

Copeland Local Development Scheme 2011

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WHAT BENEFITS WILL THESE PROPOSALS BRING TO COPELAND RESIDENTS

The Local Development Scheme is the programme management plan for preparing the Council's Local Development Framework or LDF. The LDF comprises a wide range of planning policy documents which will be key to achieving Corporate objectives under People, Prosperity and Place.

WHY HAS THIS REPORT COME TO THE EXECUTIVE?

This is a key decision required to approve a statutory document which will be submitted to government and held on the public register.

RECOMMENDATION: Made by the Council's LDF Working Party:
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| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Executive endorse the revised Local Development Scheme attached to this report; and2) take a recommendation to next full council for their approval of the revised Local Development Scheme as the Council's formal programme of work for the next three years. |
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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 A Local Development Scheme (LDS) is the formal work programme which sets out how the Council will prepare the portfolio of documents that will make up the Copeland Local Development Framework and eventually replace Copeland Local Plan. It is a statutory requirement which explains the reasoning behind the choice of documents, how they will be produced, the timetable for producing them – including key milestones, and the resources required. It provides the starting point for the local community or any interested party to find out what the current planning policies are for the area and how we intend to replace them in the future.
- 1.2 The current LDS was approved by the Council in March 2010.

2. THE PROPOSAL

- 2.1 New information and policy announcements from the new Coalition Government have direct impact on the reference strategies and evidence underpinning the Local Development Scheme and the development of our core and associated strategies and planning documents for the Copeland Local Development Framework. In the light of Government removing Regional Spatial Strategies, we have taken the opportunity to refresh our Local Development Scheme as attached.
- 2.2 Recent research and assessments including our Copeland Housing Survey and Strategic Housing Market Assessment, the Cumbria Economic Assessment including refreshed detail on West Cumbria and Copeland specifically offer updated evidence for analysis and interrogation in support of the Local Development Framework issues and options work and consultation outcomes. A revised LDS enables the opportunity for this evidence to be fully used.
- 2.3 Copeland is a key partner in Britain's Energy Coast which is currently taking the opportunity to refresh and build on existing LDF evidence gathered and commissioned by Copeland and Allerdale Borough Councils. The Energy Coast Blueprint and spatial masterplanning refresh is supported by our updated LDS incorporating the outcomes of this work within the timetable of delivering a core strategy for the Local Development Framework.
- 2.2 The new timetable envisages the key documents (Core Strategy and Development Management DPD) being published for consultation in November 2011, submission in March 2012 with a July 2012 Public Examination target and formal Adoption before the end of the 2012.
- 2.3 The Council's LDF Working Party considered the LDS at its 21st March meeting and is recommending that the Executive formally approves it.

3. STATUTORY OFFICER COMMENTS

- 3.1 The Monitoring Officer's comments are:
Executive's decision requires endorsement of Full council
- 3.2 The Section 151 Officer's comments are:
There is an annual budget for this work which is contained within the existing budget Provision
- 3.3 EIA if applicable: Yes

4. HOW WILL THE PROPOSALS BE PROJECT MANAGED AND HOW ARE THE RISKS GOING TO BE MANAGED?

- 4.1 The document itself sets out how the scheme is to be managed and the risks are specifically covered in Chapter 11.

5. WHAT MEASURABLE OUTCOMES OR OUTPUTS WILL ARISE FROM THIS REPORT?

- 5.1 The document includes a Gantt chart on the last page which sets out the milestone stages in document production ending in formal Adoption by the Council.
- 5.2 Recent and current housing and economic evidence and strategy development and policy change being factored into the LDF core strategy.

List of Appendices

Appendix A – Copeland Local Development Scheme 2011

List of Background Documents: There is an extensive amount of background information held as an evidence base to support the preparation of planning policy documents. Appendix 6 in the draft document sets out the latest version and any items of interest can be supplied by the planning policy team – quite a number are already on the Council's web-site.

Copeland Local Development Scheme 2011

March 2011

(Draft for Executive's 5th April meeting)

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1. Introduction

This document is the latest Local Development Scheme (LDS) for Copeland Borough Council. A Local Development Scheme is the formal work programme which sets out how the Council will prepare the portfolio of documents that will make up its Local Development Framework and eventually replace the Copeland Local Plan. The LDS sets out the documents that will be produced, the timetable for producing these – including key milestones, and the resources required to produce them. It provides the starting point for the local community or any interested party to find out what the current planning policies are for the area, and how we intend to replace these in the future.

This latest Copeland LDS has been produced to reflect a number of key changes to the planning policy context for the Borough.

The change of government created a period of uncertainty for all planning authorities with the announcement that **regional strategies** were to be scrapped. They were a key part of all Development Plans and it was only in December 2010 that the government published a Bill (the Localism Bill) giving an indication of how it sees the national development planning regime adjusting. Until the Localism Bill is enacted the regional strategies remain as legal entities but without any government recognition. In the meantime we have had to reassess our approach to housing targets and other policy requirements of the regional strategy including some related to Cumbria Joint Structure Plan policies which had been saved as part of the regional strategy.

The second significant pressure came from the need to plan for changes in the **nuclear industry**. The change in government coincided with consultation on national policy statements for energy which included nominations for 3 nuclear power station sites in the Borough. At this stage only 1 has been endorsed but the design has still to be agreed and there are many other factors to sort out including the infrastructure implications and requirements (both in terms of strategic transmission infrastructure and local community benefits packages that will be required). The Council also needs time to understand and adjust to the requirements of the government's new Infrastructure Unit which will advise the Secretary of State on major energy-related developments such as new nuclear plants, electricity grid extensions and a high level radioactive waste repository etc.

There have been other significant changes to the way in which regeneration plans and strategies are put together and implemented in Cumbria. Public spending cuts this last year have led to a streamlining of Cumbria Vision and the urban regeneration agencies and the ending of major funding streams via the North West Development Agency. The Council and its partners had already identified a need for further work to **Britain's Energy Coast Masterplan** to better define its spatial requirements but the need has been accentuated by changing national/international economic circumstances and the government's new approach to regional economic development. A commission was agreed for a new "blueprint" economic delivery plan for West Cumbria together with revised socio-economic forecasts and a re-

assessment of the Copeland and Allerdale LDF evidence bases. Unfortunately, there was a delay in confirming the funding for this work but it began just before Christmas 2010 with its main outputs due in late autumn this year. Both the Copeland and Allerdale LDF programmes have to be adjusted to fit this timetable.

In addition to this the 2010 version of the LDS was too ambitious in terms of the timetables for producing our new planning policies and the **resources** available to us. Concern over the costs of production meant that we decided not to renew a contract with external consultants for support services in June 2010. We sought instead to appoint additional staff on fixed term contracts specifically targeting Core Strategy and SPD workstreams. Again, unfortunately, we were not able to recruit to these posts until the turn of the year which is another reason to re-cast the LDS and the overall LDF programme.

This version of the Copeland Local Development Scheme (LDS) replaces the version adopted by the Council in April 2010. It will be formally adopted by the Council and published on the Council's website. It covers the geographical area defined as the Borough of Copeland (excluding the area within the National Park), and extends the LDF production period to March 2014.

2. What does the Local Development Scheme Do?

The Local Development Scheme sets out Copeland Borough Council's programme for the preparation of documents under the Local Development Framework system. Its purpose is to:

- Describe the documents that will make up the local planning policy framework and the timetables for their preparation, including dates for the key delivery milestones (see Appendix 1, 2 and 8);
- Establish and reflect Council priorities and set out the work programmes for preparation of the documents, including any details of documents which will be prepared on a joint basis with other planning authorities (see section 6 and 8);
- Describe the content and geographical area to which each document will relate, and how the documents relate to one another. The relationship between LDDs and other planning documents is called the 'chain of conformity' (see Appendix 2);
- Describe the process of Sustainability Appraisal, and how this informs the various stages of document preparation;
- Identify the policies from the existing Copeland Local Plan that have been extended as saved policies until they are replaced by LDF policies over the period of the scheme. The proposals for dealing with supplementary planning guidance linked to these older plans is also set out (see Appendix 4 and 5).
- Summarise how the supporting background information for plan production (the 'evidence base') will be managed, including identifying the main background technical studies (see Appendix 6).
- Explain how monitoring and review of the LDF will be built into the planning process (see section 9).

3. Background: The Development Planning System

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act came into effect on 28 September 2004. The Act's reforms were intended to make the preparation of development plans and other non-statutory documents quicker and more flexible, with increased community involvement. In addition, the role of planning has been expanded from a traditional focus on the control of land use, to reflect a wider, more inclusive and **spatial** approach. The planning system seeks to facilitate earlier and more in-depth community involvement in the planning process. Emphasis is placed on flexibility, sustainability appraisal and having a sound evidence base for policy, particularly in relation to infrastructure planning and housing delivery.

The system is a **plan-led** system, in that decisions on planning applications must be determined in accordance with the statutory development plan for that area, unless strong material considerations indicate otherwise.

Local planning documents are set within a hierarchy of policy, from the national to local level. Local documents must conform with regional documents, which must in turn conform with national documents. This '**chain of conformity**' ensures that the interrelationships between the different local documents are clear and that the local framework as a whole is in general conformity with national and regional planning policy. Regional planning authorities must prepare Regional Spatial Strategies and local planning authorities must prepare Local Development Frameworks.

It should be noted that the Localism Bill proposes to abolish regional strategies in the future.

The Copeland **Local Development Framework (LDF)** will include a suite of Local Development Documents (LDDs), made up of Development Plan Documents (DPDs), which are statutory, and subject to independent examination, and other documents, which are non-statutory, and not subject to examination.

DPDs contain the policies that will be used to assess planning applications. The DPDs which will be prepared for Copeland will include a **Core Strategy** DPD, **Development Management Policies** DPD, **Site Allocations** DPD, and a **Proposals Map**¹. More detail on what policies each of these DPDs will contain is set out in Section 6.

The non-statutory LDDs for Copeland will include **Supplementary Planning Documents** and **Annual Monitoring Reports**.

¹ DPDs will be subject to independent examination by an Inspector provided by the Planning Inspectorate, who will consider the "soundness" of the plan (for further information regarding the tests of soundness the plans will be assessed against, see Appendix 3). Following the examination the Inspector will produce a report which will be binding on the local planning authority.

4. The Overall Planning Policy Framework for Copeland

The overall planning policy framework for Copeland includes the documents identified below:

4.1 National Policy:

Planning Policy Statements (PPSs) and a number of older Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs) set out the Government's national policy on various topics. These documents are material considerations which must be taken into account, where relevant, in decisions on planning applications. Development plans prepared at the regional and local level must conform with these statements of Government policy.

4.2 Regional Policy:

The North West Regional Assembly has prepared a **Regional Spatial Strategy for the Northwest** which was published on 30 September 2008. A limited partial review of the RSS for the North West is taking place (with a public examination programmed for March 2010) and details are available on the North West Plan Partial Review website: www.northwestplanpartialreview.org.uk. Policies in the Core Strategy and other DPDs will need to conform with, but not repeat, RSS policies. The RSS forms part of the statutory development plan for Copeland.

In addition to this, work is under way to produce **single regional strategy** (RS 2010) that brings together the Regional Spatial Strategy, Regional Economic Strategy and Regional Housing Strategy. A draft high level strategic document has been produced for consultation in January and February 2010, with further consultation expected during the summer. Full details about RS 2010 and the process for producing it can be found at www.nwregionalstrategy.com.

It should be noted that the Localism Bill proposes to abolish regional strategies in the future.

4.3 Sub-Regional Policy:

The Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan (JSP) was adopted in July 2006. The majority of the policies within the Structure Plan expired when the RSS was published, however a limited number have been 'saved'. The remaining 'saved' policies in the Structure Plan form part of the Statutory Development Plan for Copeland, and are listed in chapter 15 of the Regional Spatial Strategy for the North West.

It should be noted that the Localism Bill proposes to abolish regional strategies in the future.

4.4 Local Policy:

Cumbria County Council is responsible for producing the **Cumbria Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF)**. The Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies DPDs for the Cumbria MWDF were adopted in April

2009, replacing the policies in the **Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan** (June 2000). It is currently working on a Site Allocations DPD and Proposals Map.

Together, these documents will set out policies and proposals for minerals and waste management developments over the period to 2020. More detail on the progress of these documents is available from: www.cumbria.gov.uk under the Minerals and Waste planning pages.

The Copeland Local Plan (2001 - 2016) was adopted in June 2006. The Plan's policies were automatically saved until June 2009 and many have now been extended as saved policies until they are superseded by the Copeland Local Development Framework, and as a result they will constitute a central part of the Development Plan until they are superseded.

A full list of the saved Copeland Local Plan policies can be found in Appendix 4.

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) cover a range of issues, both thematic and site specific, and provide further explanation or detail as to how a policy in a Development Plan Document should be implemented. SPDs may take the form of design guides, area development briefs, masterplans or issue-based documents. They are consulted on in draft form, but are not subject to independent examination. SPDs will be material considerations in making decisions on planning applications and will therefore carry significant weight in decision-making. The following SPDs will be prepared for Copeland. Further detail as to what these SPDs will cover is set out in Section 6 and Appendix 2.

- Pow Beck Development Brief SPD (Adopted)²
- Cumbria Wind Energy SPD (Adopted)³
- Planning Contributions Framework SPD
- Whitehaven Town Centre and Harbourside SPD

An **Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)**, setting out the Local Authority's progress against the LDS is required to be published each year. The AMR allows close examination of the objectives behind planning policies in terms of:

- a) Relevance to the issues being faced by an area and its communities; and
- b) Their achievement in meeting particular targets.

The monitoring of the effectiveness of saved policies within the adopted Copeland Local Plan (2001-2016) helps to inform the Council on issues that the emerging LDF should tackle. An AMR has been prepared each year since December 2005.

Authorities are also required to produce a **Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)**. The SCI explains how local communities and stakeholders can be involved in the preparation of planning documents and sets out the Council standards for

² Note – this SPD was adopted before the Core Strategy had been prepared. It is therefore linked to the Copeland Local Plan and will need to be linked to the Core Strategy if it is to be retained beyond expiry of the Local Plan policy.

³ See note 2 above.

facilitating this. Copeland's SCI has been through an Examination by the Planning Inspectorate and was adopted by the Council on 22 January 2008. An addendum to the SCI to reflect the recent changes to national planning policy and regulations was published in June 2008.

Other Supporting Documents

The Council has adopted a number of Supplementary Planning Guidance notes, which provide supplementary material to policies in the Local Plan and which were prepared under the previous planning system. They currently have the status of being a 'material consideration' for planning application decisions. These documents are now non-statutory LDDs and will remain a material planning consideration until such time as they are replaced by Supplementary Planning Documents prepared under the 2004 Act, or are no longer linked to a 'saved' Development Plan policy. The list of current SPGs for Copeland includes:

- SPG 1: Layout of New Residential Developments (June 1997)
- SPG 2: Crime Prevention Design Scheme (June 1997)
- SPG 3: Whitehaven Shopfronts Design Guide (June 1992)
- SPG 4: The Highlands Development Brief (2002)
- Car Parking Guidelines in Cumbria (September 1997)

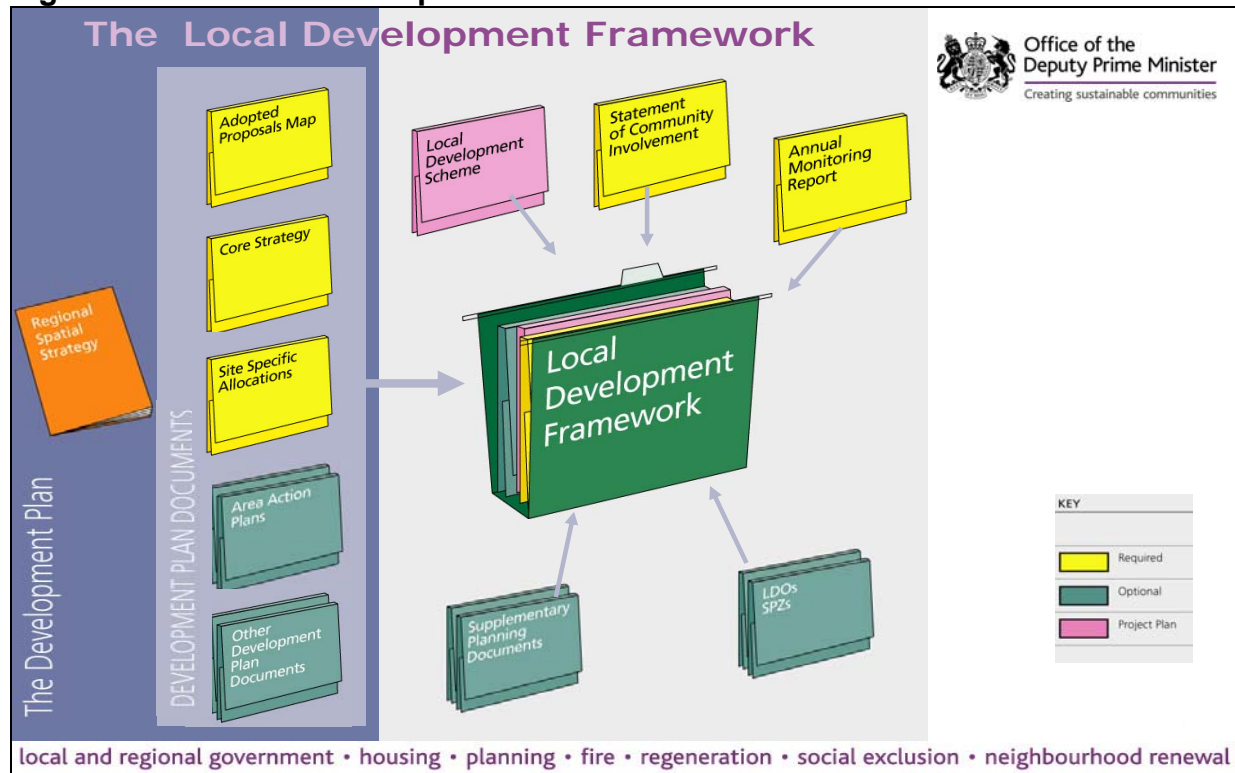
Appendix 5 lists the 'saved policies' that the SPGs are currently linked to.

There are also a number of **Economic Masterplans** which have been prepared on behalf of the Council and its partners in recent years. While these documents do not have statutory status, they are used by the Council to inform planning application decisions. These documents include the Millom Masterplan, Egremont Masterplan, Cleator Moor Masterplan and the Whitehaven Development Framework. In addition there is an overarching regeneration strategy for West Cumbria – "Britain's Energy Coast" – which is a principal driver of the LDF (see Section 7 below). Its influence on the LDF is due to be extended by the additional "blueprint" work referred to in the introduction above.

Currently the **Statutory Development Plan** for Copeland is made up of the RSS, the saved policies of the Joint Structure Plan, the Cumbria Minerals and Waste Development Framework and the saved policies in the Copeland Local Plan.

Figure 1 below shows the linkages between the various local development documents. However, and as also noted in the introduction, the new government has signalled an end to regional strategies and when the Localism Bill is enacted they will no longer be a part of the Development Plan. The Localism Act may also bring in a need for the Council to consider making "neighbourhood plans" but these are yet to be fully defined. It is hoped, however, that any such process will be assisted by the work currently being undertaken by the Council's Locality Teams on community planning in the Borough together with joint working between the Locality Teams and the Planning Policy Team on its spatial implications.

Figure 1: The Local Development Framework



Source: ODPM, now known as 'Communities and Local Government' (CLG)

4.5 Sustainability Appraisal

Sustainable development is central to the reformed planning system. Each LDD will be subject to a continuous process of Sustainability Appraisal to ensure its potential social, economic and environmental effects are identified and addressed at the policy making stage. More detail about the Sustainability Appraisal process is set out in Section 8.1.

Together, these documents will provide the planning framework for Copeland Borough Council. Technical definitions of all of these documents can be found in the Glossary (Appendix 7). In future, the **Statutory Development Plan** will comprise the RSS, the Cumbria Minerals and Waste Development Framework and the Copeland Local Development Framework (Core Strategy DPD, Development Management Policies DPD, Sites Allocations DPD, Supplementary Planning Documents and Proposals Map).

5. Moving to the New System

The 2004 Act provided for existing local plans to be **saved** for a period of three years from the commencement of the Act or from the date of adoption, whichever is later. The system also allows for policies to be saved beyond the three year period if the Secretary of State accepts that the saved policies reflect the principles of the LDF and that it is not feasible or desirable to replace them within the three year period. Saved policies will remain of relevance until they are replaced by LDDs, are withdrawn by the Council, or three years have passed from the commencement of the Act (if the Council has not extended the period for 'saving').

The Copeland Local Plan was adopted in June 2006, allowing policies to be saved until June 2009. Due to slower progress than anticipated on production of the LDF, the Council has extended the 'saved' status of many Local Plan policies until such a date that the relevant replacement policies in the Core Strategy, Development Management Policies and Sites Allocations DPDs are adopted. This will ensure that there are no gaps in the coverage of development plan policies.

Each new LDD will include a statement outlining to what extent it replaces 'saved' policies. A summary of the remaining 'saved policies' will be provided in each Annual Monitoring Report.

The SPDs adopted by the Council prior to the adoption of the Core Strategy and other DPDs will be supplementary to the adopted Copeland Local Plan. At some point in the future, these SPDs will need to be linked to an adopted policy in one of the new DPDs (see section 6 for more detail).

6. The New Local Development Documents for Copeland

The following section sets out more detail about each of the new LDDs which will be produced for Copeland.

6.1 Development Plan Documents:

The Core Strategy DPD

Our main priority for 2011-2012 is the production of the Core Strategy, which will set out the strategic issues for Copeland for the next 15 to 20 years and establish the **strategic spatial policy framework** within which all other LDDs must sit. It will set out the key elements of the development strategy for the Borough and give expression to the vision and priorities in the Sustainable Community Strategy for the area (now in transition from a West Cumbria model, adopted in 2007 as “Future Generations”, to a Copeland only document now in preparation for a new Local Strategic Partnership). It will also assist the delivery of Copeland’s Regeneration Delivery Plan, Housing Strategy and the spatial land use elements of the Energy Coast Masterplan together with the land use priorities in the plans and strategies of other key partners within the Local Strategic Partnership.

The Core Strategy DPD will include a **key diagram** which will illustrate the broad spatial development strategy in diagrammatic form. It will also identify the strategic locations where development will be steered to help to deliver the Council’s regeneration priorities for Copeland. The Core Strategy will be supported by a number of Supplementary Planning Documents, which will provide more detail to explain the Core Strategy policies. For example, the Whitehaven Town Centre and Harbourside SPD will support the town centre regeneration policies and provide further detail on the implementation of strategic sites in Whitehaven.

All other DPDs and SPDs will have to be in conformity with the policies set out in the Core Strategy DPD.

Development Management Policies DPD

This DPD will contain a number of policies to control the development and use of land, and will set out the design standards and criteria against which planning applications will be considered.

The development of this document will be closely linked to the review of the Copeland Local Plan policies, many of which have been extended as saved policies beyond June 2009.

The Council intends to produce the Development Management Policies DPD alongside the Core Strategy in order to:

- Show the link between the strategic policies and how detailed planning applications will be considered, giving an understanding about how the documents will work together
- Reduce the time and resources required to produce both LDDs

Site Allocations DPD

The Site Allocations DPD will set out policies and proposals which allocate sites for development or earmark areas of land for protection and/or enhancement. For example, this will include sites designated for nature or heritage conservation purposes, as well as sites designated for retail use, employment land or housing. Specific land allocations and designations will be shown on a Proposals Map.

The Proposals Map

The current Proposals Map (with inset maps) is published as part of the Adopted Copeland Local Plan (2001-2016).

The Proposals Map (once amended) will illustrate the boundaries of the spatial policies set out in the Core Strategy DPD and the Site Allocations DPD. It will be amended as each new DPD (particularly the Site Allocations DPD) is adopted or revised.

6.2 Supplementary Planning Documents

Planning Contributions Framework SPD

This SPD will set out the Council's approach and strategy for the use of a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) scheme, negotiating Section 106 agreements as part of planning approvals and setting up community benefits packages in relation to large scale development (e.g. nuclear new build).

Whitehaven Town Centre and Harbourside SPD

This SPD will address redevelopment opportunities for a number of priority regeneration sites in Whitehaven Town Centre and Harbourside. The guidance will provide detailed development briefs for these sites as well as setting out design and conservation guidance for these sites and for the Whitehaven Town Centre Outstanding Conservation Area. It will support policies in the Core Strategy DPD and the Site Allocations DPD.

Pow Beck Development Brief SPD (Adopted January 2008)

This SPD addresses regeneration aspirations for the Pow Beck Valley in Whitehaven. It sets out the constraints and opportunities presented by the Pow Beck Valley area, and indicates the type of development expected by the Council. This SPD was adopted in January 2008 and is currently linked to policies in the Copeland Local Plan. Once the Core Strategy is adopted, the SPD will need to be reviewed and linked to a policy in the Core Strategy, in order for it to remain a material consideration.

Cumbria Wind Energy SPD (Adopted January 2008)

This SPD was produced by Cumbria County Council and formally adopted by the local planning authorities in Allerdale, Carlisle, Copeland, Eden, South Lakeland and the Lake District National Park. It provides locational guidance for wind farm developments. This SPD was adopted in January 2008 and is currently linked to policies in the Copeland Local Plan. Similarly to the Pow Beck SPD, once the Core

Strategy is adopted, the SPD will need to be reviewed and linked to a policy in the Core Strategy, in order for it to remain a material consideration.

Appendix 1 of this LDS sets out a full schedule of all proposed new Local Development Documents to be prepared, together with their status, role and content, geographical coverage, position in the chain of conformity and the main milestones to adoption. This schedule should be read in conjunction with the individual Local Development Document Profiles at **Appendix 2**, which provide further information.

The Gantt chart in **Appendix 8** provides an overview of the timetable and key milestones for preparing the new LDDs.

7. The Wider Policy Context for the LDF in Copeland

This section sets out the wider policy context, which has influenced decisions on what local planning documents should be prepared and what issues they should cover (the planning policy context has been outlined in Section 4). It provides some explanation for the identified priorities in this latest version of the LDS.

National Context:

At the **national** level between 1997-2010 there was a drive to modernise the development planning system to reflect a new urgency to deal with global issues such as climate change and energy conservation, with the need to deliver new approaches to sustainable development, social inclusiveness, place shaping; and overall to ensure that positive economic, social and environmental outcomes are delivered for local communities.

The coalition government has stated that it intends to update and streamline national planning policy within a new framework and this will include the National Policy Statements on energy begun in 2009.

Regional Context:

The new government has indicated that it will remove the regional tier of strategy making. Both the RSS and RES (Regional Economic Strategy) are effectively redundant although some of the work involved remains valid and is helping to shape our LDF documents and the supporting evidence base. The NW Regional Housing Strategy (2005) remains in place and has influenced both our LDF work and preparation of a Copeland Housing Strategy.

All three regional strategies feature regeneration and renewal as the key policy drivers for West Cumbria as its economy adjusts to a post-nuclear decommissioning future. This is likely to continue as part of the new Local Enterprise Partnership which is currently being set up for Cumbria led by the private sector.

Local Context:

At the local level, the regeneration and renewal themes were picked up in a variety of strategies and action plans. Besides the Sustainable Community Strategy for West Cumbria (**Future Generations**) the most important has been West Cumbria's economic masterplan, **Britain's Energy Coast** (2008). This is a £2 billion initiative that hopes to build on the area's expertise in the nuclear sector as a springboard for the regeneration of the area, diversifying the local economy; significantly improving the prospects of local communities; and raising the sub region's profile as a place to live, work and visit.

It is still the keystone regeneration tool for the area but in 2010 there were huge changes to the organisations involved in its implementation. These are noted in the introduction earlier together with a synopsis of current work to update the masterplan and better connect it with the LDFs being developed by Copeland and Allerdale Borough Councils. Copeland is also pursuing a new Copeland Plan which will replace the Future Generations document as the Borough's community strategy.

West Lakes Renaissance (WLR) was the urban regeneration company established a few years ago to implement the masterplan but this function has been subsumed into a different body, Britain's Energy Coast West Cumbria which will also be working with the new LEP partnership for Cumbria on wider economic strategies.

The continuing theme of all this work is the regeneration of West Cumbria's economy and community infrastructure in order to deal with the next 15 – 20 years, during which there is likely to be a significant reduction in employment at the Sellafield nuclear reprocessing site, with knock-on effects to local supply industries and the removal of many £m from the local economy. The draft NPSs proposing **new nuclear energy generation** in Copeland may provide some opportunities for regeneration and job creation as may the "new missions" (further reprocessing possibilities at Sellafield), but the work and aims of the local strategies to diversify and strengthen the economy remain valid.

Regeneration strategies begun as part of the "Vision for West Cumbria and Furness" in the 1990s spawned a variety of **economic masterplanning** exercises in an attempt to encourage new development and market initiatives in the main urban areas. In approaching its first LDS and the choice of new style development planning documents, the Council tried to align as many of the masterplans with an appropriate planning document that could assist their delivery. In this way the suite of masterplans under the "Whitehaven Regeneration Programme" banner – including the Housing Market Renewal initiative – and the "Mini-masterplans" for Cleator Moor, Egremont and Millom were matched with Area Action Plans and SPDs. With the need to incorporate work on a Core Strategy and a number of other documents in the LDS as well, it became clear to the Council that there were too many documents to be produced and there needed to be a reassessment of how the regeneration masterplanning material could be fed into the spatial planning mix.

The new **PPS 12** on Local Spatial Planning and its companion guide made choices for the "ingredients" of the LDF more straightforward. The strategic elements in the Energy Coast Masterplan, like the Whitehaven Regeneration Programme or Market Town Initiatives at Egremont and Millom, can be dealt with as a whole in the Copeland Core Strategy including the definition of strategic sites. This means that between them, the Core Strategy and Allocations DPD can accommodate most of the spatial policy requirements and that the need for separate Area Action Plans or development-brief style SPDs is reduced. Indeed, only one of the latter style of SPDs is included at this stage, for the development sites within or close to Whitehaven town centre. The benefits of this clearer, more focussed approach is that it should be easier to accommodate the requirements of the new Community Strategy, the Council's own Corporate Plan and the (all embracing) Regeneration Delivery Plan for Copeland which is currently being developed.

8. The Local Evidence Base for Preparing the New LDF

The LDF policies should be founded on a thorough understanding of the **needs** of Copeland, and the **opportunities and constraints** which may influence future development. The type of information that will be required includes not only information related to different types of land use, but to other issues and constraints which may be required to inform decision making on spatial planning issues (e.g. economic development, health, education, flooding, nature conservation, contaminated land).

It is therefore important that a **robust evidence base** informs the production of local planning documents. The evidence base for Copeland's LDF will be prepared using information from a wide range of technical studies and documents, as well as feedback received from local people and stakeholders. There is already a significant volume of background information available that will inform the LDF preparation process and further studies will be necessary to complete the picture. The outcomes of community consultation arising from work on earlier evidence base studies will be included. The emerging local evidence base is set out in Appendix 6.

The need for further studies, or updates of earlier studies, will be kept under review as work on the LDF progresses. The LDF needs to have regard to the strategies, plans and programmes of other key stakeholders, as well as the feedback received as a result of engaging the community in the planning process.

8.1 Sustainability Appraisal (SA), Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Habitats Directive Assessment (HDA)

All DPDs and some SPDs will be subject to a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) incorporating the requirements of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)⁴. These are tools to ensure that policies in the LDF promote **sustainable development** and take into account the effects of development on the environment.

The process of preparing SA and SEA needs to:

- Identify sustainability issues and problems;
- Collect baseline information for monitoring these issues;
- Predict significant effects in detail;
- Ensure these effects are consulted on with the public and environmental authorities;
- Address and monitor the significant effects of the plan.

The purpose of the SA/SEA is to promote sustainable development through better **integration** of sustainability considerations into the preparation of plans. The SA/SEA provides an opportunity to consider ways in which the plan can achieve environmental, social and economic objectives. The appraisal is an ongoing iterative process.

⁴ Note that these processes are combined into one assessment.

Following extensive consultation, the Council has prepared an **Integrated LDF Scoping Report (September 2009)** that sets the framework for assessing all documents in the LDF. The baseline information gathered during the preparation of the Scoping Report will be reviewed and kept up to date on an annual basis, informed by the Annual Monitoring Report.

The EU Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC) sets out the requirement for assessment of plans or projects affecting the internationally important **Natura 2000 sites**. The Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) is an assessment of the potential effects of a proposed plan or project, which is not necessary for the management of the site, but which is likely to have a significant effect on one or more Natura 2000 sites, in view of the site's conservation objectives. The Council will assess each of its Local Development Documents to determine whether any of these documents (alone or in combination with other plans) would have significant adverse effects on any Natura 2000 sites in or close to the authority boundaries. This process will run alongside the Sustainability Appraisal process as far as possible.

8.2 Scope for Joint Working with Other Local Planning Authorities

PPS12 encourages joint working between local authorities, where such efforts would result in increased **synergies** in terms of resources and cross-boundary issue management. Joint working initiatives have been pursued with neighbouring authorities, particularly Allerdale Borough Council, with whom background evidence studies have been commissioned on a joint basis. Joint working will continue on housing, retail and employment evidence base documents. The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment was jointly commissioned with four other Cumbrian authorities, and other opportunities for joint studies to form part of the evidence base will be investigated. The Council will liaise with Allerdale, the County Council and other partners through the Local Strategic Partnership, in order to align the LDF with the West Cumbria Sustainable Communities Strategy.

In terms of regeneration, the Council will continue to work closely with its partners in the West Cumbria Strategic Forum to ensure that all its DPDs are “**West Cumbria proofed**” and will help to deliver the overall objectives and priorities of the Forum, via the Energy Coast Masterplan.

9. Monitoring and Review

9.1 The Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)

The Council is required to annually monitor the effectiveness of its policies and proposals. The Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) covers the period 1st April to 31st March and will be completed by December each year. The AMR will monitor progress on plan preparation, as set out in the Local Development Scheme, and whether the key milestones are being met. The monitoring will assess:

- Whether the policies and targets in the Local Plan or replacement LDF have been met, or progress is being made towards meeting them;
- Whether any policies need to be replaced - if they are not working as intended, or are failing to achieve sustainable development objectives. If policies need changing or replacing, suggested actions will be identified;
- Include progress against the national core output indicators⁵, including information on housing delivery;
- In the future, indicate how infrastructure providers have performed against infrastructure delivery programmes set out in support of the Core Strategy. The AMR will be used to reprioritise any previous assumptions made regarding infrastructure delivery.
- Include a list of background and supporting documents and identify if further information is required; and
- Guide further revisions of the LDS, as necessary.

A copy of the AMR can be found on the planning policy pages of the Council's website at www.copeland.gov.uk.

⁵ Core Output Indicators are indicators that all local authorities must monitor and they are listed in *Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide* (ODPM 2005) and *Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework: Core Output Indicators - Update 2/2008* (CLG 2008).

9.2 Revising the LDS

This version of the Copeland Local Development Scheme is the third revision since the first LDS was adopted. The date of adoption of each version, and the reason for the revision is set out in the table below.

Version	Adoption Date	Reason for Revision
Local Development Scheme (Version 1)	March 2005	Original LDS reflected commitments to the production of the Local Plan.
Local Development Scheme (First Revision)	November 2007	Revision of timetable required due to staff resource issues and accommodating the learning curve for the new system
Local Development Scheme (Second Revision)	December 2008	Revision of timetable and portfolio of documents for inclusion, to reflect adoption of key local strategic documents, revised priorities and resources, and new government guidance and regulations.
Local Development Scheme (Third Revision)	March 2010	To reflect the revised timetable and context for the LDF (e.g. Nuclear New Build, National Policy Statements) and available resources.
Local Development Scheme (Fourth Revision)	March 2011	To reflect changes in the context: removal of RSS and Localism Bill, developing issues around nuclear new-build, new "blueprint" work to extend the Britain's Energy Coast masterplan and the delay in recruiting new staff

9.3 Review of the 2010 LDS

The timetable for the production of the Core Strategy, Development Management Policies DPD and Site Allocations DPD have been updated to allow them to consider decisions that are being made at a national level and also to reflect available resources.

9.4 Future Reviews of the LDS

The Council is committed to reviewing this LDS as regularly as is necessary. The flexible nature of the planning system means that we can make changes to the LDS as circumstances change. For example, a new Supplementary Planning Document may be required to address a policy issue identified in the AMR, or a revision to the timetable may be needed to reflect a substantial change in resources. When this happens, the Council will publish the revised LDS on our website.

10. Resources and Responsibilities for Delivering the LDF

The following section identifies the responsibilities of those involved in production of the LDF, and the resources allocated to the task. Further detail for each LDD is provided in Appendix 2.

10.1 Political decision making

The LDF process will be steered at the political level by the Council's **LDF Working Party**, which comprises council members from all parties. All evidence reports, background reports, consultation programming and outcomes, sustainability appraisals and policies and proposals will be considered in detail by the LDF Working Party (which meets as required) reporting to the Executive (which meets on a three weekly cycle). The Executive will make recommendations to Full Council (meeting every 6 weeks) on all key policy decisions. The decision to adopt documents as Council policy will be made by Full Council.

The Strategic Planning Manager will take personal responsibility for overall programme management, including ensuring that the Annual Monitoring Report is produced on time and that monitoring information is fed into reviews of the LDS.

The tables in Appendices 1, 2 and 8 set out the timetable for LDD production, based on a realistic assessment of what can be achieved with the available resources set out below. Arrangements for further staffing and joint working can be confirmed throughout the year and adjustments made when the LDS is next reviewed.

10.2 Human Resources

The Council's Planning Policy team is responsible for all planning functions excluding development control, conservation, enforcement, minerals and waste and transportation (although the Strategic Planning Manager also has overall responsibility for liaison with the County Council and others on all transport matters).

The Planning Policy team comprises the Strategic Planning Manager, Senior Planning Policy Officer, Planning Policy Officer and a Senior Planning Technician who is shared with the Economic Development section, and the LDS is built on the premise that a full establishment is achieved and maintained.

In addition to this, the Council has recently been successful in recruiting two Senior Planning Policy Officers on temporary two year contracts that will run until February 2013. Their main areas of work will be to produce the two SPDs together with any associated policies in the Core Strategy

In November 2009, the Council appointed a Sustainability Officer to address climate change and sustainability issues across the Council and Borough as a whole. Whilst this officer is not based within the Planning Policy team they will provide invaluable support and expertise in relation to the Sustainability Appraisal of the LDF policies and proposals as well as the policy formulation to address climate change issues.

There will be input from the Council's Development Control team to the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD in particular, and contributions from other Council departments to all LDDs.

The resources to produce the LDF also include those identified in the 'Joint Working' section in paragraph 8.2 above.

Where appropriate, further work will be commissioned from consultants, particularly in relation to technical background studies.

10.3 Financial Resources

There is an annual budget allocated for LDF work, and additional funding has been carried forward from previous years. This sits alongside contributions from the Council's Housing and Planning Delivery Grant (HPDG) monies which it has received from the Government for improving the planning service. HPDG has been used to fund staff resources and commission studies to support the evidence gathering process.

11. Risks to Delivery of the LDF

As part of the Council's approach to project management, the risks associated with producing different elements of the LDF have been identified, in order to ensure that steps can be taken to address these, or to minimise their impact on the LDF programme. The principal risks identified are set out below.

11.1 Human Resources

Staff turnover has been assessed as a high risk. There have been staff shortages in the Planning Policy team over the last few years and difficulties in recruitment have led to delays in the LDS programme. Whilst these difficulties have of late eased, it is still a relatively small group of people with a large work programme.

If capacity issues surface once again due to staff turnover the Council will reassess its recruitment/retention strategy and look at the potential for enhancement packages.

Other contingency measures will require greater call on funding streams to cover gaps in the Planning Policy team. There are some funds available from the Housing and Planning Delivery Grant budget but this will no longer be a source for funding in future years. We will then have to assess the adequacy of the annual Planning Policy base budget for human resources and build in bids for additional funding through the corporate budgeting process. We will also examine the potential for sharing production costs with other local authorities and bodies.

Where the necessary skills for specialised policy work/background technical studies/evidence base compilation are not available in-house, these will be provided by private consultancy.

11.2 National Policy Statements – New Burden on Local Planning Authorities

As a small policy team, there is a risk that members of the Planning Policy team may be called on to undertake urgent, unforeseen work, such as in response to proposals for new nuclear power stations in the Borough, resulting in delays to the programme. Where necessary, the Council will bring in additional resources from consultants to cover any gaps in work in progress. The Council will seek to maximise external resources to meet this needs (e.g. through Planning Performance Agreements).

11.3 Soundness of DPDs

There is a risk that one or more of the DPDs may be found to be 'unsound' by the Inspector. This would mean that the Council would have to return to an earlier stage in the production process and effectively start over, adding considerably to the cost and timeframe for production. This risk will be minimised by working closely with the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) at all production milestone stages and in the run up to submission of DPDs to ensure that the documents are consistent with national and regional policy. The Council will also undertake self-assessment (see next paragraph) and where necessary additional funding will be sought from contingencies to accelerate any "re-examination" process.

11.4 Legal Challenge

The risk of legal challenge will be minimised by ensuring that DPDs are “sound” – i.e. founded on a robust evidence base and well-audited stakeholder and community engagement. The Council will undertake a soundness self-assessment in accordance with guidance from the Planning Advisory Service (PAS) before it submits any DPD for examination. The Planning Policy team will work with the Legal department to ensure that its policies are legally sound and have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations.

11.5 Public and political engagement

Unforeseen delays in the political approval of LDF components, or changes in local political agendas have the potential to prejudice achievement of the published programme. This risk will be minimised by close and on-going dialogue with Members as to the importance of preparing a robust LDF on the basis of a shared vision and in relation to the proposed content of the document, so that wide political ownership of the Local Development Framework is secured.

The potential for consultation fatigue and the limited capacity to respond to consultation requests in a small volunteer community with limited resources, could lead to resistance to the timescales, and/or limited engagement. This risk will be minimised, as far as possible, by coordinating major consultations and adopting a flexible approach to consultation (i.e. not requiring formal written responses unless required by Regulations).

An assumption has been made as to the length of time that will need to be allocated to public and stakeholder involvement at each stage in the plan making process. Now that the ‘preferred options’ stage is no longer a formal requirement, there is potential for a more tailored, flexible approach to community involvement in the preparation of DPDs. Consultation performance will be closely monitored and the processes altered to ensure best fit against best practice guidelines.

11.6 Financial Resources

The assumption has been made that the resources necessary to prepare the documents in this LDS can be met from the annual Planning Policy budget, alongside monies from previous HPDG that have been carried over.

11.7 Changes to National or Regional policy or legislation

Changes to national or regional policies and guidance, for example in relation to housing provision, could require significant modification to local policy, in order to ensure that local policies remain in conformity with higher level policy/legislation. This could result in delays to the programme, especially if further evidence base studies are required to support the revised approach.

These risks will be minimised by early dialogue with Government and other stakeholders and this process has already begun in relation to potential new nuclear power-related development. Again the need for additional funding to accommodate additional work will be monitored as part of the annual budget process.

11.8 Joint Working

While joint working with other authorities has obvious benefits in terms of joined-up thinking, consistency of approach to cross boundary issues and savings in time and resources, it also has the potential to cause delays to the programme. This can happen particularly if partner organisations are unable to commit similar resources over similar time periods in order to meet joint deadlines/milestones or if there are delays in joint decision-making. This risk will be minimised by close project management and discussion between the parties involved, with formalised agreements for decision making wherever possible.

11.9 Examination Delays

Delays to the timetable may be experienced if the Planning Inspectorate is unable to meet the proposed timetable for examination and reporting. This risk will be minimised by early discussion and consultation with the Planning Inspectorate as to the proposed timetable.

Contact details

For more information about any of the issues raised in this Local Development Scheme please contact:-

The Planning Policy Team
Copeland Borough Council
The Copeland Centre
Catherine Street
Whitehaven
Cumbria CA28 7SJ
0845 054 8600

This document, together with all other Local Development Documents produced by Copeland Borough Council will be made available on the Planning Policy pages on the Council's website: www.copeland.gov.uk

APPENDIX 1: Revised Schedule of Local Development Documents

Document Title	Status	Brief Description	Geographical Coverage	Chain of Conformity	Document Preparation (including SA Scoping and background evidence documents)	Consultation on options / draft and on Sustainability Appraisal	Publication Consultation	Submission to Secretary of State	Start of Public Examination	Adopt Document
Statement of Community Involvement	Non-development plan document	Council's service level agreement with stakeholders and the community, covering engagement in the plan-making process.	The Borough of Copeland excluding the National Park	Must be in conformity with Regulations	May – September 2006	October – November 2006	N/A	N/A	July 2007	Adopted January 2008 Addendum June 2008
Core Strategy DPD	Development Plan Document	Sets out the spatial vision, objectives and spatial development strategy for the Borough.	The Borough of Copeland excluding the National Park	Must be in general conformity with RSS. All other LDD's must be in conformity with Core Strategy	April 2007 – February 2009	Issues and Options: May - August 2009. Preferred Options: May – July 2010	November – December 2011	March 2012	July 2012	December 2012
Development Management Policies DPD	Development Plan Document	Non-strategic development control policies which will provide the framework for decision making on detailed elements of planning applications	The Borough of Copeland excluding the National Park	Must be in conformity with the Core Strategy	June 2008 – February 2009	Issues and Options: May - August 2009. Preferred Options: May – July 2010	November – December 2011	March 2012	July 2012	December 2012

Document Title	Status	Brief Description	Geographical Coverage	Chain of Conformity	Document Preparation (including SA Scoping and background evidence documents)	Consultation on options / draft and on Sustainability Appraisal	Publication Consultation	Submission to Secretary of State	Start of Public Examination	Adopt Document
Site Specific Allocations and Policies DPD	Development Plan Document	Sets out the spatial allocations to implement Core Strategy policies and provides the land use framework for development control decisions. Will replace saved local plan allocations.	The Borough of Copeland excluding the National Park	Must be in conformity with the Core Strategy	June 2008 – February 2009	Issues and Options: May - August 2009 Preferred Options: April – May 2012	January – February 2013	June 2013	October 2013	March 2014
Planning Contributions Framework SPD	Supplementary Planning Document	SPD to provide strategy for negotiating S106 agreements or similar.	The Borough of Copeland excluding the National Park	With Saved Local Plan. Will be linked to policy in Core Strategy once adopted.	September – October 2011	March – April 2012	N/A	N/A	N/A	December 2012
Whitehaven Town Centre & Harbourside SPD	Supplementary Planning Document	SPD to address redevelopment opportunities. It will include guidance on design and conservation, alongside development briefs for key regeneration sites	Whitehaven Town Centre and Harbourside	With Saved Local Plan. Will be linked to policy in Core Strategy once adopted.	September – October 2011	March – April 2012	N/A	N/A	N/A	December 2012

Document Title	Status	Brief Description	Geographical Coverage	Chain of Conformity	Document Preparation (including SA Scoping and background evidence documents)	Consultation on options / draft and on Sustainability Appraisal	Publication Consultation	Submission to Secretary of State	Start of Public Examination	Adopt Document
Pow Beck Development Brief SPD	Supplementary Planning Document	Regeneration site identified in Local Plan involving recreational and employment development opportunities	Land adjoining Whitehaven town centre	With Saved Local Plan. Will be linked to policy in Core Strategy once adopted.	November 2006 – April 2007	May - June 2007	N/A	N/A	N/A	Adopted January 2008
Onshore Wind Energy	Supplementary Planning Document	Technical advice and guidance to encourage positive wind energy development	The Borough of Copeland excluding the National Park	With saved Local Plan. Will be linked to policy in Core Strategy once adopted.	April – September 2006	October – December 2006	N/A	N/A	N/A	Adopted January 2008

APPENDIX 2: Local Development Document Profiles

This appendix contains profiles about each of the documents that the Council will produce for the LDF and the key milestones for their production.

The following documents have now been produced and adopted and as such we have not included full profiles about them and their production in this appendix:

- Statement of Community Involvement (January 2008)
- Wind Energy SPD (January 2008)
- Pow Beck SPD (January 2008)

Title of the Document	CORE STRATEGY DPD	
Role & Content	To provide the spatial vision and strategic objectives for the future of Copeland Borough and the key policies to deliver the spatial vision. The time horizon of the Core Strategy will be for a period of at least fifteen years from the date of adoption.	
Geographical Coverage	Copeland Borough outside of the National Park.	
Status	Development Plan Document	
Chain of Conformity	1	RSS
	2	Core Strategy and Policies
	3	Site Specific Allocations and Policies
	3	Area Action Plans
	4	SPD
Joint Document? (if so, who with)	No	
Timetable		
Pre-production Consulting statutory bodies on scope of Sustainability Appraisal	November 2008 – February 2009	
Consultation on Issues and Options and preparation of draft document (Regulation 25 consultation).	May 2009 – August 2009	
Consultation on Preferred Options & Sustainability Appraisal (Regulation 25 consultation)	May 2010 – July 2010	
Consultation on the Publication DPD	November 2011 – December 2011	
Submission to SoS	March 2012	
Pre examination meeting	May 2012	
Start of Public Examination Hearing	July 2012	
Receipt of Inspectors Report	October 2012	
Adoption, Publication and Revision of Proposals Maps	December 2012	
Arrangements for production	Planning Policy Team	
Which department will lead the process	Planning Policy Team	
Management arrangements	LDF Working Party; the Executive; and Full Council.	
Resources required to produce the LDD, including resources committed from external stakeholders.	Planning Policy Team supported by Consultants.	
Approach to involving Stakeholders	As set out in the Statement of Community Involvement	
Post Production		
Monitoring and Review mechanisms	As set out in the Annual Monitoring Report.	

Title of the Document		DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT POLICIES DPD	
Role & Content		Non-strategic development control policies which will provide the land use framework for assessing planning applications.	
Geographical Coverage		Copeland Borough outside of the National Park.	
Status		Development Plan Document	
Chain of Conformity		1	RSS
		2	Core Strategy
		3	Development Management Policies
		4	SPD
Joint Document? (if so, who with)		No	
Timetable			
Pre-production/ Consulting statutory bodies on scope of Sustainability Appraisal		November 2008 – February 2009	
Consultation on Issues and Options and preparation of draft document (Regulation 25 consultation).		May 2009 – August 2009	
Consultation on Preferred Options & Sustainability Appraisal (Regulation 25 consultation)		May 2010 – July 2010	
Consultation on the Publication DPD		November 2011 – December 2011	
Submission to SoS		March 2012	
Pre examination meeting		May 2012	
Start of Public Examination Hearing		July 2012	
Receipt of Inspectors Report		October 2012	
Adoption, Publication and Revision of Proposals Maps		December 2012	
Arrangements for production		Planning Policy Team with assistance from the Development Control Team.	
Which department will lead the process		Planning Policy Team	
Management arrangements		LDF Working Party; the Executive; and Full Council.	
Resources required to produce the LDD, including resources committed from external stakeholders.		Planning Policy Team will undertake the majority of the work, supported by the Development Control Team. Additional resource may be provided by consultants.	
Approach to involving Stakeholders		As set out in the Statement of Community Involvement.	
Post Production			
Monitoring and Review mechanisms		As set out in the Annual Monitoring Report.	

Title of the Document	SITE SPECIFIC ALLOCATIONS AND POLICIES DPD	
Role & Content	Set out the spatial land allocations to implement Core Strategy policies and provide the framework for development control decisions. Replaces saved local plan allocations.	
Geographical Coverage	Copeland Borough outside of the National Park.	
Status	Development Plan Document	
Chain of Conformity	1	RSS
	2	Core Strategy
	3	Site Specific Allocations and Policies
	4	SPD
Joint Document? (if so, who with)	No	
Timetable		
Pre-production Consulting statutory bodies on scope of Sustainability Appraisal	November 2008 – February 2009	
Consultation on Issues and Options and preparation of draft document (Regulation 25 consultation).	May 2009 – August 2009	
Consultation on Preferred Options & Sustainability Appraisal (Regulation 25 consultation)	April 2012 – May 2012	
Consultation on the Publication DPD	January 2013 – February 2013	
Submission to SoS	June 2013	
Pre examination meeting	August 2013	
Start of Public Examination Hearing	October 2013	
Receipt of Inspectors Report	January 2014	
Adoption, Publication and Revision of Proposals Maps	March 2014	
Arrangements for production	Planning Policy Team	
Which department will lead the process	Planning Policy Team	
Management arrangements	LDF Working Party; the Executive; and Full Council.	
Resources required to produce the LDD, including resources committed from external stakeholders.	Planning Policy Team will undertake the majority of the work. Additional work by consultants.	
Approach to involving Stakeholders	As set out in the Statement of Community Involvement.	
Post Production		
Monitoring and Review mechanisms	As set out in the Annual Monitoring Report.	

Title of the Document	WHITEHAVEN TOWN CENTRE AND HARBOURSIDE SPD	
Role & Content	This SPD will provide the framework for implementing a number of regeneration and redevelopment opportunities. It will include guidance on urban design and the Conservation Area, alongside development briefs for key regeneration sites within the area boundary.	
Geographical Coverage	Whitehaven town centre and harbourside	
Status	Supplementary Planning Document	
Chain of Conformity	1	RSS
	2	Core Strategy and/or Strategic Saved Local Plan Policies
	3	Development Management and Site Specific Allocations and Policies
	4	SPD
Joint Document? (if so, who with)	No	
Timetable		
Pre-production/ Consulting statutory bodies on scope of Sustainability Appraisal	Up to December 2008 January 2009 – February 2009 Consultation on issues: September 2011 – October 2011	
Preparation of draft document	November 2011 – February 2012	
Consultation on Draft Document & Sustainability Appraisal	March 2012 – April 2012	
Adoption and Publication	December 2012	
Arrangements for production	Planning Policy Team with assistance of the Development Control Team.	
Which department will lead the process	Planning Policy Team	
Management arrangements	LDF Working Party; the Executive; and Full Council.	
Resources required to produce the LDD, including resources committed from external stakeholders.	Planning Policy Team, Development Control Team.	
Approach to involving Stakeholders	As set out in the Statement of Community Involvement	
Post Production		
Monitoring and Review mechanisms	As set out in the Annual Monitoring Report. The adoption of the Core Strategy will trigger a review of this document.	

Title of the Document	PLANNING CONTRIBUTIONS FRAMEWORK SPD	
Role & Content	SPD to provide guidance for applicants on the Council's approach to negotiating CIL, S106 agreements and community benefits package from large scale development (e.g. nuclear new build).	
Geographical Coverage	Copeland Borough outside of the National Park.	
Status	Supplementary Planning Document	
Chain of Conformity	1	RSS
	2	Core Strategy and/or Strategic Saved Local Plan Policies
	3	Site Specific Allocations and Policies/Development Management Policies
	4	SPD
Joint Document? (if so, who with)	No	
Timetable		
Pre-production/ Consulting statutory bodies on scope of Sustainability Appraisal	Up to December 2008 January 2009 – February 2009 Consultation on issues: September 2011 – October 2011	
Preparation of draft document	November 2011 – February 2012	
Consultation on Draft Document & Sustainability Appraisal	March 2012 – April 2012	
Adoption and Publication	December 2012	
Arrangements for production	Planning Policy Team with assistance of the Development Control Team and private consultants.	
Which department will lead the process	Planning Policy Team	
Management arrangements	LDF Working Party; the Executive; and Full Council.	
Resources required to produce the LDD, including resources committed from external stakeholders.	Planning Policy Team, Development Control Team, with assistance from private consultants.	
Approach to involving Stakeholders	As set out in the Statement of Community Involvement	
Post Production		
Monitoring and Review mechanisms	As set out in the Annual Monitoring Report. The adoption of the Core Strategy or substantial changes to legislation or Government Policy will trigger a review of this document.	

APPENDIX 3: Examination of the Soundness of Development Plan Documents

The following description sets out the tests of soundness against which DPDs will be assessed at Examination, as set out under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and Regulations (as amended). Section 20(5)(a) sets out that an Inspector is charged with firstly checking that the plan has complied with legislation. This includes in particular checking that the plan:

- has been prepared in accordance with the Local Development Scheme and in compliance with the Statement of Community Involvement and the Regulations⁶;
- has been subject to sustainability appraisal;
- has regard to national policy;
- conforms generally to the Regional Spatial Strategy; and
- has regard to any sustainable community strategy for its area (i.e. county and district).

In addition, Section 20(5)(b) of the Act requires the Inspector to determine whether the plan is “sound”.

To be “sound” a core strategy or other DPD should be JUSTIFIED, EFFECTIVE and consistent with NATIONAL POLICY.

“Justified” means that the document must be:

- founded on a robust and credible evidence base;
- the most appropriate strategy when considered against the reasonable alternatives.

“Effective” means that the document must be:

- deliverable;
- flexible;
- able to be monitored.

If other DPDs are produced they should not be used to take the place of the core strategy: it is the core strategy which should make clear spatial choices about where development should go.

(taken from Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning)

⁶ Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 as amended

APPENDIX 4: List of Saved Local Plan Policies

The new planning system allows Local Authorities to “save” policies in their adopted Local Plans for a period of three years. In February 2009, the Council applied to the Secretary of State for an extension to “save” policies beyond June 2009.

Below is a list of those policies which have been extended as saved policies, followed by a table of those policies that have not. Please note, policies which have not been saved expired on the 6th June 2009.

Copeland Local Plan: Policies that continue as Saved Policies

CHAPTER 3: A Development Strategy for Copeland

General Development Policies

DEV 1: Sustainable Development and Regeneration

DEV 2: Key Service Centres

DEV 3: Local Centres

DEV 4: Development Boundaries

DEV 5: Development in the Countryside

Design Issues

DEV 6: Sustainability in Design

Implementation

DEV 7: Planning Conditions and Obligations

DEV 8: Major development

CHAPTER 4: Housing

Housing Requirements

HSG 1: Existing Planning Permissions

HSG 2: New Housing Allocations

Plan, Monitor and Manage

HSG 3: Plan, Monitor and Manage

HSG 4: Housing within Settlement Boundaries

Housing in Smaller Settlements and the Open Countryside

HSG 5: Housing outside Settlement Boundaries

HSG 6: Temporary Accommodation for New Rural Enterprises

HSG 7: Removal of Occupancy Conditions

Design of New Housing Developments

HSG 8: Housing Design Standards

Variety in Dwelling Type

HSG 9: Accommodating Special Needs

Affordability

HSG 10: Affordable Housing in Key Service Centres and Local Centres

HSG 11: Affordable Housing in Rural Areas

Retention and Improvement of the Housing Stock

- HSG 12: Assisting Housing Renewal
- HSG 13: Loss of Dwellings
- HSG 14: Replacement of Dwellings
- HSG 15: Conversion to Dwelling in Urban Areas
- HSG 16: Conversion to Multi-Occupation
- HSG 17: Conversion to Dwellings in Rural Areas
- HSG 18: Residential Institutions
- HSG 19: Care in the Community
- HSG 20: Domestic Extensions and Alterations

Residential Chalets, Caravans and Mobile Homes

- HSG 21: Replacing Caravans by Chalets
- HSG 22: Residential Caravan Sites
- HSG 23: Individual Caravans
- HSG 24: Beach Bungalows

Non Residential Development in Housing Areas

- HSG 25: Non-Residential Development in Housing Areas

Accommodation for Gypsies and Travelling People

- HSG 26: Gypsy Caravan Sites
- HSG 27: Accommodating Travelling Showpeople

CHAPTER 5: Economic Regeneration

Employment

- EMP 1: Employment Land Allocation
- EMP 2: Westlakes Science and Technology Park
- EMP 3: Employment Opportunity Sites
- EMP 4: Extension of an existing employment use
- EMP 5: Employment use in Key Service and Local Centres
- EMP 6: Bad Neighbourhood Development
- EMP 7: Alternative Use of Employment Sites

Town Centres and Shopping

- TCN 1: Promoting Vitality and Viability of Town Centres
- TCN 2: Town Centre Uses within Key Service Centres
- TCN 3: Town Centre Improvements
- TCN 4: Town Centre Design
- TCN 5: Street Markets
- TCN 6: Non Retail Uses in Town Centres
- TCN 7: Food and Drink in Town Centres
- TCN 8: Amusement Centres
- TCN 9: Whitehaven Town Centre Strategy
- TCN 10: Whitehaven Town Centre
- TCN 11: Primary Frontages
- TCN 12: Town Centre Opportunity Development Sites
- TCN 13: Local Centres
- TCN 14: Village and Neighbourhood Shopping

Tourism

- TSM 1: Visitor Attractions
- TSM 2: Tourism Opportunity Sites
- TSM 3: Serviced Accommodation
- TSM 4: Holiday Caravans Chalets and Camping
- TSM 5: Caravan Storage
- TSM 6: Beach Chalets

Rural Areas

- RUR 1: Economic Regeneration in Rural Areas

CHAPTER 6: The Environment

Nature Conservation

- ENV 1: Nature Conservation Sites of International Importance
- ENV 2: Nature Conservation Sites of National Importance
- ENV 3: Nature Conservation Sites of Local Importance
- ENV 4: Protection of Landscape Features and Habitats
- ENV 5: Protected Species
- ENV 6: Landscapes of County Importance
- ENV 7: Heritage Coast
- ENV 8: Views from and to Heritage Coast
- ENV 9: Areas of Local Landscape Importance
- ENV 10: Protection of Trees
- ENV 12: Landscaping
- ENV 13: Access to the Countryside
- ENV 14: Development in the Coastal Zone
- ENV 15: Undeveloped Coast

Flooding

- ENV 16: Flooding

Derelict And Contaminated Land

- ENV 17: Derelict Land
- ENV 18: Contaminated Land

Pollution Of The Environment

- ENV 19: Air Pollution
- ENV 20: Water, Sewage Treatment and Sewerage Facilities
- ENV 21: Noise Pollution
- ENV 22: Light Pollution

Hazardous Installations

- ENV 23: Safeguarding Zone

Conservation Areas

- ENV 25: Demolition in Conservation Areas
- ENV 26: Development in and affecting Conservation Areas
- ENV 27: Trees in Conservation Areas
- ENV 28: Article 4 Directions
- ENV 29: Shopfronts in Conservation Areas

Listed Buildings

ENV 31: Demolition of Listed Buildings

ENV 32: Essential Repairs to Listed Buildings

Archaeological Sites

ENV 36: Development Affecting Sites of Local Archaeological or Historic Importance

ENV 37: Site of Potential Archaeological Importance

Public Art

ENV 38: Public Art in Development Schemes

Advertisements

ENV 39: Areas of Special Advertisement Control

CHAPTER 7:Transport

Strategic Improvements

TSP 2: New Road Buildings and Improvements

Local Transport Improvements

TSP 4: Measures to Improve Public Transport

TSP 5: Cycleways, Footpaths and Bridleways

New Development

TSP 6: General Development Requirements

TSP 7: Transport Assessments and Travel Plans

TSP 8: Parking Requirements

Rail Freight

TSP 9: Rail Freight

Ports and Air Travel

TSP 10: Port Development

CHAPTER 8: Community Services and Facilities

Other Utilities

SVC 6: Underground Services

SVC 7: Large-Scale Service Infrastructure

SVC 8: Telecommunications

SVC 9: Satellite Dishes

SVC 10: LPG Storage

Education, Training, Health and other Community Facilities

SVC 11: Education, training, health and other community facilities

SVC 12: Loss of Facilities

Recreation and Leisure

SVC 13: Protection of Open Space and Facilities

SVC 14: Outdoor Recreation and Leisure Facilities

SVC 15: Leisure and Sensitive Areas of Countryside

CHAPTER 9: Renewable Energy

Renewable Energy Sources

EGY 1: Renewable Energy

EGY 2: Wind Energy

EGY 3: Solar Energy

EGY 4: Hydro-Electric Sources

EGY 5: Tidal Energy

EGY 6: Waste and Bio-Fuels

EGY 7: Energy Conservation and Efficiency

CHAPTER 10: Sellafield and the Nuclear Industry

Radioactive Waste Management

NUC 1: Radioactive Waste Storage and Disposal

Sellafield

NUC 2: Use of the Sellafield Licensed Site

NUC 3: Relocation of Non-Radioactive Development

NUC 4: Drigg Disposal Site

NUC 5: Transport of Materials to Drigg Disposal Site

Copeland Local Plan: Policies No Longer Saved

The following table indicates the Local Plan policies that have **not** been extended as saved policies, together with reasons for not saving them, and which expired on 6 June 2009.

Please note that those policies which have not been extended as saved policies no longer form part of the Copeland Local Plan 2001 – 2016.

Policy	Reason for not extending
ENV 11 Tree Planting	This policy fails the 'necessity' test as the ground is already covered by DEV6.
ENV24 Hazardous Substances	Policy covered by another regulatory regime, therefore not necessary.
ENV30 Alterations and extensions to Listed Buildings ENV33 Development affecting the setting and important views of Listed Buildings ENV34 Changes of use to Listed Buildings ENV35 Development affecting a Scheduled Ancient Monument	Policies appear to duplicate PPG15 and should therefore be unnecessary.
ENV40 Advertisements	Appears to add nothing to policy already in PPG19.
ENV41 New farm buildings	RSS is part of the Development Plan, therefore being in conformity with it would appear to duplicate it.
ENV42 Intensive agricultural development	Policy not necessary as DEV5, DEV6 and RUR1 appear to cover this, insofar as it is within the purview of planning control.

Policy	Reason for not extending
ENV43 Agricultural slurry stores and lagoons	The justification for this is inadequate – policy not necessary.
SVC1 Connections to public sewers	Covered by other agencies' responsibilities, therefore not necessary. Adequately covered by DEV6.
SVC2 Non-mains sewerage/sewerage treatment	Covered by other agencies' responsibilities, therefore not necessary. Adequately covered by DEV6.
SVC 3 Standards of Completion	This policy is considered to be repetitive and more appropriately controlled from development control purposes by way of a planning condition.
SVC4 Land drainage	Duplicates other control regimes, adequately covered by DEV6.
SVC5 Water supply/water resources	Appears to be covered by DEV6, therefore not necessary.
TSP1 Safeguarding the Parton-Lillyhall Improvement	Works are complete and the by-pass is in operation. As a result the policy is no longer required.
TSP3 Traffic management	If needed, these can be provided for under DEV6 and TSP6. This policy is therefore not necessary as it is not clear why a further policy serves any purpose.

APPENDIX 5: Supplementary Planning Guidance Linked to Saved Policies

The following Supplementary Planning Guidance supports a 'saved' Local Plan policy and will remain a material consideration until such time as these policies expire:

SPG	Saved Local Plan Policy
SPG 1: Layout of New Residential Developments (June 1997)	Policy DEV6: Sustainability in Design Policy HSG8: Housing Design Standards Policy TSP6: General Development Requirements
SPG 2: Crime Prevention Design Scheme (June 1997)	Policy DEV6: Sustainability in Design Policy HSG8: Housing Design Standards Policy TSP6: General Development Requirements
SPG 3: Whitehaven Shopfronts Design Guide (June 1992)	Policy DEV6: Sustainability in Design Policy TCN4: Town Centre Design
SPG 4: The Highlands Development Brief (2002)	Policy HSG2: New Housing Allocations
Car Parking Guidelines in Cumbria (September 1997)	Policy DEV6: Sustainability in Design and regionally adopted parking standards (Appendix 1 of the Local Plan) Policy TSP8: Parking Requirements

APPENDIX 6: The Copeland Evidence Base

Title:	Date of production	Brief Description
Employment		
Employment Land and Premises Study 2008	December 2008	Allerdale and Copeland Borough Councils jointly commissioned a study to examine demand and supply factors at work in the West Cumbria area. This research accords with CLG guidance and will inform both the Core Strategy and the Sites Allocations DPDs.
Environmental		
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	July 2007	This analysis is a requirement of PPS 25, and documents the various forms of potential flooding and variations in flood risk spatially across the Borough (excluding that area of the Borough within the National Park). The level one assessment was completed in July 2007.
Copeland Play Strategy Update 2007-2012	2007	The Copeland Play Strategy Update builds upon the "Children's Outdoor Play Area & Teen Strategy for Copeland" adopted by Copeland Borough Council in 2003. It establishes a partnership strategy covering the period 2007-2012 to advise and inform the provision of play for children and young people between 0-19 years of age, ensuring that the needs of young people are met in terms of facilities and accessibility.
Green Spaces Strategy 2008-2013	March 2008	The strategy provides a strategic framework for all future planning, provision, maintenance and management of the Borough's parks and open spaces.
PPG17 Open Space Assessment, Playing Pitch Strategy and Built Leisure Facilities Study	April 2011	This is a piece of work (in three distinct parts) that provides an assessment of open spaces, playing pitches and built leisure facilities across the borough. The open space assessment meets the audit requirements set out in PPG 17. This work will inform the Sites Allocations DPD, infrastructure planning and the Planning Contributions Framework in particular.
Whitehaven Town Centre Heritage and Design Series Conservation Area Reviews	April 2009	Consultants have undertaken an appraisal of the Whitehaven Town Centre Outstanding Conservation Area and prepared a management plan and design guidance, alongside a Stage One application to the Heritage Lottery Fund for a Townscape Heritage Initiative Programme for the town centre. This will feed into both the Core Strategy and Whitehaven Town Centre and Harbourside SPD. Once this work is done we will take a view as to the need for further Reviews and/or conservation and urban design guidance in the Borough.

Title:	Date of production	Brief Description
Landscape Character Assessment and Guidance	March 2011	The work (being led by Cumbria County Council) was originally intended to result in a shared SPD but has now been produced as guidance. The Landscape Character Assessment builds on work for the Structure Plan and Wind Energy SPD and will inform the Core Strategy and Allocations DPD.
Derelict Land Study	1995	The last Borough-wide Derelict Land Study was produced in 1995, although other bodies have undertaken various surveys of derelict and underused sites since then. Derelict sites are now identified within the National Land Use Database.
National Land Use database (NLUD)	2010 (updated annually)	The National Land Use Database (NLUD) identifies previously developed land and buildings that may be available for development (whether vacant, derelict or still in productive use). The Council submits annual returns to NLUD to ensure the information is up to date.
Furness and West Cumbria Local Brownfield Strategy	August 2009	Consultants were appointed by the Council, Allerdale Borough Council, Barrow Borough Council, Cumbria County Council and the Homes and Communities Agency to assess a number of key brownfield sites in each Borough and make recommendations about the most suitable uses for each site from a market perspective.
Contaminated Land Study	2009	The Council will be updating its Contaminated Land Strategy over the next twelve months which will include revised registers of potentially affected land and remediations.
Shoreline Management Plan	2010	A draft SMP 2 was available for public consultation between November 2009 and March 2010. Responses are being considered and the final Plan is due for adoption in December 2010.
Biodiversity Evidence Base for Cumbria	2008	The Cumbrian local authorities have collaborated on the production of a suite of documents which provide all the basic data on species and habitats for LDFs. This includes an Introduction and overall review of the material plus basic data held on a GIS mapping base. The work was undertaken by the Cumbria Biological Data Network which will provide further updates on a continuing basis.
Housing		
Local House Condition Survey 2007	2007	This survey covered the whole Borough and was commissioned to assist the Council in developing a new Housing Renewal Strategy for the private sector. The Renewal Strategy was published in 2009.

Title:	Date of production	Brief Description
Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA)	To be approved by the Council in April 2011	This work addresses the requirement to understand housing markets in Copeland and will inform planning policy on issues like Housing Market Renewal, affordability and management of housing supply. It replaces the interim document that was produced in December 2009.
Cumbria Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment	2008	A study undertaken on behalf of all the Cumbrian local authorities in accordance with government requirements. This will inform both the Core Strategy and the Allocations DPD.
Housing Market Renewal: Prospectus 2005 Recent Changes in the Housing Market in West Cumbria – Review of Key Issues 2007	 2005 2007	DTZ prepared a “Prospectus” for the Council and its partners in the Furness and West Cumbria Housing Market Renewal Partnership in November 2005. It contains an assessment of renewal issues and a set of proposals for partner interventions in the older urban areas including Whitehaven. It was prepared as a bid for government funding which was reasonably successful for 2006 – 08. A second bid for funding 2008 – 11 was prepared in 2007 based on a review of the key issues by Nevin Leather Associates.
Urban Capacity Studies 1998-2001	2001	The Urban Capacity Studies identified land and buildings that might be re-used for housing purposes. They were undertaken in Whitehaven followed by the three main towns and larger villages in the Borough outside the National Park. Urban capacity studies are now being replaced by Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments.
West Cumbria Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)	Due to be completed in Autumn 2011. (first sieve of sites completed by December 2009)	Required by PPS 3: Housing the assessment explores the housing potential of the main towns and villages based on the CLG’s recommended methodology. This will be needed to support work on the Core Strategy in identifying suitable land for housing and the Site Allocations DPD. A first sieve of sites was completed in December 2009, which has been followed by a viability assessment of the remaining sites. However, a Final Call for Sites with a deadline of 1 st April 2011 has been issued due to delays in the production of the Site Allocations DPD and additional sites being submitted since August 2009. All sites will then be considered in a final document in the Autumn. It is likely that the document will be reviewed and updated regularly as new sites are proposed by landowners and/or additional sites are required to support the development needs identified in the LDF.

Title:	Date of production	Brief Description
Infrastructure		
Copeland Infrastructure Deficit Plan	Baseline report January 2011	The plan will assist in identifying and prioritising all forms of infrastructure provision as part of an integrated approach to development and infrastructure planning. This will ensure services can match demand and that growth is sustainable. The work will cover transport, utilities and waste, social, environmental and green infrastructure and culture/leisure. It will provide a framework for delivery of key infrastructure and indicate the providers and resources that will be required to do so. It will tie in closely with the Planning Contributions Framework SPD.
Roads for Housing Areas and Parking Standards: updated guidance	2010	Cumbria CC is likely to issue new county-wide guidance updating previous SPG.
Transport Issues for Copeland LDF	2009/10	There are a variety of existing studies, particularly the masterplanning exercises that identify traffic management and other relevant transport improvements which need to feed into the LDF. Some of this will feature in the Infrastructure Deficit Plan but it would be useful to have a single document agreed with Cumbria CC that provided an overall assessment of transport accessibility and identified all transport infrastructure proposals.
Regeneration and Masterplanning		
Britain's Energy Coast: A Masterplan for West Cumbria	2007/8	Effectively an economic regeneration strategy for the sub-region to encourage diversification from reliance on the nuclear industry. It contains a range of proposals and interventions relating to commercial activity, employment, transport and housing as well as planning. The plan was commissioned by the Cumbria Strategic Forum whose membership is widely drawn from national, regional and local bodies and chaired by the Secretary of State for BERR. All members have agreed to implement the masterplan through their activities and this includes the LDFs for Copeland and Allerdale. The plan is supported by a several working papers which have a direct bearing on planning policy matters: Baseline, Nuclear, Transport, Economic Modelling and Tourism. The plan is being improved in 2011 by 3 strands of work: new post-"crunch" socio-economic analyses and forecasts, a new "blueprint" or delivery plan and reassessment of the spatial implications of the masterplan

Title:	Date of production	Brief Description
Whitehaven Regeneration Programme	2004 – 08	In recent years there have been a number of economic development masterplanning exercises carried out on behalf of the Council and its partners. Principally these relate to the Whitehaven Regeneration Programme which includes Pow Beck; the Coastal Fringe (inc. Rhodia site clearance); Kells, Woodhouse and Greenbank Housing Market Renewal scheme; the Town Centre “Development Framework” and the “Implementation” Plan which encompasses traffic management and parking strategies to assist development opportunities. The Market Town Initiatives at Egremont and Millom and NE Copeland Regeneration work in the Cleator Moor area have resulted in similar, although “mini”, masterplans focussing particularly on town centre issues. This work will feed into the Core Strategy and Allocations DPD to provide a sound planning context for future development.
Cleator Moor Mini Masterplan	2004	
Egremont and Millom Masterplans	2004 & 2008	
Cumbria Tourism Strategy	2007	The West Cumbria Tourism Partnership will be restructured in 2009 and a new sub-regional tourism strategy will be developed in line with the Cumbria Vision's Economic Strategy for the county (2008 – 20) and the Energy Coast Masterplan
West Cumbria Tourism Partnership Report of Performance	2008	
West Cumbria Tourism Study	2009	
Community		
Future Generation: A Strategy for Sustainable Communities in West Cumbria 2007-2027	2007	The LDF, particularly the Core Strategy, will reflect the spatial priorities and the vision for the future of Copeland communities, as set out in West Cumbria's Sustainable Community Strategy. The Strategy reflects the Cumbria Strategic Partnership's County strategy and Local Area Agreements on a range of issues
The Copeland Plan 2011-2027	2011	A new community Strategy for the Borough of Copeland being prepared by the Council's Locality Teams
Village Services Surveys	Draft produced October 2010 (to be updated regularly)	The Council will survey the level of service provision (e.g. schools, community halls, shops, pubs, churches etc.) in each of the settlements in the Borough in order to support the development of the settlement hierarchy for the Copeland LDF.

Title:	Date of production	Brief Description
<p>Parish Plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lamplugh 2003 - Howgate Ward Plan 2003 (Lowca, Moresby, Parton parishes) - Haile & Wilton 2004 - Waberthwaite and Corney 2004 - Arlecdon & Frizington 2005 - Cleator Moor 2005 - Distington 2005-2010 - Ennerdale and Kinniside 2005 - Wasdale 2005 - Weddicar 2005 - St Bees 2006 - Muncaster 2007 	2003 – 2007	<p>Various Parish Councils have already developed Parish Plans and there may be more over the next few years. Whilst they are in part aspirational they will inform Core Strategy and Allocations choices.</p> <p>It should be noted that the Parish Plans are in the process of being updated to support locality working in the borough.</p>
Design against crime guidance	Not known at this stage	Early discussions have taken place with the Police and West Cumbria Crime and Disorder Partnership to look at updating previous design guidance (currently SPG). This would be prepared by the Crime and Disorder Partnership.
Retail		
West Cumbria Retail Study 2008	December 2008	<p>A new assessment of retail demand and supply factors in West Cumbria on an extended study area which now includes the whole of Copeland including Millom. It provides a “health check” audit of the main retail centres with surveys of consumer attitudes, spending patterns and floorspace changes.</p> <p>It is likely that an update to this report will be needed to take account of the potential needs of nuclear developments.</p>
Nuclear		

Title:	Date of production	Brief Description
<p>Series of papers responding to consultation on "Meeting the Energy Challenge":</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Role of Nuclear Power in a Low Carbon Economy - Strategic Siting Assessment - Assessing the Business Case for Nuclear New Build at Sellafield - Developing a Strategy for Nuclear New Build at Sellafield 	2007 – 09	<p>The Sellafield site is a unique attribute in the Borough. Although a significant amount of plant decommissioning is due over the next 10 – 15 years there are also potential new developments which are being and will continue to be examined. The Council is involved in a number of partnerships to help keep abreast of the technical aspects of new nuclear development and waste management and of its role in a developing planning system for major projects.</p> <p>This will inform Core Strategy policy and SPD on Planning Obligations. Also cross references to the Infrastructure Deficit Plan</p>
National Policy Statements (NPS)	<p>Consultation November 2009-February 2010</p> <p>Second consultation October 2010-January 2011</p> <p>Final NPSs expected Spring 2011</p>	<p>The Government has produced a number of draft National Policy Statements (NPS) for consultation, covering all aspects of energy generation (for different energy types) and transmission.</p> <p>There is a specific NPS for nuclear energy that outlines proposed sites for new nuclear power stations up to 2025, with three sites nominated in Copeland.</p>

In addition to the reports and studies set out in the table the Council will continue to collect information and statistics which assist in its monitoring roles e.g. in relation to its Corporate Plan and the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). Data on a range of population trends, employment, health, deprivation, equality and diversity and other relevant issues will feed into the planning policy documents on a continuously updated basis along with amendments or additions to statutory designations. There will also be further surveys undertaken e.g. the annual Housing and Employment Land Availability counts and biennial retail health checks.

APPENDIX 7: Glossary

The Act: the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR): part of the Local Development Framework, the Annual Monitoring Report will assess the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which policies in Local Development Documents (including saved Local Plan policies) are being successfully implemented.

Area Action Plan (AAP): used to provide a planning framework for areas of change and areas of conservation. Area Action Plans will have the status of Development Plan Documents.

Core Strategy: sets out the long-term spatial vision for the local planning authority area, the spatial objectives and strategic policies to deliver that vision. It can include strategic site allocations. The Core Strategy will have the status of a Development Plan Document.

Core Output Indicators: these are indicators that all local authorities must monitor and they are listed in Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide (ODPM 2005). The Core Indicators that local authorities are required to monitor are based on the existing regional Core Output Indicators that regional planning bodies are required to monitor. This reflects the need for compatibility to exist between the Annual Monitoring Reports of the regional planning body and the LDF Annual Monitoring Reports of the local authorities within that region.

Development Plan: as set out in Section 38(6) of the Act, an authority's development plan consists of the relevant Regional Spatial Strategy (or the Spatial Development Strategy in London) and the Development Plan Documents contained within its Local Development Framework.

Development Plan Documents (DPD): spatial planning documents that are subject to independent examination, and together with the relevant Regional Spatial Strategy, will form the Development Plan for a local authority area for the purposes of the Act. They can include a Core Strategy, Site Specific Allocations of land, and Area Action Plans (where needed). Other Development Plan Documents, including Development Management Policies, can be produced. They will all be shown geographically on an adopted Proposals Map. Individual Development Plan Documents or parts of a document can be reviewed independently from other Development Plan Documents. Each authority must set out the programme for preparing its Development Plan Documents in the Local Development Scheme.

Development Management Policies: these will be a suite of criteria-based policies which are required to ensure that all development within the areas meets the spatial vision and spatial objectives set out in the Core Strategy.

Housing Trajectory: The role of the housing trajectory is to integrate the "Plan, Monitor, Manage" approach to housing delivery by showing past performance and estimating future performance. The housing trajectory will illustrate this information in a graphical form. The AMR housing trajectory for Copeland will compare the levels of

actual and projected completions over the period of the plan with the housing trajectory contained in the Core Strategy.

Key diagram: authorities will be required to include a key diagram in the Core Strategy to illustrate broad locations of future development.

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

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

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

Local Strategic Partnership: partnerships of stakeholders who develop ways of involving local people in shaping the future of their neighbourhood and deciding how local services are provided. They are often single non-statutory, multi-agency bodies which aim to bring together locally the public, private, community and voluntary sectors.

Local Transport Plan: 5-year strategy prepared by each local highways authority for the development of local, integrated transport, supported by a programme of transport improvements. It is used to bid to Government for funding transport improvements.

Proposals Map: the adopted Proposals Map illustrates on a base map (reproduced from, or based upon a map base to a registered scale) all the policies contained in Development Plan Documents, together with any saved policies. It must be revised as each new Development Plan Document is adopted, and it should always reflect the up-to-date planning strategy for the area. Proposals for changes to the adopted proposals map accompany submitted Development Plan Documents in the form of a submission Proposals Map.

Regional planning body: one of the nine regional bodies in England (including the Greater London Authority) responsible for preparing Regional Spatial Strategies (in London the Spatial Development Strategy).

Regional Spatial Strategy: sets out the region's policies in relation to the development and use of land and forms part of the development plan for local planning authorities. Planning Policy Statement 11 'Regional Spatial Strategies' provides detailed guidance on the function and preparation of Regional Spatial Strategies.

The Regulations: Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004, and the Town and Country Planning (Transitional Arrangements) Regulations 2004, including any subsequent amendments.

Saved policies or plans: existing adopted Development Plans are saved for three years from the date of commencement of the Act. Any policies in old style Development Plans adopted after commencement of the Act will become saved policies for three years from their adoption or approval. The Local Development Scheme should explain the authority's approach to saved policies. Policies can be saved beyond the three year period by application by the local planning authority to Secretary of State, six months prior to expiry.

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

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

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

Supplementary Planning Documents: provide supplementary information in respect of the policies in Development Plan Documents. They do not form part of the Development Plan and are not subject to independent examination, although they must be subject to community consultation before being adopted.

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

Sustainable Community Strategy: local authorities are required by the Local Government Act 2000 to prepare these, with aim of improving the social, environmental and economic well being of their areas. Through the Community Strategy, authorities are expected to co-ordinate the actions of local public, private, voluntary and community sectors. Responsibility for producing Community Strategies may be passed to Local Strategic Partnerships, which include local authority representatives.

APPENDIX 8: Local Development Scheme Overall Programme (March 2011)

Document Title	2011												2012												2013												2014													
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D		
Local Development Scheme			A																																															
Core Strategy DPD											P	P			S	PE						R		A																										
Development Management Policies DPD											P	P			S	PE						R		A																										
Site Specific Allocations DPD																									P	P				S	PE						R		A											
Whitehaven TC & Harbourside SPD																								A																										
Planning Contributions Framework SPD																								A																										
Proposals Map																								M																										
Annual Monitoring Report												P												P																									P	

Key:



Preparation (inc evidence studies), Consideration, Review & Amendment



Consultation for SPD (Not Regulation 25)



Regulation 25 Consultation (Issues & Options/Preferred Options)



DPD Publication (for consultation)



DPD Submission



Examination Hearing



Pre-Hearing meeting



Receipt of Inspector's Report



Publication/Adoption



Revision of Proposals Map