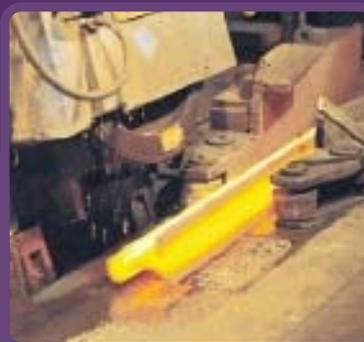


Allerdale

Local Development Framework



Annual Monitoring Report 05/06

December 2006



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.

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Published 22nd December by
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1.0

Executive Summary

This is the second 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 2005 to 31 March 2006.

Development Plan making is in transition between old style Local Plans and new Local Development Frameworks. Therefore, this AMR includes monitoring of both the current adopted 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. Also included is a Draft List of Policies from the Local Plan which the Council intends to "save".

Local Development Framework; this assesses progress in preparing Local Development Documents 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. The only adopted Local Development Document is the Interim Housing Policy SPD, the implementation of which is assessed.

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 then Joint Structure Plan.

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.

A substantial number of policies in the adopted Local
Annual Monitoring Report 2005/6 3

Plan have been, and are being, successfully implemented. Many can be “saved” as being relevant to current circumstances and generally in line with current guidance. A Draft List of Policies the Council wishes to “save” is included.

Local Development Framework

Allerdale’s LDS of March 2005 has proven to have been unrealistic in its projected timelines for most Local Development Documents. Milestones for certain documents have been met e.g. SCI, Interim Housing Policy SPD, Local Plan First Alteration, but the milestones for most LDDs have not been met. This is because of evolving experience of the new LDF process which has proved far more time consuming than envisaged, and by the new provisions for Sustainability Appraisal and Appropriate Assessment of Development Plans.

A new draft LDS has been prepared and submitted to Government Office North West. This is still subject to further amendment in consultation with GONW but most of the milestones in this version have been met, including those for the current year 2006/07.

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 indicators 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 is being successfully

implemented.

Thematic Monitoring

A Housing Trajectory has been prepared which meets the requirements of the Joint Structure Plan and the Draft RSS.

Housing approvals are being brought into line with current requirements in JSP and adopted RSS.

Percentage of housing development on PDL is only slightly below the JSP target but substantially below the Draft RSS target. It is unlikely that the RSS target can be met unless it is amended.

The local economy has improved significantly in recent years.

There remains an oversupply of employment land.

Data for the natural environment/biodiversity is not yet comprehensive but data that is available is positive.

Targets for Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans are being met.

The retail role and vitality of Workington town centre has been substantially improved by the commencement 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's 'LDF Core Output Indicators' Update 1/2005	To measure quantifiable 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's '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, Allerdale Corporate Improvement Plan etc.)

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. (ODPM Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators 1-9 Update 1/2005)

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	la	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type	✓		
	lb	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type, in employment or regeneration areas	✓		
	lc	Amount of floorspace by employment type, which is on previously developed land	✓		
	ld	Employment land supply by type	✓		
	le	Losses of employment land in (i) employment/regeneration areas and (ii) local authority area	✓		
	lf	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) the 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)	✓		

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, the Local Plan Alteration and the Interim Housing Policy SPD are generally in accord with current national and regional policy and are being successfully implemented. Where current policy is out of line with guidance, these will not be saved, and will be replaced as policy in the LDF is prepared.

The 2005 LDS has proven unrealistic in both content and programme. This is largely the result of the new LDF process being more complicated and protracted than envisaged, and also because of the requirements for Sustainability and Appropriate Appraisal.

Several Area Action Plans in the 2005 LDS have been dropped. This is because it would be inappropriate to prepare these prior to a proper options appraisal for the LDF Core Strategy. The Issues and Options for these Areas can be addressed as part of the main LDF Development Plan Documents.

A new draft LDS has been prepared which includes a more appropriate list of Local Development Documents and more realistic milestones. This is with Government Office at present and will be finalised in consultation with them and the Planning Inspectorate.

Further AMRs 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 compared 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

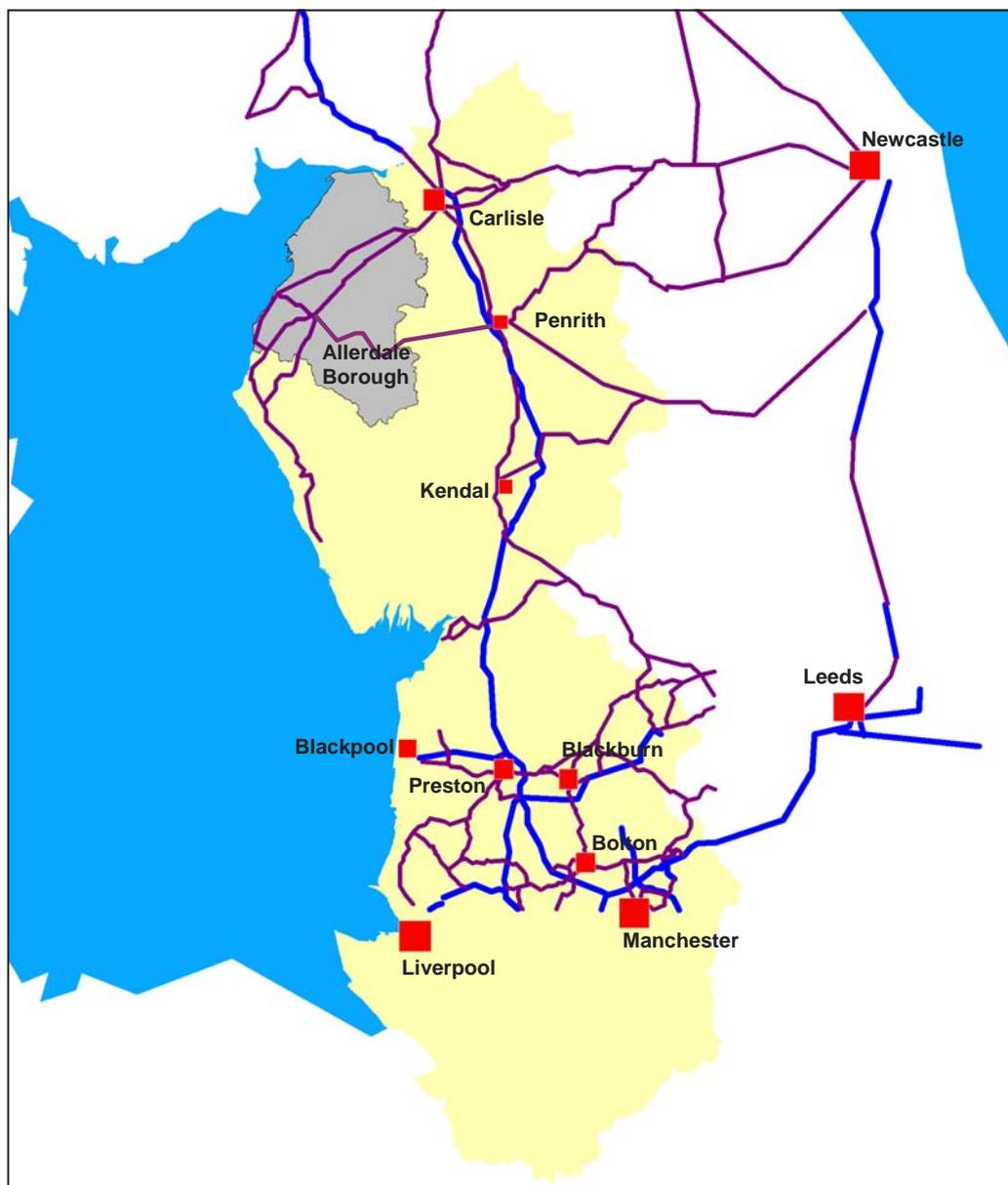
inappropriate, they may be deleted or replaced.

The next priorities for the Council will be to progress the LDF Core Strategy to Preferred Options stage by April/May 2007 and to submit our formal proposals for saving Local Plan policies to GONW before the end of March 2007.

2.0 Allerdale: A Portrait

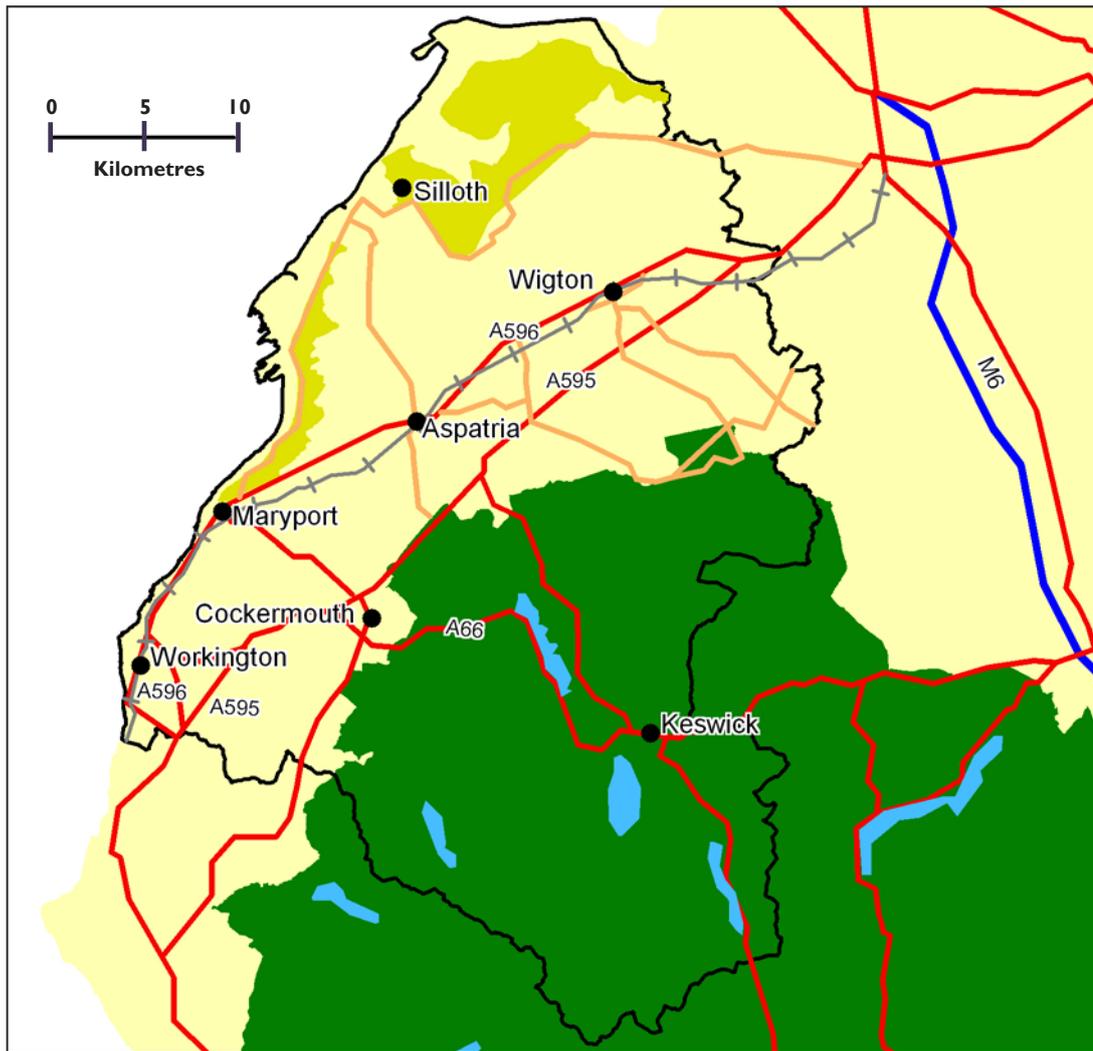
Location and Contextual Maps

Map I: Allerdale Borough in the regional context



		<p>This produce includes mapping data licensed from Ordnance Survey. (c) Crown Copyright 2005. Licence Number 100018832.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allerdale Borough Boundary North West Region Boundary Main Roads Motorways
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Map 2: Allerdale Borough





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- Allerdale Borough Boundary
- Lake District National Park
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Main Roads
- Minor Roads
- Motorways
- Railways
- Towns

Allerdale: A Portrait

Allerdale covers 1,258 square kilometres and is located in the north west of Cumbria and 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).

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 National Park being important tourist destinations.

Social progress

The population estimate (mid 2004) for Allerdale was 95,300. Although, this is an increase on the mid 2003 figure of 94,500, the overall trend over the past twenty years (1982-2002) 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. Allerdale's population is projected to grow to 95,900 by 2013 with a further increase to 97,400 by 2023.

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

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.

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. 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 155.

House prices

House prices have risen steadily in the district since 1998. In July/ September 2005 the average house in Workington cost around £105,613 as opposed to £44,820 in 1998. As a result of this the need for affordable housing in the Borough is becoming a growing issue. Housing needs surveys have been carried in a limited number of villages. However work on establishing evidence of housing need for the remaining part of the Borough is in progress.

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-ODPM 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%.

Education

There are a total of 7 local authority secondary schools in the plan 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 only slightly lower than the average for the north-west (17%). Of the total 16-74 year olds, 4% 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 38.2% have no qualifications and only 3.2% have NVQ levels 4/5 qualifications.

Community safety

Compared to national crime levels, Allerdale is a safe place to live. In 2003/04, the total number of offences was 8,090. This was an 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 (2004/05), these low crime levels are reflected county wide, with 84% of people surveyed feeling safe outdoors after dark and 98% feeling safe outdoors during the day.

Health

Generally the health of Allerdale residents is, on average, good. Life expectancy at birth was 76 for men and 81 for women in 2005, 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

Allerdale: A Portrait

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.

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 Borough 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 Allerdale's 14-19 year old population is able to reach a college within 30 minutes by public transport, and only 70% within 60 minutes.

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.

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 5456 kilometres in 2003.

Protection of the Environment

Allerdale's built environment 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 Borough.

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, 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, 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 Borough has a diverse and rich biodiversity which is reflected by the number of national and international designations. There are 2 sites of international importance, the Upper Solway Flats and Marshes including the Solway Plain Raised Bogs, which have SPA and SAC status and the Derwent/Cocker river system which is also a SAC.

There are 17 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), which are areas of national importance for nature conservation or geology and 23 Regionally Important Geological Sites. There are also 171 sites of county importance which have been designated by Cumbria Wildlife Trust as being regionally important but not worthy of SSSI status. In 2004 an assessment of the condition of Allerdale's SSSI's was carried out. It was found that 64% were in a favourable or recovering condition compared to 71% for Cumbria and 75% for the northwest.

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 Borough 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 is currently undertaking 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 Borough 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 2004/05 only 39% of new dwellings were completed on brownfield sites compared with 46% in Cumbria and 71% in the northwest. More recent indicators show an increase in this figure.

Waste and recycling

The majority of Allerdale's waste goes to landfill and the amount of waste collected continues to increase. In 2002/03 492kg of waste per person was collected. This rose to 518kg in 2003/04. This is compared to the national average of 439kg per person.

Recycling of waste is a key Government aim. In 2003/04 9% of Allerdale's domestic waste was recycled compared to 15% for the northwest 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 29.6% of domestic waste being recycled.

Employment

The two principal areas of employment in the Borough are manufacturing and distribution. Both sectors are above the national average and reflect the District's past and continued reliance on manufacturing industry and the growing importance of tourism to the area. In 2004 there were 27,209,300 visitors to the District who spent £216, 800, 00. This was an increase of 1% from 2003. 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 1.6% new business start ups in 2003.

Economic Activity

Overall Allerdale's economic activity rate of 77.1% is slightly above the regionally average of 76.5%. This figure masks serious areas of deprivation in the Borough where economic activity can be significantly lower. Within the index of multiple deprivation the most disadvantaged area in the Borough have 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 average 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.

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 2001, Cumbria's GVA grew by just over 13%, which was much lower than the northwest's GVA growth rate of 38%.

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:

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.

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

Allerdale Local Plan

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 rudimentary. 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 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 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%).
- To enable a substantial increase in convenience retail floorspace on the edge of Workington town centre.

Allerdale Local Plan

Objective	Target	05/06 Actual	Assessment
To increase % of new dwellings built on PDL	65%	59%	Target substantially achieved. 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 received on edge of centre site.

To sum up, the performance against the main objectives of the Alteration are substantially on target. The PDL performance should be further improved by the implementation of the Interim Housing Policy SPD, over the period between 2006 and the implementation of the new LDF policies in due course. However, any increase in PDL development % could be as much the result of an overall reduction in new housing approvals between 2004 and 2007 as a result of the effects of the relatively low housing target in RPG 13 and the newly adopted Joint Structure Plan.

3.3 Allerdale Local Plan : Saved Policies

Introduction

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 are “saved” for a period of 3 years from the date of the enactment of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act in September 2004, ie until September 2007.

The Council has 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 ie 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.

There is scope for the relevant policies of the original adopted Local Plan to be “saved” beyond September 2007 if the new policies in a new LDF are not likely to be in place by that date. This is likely to be the case in Allerdale and so it is appropriate that, Allerdale Borough Council is seeking to save those policies in the Local Plan which are still relevant and which may be used to fill any policy gap which would be created when the bulk of the Local Plan expires in September 2007.

In accordance with the Guidance in PPS 12 and the Department for Communities and Local Government's Protocol for saving adopted Local Plans the policies have been assessed against the following criteria:

- Is there a clear central strategy (where appropriate)?
- Do they have regard to the Community Strategy?
- Are they in general conformity with Regional Spatial Strategy?
- Are they in conformity with the adopted LDF Core Strategy (where appropriate)?
- There are effective policies for the authority's area where significant change, or where conservation of the area, is envisaged; and
- Policies are necessary and do not merely repeat national or regional policy.

The following is a DRAFT LIST of policies which the Borough Council wishes to save beyond September 2007 and those policies it does not wish to save. These have yet to be approved by Council Members and therefore Allerdale Borough intends to make a separate submission to Government Office by 1 April 2007 in confirmation of the following list.

Allerdale Local Plan

“Saved” Policies Under Transitional Arrangements

Policy	Policy Objective	Reason (s)
Global Sustainability		
Policies EN1 – 4	To support/enable environmentally sustainable development	In general conformity with RSS and other guidance
Natural Resources		
Policies EN5 – 8	To control pollution and encourage recycling	In general conformity with guidance
EN9 + 10	Encourage the development/restoration of derelict/contaminated land	In general conformity with RSS and other guidance
EN11, EN12, EN14, + EN15	Control development affecting water resources and on land subject to flood risk	Although these policies need to be updated to encompass recent guidance, they are still useful and in general conformity with RSS and other guidance
EN17	Protects the best and most versatile agricultural land from development	In general conformity with RSS and other guidance
EN18	Controls light pollution	Policy remains necessary and in general conformity with guidance
Local Environmental Quality		
Policies EN19-22 and EN24 and EN25	Protect landscape character and landscape designations from damaging development	In general conformity with RSS and other guidance
EN26 – 36	Promote nature conservation and protection of designated wildlife and RIG sites	Although minor amendments are required to these policies they remain in general conformity with up to date guidance

Policy	Policy Objective	Reason (s)
Local Environmental Quality		
EN37 + EN38	To protect and enhance urban greenspace and green wedges/corridors	In general conformity with RSS and current guidance
EN39	Requires relevant development to be accessible in disabled people	In general conformity with current guidance
EN40 – 43	To protect and enhance the urban fringe and A596 corridor	In general conformity with current guidance
Workington Environment		
Policies WKEN1 AND WKEN4	Seek the protection/enhancement of Lower Derwent Valley and Curwen Park	In general conformity with current guidance and Council Strategies
Maryport Environment		
Policies MEN1 – 3	Seek to protect/enhance Sea Brows and Netherhall Park	In general conformity with current guidance and regeneration strategies
Cockermouth Environment		
Policy CEN1	Protection of Rivers Cocker and Derwent Valley corridors	In general conformity with current guidance and MTI strategy
Wigton Environment		
Policies WEN1 + 2	Protection of Park Road Buffer Zone and Longthwaite Tip	Policies still necessary for proper control of development

Allerdale Local Plan

Policy	Policy Objective	Reason (s)
Silloth Environment		
Policies SEN1 – 3	Seek to protect Solway Coast AONB, “The Green”, etc	In general conformity with guidance and local management plans
Rural Environment		
REN1	Seeks to protect open space/undeveloped sites within villages	In general conformity with current guidance and necessary to protect village streetscape
Housing and Settlement		
Policies HS2 + 3	Carries forward existing permissions/allocations for housing development	Policies still necessary and relevant
HS5	Control conversions to residential use and extensions to dwellings	Still necessary and relevant, generally conform with guidance
HS10 – 13	Control conversions to residential use and extensions to dwellings	Still necessary and relevant, generally conforms to current guidance
HS14	Enables the LPA to seek a “quota” of affordable dwellings on housing developments	Still necessary and relevant, generally conforms to current guidance
HS17	Seeks energy efficient design in residential development	Still necessary and relevant, generally conforms to current guidance
HS18	Controls proposals for travellers sites	Still necessary and relevant, generally conforms to guidance

Policy	Policy Objective	Reason (s)
Workington Housing		
WKHS1	Housing allocation at Ashfield Road South, Moorclose	Allocation still necessary, though, being Greenfield, will be subject to sequential approach as part of Housing Trajectory
WKHS8	Controls changes of use to retail in residential areas adjacent to town centre	Still necessary and relevant
WKSRI – 3	Policies to control/enhance environment in Station Road area	Still necessary and relevant
WKSRI – 8	Seek to control development and enhance environment in Station Road Area	Still necessary and relevant to the needs of the area
Maryport Housing		
MHS3 + 4	Seek the improvement of the residential environment of Grasslot and Netherton	Still necessary and relevant to the needs of the area
MHS5	Controls changes of use to dwellings in Maryport town centre	Still necessary and relevant to the needs of the area
Cockermouth Housing		
CHS3	Seeks to enhance the environment of the Derwent Street area	Still necessary and relevant to the needs of the area
CHS4	Concerns changes of use to residential in Cockermouth town centre	Still necessary and relevant to the needs of the area
Wigton Housing		
WHS5 + 6	Encourages housing for the elderly and conversions to residential within/close to the town centre	Still appropriate and relevant to the needs of the area

Allerdale Local Plan

Policy	Policy Objective	Reason (s)
Silloth Housing		
SHS2	Residential allocation at Fell View	Still necessary and relevant to the needs of the area particularly for affordable housing
SHS3	Controls changes of use to dwellings in town centre	Still necessary and relevant to local circumstances
Rural Housing		
RHS4	Housing allocation at Browside Road, Dearham	Allocation remains necessary and relevant to local needs and strategies
RHS5	Housing allocation at Moor Road, Great Clifton (Abbots Wood)	Allocation remains relevant to local needs and strategies. Subject to sequential approach in Interim Housing Policy SPD
RHS7 + 8	Seek the enhancement of the residential environment in Flimby and Bowflatts, Great Clifton	Policies remain relevant to local needs and strategies
Regeneration and Employment		
Policies EM1 and EM2	Carry forward existing planning permissions and previous allocations into the Local Plan	Many of the sites remain necessary and relevant to local needs and strategies
EM3 – 8	Policies for the control of industrial development	Policies remain necessary and relevant in general conformity with current guidelines
EM9 – 13	Control noisy, bad neighbour, and hazardous uses	Policies remain necessary and relevant
EM14	Policy encourages proposals for research and development, IT and education/training	Policy remains necessary and relevant
EM15 + 16	Control telecommunication development and satellite dishes	Policies remain necessary and relevant
Workington Employment		
WKEM2 – 6	Allocations of employment land at Lillyhall Industrial Estate	These allocations will be subject to detailed re-assessment as part of LDF preparation

Policy	Policy Objective	Reason (s)
Workington Employment		
WKEM7 + 8	Employment allocations in Workington	These allocations will be subject to detailed re-assessment as part of LDF preparation
Maryport Employment		
MEM1 – 3	Employment allocations at Glasson and Maryport Harbour	These allocations will be subject to detailed re-assessment as part of LDF preparation
Cockermouth Employment		
CEM1, 3 + 4	Employment allocations at Low Road, Strawberry How and Marvejols Park, (Europe Way)	These allocations are still necessary and relevant
Silloth Employment		
SEMI	Concerns development at Silloth Docks	Policy remains necessary and relevant to local needs
Rural Employment		
REM1, 3 + 4	Employment allocations in Abbeytown, Kirkbride and Prospect	Policies remain necessary and relevant to local needs
REM6 – 8	Policies for the control of agricultural development and farm diversification	Policies remain necessary and relevant
REM9 + 10	Policies to control development at Kirkbride and Silloth Airfields and at Dovenby Hall	Policies remain necessary and relevant
Transport		
TR2	Protects the route of the A595(T) Parton to Lillyhall road improvements	Policy still necessary and relevant
TR3, 4 + 5	Policies concern the design and layout of highways and traffic management	Policies remain necessary and relevant

Allerdale Local Plan

Policy	Policy Objective	Reason (s)
TR6	Policy controls car parking as part of development	Policy remains necessary and relevant
TR7 – 14	Policies on traffic calming disability access, public transport, cycling, footpaths and HGV traffic	Policies remain necessary and relevant, though they will be re-assessed in the LDF process
TR15	Protects disused railway lines which have potential to become transport links	Policy remains necessary and relevant
Workington Transport		
WKTRI	Encourages transport integration at Workington Station	Policy remains necessary and relevant to current guidance
WKTR2	Protects the line of the proposed Workington Southern Link road	Policy remains necessary and relevant to current programmes
Maryport Transport		
MTR2	Allocates land for a new access to Maryport Harbour	Policy remains relevant but will be re-assessed in LDF
Cockermouth Transport		
CTR4	Requires new footpaths along banks of Rivers Derwent and Cocker	Policy remains relevant to current guidance and local needs
CTR5 + 6	Concern proposed and existing off street car parks	Policies remain necessary and relevant
Wigton Transport		
WTRI – 4	Policies to promote traffic management, public transport and car park improvements	Policies remain relevant but will be re-assessed in the LDF process
Aspatria Transport		
ATRI	Policy promotes public transport and use of rail	Policy remains necessary and relevant

Policy	Policy Objective	Reason (s)
Rural Transport		
RTRI, 2 + 3	Policies control roadside services, and promote rights of way	Policies still necessary and relevant
Renewable Energy		
Workington Renewable Energy		
WKREI	Encourages renewable energy proposals at Oldside	Policy still relevant and conforms to current guidance
Conservation		
All Conservation Policies	Policies for the control of development in Conservation Areas, affecting Listed Buildings and Archaeological Sites	Policies remain necessary and relevant, in conformity with current guidance
Leisure		
Policies LI – 4	Policies requiring provision of childrens play areas, and sports pitches, or affecting community facilities	Policies remain necessary and relevant, in accordance with current guidance
L5 + L6	Policies encouraging the provision of public art	Policies remain relevant and in conformity with guidance
Workington Leisure		
WKL2 + 3	Allocate land for leisure/recreational uses	Policies remain necessary and relevant
Maryport Leisure		
ML2 + 3	Allocate land for leisure/recreational use at Hall Close Wood and Risehow	Policies remain necessary and relevant to local needs
Cockermouth Leisure		
CL2	Allocates land at Brigham Road for P.O.S.	Policy remains necessary and relevant to local needs
Rural Leisure		
RL2	Policy controls proposals for new/extended recreational, sporting facilities in open countryside	Policy remains necessary and relevant; conforms to current guidance

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Policy	Policy Objective	Reason (s)
RL3 + 4	Seeks provision of new footpaths and rights of way, and access for disabled	Policy remains necessary and relevant
RL5 + 6	Allocations of land for cemetery purposes in Gt. Broughton and Flimby	Allocation still necessary and relevant to local need
Tourism		
TM3 – 5	Policies control proposals on existing caravan sites	Policies remain necessary and relevant
TM6	Controls the improvement/extension of existing tourist attractions	Policy remains necessary and relevant
TM7	Controls conversions of farm buildings to camping barns	Policy remains necessary and relevant
TM8	Controls proposals for tourism signs in open countryside	Policy remains necessary and relevant
Workington Tourism		
WKTMI	Encourages tourism proposals at Harrington Harbour	Policy remains necessary and relevant to local needs and strategies
Maryport Tourism		
MTM1 + 2	Policies encourage tourism facilities in town	Policies remain necessary and relevant to local needs and strategies
MTM5	Allocates Mote Hill as a Heritage Park	Policy remains necessary and relevant to local strategies
Rural Tourism		
RTM1	Guides/controls proposals at Crofton Hall	Policy remains necessary and relevant
Town Centres and Retailing		
RG1 – 3	Policies guide/control proposals for retailing development	Policy remains generally in conformity with current guidance
RG4-6	Policies control proposals for amusement centres, betting offices and hot food shops	Policies remain necessary and relevant to local needs
RG7 – 10	Policies to control non-retail uses in town centres	Policies remain necessary and relevant to local needs and current guidance
RG11	Concerns small scale retail proposals outside town centres	Policy remains necessary and in general conformity with guidance
RG12	Controls proposals for roller shutter doors and other security measures	Policy remains necessary and relevant

Policy	Policy Objective	Reason (s)
Workington Town Centre and Retailing		
WKTR3 - 10	Policies concerning traffic control, public transport, pedestrian/cyclist needs, off-street parking	Policy remains relevant and generally conform with current guidance
WKR5 – 8	Policies seek to enhance building design and public realm in town centre	Policies remain relevant and generally conform with current guidance
WKR9 + 10	Policies control changes of use in areas adjacent to town centre	Policies remain necessary and relevant to local circumstances
Maryport Town Centre and Retailing		
MRG2	Policy to maintain and enhance market	Policy remains necessary and relevant to local circumstances
Cockermouth Town Centre and Retailing		
CRG2	Controls changes of use in Market Place	Policy remains necessary and relevant to local circumstances
Silloth Town Centre and Retailing		
SRGI	Street Market policy for the town centre	Policy remains relevant to local circumstances
Aspatia Town Centre and Retailing		
ARGI	Allocates a small site at Queen Street for retail use	Policy remains necessary and generally conforms to current guidance
Rural Areas Retailing		
RRGI	Encourages provision of new village facilities, eg shops, pubs, schools	Policy remains necessary and generally conforms to current guidance

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Policy	Policy Objective	Reason (s)
RRG2	Controls changes of use from village shops and pubs	Policy remains necessary and generally conforms to current guidance
Coastal Zone		
CZI – 5	Policies control/guide development within and affecting the Coastal Zone	Policies remain necessary and in general conformity with current guidance

3.4 The following is a list of policies the LPA does not wish to “save”.

ENI3	Requires flood protection and mitigation as part of development on land liable to flood	Policy has been updated as part of the Local Plan First Alteration*
ENI6	Guides and controls proposals for flood defences	Policy has been updated as part of the Local Plan First Alteration*
EN23	Controls and guides development in designated Locally Important Landscape Areas	Local landscape designations are discouraged by current guidance, (PPS7)
WKEN2	Controls development in the vicinity of Harrington Marina	Policy needs to be amended in light of current local strategies
WKEN3	Controls development affecting The Howe in Workington	Policy needs to be amended in light of current local strategies
REN2	Controls and guides development at RNAD Broughton Moor (Derwent Forest)	Policy has been updated as part of the Local Plan First Alteration*
HS1	States LPA’s intention to allocate land to achieve structure Plan Housing Requirement	Housing requirement is out of date
HS4	Controls residential development in open countryside	Policy has been updated as part of the Local Plan First Alteration*
HS6, 7, 8 + 9	Control residential proposals, conversions, windfall, quality, services, access	All 4 policies have been updated as part of the Local Plan First Alteration*
HS15 and 16	Control “exceptional” proposals for affordable housing	These 2 policies have been updated as part of the Local Plan First Alteration* (Also affected by Interim Housing Policy SPD)
WKHS2	Housing allocation at Workington Infirmary site	Planning permission granted
WKHS3	Housing allocation at Moor Road, Stainburn	Development complete

Policy	Policy Objective	Reason (s)
WKHS4	Housing allocation at Croftfield Road, Seaton	Greenfield allocation no longer appropriate
WKHS5	Housing allocation at Lowca Lane, Seaton	Development completed
WKHS6 + 7	Encourage environmental improvement in renewal areas	Renewal Area projects complete
MHS1	Housing allocation at Netherton, Maryport	Development complete
MHS2	Housing allocation at former Dobies garage, Ellenborough	Development complete
CHS1	Housing allocation at the Parklands, Cockermouth	Development complete
CHS2	Housing allocation to rear of Derwent Mills	Development complete
WHS1	Housing allocation at Howriggbank, Wigton	Greenfield allocation no longer appropriate
WHS2	Housing allocation at Kirkland Road, Wigton	Greenfield allocation no longer appropriate
WHS3	Housing allocation at Scholar's Green, Wigton	Development complete
WHS4	Housing allocation at Syke Road	Development complete
SHS1	Housing allocation at Wigton Road, Silloth	Site de-allocated as part of Local Plan First Alteration
AHS1	Housing allocation at Brayton Road, Aspatria	Development substantially complete
RHS1	Controls residential conversions in farmsteads adjacent to villages	Policy deleted as part of Local Plan Alteration
RHS2	Controls residential conversions within Restricted Development Villages	Policy deleted as part of the Local Plan First Alteration
RHS3	Housing allocation at Silloth Road, Abbeytown	Greenfield allocation no longer appropriate
RHS6	Housing allocation at The Paddocks, Thursby	Development complete
EM17	Indicates Council policy on overhead power lines	LPA has no control over such development

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Policy	Policy Objective	Reason (s)
WKEM1	Allocation of Strategic Employment Site at former Volvo factory at Lillyhall	Premises in beneficial use, allocation no longer appropriate
WKEM9	Allocation for mixed use, former Park Lane College, Workington	Development complete (new hospital)
CEM2	Allocation for business use, land adjacent to Holmewood Avenue, Cockermouth	Planning permission granted for housing, allocation no longer appropriate
CEM5	Policy guides and controls proposals for relocation of Cockermouth livestock mart	Mart has relocated, policy no longer appropriate
AEM1	Policy controls development proposals at Brayton Domain, Aspatria	Contaminated site, policy no longer appropriate
REM2	Employment allocation, OS field 6650, Abbeytown	Development complete
REM5	Controls proposals for employment development in open countryside	Policy has been updated as part of Local Plan First Alteration*
TRI	Protects the route of the Stainburn/Clifton By Pass (A66T)	By Pass complete
MTR1	Allocates land for a pedestrian link between Senhouse Street and Mill Street Car Park, Maryport	Pedestrian link complete
MTR3	Encourages proposals to increase rail use, site adjacent to Maryport Station	Site developed for housing, policy no longer appropriate
CTR1	Encourages proposals to improve public transport in Cockermouth	Policy no longer appropriate
CTR2	Allocates land for footpath between Greenway and Dale View	Footpath complete
CTR3	Allocates land for footpath at the Greenway	Footpath complete
RE1	Controls small scale renewable energy proposals	Policy no longer appropriate, superseded by new Structure Plan and RSS
RE2	Controls small scale renewable energy proposals	Policy no longer appropriate, superseded by new Structure Plan and RSS
RE3	Concerns passive solar design in small scale proposals	Policy no longer appropriate, superseded by new Structure Plan and RSS
WKLI	Concerns provision of open space to address deficiencies	Policy is not appropriate
WKL4	Concerns "Community Woodland"	Policy is no longer appropriate

Policy	Policy Objective	Reason (s)
MLI	Concerns provision of open space to address deficiencies	Policy is not appropriate
CLI	Concerns provision of open space to address deficiencies	Policy is not appropriate
WLI	Concerns provision of open space to address deficiencies	Policy is not appropriate
WL2	Allocates land between West Road and Longthwaite Road, Wigton for recreational use	Allocation no longer appropriate
SLI	Concerns provision of open space to address deficiencies	Policy is not appropriate
ALI	Concerns provision of open space to address deficiencies	Policy is not appropriate
RLI	Concerns provision of open space to address deficiencies	Policy is not appropriate
TMI	Controls and guides proposals for tourism development	Policy no longer appropriate: superseded by Structure Plan and RSS
TM2	Controls caravan, chalet and camping proposals	Policy has been updated as part of the Local Plan First Alteration*
MTM3	Allocates land at Netherhall for “prestige tourism/leisure” uses	Policy no longer appropriate, not in conformity with current strategies
MTM4	Allocates land at Irish Street as a caravan site	Policy no longer appropriate, not in line with current strategies
WKRG1	Allocated part of Central Car Park Workington for retail use	Policy deleted as part of Local Plan First Alteration
WKRG2	Allocates part of town centre for retail use	Development complete
WKRG3	Allocates land at Laundry Field for convenience retailing	Policy has been updated as part of Local Plan First Alteration*
WKRG4	Allocates former Workington Brewery for retail and mixed uses	Development complete
MRG1	Allocates land at Ellenborough Place for mixed use, including bulk retail	Development complete
CRG1	Allocates land at former auction mart, Cockermouth, for retail use	Development complete
WRG1	Allocates former bus station, Wigton for mixed use	Development complete

*

These updated policies in the Allerdale Local Plan First Alteration were adopted 19 June 2006 and are therefore saved (by the 2004 Act) until 19 June 2009.

It is repeated that the above lists are in draft form and subject to approval by Council. Once the Committee process is complete a formal submission will be made under the DCLG Protocol by 1 April 2007.

4.0 Local Development Framework

4.1 Local Development Scheme

The Council's Local Development Scheme (LDS) came into effect in March 2005. 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 Table below summarises the milestones identified in the operative Local Development Scheme and assess progress over the current monitoring period (April 2005 – March 2006). Commentary has been provided, where appropriate, to clarify the reasons where milestones may not have been achieved or where they have been fundamentally changed. An updated version of the LDS was prepared in March 2006, and, although it is still awaiting approval from Government Office North West, we have included these updated target dates in order to give a better idea as to progress towards a more realistic timescale for document production.

Implications for the Local Development Scheme

Although some of the 2005 LDS milestones had been achieved by the end of the monitoring period, there were still a considerable number of targets which had been missed due to the reasons detailed in the table below. However, if the 2006 LDS is to be taken into account, then the vast majority of LDS milestones are on line to meet their timetabled targets.

In light of the above highlighted delays it is clearly evident that the 2005 LDS needs to be updated. As stated, this has already been done, and is currently awaiting approval from Government Office Northwest. However, even the 2006 LDS may require some modifications with regards to the following document:

- Lower Derwent Valley Regeneration Scheme SPD

Delays with the production of the Regional Spatial Strategy by the North West Regional Assembly may also have an effect on the achievement of the targets set out in the LDS for the production of the Core Strategy and General

Local Development Scheme				
Milestone	2005 Timetabled Date	Stage Reached at end of March 2006	Assessment	Draft Amended LDS Timetabled Date (2006) ²
First Alteration Local Plan				
Public Examination	April 2005	Completed	Target met	--
Adoption	October 2005	Slipped due to staff shortage	Adopted June 2006	--
Statement of Community Involvement				
Pre-production	June/August 2005	Underway	Target met	June/August 2005
Consultation	Sept/Nov 2005	Slipped	Consultation commenced March 2006	Sept/Nov 2005

Local Development Framework

Milestone	2005 Timetabled Date	Stage Reached at end of March 2006	Assessment	Draft Amended LDS Timetabled Date (2006) ²
Statement of Community Involvement				
Submission to Secretary of State	Jan 2006	-	Submitted Dec 2006 - in line with 2006 LDS target	Dec/Nov 2006
Pre-Examination	March 2006	-	Dependant on PINS (May be expedited and could be adopted before 2006 LDS Target)	Feb 2007
Public Examination	June 2006	-		May 2007
Adoption	Sept 2006	-		Dec 2007
Core Strategy DPD*				
Pre-production	June/Dec 2005	Underway	2006 LDS Target has been met.	Jan/April 2006
Consultation†	Jan/Feb 2006	Slipped	Issues and Options Consultation commenced Aug 2006 - slightly later than 2006 target	May/July 2006
				April/May 2007
Submission to Secretary of State	May 2006	-	On target to meet 2006 LDS	Oct/Nov 2007
Pre-Examination	Oct 2006	-	Dependant on PINS	Jan 2008
Public Examination	Dec 2006	-		April 2008
Adoption	March 2007	-		Dec 2008
Site Specific Allocations DPD				
Pre-production	Jan 2006/Sept 2007	Not yet commenced	On target to meet 2006 LDS	Sept 2006/April 2007
Consultation†	Oct/Nov 2007	Slipped	On target to meet 2006 LDS	April/May 2007
				Sept/Oct 2007
Submission to Secretary of State	TBC	-	On target to meet 2006 LDS	April/May 2008
Pre-Examination	TBC	-	Dependant on PINS	Oct 2008
Public Examination	TBC	-		Jan 2009
Adoption	TBC	-		March/Sept 2009

Milestone	2005 Timetabled Date	Stage Reached at end of March 2006	Assessment	Draft Amended LDS Timetabled Date (2006) ²
Generic Development Control Policies DPD				
Pre-production	Jan 2006/Sept 2007	Not yet commenced	On target to meet 2006 LDS	Sept 2006/April 2007
Consultation†	Oct/Nov 2007	Slipped	On target to meet 2006 LDS	April/May 2007 Sept/Oct 2007
Submission to Secretary of State	TBC	-	On target to meet 2006 LDS	April/May 2008
Pre-Examination	TBC	-	Dependant on PINS	Oct 2008
Public Examination	TBC	-		Jan 2009
Adoption	TBC	-		March/Sept 2009
Proposals Map				
Pre-production	June/Dec 2005	Not yet commenced	2005 LDS was incorrect to consider the proposals map to be produced in conjunction with Core Strategy. This has been amended in 2006 LDS to follow site allocations/DC Policies timetable (see above)	Sept 2006/April 2007
Consultation†	Jan/Feb 2006	Slipped		April/May 2007 Sept/Oct 2007
Submission to Secretary of State	May 2006	-		April/May 2008
Pre-Examination	Oct 2006	-	Dependant on PINS	Oct 2008
Public Examination	Dec 2006	-		Jan 2009
Adoption	March 2007	-		March/Sept 2009
Derwent Howe Area Action Plan				
Pre-production	Jan/Oct 2006	Not yet commenced	Deleted as a stand alone document. Will be included within actual LDF. Owing to major strategic issues in the area, it is more appropriate to consider this area as part of the Core Strategy and other DPDs	March/July 2006
Consultation†	Nov/Dec 2006	Slipped		Feb/March 2007 Set 2007
Submission to Secretary of State	June 2007	-		April 2008
Pre-Examination	Aug 2008	-		Aug 2008
Public Examination	TBC	-		Nov 2008
Adoption	TBC	-		Mach 2009

Local Development Framework

Milestone	2005 Timetabled Date	Stage Reached at end of March 2006	Assessment	Draft Amended LDS Timetabled Date (2006) ²
Maryport Area Action Plan				
Pre-production	April 2005/Jan 2006	Not yet commenced	Deleted as a stand alone document. Will be included within actual LDF. Owing to major strategic issues in the area, it is more appropriate to consider this area as part of the Core Strategy and other DPDs	March/July 2006
Consultation†	Feb/March 2006	Slipped		Feb/March 2007 Set 2007
Submission to Secretary of State	Sept 2006	-		April 2008
Pre-Examination	Feb 2007	-		Aug 2008
Public Examination	April 2007	-		Nov 2008
Adoption	July 2007	-		Mach 2009
Lower Derwent Valley Regeneration Scheme SPD				
Pre-production	March/May2005	Underway	2006 LDS Target met	Jan/May 2006
Consultation	June/July 2005	Slipped	2006 LDS Target has now slipped owing to introduction of Appropriate Assessment legislation. Document will go out for informal consultation at the start of 2007	July/Dec 2006
Adoption	Nov 2005	Slipped	2006 LDS Target has now slipped owing to introduction of Appropriate Assessment legislation	Jan/July 2007
Wigton Townscape Masterplan SPD				
Pre-production	March/May2005	Not yet commenced	Removed from 2006 LDS. Now considered more appropriate to include proposals in the main LDF	-
Consultation	June/July 2005	Slipped		-
Adoption	Nov 2005	-		-
Cockermouth Conservation Area Design Guide SPD				
Pre-production	Not included 2005 LDS	Underway	2006 Target met	March/May 2006
Consultation		On Target	2006 Target met	June/Dec 2006
Adoption		On Target	On Target to meet 2006 LDS timetable	Jan/July 2007

Milestone	2005 Timetabled Date	Stage Reached at end of March 2006	Assessment	Draft Amended LDS Timetabled Date (2006) ²
Shop Front Design Guide SPD				
Pre-production	May/Sept 2006	Slipped	On Target to meet 2006 LDS timetable	Nov 2007/March 2008
Consultation	Oct/Nov 2006	-	On Target to meet 2006 LDS timetable	July/Aug 2008
Adoption	March 2007	-	On Target to meet 2006 LDS timetable	Jan/Feb 2009
Layout and Design of Housing SPD				
Pre-production	Oct 2006/Feb 2007	Slipped	On Target to meet 2006 LDS timetable	Jan/Aug 2007
Consultation	March/April 2007	-	On Target to meet 2006 LDS timetable	Sept/Oct 2007
Adoption	July 2007	-	On Target to meet 2006 LDS timetable	April 2008
Interim Housing Policy SPD				
Pre-production	Sept/Nov 2004	Target Met	The Interim Housing Policy was reviewed in 2006 and the decision was made to keep it in place, unaltered, until new housing figures are sufficiently reliable to base new permissions on.	-
Consultation	Dec 2004/Jan 2005	Target Met		-
Adoption	March 2005	Adopted July 2005		-
Public Art in Major New Development SPD				
Pre-production	Sept 2005/April 2006	Slipped	On Target to meet 2006 LDS timetable	Jan/Dec 2006
Consultation	May/June 2006	-	On Target to meet 2006 LDS timetable	Jan/May 2007
Adoption	Sept 2006	-	On Target to meet 2006 LDS timetable	Dec 2007
Conversion of Traditional Farm Buildings SPD				
Pre-production	Jan/May 2007	Slipped	On Target to meet 2006 LDS timetable	Nov 2007/March 2008
Consultation	June/July 2007	-	On Target to meet 2006 LDS timetable	July/Aug 2008
Adoption	TBC	-	On Target to meet 2006 LDS timetable	Jan/Feb 2009

Local Development Framework

Milestone	2005 Timetabled Date	Stage Reached at end of March 2006	Assessment	Draft Amended LDS Timetabled Date (2006) ²
Cumbria Landscape Character SPD				
Pre-production	Jan/April 2005	Slipped	On Target to meet 2006 LDS timetable	Jan/Dec 2006
Consultation	May/June 2005	-	On Target to meet 2006 LDS timetable	Jan/May 2007
Adoption	March/April 2006	-	On Target to meet 2006 LDS timetable	Dec 2007
Cumbria Sustainability Appraisals SPD				
Pre-production	Jan/May 2005	Not yet commenced	Has been removed from 2006 LDS as it was decided there was no need to produce such a document	-
Consultation	June/July 2005	-		-
Adoption	April/May 2006	-		-
Cumbria Onshore Wind Energy SPD				
Pre-production	Jan/August 2005	Underway	2006 LDS Target met	Jan/March 2006
Consultation	Sept/Oct 2005	Some slippage	2006 LDS Target met	Sept/Oct 2006
Adoption	July 2006	Some slippage	On Target to meet 2006 LDS timetable	Feb 2007

* Guidance now recommends that housing allocations are separate to the Core Strategy. These will now form part of the Site Allocations DPD.

† The 2005 LDS was produced prior to clarification on the consultation process. As such the need to differentiate between the Issues & Options and the Preferred Options consultation periods was overlooked. The 2006 LDS corrected this.

² The 2006 LDS is yet to be adopted by the Council as it is subject to GONW approval. However, as it represents a much more realistic timescale for the LDF, it has been included here to give a better indication of progress.

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 this year. As part of the consultation a meeting with stakeholders was held to discuss the proposed framework objectives and indicators. As a result of the comments received the indicators have been revised, the amended framework is contained in appendix I

A baseline assessment has been undertaken using the indicators contained in the framework, this is set out in appendix 2 Information is not available for every indicator, particularly in relation to detailed monitoring of development control decisions. A monitoring system is currently being developed which will enable all indicators to be monitored.

4.3 Interim Housing Policy SPD

In spring 2004 the Draft Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan was published which 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 earlier this year the Council decided that it should be retained.

Monitoring for the period 2002-2006 reveals the following figures against the JSP target and the Draft RSS target:

No. of dwellings Approved 2002 / 2006	JSP Target	Draft RSS Target	Actual
	1000	1150	1287

Therefore, there is a significant oversupply of approvals against the Structure Plan target and considerable oversupply against the higher RSS target. The surplus must be carried forward into the next monitoring period and so the Interim Housing Policy must be carried forward. The approvals figures can be broken down annually:

2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6	Total
225	355	464	243	1287

These figures show that the IHP is now bearing down significantly upon new housing approvals, but also, as mentioned above, that there was a rush of applications in 04/05.

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 housing approvals in Cockermouth, more in absolute numbers even, 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
Total	193	185

The figures show that the balance is improving. It is anticipated that the figures for 2006/7 will be even

5.0

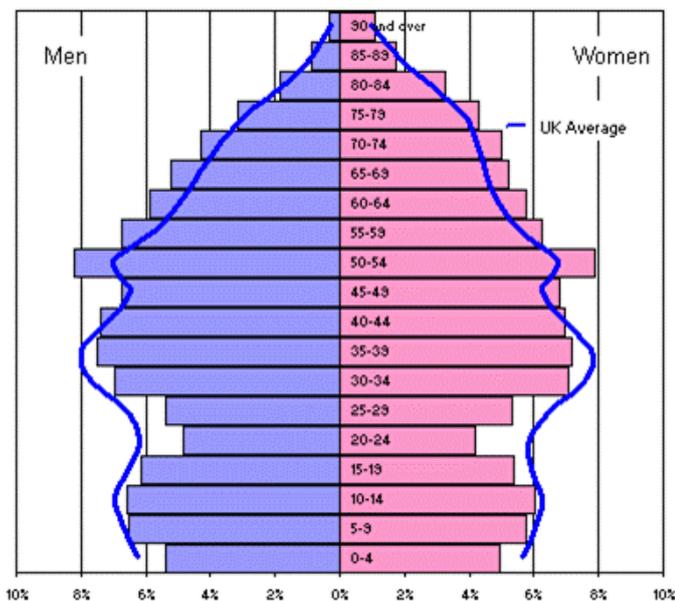
Thematic Monitoring Results

Population and Housing

Contextual Indicators

H1 Population : Allerdale's population was 93,492 at the 2001 census, a decline of 3.3% since 1991. This decline was caused by outmigration. Since 2001 this decline has been reversed, the mid year estimate for 2004 is 95,300. Allerdale's population is projected to grow to 97,400 by 2023.

H2 Population Profile:



H4 Housing Stock:

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

Total Household spaces (2001 Census) : 41,532

Vacant Household spaces (2001 Census) : 1,751 (4.2%)

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.

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

Core Output Indicators

H5 Housing Trajectory

(ODPM Local Development Framework Core Output 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. It also attempts to set out future completions against the draft annual requirement in the emerging Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)

net additional dwellings over the next 10 years, outside the LDNP. It is broadly in line with the draft requirement in the emerging RSS. It is envisaged that from a modest completion figure for the current year, based on a 6 month completion figure of 108 units, house building will rise to reach a peak for the period 2008 – 11, when it is envisaged that the current increase in population (due largely to in-migration) 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

	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
Past Completions* (2ai,ii)	304	338	265	152	391	207	213	147	242	
Annual Requirement (2aiv)	333	333	333	333	333	225	225	225	225	267
Future Completions (2aiii) (2av)										220
	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	
Past Completions* (2ai,ii)										
Annual Requirement (2aiv)	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	
Future Completions (2aiii) (2av)	250	300	300	300	280	250	250	250	250	

*

Past Completions are for the whole of the Borough including the Lake District National Park and show a wide variation annually according to market conditions.

Annual Requirement shown is from the former JSP (1991-2006) until 2002; from the new adopted JSP (2001-2016) for 2002-2006; and from April 2006 is from the emerging Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) which does not include the LDNP.

Future Completions is an attempted projection of
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broadly in line with the annual requirement.

Regeneration aspirations may justify a higher housing requirement, which will be the subject of discussion at the current RSS Examination in Public. The completion figures also 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, outwith

the above figures.

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

The table below relates to completions for the period 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006.

		No.	%
New Dwellings on Previously Developed Land		117	59.1
Density of Development* (outside LDNP)	Less than 30 dph (2ci)	82	42
	30 – 50 dph (2cii)	112	58
	Above 50 dph (2ciii)	0	0
Affordable Housing (2d)		33	

* These figures for density relate only to development outside the National Park i.e.. 194 dwellings. 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.

	Detached	Semi-detached	Terraced	Flat	Overall
Allerdale	267,952	170,823	117,386	165,335	181,733
Cumbria	277,089	153,699	110,492	137,767	163,095
North West	282,558	154,688	105,221	137,736	153,175

Source : upmystreet.co.uk – Jul-Sept06

Local Indicators

H7 Local Housing Market

The following table illustrates the property market in Allerdale compared to Cumbria and the North West region.

These statistics illustrate certain local characteristics e.g. there is a shortage of “semi-detached” suburban type property and of flats, which leads to a price premium in those sectors. House prices have risen steadily in the Borough even in the more affordable areas. In July 2005 the average house price in Workington stood at £105,613 compared to £44,820 in 1998. As a result of this trend the need for affordable housing is becoming more widespread in the borough.

H8 Affordability

The table below 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 calculated by multiplying Ward median income by 3.5. On this basis few housing areas in the Borough are affordable.

	Mean Price in Allerdale April – June 2006	Median Income for Cumbria June 2006	Price to Median Earnings Ratio
Detached	267,952	23219	11.5:1
Semi-detached	170,823	23219	7.4:1
Terraced	117,386	23219	5:1
Flat	165,335	23219	7:1

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.

No. of unfit private dwellings demolished 2005/06 was 5.

H10 Housing Waiting Lists

The number of people on housing waiting lists at December 2005 was 1451; this figure is for the whole Borough.

Commentary: The main housing issue in Allerdale remains the adequacy of the housing requirement in RPG13 and the Joint Structure Plan. 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 Draft RSS.

The percentage of housing built on PDL for the year was 59%, slightly below the target in the JSP, but significantly below the target in the draft RSS at 80%, a figure which this Council considers to be unattainable in the long term. The actual figure may improve over the next 2/3 years but is not likely to be sustained at a high level.

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.

Regeneration and Economy

Contextual Indicators

E1 Unemployment Level

In October 2006 the resident based unemployment rate for Allerdale Borough Council was 2.1% compared to 1.8% for Cumbria, 2.7% for the North West and 2.4% for Great Britain.

E2 Economic Activity Rates

77.2% (42,700) of men and women of working age (55,300) were economically active (Annual Population Survey (Apr 2005 – Mar 2006)). 22.8% of the population of working age are economically inactive, compared to 23.5% across the north-west.

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 (Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2004)

E4 Productivity

Between 1995 and 2003 West Cumbria's (NUTS 3 region – Allerdale, Barrow-in-Furness and Copeland) total GVA grew by 18.6% compared to 45.3% in the North West region and 53.6% in the UK, to stand at 71% of the UK average in 2003. This was down from 88% of the UK average in 1995. This was the third lowest GVA increase in Britain after Orkney and Shetland Islands. (ONS regional Accounts 2005)

Cumbria is one of only four sub-regions in the EU where economy is in 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

Source: annual business inquiry employee analysis

-	Data unavailable
†	Tourism consists of industries that are also part of the services industry (see the definitions section)
Note a:	% is a proportion of total employee jobs
Note b:	Employee jobs excludes self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces

Core Output Indicators

E6 Amount of floorspace Developed for Employment by Type (1a, 1b, 1c)

Type	Use Class	m ²
All (1a)	B1a, b & c B2, B8	12789.1
In employment/regeneration areas (1b)		312
On Previously developed land (1c)		12612

E7 Employment floorspace Supply (1d)

Type	Use Class	Hectares
Completed since 1999-04	B1a, b & c B2, B8 Owner Specific	20.98
Completed since 2005-06		0.32
Under Construction		0
With Planning Permission		25.68
Allocated		108.58
Total		155.56

E8 Losses of Employment Land (1e, 1f)

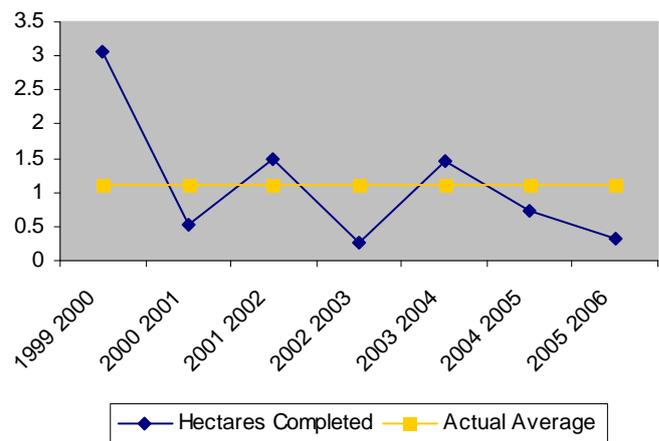
Type	Use Class	Hectares
In employment/regeneration areas (1ei)	B1a, b & c B2, B8	0
In local authority area (1eii)		0
Lost to residential development (1f)		0

Local Indicators

E9 Local Economic Market

Since 1999 the rate of new employment land development throughout Allerdale has averaged 1.1 Hectares per year.

Figure: Average Annual Development Rate of new Employment Land 1999-2006



E10 Local Economic Market

	Allerdale (jobs)	Allerdale (density)	North West (density)	Great Britain (density)
Jobs Density	41,000	0.72	0.81	0.83

Source: jobs density

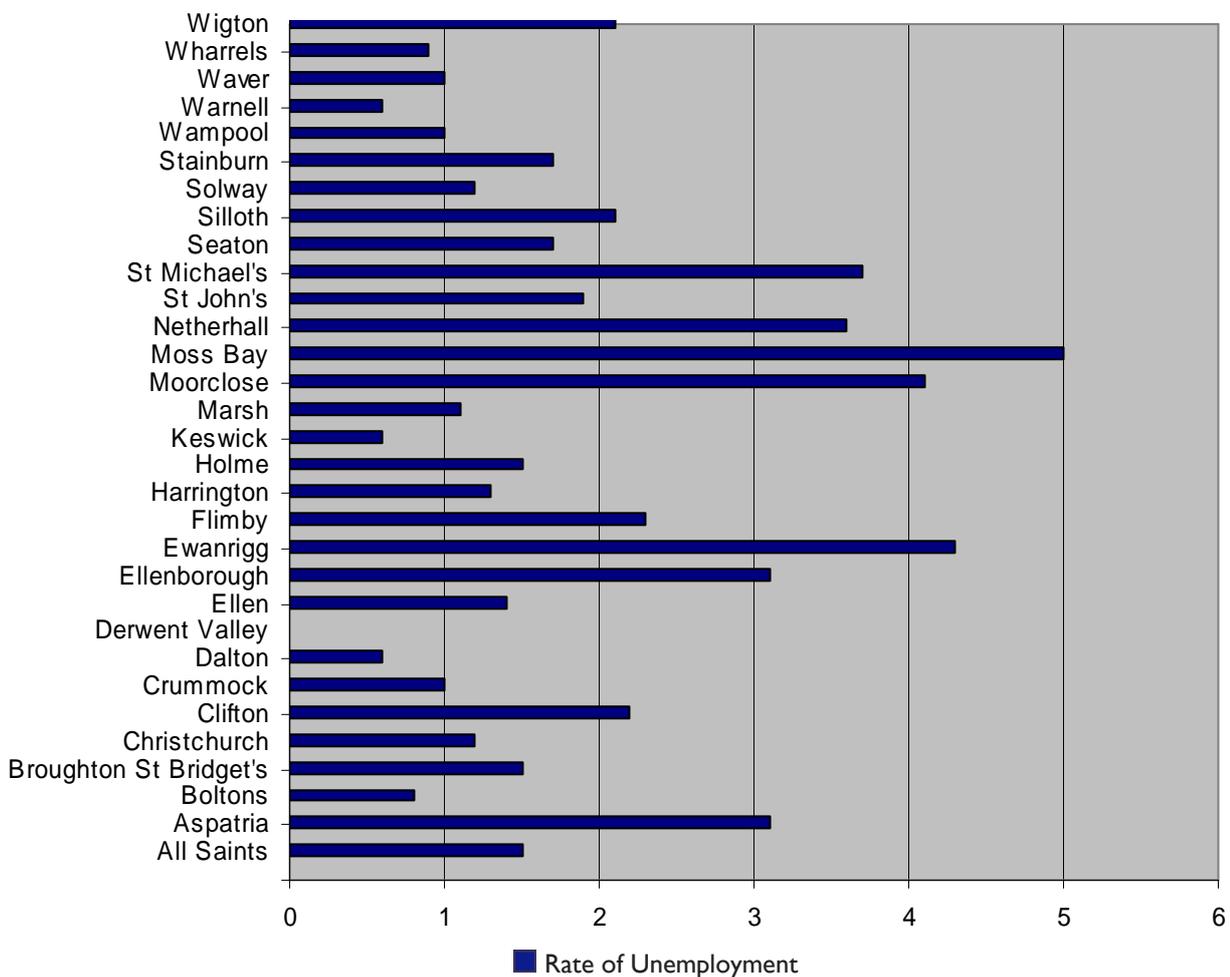
- Note a: The density figures represent the ratio of total jobs to working-age population. Total jobs includes employees, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces
- Note b:

The numbers 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. 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.

E11 Local Unemployment

The low unemployment rates for the Borough mask higher unemployment at ward level. Figure * below illustrates the boroughs contrasting wards and we can clearly see the areas of Moss Bay, Ewanrigg, Moorclose and Netherhall are showing high rates of unemployment.

Figure: Local Unemployment Rates-October 2006



Town Centres and Retail

Contextual Indicators

TCI Retail Floorspace Rents

Colliers CRE in-town retail rents 2006 has shown that prime retail rents (Zone A) in Workington are typically around £50 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. (Roger Tym & Partners-West Cumbrian Retail Review 2003)

Core Output Indicators

TC2 Retail floorspace Completions (4a, b)

Category	Total amount of completed internal floorspace m ² (4a)	Total amount of completed internal floorspace within Town Centres m ² (4b)
Retail	1940.6	1940.6
Office	1099	836
Leisure	1850	1672
Total	4889.6	4448.6

Local Indicators

TC3 Out of Town Retail Developments

There have been no out of town retail developments during the monitoring period 2005/2006.

Commentary

The only significant retail developments completed for this monitoring period have been in Workington, and this is solely down to the new town centre developments. The town centre development has an expected 36,666 sq m of retail floorspace, of this there has been 1940 sq m of retail floorspace completed in the period 2005/6 alone.

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.

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 (7)

The Environment Agency confirmed that there had been no planning applications permitted contrary to Environment Agency advice.

BN3 Renewable energy capacity installed by type (9)

6.4 mega watts of renewable energy capacity has been created by a development of eight wind turbines at Winscales

Local Indicators

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

During the monitoring period there was a total of 7 listed buildings at risk.

BN5 Number of up to date Conservation Area Character Appraisals

One Conservation Area Character Appraisal has been carried out together with a management plan for Maryport. A target of completing four appraisals a year has been set until all the Conservation Area have been appraised. There are a total 21 Conservation Areas throughout Allerdale.

BN6 Number of derelict properties

The Council is in the process of setting up a data base on derelict properties in the Borough. At present, 20 properties have been identified as a priority for action.

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 Grade I and II* 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

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	2	25,699
Sites of Special Scientific Interest(SSSI)	Statutory	23	13,980
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	Statutory	6	46,010
Special Protection Areas (SPA)	Non-Statutory	2	25,699
County Wildlife Sites	Non-Statutory	148	1160.51
National Nature Reserves	Non-Statutory	23	739.1
Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGGS)	Non-Statutory	20	111
Ancient Woodlands	Non-Statutory	89	617.1

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	2065.27	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	2187.09	Total	1043	14781.02

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. It is possible that any species mentioned therein could be relevant to Allerdale.

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

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 (8i & ii)

i) As this is the first 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. Monitoring of changes in habitats will be included in the 2006/07 AMR next year. 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. This will be included in the 2006/07 AMR next year.

Local Indicators

B5 Condition of SSSIs

The borough has 23 Sites of Special Scientific Interest covering a total area of 13,980 hectares. In 2006, 54.6% of SSSIs were identified by English Nature as being in favourable or recovering condition. This is compared to 77.3% for Cumbria as a whole. This is compared to 2004 where 65% of Allerdale's SSSIs were in favourable or recovering position.

Data is relatively sparse on Biodiversity for the district, with this AMR serving largely as a baseline regarding key habitats and species. This next year

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should see an increase in biodiversity data as organisations such as the Cumbrian Biodiversity Data Network start producing useable and relevant data. It is hoped that the 2006/07 AMR will be able to provide information on changes to species and habitats.

As far as the protection of designated sites of nature conservation goes, policies in the Local Plan are serving their purpose. Even though Natural England has shown that only half the SSSIs in the borough are in a favourable or recovering condition, 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 landuse, and could even be natural in origin. It is hoped that the 2006/07 AMR will provide similar data for regional, sub-regional and local significant sites of intrinsic environmental value.

Further Action

- Continue to ensure the protection of sites designated for their intrinsic environmental value
- Ensure data is available for the 2006/07 AMR that will allow for the monitoring of changes to key species and habitats, a baseline for which was provided within this 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 production of the County SPD on Landscape Character
- Support the County in discussions regarding a possible Biodiversity SPD for Cumbria

Community and Cultural Facilities

Contextual Indicators

C1 Crime Rates

In 2005/06 the total number of offences within Allerdale was 7,989. This translates to 83 crimes per 1000 people, compared to a national average of 103 offences per 1000 people.

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 is ranked at 79 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: The IMD 2004)

C3 Health and Wellbeing

In 2001 37.1% of households in Allerdale had one or more person(s) 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% (Census 2001).

Core Output Indicators

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

Allerdale currently has no green flag parks. Crosscanonby Carr is currently undergoing assessment for the 2007 round of awards, and it is hoped that Vulcan's Park will be entered for 2008.

Local Indicators

C5 Local Deprivation

The 2004 Index of Multiple Deprivation identifies Mossbay in Workington as the most deprived area in the Borough, falling into the 5% most deprived areas in the country for a number of the deprivation domains. Compared to that however, the IMD also show that Cockermouth regularly falls into the top 5% least deprived areas in the country for a number of the domains (Source: The IMD 2004).

C6 Provision of Open Space

The Local Plan identifies and seeks to protect all areas of accessible open space within the borough. An Open Space Audit will be completed in 2007. This will identify the location and composition of open space in Allerdale, thus increasing our ability to protect it.

C7 Resident Surveys

National surveys conducted in 2003/04 asked local people their opinions on a wide range of cultural and leisure facilities. 63% of residents were satisfied with Allerdale's sports and leisure facilities, compared to 54.15% nationally. 90.36% of residents believed that

cultural facilities (e.g. cinemas, museums) have got better or stayed the same, compared to 84.45% nationally. And finally, 85% of residents were satisfied with the authority's parks and open spaces, compared to 71.6% nationally (Source: The Audit Commission).

C8 Provision of Community Facilities

Our own research shows that 26 of the 40 (65%) main villages, as defined by the Local Plan, in the district have their own Primary school and 28 (70%) have their own village/community hall.

Residential opinion clearly suggests that the community is happy with cultural and leisure facilities within the district. This has been a direct and successful result of leisure and open space policies within the Local Plan. However, more data is needed on open space in terms of provision, location, need, type and condition. This will be provided by the ongoing Open Space Audit and Local Needs Assessment to be published in 2007.

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.

Further Action

- Seek to bring forward implementation of allocated recreation and leisure sites
 - Obtain Green Flag status for more of the district's parks and gardens
 - Need to address data shortages on open space through the adoption of an Open Space Audit and Local Needs Assessment
 - Work towards improving levels of deprivation in the district's most deprived areas, whilst also maintaining the quality of life in the least deprived areas.
- 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

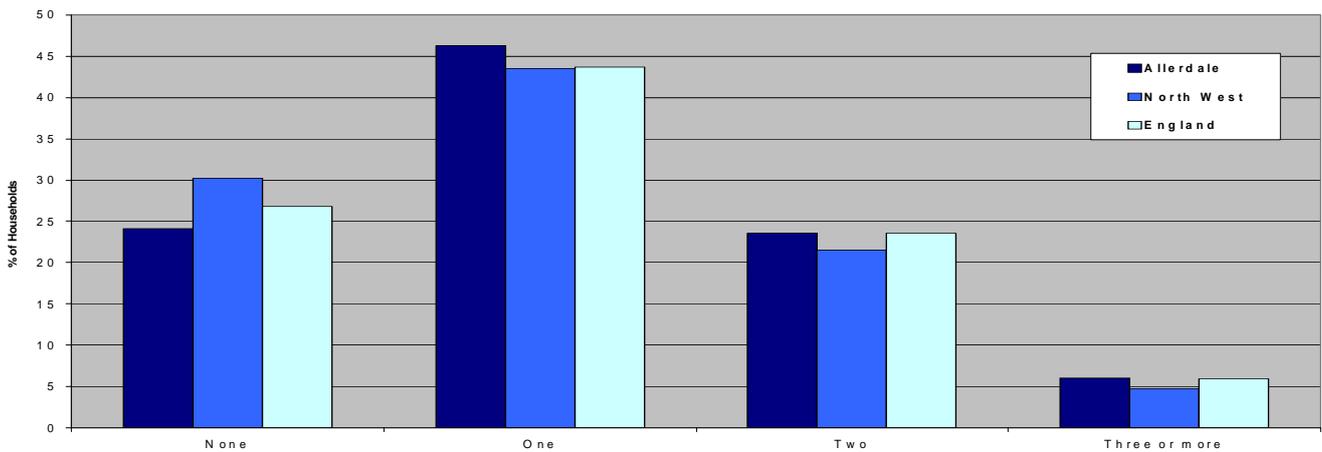
Transport

Contextual Indicators

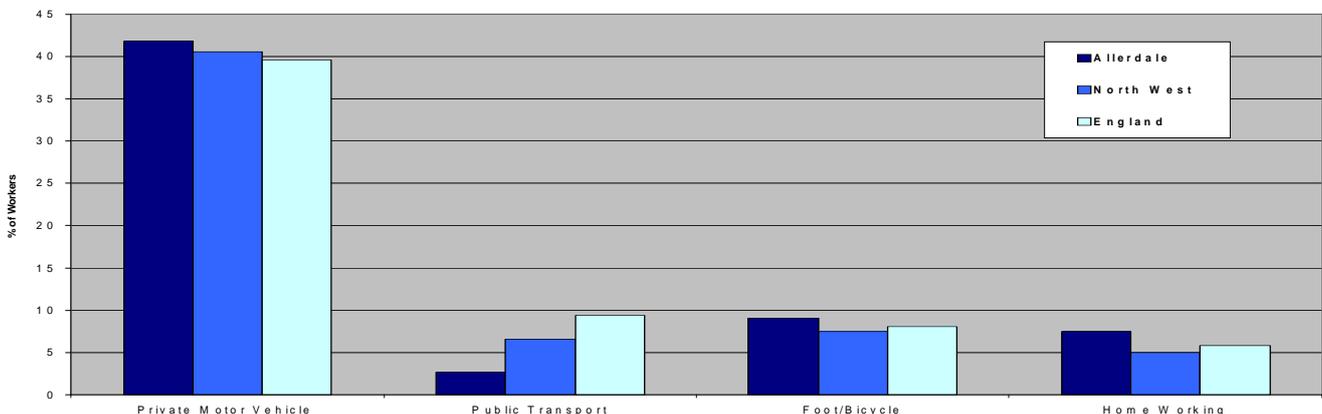
T1 Car Ownership – The 2001 Census indicates an above average level of car ownership in the Borough, with 46.3% of households owning one car, compared to 43.7% nationally. Beyond this, Allerdale is only slightly above the national average for households owning two or more cars with 29.58% compared to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

Core Output Indicators

T4 Car Parking Standards (3a) – 100% of new retail and **100%** of new employment and commercial developments have complied with car parking standards set out in the adopted Local Plan.

Use Class	Amount Complying with Parking Standards [3a]	Percentage
	No. Completed	
A	4	100%
B	8	100%
D	3	100%
Total	15	100%

Note: Above figures have a minimum threshold of 1,000m² for Class B and 500 m² for Class A and D.

T5 Accessibility of New Residential Development (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

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apart from hospitals, over 85% of development was located with 30 minutes of public transport time of the other services.

	Total Percentage of completed housing sites within 30 minutes Public Transport time of service [3b]
Hospitals	78%
GPs	94%
Primary Schools	95%
Secondary Schools	90%
Retail Centres	92%
Employment	86%

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). 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 Borough 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 the Borough and the limited provision of public transport mean 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
- 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 second Allerdale AMR, is a more comprehensive document than the first. 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 2007/08, to be submitted in December 2008. This is because, even for the current year 2006/7, adequate data collection is not in place for certain indicators.

It is intended to remedy this in the near future, in partnership with the other Cumbrian Planning Authorities, by instituting a County-wide monitoring sheet, to be attached to a selected range of planning application files and to be completed by Development Control Case Officers.

Beyond these gaps the data in this report it is not intended to widen the scope of Allerdale's AMRs 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 Local Development Documents will be Allerdale's priority 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.

Glossary

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

Affordable Housing – defined as 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.

Ancient Woodlands – Areas of woodland that have existed for at least 400 years.

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

Biodiversity – The variety of species and habitats that exist in an area.

Brownfield – Previously developed land that is now available for new/re-development.

Buildings at Risk – 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. In addition, Grade II listed buildings at risk are included for London.

Built Development – Development is 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’.

Business Uses (BI) – Use for all or any of the following purposes: as an office other than financial and professional services; for research and development of products and processes, or; for any industrial process, being a use which can be carried out in any residential area without detriment to the amenity of that area by reason of noise, vibration, smell, fumes, smoke, soot, ash, dust or grit, as defined under class BI of the Use Classes Order.

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

Conservation Area – Area of special architectural or historic interest, the character and appearance of which should be protected. Local Planning Authorities have a duty to designate such areas where appropriate. Within these areas, buildings may not be demolished without the consent of the Local Planning Authority. Grants may be available for the cost of repairs to buildings of architectural or historic interest. There are 21 Conservation Areas in the Borough.

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.

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

Derelict Land – Land so damaged by industrial or other development that it is incapable of beneficial use without treatment. This includes disused spoil heaps, worked out mineral excavations, abandoned industrial installations and land damaged by mining subsidence. It excludes land derelict from natural causes, land still in use and land with planning permission containing conditions requiring after-treatment.

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

Dwelling Density – Density in an expression of the intensity of use, and relates to the number of dwellings per hectare on a site (including roads, pavements, incidental open space, and other such features usual in housing development).

Dwelling - A house, flat, bungalow or other permanent structure used as a residence.

Economically Active – ‘Person working, seeking work, prevented from seeking work by temporary sickness or waiting to take up a job’ as defined by the Census. The number of economically active constitutes the workforce of the area comprising of both employed and unemployed male and female persons.

Employment Land – In the context of the Local Plan employment land is land which is identified 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. It does not include land for retail development nor ‘owner-specific’ land.

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.

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 – The average number of people in an area to be found in private households within an area derived by dividing the total population by the total dwelling stock within that area.

Housing Density – Density is an expression of the intensity of use, and relates to the number of dwellings per

hectare on a site (including roads, pavements, incidental open space, and other such features usual in housing development).

Housing Land - In the context of the Local Plan housing land is land which is identified for dwellings and includes both market and affordable housing irrespective of tenure and ownership.

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. Buildings are classified in grades to show their relative importance (Grade I, II*, and II). The effect of listing on a building, in planning terms, is to safeguard it from demolition or insensitive alteration. There are about 1,500 Listed Buildings in the Borough.

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 - the adopted Allerdale Borough Local Plan First Review which has been saved for at least 3 years and provides the current statutory planning framework for the Borough.

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

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

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

Open Countryside - rural area's outside of the towns and villages.

Open Space - outdoor areas, public or private, used for informal/formal recreation or of amenity or nature conservation value.

Previously Developed Land – an urban or rural site which is or has been occupied by a permanent

(non-agricultural) structure and associated infrastructure. The definition covers the area of land attached to a structure as well as the land occupied by the structure itself. It excludes land and buildings that have been used for agricultural purposes, forest and woodland, and urban open space such as parks, allotments and recreation grounds.

Ramsar Site - designated by the UK Government under the Ramsar Convention to protect wetlands that are of international importance, especially as waterfowl habitats. All Ramsar sites are also SSSIs. There are 2 Ramsar sites in Allerdale.

Regional Planning Guidance - 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/Geomorphological Sites (RIGGS) - RIGGS are geological or geomorphological sites, other than SSSIs, which are considered worthy of protection. RIGGs are selected by the Cumbria RIGGs group.

Renewable Energy – those energy flows that occur naturally and repeatedly in the environment, i.e. energy from the sun, wind and water. Also includes heat generated from within the earth itself and energy derived from plant material and from combustible or digestible industrial, agricultural and domestic waste materials.

Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) – a local development document prepared by regional planning bodies which sets a spatial development framework for the region. RSS is currently being prepared for the northwest by the North West Regional Assembly.

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 the advice of English Heritage.

Shopping Use Classes – A1 – Shops, post offices, retail, warehouses, ticket and travel agencies, sandwich bars, hairdressers, funeral directors, showrooms, domestic/personal hire shops, dry cleaners/ washing service. A2 – Banks, building societies, estate and employment agencies, professional and financial services, betting offices, other services appropriate in a shopping area. (These must principally serve visiting members of the public. Health and medical services are not included [in Class D1]). A3 - Restaurants, public houses, cafes, wine bars, snack bars, shops for the sale of food e.g. chip shop.

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. There are 23 SSSIs in the Borough covering 13,980 hectares.

Special Area of Conservation (SAC) - Strictly protected sites of nature conservation designated under the EC Habitats Directive. They require special measures of protection.

Special Protection Area (SPA) – Strictly protected areas of vital importance to birds both in terms of migration corridors and habitat. They require special measures of protection.

Species - the diversity of wildlife habitats is reflected, in turn, in a wide variety of different species of plants and animals some of which are rare nationally, regionally or locally. 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.

Structure Plan - plan prepared by the County Council & Lake District National Park which sets out a broad framework for the development or other use of land across the County to set the scene for Local Plans. The structure plan 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 Borough Councils approach to particular aspects of development, they are intended to be a guide to developers and indicate the requirements and standards of the Borough Council in the granting of planning permission.

Sustainable Development - defined by the World Commission on Environment and Development as *'development which meets present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to achieve their needs and aspirations'*.

Sustainability Appraisal – an appraisal of the social, environmental and economic effects of plan strategies and policies. All development plan documents and supplementary planning documents must be subject to a sustainability appraisal.

Wildlife Corridor - a tract of land following a common feature (e.g. river, lake or valley) designated for its local ecological value in the Borough, in order to conserve the natural habitats and the wildlife they support.

Appendix I

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 the democratic process	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		
	Leisure facilities and play areas	Will it improve access to facilities?	Number of households with in 30 minutes of key service centres by public transport		
			Number of pl. applications refused on access grounds		
		Disabled access to public buildings			
		The % of the population within 20 minutes travel time urban – walking, rural by car) of different sports facility types			
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		
			No. unfit dwellings demolished		
		Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups?	% of housing development incorporating community green space/ childrens play areas		
		No of people on housing waiting list			
		Number of affordable homes completed (both by registered social land lords and planning obligation)			
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 availability of health services?	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
					No. Visits to leisure centres
					Deisgn 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.		

Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Framework

SA Objective	Headline Indicator	Sub-objective	Baseline Indicators	
Effective Protection Of The Environment				
EN1 To protect and enhance biodiversity	Endangered species and habitat conservation	Will it protect and enhance biodiversity?	No. developments including landscaping Change in Habitats and species rated priority BAP	
		Will it maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interests?	No of developments including schemes to protect existing biodiversity. Loss of designated areas to development	
EN2 To preserve and enhance landscape quality and character	Countryside quality and conservation	Will it improve the landscape and ecological character of the environment?	Hedges removed (number of hedge removal notices refused)	
			Number of environmental stewardship schemes	
			Development within area of landscape designation	
			Number of Tree Preservation Orders made	
			Number of developments with landscaping schemes Number of refusals due to impact on landscape character/ designation	
EN3 To improve the quality of the built environment	Historic buildings accessibility and design	Will it protect and enhance sites, features and areas of historical, archaeological and cultural value?	% of Grade 1 and 2* listed buildings at risk	
			Number of parks with green flag status	
			No. of derelict properties	
			% new development on brownfield sites	
			% of development on protected open space	
			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
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	

Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Framework

SA Objective	Headline Indicator	Sub-objective	Baseline Indicators
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	No. 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 between key employment centres?	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)		

SP4	IMPROVE THE LEVEL OF SKILLS, EDUCATION AND TRAINING	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	L	Cumbria 2003-2004 - 53%	National Average 50.17%	Cumbria 2001-2002 - 50.8% 2002-2003 - 57.2%	National Average 2001-2002 - 46.42% 2002-2003 - 48.1%	Without implementation of future education services provisions, cumbria could see a decline		Cumbria has constantly been higher than the national average, favourable position, yet with room for additional improvement	Audit Commission, Area Profiles Website (2005)	
		% of the population whose highest qualification is a first degree (or equivalent)	M	Allerdale 2001 - 6.2%	National Average 2001 - 7.94%	No Data available at present	No Data available at present	Without implementation of future education services provisions, situation could get worse		Lower than national average - room for improvement	Audit Commission, Area Profiles Website (2005)	
		Number of S106 agreements requiring skills training	M	Awaiting Consultation with Development Control								ABC
		% of the population with no or low qualifications	L	Allerdale 2001 - 34%	National Average 2001 - 28.51%	No Data available at present	No Data available at present	Without implementation of future education services provisions, situation could get worse		Lower than national average - room for improvement	Audit Commission, Area Profiles Website (2005)	
SP5	Improve Health and Sense of Well-Being	Doctor/Patient ratio	L	Data unavailable at present								
		% Households with 1 or more person with a limiting long term illness	L	Allerdale (2005) - 37.1%	National Average - 32.98%	Allerdale (2001) - 20.2%	National Average (2001) - 18.2%	Further decline is possible if situation is not addressed		Unfavourable and apparently getting worse	Audit Commission, Area Profiles Website (2005), Census (2001)	
		% Adults taking part in Sport	L	Data unavailable at present	UK - 25 Million	Data unavailable at present	UK - 19.3 Million (1998)			Nationally things seem to be improving	Taking Part Survey - Sport England	
		Number of developments with restriction of opening hours/ noise reduction measures	M	Awaiting Consultation with Development Control								ABC
		No. of visits to leisure centres/open spaces.	L	Workington & Cockermouth (2004/05) - 303,477	N/A	Workington & Cockermouth (2003/04) - 309,412	N/A	Without open space/leisure policies, this could get worse.		Visitor numbers appear to be decreasing.	ABC	
		Total length of Cycle way created and total	L	Allerdale - National Routes Traffic free: 19 miles Inc. Roads: 85 miles	N/A	Little change in past 2 years	N/A	Without plans, possibility that no new cycle ways will be developed.		Allerdale has an acceptable amount of cycle ways.	Sustrans	
		Incidents of "Design out crime" included in planning applications	M	Awaiting Consultation with Development Control								
COMMUNITIES WITH A STRONG SENSE OF LOCAL HISTORY	% of residents who think that over the past three years, that cultural facilities (e.g. cinemas, museums) have got better or stayed the same.	M	Allerdale 2003/04 - 90.36%	National Average 2003/04 - 84.41%	No Data available at present	No Data available at present	Without encouragement culture in Allerdale could cease to improve and even begin to decline		High than national average, suggests cultural services are rapidly improving	Audit Commission, Area Profiles Website (2005)		
	% of residents who think that over the past three years, that activities for teenagers have got better or stayed the same.	L	Allerdale - 61%	National Average - 60.4%	No Data available at present	No Data available at present	Plans can improve youth services across the area to address this.		Higher than national average, yet with room for improvement.	Audit Commission, Area Profiles Website (2005)		

CREATE VIBRANT, ACTIVE, INCLUSIVE AND OPEN MINDED	% of residents who think that over the past three years, that community activities have got better or stayed the same.	L	Allerdale - 86.7%	National Average - 84.9%						Audit Commission Area Profiles Website
	% of residents who think that over the past three years, that facilities for young children have got better or stayed the same.	L	Allerdale - 61%	National Average - 60.4%	No Data available at present	No Data available at present	Plans can improve children's facilities across the area to address this.		Higher than national average, yet with room for improvement.	Audit Commission, Area Profiles Website (2005)
	% of residents who think that over the past three years, that sports and leisure facilities have got better or stayed the same.	M	Allerdale - 87.9%	National Average - 88.4%	No Data available at present	No Data available at present	Without improvement to sports and leisure facilities, this indicator could show a worsening situation.		Situation less favourable than that of the national average.	Audit Commission, Area Profiles Website (2005)
EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT										
EN1 PROTECT AND ENHANCE BIODIVERSITY	No. developments including landscaping schemes to benefit biodiversity	H	Awaiting Consultation with Development Control							ABC
	Change in Habitats and species rated priority BAP	M	Awaiting consultation with English Nature/Cumbria Biodiversity Network							CCC/English Nature
	No of developments including schemes to protect existing biodiversity.	H	Awaiting Consultation with Development Control							ABC
	Loss of designated areas to development	H	Awaiting Consultation with Development Control							ABC
EN2 PRESERVE, ENHANCE AND MANAGE LANDSCAPE QUALITY AND CHARACTER FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS	Number of environmental stewardship schemes	L	West Cumbrian Coastal Plain (2006) - 132	Cumbria - 1055 North West - 2514 UK - 25,415	No Data available at present	No Data available at present			West Cumbria has a healthy number of Environmental Stewardship schemes.	DEFRA
	Hedges removed (number of hedge removal notices refused)	M	Awaiting Consultation with Development Control							Allerdale Borough Council
	Number of developments with landscaping schemes	M	Awaiting Consultation with Development Control							Allerdale Borough Council
	Development within area of landscape designation	H	Awaiting Consultation with Development Control							ABC
	Number of refusals due to impact on landscape character/ designation	H	Awaiting Consultation with Development Control							ABC
	Number of Tree Preservation Orders made	M	Allerdale total - 175 2004/05 - 10		Allerdale - 2003/04 - 20		Without protection, trees could be threatened		There has been a general decrease in the rate of granting TPOs	Allerdale Borough Council
	% Listed buildings at risk (all grades)	M	Allerdale 2004 - 0.2%				Without protection, more buildings could fall into disrepair		Very few listed buildings are at risk	Allerdale Borough Council English Heritage
	% grade I, II* and statutory ancient monuments at risk	M	Allerdale 2004 - only 2 monuments at risk				Without protection, more monuments could fall into disrepair		Very few monuments are at risk	Allerdale Borough Council English Heritage

ENS	IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT	Number of up to date Conservation Area Appraisals	H	9.5% of Conservation Area Appraisals completed. There are to be 4 Appraisals completed every 5 years.						Allerdale Borough Council	
		Number of planning permissions refused on the basis of design	H	Awaiting Consultation with Development Control						Allerdale Borough Council	
		No. of derelict properties	M	Awaiting Consultation with Development Control						Allerdale Borough Council	
		Number of planning applications permitted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency where the objection was made on flood defence grounds	H	2003/04 - Allerdale = 0	2003/04 Environment Agency North West Region = 4 decisions/ planning applications	Allerdale has rarely, if ever, given planning permission contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency.	North West Environment Agency Region, the number of planning applications granted contrary to Environment Agency Advice has remained constantly low in all the years for which data is available				North West Environment Agency, Allerdale Borough Council
		% of development on protected open space	H	Awaiting Consultation with Development Control							Allerdale Borough Council
		Number of approvals incorporating EA advice on flood mitigation guidelines	H	Awaiting Consultation with Development Control							
		Number of parks with green flag status	L	None	Copeland = 4 as of 2006						www.greenaward.org.uk
		% of development meeting BREEM standards	M	Awaiting Consultation with Building Control							ABC
% new development on brownfield sites	H	2005/6- Allerdale= 62%							Allerdale Borough Council		
SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES											
NR1	TO IMPROVE LOCAL AIR QUALITY AND REDUCE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS	% of development outside KSC & LSC	M	Awaiting Consultation with Development Control							ABC
		Amount of Energy produced by renewable energy developments	M	2005/6- Allerdale 6.4 Mega Watts							ABC
		Use of renewable energy in new development	H	Awaiting Consultation with Development Control							ABC
		Estimated traffic flows for all vehicle types (million vehicle kilometers)	H	Estimated Traffic flows Cumbria - 5456 million (03/04)	Nationally - 2812.94 million (03/04)	2002 - 5403 million 2001 - 5244 million	No Data available at present	District plans have little effect on transport patterns.		Cumbria has a much higher traffic flow than the national average and this is on the increase.	0
		CO2 Emissions	L	2003 - Allerdale: 446.52 Thousand Tonnes	2003 - Cumbria Total - 2423.89 Thousand Tonnes. District Average - 403.98	No Data available at present	No Data available at present		Allerdale industry currently produces above average levels of CO2	Environment Agency	
NR2	QUALITY AND WATER RESOURCES	% of main river water quality classified as good or fair (chemical & biological under the general quality assessment)	M	Allerdale Chemical (76.15%) Allerdale Biological (63.38%) (2003)	Cumbria Chemical 98.2% (2003) Cumbria Biological 98.6% (2003)	Allerdale Biological - little change over 2000/03 Allerdale Chemical has increased by 25% over 2000/02	Cumbria - chemical quality decreased by 0.4% over period 2000/2002	Without protection, conditions could degrade.	Though lower than the Cumbrian average, Allerdale is comfortably higher than National average, and conditions are improving.	Environment Agency, Audit Commission Website	
		Number of beaches with Sea Side Awards	L	Allerdale 2006 - 3	North West - 13	No Data available at present	No Data available at present			Sea Side Awards 2006	

IMPROVE WATER QUALITY	No. applications including Sustainable Drainage Systems	H	Awaiting Consultation with Development Control							Allerdale Borough Council
	Daily Domestic Water Use (per capita consumption)	M	Allerdale - 153 litres	National Average - 154.14 litres	No Data available at present	No Data available at present			Lower than the national average	Audit Commission, Area Profiles Website (2005)
RESTORE AND PROTECT LAND AND SOIL	Ha Contaminated land reclaimed as a) Open Space/Natural Green Space b) Development	H	Awaiting Consultation with Environmental Health							Allerdale Borough Council
	% Land Stock that is on Contaminated Land	M	Awaiting Consultation with Environmental Health							Allerdale Borough Council
	% of development on greenfield sites	H	2005/6- Allerdale= 38%							Allerdale Borough Council
MANAGE MINERAL RESOURCES SUSTAINABLY, MINIMISE WASTE AND ENCOURAGE RECYCLING	Volume of Household waste collected per person per year (kg per head)	L	Allerdale 2003/04 - 518kg	National Average 2003/04 - 438.84kg	Allerdale 2002/03 - 492.2kg 2001/02 - 468.5kg	Nat. Ave. 2002/03 - 443.46kg 2001/02 - 434.34kg	If steps are not taken to make improvements, then situation will get worse.		Unfavourable and getting worse	Audit Commission, Area Profiles Website (2005)
	Inclusion of recycling facilities in new development	H	Awaiting Consultation with Development Control							Allerdale Borough Council
	% Household waste collected which is recycled/composted	L	Allerdale 2003/04 - 9.22%/3.83%	National Average 2003/04 - 13.17%/3.94%	Allerdale 2002/03 - 7.6%/1.34% 2001/02 - 4.37%/1.24%	Nat. Ave 2002/03 - 10.64%/2.63% 2001/02 - 9.41%/2.03%	With out continued attention, improvements would cease and situation could get worse		Lower than the national average, but improving	Audit Commission, Area Profiles Website (2005)
BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY IN WHICH ALL CAN PROSPER										
RETAIN EXISTING JOBS AND CREATE NEW OPPORTUNITIES	Amount of Land (hectares) Supply Available for Employment Use Classes B1, B2 & B8 of the Town & Country Planning Use (Classes Order 1987).	H	Allerdale Local Plan (1999) - 103.02 ha	Eden Local Plan (1996) 32.57 ha South Lakeland Local Plan (1997) - 32 ha	No Data available at present	No Data available at present	Without new employment allocations, the economy and employment sector may begin to decline		Allerdale has allocated more land for employment use than Eden and South Lakeland combined	Allerdale Borough Council, NWRA
	Job Type	M	Allerdale (2001) Primary Industry 4.7% Manufacturing 21% Construction 8.7% Hotels&Restaurants	National Average (2001) Primary Industry 2.05% Manufacturing 15.27% Construction 6.96% Hotels&Restaurants 28.8% Finance 16.91% Public Sector 24.14%	No Data available at present	No Data available at present	Without new employment provisions there will be little or no new employment		Allerdale is over represented in Manufacturing and under represented in the finance sector.	Audit Commission Area Profiles Website
	Gross floor space retail/leisure Square Metres (m ²)	H	2005/6- Allerdale= 3790.6(m ²)							Allerdale Borough Council
	Gross floor space completed B1, B2, B8 Square Metres (m ²)	H	2005/6- Allerdale= 12789.1(m ²)							Allerdale Borough Council
	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)	H	2005/6- Allerdale=0							Allerdale Borough Council
	Proximity of jobs from residences	M	Allerdale (2001) 2-5km 13.7% 5-10km 13.5% 10-20km 15.4% 20-30km 4.5% 30-60km 3.1% 60km+ 1.9%	National Average (2001) 2-5km 18.61% 5-10km 16.34% 10-20km 14.49% 20-30km 5.34% 30-60km 4.1% 60km+ 2.37%	No Data available at present	No Data available at present	Without sensible planning of relationships between residential and employment areas these figures could see changes for the worse.		While Allerdale has fewer people living within 2-5km than the national average, it also has fewer people travelling 60km+ thus balancing the differences out.	Audit Commission Area Profiles Website

EC2	IMPROVE ACCESS TO JOB	Households without access to a car	M	Allerdale (2001) - 24.1%	National Average (2001) - 23.57%	No Data available at present	No Data available at present	Plans don't really have much of an effect on car ownership, other than improving residential and commercial parking facilities.		Slightly higher than the national average though not significantly so.	Audit Commission Area Profiles Website
		Methods for travelling to work	M	Allerdale 2001 Private Motor Vehicle - 68.1% Public Transport - 4.3% Walk/Cycle - 14.8%	Nat Ave 2001 Private Motor - 65.2% Public - 11% Walk/Cycle - 13.3%	No Data available at present	No Data available at present	Possibility that situation might get worse without the focusing of development in new plans to encourage transport links		Public transport figures are low owing to rural situation of district. Plans should aim to improve this.	Audit Commission Area Profiles Website
EC3	DIVERSIFY AND STRENGTHEN THE LOCAL ECONOMY	Economic Activity rate % (male and female) based on working age population 16 to 59/64yrs, expressed as a % of all working age people	M	Allerdale 2004/05 - 77.1%	North West 2003/04 - 76.5%	Allerdale (2001) - 60%	North West 2002/03 - 75.6%	Could get worse without provisions for employment sector improvement		Improving	2001 Census, NOMIS
		% Change in No. of VAT Registered Businesses	M	Allerdale (2003) +1.6%	National Average (2003) +1.16%	2001 - +0.2% 2002 - +1%	Nat Ave. 2001 +1.08% 2002 +1.03%	Without employment provisions improvement could slow or even stop.		Rapidly improving with growth rates currently above national average.	Audit Commission Area Profiles Website
		Visitor Numbers	H	Allerdale 2004 - 2720.93 (Thousand)	Data currently unavailable	Allerdale 2003 - 2589.28 (Thousand) 2004 increase of 5%	Data currently unavailable	Without plans for new tourist attractions, visitor numbers could fall.		Allerdale has a healthy number of tourists visitors, though more are always welcome.	Cumbria Tourist Board, STEAM Report.
		Unemployment rate % (male and female)	M	Allerdale 2005 - 5.0	North West (2005) 2.5 Cumbria (2005) 1.9	Allerdale 2001 - 3.9	North West - 2003/2005 rate peaked at 3.0 with a low of 2.2 Cumbria - 2003/2005 reate peaked at 2.5 with a low of 1.7	Without further employment allocation this situation can only get worse		Unfavourable	NOMIS, Cumbria County Council
		Amount of land (hectares) developed for employment, (use classes B1, B2 & B8) by market sectors.	M	2005/6- Allerdale= 1.27891 (ha)							ABC
		GVA £ per capita	L	West Cumbria (2002) - £10,319/capita	Cumbria GVA (2002) - £11,267/capita North West GVA (2002) - £13,599/capita	West Cumbria growth rate (1995/2002) - 7.1%	Cumbria growth rate (1995/2002) 13.2% North West growth rate (1995/2002) - 38%	Situation requires attention, without which it could get even worse.		West Cumbria has one of the lowest GVAs in the North West, and has seen the slowest growth rate.	Cumbria County Council

- Favourable Condition
- Condition Improving/Neutral
- Unfavourable Condition (requires attention)



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