of the Core Strategy. This DPD will set out the strategic issues for Copeland for the next 15 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 Contributions Framework SPD
This SPD will set out the Council's approach and strategy for the use of a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) scheme, negotiating Section 106 agreements as part of planning approvals and setting up community benefits packages in relation to large scale development (e.g. nuclear new build).

Design SPD
This SPD will build on relevant Core Strategy and Development Management policies to provide the framework to help ensure that development is well designed and integrated with its surroundings. It will consider a wide range of issues including building form, public realm, landscape and historic character, security, sustainability and standards such as Building for Life. It will apply to all types of development. It will provide greater clarity for developers, agents, architects and designers and also be a useful tool for officers and Members when considering planning applications.

South Whitehaven SPD
This SPD will provide the framework for implementing a number of housing regeneration and redevelopment opportunities aimed at Housing Market Renewal.

The South Whitehaven area extends from the existing housing area around Woodhouse and Greenbank south to the junction of St Bees Road and Wilson Pit Road, but excluding land around High House and Greenbank Farm. The SPD will set out a planning framework for the development of around 600 new houses and a range of proposed improvements to local neighbourhoods. It will consider design principles for the new housing, taking into consideration the local character of the area and the outstanding location with its views to the western fells and the Irish Sea.

West Whitehaven SPD
The West Whitehaven SPD area covers the coastal fringe between the Candlestick Chimney in the north and Birkhams Quarry to the south, including the site of former Marchon chemical complex. The SPD will provide planning guidance for the area's development, protection and enhancement and will take into consideration the important heritage assets, wildlife and potential opportunities for regeneration linked to tourism and other possible uses.

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.

Whitehaven Town Centre and Harbourside SPD (Adopted September 2012)
This SPD addresses redevelopment opportunities for a number of priority regeneration sites in Whitehaven Town Centre and Harbourside. The guidance provides detailed development guidelines 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 and the Site Allocations DPD.

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)

In addition to this list the Whitehaven Town Centre and Harbourside SPD was adopted on 6th September 2012.

The main pieces of work the Council has been involved with during 2012 are:

- Finalising the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD and undertaking the pre-submission consultation
- Submitting and beginning the Public Examination of the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD
- Finalising and adopting the Whitehaven Town Centre and Harbourside SPD
- Producing and consulting on the Draft South Whitehaven SPD
- Producing and consulting on Issues and Options for the West Whitehaven SPD
- Early informal consultation on the Planning Contributions Framework SPD
- Early informal consultation on the Design SPD

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

<u>Assessment</u>

✓ Progress on target
✗ Progress not on target

Milestone	**Timetabled Date** (in the March 2012 LDS)	**Stage Reached at end December 2012**	**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 May-July 2010.	✓
Submission to Secretary of State	October 2012	The document was submitted on 31st October 2012.	✓
Pre-Hearing Meeting (if required)	December 2012	The Inspector has informed the Council that pre-Hearing meeting will not be required.	N/A
Examination – Hearing Sessions	February 2013	Due to other commitments of the Planning Inspector the Hearing sessions are now scheduled for April 2013.	✓
Receipt of Inspector's Report	May 2013	Hopefully this will remain on target, but may slip to June 2013.	✓
Estimated Date for Adoption	August 2013	Hopefully at the Council meeting in September 2013.	✓
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	✓
Submission to Secretary of State	October 2012	The document was submitted on 31st October	✓

Milestone	Timetabled Date (in the March 2012 LDS)	Stage Reached at end December 2012	Assessment
		2012.	
Pre-Hearing Meeting (if required)	December 2012	The Inspector has informed the Council that a pre-Hearing meeting will not be required.	N/A
Examination – Hearing Sessions	February 2013	Due to other commitments of the Planning Inspector the Hearing sessions are now scheduled for April 2013.	✓
Receipt of Inspector's Report	May 2013	Hopefully this will remain on target, but may slip to June 2013.	✓
Estimated Date for Adoption	August 2013	Hopefully at the Council meeting in September 2013.	✓
Site Specific Allocations DPD			
Consultation on Issues and Options	May – June 2009	Completed May/June 2009	✓
Consultation on Preferred Options	November - December 2012	Preferred Options consultation is expected towards the end of 2013.	✗
Submission to Secretary of State	February 2014	Submission to the Secretary of State anticipated at end of 2014 with Examination and Adoption taking place during 2015.	✗
Pre-Hearing Meeting (if required)	April 2014		
Examination – Hearing Sessions	June 2014		
Receipt of Inspector's Report	September 2014		
Estimated Date for Adoption	December 2014		
Proposals Map			
Revision of Proposals Map will be continuously updated as and when documents are produced.			

SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENTS (SPD)			
Milestone	**Timetabled Date** (in the March 2012 LDS)	**Stage Reached at end December 2012**	**Assessment**
Whitehaven Town Centre & Harbourside SPD			
Pre-production and evidence gathering	April 2009 – August 2011	Pre-production completed during the summer of 2011	✓
Public consultation	Issues and Options between September and October 2011 Consultation on Draft SPD in March and April 2012	Issues and options consultation ran from October to 2nd December 2011. Consultation on the Draft SPD now expected in March and April 2012.	✓
Consideration and Review	May – October 2012	May – August 2012	✓
Estimated date of Adoption	December 2012	September 2012	✓
Planning Contributions Framework SPD			
Pre-production and evidence gathering	January to November 2011	Pre-production underway	✓
Public consultation	Issues and Options between September and October 2011 Consultation on Draft SPD in March and April 2012	Informal stakeholder consultation took place in January and February 2012. Consultation on a Draft SPD is now expected later in 2013.	✗
Consideration and Review	May – October 2012	Late 2013	✗
Estimated date of Adoption	December 2012	2014	✗

Milestone	**Timetabled Date** (in the March 2012 LDS)	**Stage Reached at end December 2012**	**Assessment**
Design SPD			
Pre-production and evidence gathering	January to December 2011	Pre-production took place from mid 2011 to early 2012	✓
Public consultation	Issues and Options between January and February 2012 Consultation on Draft SPD in July and August 2012	Workshops took place in May and June 2012 (delayed to include support from *Places Matter!)* Consultation on the Draft SPD now expected later in 2013.	×
Consideration and Review	October to November 2012	Late 2013	×
Estimated date of Adoption	December 2012	2014	×
South Whitehaven SPD			
Pre-production and evidence gathering	January 2011 to March 2012	Pre-production completed during the summer of 2011	✓
Public consultation	Issues and Options between April and May 2012 Consultation on Draft SPD in September and October 2012	Consultations ran between October and December 2011 with further informal discussions during 2012. Consultation on the Draft SPD in November and December 2012.	✓
Consideration and Review	November 2012 to January 2013	Currently being revised.	✓
Estimated date of Adoption	February 2013	March 2013	✓

Milestone	**Timetabled Date** (in the March 2012 LDS)	**Stage Reached at end December 2012**	**Assessment**
West Whitehaven SPD			
Pre-production and evidence gathering	January – July 2012	Pre-production took place during 2012.	✓
Public consultation	Issues and Options between August and September 2012 Consultation on Draft SPD in December 2012 to January 2013	Issues and Options consultation in November and December 2012. Consultation on the Draft SPD now expected in Summer 2013.	✓
Consideration and Review	February 2013	Expected during Autumn 2013	×
Estimated date of Adoption	March 2013	Winter 2013	×

Once the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD Examination has been completed and the resources available are known the Council will look to formally update its timetable for producing the Site Allocations DPD and Supplementary Planning Documents (such as the Design SPD and Planning Contributions SPD).

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** – the Localism Act 2012 removed the prescribed list of core indicators, however these will be maintained to give some continuity for comparison over time. 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. 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 with the aim of providing the reader with a thematic overview of the area.

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 increase in the key 20-29 age group from 2001 to 2011
- Low ethnic population (97.3% White British)
- Adequate 5 year supply of housing sites
- 92.4% of housing completions on previously developed land (brownfield land)
- 59.4% of housing built over 30 per hectare (high density)
- 90.2% new housing approvals on previously developed land (brownfield land)
- 41 affordable housing completions
- Average house prices increased by 1% in 2011/12 compared to 2010/11
- House sales increased by 5.69% (44 more sales) in 2011/12 compared to 2010/11
- House size completions - increase in completions of 2 bed dwellings and decrease in completions of 1, 3 and 4+ bed dwellings

Economic Regeneration

- Unemployment in Copeland higher than Cumbria and Great Britain figures but lower than Regional rate
- Economic activity increased in 2011/12 and is the same as the Regional average but lower than the National average
- High household income –higher than North West and Great Britain
- Gross Value Added (GVA) performance – better than Cumbria and Regional figures
- Employment (jobs in Borough) increased in 2011 compared to 2010
- Low level of employment land development
- Adequate employment land supply
- Sellafield dependency
- Highest ‘public sector’ jobs dependency in GB because of Sellafield
- Decrease in the number of Active Businesses and 5 year survival rate of businesses is the lowest in Cumbria and lower than the UK average
- 5000 jobs target by 2012 achieved by 2011
- No significant retail completions
- Low comparative level of retail floorspace
- Commercial vacancy levels in town centres higher than UK national average (in 2008)
- Tourism revenue increased by 0.86%, visitor numbers up by 0.98% and numbers employed in tourism increased by 2.8% between 2010/11 and 2011/12

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
- 92% of SSSI land assessed as meeting the Public Service Agreement (PSA) target of 95%
- Increase in percentage of household waste recycled

- Increase in percentage of household waste composted
- The amount of waste per household down in 2011/12
- There is an improvement in air quality which continues to remain within air quality objectives
- The number of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) increased to 78.

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, Secondary Schools, Retail Centres and Employment

Community Services and Facilities

- Counts of crime decreased by 9% from 2010 to 2011
- The health of people in Copeland has improved in 2012 compared to 2011 but Copeland still compares badly with the England average in 17 out of 26 health indicators in 2011
- 9 health indicators are better than the England average (5 in 2011)
- 4 Green Flag standard managed spaces and 3 Green Heritage Sites and 1 Green Flag Community Award

Housing & Population

Contextual Indicators

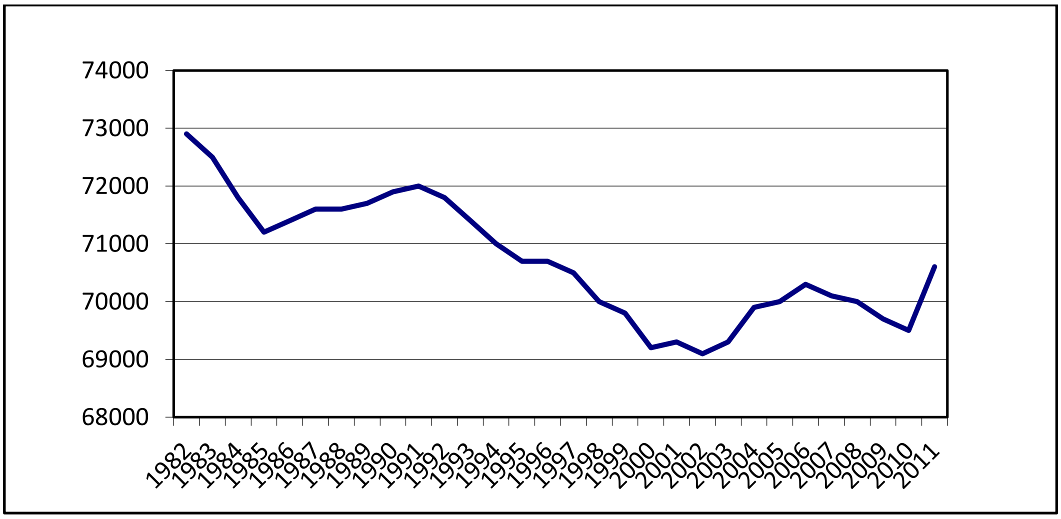
H1 **Area of Borough-** 73,700 hectares, 737 kilometres² (284 miles²).

H2 **Population Size-** 70,600 (Census 2011).

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 4 years have shown a decline down to 69,500 in 2010, caused by only a small natural change increase (births and deaths) and a loss of 600 due to out-migration. However in 2011after the Census, there has been an increase to 70,600 which is a gain of 1103, the highest it has been in 13 years.

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 400 or 0.58% 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.

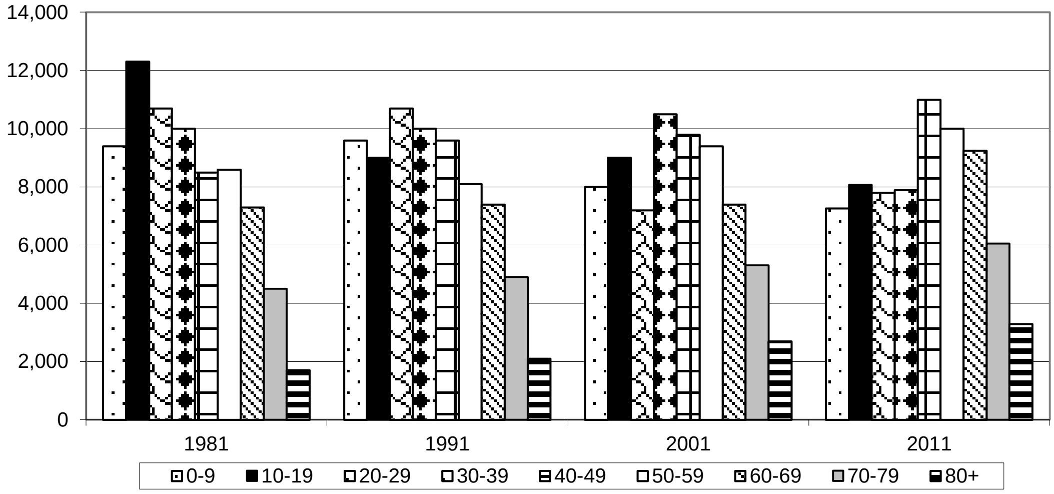
Graph 1 – Population Change 1982-2011



Source: Census 2011

H4 **Population Structure-** The 2011 Census shows the continuing trend of an ageing population, caused by birth and fertility rates continuing to fall, people living longer, and a recent trend of out-migration. There have been large percentage changes in particular age groups between 2001 and 2011 with particularly large increases in the older population and decreases in under 19 - , the 0-9 and 10-19 groups declined by 9.2% and 10.3% respectively, the 20-29 age group increased by 8.4% but 30-39 age range declined by 24.8%. The 40-49 age range increased by 12.1%, 50-59 by 6.4%, 60-69 by 24.9%, 70-79 by 14.2% and 80+ by 21.7%.

Graph 2 – Copeland Population Structure

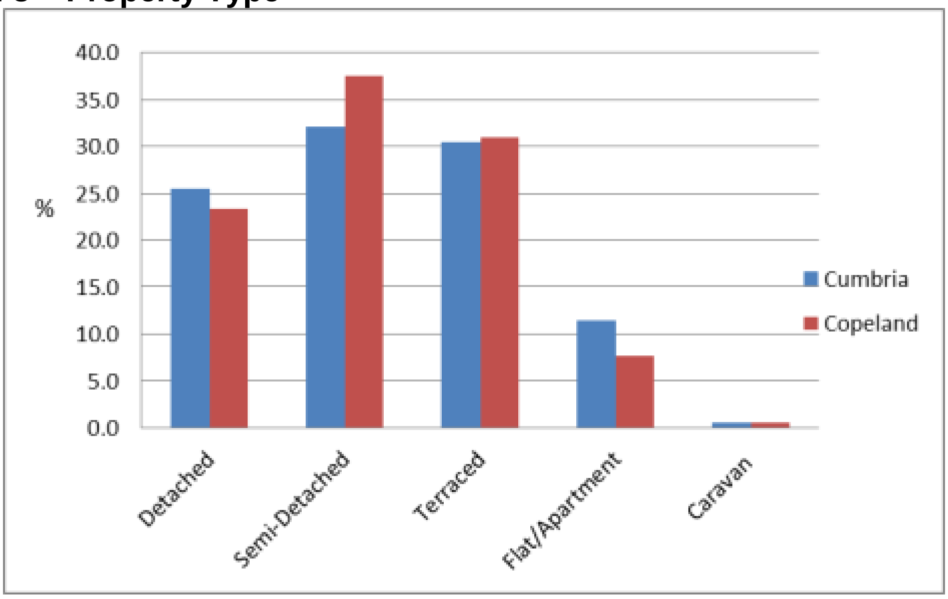


Source, Census & ONS Mid-Year Estimates

H5 **Ethnic Composition –** The 2011 Census shows that 97.3% of Copeland Borough's population is of 'White British' ethnicity. The largest of the ethnic minorities is 'Other White' representing 0.9% followed by 'White Irish' and 'Other Asian' both representing 0.3% of the Borough's population.

H6 **Property Type -** Overall the property type within the Borough is very similar to that of Cumbria. Comparing the percentage split of property types in Copeland with Cumbria as a whole, Copeland has 5.4% more 'houses or bungalows' which are semi-detached, 2.2% less houses or bungalows which are detached, 0.5% more houses or bungalows which are terraced and 3.8% less flats/apartments and 0.1% more caravans/other mobile or temporary structures (2011 Census – see Graph 3).

Graph 3 – Property Type



Source: 2011 Census

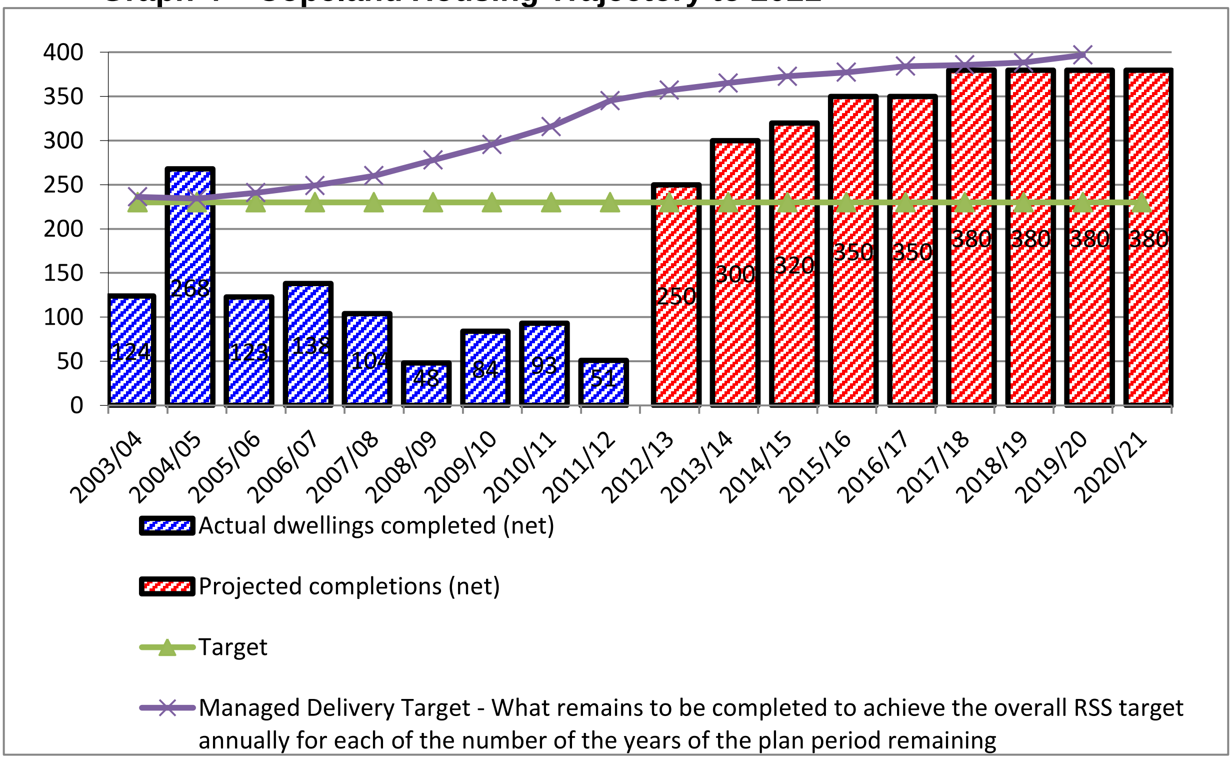
H7 **Housing Stock-** Within the Borough there are an estimated 32,831 dwellings at April 2010, comprising 26,567 in the private sector (80.9%) and 6,264 (19.1%) managed by Registered Social Landlords. The private sector percentage continues to rise due to the lack of activity in the social rented sector and some 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 2011 Census revealed there had been a 3% increase of households in the borough between 2001 and 2011 - 30,536 households in 2011 compared to 29,486 households in 2001. The composition of these households in relation to the number of families and one person households is similar for the two Census periods. In 2011 there was a slight drop in the number of households occupied by families with the Census showing 64.74% of households were families compared to 65.68% in the 2001 Census. The number of households occupied by one person has remained static with 30.48% households occupied by one person in 2011 compared to 30.05% in the 2001 Census.

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



Source: Copeland Borough Council

Low levels of net completions for the last seven years up to 2011/12 have meant that the Plan target was not reached in this period. One of the main factors behind this has been the programme of demolitions primarily by Home Group, with nearly 300 properties demolished in Whitehaven, Cleator Moor, Frizington, Millom and Egremont. Although some have been rebuilt, there has been a significant net loss. This programme is almost complete and it is expected that the net completion numbers will increase after 2013, with the second phase of allocations in the Local Plan now in 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	123		515	230	690	-175	241
2006/07	138		653	230	920	-267	249
2007/08	104		757	230	1150	-393	260
2008/09	48		805	230	1380	-575	278
2009/10	84		889	230	1610	-721	296
2010/11	93		982	230	1840	-858	316
2011/12	51		1182	230	2070	-1036	345
2012/13		250	1284	230	2300	-1016	357
2013/14		300	1584	230	2530	-946	365
2014/15		320	1904	230	2760	-856	373
2015/16		350	2254	230	2990	-736	377
2016/17		350	2604	230	3220	-616	384
2017/18		380	2984	230	3450	-466	385
2018/19		380	3364	230	3680	-316	388
2019/20		380	3744	230	3910	-166	396
2020/21		380	4124	230	4140	-16	

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 – the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 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) plus a 20% buffer as required by the NPPF for under delivery of housing (which includes the 5% buffer also required by the NPPF).

The current supply figure at March 2012 of 1472 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 target plus 20% buffer.

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 2012

	Over 5	Under 5	Total
Outstanding Permissions	1065	176	1241
Land Allocations	230	0	230
Sub Total	**1295**	**176**	**1471**
Demolitions			10
Total net additional dwellings			**1461**
Housing requirement over 5 years			1150
Plus 20% Buffer			230
Total Housing Requirement over 5 Years			**1380**
NI 159 Formula			105.9%
Years of Supply			5.3

Under Construction figures included
Under 5 figures at April 12 used (234) with a 25% wastage
Does not include future windfall allowance
Allocations included are:-

The Highlands	*100*
Red Lonning	*20*
Birks Rd	*30*
Mill Hill	*50*
Adj Lowther Road	*30*
	230

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. The target the Council has identified in the Core Strategy is 230 new homes per annum, rising to 300 per annum where required to support nuclear new build and growth opportunities identified in the West Cumbria Blueprint. This means that sufficient land must be identified that could meet our target of 300 per annum over 15 years, giving a likely upper limit of **4,500** new dwellings required for the period 2013/14 to 2026/27.

A Draft SHLAA was produced in October 2012 which identified sufficient sites that could deliver more than 6,000 new homes. This was submitted to the Secretary of State alongside the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD to demonstrate the deliverability of the Strategy, even if the higher level of house building is required every year during the like of the Plan.

H12 **Housing Completions (COI H3, H5) –** Table 3 below provides some detail on completions for the year 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2012. There have been continued improvements in all the indicators:-

- Brownfield land completions hit a record 92.4%, for the fourth year running this was well above the 50% target set in the former Regional Spatial Strategy.
- The percentage of dwellings built at a density of 30 dwellings per hectare (dph) has dropped from the previous year from 92% to 59%, however two large housing schemes comprising 35 completions in total just missed the 30 dph threshold (28 dph).
- For the fourth successive year there were significant completions of affordable dwellings for rent, with more either completed or under construction to be included in the 2012/13 AMR.

Table 3 – Housing Completions in 2011/12

Indicator	**No. of dwellings**	**Percentage**
Total Gross Housing Completions	158	
Demolitions	107	
Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land (H3)	146	**92.4**
Figures above relate to all gross housing completions in 2011/12 (158)		
<30 dwellings per hectare	52	**40.6**
30-50 dwellings per hectare	44	**34.4**
>50 dwellings per hectare	32	**25**
Affordable housing completions (H5)	72	**56.3**
Density figures above relate to gross completions on over 5 sites in 2011/12 (128)		

Source: Copeland Borough Council

H13 **Net Additional Pitches - Gypsy & Traveller (COI H4) –** An initial Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) for Cumbria was carried out by Salford University in 2008. This research identified a need for one residential pitch and 5 transit pitches in Copeland up to 2016. The Council is now working in partnership with the other local authorities in Cumbria to update this study to consider needs up to 2031 so that it aligns with the Local Plan time periods for all local planning authorities in Cumbria. Once this longer term need, identified to a more localised level, is known the Council will continue to work with neighbouring authorities to identify any site(s) and funding to meet the need for residential and transit pitches in the Borough.

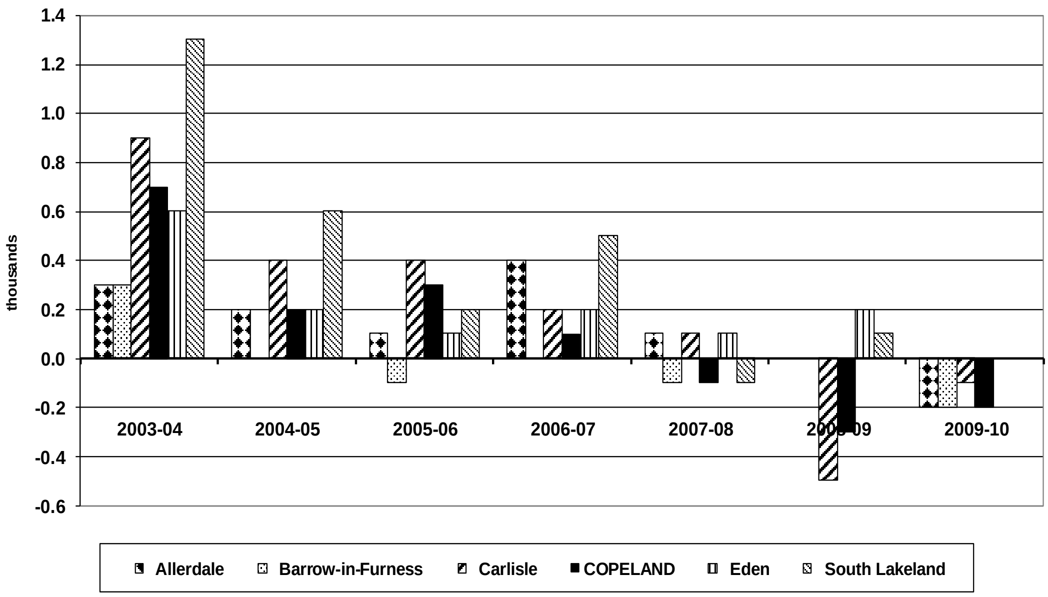
H14 Housing Quality – Building For Life Indicator (COI H6) – This indicator Building for Life stimulates a conversation between local communities, local authorities and developers about creating great places to live.

In partnership with the Home Builders Federation and Design for Homes, they have launched an updated version of Building for Life, called Building for Life 12. Building for Life 12 reflects their vision of what new housing developments should be: attractive, functional and sustainable places. It is based on the new National Planning Policy Framework and the Government's commitment to build more homes, better homes and involve local communities in planning. No schemes have been assessed using these new criteria, but it will be reported in future AMRs. For more information on Building for Life 12 please visit (http://www.designcouncil.org.uk/our-work/CABE/Sectors/Housing/Building-for-Life/).

Local Indicators

H15 Net Migration – This year we haven't updated the net Migration because the migration is estimated by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) each year using the administrative sources that are available (GP registrations etc). However, because these figures are only estimates, they can drift slightly from what has actually happened. This is one of the reasons why we have the census every 10 years – to recalibrate information. The new 2011 census data has shown that the previous estimates of migration have been slightly out, and so the ONS are now working to revise the past migration data to make it fit with what the 2011 census showed us what had actually happened. This data will be out in March 2013 which is too late to be able to update the information below from last year's AMR.

Graph 5 – Net migration in the Cumbria Districts



Source: ONS

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.

H16 Local Housing Market- Copeland's current average house price stands at £127,907 for the latest period between July and September 2012 (an increase of 1.3% on the same period last year). This figure is well below the average for the UK (£249,958) and also the North West Region over the same period of time (£159,400) (Source: Land Registry Data).

Table 4 shows the breakdown of average house prices across the borough by housing type for the last 6 years.

Table 4 – Average House Prices in Copeland by House Type

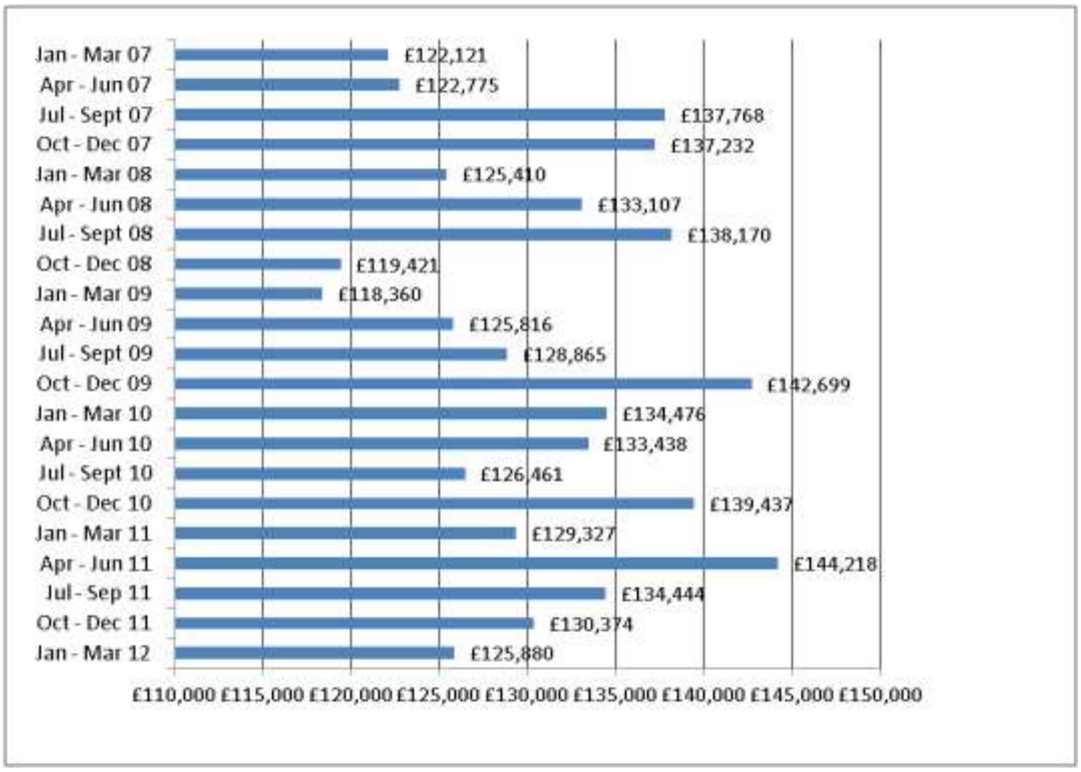
Year	Detached		Semi-detached		Terraced		Flat/Maisonette		Overall	
	Ave. Price £	Sales	Ave. Price £	Sales	Ave. Price £	Sales	Ave. Price £	Sales	Ave. Price £	**Sales**
06/07	**206,929**	**329**	**113,300**	**490**	**89,843**	**635**	**109,864**	**81**	**123,482**	**1535**
07/08	**222,371**	**307**	**121,501**	**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**
10/11	**217,222**	**186**	**124,709**	**256**	**87,413**	**298**	**120,565**	**33**	**132,414**	**773**
11/12	**212,243**	**201**	**116,228**	**274**	**85,348**	**308**	**121,095**	**34**	**133,728**	**817**

(Source: Land Registry)

Table 4 shows house prices have risen slightly by 1% and an increase in sales of 5.7% compared to 2010/11 but the number of sales is still way below the peak in 2006/07. This reflects the national picture, where the economic crisis has impacted upon all housing markets. The number of sales of all property types has increased albeit slightly with the highest increase seen for semi-detached houses with a modest increase of 18 units compared to the previous year.

Comparing 2011/12 with 2010/11 we can see average prices for detached, semi-detached and terraced properties have fallen slightly and average prices for flats have risen, as in the previous year this is probably due to the low number of sales being skewed by the new harbourside dwellings in Whitehaven which have selling for £220,000+.

Graph 6: Average House Prices



Source: Land Registry

Graph 6 shows the average house price in the borough over the last 4 years. Prices peaked in Apr – Jun 2011, the highest average price over the 4 year period, however prices reduced sharply for all quarters after Apr-Jun 11. 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 for 2011 and 2012 for comparison purposes. The table indicates an improving situation for the last two years for Cleator Moor and Whitehaven which now have a higher proportion of affordable housing than the other main towns in the Borough with the house price to income ratio falling within the Local Plan indicated limit of 3.5 times. However, the house price to income ratio for Egremont has remained static whilst the Millom ratio has increased and both exceed the 3.5 target. Copeland is still relatively affordable when comparing the borough with Cumbria overall, however once again the house price to income ratio for the borough exceeds the 3.5 limit.

It must be noted that despite the improving situation very few properties now fall within this affordability criterion. Although the figures appear to be improving, they need to be treated with caution due to the reduced number of sales in all the Centres.

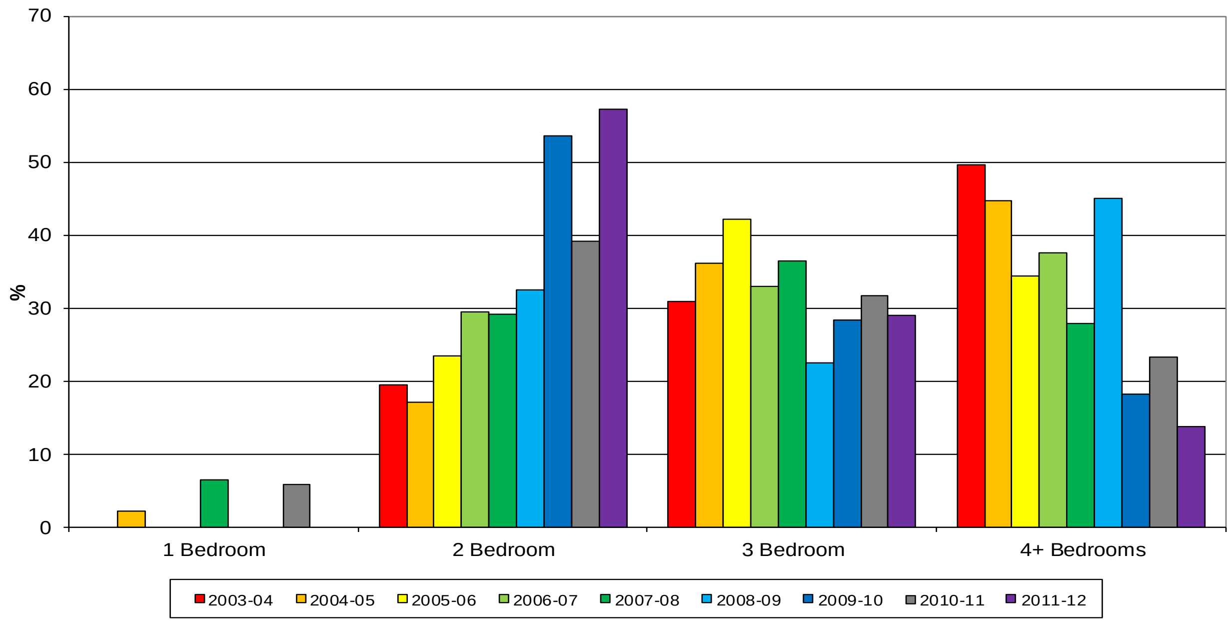
Table 5 – Affordability ratios for Whitehaven and the Key Service Centres

Key Service Centre	**House Price to Income Ratio 2011**	**House Price to Income Ratio 2012**
Millom	4.3	4.4
Egremont	3.7	3.7
Cleator Moor	3.9	3.3
Whitehaven	3.8	3.4
Copeland	3.9	4.0
Cumbria	**5.5**	**5.6**

Source: CACI StreetValue/PayCheck 2011 and 2012

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.

Graph 7 – Percentage of new dwellings completed by bedroom number



Source: Building Control Department, Copeland Borough Council

H19 **Conversions and Changes of Use-** Table 6 shows the number of dwelling conversions completed over the last 10 years has remained very low. However, the number of change of use completions increased dramatically after 2004, due to a number of brownfield developments being completed but has reduced for 2011/12.

Table 6 – Number of conversions and changes of use 2002/03 – 2011/12

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
10/11	5	26
11/12	-1	14

Source, HFR Form

H20 Decent Homes Standard

All Registered Social Landlords (RSLs) were required to ensure that 100% of their properties met the Central Government's 'Decent Homes Standard' by 2010. It should be noted however that Copeland Homes has been granted an extension to 2013 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. Since 2008, there have been extensive demolition and refurbishment programmes on the main estates in Woodhouse, Cleator Moor and Distington, following waivers given by the HCA in 2007/08 to achieve 100% compliance by 2013.

In the 2010/11 AMR we reported that a small number of Home Group properties (134) did not meet the Decent Homes Standard, Home Group have confirmed that as at 31 March 2013 there were no properties owned by Home Group that did not meet the Decent Homes Standard.

Table 7a Decent Homes Standard

	2007	2008	2012
Home Group Properties	**5,926**	**5717**	**5232**
% Decent Standard	**67.4%**	**57.7%**	**100%**

Source: RSR records

The most recent Private Sector House Condition Survey was conducted in 2007, Table 7b below provides data relating to housing condition from this study.

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	

Source: Private Sector House Condition Survey 2007

Economic Regeneration

Contextual Indicators

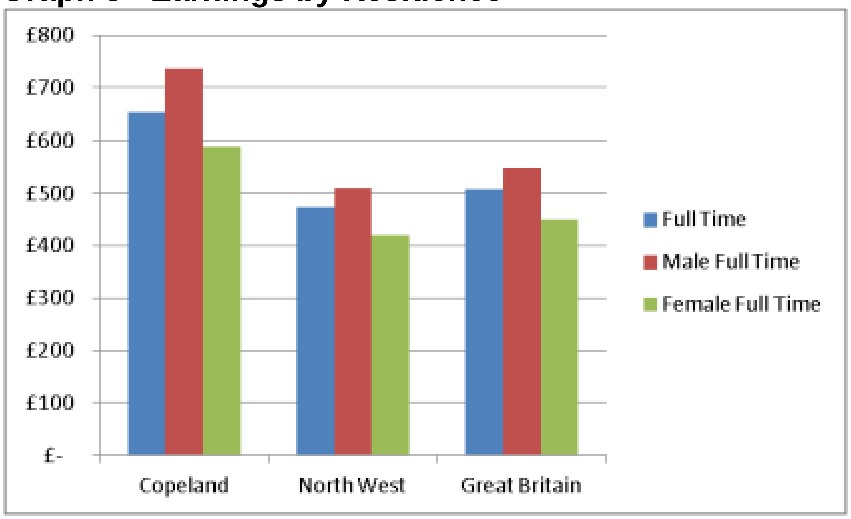
E1 **Unemployment –** From October 2011 to September 2012 the resident (Model) based unemployment rate for Copeland was 7.6% compared to 6.1% for Cumbria, 8.8% for the North West and 7.9% for Great Britain.

The percentage of the resident population aged 16-64 claiming Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) has increased over the last three years and hit 3.9% in January 2012 which was the highest recorded in the last ten year period. In March 2012, 3.7% of the resident population aged 16-64 were claiming JSA, the same figure as in March 2011. In January 2013 (the most recent figure available), JSA claimants were 3.5%.

E2 **Economic Activity** – 75.3% (33,400) of men and women of working age were economically active. 24.7% of the working age population are economically inactive, compared to 24.7% in the North West and 23.4% in Great Britain. (Source: ONS Annual Population Survey 2011-2012).

E3 **Household Income –** The gross median weekly earnings in Copeland for full time employees living in the Borough is £653.70 which is 28% higher than median weekly earnings in the North West and 22% higher than Great Britain (ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2012). Graph 8 below compares average weekly earnings for Full Time Workers overall, Male Full Time Workers and Female Full Time Workers resident in Copeland, the North West and Great Britain. As can be seen from the graph, Copeland has higher than average weekly earnings for all of these resident groups when compared to the North West and Great Britain. However, it must be noted that despite the higher than average earnings overall in the Borough there are still pockets of severe deprivation.

Graph 8 - Earnings by Residence



(Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2012)

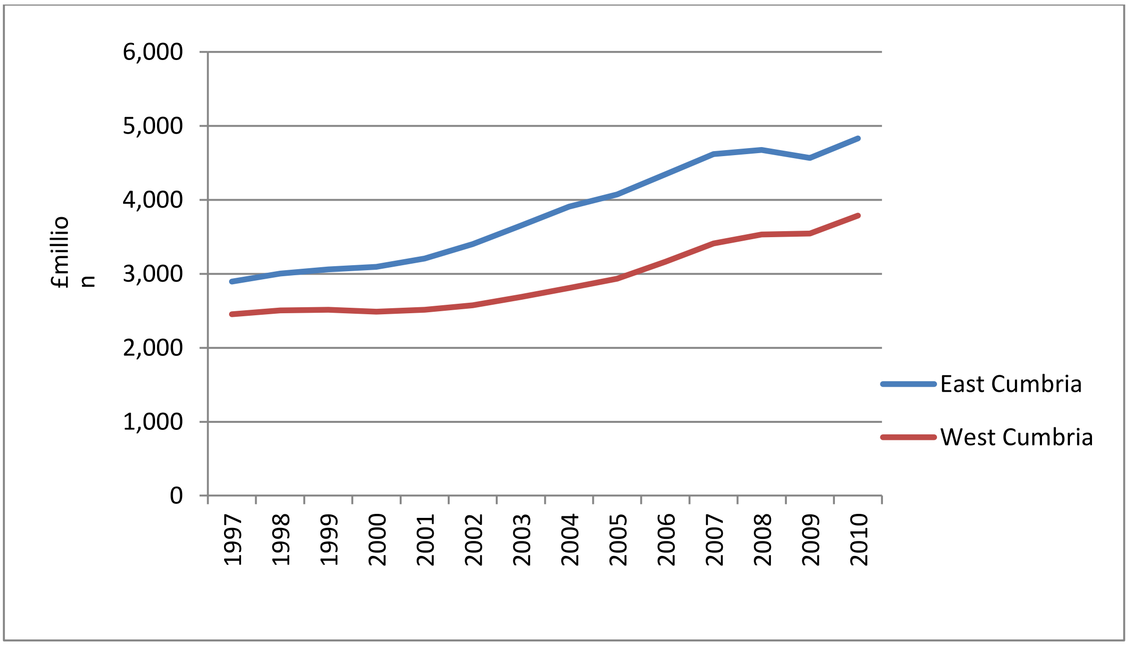
E4 **Productivity** – The lowest geographic level available for Gross Value Added (GVA) figures is for the West Cumbria area of Allerdale, Copeland and Barrow-in-Furness. The latest figures for this area (NUTS3) show a 6.8% increase between 2009 and 2010, above the North West Region (3.86%) and the Cumbria rate of 6.25%, closing the gap between Cumbria and North West.

Table 8 – Gross Value Added (GVA) Copeland 2009 – 2010

	West Cumbria		East Cumbria		Cumbria		North West	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
Total GVA £m	3,544	3,785	4,566	4,831	8,110	8,617	117,075	121,595
GVA per head of population	15,089	16,158	17,550	18,575	16,383	17,430	16,973	17,532
GVA per head indexed on UK	75.3	78.5	87.5	90.3	81.7	84.7	84.7	85.2

Source: ONS

Graph 9 - Headline GVA at Current Basic Prices 1997 – 2010



Source: ONS

E5 **Employment Structure** – There were 28,840 employees in the Borough in 2011, 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

Table 9 – Employment Land developed by Type

Use Class	Gross	Net	Brownfield (gross)
B1a	140	140	140
B1b	1814	1814	0
B1c	70	70	70
B2	0	0	0
B8	3668	3668	3668
Mixed	0	0	0
Total	5692	5692	3878

Source: Building Control Records & Cumbria CC

There has been an increase in the amount of employment land developed compared to 2010/11. In 2010/11, 3520sq m of employment land was developed whereas in 2011/12 there has been 5692 sq m. The above table includes two significant developments, one at Westlakes Science and Technology Park (1814 sq m) and the other at the Red Lonning Industrial Estate in Whitehaven (3668 sq m), other developments have occurred at Frizington (70 sq m) and Lamplugh (140 sq m).

E7 Employment Land Available (hectares) (COI BD3)

Table 10 – Employment Land Available

B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	Mixed	Total (ha)
25.72	0	0.7	0.05	0.12	41.64	68.23

Source: Cumbria County Council

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 11 – Town Centre Development

Use Class	Town Centre (gross)	Town Centre (net)	District (gross)	District (net)	% in Town Centre (gross)	% in Town Centre (net)
A1	277.95	277.95	277.95	277.95	100	100
A2	0	0	0	0	0	0
B1a	0	0	0	0	0	0
D2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	277.95	277.95	277.95	277.95		

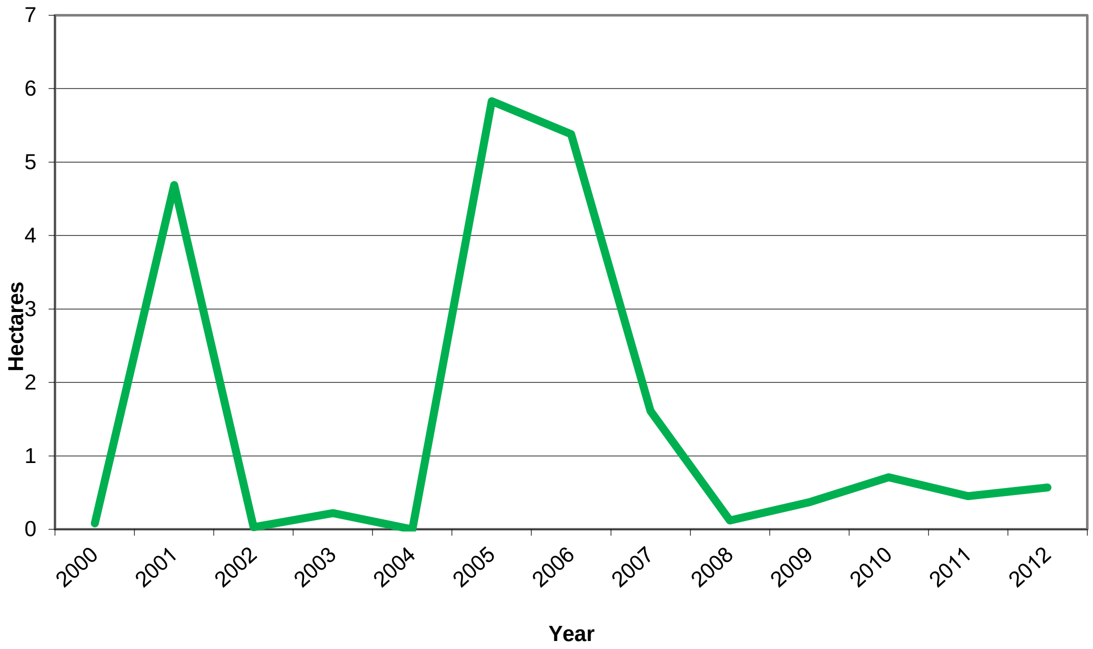
Source: Copeland Borough Council Records, VOA

Again, there has been very little new development in the town centres over the last 12 months, a number of retail units have opened on Millennium Promenade in Whitehaven. A retail survey was undertaken in October 2011 which was used to inform this indicator. There is current activity in Whitehaven with the site preparation work to enable the Albion Square office development which will accommodate approximately 1,000 Sellafield workers.

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.

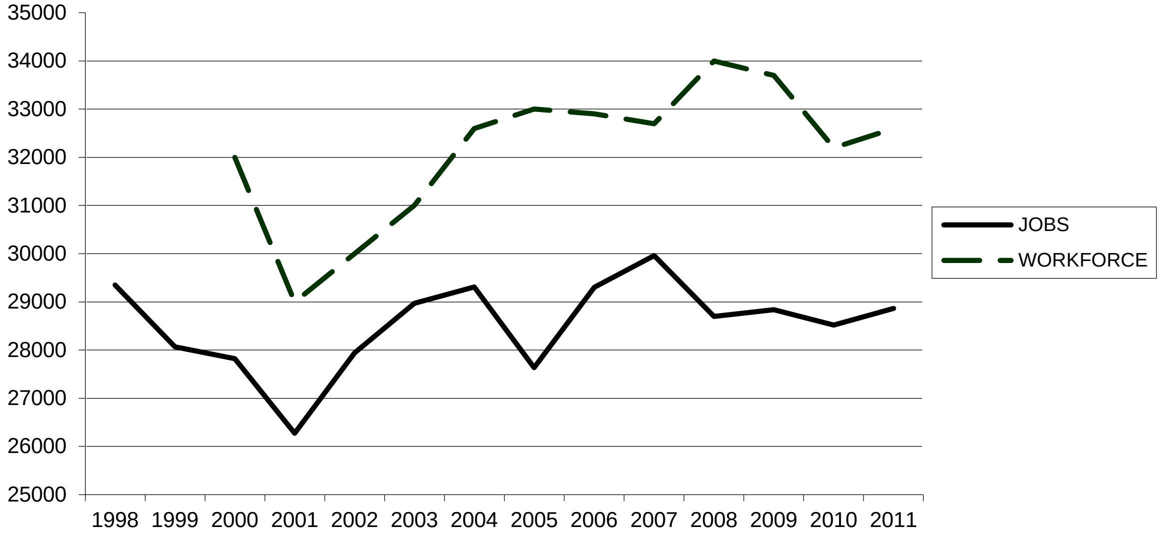
Graph 10 – Employment Land Completions (Hectares) 2000-2011



Source: Employment Land Availability Survey

E10 **Local Jobs -** In 2011 there were an estimated 28,900 employee jobs within the Borough (source: BRES) against an estimated workforce of approximately 32,600 (Source: 2011/12 Annual Population Survey). This equates to 88% of the workforce and reflects the location of Sellafield, the largest employer in Cumbria, within the Borough boundary. An analysis of change in jobs and workforce since 1998 indicates that both gradually increased from 2001 until 2007 and then declined after then. The jobs total in Graph 11 includes employees only, with the total workforce also including the self-employed (3,100) and the unemployed (2,800).

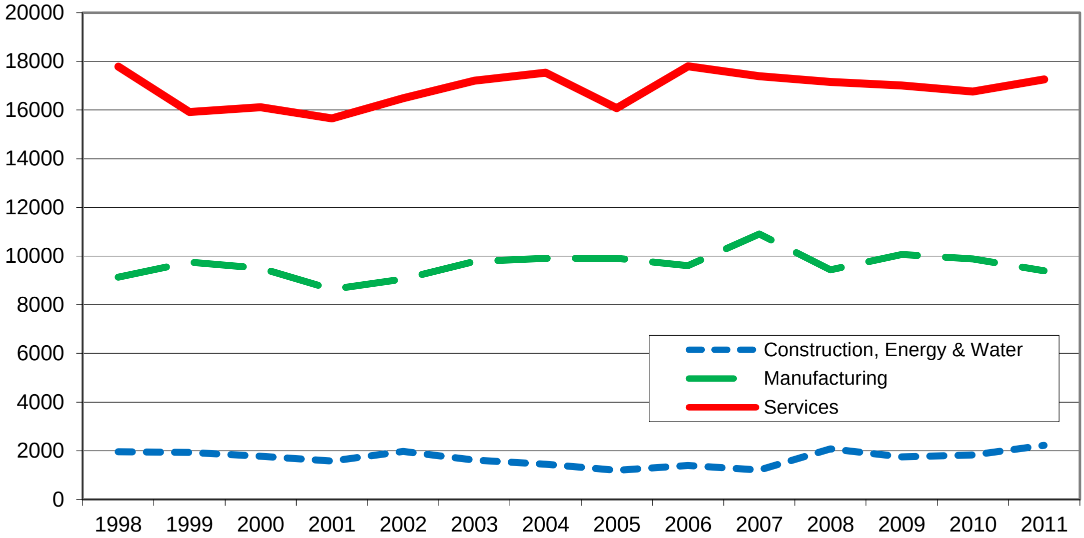
Graph 11 – Changes in Jobs and Workforce 1998-2011



Source: Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) 2011. 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 have 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 sustains employment of around 11,000 (including approximately 2,000 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.

Graph 12 – Employment Sector Changes – 1998-2011



Source: ONS Business Register Employment Survey

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.

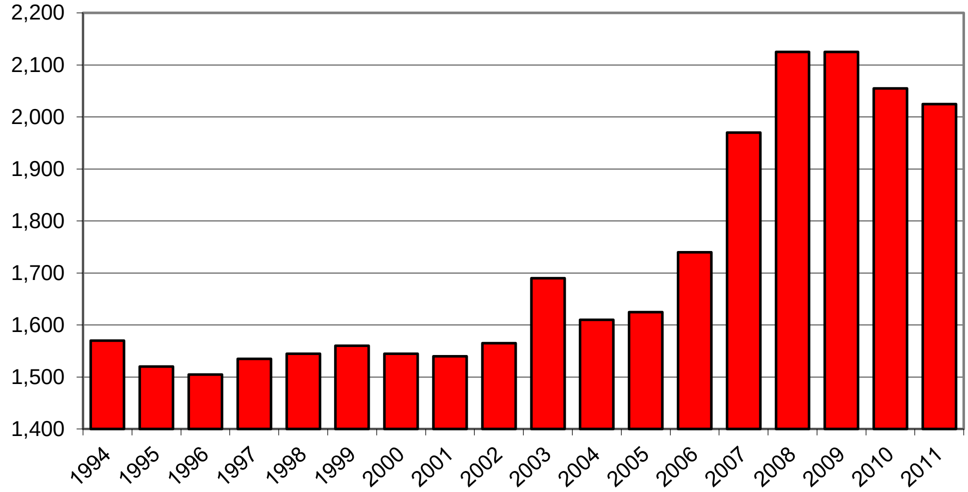
Graph 13 below shows the number of active enterprises in Copeland from 1994 to 2011. The Graph shows that 2007 generated the largest increase yet, with a net increase of 200 registrations. However, 2007 was the last release of VAT registrations and has now been replaced by new and more comprehensive 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 therefore shows an increased stock of businesses in Copeland, although it fell back to 2,025 in 2011.

There were 215 births (an increase from 2010 of 170) and 205 deaths (less than in 2010 when there were 240), resulting in a net increase of 10 in 2011 which is an improvement on 2010 when there was a net decrease of 90. Graph 13 shows that there has been a reduction in the number of active enterprises in Copeland over the last two years,

Data from ONS shows that over a 5 year period (from 2006) survival rate of businesses in Copeland was 42.1% this was the lowest rate in Cumbria (Cumbria rate 50.6%) and lower than the UK rate of 45%, this is in stark contrast to the 2010 data which was reported in last year's AMR which stated over the 5 year period (from 2005) the survival rate of businesses in Copeland was 56.1% which was the highest rate in Cumbria, (Cumbria rate was 50.7%) and significantly higher than the UK rate of 44.4%.

Graph 13 – Count of Active Enterprises 1994 - 2011



Source: ONS Business Registers Strategy & Outputs

The Council set a target to create 5,000 new jobs (rather than backfilled jobs) over a 10 year period from 2002. The figures derived from the new business start-ups and expansions of existing employers over the last 9 years show that this was achieved in 2010.

Table 12 - New Jobs Created

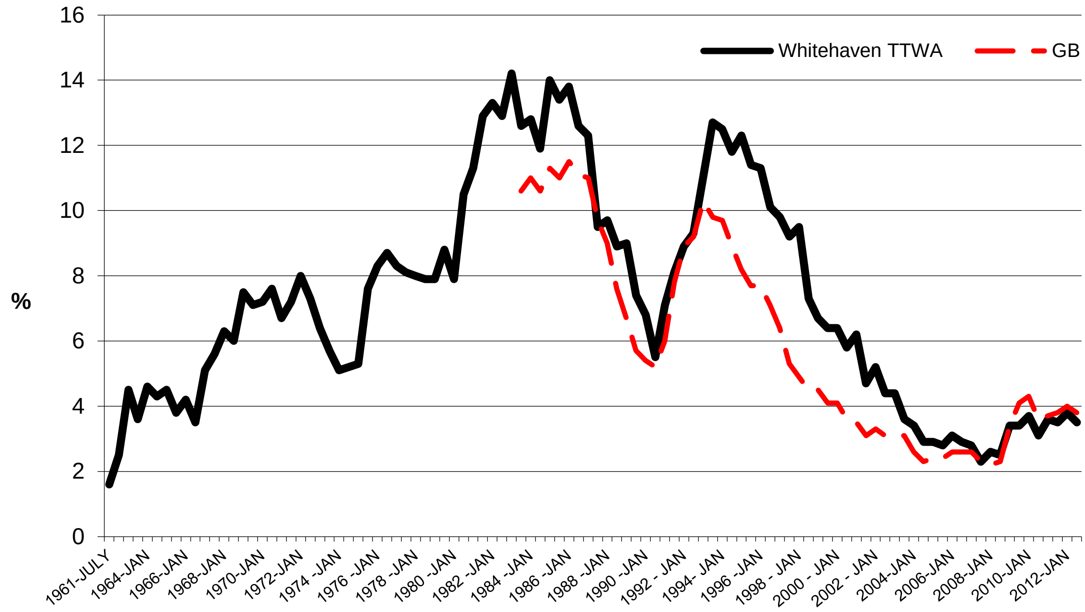
Year	New jobs
2002/03	689
2003/04	480
2004/05	413
2005/06	394
2006/07	1422
2007/08	444
2008/09	464
2009/10	357
2010/11	460
2011/12	**149**
TOTAL	**5272**

Sources: CRED, WCDA, Business Lists & Copeland Records

E11 Unemployment - Unemployment rates are low compared to the situation in the 1990s, although rates have increased since 2009. The percentage of the resident population aged 16-64 claiming Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) has increased over the last three years and hit 3.9% in January 2012 which was the highest level recorded in the last ten year period. In March 2012, 3.7% of the resident population aged 16-64 were claiming JSA, the same figure as in March 2011. In January 2013 (the most recent figure available), the resident population aged 16-64 claiming JSA was 3.5%.

Graph 14 below shows unemployment trends from 1961 to 2012. The graph also shows the Whitehaven Travel To Work rate which for the last two years has stayed below the national rate for the first time in nearly 30 years.

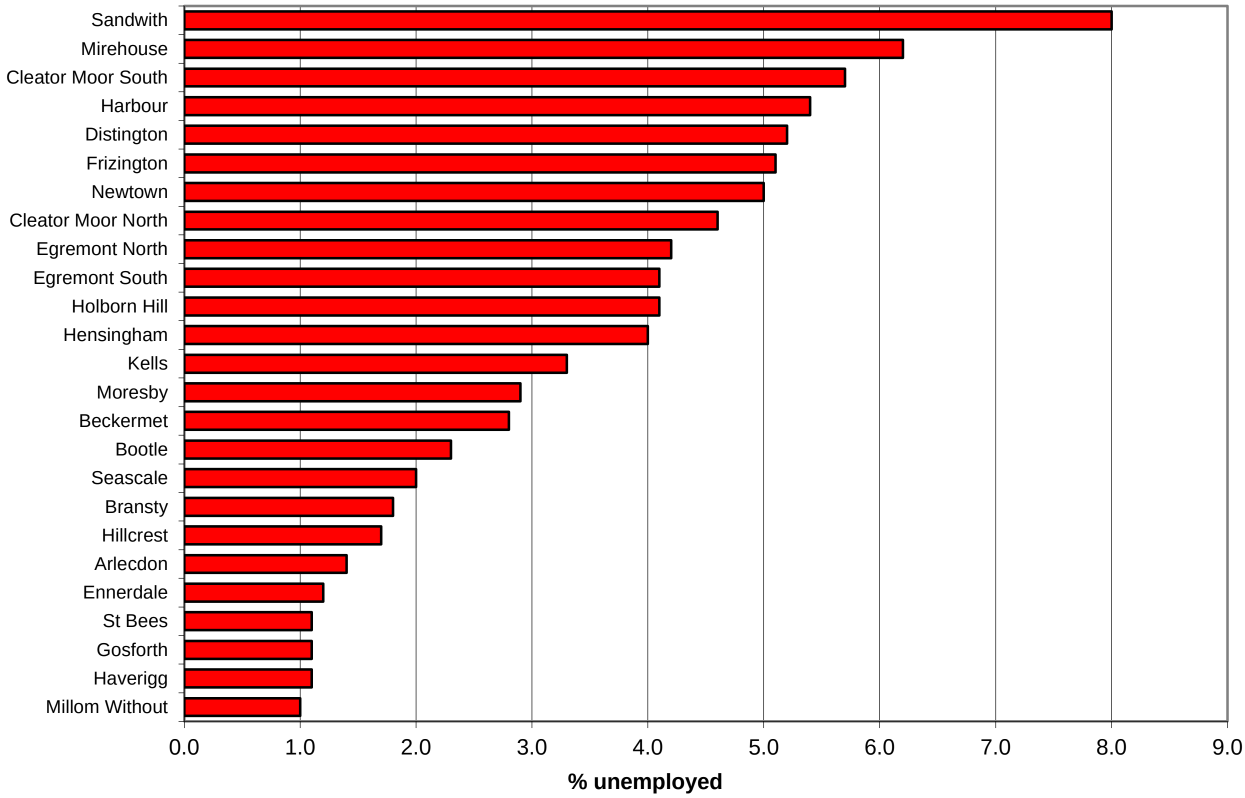
Graph 14 – Unemployment Trends 1961-2012



Source: Office for National Statistics

These lower rates still mask pockets of higher unemployment at Ward level. There are 10,650 wards in the UK with the Sandwith, Mirehouse and Harbour wards in Whitehaven in the worst 20% nationally, although no wards are now in the worst 10%. Graph 15 below clearly shows the differences in unemployment rates at ward level in Copeland.

Graph 15 – Ward unemployment – March 2012



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 13 – Vacancy Ratios in Cumbria and comparison with GB

	Claimant Count	Live Vacancies	Vacancy Ratio
Great Britain	1,604,509	273,318	5.87
Cumbria	9,772	1,628	6.00
Allerdale	2,119	192	11.04
Barrow	2,034	134	15.18
Carlisle	2,426	453	5.36
COPELAND	**1,694**	**140**	**12.10**
Eden	478	163	2.93
South Lakes	1,021	546	1.87

Copeland appears to have a vacancy ratio more than double the County figure 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.

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 as it is the most up to date source of data for town centres. The Planning Policy Team aim to undertake regular retail surveys for the town centres in Copeland which should hopefully provide us with valuable information to assess town centre uses and change in Copeland. Unfortunately this survey work has not been completed for 2011/12 and therefore as no comparison with the 2010/11 survey can be made therefore the 2008 GOAD data is used for this section.

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 e.g. the Whitehaven Town Centre & Harbourside SPD.

Contextual Indicators

E13 **Town Centre Provision-** The borough had a total of 76,480m² of commercial floorspace in the key service centres of Whitehaven, Cleator Moor, Egremont and Millom (2008 data). Table 14 shows the breakdown of this floorspace.

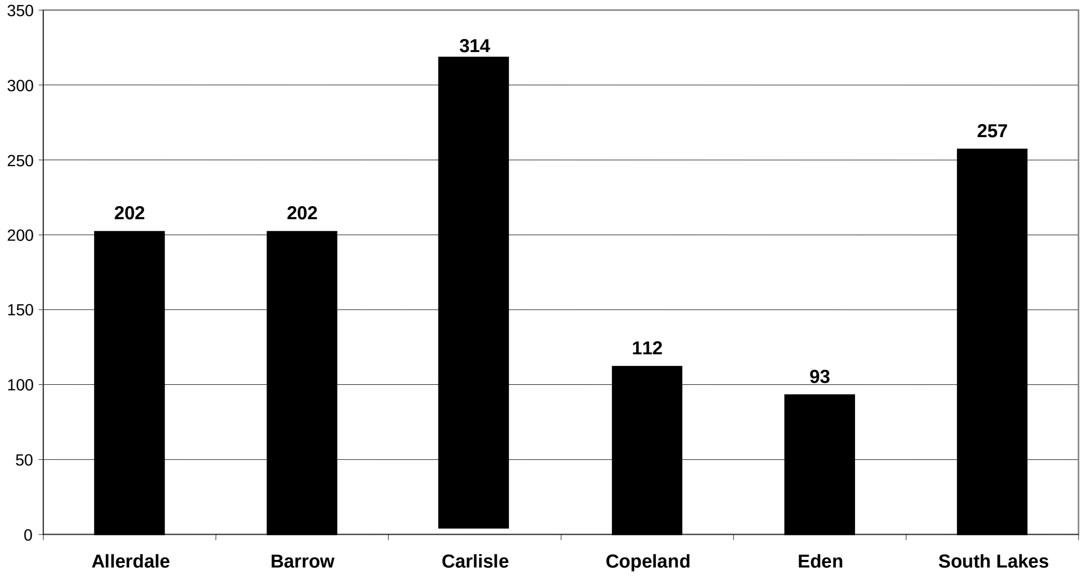
Table 14 – Town Centre Floorspace

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 16 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.

Graph 16 – Floorspace Retail Premises

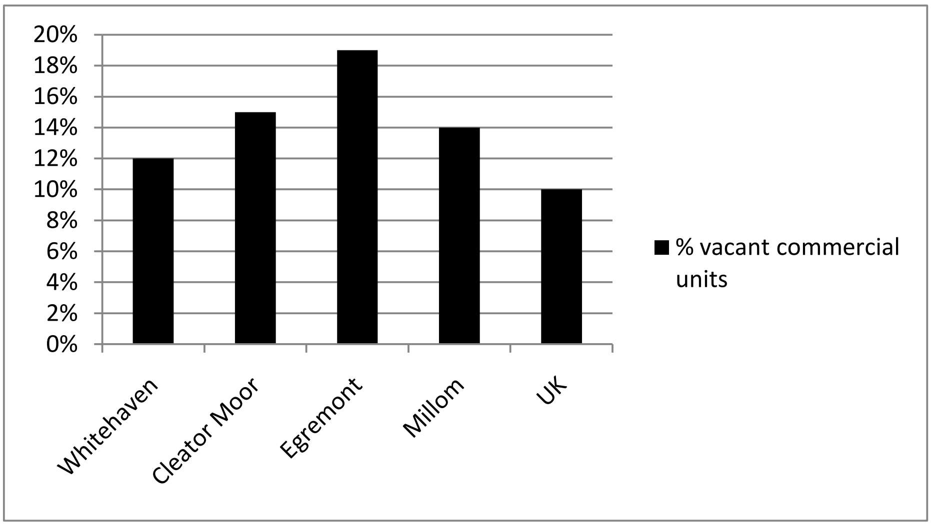


(Source: Office National Statistics, 2005 Revaluation)

Local Indicators

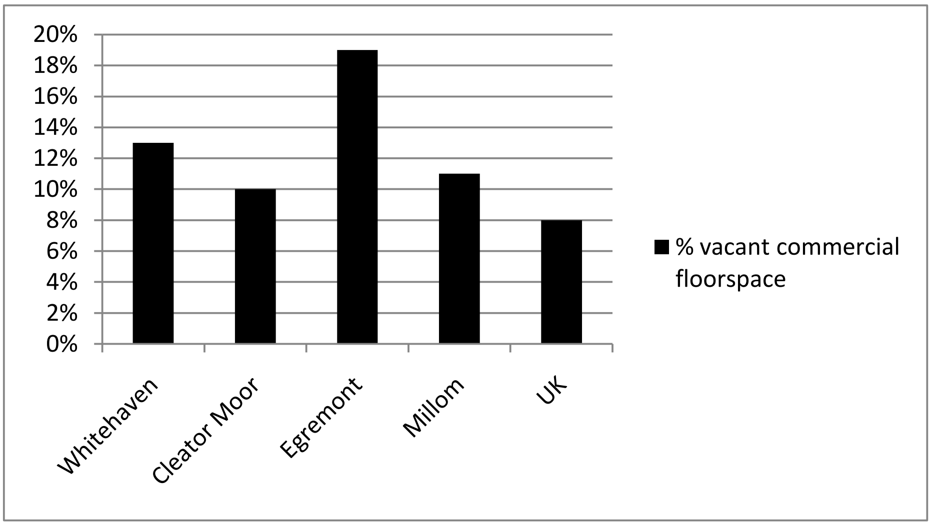
E14 **Commercial Vacancy Levels –**Goad data (2008) taken from the West Cumbria Retail Study (April 2009) shows that commercial vacancy levels are higher in all Copeland Key Service Centres than the UK national average. Graph 17 below shows the percentage of vacant commercial outlets in town centres, the graph shows that Egremont town centre had the highest percentage of vacant outlets in Copeland in 2008. Graph 18 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.

Graph 17 - Vacant Commercial Units in Town Centres - 2008



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

Graph 18 - Vacant Commercial Floorspace in Town Centres - 2008

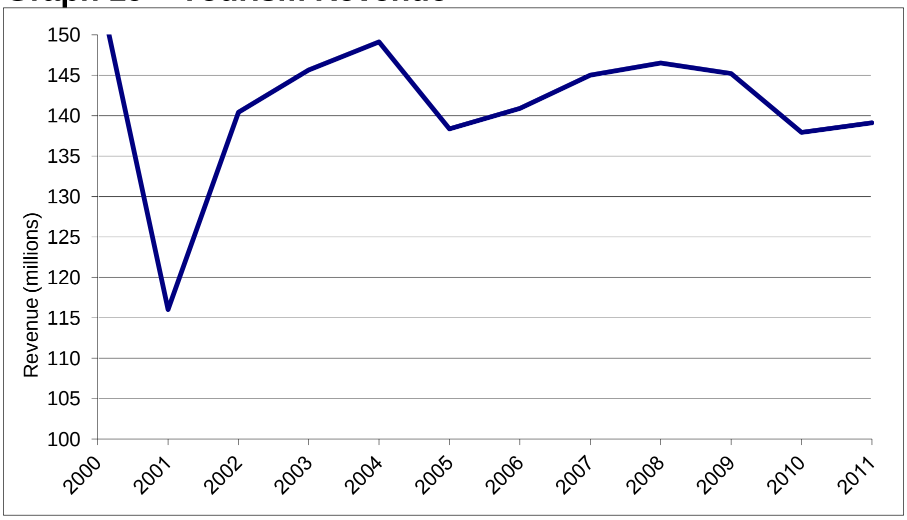


(Source: Goad Data, 2008 from West Cumbria Retail Study, April 2009)

TOURISM

E15 Tourism Revenue – Graph 19 below shows revenue created by tourism activity in Copeland from 2000 to 2011 (taken from Cumbria Tourism, STEAM Volume and Value Report 2000-2011). Between 2008 and 2010 tourism revenue declined however in 2011 the situation has improved with tourism revenue showing a slight increase of 0.86%.
The following graph has been RPI indexed to 2011, so that year on year real comparisons can be made, rather than inflation affected.

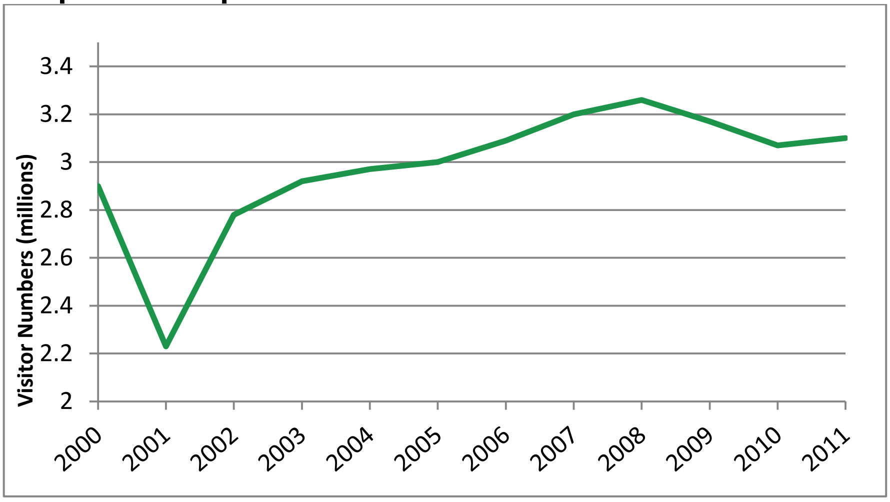
Graph 19 – Tourism Revenue



Source: Cumbria Tourism, STEAM Volume and Value Report 2000-2011

E16 Visitor Numbers - Graph 20 below shows visitor numbers for the period 2000 – 2011. The graph shows a similar trend to tourism revenue with a peak in numbers in 2008 followed by a decline and a slight increase for 2011. Visitor numbers were 3.10 million compared to 3.07 million in 2010.

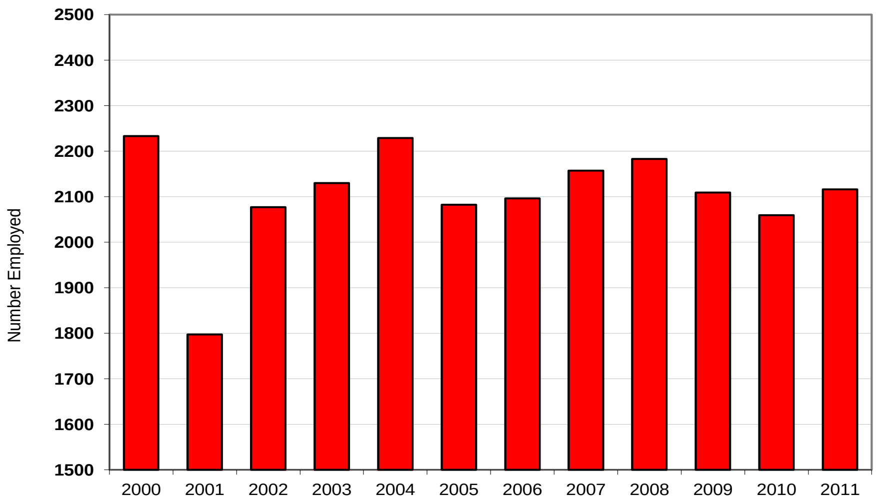
Graph 20 – Copeland Visitor numbers



Source: Cumbria Tourism, STEAM Volume and Value Report 2000-2010

E17 **Tourism Employment –** Graph 21 below shows the numbers of full-time equivalents (FTEs) employed in the tourism industry from 2000 to 2011, again the situation is showing signs of improvement. The number of FTEs employed in tourism in 2011 was 2116 FTEs which has increased from 2010 (2059 FTEs) and is marginally higher than the 2009 figure (2109). Although it is early days the signs are encouraging, the situation will be monitored and an update provided in the next AMR. Although tourism is not as significant in Copeland as in other areas of Cumbria, it plays an important part in the Copeland economy.

Graph 21 – Number of employees in the tourism industry



Source: Cumbria Tourism, STEAM Volume and Value Report 2000-2010

***Updated Visitor Data**: Please note that the 2011 STEAM Report takes advantage of the updated tourist day visitor volume data from the North West Day and Staying Visitor Survey and has been adjusted accordingly. 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.*

Environment

Contextual Indicators

ENV1 Assets in the Built Environment

Table 15 – Heritage Assets in Copeland*

Asset	Status	No. Asset
Listed Buildings (Registered Entries)	I	14
	II*	30
	II	432
Ancient Monuments		146
Conservation Areas*		8
Heritage At Risk	Buildings at Risk (including Places of Worship at Risk)	8
	Scheduled Monuments at Risk	31
	Conservation Areas at Risk	0
	Registered Battlefields at Risk	0
	Registered Parks and Gardens at Risk	0
	Protected Wreck Sites at Risk	0

***** Please note the data covers the whole of the Copeland borough including the Lake District National Park except the number of Conservation Areas
Source: Copeland Borough Council Records, English Heritage HAR Register

Please note, the way we report data for this indicator has changed. For this and future AMRs we will be reporting the number of Registered Entries for Listed Buildings on the English Heritage Listed Buildings Register and not the number of actual Listed Buildings. Therefore, it would appear that there has been a dramatic reduction in the number of Listed Buildings but this is not the case as Registered Entries can contain multiple properties. We hope that this change in reporting which is in line with the English Heritage Listed Buildings Register should make it easier for us to keep up to date.

There is also a change to the Buildings at Risk data, in the past we have reported the number of Buildings at Risk, English Heritage now report Heritage at Risk. The Heritage at Risk Programme (HAR) was launched in 2008, as a way of understanding the overall state of England's historic sites. In particular, the programme identifies those sites that are most at risk of being lost as a result of neglect, decay or inappropriate development. The HAR encompasses more than Buildings at Risk, it includes: Buildings at Risk including (Places of Worship); Scheduled Monuments at Risk; Conservation Areas at Risk; Registered Battlefields at Risk; Registered Parks and Gardens at Risk and Protected Wreck Sites at Risk (NB. the Copeland borough does not contain the latter three Asset types however we will provide data for these for completeness).

ENV2 Assets in the Natural Environment

Table 16 – Natural Assets in Copeland

Asset	No. of Sites	Area (Hectares)
Ramsar Sites	1	
Sites of Specific Scientific Interest	37	8,680
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	0	
Local Nature Reserves	2	396.54
RSPB Sites	2	
Special Protection Areas	1	
County 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)
Detailed investigations into the changes in biodiversity importance can be found in indicators ENV7, 9 and 10 which can be found later in this chapter.

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 2011 and March 31st 2012.

ENV6 Local Environmental Effects of New Development

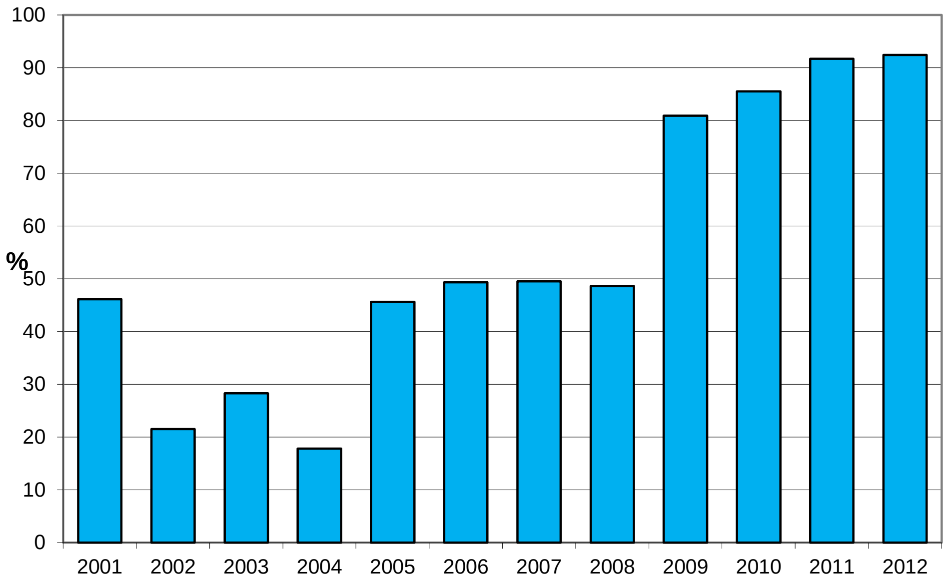
Table 17 – Assets affected by development

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)	**0 ha**	**0**

(Source, NLUD, English Heritage)

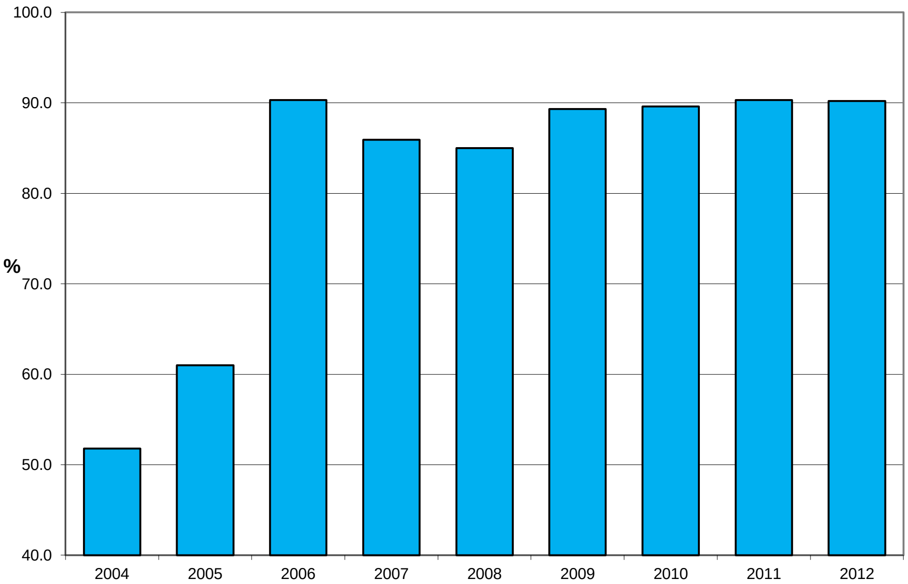
Table 17 shows assets affected by development. Over the last year there has been some clearance of sites namely Albion Square, the Bus Depot on Tangier Street and the Offices on the Former Rhodia site. For the reporting period there have been no PDL sites brought back into beneficial use (excluding housing), however next year's AMR will be able to report on the major office development occurring on the Albion Square site in Whitehaven Town Centre which is due for completion in 2014.

Graph 22 Percentage of Brownfield Housing Completions (Target 50%)



(Source: Copeland Borough Council)

Graph 23- Percentage of Brownfield Housing Approvals



Source: Copeland Borough Council Records

Graph 22 and 23 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 three years showing a dramatic improvement. The 2011/12 figure of 92.4% was 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 8,570 hectares. There have been no reported changes to the amount of designated land over the last 12 months; as was the case in the 2010/11 AMR. Natural England has assessed the majority of the borough's SSSI land and, of this, 92% is identified as meeting the Public Service Agreements (PSA) target (down from 94.4% in 2010/11). The PSA stated that 95% of SSSIs be brought into favourable/recovering condition by 2010.

Table 18 below provides a comparison of the condition of SSSIs in Copeland in 2010/11 and 2011/12. The data has been extracted from the Natural England Condition of SSSI units for Cumbria and compares data collected in December 2011for the previous AMR with data extracted in January 2013.

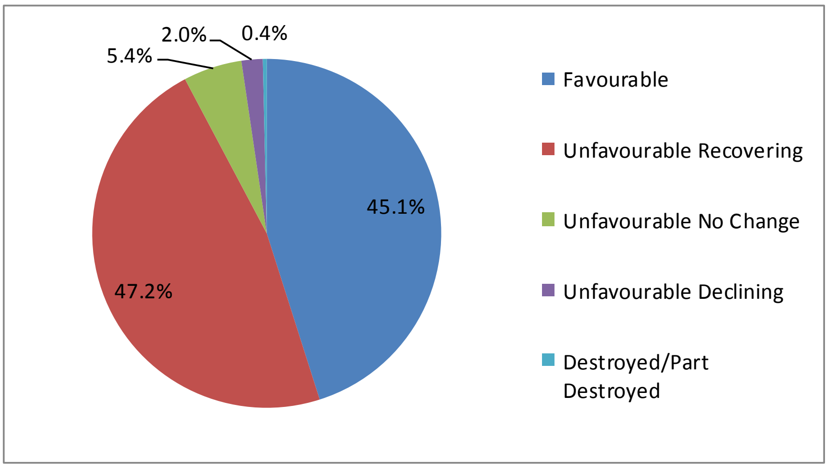
Table 18 - Condition of SSSI units 2010/11 and 2011/12

Assessment of SSSI (Copeland)	Year	
	2010/11	2011/12
Favourable (hectares)	4221.24	3862.79
Unfavourable Recovering (hectares)	3863.13	4039.87
Unfavourable No Change (hectares)	312.47	465.29
Unfavourable Declining (hectares)	139.55	168.44
Destroyed/Part Destroyed (hectares)	30.87	30.87
Total Size (hectares)	8567.26	8567.26

Source: Natural England - Condition of SSSI units

Graph 24 below shows the overall position relating to the condition of SSSIs in the Copeland borough in January 2013 according to the Natural England website.

Graph 24 – Condition of SSSIs in Copeland 2012



Source: Natural England - Condition of SSSI units

ENV8 **Tree Preservation Orders -** The current number of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) within the borough is 78. (Source: Copeland Borough Council Development Management 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 19 below.

Table 19 – 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 future, 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 20 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 20: 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 21 indicates that over the 10 year monitoring period, the % of household waste recycled and % of household waste composted are at their highest level and the amount of household waste (kg) collected at its lowest level. Targets set by Leisure and Environmental Services at Copeland Borough Council in 2011/12 for % of household waste composted and kg household waste have been met and although the figure for % household waste recycled is slightly under the target set, as stated it is the highest seen for the 10 year period.

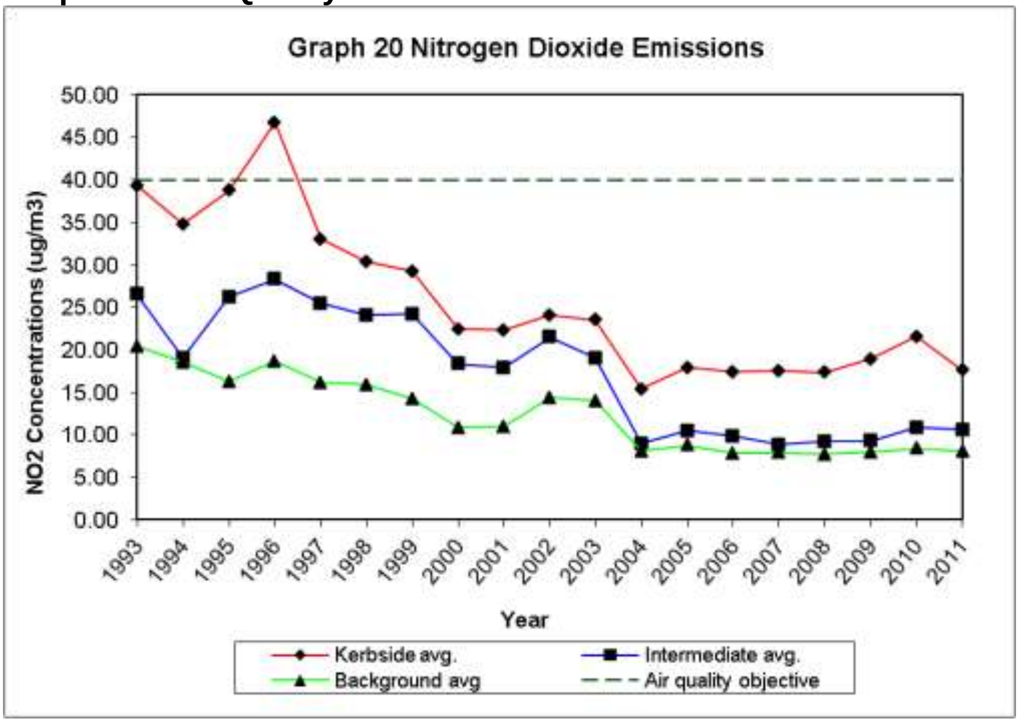
Table 21 – Household waste indicators

	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
10/11	18.8	21	23.9	25	419	420
11/12	20.49	21	24.56	21	397.2	413

(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. The graph shows a decrease in the kerbside average nitrogen dioxide levels for 2011 and background and intermediate averages remaining fairly static, all are within the 40 mg/m^3 threshold.

Graph 25 – Air Quality since 1993



Source: Copeland Borough Council

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)

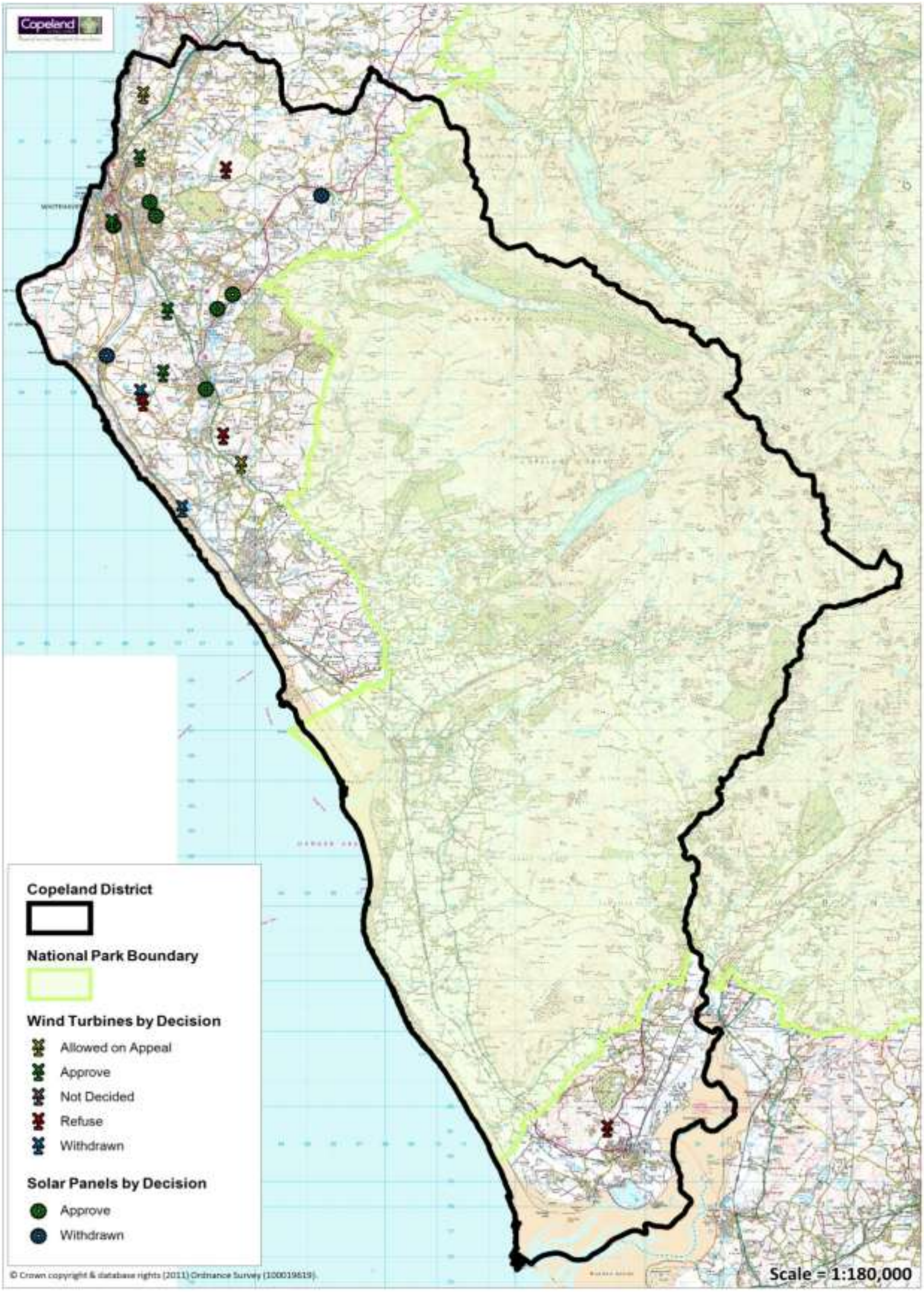
RE1 Renewable energy developments (COI E3) –Table 22 below lists applications received for renewable energy developments between 1st April 2011 and 31st March 2012 and the decision. Map 1 shows the location of renewable energy developments.

Table 22 – Renewable Energy Applications and Decisions 2011/12

Ref	Address	Description	Decision
4/12/2021/0f1	Ainfield, Jacktrees Road, Cleator	Installation of a 3.870 kwp solar pv system to the roof	Approve
4/12/2059/0f1	Field adjacent to Khandallah House, High House Road, St Bees	Ground mounted pv solar system (2 units each of 16 panels mounted on timber frame)	Withdrawn
4/12/2069/0l1	Rowrah Hall, Rowrah, Frizington	Listed building consent for installation of solar panels on rear pitched roof	Withdrawn
4/12/2096/0f1	Land at Springfield Farm, Bigrigg, Egremont	Erection of a 22.52m high wind turbine	Approve
4/12/2097/0f1	St Patricks RC Junior School, Todholes Road, Cleator Moor	Installation of era solar mono-crystalline solar modules	Approve
4/11/2111/0f1	Land near to 5 Ellerbeck Barns, Egremont	Erection of a micro wind turbine to generate electricity	Refuse
4/11/2183/0f1	Yeorton Hall Farm, Egremont	Erection of three 15m micro wind turbines	Allowed on appeal
4/11/2361/0f1	Land at High Thorny, Carleton, Egremont	Erection of a wind turbine	Refuse
4/11/2377/0f1	County Ground, Coach Road, Whitehaven	New stadium (3,200 capacity) with associated grandstand and a Wind Turbine	Approve
4/11/2439/0f1	North of Beck Farm, Millom	Erection of a single 100kw wind turbine	Refuse

Ref	Address	Description	Decision
4/11/2469/0f1	Sea Breeze, South Beach, Braystones, Beckermet	Erection of a domestic wind turbine	Withdrawn
4/11/2476/0f1	Recreation Ground Coach Road Whitehaven	Erection of solar panels	Approve
4/11/2480/0f1	Land at Green House Farm, Lowca, Whitehaven	Erection of a wind turbine (grid ref: 298705 522380)	Allowed on appeal
4/11/2482/0f1	McGrady Engineering, Red Lonning Industrial Estate, Whitehaven	Installation of eva solar panel modules	Approve
4/11/2485/0f1	Land to the west of Steel Brow Road, (known as Weddicar Rigg), Arlecdon, Frizington	Construction and operation of a wind farm consisting of 6 no Wind Turbines, control building, anemometer mast & associated access tracks for an operational period of 25 years	Refuse
4/11/2489/0f1	1 Market Place, Egremont	Installation of solar photovoltaic panels	Approve
4/11/2512/0f1	St Benedict's RC high School, Red Lonning, Whitehaven	Installation of era solar mono-crystalline solar modules	Approve
4/11/2534/0f1	Land at Whangs Farm, Egremont	Erection of 2 small wind turbines	Approve
4/11/2535/0f1	Land at Marlborough Hall Farm, Egremont	Erection of a small wind turbine	Withdrawn
4/11/2593/0f1	Field no. 4381, land to south of Huntinghow Cottage/west of Quality Corner, Moresby, Whitehaven	Erection of one 15kw wind turbine	Approve

Map 1 - Copeland Renewable Energy Applications 2011/12



Source: Copeland Borough Council records

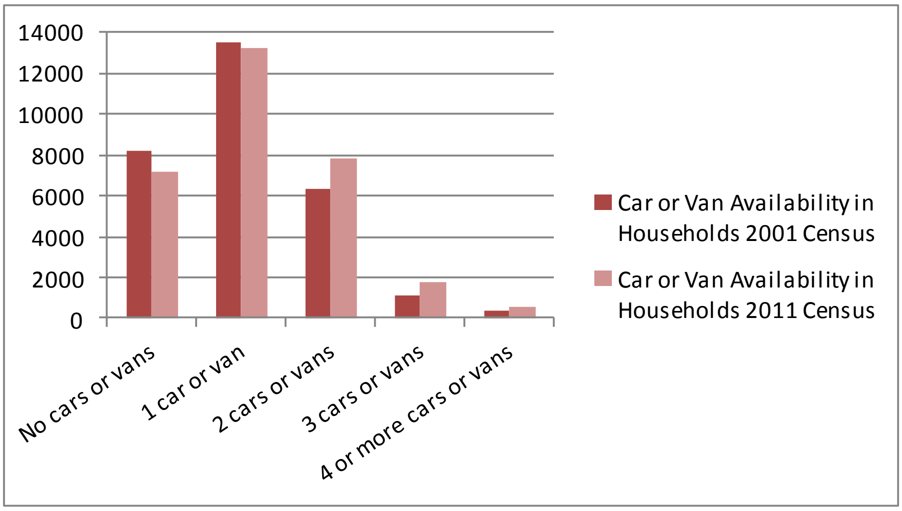
Transport

Contextual Indicators

T1 **Car/Van Availability-** The number of cars and vans in the borough available to households has increased by 3.6% since 2001. In 2011, 76.6% of households had access to 1 or more cars or vans in comparison to 72.1% in 2001.

Between 2001 and 2011, the number of households with no car decreased by 13% and the number of households with 1 car decreased by 2% whereas the number of households with 2, 3 or 4 or more cars has increased by 24%, 58% and 63% respectively.

Graph 26 - Car or Van Availability - Comparison 2001 and 2011



(Source: Census Data 2001 and 2011)

Table 23 Percentage of Car/Van Availability in Households in 2011 – A Comparison of Copeland, North West and England & Wales

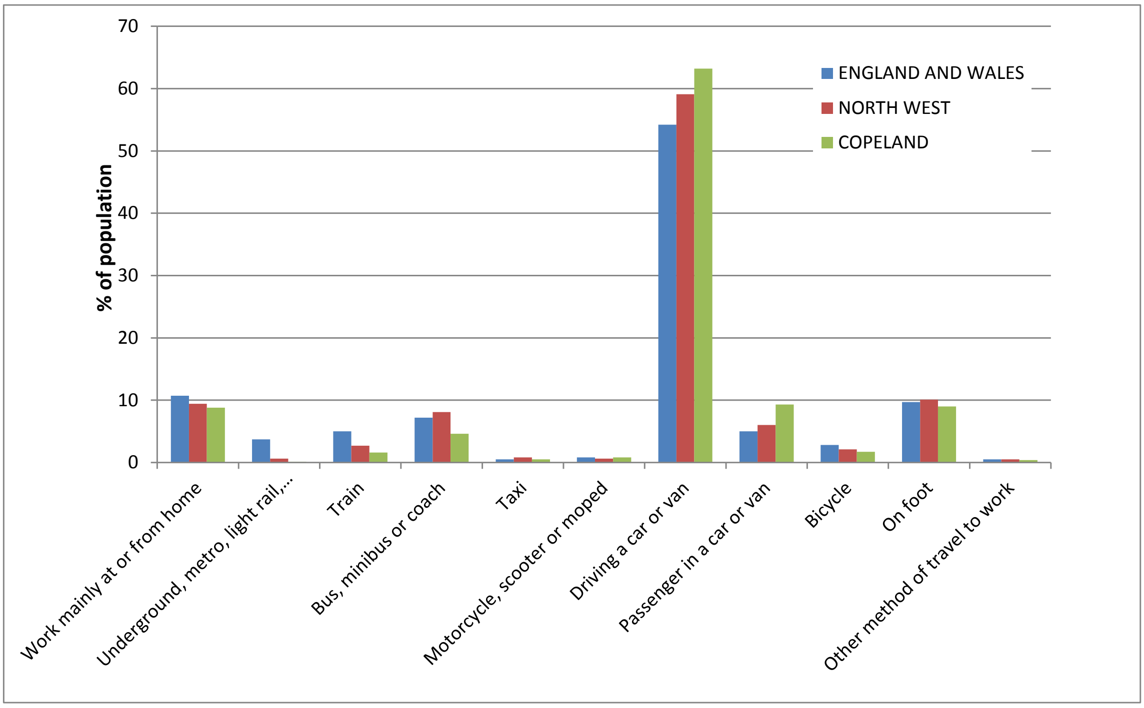
2011 Census	Copeland	North West	England & Wales
No Cars/Vans	23%	28%	26%
1 Car/Van	43%	43%	42%
2 Cars/Vans	26%	24%	25%
3 Cars/Vans	6%	5%	5%
4 or more Cars/Vans	2%	1%	2%

(Source: 2011 Census)

As can be seen from Table 23, car availability in households in Copeland is comparable with the North West and England and Wales.

T2 **Travel to Work-** Graph 27 indicates that 63.2% 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. 9.3% of the working population travel to work as a passenger in a car or van (higher than North West and England and Wales). 10.7% travel to work either on foot or using a bicycle.

Graph 27 – Means of Travel to Work (2001)

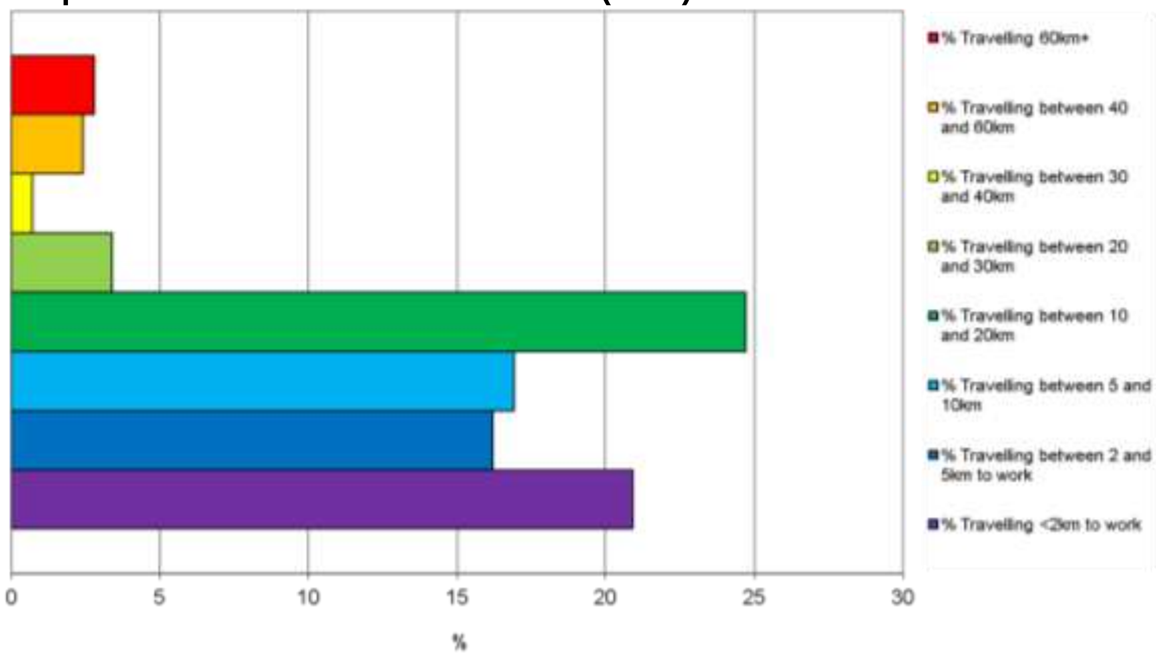


(Source: Census 2011)

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.

Please Note - The figures found in indicator T3 have been taken from 2001 Census as the 2011 Census data for these indicators was not available at the time of going to press.

Graph 28 – Distance Travelled to Work (2001)



(Source: Census 2001)

T4 Road Traffic Accidents-

Table 24 – Road Traffic Accidents

2003/04	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Total
Collisions	1	42	216	**259**
Casualties	**1**	**47**	**353**	**401**
2004/05	**Fatal**	**Serious**	**Slight**	**Total**
Collisions	3	44	215	**262**
Casualties	**3**	**58**	**333**	**394**
2005/06	**Fatal**	**Serious**	**Slight**	**Total**
Collisions	3	33	210	**237**
Casualties	**4**	**37**	**324**	**365**
2006/07	**Fatal**	**Serious**	**Slight**	**Total**
Collisions	5	39	189	**233**
Casualties	**6**	**44**	**266**	**316**
2007/08	**Fatal**	**Serious**	**Slight**	**Total**
Collisions	4	24	175	**203**
Casualties	**4**	**33**	**242**	**279**
2008/09	**Fatal**	**Serious**	**Slight**	**Total**
Collisions	2	28	166	**196**
Casualties	**2**	**28**	**230**	**260**
2009/10	**Fatal**	**Serious**	**Slight**	**Total**
Collisions	4	21	162	**187**
Casualties	**4**	**26**	**240**	**270**
2010/11	**Fatal**	**Serious**	**Slight**	**Total**
Collisions	4	15	144	**163**
Casualties	**4**	**16**	**197**	**217**
2011/12	**Fatal**	**Serious**	**Slight**	**Total**
Collisions	2	20	139	**161**
Casualties	**2**	**24**	**199**	**225**

(Source: Cumbria Constabulary)

Table 23 shows the number of Road Traffic Accidents (RTAs) annually in Copeland from 2003/04 to 2011/12. In 2011/12 there was a slight decrease in the number of road traffic accidents in the borough (161 total collisions in 2011/12 as opposed to 163 in 2010/11), however there was an increase in the number of casualties (increase of 8 in 2011/12 to 225 compared to 217 in 2010/11). The number of fatal collisions decreased in 2011/12, with 2 reported for 2011/12 compared to 4 in 2010/11. The number of serious accidents increased by 5 in 2010/11 to 20 compared to 15 in 2011/12 resulting in an increase of casualties (24 casualties in 2011/12 compared to 16 in 2010/11). In 2011/12, the number of slight collisions declined by 5 compared to 2010/11, however the number of casualties from slight collisions rose slightly (by 2).

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.

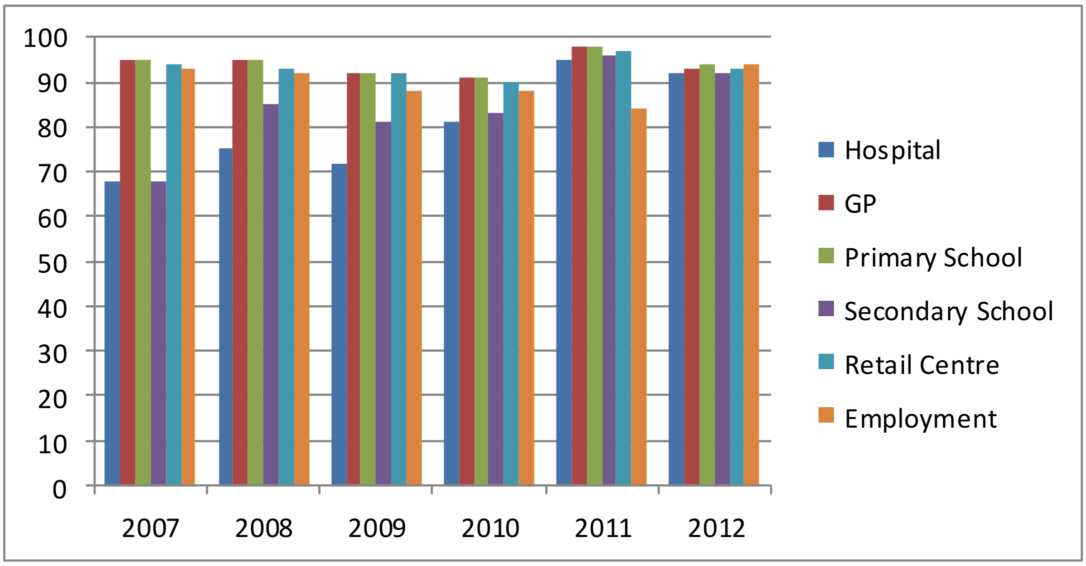
Table 25 – Accessibility of New Residential Development

Copeland	Total % of completed housing sites within 30mins of service by public transport				
	2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**
Hospital	75	72	81	95	92
GP	95	92	91	98	93
Primary School	95	92	91	98	94
Secondary School	85	85	83	96	92
Retail Centre	93	92	90	97	93
Employment	92	88	88	84	94

(Source: Cumbria County Council)

Accessibility data across all services and amenities is above 90%. Policy objectives are to focus the majority of housing development in Whitehaven and the Key Service Centres and therefore we can expect accessibility data to remain high in the future.

Graph 29 – 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.

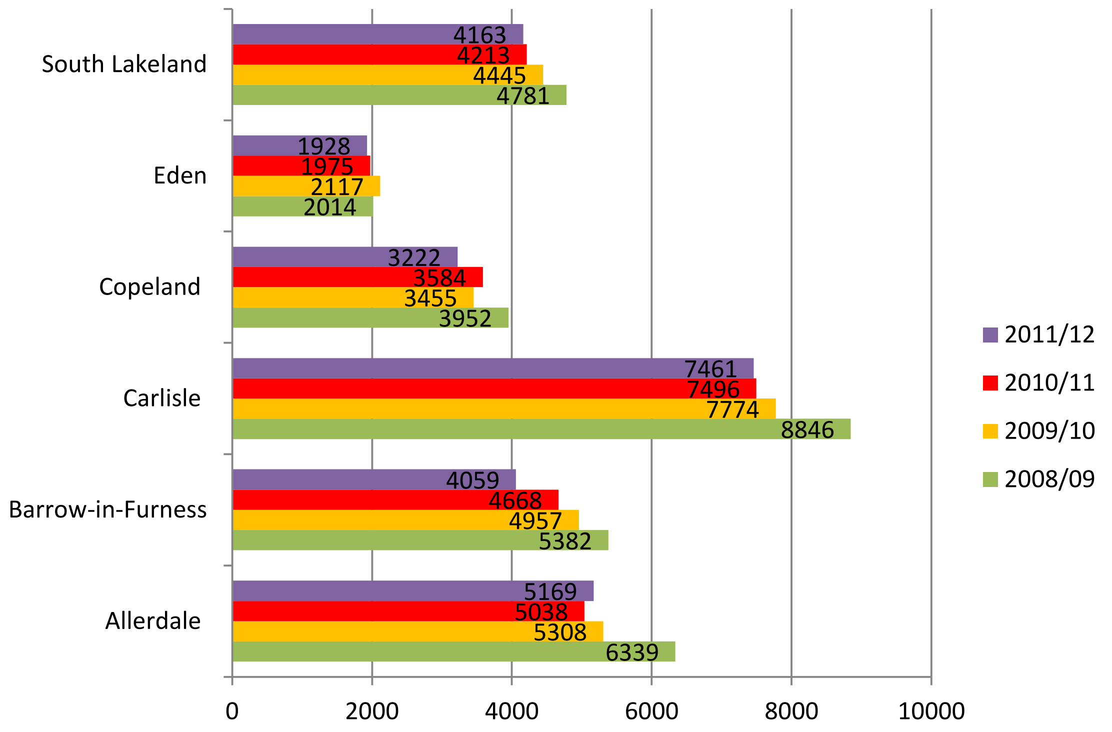
Community Services and Facilities

Contextual Indicators

C1 **Crime rates-** Graph 30 below provides a comparison for all Cumbrian districts for counts of crime between 2008/09 and 2011/12.

For the period 01/04/11-31/03/12 a total of 3222 counts of crime were reported (362 less than in 2010/11), the lowest number in the last four reporting periods. There has been an 18% decline in counts of crime in 2011/12 compared to 2008/09.

Graph 30 - Counts of Crime by District 2008/09 – 2011/12



(Source, Cumbria Constabulary)

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

Table 26 - Health Indicators

■ Worse than England average
● Better than England average
↑ Copeland is getting better (compared to last year)
↓ Copeland is getting worse (compared to last year)
★ Copeland is Similar (Compares to last year)
na – no previous data to compare with

Domain	Indicator	Local Value	England Average	England Worst	England Best		
Children's and young people's health	Smoking in pregnancy	16.2	13.7	32.7	3.1	■	↑
	Breast feeding initiation	68.6	74.5	39.0	94.7	■	↓
	Obese children (Year 6)	23.9	19.0	26.5	9.8	■	↓
	Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)	121.9	61.8	154.9	12.5	■	n/a
	Teenage pregnancy (under 18)	38.2	38.1	64.9	11.1	■	↑
Adult's health and lifestyle	Adults smoking	23.6	20.7	33.5	8.9	■	↓
	Increasing and higher risk drinking	23.1	22.3	25.1	15.7	■	↑
	Healthy eating adults	26.6	28.7	19.3	47.8	■	★
	Physically active adults	16.7	11.2	5.7	18.2	●	↑
	Obese adults	25.7	24.2	30.7	13.9	■	★
Disease and poor health	Incidence of malignant melanoma	10.0	13.6	26.8	2.7	●	↑
	Hospital stays for self-harm	319.3	212.0	509.8	49.6	■	↓
	Hospital stays for alcohol related harm	2185	1895	3276	910	■	↓
	Drug misuse	6.2	8.9	30.2	1.3	●	↓
	People diagnosed with diabetes	6.7	5.5	8.1	3.3	■	↓
	New cases of tuberculosis	1.4	15.3	124.4	0.0	●	↓
	Acute sexually transmitted infections	551	775	2276	152	●	n/a
	Hip fracture in 65s and over	442	452	655	324	●	↑
Life expectancy and causes of death	Excess winter deaths	13.9	18.7	35.0	4.4	●	↑
	Life expectancy – male	77.8	78.6	73.6	85.1	■	↑
	Life expectancy – female	80.7	82.6	79.1	89.8	■	↑
	Infant deaths	4.5	4.6	9.3	1.2	●	↑
	Smoking related deaths	243	211	372	125	■	↓
	Early deaths: heart disease & stroke	82.6	67.3	123.2	35.5	■	↓
	Early deaths: cancer	115.5	110.1	159.1	77.9	■	↑
	Road injuries and deaths	37.3	44.3	128.8	14.1	●	↑

Source: NHS Copeland Health Profile 2012

- The health of people in Copeland has slightly improved compared to last year but generally continues to be worse than the England average in the majority of indicators.
- Out of the 26 indicators 17 are worse than the England average and 9 are better than the England average (in the 2010/11 monitoring period 20 of the 26

indicators were worse than the England average, 5 better and 1 not significantly different).
- The number of indicators the area is improving in has declined, in 2010/11 the area was improving in 15 indicators but this has reduced to 11. Of the 11 indicators, 6 have continually improved over the last three reporting periods, these are: teenage pregnancy (under 18), physically active adults, obese adults, life expectancy – males, early deaths: cancer, road injuries/deaths.
- Three indicators had shown improvement over the previous two reporting periods but now have worsened; these are adults smoking; breast feeding initiation and early deaths from heart disease and strokes.
(Source: Copeland Health Profile 2012, NHS)

Local Indicators

C3 **Green Flag Award Standard Open Spaces -** "The Green Flag Award® Scheme recognises and rewards the best green spaces in the country" (Green Flag Award website). For the eighth year running four parks managed by Copeland Borough Council have been given Green Flags and three have retained their Green Heritage Site Accreditation.

Table 27 – 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	12.11	3.76

* 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.

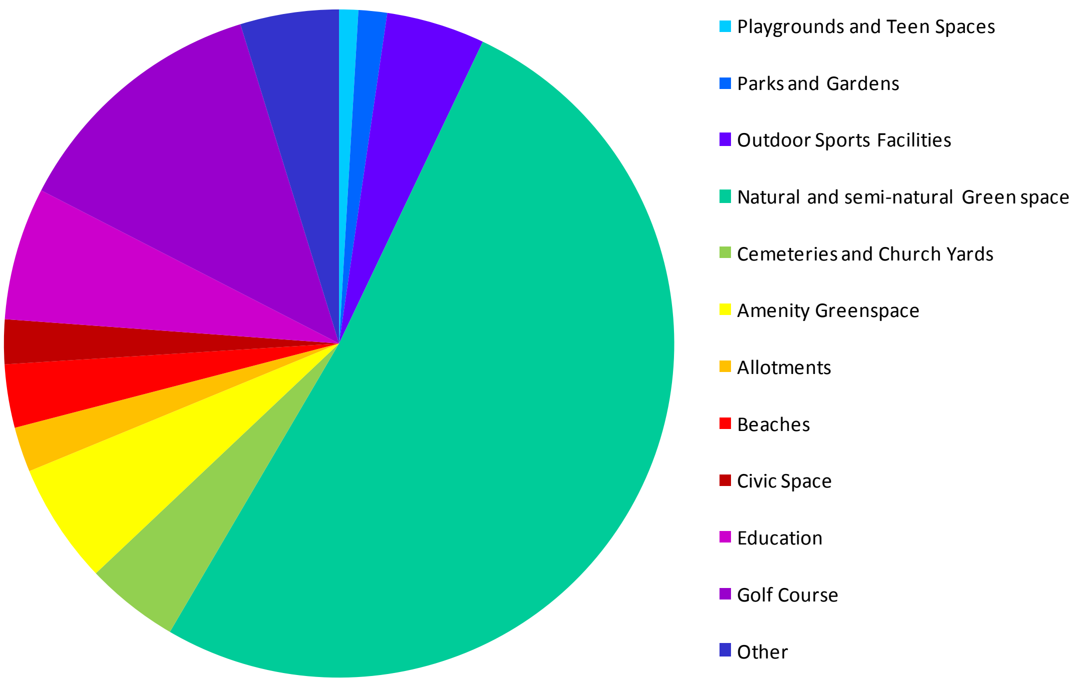
Of the eligible open space in Copeland 3.76% is managed to Green Flag Award Standard. These sites are at the following locations:-

- 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
- Jacktrees Open Space, Cleator Moor – Community Group Green Flag Winner

C4 **Provision of Open Space-** Copeland Borough Council published an Open Space Audit in April 2011 which assessed all the open space falling within settlement boundaries, which has yielded the information for this chapter. Table 27 provides a breakdown of open space in Copeland by type taken from the Copeland Open Space Assessment (April 2011). Overall the borough has an estimated total of 1,085.36 hectares of open space made up of 395 sites. Of this 32.99% is made up of coastline, including St. Bees and Haverigg foreshores, 5% outdoor sports facilities and 51% natural and semi-natural urban greenspace.

Table 28 – 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	26	58.09	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	32	51.42	5%
	395	**1085.36**	



Source: Copeland Borough Council Open Space Assessment April 2011

C5 **Provision of Outdoor Playing Space -** The Open Space Assessment has identified a total of 9.98ha of Playgrounds and Teen Space on 54 sites.

C6 **Provision of Open Space by Area –** Table 28 is extracted from the 'Copeland PPG17 Study & Leisure Strategy Part 1a: Open Space Assessment Final Report' (April 2011) and summarises the quantity of the different types of open space for each Locality area in Copeland. The judgement of whether there is sufficient supply considers the quantity of a particular type of open space against the standards outlined in the Open Space Assessment.

Table 29: Summary of the Quantity of Provision of Open Space

	Provision of Open Space					
	Allotments	Amenity Greenspace	Natural & Semi Natural Green Space	Outdoor Sport	Park & Garden	Play Space
South Copeland	-0.24	-4.5	222.83	9.61	1.82	-0.66
Five Rivers	-1.51	-1.06	128.9	2.03	0.75	0.33
North East Copeland	3.14	-0.58	15.88	9.0	-2.43	0.01
West Copeland	2.33	-2.48	21.04	14.32	-1.25	0.45
Whitehaven & Howgate / Distington	-3.93	10.62	82.56	10.22	2.48	0.59

Sufficient Supply **Under Supply**

The table shows that the South Copeland locality has an under supply of Allotments, Amenity Greenspace and play space. The locality is well provided for overall with Natural & Semi Natural Greenspace, Outdoor Sports space and Parks & Gardens.

The Five Rivers locality has an under supply of Allotments and Amenity Greenspace, but is well provided for with other typologies.

The North East Copeland locality has an under supply of Amenity Greenspace and Parks & Gardens. There is a sufficient supply of other typologies, with only 1 or 2 wards having under provision.

West Copeland Overall there is an under supply of Amenity Greenspace, Parks & Gardens and Play Space, with all wards having under provision of Parks & Gardens. There is sufficient supply of other typologies, with all wards having sufficient provision for Outdoor Sports.

The only typology in Whitehaven & Howgate/Distington with an overall under supply is Allotments. However, a number of wards within the locality have localised under provision, especially with Parks & Gardens, Play Space and Outdoor Sports space. Only 1 ward has an under supply of Natural & Semi Natural Greenspace.

A more detailed table that provides the assessment to ward level can be seen in the Open Space Assessment which is available on our website www.copeland.gov.uk/.

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 Valuation Office
TOWN CENTRES AND SHOPPING	Goad data 2008 from West Cumbria Retail Study, April 2009 Valuation Office Economic Development Department
TOURISM	Cumbria Tourism Volume and Value - 2000-2010 STEAM Trends Report, Cumbria Tourism
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 8: Local Development Scheme Overall Programme (March 2012)

Document Title	2011											
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Local Development Scheme						A						
Core Strategy DPD												
Development Management Policies DPD												
Site Specific Allocations DPD												
Whitehaven TC & Harbourside SPD												
Planning Contributions Framework SPD												
Design SPD												
South Whitehaven SPD												
West Whitehaven SPD												
Proposals Map												
Annual Monitoring Report												P

Document Title	2012											
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Local Development Scheme			A									
Core Strategy DPD					P	P				S		PE
Development Management Policies DPD					P	P				S		PE
Site Specific Allocations DPD												
Whitehaven TC & Harbourside SPD												A
Planning Contributions Framework SPD												A
Design SPD												A
South Whitehaven SPD												
West Whitehaven SPD												
Proposals Map												
Annual Monitoring Report												P

Document Title	2013											
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Local Development Scheme												
Core Strategy DPD					R			A				
Development Management Policies DPD					R			A				
Site Specific Allocations DPD									P	P		
Whitehaven TC & Harbourside SPD												
Planning Contributions Framework SPD												
Design SPD												
South Whitehaven SPD		A										
West Whitehaven SPD			A									
Proposals Map								M				
Annual Monitoring Report												P

Document Title	2014											
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Local Development Scheme												
Core Strategy DPD												
Development Management Policies DPD												
Site Specific Allocations DPD		S		PE					R			A
Whitehaven TC & Harbourside SPD												
Planning Contributions Framework SPD												
Design SPD												
South Whitehaven SPD												
West Whitehaven SPD												
Proposals Map												M
Annual Monitoring Report												P

Key:

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