

Allerdale

Local Development Framework



Annual Monitoring Report 07/08

December 2008



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1.0 Executive Summary

This is the third Annual Monitoring Report prepared by Allerdale Borough Council. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires every local planning authority to prepare an Annual Monitoring Report for the Secretary of State. It must include information on the implementation of the authority's Local Development Scheme plus an assessment of the extent to which policies in the Saved Local Plan and emerging Local Development Framework, are being implemented.

This AMR covers the period 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008.

Development plan making is in transition between old style local plans and new Local Development Frameworks (LDF). Therefore, this AMR includes monitoring of both the current adopted "Saved" local plan and the emerging LDF, although preparation of the LDF is still in its early stages.

1.1 Introduction

This AMR is structured as follows:

- **Allerdale : A portrait;** this sets down the key relevant characteristics of the borough.
- **Allerdale Local Plan;** this outlines the objectives of the adopted Local Plan, including the Local Plan First Alteration and assesses the extent to which the

objectives have been met.

- **Local Development Framework;** this assesses progress in preparing Local Development Documents (LDD) against the milestones in the Local Development Scheme (LDS). It assesses the implementation of the local Sustainable Appraisal Framework, the indicators for which are also included in the Thematic Section below as "local" indicators. There are now (Dec. '08) 4 fully adopted LDDs in the LDF, these are;
 1. **Interim Housing Policy SPD ;** adopted July 2005
 2. **Cumbria Wind Energy SPD;** adopted January 2008
 3. **Cockermouth Conservation and Design Guide SPD;** adopted January 2008
 4. **Public Art in Major Developments SPD;** adopted December 2008
- **Thematic Monitoring Results;** indicators organised under themes, e.g. housing. Included are contextual indicators which are broad statistics illustrating the character of the borough, Core Output Indicators prescribed by the Secretary of State and local indicators included at the discretion of the local planning authority to illustrate particular local issues.

- **Conclusion and Further Action**

Key Findings

Allerdale Local Plan

The main objectives of the adopted local plan have been met.

The housing completion targets in the local plan have been substantially achieved. There is a shortfall but this is probably the result of over optimistic population assumptions in the Joint Structure Plan (JSP).

The Allerdale Local Plan First Alteration has been prepared and adopted substantially on time. The objectives of the First Alteration have been generally met by delivering more brownfield development and encouraging retail development in Workington. The Alteration is “saved” until June 2009, however we will be taking steps to ensure that the First Alteration policies are saved beyond this date in order to cover the period up until the Local Development Framework is adopted.

A substantial number of policies in the adopted local plan have been, and are being, successfully implemented. In September 2007, the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government approved the list of “saved” policies from the local plan and these are included in Appendix 1.

Local Development Framework

Allerdale’s LDS of March 2005 has proven to have been unrealistic in its projected timelines for most Development Plan Documents. Milestones for certain documents have been met e.g. SCI, Interim Housing Policy SPD, Local Plan First Alteration and other SPDs, but the milestones for most LDD’s have not been met. This is because of evolving experience of the new LDF process which has proved far more time consuming than envisaged, by the new provisions for Sustainability Appraisal and Appropriate Assessment of Development Plans and by the emerging emphasis on a comprehensive Evidence Base. Significant progress has been made regarding the evidence base over 2008. We have now completed an open space study, a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, an employment land study and a retail capacity assessment. Work is also progressing with the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment and with the Strategic Housing Market Assessment.

A new LDS is being submitted to Government Office North West with this AMR.

The county’s Sustainability Framework is now in place and being monitored although there are a number of indicators, mainly concerned with biodiversity, for which data is not yet available, these gaps are being addressed.

The sustainability objectives in the Framework are generally being met. For some indi-

Executive Summary

cators this year will be the baseline for future assessment and future AMRs will be able to make a fuller assessment of sustainability indicators.

The Interim Housing Policy SPD has been successfully implemented. However, since its adoption national and regional policy has moved on, including the recent adoption of the new North West Regional Spatial Strategy, which gives Allerdale a higher and more flexible housing target. The Interim Housing Policy SPD remains in place but will be implemented on a case by case approach.

Thematic Monitoring

A Housing Trajectory has been prepared which meets the requirements of the new RSS.

Housing approvals have been higher than the targets in the now expired JSP, but completions are still below the new target in the new RSS.

Our "Meeting the 5 Year Supply of Housing Land" document, published in February 2008, shows that we have more than a 5 year supply of housing land when assessed against the new housing target in the RSS.

Percentage of housing development on PDL was disappointing until recently. However, present performance is much better and fu-

ture performance should improve significantly. This is because there are 2 large brownfield sites with planning permission in Workington, one of which is under construction, and furthermore, the site of the former CORUS Rail-making plant of 24 hectares has recently become available in Workington, it has been purchased by a developer, who has, at the time of writing (Nov 2008) submitted an Outline planning application for mixed uses including a large number of dwellings. If this is approved, it should ensure delivery of a high percentage of houses on PDL for some years to come.

The local economy has improved significantly in recent years, with local unemployment now below the regional average and activity rates above the regional average.

There remains an oversupply of employment land. However, our Employment Sites Review has concluded that de-allocations should be limited.

Data for the natural environment/biodiversity is not yet comprehensive for this monitoring year but has improved significantly recently and much better data will be available next year.

Targets for Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans are generally being met though targets are low due to limited staff resources..

The retail role and vitality of Workington town centre has been substantially improved by the completion of a substantial town centre redevelopment.

Most new housing has good accessibility to services but the rural nature of the borough means that some residents are highly car dependant and accessibility to facilities in rural areas is patchy.

The different types of indicator within the Annual Monitoring Report

Indicator		Number	Purpose/Description	Updating
Contextual		Small set of highly relevant indicators	Wider social, environmental and economic indicators	Every 5 years
Output	Core Output	As listed in ODPM 'LDF Core Output Indicators' Update 1/2005	To measure quantifiable physical activities that are related to, and are a consequence of, the implementation of planning policies.	Reviewed by DCLG on regular basis. Update annually and report in AMR for 1st April—31st March
	Local Output	3-4 per policy objective		Review on a regular basis. Report on each year in AMR 1st April—31st March
	Housing Trajectories	See core indicator 2a of ODPM 'LDF Core Output Indicators' Update 1/2005		Establish through evidence base for LDD production. Update annually and report in AMR
Significant Effects			Identified through sustainability appraisal	Report annually in AMR where possible, and whenever an SA is done for LDD
Progress Targets			Monitor LDS delivery	Report annually in AMR

Contextual Indicators

These indicators describe the wider social, environmental and economic background against which policy operates. They aim to enhance understanding of the wider context for the development of spatial policies. These

are limited to the key characteristics and issues of the locality. Indicators are drawn from existing related policy area indicator sets (Sustainability Appraisal, Community Strategies, Best Value Performance indicators, Allderale Corporate Improvement Plan etc.)

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Core Output Indicators

The main purpose of output indicators is to measure quantifiable physical activities that are directly related to, and are a consequence of, the implementation of planning policies. The selection of output indicators should be guided by the key spatial and sustainability objectives of the local development framework.

These indicators have to be collected on a consistent timeframe using a clearly identified set of definitions to allow meaningful analysis.

Local Indicators

We have developed a range of additional local output indicators to help monitor LDF policies not covered by regional or (national) core output indicators. Local indicators look closely at

issues that are related and relevant to Allerdale Borough, and we aim in the future to develop further indicators to implement over time.

Significant effects indicators

These indicators assess the significant social, environmental and economic effects of policies. They inform monitoring of the impacts of policies on sustainability. They will be linked to the sustainability appraisal objectives and indicators. Monitoring will enable a comparison between predicted effects and actual effects in implementing policy. In identifying the relationship between the LDD Sustainability Appraisal process and the AMR, the AMR is expected to form the basis for monitoring the indicators in Sustainability Appraisals.

Theme		Core Output Indicator	Access to Information		
			Readily Available	Medium term Availability	Long term Availability
Business Development	1a	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type	✓		
	1b	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type, in employment or regeneration areas	✓		
	1c	Amount of floorspace by employment type, which is on previously developed land	✓		
	1d	Employment land supply by type	✓		
	1e	Losses of employment land in (i) employment/regeneration areas and (ii) local authority area	✓		
	1f	Amount of employment land lost to residential development	✓		

Theme	Core Output Indicator	Access to Information			
		Readily Available	Medium term Availability	Long term Availability	
Housing	2a	Housing trajectory showing:			
		i) Net additional dwellings over the previous five year period or since the start of the of the relevant development plan document, whichever is the longer;	✓		
		ii) Net additional dwellings for the current year;	✓		
		iii) Projected net additional dwellings up to the end of the relevant development plan document period or over a ten year period from its adoption, whichever is the longer;	✓		
		iv) Annual net additional dwelling requirement; and	✓		
		v) Annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to previous year's performance.	✓		
Transport	3a	Amount of non-residential development within UCOs A, B and D complying with car-parking standards set out in the local development framework	✓		
	3b	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of: a GP; a hospital; a primary school; a secondary school; areas of employment; and a major retail centre(s)	✓		

Executive Summary

Theme		Core Output Indicator	Access to Information		
			Readily Available	Medium term Availability	Long term Availability
Local Services	4a	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development.	✓		
	4b	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres	✓		
	4c	Amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard.	✓		
Flood Protection and water Quality	7	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality	✓		
Biodiversity	8	Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including		✓	
		i) Change in priority habitats and species (by type); and		✓	
		ii) Change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance		✓	
Renewable Energy	9	Renewable energy capacity installed by type	✓		

Future Action

This AMR has shown that Saved Local Plan Policies and the Local Plan Alteration are generally in accord with current national and regional policy and are being successfully implemented. The Interim Housing Policy SPD is now considered to be out of line with the adopted Regional Spatial Strategy. It is not proposed to alter or rescind the IHP, but the weight given to it will be assessed flexibly, case by case, according to the available evidence.

The Council's LDS has proven consistently unrealistic in both content and programme. This is a problem which has been often repeated throughout the country. This is largely the result of the new LDF process being more complicated and protracted than envisaged, and to the continuing emergence of new requirements for the Evidence Base.

A new draft LDS has been prepared which includes a more appropriate list of Local Development Documents and more realistic milestones. This will be sent to Government Office North West for approval and will appear on the Council's website in the New Year 2009.

Future AMR's will be able to include a fuller assessment of policy implementation and sustainability indicators, as gaps in data are filled and future data collection can be com-

pared with current baselines.

However, it is not intended to add many more indicators to those already included in this AMR. The usefulness of chosen indicators will be monitored and where indicators are found to be unhelpful or inappropriate, they may be deleted or replaced.

The next priorities for the council will be to complete the Evidence Base for the LDF. Currently, it is envisaged that the Evidence Base will be complete by March 2009. Elements of the Evidence Base still to be completed are;

- Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA);
- Housing Viability Study;
- Infrastructure Deficit Plan.

Subsequently our priority will be to take the Core Strategy of the LDF through consultation to publication and submission by early 2010.

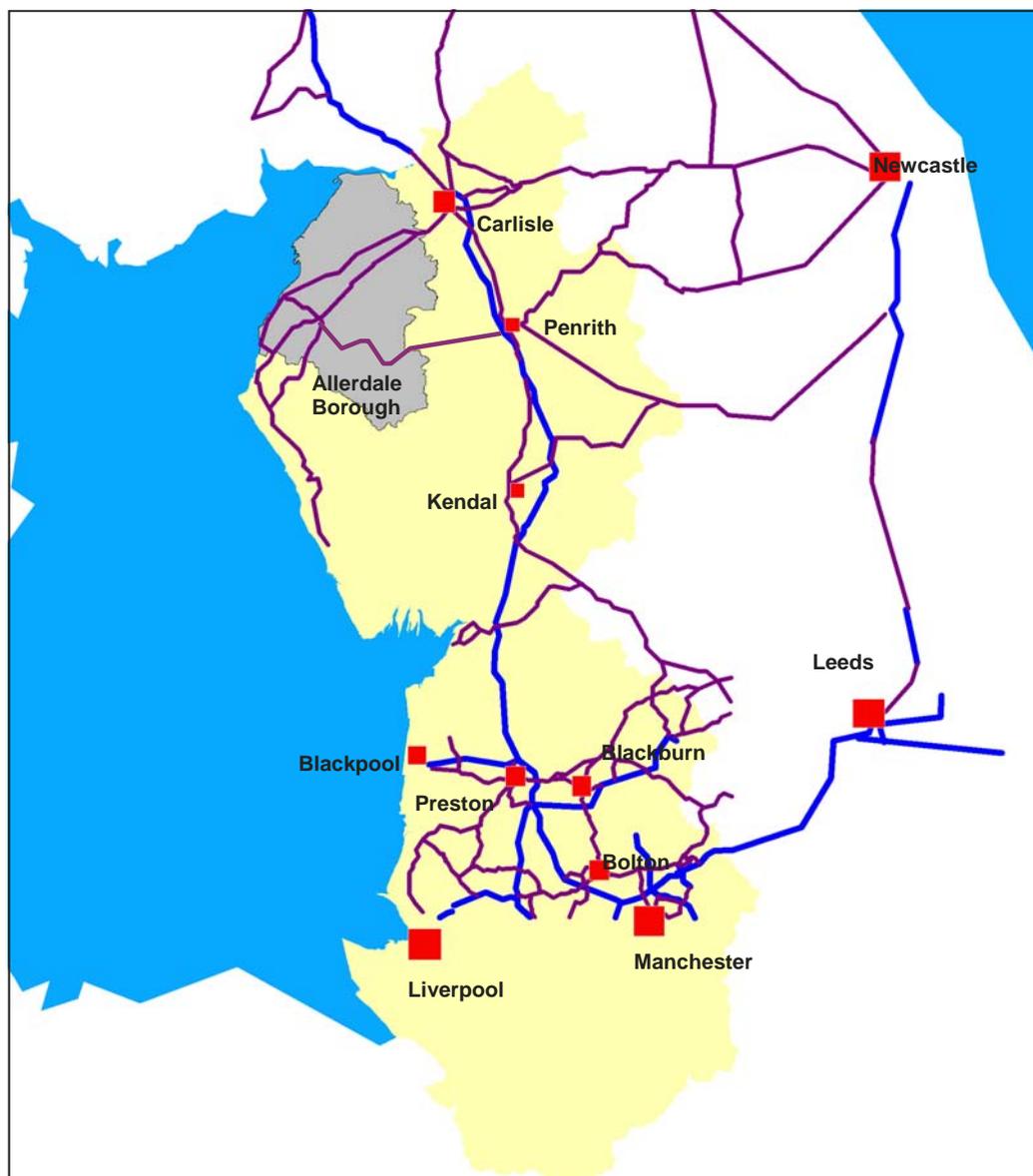
We are finding it very difficult to resource the preparation of SPDs, but work on the following will continue into 2009;

- Public Art in Major Development
- Housing Design (Joint with Copeland Borough and NWDA)
- Highway Design (Prepared by Cumbria County Council)

2.0 Allerdale: A Portrait

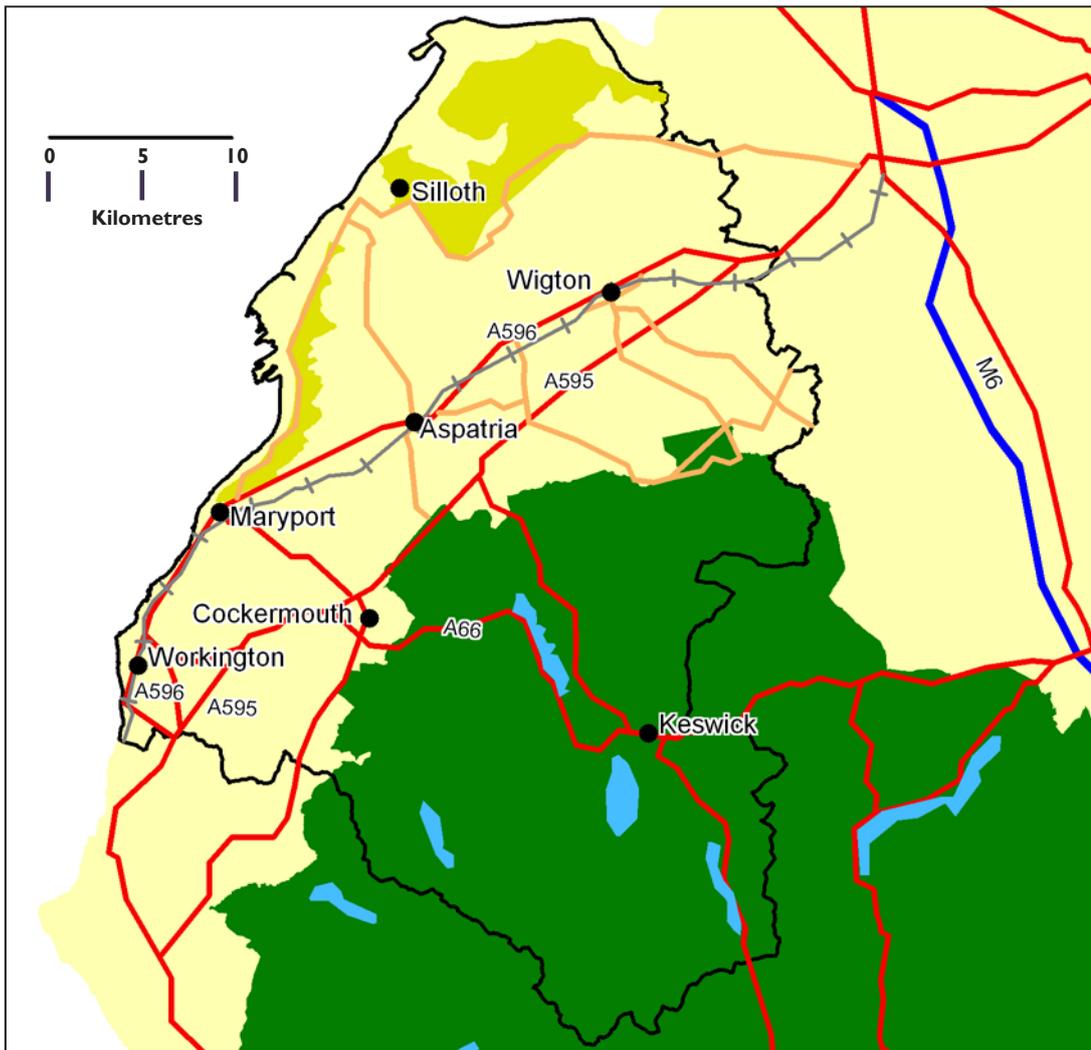
Location and Contextual Maps

Map1: Allerdale Borough in the regional context



	This produce includes mapping data licensed from Ordnance Survey. (c) Crown Copyright 2005. Licence Number 100018832.	Allerdale Borough
		North West Region
		Main Roads
		Motorways

Map 2: Allerdale Borough



 <p>This produce includes mapping data licensed from Ordnance Survey. (c) Crown Copyright 2005. Licence Number 100018832.</p>	 Allerdale Borough Boundary
	 Lake District National Park
	 Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
	 Main Roads
	 Minor Roads
	 Motorways
	 Railways
 Towns	

Allerdale: A Portrait

Allerdale Borough covers an area of 1,258 square kilometres and is located in the north west of Cumbria. It forms part of the North West region of England. As of 2001, the district had a population of 93,492 and a population density of 75 people per square kilometre, compared with an average of 480 for the North West. It has 6 main settlements; Workington (24,295) Maryport (11,275), Cockermouth (7,877), Wigton (5,360), Silloth (3,305) and Aspatria (3,266). Source: Census 2001.

The District

The district is one of contrasts. The major centres of population are located in the south of the borough, with the settlement patterns more concentrated than elsewhere in the district. The economic and social history of this area is dominated by coal mining and iron and steel making, the decline of which has left its legacy of economic and social problems. By contrast the rural hinterland, close to the boundary of the Lake District National Park, is characterised by a number of large rural villages which are subject to development pressure. The north of the district is predominately rural with only a handful of substantial settlements. Agriculture and tourism play a key role in this area, with the Solway coast and Lake District National Park being important tourist destinations.

Social progress

The population estimate (mid 2007) for Allerdale Borough was 94,500. The overall trend from 1982 to 2002 is one of a decreasing population by approximately 2%. This has been mirrored by a 2% population decrease in the North West region as a whole. However, it would appear that this trend maybe in reversal. The population of Allerdale is projected to grow to 95,800 by 2016 with a further increase to 97,200 by 2026, largely as a result of immigration. Source ONS Revised 2004-based Subnational population projections.

Retirement Age

Approximately 22% of the population are of retirement age compared to 20% for the North West and 19% for England and Wales. This represents an increasing trend within the district when compared to the rest of the country. The mean average age for Allerdale is 41, compared with an average age of 39 for England and Wales. Source: ONS

Ethnicity

Ethnically, Allerdale does not have a very diverse population, with 99.4% being classed as white and with only 0.6% of the population being made up of other ethnic groups. In terms of religion, Allerdale is predominantly Christian (85.2%), with around 9% of the

population claiming no religion and just 0.1% following Islam and 0.1% following Buddhism. Source: Census 2001

Housing Development

In 2001 there were 39,781 households in Allerdale, of which 69% were owner occupied, a figure mirrored in the North West region (This has now increased to 80.5% Source: Audit Commission). In line with national trends there is a growth in single person households with 11,604 in Allerdale. This will have implications for future housing developments in terms of house types and number of units required. In addition to this is the rising number of homelessness in the borough which at present totals 176 an increase over last year's figure of 153. Source: Census 2001, Allerdale Health Profile 2007.

House prices

Until recently house prices in Allerdale were rising. In July/ September 2006 the average house in Workington cost around £126,121 as opposed to £44,820 in 1998. However, the Borough is now experiencing a fall in property prices which is likely to continue into 2009. This trend is likely to affect the need for affordable housing and render recent housing need surveys out of date very quickly. Source: www.upmystreet.co.uk

Social Inclusiveness

The Index of Multiple Deprivation provides an indication of the level of deprivation that exists in a district. It scores a number of issues as part of the assessment which includes employment, health, education, housing and crime. Overall the levels of deprivation in the borough are high, with Allerdale being ranked 79th out of 354 council areas (where 1 is the most deprived and 354 is the least) Source: DCLG 2004.

Deprivation

Across the borough there is a significant range of deprivation with the most deprived being ranked 471 out of 32,482 and the least ranked 31,062 out of 32,482. This places the most deprived ward in the worse 1.5% of the country and the best in the top 5%. Source: DCLG 2004

Education

There are a total of 7 local authority secondary schools (and 2 voluntary funded) in the district area. Grades across Cumbria have constantly been higher than the national average for many years running, and this is reflected in Allerdale. Amongst the working age population, 16% has a qualification of NVQ5 or above, this is lower than the national average of 19%. Of the total 16-74 year olds, 4%

Allerdale: A Portrait

are in further education as full-time students. However this figure hides areas of poor educational achievement particularly in the more deprived areas where up to 40% have no qualifications and less than 5% have NVQ levels 4/5 qualifications. Source: Census 2001, Cumbria County Council

Community safety

Compared to national crime levels, Allerdale is a safe place to live. In 2005/06, the total number of offences was 7,989. This is a large increase from 2,665 in 2001/02, but this may simply be a reflection of changes in the approach to recording crime. According to the Audit Commission, 58% of Allerdale residents believe that the level of crime in their area has either got better or stayed the same over the last 3 years, this compares to 43% for the national average. According to Cumbria Police (2005/06), these low crime levels are reflected county wide, with 81% of people surveyed feeling safe outdoors after dark and 98% feeling safe outdoors during the day. Source: Audit Commission.

Health

The health of Allerdale residents is, on average, good. Life expectancy at birth was 76.5 for men and 80.2 for women in 2006, which was higher than the average for the north west of 74 years for men and 79 years for

women. In Allerdale, 37% of households had one or more persons with a limiting long-term illness which is mirrored at the county level which is also 37%. However in some more disadvantaged areas of the district the level of good health is significantly lower. The 2001 census indicates that in these areas only 57% of people claimed to be in good health compared to 80% in Allerdale as a whole. Source: Audit Commission

Transport

The borough has three main road links to the M6 motorway. The A66 forms part of the national road network and as well as linking with the motorway network it provides a trans-Pennine link to the north east. The two remaining highways (A596 and A595) link the main settlements in the district to Carlisle and the M6 motorway.

In terms of rail services the region benefits from the west coast mainline. A local train service links the main towns to the main line. Bus services link the main settlements but the service becomes increasingly sporadic and infrequent outside the main centres.

More than half the population live in sparse or super sparse rural wards, where bus services are limited in coverage and frequency. This affects the attractiveness of public transport and accessibility to further education, services,

jobs and leisure activities, particularly for the young and elderly. For example only 28% of teenagers in Allerdale are able to reach a college within 30 minutes by public transport, and only 70% within 60 minutes. Source: Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2

The poor provision of public transport is reflected in the high level of car ownership. In Allerdale 46% of households own a car, with a further 30% owning 2 or more (compared to 29% in England and Wales). 24% of households in Allerdale had no access to a car, this compared to 27% for England and Wales. Source: Audit Commission.

The amount of traffic in the district has steadily grown. In 1993 there was 4565 million kilometres travelled compared with 4946 kilometres in 1996 and 5573 kilometres in 2005. Source: Audit Commission

Protection of the Environment

The built environment in Allerdale includes 21 conservation areas, approximately 1500 listed buildings, and 80 Ancient Monuments. There is one park registered as historic by English Heritage. However, there are a further six parks in the district that have been designated as local historic interest. The Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site, which includes the remains of the Roman coastal defences as far as Ravenglass, runs through the district.

Biodiversity and Landscape

Cumbria enjoys a wide variety of scenery, ranging from wild, open moorland and fells to broad agricultural plains. Each area has its own individuality, a reflection of the varied geology and soils and the different ways man has modified the environment to his needs. The landscape also contains a great diversity of habitats and associated flora and fauna and a great variety of geological and physiographic features. Archaeological remains and historic and cultural links with the past are widespread.

The landscape of the Solway coast is designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. A significant proportion of the borough lies within the National Park (44%), however the landscape on its margins has been recognised for its quality, particularly with respect to its importance for the park's setting, and as such these areas have been designated as 'County Landscapes'. The district has a diverse and rich biodiversity which is reflected by the number of national and international designations. There is 1 site of international importance, the Upper Solway Flats and Marshes including the Solway Plain Raised Bogs and 6 sites with Special Area of Conservation status.

There are 43 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), which are areas of national importance for nature conservation or geology

Allerdale: A Portrait

and 20 Regionally Important Geological Sites. There are also 150 sites of county importance which have been designated by Cumbria Wildlife Trust as being regionally important but not worthy of SSSI status. In 2006 an assessment of the condition of SSSI's in Allerdale was carried out. It was found that 79% were in a favourable or recovering condition compared to 77% for Cumbria and 82% for the North West. Source: Natural England

Water

The rivers in Allerdale are generally good although there is potential for pollution from agricultural and industrial spillage. The Derwent/Cocker river system is particularly high quality. Flooding risk is a factor in some parts of the district particularly in settlements located close to main rivers and along the coastal strip. It is estimated that approximately 2,182 properties are located in Flood Risk zone 3 which are areas most at risk to flooding. The council has recently completed a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for the plan area to clearly identify the areas at risk of flooding.

Land and soil

Allerdale has significant areas of undeveloped land, mainly agricultural, which is important to conserve both in terms of landscape character and efficient use of land. By contrast the district also has a significant number of derelict and contaminated sites that are a

legacy of previous industrial uses and are concentrated in the main settlements. Allerdale includes the largest single brownfield site in the North West region, at the former armaments depot at Broughton Moor, of 400 hectares.

Government policy requires that brownfield sites be developed in favour of green field sites. In 2005/06 59% of new dwellings were completed on brownfield sites but only 26% in 2006/07. The target is currently 65%. The prospects for meeting this target are good because of the availability of large brownfield sites in Workington, including the former Corus Rail Making Plant (24 hectares).

Waste and recycling

The majority of waste in Allerdale goes to landfill. The total amount of waste collected is now showing a marked decline following a steady increase up to 2002/03. In 2003/04 518kg of waste per person was collected. This fell to 489kg in 2004/05.

Recycling of waste is a key Government aim. In 2003/04, 9% of domestic waste in Allerdale was recycled compared to 15% for the North West and 13% nationally. However the district trend is one of improvement from 4% in 2001/02 and since 2003/04 Allerdale's performance has dramatically improved to 32.92% of domestic waste being recycled or

composted in 2006/07. Source: Audit Commission

Employment

The two principal areas of employment in Allerdale are manufacturing and distribution. Both sectors are above the national average and reflect the district's past and continued reliance on manufacturing industry. In addition there is a the growing importance of tourism to the area. In 2006 there were 2.5 million visitors to the district who spent £197 million. (Source: Cumbria Steam Summary 2006). However the banking and finance sector is under represented with only 10% compared to 20% in England and Wales. The lack of growth in new start up business and lack of diversification in the local economy is reflected in only 0.1% increase in the number of businesses in 2006, compared to 2% nationally. Source: NOMIS.

Economic Activity

Overall Allerdale's economic activity rate of 82.8% is above the regional average of 76.7%. This figure masks serious areas of deprivation in the district where economic activity can be significantly lower. Within the index of multiple deprivation the most disadvantaged area in the district has 7.4% of people who are employment deprived in terms of ability to obtain employment due to poor skill level etc. This is compared to a national aver-

age of 5.4%. The unemployment rates reflect this with an average of 229 people in the deprived ward compared to 130 across the district. This is also translated in lower wages with 13% of the community in the deprived areas being classified as income deprived compared with 11.9% nationally. Average wages are also lower at £310 per week compared to £440 for Allerdale as a whole. Source: Audit Commission.

Agriculture

The agricultural sector has also experienced decline in recent years with the impact of the foot and mouth outbreak and other structural changes particularly relating to subsidies. Farm diversification schemes are now coming forward to supplement farm incomes. Mirroring the national trend, farms are increasing in size. But there is also a trend towards more small holdings and hobby farming.

Wealth creation

The technical measure of wealth creation is 'Gross Value Added' (GVA) - the amount of value that the economy collectively adds to the value of goods and services, which it buys in. Between 1995 and 2004, Cumbria's GVA grew by 32%, which was much lower than the national GVA growth rate of 63%. Source: ONS

3.0

Allerdale Local Plan

3.1 Objectives

The original adopted Allerdale Local Plan split the borough outside the National Park into 2 sub areas:

1) Southern Allerdale : which comprised the major population centres of the borough. The triangle of Workington, Maryport and Cockermouth together with their hinterlands accommodates two thirds of the population of the borough. The strategy for Southern Allerdale was:

- To maintain the position of Workington as the pre-eminent residential and commercial centre of Allerdale.
 - To maintain and enhance the position of Maryport as a commercial, residential and tourist centre, based upon its historic core.
 - To maintain the position of Cockermouth as a residential and commercial centre in a way which does not damage its attractive/historic environment.
 - To concentrate future development in the towns of Workington, Maryport and Cockermouth in order to create a more sustainable pattern of settlement.
 - In rural areas, to concentrate development in the larger villages with a good range of facilities in order to create a more sustainable pattern of settlement.
- To promote appropriate rural business and farm diversification, sustaining rural communities.
 - To protect distinctive landscapes and areas of nature conservation importance from inappropriate development and uses.
 - To encourage new retail development in the town centres of Workington, Maryport and Cockermouth.
 - To promote the enhancement of urban areas, including the reclamation of derelict land and the renewal of older housing areas.
 - To seek a high standard of design in all development, particularly in areas of architectural or historic importance.
 - To protect areas and buildings of historic and architectural importance from inappropriate development.
 - To protect the Conservation Areas of Workington, Maryport, Cockermouth, Greysouthen and Papcastle and to seek to make new designations where appropriate.

2) Northern Allerdale: which is, in contrast to the south, a rural area with only a handful of substantial settlements, the most important being Wigton. The strategy for Northern Allerdale was:

- To maintain the position of Wigton as the main residential and commercial centre of northern Allerdale.
- To maintain and enhance the position of Silloth and Aspatria as important local residential and commercial centres.
- To concentrate future developments in the towns of Wigton, Silloth and Aspatria in order to create a more sustainable pattern of settlement.
- In rural areas to concentrate development in the larger villages with a good range of facilities in order to create a more sustainable pattern of settlement.
- In remote rural areas where there are no villages, to allow for appropriate small scale development in smaller settlements.
- To promote appropriate rural businesses and farm diversification in order to sustain rural communities.
- To protect the Solway Coast AONB, other distinctive landscapes and areas of nature conservation importance from inappropriate development and uses.
- To promote the enhancement of the urban areas of Wigton, Silloth and Aspatria.
- To seek a high standard of design in all development, particularly in areas of architectural or historic importance.
- To protect Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site from inappropriate development.
- To protect areas and buildings of historic and architectural importance from inappropriate development.
- To protect the Conservation Areas of Wigton, Silloth, Allonby, Blennerhasset, Bowness on Solway, Gamelsby, Hayton, Kirkbampton, Mawbray, Port Carlisle, Torpenhow, West Curthwaite and Westnewton from inappropriate development and to seek to make new designations where appropriate. Many of these objectives remain in general conformity with current guidance, although there is no doubt that the latest guidance will require a considerable change of emphasis between some of the objectives.

Targets

Monitoring of old-style Local Plans was rudi-

Allerdale Local Plan

mentary. There was monitoring but of a very limited range of targets principally concerning population and housing. It is not proposed to make a detailed assessment of the above objectives because of this lack of detailed data. However, the following main points of assessment are made:

- The position of Workington as the main commercial and residential centre of Allerdale has been maintained and enhanced.
- The positions of Maryport and Cockermouth as commercial and residential centres have been maintained. However, residential development in Cockermouth has been higher than anticipated and the commercial position of Maryport needs further support.
- The position of Wigton as the main commercial and residential centre of northern Allerdale has been enhanced but the vitality of the town centre needs further support.
- Most development in the rural areas has been focussed on the largest villages with the best facilities.
- Small scale development has taken place in smaller villages to sustain local communities.
- The Solway Coast and other distinctive landscapes have been protected. However, threats remain principally from potential renewable energy schemes.
- Important natural habitats have been protected.
- Important heritage assets have been protected although enforcement remains a challenge.
- Rural businesses have been supported but the legacy of Foot and Mouth in 2001 remains. The rural economy is in a state of change/restructuring and needs further support.

The main target of the Local Plan (including LDNP) was to build a maximum of 5000 dwellings in Allerdale 1991-2006; monitoring of completions shows that this target has been substantially met:

Year	Number of Completed Dwellings	Average Completions Per Annum
1991 – 96	1562	312
1996 – 01	1282	256
2001 – 06	1200	240
Total	4044	

The figure for 06-07 is 205. The figures do show a decline in completions after the millennium probably caused by an unforeseen decline in population, due to out-migration in

the late 1990's and early 2000s. This population decline has recently been reversed and therefore the emerging RSS and the Council's Housing Trajectory (see below), anticipate an increase in house completions, back to the level of the early 1990's over the next 10 years.

3.2 Allerdale Local Plan First Alteration

In 2002 the council began preparation of an Alteration to the adopted Local Plan. The Alteration concerned a limited range of issues, but particularly the important issues of a brownfield/greenfield sequential approach, and of retailing in Workington. Other issues addressed included affordable housing, flood risk, rural employment and tourism policies. The Alteration was adopted in June 2006 and therefore, under the provisions of the 2004 Act, these new policies are "saved" until June 2009 or until they are superseded by the relevant Local Development Document of the LDF.

The principal objectives of the Alteration are:

- To increase the percentage of new housing built on previously developed land up to the target in the emerging Joint Structure Plan (65% at that time. New target in adopted RSS is 50%).
- To enable a substantial increase in con-

venience retail floorspace on the edge of Workington town centre.

These principal objectives have been substantially met. PDL completions have improved significantly this year and the target in the Adopted RSS (50%) has been met. Future years could see a further improvement as large brownfield sites in Workington are developed.

Objective	Target	07/08 Actual	Assessment
To increase % of new dwellings built on PDL	50%	51%	Potential for improvement is mixed. Substantial brownfield sites in Workington likely to come forward over next 2 years. Elsewhere, PDL availability is low.
To enable substantial increases in convenience retailing on edge of Workington Town Centre	No-Specific Target		Since adoption of Alteration, a planning application for 7000m ² large format convenience store has been approved subject to a S106 Agreement.

Allerdale Local Plan

3.3 Allerdale Local Plan : Saved Policies

The Allerdale Local Plan was adopted in November 1999. Though it has a plan period only to March 2006 it is still the Adopted Local Plan for Allerdale. The majority of the original plan policies were “saved” for a period of 3 years from the date of the enactment of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act in September 2004, i.e. until September 2007.

In March 2007 we submitted our list of Local Plan Policies we wished to see ‘saved’ to the Secretary of State. In all, this included about 2/3 of all the policies in the original adopted Local Plan. Our submission did not propose to ‘save’ certain greenfield housing allocations. However, the Secretary of State directed that all the outstanding housing allocations in the Local Plan be ‘saved’ even if greenfield. However, this does not mean that these sites may be developed in the short term. Policy HS7 of the Local Plan alteration imposes a strict brownfield sequential approach to housing development, this policy is saved as part of the alteration, until June 2009. The full list of ‘Saved’ Local Plan Policies is attached at Appendix I.

3.4 Allerdale Local Plan First Alteration

The council also adopted the Allerdale Local Plan First Alteration in June 2006. Under the

2004 Act the policies and allocations in the Alteration are “saved” for 3 years from the date of adoption i.e. until 19 June 2009. The Alteration concerns a limited range of the policies and allocations in the original adopted Local Plan but most importantly strengthens the presumption in favour of brownfield development over greenfield. The Council will apply to GONW, in due course, to have the policies in the First Alteration “Saved” beyond June 2009, because the Core Strategy of the emerging LDF will not be sufficiently advanced by that time to be given any weight in decision making.

4.0 Local Development Framework

4.1 Local Development Scheme

An updated version of the council's Local Development Scheme (LDS) has been prepared and will be sent to GONW early 2009. It sets out the council's programme for the preparation of the various local development documents with key milestones identifying target dates for achieving various stages for each document.

The original LDS, published in 2005, has now been replaced. This Annual Monitoring Report '07/'08 has assessed adopted documents against the 2007 LDS, but is using milestones in the new LDS for the assessment of other documents.

There has been considerable slippage in the

preparation of the Core Strategy of the LDF and consequently, of other DPDs. This has been due to the significant new requirements for the Evidence Base to the LDF which have emerged recently. Inadequate and fragile staff resources have also played a part.

It is important to add, however, that there are still potential risks to the meeting of the new milestones in the LDS. Emerging new policy at Regional or National levels could easily delay the preparation of a document, whilst new legislation or regulation could have the same effect and can sometimes even lead to the abandonment of documents. Staff resources remain fragile.

Local Development Scheme

Milestone	2007 Timetabled Date	Current Situation	Comment
Statement of Community Involvement			
Pre-production	June - August 2005	Completed	-
Issues & Options Consultation	Sept - Nov 2005	Completed	-
Preferred Options Consultation	May 2006	Completed	-
Submission to Secretary of State	Dec 2006	Completed	-
Pre-Examination	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Examination	April 2007	Completed	-
Adoption	Sept 2007	Adopted August 2007	Adopted one month ahead of schedule

Local Development Framework

Milestone	2008 Timetabled Date	Current Situation	Comment
Core Strategy DPD			
Pre-production	Jan/Aug 2006	Completed	-
Issues & Options Consultation	Sept/Oct 2006 - March 2008	Completed	Expanded Evidence Base complete by March 2009
Options Consultation	March/April 2009	Not yet commenced	-
Publication	Oct 2009	-	-
Submission to Secretary of State	Jan/Feb 2010	-	Date may depend upon volume of responses
Pre-Examination	April 2010	-	Dependant on PINS
Public Examination	June 2010	-	
Adoption	Dec 2010	-	
Site Specific Allocations DPD			
Pre-production	Mar 2009	Ongoing	Evidence Base complete by Mar '09
Plan Preparation	Dec 2010	-	Depends on Core Strategy progress
Options Consultation	Jan 2011	-	-
Publication	July 2011	-	-
Submission to Secretary of State	Oct/Nov 2011	-	-
Pre-Examination	Jan 2012	-	Dependant on PINS
Public Examination	Mar 2012	-	
Adoption	Sept 2012	-	

Milestone	2008 Timetabled Date	Current Situation	Comment
Generic Development Control Policies			
Pre-production	Mar 2009	Ongoing	Evidence Base complete Mar 2009
Plan Preparation	Dec 2010	-	Depends on Core Strategy progress
Publication	July 2011	-	-
Submission to Secretary of State	Oct/Nov 2011	-	-
Pre-Examination	Jan 2012	-	Dependant on PINS
Public Examination	Mar 2012	-	
Adoption	Sept 2012	-	
Proposals Map			
Adoption	Sept 2012	-	Milestones parallel those of other DPDs

Supplementary Planning Documents

The following SPDs, which have appeared in previous LDSs are now on hold or are not to be pursued;

- Lower Derwent Valley Regeneration; the required policies for this area can now be subsumed within the emerging Core Strategy
- Shopfront Design; preparation deferred;
- Micro-Renewables; preparation deferred;
- Conversion of Traditional Farm Buildings; preparation deferred;
- Landscape Character; County Council no longer propose to prepare this;
- Cumbria Highway Design Guide; no longer to have SPD status, County Council to prepare as "other guidance".

Local Development Framework

Milestone	2007 Timetabled Date	Current Situation	Comment
Cockermouth Conservation Area Design Guide SPD			
Pre-production	March - Nov 2006	Completed	-
Consultation	Nov - Dec 2006	Completed	-
Adoption	Jan 2008	Adopted Dec 2007	-
Layout and Design of Housing SPD (2008 LDS)			
Pre-production	Mar-Sept 2009	Not yet commenced	To be prepared jointly with NWDA and Cope-land BC
Consultation	Sept-Oct 2009	-	
Adoption	Mar 2010	-	
Public Art in Major New Development SPD (2007 LDS)			
Pre-production	July - December 2007	Completed	-
Consultation	Jan - Feb 2008	Completed	-
Adoption	Sept 2008	On hold	Implementation deferred by Council
Milestone	2008 Timetabled Date	Current Situation	Comment
Cumbria Onshore Wind Energy SPD*			
Pre-production	Jan - Aug 2006	Completed	-
Consultation	Sept - Oct 2006	Completed	-
Adoption	Sept 2007	Adopted September 2007	Adopted on target

Local Development Framework

4.2 Sustainability Appraisal Framework

This framework was developed by a working group comprising all six District Councils, Cumbria County Council, English Heritage, Environment Agency and Natural England. The framework has been organised around the four sustainability objectives outlined in the Government's strategy for achieving sustainable development 'A Better Quality of Life' 1999. These are:

- Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone
- Effective protection of the environment
- Prudent use of natural resources
- Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment

The framework was included in the Core Strategy Scoping Report which was consulted on during May 2006, and has subsequently been used for the Sustainability Appraisals of a number of Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) such as the Derwent Valley Regeneration Scheme, the Cockermouth Conservation Area Design Guide and the Public Art in Major New Developments SPD. Cumbria County Council updated the framework in August 2007. This amended framework has been included in Appendix 2.

A baseline assessment has been undertaken using the indicators contained in the framework, this is set out in Appendix 3. Information is not available for every indicator, particularly in relation to detailed monitoring of develop-

ment control decisions. Work is progressing on a new development control 'checklist' aimed at filling these gaps – for more information on this, please see Chapter 5 and Appendix 4.

4.3 Interim Housing Policy SPD

In spring 2004 the Draft Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan was published. The plan included relatively low housing targets for each Cumbrian District, in line with the overall target for Cumbria in RPG13, the then Regional Planning Guidance for the North West. At that time Allerdale was on the point of exceeding the target for housing approvals for the period 2002-06 in the JSP.

In response, Allerdale prepared the Interim Housing Policy to restrict housing development in Cockermouth, Wigton and rural areas, and to concentrate new housing development onto brownfield sites in Workington, Maryport, Silloth and Aspatria. The SPD was implemented from September 2004. However, an unfortunate effect of this was that there was a rush to submit residential planning applications before the deadline for implementation of the new policies. These applications were assessed against policies in the adopted Local Plan. The result is a large number of housing approvals in the year 2004/05 as shown in the figures below. The legacy of these approvals is still with us, the number of housing approvals still being above the target in the JSP. In a review of the IHP in 2006 the council decided that it should be retained.

Another unfortunate consequence of the 'rush' of applications in 2004 has been poor figures for housing development on previously developed land (brownfield).

Monitoring for the period 2002-2007 reveals the following figures against the JSP target and the Draft RSS target:

No. of dwellings Approved 2002 / 2007	JSP Target	Draft RSS Target	Actual
	1250	1450	1691

Therefore, there is a significant oversupply of approvals against the old low structure plan target and considerable oversupply against the higher RSS target. Taking demolitions into account, in 2002-2007 there were a total of 50 demolitions, and so the net figure for approvals is 1641. The approvals figures can be broken down annually:

2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	Total
225	355	464	243	404	1691

In 2007-08 there were 449 approvals. In addition there were approvals for 73 demolitions and conversion, net figure 376. In September 2008 the RSS was adopted and the new housing target with it.

A secondary objective of the IHP is to redress the imbalance of approvals between Workington and Cockermouth. In recent years there has been a disproportionate number of hous-

ing approvals in Cockermouth, more in absolute numbers than Workington, which is the main urban centre of Allerdale with the best range of facilities. The numbers of approvals annually between the towns is as follows:

Year	Workington	Cockermouth
2002/3	31	25
2003/4	51	111
2004/5	71	25
2005/6	40	24
2006/7	169	96*
2007/8	44	34
Total	408	315

* This figure includes 87 units approved at Sullart Street, a long standing application submitted before the Interim Housing Policy was implemented.

These figures show a marked shift towards Workington, and furthermore, almost exclusively on brownfield sites. Therefore, in this objective the IHP has been markedly successful.

In conclusion therefore, it is considered that the Interim Housing Policy SPD is substantially out of date. However, officially, it remains in place but the weight to be attributed to it will be assessed on a case by case basis according to local circumstances and evidence.

Planning applications for housing will therefore for the time being, be assessed against the "Saved" Local Plan, the Local Plan First

Local Development Framework

Alteration, the adopted RSS, and the IHP where appropriate.

Together, these comprise an up-to-date robust policy framework and, with the brown-field preference of Local Plan Policy HS7, should ensure that the resultant housing development is sustainable.

5.0 Thematic Monitoring Results

5.1 Development Control Checklist

In order to fill some of the gaps within the planning evidence base, and also facilitate the monitoring process it was agreed, in 2007, that a checklist would be attached to planning applications for new build (either residential or commercial) development.

The checklist will help planners quickly identify a number of key aspects for each application. It will identify things such as whether or not the site can be considered to be on previously developed land, the number of affordable dwellings to be included, the potential capacity of renewable energy to be produced on site, and brief details relating to any section 106 agreements associated with the development.

Unfortunately, the checklist will not be in place until the 2008/09 period, which will be subject to an annual monitoring report published in December 2009. Until that period, every possible effort will be made to ensure that the data contained within our annual monitoring reports is as robust as we can possibly make it.

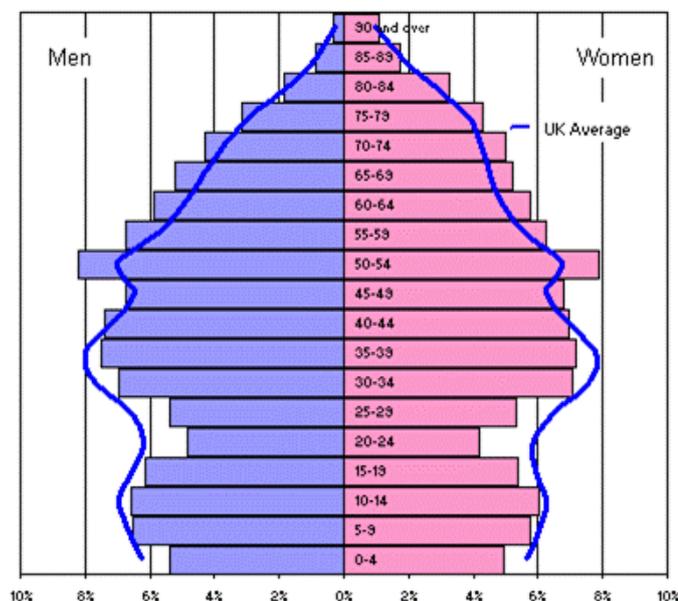
Thematic Monitoring Results

5.2 Population and Housing

Contextual Indicators

H1 Population : The population of Allerdale was 93,492 at the 2001 census, a decline of 3.3% since 1991. This decline was caused by migration. Since 2001 this decline has been reversed, the mid year estimate for 2006 is 94,300. Allerdale's population is projected to grow to 97,400 by 2023. Source: ONS

H2 Population Profile:



Approximately 22% of the population is of retirement age which is above both the regional and national figures. This is a growing trend. Source: Census 2001

H3 Households:

Total number of households (2001) – 39,781, of which:
 29.2% are one person households (15.8% being single pensioner households)
 26.6% have dependent children (5.7% being lone parent households)
 19.1% have no children.
 Average household size : 2.31 persons
 Source: ONS

H4 Housing Stock:

Detached	26.4%
Semi-detached	33.1%
Terraced	31.8%
Flats/maisonette	8.2%

Total Household spaces 41,532
 Vacant Household spaces 1,751 (4.2%)
 Source: Census 2001

Commentary: Allerdale reflects national trends in experiencing a growth in single person households especially the elderly. The housing stock has more detached, and less semi-detached than the regional average, and a terraced figure in line with the regional average which is above the national figure. Vacancies are not high.

Core Output Indicators

H5 Housing Trajectory

(Indicator 2a)

The table below sets down past dwelling completion rates and compares them with the annual requirement relevant at the time in the Joint Structure Plan or RSS. It also attempts to set out future completions against the annual requirement in the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)

Notes:

Past Completions are for the whole of Allerdale excluding the Lake District National Park.

Annual Requirement shown is from the adopted JSP (2001-2016) for until 2003; and

subsequently from the adopted Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) which does not include the LDNP.

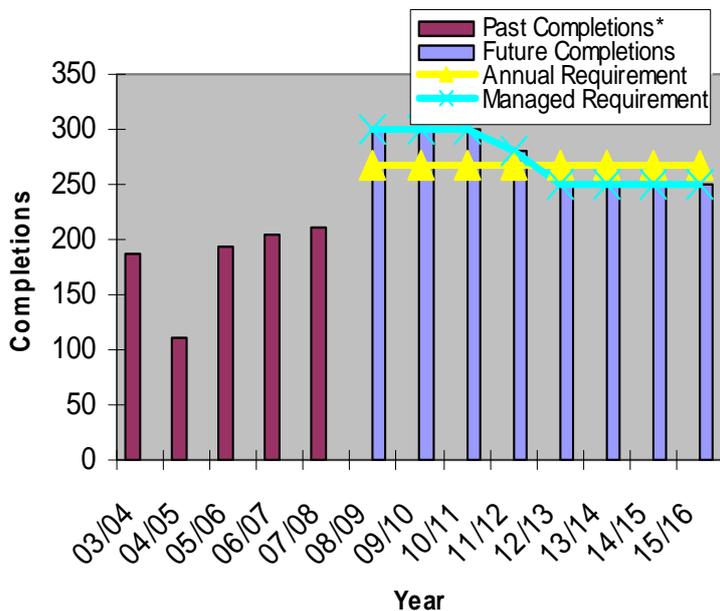
Future Completions is an attempted projection of net additional dwellings over the next 10 years, outside the LDNP. It is broadly in line with the requirement in the RSS. It is envisaged that from a modest completion figure for the current year, house building will rise to reach a peak for the period 2008 – 11, when it is envisaged that the current projected increase in population (due largely to immigration) will have impacted upon the local housing market. Such an increase is also in line with local economic strategies. Subsequently, completions will reduce, to remain broadly in line with the annual requirement.

	02/ 03	03/ 04	04/ 05	05/ 06	06/ 07	07/ 08	08/ 09	09/ 10	10/ 11	11/ 12	12/ 13	13/ 14	14/ 15	15/ 16
Past Completions (2ai,ii)	196	187	111	194	205	210								
Annual Requirement(2aiv)	225	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267
Future Completions (2aiii) (2av)							300	300	300	280	250	250	250	250

Thematic Monitoring Results

Population and Housing

Housing Trajectory



The completion figures do not take account of any potential demolition. Allerdale is due to receive Housing Market Renewal funds but these are likely to be modest. The scale of demolitions cannot be significant but Allerdale will seek to replace demolitions on the usual one for one basis, beyond the above figures.

H6 Housing Completions (Indicators 2b, 2c and 2d)

The table below relates to completions for the period 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008.

* These figures for density relate only to development in Allerdale excluding the National Park. All the units built at less than 30 dwellings per hectare, are on small sites i.e. 4 dwellings and less, where it is very difficult to attain a high density, and often it would be inappropriate to do so because many such sites are in rural areas where local character is low density.

Local Indicators

H7 Local Housing Market

	No.	%	
New Dwellings on Previously Developed Land (2b)	107	51	
Density of Development* (outside LDNP)	Less than 30 dph (2ci)	134	64
	30 – 50 dph (2cii)	30	14
	Above 50 dph (2ciii)	46	22
Affordable Housing (2d)	22	10.5	

The below table of average property prices illustrates the property market in Allerdale compared to Cumbria and the North West region. Source : www.upmystreet.co.uk and www.landregistry.gov.uk – Apr-Jun07

These statistics illustrate certain local characteristics e.g. there is a shortage of “semi-

	De-tached	Semi-de-tached	Ter-raced	Flat	Overall
Allerdale	240,205	148,024	125,365	167,324	161,873
Cumbria	274,058	156,231	118,871	148,202	162,414
North West	263,048	138,109	81,522	128,577	135,383

detached” suburban type property and of flats, which leads to a price premium in those sectors. House prices have risen steadily in the district even in the more affordable areas. In July 2006 the average house price in Workington stood at £126,121 compared to £44,820 in 1998. As a result of this trend the need for affordable housing has become more widespread in the borough. However, the economic situation at the time of writing is now leading to a fall in prices which will also impact upon the need for affordable housing.

H8 Affordability

The following table illustrates the general affordability of housing in Allerdale.

This shows that it is only in areas with below average house prices that local housing is potentially affordable. Allerdale’s definition of affordable housing is in the Interim Housing Policy SPD and generally equates affordability with the borrowing power of local median income, the affordability threshold is calcu-

lated by multiplying Ward median income by 3.5. On this basis few housing areas in the borough are affordable. Source: Annual Surveys of Hours and Earnings, ONS 2007 & www.upmystreet.co.uk

	Mean Price in Allerdale April – June 2007	Median Income for Cumbria June 2007	Price to Median Earnings Ratio
Detached	240,205	22455	9:1
Semi-detached	148,024	22455	6.6:1
Terraced	125,365	22455	5.6:1
Flat	167,324	22455	7.45:1

H9 Housing Stock Fitness

The most recent Housing Condition Survey was in 2003/04 when unfitness stood at 6%. Another survey will take place in 2009. The number of private dwellings given demolition consent during 2006/07 was 37.

H10 Housing Waiting Lists

The number of people on housing waiting lists at December 2006 was 2013; this figure is for the whole borough. Source: DCLG Household Estimates and Projections

Thematic Monitoring Results

Population and Housing

The Five Year Housing Land Supply

Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing, introduced a new requirement for Local Planning Authorities to identify enough land, suitable for residential development, to meet their 5 year housing target identified in the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS). Currently, for Allerdale, that target is 1,335, with an annual target of 267 new homes. However, in light of recent announcements from central Government, this figure may be subject to change before the RSS is formally adopted. Any changes will be recorded within subsequent Annual Monitoring Reports.

The council has identified enough land to meet its five year target. This has been demonstrated in a document entitled *Meeting the Five Year Housing Land Supply*, which is available online (www.allerdale.gov.uk) or by request. In order to ensure a continuous, rolling supply of housing land, the identified 5 year supply will be subject to regular updates contained within subsequent Annual Monitoring Reports. It is not considered necessary for an update to be included within this AMR, as *Meeting the Five Year Housing Land Supply* was published recently enough to still be accurate and relevant.

The 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 at least broad locations, that can meet housing needs for up to 15 years after the proposed adoption date of the Local Development Framework. In the case of Allerdale, this means that land must be identified which can meet our housing target of 267 dwellings per year for the period of 2011-2026 – a total of 4,005 new dwellings.

This long-term supply will be included within the *Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment* (SHLAA). Work on the SHLAA is currently progressing, and while we are not yet able to present a final document, it is anticipated that we should have no trouble in meeting the document's requirements. As with the 5 year supply, the SHLAA will also require regular updating. It is intended that the supply of housing land identified within the SHLAA will be reviewed within each subsequent Annual Monitoring Report once the SHLAA has been adopted. More information will be posted on the council's website as it becomes available.

The council's 5 Year Supply has already been demonstrated in the document *Meeting the Five Year Housing Land Supply*, and we also

expect to have the SHLAA completed by March 2009. We do not, therefore, anticipate any problems when it comes to meeting these aspects of the delivery grant.

impact upon the need for affordable housing and could ease the situation in certain areas.

Commentary

The main housing issue in Allerdale remains the adequacy of the housing requirement in the newly adopted RSS. There was a decline in housing completions after the millennium, which probably reflected the decline in local population in the late 1990's. Since then the decline has been reversed, and completions are likely to increase again to be comparable with the 1990s. This has been shown in the Housing Trajectory, which has been prepared on the more realistic requirement included in the RSS. The percentage of housing built on PDL for the year was 51%, this meets the target in the newly adopted RSS. The actual figure may improve over the next 4 to 5 years as large brownfield housing sites in Workington come on stream but it is not likely to be sustained at a high level beyond this.

The statistics on affordability show that now there are very few parts of Allerdale which are not experiencing affordability problems. The scale of the problem varies between areas of Allerdale, being much more severe within and near the Lake District National Park. However, the deteriorating economic situation at the time of writing (Dec '08) will undoubtedly

Thematic Monitoring Results

5.3 Regeneration and Economy

Contextual Indicators

E1 Unemployment Level

In November 2008 the resident based unemployment rate for Allerdale Borough was 2.4% compared to 2.0% for Cumbria, 3.2% for the North West and 2.8% for Great Britain.

Source: ONS

E2 Economic Activity Rates

82.8% of men and women of working age were economically active. 17.2% of the population of working age are economically inactive, compared to 23.2% across the north-west. Source: ONS

E3 Household Income

The median weekly earnings in the borough for employees working in the area is £397.5, and £460.7 for everyone working/living in the borough Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2006

E4 Productivity

Between 2000 and 2004 West Cumbria's (NUTS 3 region – Allerdale, Barrow-in-Furness and Copeland) total GVA grew by 14.5% compared to 22.3% in the North West region and 24.2% in the UK. West Cumbria has the highest reliance on 'industry' GVA in the UK and between 1995 and 2004 was the

slowest growing sub-region in the UK.

Source: ONS Regional Accounts 2006

Cumbria is one of only four sub-regions in the EU where the local economy has shown absolute decline.

E5 Employment Structure

	Allerdale (employee jobs)	Allerdale (%)	North West (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total employee jobs	34,900	-	-	-
Full-time	22,600	64.8	68.0	68.0
Part-time	12,300	35.2	32.0	32.0
employee jobs by industry				
Manufacturing	6,600	18.8	13.8	11.9
Construction	2,200	6.4	5.0	4.5
Services	25,300	72.6	80.4	82.1
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	10,100	29.0	25.0	24.7
Transport & communications	1,200	3.5	6.0	5.9
Finance, IT, other business activities	3,700	10.5	17.4	20.0
Public admin, education & health	7,900	22.7	27.3	26.4
Other services	2,400	6.9	4.8	5.1
Tourism-related†	4,300	12.3	8.3	8.2

† Tourism consists of industries that are also part of the services industry (see the definitions section)

Source: annual business inquiry employee analysis

Core Output Indicators

E6 Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type (Indicators 1a, 1b, 1c)

Type	Use Class	m ²
All (1a)		5019
In employment/regeneration areas (1b)	B1a, b & c B2, B8	4047
On Previously developed land (1c)		810

E7 Employment land supply (Indicator 1d)

Type	Use Class	Hectares
Completed 2002-07		3.46
Completed 2007-08		3.21
Under Construction	B1a, b & c B2, B8	4.97
With Planning Permission	Owner Specific	10.23
Allocated		85.13
Total		107

E8 Losses of employment land (Indicators 1e, 1f)

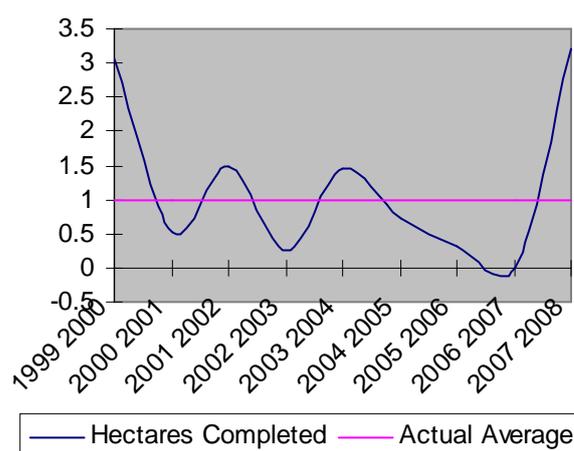
Type	Use Class	Hectares
In employment/regeneration areas (1ei)		1
In local authority area (1eii)	B1a, b & c B2, B8	1.4
Lost to residential development (1f)		0

Local Indicators

E9 Local Economic Market

Since 1999 the rate of development of new employment land throughout Allerdale has averaged 1 hectare per year.

Figure: Average annual development rate of new employment land 1999-2008



	Allerdale (jobs)	Allerdale (density)	North West (density)	Great Britain (density)
Jobs Density	37000	0.66	0.80	0.84

E10 Local Economic Market

This indicator shows the number of jobs per resident of working age (16-59/64). For example, a job density of 1.0 would mean that there is one job for every resident of working age.

Thematic Monitoring Results

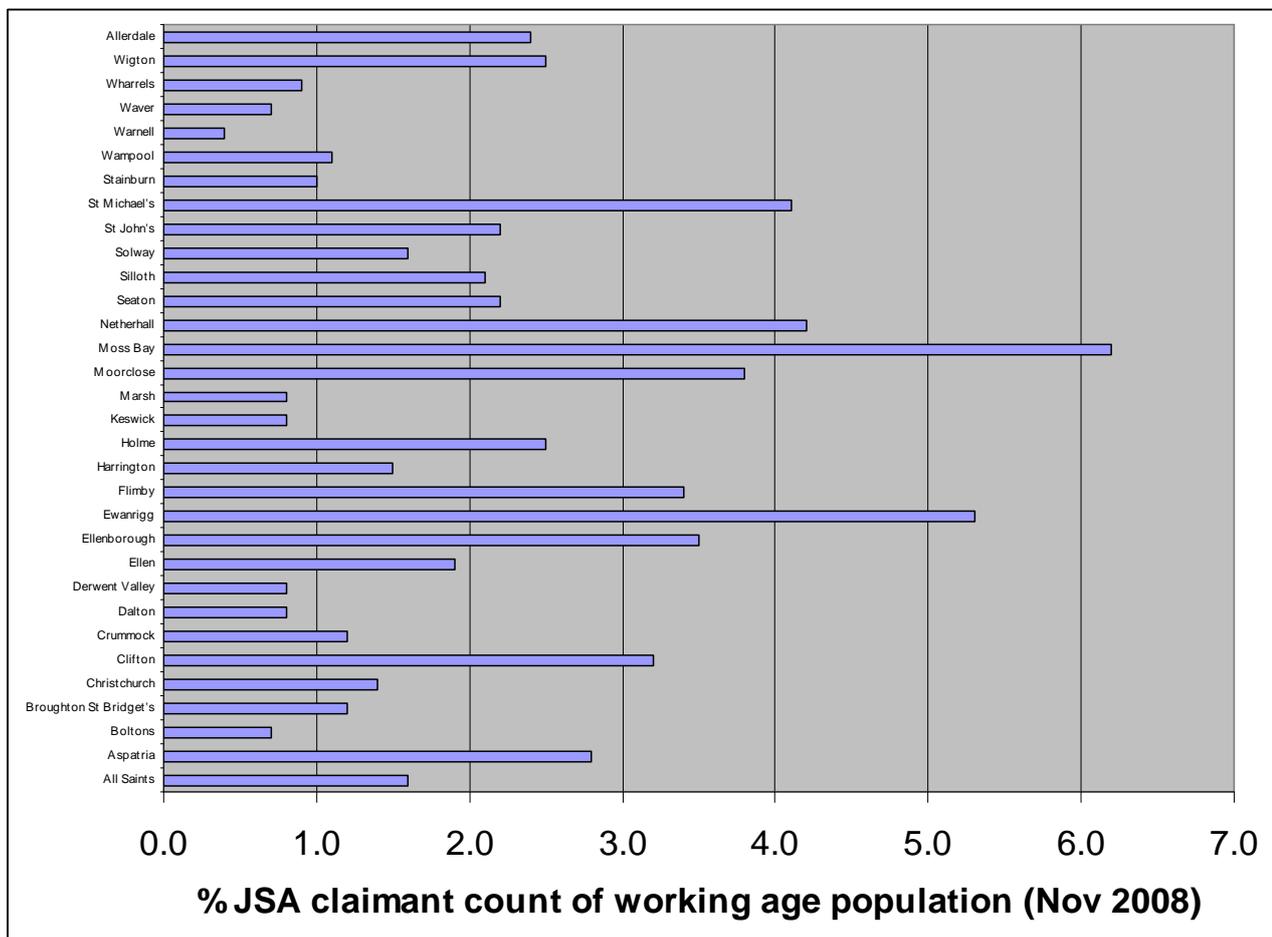
Regeneration and Economy

The total number of jobs is a workplace-based measure and comprises employees, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces. The number of working age residents figures used to calculate jobs densities are based on the mid-2001 population estimates. Source: jobs density 2005

E11 Local Unemployment

The low, but now rising, unemployment rates for the borough mask higher unemployment at ward level. Figure 1 below illustrates the boroughs contrasting wards and we can clearly see the areas of Moss Bay, Ewanrigg, Moorclose and St Michael's are showing high rates of unemployment.

Figure 1: Local Unemployment Rates- November 2008



5.4 Town Centres and Retail

Contextual Indicators

TC1 Retail Floorspace Rents

Colliers CRE in-town retail rents 2007 has shown that prime retail rents (Zone A) in Workington are typically around £60 per square foot however, more recently there has been a major new town centre redevelopment and prime rents (Zone A) have risen to around £70-75 per square foot. For the 5 other key service centres in the borough retail rents are significantly lower, for example retail rents in Cockermouth are averaging £15-20 and Maryport £10. Source: Roger Tym & Partners-West Cumbrian Retail Review 2003

Core Output Indicators

TC2 Retail floorspace Completions (Indicators 4a, 4b)

Category	Total amount of completed internal floorspace m ² (4a)	Total amount of completed internal floorspace within Town Centres m ² (4b)
Retail	2322	0
Office	4209	0
Leisure	1565	0
Total	8096	0

Local Indicators

TC3 Out of Town Retail Developments

There has been one substantial out of town retail development, being Focus DIY in Workington.

Commentary

A total of 20022 sq m of the Workington town centre development was completed during the monitoring period 2006-07. The development is substantially occupied but there still remains a number of vacant units.

We are currently developing a range of further local output indicators for future monitoring, these include the provision of floorspace (sq.m) within the 6 key service centres of Workington, Cockermouth, Maryport, Wigton, Aspatria and Silloth.

Further Action

- There is a need to monitor floorspace, and floorspace change within the 6 town centres of the borough.
- We are looking towards further measures to increase the vitality and viability of town centres.

Thematic Monitoring Results

5.5 The Built Environment and Heritage

Contextual Indicators

BN1 Key Assets in the Built Environment

Asset	Status	No
Listed Buildings	Grade I	29
	Grade II*	33
	Grade II	1438
Conservation Area		21
Ancient Monuments		80
Historic Parks		1
Parks of local historic interest		6
Hadrian's Wall	World Heritage Site	

Core Output Indicators

BN2 Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence or water quality (Indicator 7)

There were no planning applications permitted contrary to Environment Agency advice for the monitoring period 2007/08.

BN3 Renewable energy capacity installed by type (Indicator 9)

4.5 MW of capacity has been installed with the completion of 3 wind turbines at Bolton Low Houses.

Local Indicators

BN4 Number of Grade I and II* listed buildings at risk

During the monitoring period there was only one such listed building at risk..

BN5 Number of up to date Conservation Area Character Appraisals

Two Conservation Area Appraisals are complete and 2 are in preparation. Because of limited staff resources a target of completing two appraisals a year has been set until all the conservation areas have been appraised. There are a total 21 conservation areas throughout Allerdale.

BN6 Number of unoccupied/derelict properties

The council has a list of unoccupied, insecure, ruinous or dilapidated properties in the borough. In recent years the Council has successfully addressed over 100 such properties. At present, over 100 properties are still identified as a priority for action. Source: Al-lerdale Housing Services December 2008

Commentary

The Local Plan contains a range of policies that aim to ensure that the built and historic environment are protected from and enhanced by development proposals. In addition, the repair and renovation of the historic fabric of the three conservation areas in Workington has been significantly enhanced by the provision of funding under the Townscape Heritage Initiative.

The completion of further character appraisals will provide valuable information on individual Conservation Areas, which will support the implementation of the policy framework. In future, if resources allow, surveys of listed buildings would also enable the council to identify buildings at risk. In addition, consideration will also be given to compiling a local list of important buildings.

It is the council's intention to introduce a further local indicator which would monitor the percentage of development approved on protected open space. A monitoring system is being developed for this.

Further Action

- Progress compilation of a local list of important buildings
- Progress production of further conservation area character appraisals
- Investigate the possibility of carrying out buildings at risk surveys

Thematic Monitoring Results

5.6 Natural Environment and Biodiversity

Contextual Indicators

B1 Key Assets in the Natural Environment

Asset	Status	No. of sites Identified	Areas of Land (Ha)
Ramsar Sites	Statutory	1	13,527
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Statutory	43	34,880
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	Statutory	6	45,060
Special Protection Areas (SPA)	Non-Statutory	1	13,527
County Wildlife Sites	Non-Statutory	150	n/k
National Nature Reserves	Non-Statutory	5	1,714
Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGGS)	Non-Statutory	20	111
Ancient Woodlands	Non-Statutory	89	617

NB – Some site areas contain parts of the Solway Firth

B2 Priority Habitats

Habitat Type	Total Number	Total Area (Ha)	Habitat Type	Total Number	Total Area (Ha)
Saline Lagoons	3	6.47	Coastal Vegetated Shingle	2	28.93
Reedbeds	3	71.04	Coastal Sand Dunes	5	257.48
Purple Moor Grass	3	51.9	Coastal and Floodplain Grazing	539	8165
Mudflats	252	153.82	Blanket Bog	11	71.67
Maritime Cliff and Slope	5	77.41	Wet Woodland	63	512.7
Lowland Raised Bogs	96	2,065.27	Upland Oakwoods	0	--
Lowland Heathland	14	876.88	Upland Mixed Ashwoods	0	--
Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland	8	108.79	Upland Heathland	18	90.38
Lowland Meadows	3	19.48	Upland Hay Meadow	0	--
Lowland Dry Acid Grassland	1	5.76	Upland Calcareous Grassland	0	--
Lowland Calcareous Grassland	0	--	Undetermined Woodland	2	0.82
Lowland Beech and Yew Woodland	0	--	Undetermined Grassland	3	30.13
Fens	12	2,187.09	Total	1,043	14,781.02

Source: English Nature

B3 Priority Species

The following priority species, as designated by Cumbria County Council, have appeared in planning applications for the borough. This is not a definitive list, and other species may be included in the future.

- Otter
- Red Squirrel
- Brown Long-eared Bat
- Bats (of unspecified species)
- Barn Owl
- Newts (of unspecified species)
- River Lamprey

The complete list provided by Cumbria County Council is shown below.

Key Species for Cumbria
Larger Mammals
Grey Seal
Common Seal
Otter
Badger
Pine Marten
Pilot Whale
Common Porpoise
Bottle-nosed Dolphin
Hazel Dormouse
Water Vole
Red Squirrel
Brown Hare
Bats
Brown Long-eared Bat
Soprano Pipistrelle
Common Pipistrelle
Noctule
Daubenton's Bat
Natterer's Bat

Brandt's Bat
Whiskered Bat
Lesser Horseshoe Bat
Birds
Corn Bunting
Reed Bunting
Bullfinch
Crossbill
Linnet
Tree Sparrow
Chough
Spotted Flycatcher
Song Thrush
Fieldfare
Skylark
Kingfisher
Black-necked Grebe
Bittern
Whooper Swan
Barnacle Goose
Common Scoter
Honey Buzzard
Red Kite
Hen Harrier
Goshawk
Golden Eagle
Osprey
Merlin
Kestrel
Hobby
Peregrine
Black Grouse
Grey Partridge
Little Ringed Plover
Dotterel
Golden Plover
Mediterranean Gull
Little Tern
Barn Owl
Short-eared Owl
Nightjar

Thematic Monitoring Results

Natural Environment and Biodiversity

Reptiles
Warty Newt
Natterjack Toad
Leatherback Turtle
Viviparous Lizard
Slow-worm
Grass Snake
Adder
Fish
Freshwater Crayfish
Sea Lamprey
River Lamprey
Brook Lamprey
Allis Shad
Twaite Shad
Basking Shark
Atlantic Salmon
Vendace
Schelly
Bullhead
Insects
Variable Damselfly
White-faced Dragonfly
a ground beetle - <i>Cicindela hybrida</i>
a ground beetle - <i>Dyschirius angustatus</i>
a ground beetle - <i>Bembidion testaceum</i>
a water beetle - <i>Hydroporus rufifrons</i>
a click beetle - <i>Synaptus filiformis</i>
a leaf beetle - <i>Donacia aquatica</i>
a weevil - <i>Procas granulicollis</i>
a caddisfly - <i>Glossosoma intermedium</i>
Northern Brown Argus
Pearl Bordered Fritillary
High Brown Fritillary
Marsh Fritillary
Netted Carpet
Argent and Sable
Waved Carpet
Least Minor
Barred Tooth-striped
Northern Dart
Square-spotted Clay
a cranefly - <i>Rhabdomastix hilaris</i> (= 'laeta')

a cranefly - <i>Lipsothrix ecucullata</i>
a cranefly - <i>Lipsothrix errans</i>
a cranefly - <i>Lipsothrix nigristigma</i>
a stiletto fly - <i>Clorismia rustica</i>
a stiletto fly - <i>Spiriverpa lunulata</i>
Shining Guest Ant
Northern Wood Ant
Red Wood Ant
The Northern Colletes
Wall Mason Bee
Sandbowl Snail
a whorl snail - <i>Vertigo geyeri</i>
a whorl snail - <i>Vertigo genesii</i>
Freshwater Pearl Mussel
Medicinal Leech
Vegetation
an ascomycete fungus - <i>Microglossum olivaceum</i>
River Jelly Lichen
a lichen - <i>Lobaria amplissima</i>
a basidiomycete fungus - <i>Hericium erinaceum</i>
a basidiomycete fungus - <i>Hygrocybe calyptraeformis</i>
a basidiomycete fungus - <i>Hygrocybe spadicea</i>
Lesser bearded stonewort
a liverwort - <i>Pallavicinia lyellii</i>
a moss - <i>Orthodontium gracile</i>
Slender Green Feather-moss
Pillwort
Killarney Fern
Oblong Woodsia
Juniper
Alpine Catchfly
a sea lavender - <i>Limonium britannicum</i> ssp. <i>Celticum</i>
a sea lavender - <i>Limonium recurvum</i> ssp. <i>Humile</i>
Marsh Saxifrage
a lady's mantle - <i>Alchemilla minima</i>
Spring Gentian
Spiked Speedwell
an eyebright - <i>Euphrasia rivularis</i>
Northern Hawksbeard
Floating Water-plantain
Slender Naiad
Small White Orchid

Core Output Indicators

B4 Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance (*Indicator 8i & ii*)

i) Although this is the third year of monitoring key habitats, it has only been possible to set a baseline for the district regarding the number of sites and the areas they cover. This has been included in indicator B2. A delay in providing comprehensive baseline information has meant that data for this indicator is not yet available. This is also true for priority species data, where a baseline has been set up in indicator B3, with a number of species being identified as most relevant to Allerdale after consultation with our development control department and Natural England.

ii) There have been no changes in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value at sites of International and national significance. Data is unavailable at the moment regarding regional, sub-regional and local significant sites. Again, it is hoped that this will be included in a future AMR.

Local Indicators

B5 Condition of SSSIs

The borough has 43 Sites of Special Scientific

Interest covering a total area of 34,880 hectares. In 2004 65% of SSSIs in Allerdale were in favourable or recovering position. Survey information is not entirely up to date but the most recent data shows that this figure has not changed substantially since that time.

Data has been relatively sparse on biodiversity for the district, with this AMR serving largely as a baseline regarding key habitats and species. The establishment of the Cumbrian Biological Data Network and the employment of a Data Officer at Tullie House, Carlisle has seen a significant improvement in biodiversity data. It is hoped that future AMR's will be able to provide information on changes to SSSIs, species and habitats.

As far as the protection of designated sites of nature conservation goes, policies in the Local Plan are serving their purpose. Natural England has shown that over three quarters of the SSSIs in the borough are in a favourable or recovering condition and no developments have been permitted that have resulted in the loss of international and national sites, such as SSSIs, SACs, SPAs and Ramsar sites. This suggests that such problems with SSSIs are not related to development or land-use, and could even be natural in origin.

Thematic Monitoring Results

Natural Environment and Biodiversity

Further Action

- Continue to ensure the protection of sites designated for their intrinsic environmental value
- Ensure data is available for future AMR that will allow for the monitoring of changes to key species and habitats, a baseline for which was provided within this AMR and previous AMR
- Continue to ensure that all possible efforts are made to protect key species and habitats
- Support the county council and other Cumbrian districts in their efforts to set up and implement a system to monitor impact of development on areas of nature conservation
- Support the county council in discussions regarding a possible Biodiversity SPD for Cumbria

5.7 Community and Cultural Facilities

Contextual Indicators

C1 Crime Rates

In 2006/07 the total number of offences within Allerdale was 7,205. This translates to 75 crimes per 1000 people, compared to a national average of 100 offences per 1000 people. Figures for 2007/8 show declines in the rate of vehicle crime, and domestic burglaries. Source: Cumbria Constabulary and Cumbria in Figures and www.homeoffice.gov.uk

C2 Deprivation

In Allerdale, the least deprived output area, according to the IMD 2004, is ranked at 31,062 out of 32,482 compared to the most deprived output area ranked at 471, where 1 is the most deprived area in the country. Overall the district was ranked at 105 out of 354, again where 1 is the most deprived. Though vast contrasts of deprivation exist in all domains of the IMD, Allerdale suffers perhaps most deprivation in the domains of Employment and Health, where in the worst area is ranked 103 and 176 respectively Source: IMD 2004 (See below for more up to date information).

C3 Health and Wellbeing

In 2001 37.1% of households in Allerdale had one or more person suffering from a long-term limiting disease. This is compared to a national average of 32.8%. In the same year, 10.11% of residents described their health as "not good" compared to a national average of 9.03% Source: Census 2001.

Core Output Indicators

C4 Percentage of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standards (*Indicator 4c*)

Allerdale currently has no green flag parks.

Local Indicators

C5 Local Deprivation

In December 2007 Communities and Local Government released the English Indices of Deprivation 2007 (ID 2007). The indices are widely recognised as one of the most accurate statistical measures of quality of life in local communities. These figures update the Indices released in 2004 using largely the

Thematic Monitoring Results

Community and Cultural Facilities

same methodology meaning that changes in relative deprivation over time, between different areas, can be made. Data are available for “Lower Super Output Areas” (LSOAs – of which there are 32,482 in England each containing around 1,500 people), local authority districts and county areas.

The data shows that 6 Allerdale SOAs are in the 10% most deprived in England, with a further 5 SOAs in the 20% most deprived. These are concentrated in Maryport and Workington, with especially high concentrations of deprivation in Moss Bay.

2 SOAs are within the 10% least deprived. In December 2007 Communities and Local Government released the English Indices of Deprivation 2007 (ID 2007). The indices are widely recognised as one of the most accurate statistical measures of quality of life in local communities. These figures update the Indices released in 2004 using largely the same methodology meaning that changes in relative deprivation over time, between different % least deprived in England, namely areas in Cockermouth. A further 5 SOAs are within the 20% least deprived. These are again found in Cockermouth, and also perhaps surprisingly in a part of Workington and Seaton.

Overall Allerdale is a middling to deprived authority in terms of deprivation. It is 119th most deprived of all English districts, out of 354. It has become relatively less deprived since 2004 when it was 105th most deprived.

C6 Provision of Open Space

The Local Plan identifies and seeks to protect all areas of accessible open space within the Plan Area. An Open Space Audit was completed in January 2008. This identifies the location and composition of open space in Allerdale, thus increasing our ability to protect it.

C7 Resident Surveys

The Cumbria County Council Quality of Life Survey asks residents to state their satisfaction with various public services. This shows that 68% of people are satisfied with the quality of parks and green spaces

C8 Provision of Community Facilities

Our own research shows that 26 of the 40 main villages, as defined by the Local Plan, have their own primary school and 28 have their own village hall.

Resident opinion clearly suggests that the community is generally happy with cultural and leisure facilities within the District. The new Open Space Audit provides the data on provision, location, need, type and quality of open space.

There is some concern regarding the bipolar nature of the district, whereby some areas are

extremely deprived compared to others which can be considered to be among the least deprived in the country. Therefore, any average reading of deprivation figures for the borough could disguise the gulf between these two extremes.

Open Space Audit

Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Open Space, Sport and Recreation (PPG17) sets out the requirement for local authorities to assess the quantity and quality of their various areas of open space. This assessment is known as the Open Space Audit, and was completed in January 2008.

It included an audit of existing supply, consultation on the perceived need for public open space, and the setting of standards of quality, quantity and accessibility for the various types of open space within Allerdale. There are two further stages contained within PPG17 – the application of these standards and the creation of planning policy to protect them – which it was felt Allerdale would be able to complete on its own, through the Local Development Framework and the emerging Green Spaces Strategy. The work carried out by PMP is available online at www.allerdale.gov.uk or by request from the planning policy section.

Further Action

- Continue to protect open space and leisure

facilities

- Continue to provide first class recreational and cultural facilities to meet resident expectations
- Continue to ensure that new housing developments provide adequate on-site open space or improvements to existing open space sites
- Seek to bring forward implementation of allocated recreation and leisure sites
- Obtain Green Flag status for more of the district's parks and gardens
- Work towards improving levels of deprivation in the districts most deprived areas, whilst also maintaining the quality of life in the least deprived areas.

Thematic Monitoring Results

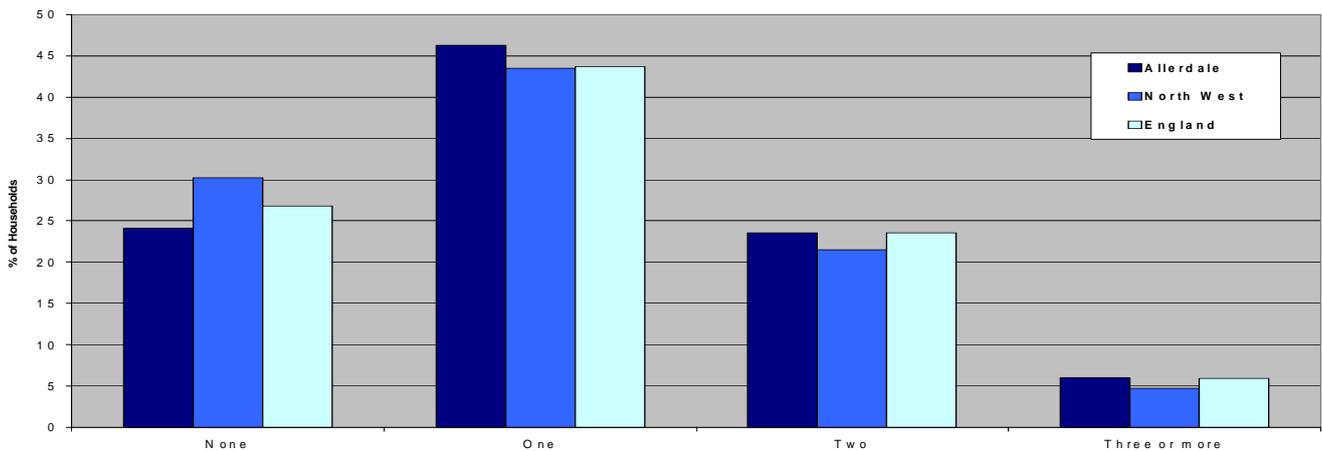
5.8 Transport

Contextual Indicators

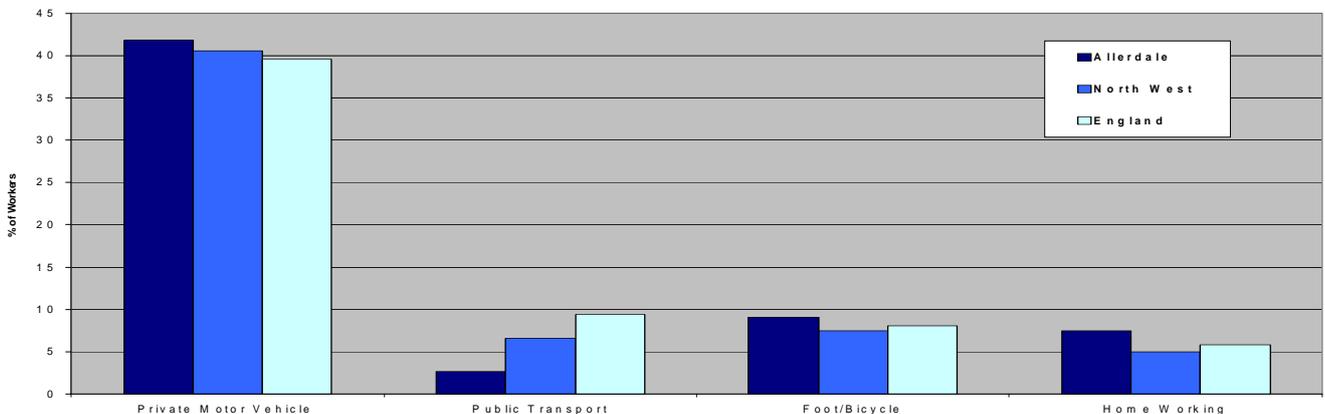
T1 Car Ownership – The 2001 Census indicates an above average level of car ownership in the district, with 46.3% of households owning one car, compared to 43.7% nationally. Beyond this, Allerdale is only slightly above the national average for households owning two or more cars with 29.58% compared to 29.47%.

T2 Travel to Work – The Census 2001 indicates an above average level of car dependence for travel to work within Allerdale – 41.83% compared to 39.57% nationally. There are also very low levels of public transport usage, with 2.64% compared to 9.41% nationally. However this is made up for with above average foot/bicycle use and home working.

Car Ownership



Methods of Travel to Work



T3 Distance Travelled to Work

- 29.7% of the working population live within 2km of their place of work
- 13.7% living within 2-5km of work
- 28.9% living within 5-20km of work
- 9.5% of the working population travel over 20km to their place of work

Source: Census 2001

Core Output Indicators

T4 Car Parking Standards (Indicator 3a) – There were 1 retail and 3 employment developments completed in the year, 3 of which met the car parking standards. There were no leisure developments completed above the minimum threshold.

Use Class	Amount Complying with Parking Standards [3a]	Percentage
	No. Completed	
A	1	100
B	3	66
D	0	N/A
Total	4	75%

Note: The minimum thresholds of 1,000m² for Class B and 500 m² for Class A and D apply to this indicator.

T5 Accessibility of New Residential Development (Indicator 3b)

– The county council has produced accessibility profiles for all settlements and rural areas across the sub-region, including Allerdale. By comparing accessibility profiles with the location of new residential developments, an assessment of accessibility of all new residential developments within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary school, employment and a major health centre was made. The results show that at least 80% of all residential development was located within 30 minutes of public transport time of all services.

	Total Percentage of completed housing sites within 30 minutes Public Transport time of service [3b]-2007/8
Hospitals	80%
GPs	92%
Primary Schools	94%
Secondary Schools	87%
Retail Centres	89%
Employment	84%

Thematic Monitoring Results

Transport

Local Indicators

T6 Public Transport in Settlements – Our own research shows that out of the main villages in the district, only 18 (45%) are located on one or more bus routes. Only one village, Flimby, has its own train station – the others being located within the main towns (with the exception of Cockermouth and Silloth). The distances of the other towns from their nearest station range from 2 to 7 miles with an average distance of 3.75 miles.

The concentration of new housing within the urban areas of the district has ensured that most new residents have good access to public transport and services thus minimising the need for reliance on the car.

However, the rural nature of Allerdale and the limited provision of public transport in some areas means that residents and workers are highly car dependant. While there have been a number of measures implemented to encourage alternative transport use supported by the Local Plan, there is still much that needs to be done to bring forward other schemes, particularly those relating to the improvement of transport facilities.

Further Action

- Continue to progress the implementation of measures identified in the Local Plan
- Continue to ensure that major development schemes provide for adequate transport infrastructure improvements, particularly those that encourage access by means other than the car. In this regard we will investigate the viability of seeking developer contributions for a wide range of infrastructure and services.
- Identify opportunities and need for further transport measures, particularly in the rural areas
- Continued input into future reviews of Cumbria County Council's Local Transport Plan

6.0

Conclusion and Further Action

This, the fourth Allerdale AMR, is a more comprehensive document than previous versions. However, there are still some gaps in data which cannot be yet filled. It is anticipated that all the Core Output Indicators will not be adequately addressed until the AMR for 2008/09, to be submitted in December 2009. This is because, even for the current year 2007/08, adequate data collection is not in place for certain indicators, notably those concerning biodiversity.

Much of the other gaps in data will be remedied in the near future, by instituting a monitoring sheet, to be attached to a selected range of planning application files and to be completed by development management case officers.

Beyond the gaps and the data in this report it is not intended to widen the scope of Allerdale's AMR in future. It is considered that the current range of indicators is more than adequate to test policy implementation, and to add to them would add little value to the information whilst taking up scarce resources, which would be better apportioned to other tasks.

The continuing and timely delivery of Development Plan Documents and other LDDs will be the priority in Allerdale over the next few

years and current staff and financial resources will be attuned to that aim. If staff and/or financial resources cannot be maintained delivery of the LDF will be affected. Resources will be committed to future monitoring sufficient to meet statutory requirements and to ensure efficient implementation of policy, but will not be apportioned in such a way as to prejudice the timely delivery of the LDF.

In a nutshell, this AMR has shown steady progress in meeting the milestones for preparation of Local Development Documents. Also, performance against targets has also been generally positive. The most notably disappointing result concerns housing on brownfield land, the percentage figure is well below target for 2006/7. However, the prospects for improvement are good. Preliminary results for the current year show 88% of approvals are on brownfield land.

Glossary

This glossary provides definitions of the uncommon words, terms and abbreviations used in this report.

Accessibility. An aggregate measure of how reachable locations are from a given location. In the context of the annual monitoring report, this relates to the ability of residents to reach certain key services by public transport.

Affordable Housing. Housing provided, with subsidy, for people who are unable to resolve their housing needs in the local private sector market because of the relationship between housing costs and income.

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). Statutory document produced annually to monitor if the council is meeting its LDS timetable and the success or otherwise of its policies.

Ancient Woodlands. Woodland that have existed for at least 400 years.

Appropriate Assessment of Development Plans. An assessment undertaken under the Habitats Directive to assess the impacts of a land use plan against the conservation objectives of relevant European sites.

Area Action Plan. An optional Development Plan Document that can be included in the LDF to provide specific policies and allocation for an area of high strategic value.

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). A national landscape designation protecting high quality landscapes for their scenic and intrinsic value, and where conservation and enhancement of natural beauty is a priority.

Audit Commission. An independent body responsible for ensuring that public money is spent economically, efficiently and effectively, to achieve high-quality local services for the public.

Biodiversity. The variety, of plants, animals and other living things in a particular area or region. It encompasses habitat diversity, species diversity and genetic diversity.

Brownfield. Previously developed land that is now available for redevelopment (or new development).

Buildings at Risk. A register, published annually, which brings together information on all Grade I and II* listed buildings and scheduled monuments (structures rather than earthworks), known to English Heritage to be 'at risk' through neglect or decay, or vulnerable to becoming so.

Best Value Practise Indicator (BVPI). A set of 90 indicators developed by government departments to measure the performance of local authorities.

Census. A survey of all persons present in the UK undertaken every 10 years by the Registrar General

Conservation Area. An area of special architectural or historic interest, the character and appearance of which should be protected.

Conservation Area Character Appraisal. A document which defines the special qualities and architectural and historic interest which warranted the conservation area designation.

Contextual Indicators. Baseline social, economic, and environmental 'spatial' information.

Core Indicators. Local Development Framework Monitoring indicators prescribed by the DCLG (see the Good Practice Guide 'LDF Monitoring', ODPM 2005).

Core Strategy. The lead document in an LDF which provides an overall strategy for the area for the next 15 years. All other local development documents must conform to it.

Corporate Improvement Plan. A document which sets out the council's commitment and overall approach to secure on-going improvements across a wide range of services that are provided to local residents, businesses as well as visitors to the city.

County Wildlife Sites. Areas designated by Cumbria Wildlife Trust for their value to the sub-region in terms of animal and plant life.

Glossary

Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG). The Government department responsible for UK policy on local government, housing, urban regeneration, planning and fire and rescue.

Deprivation. A measure of material poverty based on a number of criteria such as income, economic circumstances, environment, health and education.

Derelict Land. Land so damaged by industrial or other development that it is incapable of beneficial use without treatment.

Development. Defined in section 55 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as 'the carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over or under land, or the making of any material change in the use of any buildings or other land'.

Development Plan Documents. Statutory planning documents comprising of the Core Strategy, General Development Control Policies, Site Specific Allocations, and Area Action Plans.

Development Plan. Sets out the development and use of land and buildings. Planning applications must be considered in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

Dwelling/Housing Density. The number of dwellings per hectare on a site (including roads, pavements, incidental open space, and other such features usual in housing development).

Dwelling. House, flat, bungalow or other permanent structure used as a residence.

Economically Active/Inactive. The workforce of an area comprising of both employed and unemployed male and female persons.

Employment Land. Land identified in a local plan for business, general industrial, storage and distribution development as defined by Classes B1, B2, and B8 of the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order.

Employment Use Classes. B1 – Offices not in Class A2, research and development, studios, laboratories, “high-tech” uses, and light industry. B2 – Any industrial use not falling within the Business use (B1) Class. B8 – Wholesale warehouses, cash ‘n’ carry, and open storage.

English Heritage. Government body with responsibility for all aspects of protecting and promoting the historic environment

Environment Agency. Government-funded agency responsible for pollution control, waste regulation, water resources, flood defence, and inland fisheries, recreation, conservation and navigation of inland waterways.

Floorspace. All the area enclosed by the exterior walls of a building

Government Office North West (GONW). Represents Central Government in the north west region and aims to work with regional partners and local people to increase the prosperity of the region

Green Spaces Strategy. A comprehensive spatial strategy for the protection and enhancement of green space resource throughout the district.

Greenfield. A previously undeveloped area of land. Such land is normally outside the built up area of an existing settlement and in agricultural use.

Household. ‘One person living alone or a group of persons (who may or may not be related) living, or staying temporarily, at the same address with common house keeping’ – as defined by the Census.

Household Size. A measure derived by dividing total population by the total dwelling stock within an area.

Glossary

Housing and Planning Delivery Grant. A grant payable to local authorities who deliver improved housing delivery schemes, including more effective planning, to better address local needs.

Housing Land. Land identified in a local plan for dwellings and includes both market and affordable housing irrespective of tenure and ownership.

Housing Trajectory. Means of showing past and future housing performance by identifying the predicted provision of housing over a period of time.

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). Combination of indicators across seven domains into a single deprivation score and rank.

Interim Housing Policy (IHP). Document produced by Allerdale to restrict housing development in Cockermouth, Wigton and rural areas, and to concentrate new housing development onto brownfield sites in Workington, Maryport, Silloth and Aspatria

Joint Structure Plan (JSP). Plan prepared by the county council and LDNPA which sets out a broad framework for the development or other use of land across the county to set the scene for local plans.

Lake District National Park Authority (LDNPA). Local government body established to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the Lake District National Park.

Local Indicators. Indicators derived to monitor aspects of the Local Plan not covered by the Core, RSS and LTP indicators.

Listed Building. A building included in a list compiled by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media, and Sport as being of special architectural or historic interest as defined in Section 1 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

Local Development Document (LDD). Documents that make up a Local Development

Framework.

Local Development Framework (LDF). A portfolio of local development documents which include the local development scheme, development plan documents, supplementary planning documents, the statement of community involvement and the annual monitoring report. Together with Regional Spatial Strategy, these provide the framework for planning in the borough.

Local Development Scheme (LDS). A public statement of the council's programme for the production of local development documents.

Local Plan. Local plans identify particular areas as suitable for housing, employment, retail or other uses, and set out the policies that an authority proposes to apply in deciding whether or not development will be permitted. The local plan system is being replaced by the LDF.

Local Transport Plan (LTP). A statutory planning document that sets out a county council's vision, strategy and policies for transport.

Low Cost Housing. Market housing which is priced at the lower end of the housing market to meet the needs of first time buyers and smaller households.

Monitoring. The regular and systematic collection and analysis of information to measure the effectiveness of planning policy

Natural England. An organisation formed by bringing together English Nature, the landscape, access and recreation elements of the Countryside Agency and the environmental land management functions of the Rural Development Service. to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced, and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development'.

National Nature Reserves. Sites established to protect the most important areas of wildlife habitat and geological formations in Britain.

Glossary

Net Dwellings. Total number of dwelling completions minus losses through changes of use, conversion and demolition.

NOMIS. Official labour market statistics (part of the office of national statistics)

NUTS. Nomenclature of Units of Territorial Statistics— a single hierarchical classification of spatial units used for statistical production across the European Union

NVQ. National Vocational Qualifications—work related, competence based qualifications

Office for National Statistics (ONS). Government department responsible for collecting and publishing official statistics about the UK's society and economy.

Open Countryside. Rural area outside of the towns and villages.

Open Space Audit. An audit of open space, sport and recreational facilities in line with Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) 17 – Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation

Planning Inspectorate (PINS). The organisation responsible for the processing of planning and enforcement appeals and holding inquiries into local development plans

Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPG). Document to provide guidance to local authorities and others on planning policy and the operation of the planning system. (replaced by Planning Policy Statements PPS)

Previously Developed Land (PDL). An urban or rural site which is or has been occupied by a permanent (non-agricultural) structure and associated infrastructure.

Preferred Options. The stage when the local planning authority will identify the preferred approach and will show any likely development proposals as well as any proposals that have been rejected

Ramsar Site. Designated by the UK Government under the Ramsar Convention to protect wetlands that are of international importance. All Ramsar sites are also SSSIs.

Regeneration. Bringing about development and other physical changes within existing urban areas whilst respecting the existing built heritage and other valued environment assets, in order to create economic and social opportunities and improve the quality of life.

Regional Planning Guidance (RPG). A statement of the government's planning aims for the region to set the context within which local planning authorities prepare development plans. These are to be replaced by Regional Spatial Strategies.

Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS). Geological sites, other than SSSIs, which are considered worthy of protection.

Renewable Energy. Energy flows that occur naturally and repeatedly in the environment, i.e. energy from the sun, wind, water and earth.

Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS). A document prepared by regional planning bodies which sets a spatial development framework for the region in terms of development and use of land. The RSS is prepared for the north west by the North West Regional Assembly.

Retail Use Classes. A1 Shops - Shops, retail warehouses, hairdressers, undertakers, travel and ticket agencies, post offices, pet shops, sandwich bars, showrooms, domestic hire shops, dry cleaners and funeral directors. A2 Financial and professional services - Banks, building societies, estate and employment agencies, professional and financial services and betting offices. A3 Restaurants and cafés - For the sale of food and drink for consumption on the premises - restaurants, snack bars and cafes. A4 Drinking establishments - Public houses, wine bars or other drinking establishments (but not a night clubs). A5 Hot food takeaways - For the sale of hot food for consumption off the premises

Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM). Archaeological sites, monuments or buried remains of national importance designated by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport on

Glossary

the advice of English Heritage.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Sites of national importance designated by English Nature and given statutory protection as areas of special interest by reason of flora, fauna, geological or physiological features.

Special Area of Conservation (SAC). Protected sites of nature conservation designated under the EC Habitats Directive.

Special Protection Area (SPA). Protected areas of vital importance to birds both in terms of migration corridors and habitat.

Species. A single, distinct class of living creature with features that distinguish it from others. Nationally rare species are those named in Schedules of the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act, the EC Bird Directive and Habitats Directive, and those covered by the Bern, Bonn and Ramsar Conventions.

Statutory. Required by law (statute), usually through an Act of Parliament

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA). Document to identify sites with potential for housing; assess their housing potential; and assess when they are likely to be developed.

Structure Plan. Plan prepared by the county council which sets out a broad framework for the development or other use of land across the county to set the scene for local plans. Structure plans will be replaced by the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS).

Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). Guidance notes produced by the borough council which give advice and explain the councils approach to particular aspects of development. They are intended to be a guide to developers and indicate the requirements and standards of the council in the granting of planning permission.

Sustainable Development. Development which meets present needs without compromising

the ability of future generations to achieve their needs and aspirations (world commission on environment and development)

Sustainability Appraisal. An appraisal of the social, environmental and economic effects of development plan strategies and policies.

Townscape Heritage Initiative. A grant-giving program under which the Heritage Lottery Fund support schemes led by partnerships of local, regional and national interests that aim to regenerate the historic environment in towns and cities across the United Kingdom

APPENDIX 1
ALLERDALE LOCAL PLAN SAVED POLICIES

Policy	Policy Objective
Global Sustainability	
EN1 - 4	To support/enable environmentally sustainable development
Natural Resources	
EN5 - 8	To control pollution and encourage recycling
EN9 + 10	Encourage the development/restoration of derelict/contaminated land
EN11, EN12, EN14 + EN15	Control development affecting water resources and on land subject to flood risk
EN17	Protects the best and most versatile agricultural land from development
EN18	Controls light pollution
Local Environmental Quality	
EN19 - 22, EN24 + EN25	Protect landscape character and landscape designations from damaging development
EN26 - 36	Promote nature conservation and protection of designated wildlife and RIG sites
EN37 + EN38	To protect and enhance urban greenspace and green wedges/corridors
EN39	Requires relevant development to be accessible in disabled people
EN40 - 43	To protect and enhance the urban fringe and A596 corridor
Workington Environment	
WKEN1, WKEN2 + WKEN4	Seek the protection/enhancement of Lower Derwent Valley Harrington Marina and Curwen Park
Maryport Environment	
MEN1 - 3	Seek to protect/enhance Sea Brows and Netherhall Park
Cockermouth Environment	
CEN1	Protection of Rivers Cocker and Derwent Valley corridors
Wigton Environment	
WEN1 + 2	Protection of Park Road Buffer Zone and Longthwaite Tip
Silloth Environment	
SEN1 - 3	Seek to protect Solway Coast AONB, "The Green", etc
Rural Environment	
REN1	Seeks to protect open space/undeveloped sites within villages
Housing and Settlement	
HS2 + 3	Carries forward existing permissions/allocations for housing development
HS5	Control conversions to residential use and extensions to dwellings
HS10 - 13	Control conversions to residential use and extensions to dwellings
HS14	Enables the LPA to seek a "quota" of affordable dwellings on housing developments
HS17	Seeks energy efficient design in residential development
HS18	Controls proposals for travellers sites

Workington Housing	
WKHS1	Housing allocation at Ashfield Road South, Moorclose
WKHS4	Housing allocation at Crofffield Road, Seaton
WKHS8	Controls changes of use to retail in residential areas adjacent to town centre
WKSR1 - 3	Policies to control/enhance environment in Station Road area
WKSR5 - 8	Seek to control development and enhance environment in Station Road Area
Maryport Housing	
MHS3 + 4	Seek the improvement of the residential environment of Grasslot and Netherton
MHS5	Controls changes of use to dwellings in Maryport town centre
Cockermouth Housing	
CHS3	Seeks to enhance the environment of the Derwent Street area
CHS4	Concerns changes of use to residential in Cockermouth town centre
Wigton Housing	
WHS1 + WHS2	Housing allocation at Howriggbank and Kirkland Road
WHS5 + 6	Encourages housing for the elderly and conversions to residential within/close to the town centre
Silloth Housing	
SHS2	Residential allocation at Fell View
SHS3	Controls changes of use to dwellings in town centre
Rural Housing	
RHS3	Housing allocation at Silloth Road, Abbeytown
RHS4	Housing allocation at Browside Road, Dearham
RHS5	Housing allocation at Moor Road, Great Clifton (Abbots Wood)
RHS7 + 8	Seek the enhancement of the residential environment in Flimby and Bowflatts, Great Clifton
Regeneration and Employment	
EM1+ EM2	Carry forward existing planning permissions and previous allocations into the Local Plan
EM3 - 8	Policies for the control of industrial development
EM9 - 13	Control noisy, bad neighbour, and hazardous uses
EM14	Policy encourages proposals for research and development, IT and education/training
EM15 + 16	Control telecommunication development and satellite dishes
EM17	Policy in relation to the replacement or installation of overhead power lines.

APPENDIX 1
ALLERDALE LOCAL PLAN SAVED POLICIES

Workington Employment	
WKEM2 - 6	Allocations of employment land at Lillyhall Industrial Estate
WKEM7 + 8	Employment allocations in Workington
Maryport Employment	
MEM1- 3	Employment allocations at Glasson and Maryport Harbour
Cockermouth Employment	
CEM1, 3 + 4	Employment allocations at Low Road, Strawberry How and Marvejols Park, (Europe Way)
Silloth Employment	
SEM1	Concerns development at Silloth Docks
Rural Employment	
REM1, 3 + 4	Employment allocations in Abbeytown, Kirkbride and Prospect
REM6 - 8	Policies for the control of agricultural development and farm diversification
REM9 + 10	Policies to control development at Kirkbride and Silloth Airfields and at Dovenby Hall
Transport	
TR2	Protects the route of the A595(T) Parton to Lillyhall road improvements
TR3, 4 + 5	Policies concern the design and layout of highways and traffic management
TR6	Policy controls car parking as part of development
TR7 - 14	Policies on traffic calming disability access, public transport, cycling, footpaths and HGV traffic
TR15	Protects disused railway lines which have potential to become transport links
Workington Transport	
WKTR1	Encourages transport integration at Workington Station
WKTR2	Protects the line of the proposed Workington Southern Link road
Maryport Transport	
MTR2	Allocates land for a new access to Maryport Harbour
Cockermouth Transport	
CTR3	Allocates land for new access to Low Road
CTR4	Requires new footpaths along banks of Rivers Derwent and Cocker
CTR5 + 6	Concern proposed and existing off street car parks
Wigton Transport	
WTR1 - 4	Policies to promote traffic management, public transport and car park improvements
Aspatria Transport	
ATR1	Policy promotes public transport and use of rail

Rural Transport	
RTR1, 2 + 3	Policies control roadside services, and promote rights of way
Workington Renewable Energy	
WKRE1	Encourages renewable energy proposals at Oldside
Conservation	
CO1- 24, WKCO1, MCO1 - 3, CCO1 + 2, RCO1	Policies for the control of development in Conservation Areas, affecting Listed Buildings and Archaeological Sites
Leisure	
L1 - 4	Policies requiring provision of childrens play areas, and sports pitches, or affecting community facilities
L5 + L6	Policies encouraging the provision of public art
Workington Leisure	
WKL2 + 3	Allocate land for leisure/recreational uses
Maryport Leisure	
ML2 + 3	Allocate land for leisure/recreational use at Hall Close Wood and Risehow
Cockermouth Leisure	
CL2	Allocates land at Brigham Road for P.O.S.
Wigton Leisure	
WL2	Allocates land at West Road for recreational use
Rural Leisure	
RL2	Policy controls proposals for new/extended recreational, sporting facilities in open countryside
RL3 + 4	Seeks provision of new footpaths and rights of way, and access for disabled
RL5 + 6	Allocations of land for cemetery purposes in Gt. Broughton and Flimby
Tourism	
TM3 - 5	Policies control proposals on existing caravan sites
TM6	Controls the improvement/extension of existing tourist attractions
TM7	Controls conversions of farm buildings to camping barns
TM8	Controls proposals for tourism signs in open countryside
Workington Tourism	
WKTM1	Encourages tourism proposals at Harrington Harbour
Maryport Tourism	
MTM1 + 2	Policies encourage tourism facilities in town
MTM3 + 4	Allocates land for tourism / leisure use
MTM5	Allocates Mote Hill as a Heritage Park

APPENDIX 1
ALLERDALE LOCAL PLAN SAVED POLICIES

Rural Tourism	
RTM1	Guides/controls proposals at Crofton Hall
Town Centres and Retailing	
RG1 - 3	Policies guide/control proposals for retailing development
RG4 - 6	Policies control proposals for amusement centres, betting offices and hot food shops
RG7 - 10	Policies to control non-retail uses in town centres
RG11	Concerns small scale retail proposals outside town centres
RG12	Controls proposals for roller shutter doors and other security measures
Workington Town Centre and Retailing	
WKTR3 - 10	Policies concerning traffic control, public transport, pedestrian/cyclist needs, off-street parking
WKRG5 - 8	Policies seek to enhance building design and public realm in town centre
WKRG9 + 10	Policies control changes of use in areas adjacent to town centre
Maryport Town Centre and Retailing	
MRG2	Policy to maintain and enhance market
Cockermouth Town Centre and Retailing	
CRG2	Controls changes of use in Market Place
Silloth Town Centre and Retailing	
SRG1	Street Market policy for the town centre
Aspatia Town Centre and Retailing	
ARG1	Allocates a small site at Queen Street for retail use
Rural Areas Retailing	
RRG1	Encourages provision of new village facilities, eg shops, pubs, schools
RG2	Controls changes of use from village shops and pubs
Coastal Zone	
CZ1 - 5	Policies control/guide development within and affecting the Coastal Zone

APPENDIX 2
CORE STRATEGY SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

SA Objective	Headline Indicator	Sub-objective	Baseline Indicators
Social Progress Which Recognises The Needs Of Everyone			
SP1 To increase the level of participation in	Community involvement and community groups	Will it encourage participation in the democratic process?	% of community groups responding to Allerdale Borough Council SPD Consultation
			Number of hits on council web site
SP2 To improve access to services and facilities	Accessibility to services	Will it improve accessibility to key services?	Percentage of rural households within set distances (either 4km or 2km) of key services
			% of development located in KSC and LSC
			Number of households within 30 minutes of key service centres by public transport
	Leisure facilities and play areas	Will it improve access to facilities?	Number of planning applications refused on access grounds
Disabled access to public buildings			
SP3 To provide everyone with a decent home	Community cohesion and social inclusion	Will it improve the quality and location of housing?	% of households rated unfit
			Number of unfit dwellings demolished
			% of housing development incorporating community green space/ childrens play areas
		Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups?	Number of people on housing waiting list
			Number of affordable homes completed (both by registered social landlords and planning obligation)
			No of people on housing waiting list
			% of housing development incorporating community green space/ childrens play areas

APPENDIX 2
CORE STRATEGY SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

SP4 To improve the level of skills, education and training	Qualifications and skills of all people	Will it improve qualifications of children?	The percentage of 15 year old pupils in schools maintained by the local authority achieving five or more GCSE's at grades A* - C or equivalent
		Will it improve qualifications and skills of adults?	% of the population whose highest qualification is a first degree (or equivalent)
			Number of S106 agreements requiring skills training
			% of the population with no or low qualifications
SP5 To improve the health and sense of wellbeing of people	Health equality and community wellbeing	Will it increase the access to, and	Doctor/Patient ratio
			Length of cycleway created
		Will it positively affect the wellbeing of people?	% Adults taking part in sport
			Number of developments with restriction of opening hours/ noise reduction measures
			Number of visits to leisure centres
Design Out Crime layouts included in applications			
Will it reduce the need for health benefits?	% Households with 1 or more person with a limiting long term illness		
SP6 To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	Social inclusion, cultural awareness and community safety	Will it enhance the inclusiveness of communities?	% of residents who think that over the past three years, that activities for teenagers have got better or stayed the same.
			% of residents who think that over the past three years, that community activities have got better or stayed the same.
			% of residents who think that over the past three years, that sports and leisure facilities have got better or stayed the same.
			% of residents who think that over the past three years, that facilities for young children have got better or stayed the same.
			% of residents who think that over the past three years, that cultural facilities (e.g. cinemas, museums) have got better or stayed the same.

Effective Protection Of The Environment			
EN1 To protect and enhance biodiversity	Endangered species and habitat conservation	Will it protect and enhance biodiversity?	Number of developments including landscaping schemes to benefit Change in Habitats and species rated priority BAP
		Will it maintain and enhance sites designated	Number of developments including schemes to protect existing biodiversity. Loss of designated areas to development
		Will it improve the landscape and ecological character of the environment?	Hedges removed (number of hedge removal notices refused)
			Number of environmental stewardship schemes
EN2 To preserve and enhance landscape quality and character	Countryside quality and conservation	Development within area of landscape designation	
		Number of Tree Preservation Orders	
		Number of developments with landscaping schemes	
		Number of refusals due to impact on landscape character/ designation	
		Will it protect and enhance sites, features and areas of historical,	% of Grade 1 and 2* listed buildings at
			Number of parks with green flag status
Number of derelict properties			
% new development on brownfield sites			
% of development on protected open			
EN3 To improve the quality of the built environment	Historic buildings accessibility and design	Will it incorporate protection against flooding and inappropriate design?	Number of approvals contrary to environment agency advice on flooding Number of approvals incorporating EA advice on flood mitigation guidelines Number of planning permissions refused on the basis of design % of development meeting BREEM standards Number of up to date Conservation Appraisals

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CORE STRATEGY SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

Sustainable Use And Management Of Natural Resources			
NR1 To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	Climate Change	Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by reducing energy consumption?	Use of renewable energy in new development
			Amount of Energy produced by renewable energy developments
			% of development outside KSC & LSC
		Will it lead to an improvement in air quality?	Estimated traffic flows for all vehicle types (million vehicle kilometers)
			CO2 Emissions
NR2 To improve water quality and water resources	Water use	Will it improve water quality and reduce consumption?	% of main river water quality classified as good or fair (chemical & biological under the general quality assessment)
			Daily Domestic Water Use (per capita consumption)
			Number of beaches with a blue flag status
			No. of applications including Sustainable Drainage Systems
NR3 To restore and protect land and soil	Land use and conservation	Will it minimise the loss of soils to development?	(Ha) Contaminated land reclaimed as a) Open Space/Natural Green Space b) Development
			% Dwellings built on brownfield land
			% Land Stock that is on Contaminated Land
NR4 To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	Recycling	Will it reduce household waste	Volume of Household waste collected per person per year (kg per head)
		Will it increase waste recovery and recycling	Number of new developments including recycling facilities
			% Household waste collected which is recycled/composted

Building A Sustainable Economy In Which All Can Prosper			
EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	Opportunities and unemployment	Will it retain existing jobs?	Job Type Amount of employment land Use Classes B1, B2 & B8 (Town & Country Planning Use Classes Order 1987) hectares lost to residential development per financial year (12 months ending 31st March)
		Will new employment opportunities be created with good access?	Amount of Land (hectares) Supply Available for Employment Use Classes B1, B2 & B8 of the Town & Country Planning Use (Classes Order 1987),
			Gross floor space retail/leisure
			Gross floor space completed B1, B2, B8
EC2 To improve access to jobs	Transport and Infrastructure	Will it reduce need to travel?	Proximity of jobs from residences
		Will it reduce the effect on congestion?	Households without access to a car
		Will it reduce journey times	Methods for travelling to work
EC3 To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Inward investment and economic growth	Will it encourage inward investment?	% Change in No. VAT Registered Businesses
			Visitor Numbers
			Visitor expenditure
			GVA £ per capita
		Will it make efficient use of economic land and property?	Economic Activity rate % (male and female) based on working age population 16 to 59/64yrs, expressed as a % of all working age people
Unemployment rate % (male and female)			

Alternative Document Formats

This document and the comments form are also available on the Council's website. Further information on the Local Development Framework is also available www.allerdale.gov.uk.

We can produce this document in large print or on audio tape if you ask us. If you would like a copy in one of these formats please phone 01900 702767 or 01900 702765



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Allerdale Borough Council
Allerdale House
Workington
Cumbria CA1 4 3YJ
www.allerdale.gov.uk

For further information please contact:

Regeneration Strategy
Planning Policy Team
Allerdale Borough Council
Tel: 01900-702765
Fax: 01900-702848
Email: ldf@allerdole.gov.uk

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