



Annual Monitoring Report 2014/2015

Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council



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1. Introduction to the Annual Monitoring Report

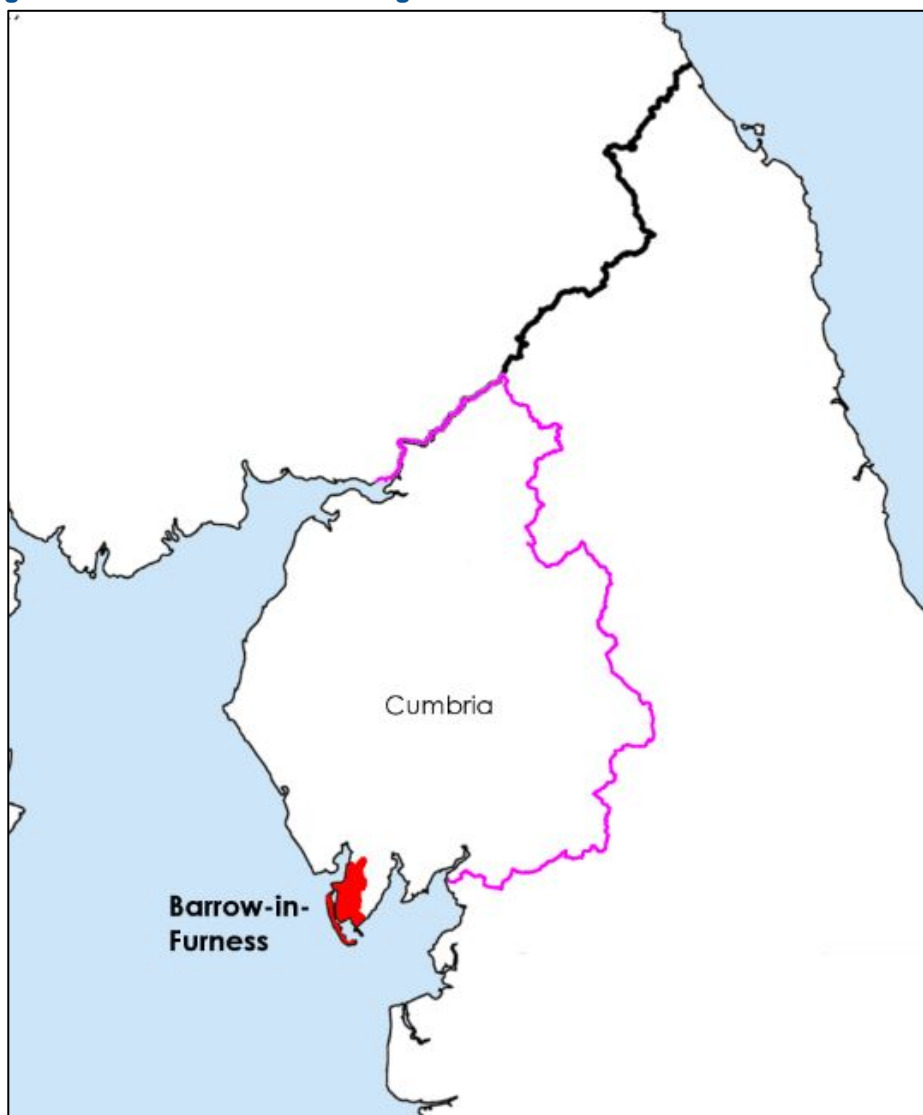
This report is the 11th Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) to be produced by Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council. It covers the period from 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015.

The AMR is an important tool to show progress against the Council's Local Development Scheme, details of development plan policies and how they are to be reviewed, and the number of dwellings delivered against any targets.

References to the 'Core Indicators', although these no longer exist, are retained in some places in the AMR where the data is presented on the same basis as previously, to enable comparison with previous years and with other Cumbrian Authorities.

The successful implementation of planning policy is dependent on many factors, including accurate and effective monitoring. Monitoring is essential to allow Local Planning Authorities to see what is happening in their area at the present time, what may happen in the future, and determine what needs to be done. It is also an important feedback loop within the process of policy making, providing information on the performance of policies in meeting targets and allowing for adjustment and revision when necessary.

Map showing the location of Barrow Borough



1.1 The Planning System and the Local Development Framework (pre 2012)

As a result of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (The 2004 Act), the national system for producing planning policy documents changed and the 'old' development plan system of a County Structure and Borough-wide Local Plan was replaced by a 'new' system comprising a Regional (Spatial) Strategy and a Local Development Framework.

To take account of the transitional period, older style development plans and supplementary planning guidance were formally saved, to be gradually replaced by new documents in a Local Development Framework.

The majority of local planning policies for Barrow borough, contained within the old style Borough-wide Local Plan Review (adopted August 2001) and the Local Plan Housing Chapter Alteration (adopted June 2006), were saved. Some have since been replaced by policies within the Barrow Port Area Action Plan in 2010.

1.2 The Planning System, the Localism Act and the National Planning Policy Framework (post 2012)

Introduction of the Localism Act and new planning policy guidance in the form of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), in March 2012, resulted in further significant changes to the national system for producing planning policy documents.

Local Planning Authorities are now required to produce a Local Plan rather than a Local Development Framework. This can be made up of several Local Development Documents e.g. a document concentrating on strategic policies, a document concentrating on development control policies and a proposals map, or it could be produced as a single Local Plan document (similar to the Borough Council's saved Local Plan Review, which was produced pre 2004).

The Council intend to produce a single Local Plan document.

Until the production of a new Local Plan, the NPPF allowed full weight to be given to all relevant planning policies adopted since 2004, until 27 March 2013, even if there was limited conflict with the NPPF, to allow a transitional period for plan production. After 27 March 2013, and in other cases, such as where the relevant planning policy was adopted prior to 2004, due weight should be afforded according to the degree of consistency with the NPPF.

1.3 The Development Plan

The Development Plan for Barrow Borough currently comprises the following;

- 'Saved' planning policies in the Barrow in Furness Borough Council Local Plan Review, 2001, and the Barrow in Furness Local Plan Review Housing Chapter Alteration 2006
- The Barrow Port Area Action Plan, 2010
- Cumbria Minerals & Waste Development Framework

'Saved' Planning Policy

The Council have formally 'saved' the following local planning policy:

- Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council Local Plan Review 1996-2006; and
- Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council Local Plan Review 1996-2006 - Housing Chapter Alteration, 2006.

The Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council Local Plan Review 1996-2006 (the Local Plan Review) policies were automatically saved under the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 for a three year period from the commencement of the Act (i.e. until 27th September 2007).

A request to extend the saved period for most of the policies within the adopted Local Plan Review was submitted to the Secretary of State on the 30 March 2007 and a Direction to that effect was received on 18 September 2007.

The policies of the Barrow in Furness Borough Council Local Plan Review 1996-2006 - Housing Chapter Alteration 2006 (the Housing Chapter Alteration) were automatically saved under the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 for three years from their date of adoption.

A request to extend the saved period for all but one of the policies within the Housing Chapter Alteration was submitted to the Secretary of State on the 19 December 2008 and a Direction to that effect was received on 3 February 2009.

The policies were saved with the caveat that “the extended policies should be read in context. Where policies were adopted some time ago, it is likely that material considerations, in particular the emergence of new national and regional policy and also new evidence, will be afforded considerable weight in decisions.”

As neither the Local Plan Review, nor the Housing Chapter Alteration were adopted in accordance with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, it is important to note that weight is afforded these policies according to the degree of conformity with the NPPF.

An up to date list of all saved policies can be found in Appendix C.

The Barrow Port Area Action Plan

The Barrow Port Area Action Plan (the Action Plan) was adopted in July 2010. As the Action Plan was adopted post 2004, the NPPF afforded it full weight in planning policy consideration until 27 March 2013, even if there is limited conflict with the NPPF. After this date, the policies, like those of the Local Plan Review and the Housing Chapter Alteration now, will be afforded weight according to their consistency with the NPPF.

Supplementary Planning Guidance and Documents

Supplementary Planning Guidance and Documents (SPG and SPD) support and expand on existing planning policy contained within the Development Plan.

The Council continues to regard the following SPG and SPD as material planning considerations:

- Parking Guidelines in Cumbria SPG (1997)
- Layout of New Residential Development SPG (1996)
- Shopfront & Advertisement Design SPD (2010)

2. The Local Plan

Barrow Borough Council intends to produce a single Local Plan document that will include an Ordnance Survey based map(s), to set out the vision for the borough and how the Council intends to achieve it up to 2031. It will incorporate both strategic and detailed policies and it will contain borough wide and site specific policies that address employment, housing, the environment, community facilities, transport, retail, leisure and tourism.

The Plan will be borough wide and will include land allocations and detailed development control policies. In due course the Plan will replace current saved local policy.

The preparation of the Local Plan will be guided by the Council's Local Development Scheme and its content guided by the Statement of Community Involvement. Its performance and progress will be monitored by the Annual Monitoring Report.

The Local Development Scheme (LDS)

The Local Development Scheme (LDS) sets out the documents to be produced by the Planning Policy Section, and the associated timetables for their production. The Council's first LDS was produced in March 2005 and was updated most recently in February 2014. The LDS sets out a summary of the Council's priorities in terms of planning policy document production.

The current LDS timetable can be seen in Appendix B for information.

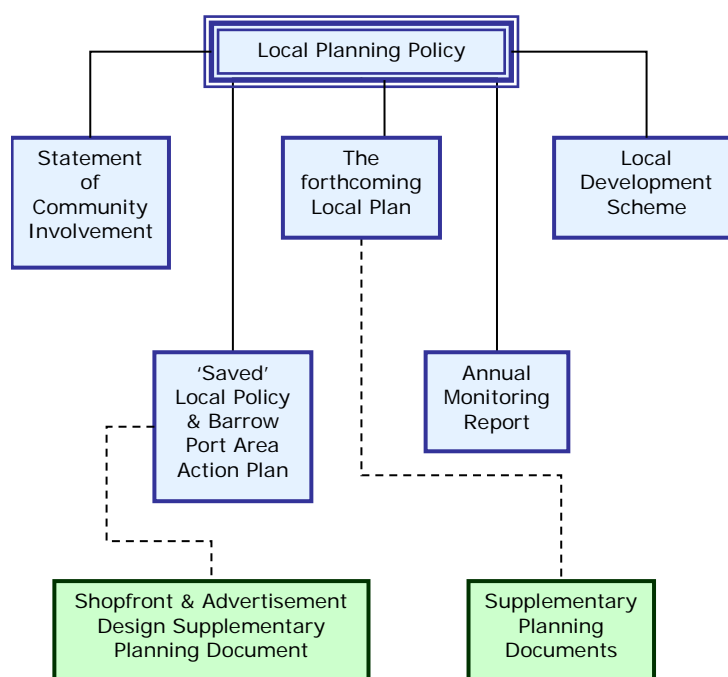
The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)

The SCI describes how the Council will engage with the community and others in preparing other planning policy documents and also in dealing with planning applications.

The Barrow in Furness SCI was originally adopted by the Council in July 2007 and an updated version was adopted in November 2010.

The figure below illustrates the Planning Policy documents we intend to produce for Barrow Borough.

Figure 1: Planning Policy for Barrow Borough



2.1 Background Studies

The following studies have been commissioned or will be undertaken by the Planning Policy Section to support the development of the Local Plan:

- Housing Needs Assessment & Update to Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) (May 2014)
- Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Review (SHLAA) (December 2013 will be updated January 2015)
- Employment Land Review Draft 2015
- Open Space Audit (underway in-house 2014/15)
- Retail Capacity & Town Centre Uses Study (January 2013)
- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (May 2015)
- Strategic Environmental Assessment (underway in-house 2015)
- Sustainability Assessment (Draft 2015)
- Appropriate Assessment
- Cumbria Landscape Character Guidance & Toolkit (led by Cumbria County Council on behalf of the Districts/Boroughs) (2011)
- Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation Assessment (Jointly commissioned for all Cumbrian authorities November 2013)
- Housing Land Statement
- Green Infrastructure Strategy (Draft 2015)
- Heritage Impact Assessment (July 2015)
- Infrastructure Delivery Plan (Draft 2015)

Sustainability Appraisal & Strategic Environmental Assessment SA/SEA

The process of Sustainability Appraisal includes the assessment of the economic, social and environmental impacts of all reasonable options that could be considered during the preparation of planning policy documents. Sustainability Appraisal is an iterative process that both informs and assesses emerging planning policies.

A Scoping Report for the Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating SEAs)

Appropriate Assessment

Where a Local Plan would have a significant effect on a European Nature Conservation Site, it must also be subject to an Appropriate Assessment under the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) as transposed into UK legislation by The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. The Borough has a number of European sites and Appropriate Assessments. To date, one has been prepared in respect of the Barrow Port Area Action Plan.

3. Local Planning Policies

3.1 The Local Plan & Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)

The Council has saved the existing planning policy framework, namely:

The Adopted Local Plan:

Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council Local Plan Review 1996-2006; (Adopted 24 August 2001)
and
Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council Local Plan Review 1996-2006 Housing Chapter Alteration 2006 (known as the 'Housing Chapter Alteration') (Adopted 2 June 2006)

Several Local Plan Review policies were cancelled as a result of the adoption of the Housing Chapter Alteration and these are noted below.

Table 1: Policies of the Local Plan Review Cancelled as of 2 June 2006

Policy No.	Policy Subject	Comment
G1	Proposed Leisure Use – Dock Museum (Ch 8, Page 7)	The site was reallocated as part of a larger housing site through the Housing Chapter Alteration on 2 June 2006
B1-B25 Inclusive	Housing Chapter policies	Replaced by the Housing Chapter Alteration on 2 June 2006

The Council also saved the following Supplementary Planning Guidance:

Parking Guidelines in Cumbria (1997)
Layout of New Residential Development (1996)

The Council decided in March 2010 to no longer regard to the 'Wind Energy Development in Cumbria (1997)' as Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) in light of it no longer being saved as SPG elsewhere in Cumbria (having been replaced by the Cumbria Wind Energy SPD) and also changes to national policy.

Saved Local Plan Policy Requests

Local Plan Review

The Council submitted a request to the Secretary of State to extend the saved period for most of the policies of the Local Plan Review. In requesting the extension, the Council demonstrated that the policies respected the principles of LDFs and were consistent with national policy. The policies are kept under review. The Council didn't request that all the policies of the Local Plan Review be saved, and as a result, those that were not requested to be saved were cancelled. Those cancelled policies and the reasons why they were not saved.

Table 2: Policies of the Local Plan Review 1996-2006 Cancelled as of 28 September 2007

Policy No.	Saved Policy Name (and page number)	Comment
A2 Site E12	Business Park Development Cocken Pool, Project Furness Barrow (Ch 2, Page 18/19)	Completed
D14	Community Woodland (Ch 5, Page17)	Implemented
F17	Development in accordance with Approved plans (Ch 7, Page 9)	Legislation and national guidance available
G11	Play areas – Holbeck (Ch 8, Page 11)	Implemented

Housing Chapter Alteration

The policies of the Housing Chapter Alteration were automatically saved until 1 June 2009, unless replaced or revoked. A request to the Secretary of State to extend the saved period for all but one of the policies was made on 19 December 2008 and a Direction to this effect was received on 3 February 2009.

Table 3: Policies of the Housing Chapter Alteration 2006 Cancelled as of 2 June 2009

Policy No.	Policy Subject	Comment
B2	Windfall housing targets and phasing	The windfall housing targets and phasing have now been superseded by the targets in the revised RSS (adopted 30 Sept 08). The targets in Policy B2, and the methodology that underpinned them, were derived from the old RSS (formerly RPG13) and from the Structure Plan. The associated Structure Plan policies have already been cancelled.

3.2 Local Development Framework (LDF) Policies

3.2.1 The Barrow Port Area Action Plan DPD

The Council adopted the Barrow Port Area Action Plan (AAP) on 12 July 2010. One of the policies contained within the saved Local Plan Review was replaced by a policy contained within the Action Plan and it was therefore cancelled and no longer forms part of the Development Plan.

Table 4: Policies of the Local Plan Review Cancelled as of 12 July 2010

Policy No.	Saved Policy Name	Comment
A15	Port related policy for Barrow Docks	Superseded by Policy BP8 of the Barrow Port Area Action Plan.

A number of other saved Local Plan Policies are partially superseded by the AAP. As there is no mechanism for partially cancelling policies, they will remain part of the development plan. However, since the AAP is more recent than the Local Plan Review and the Housing Chapter Alteration, the relevant AAP policies will take precedence in the determination of planning applications within the Action Plan area. The AAP allocations therefore supersede all saved Local Plan allocations within the Action Plan Area, with the exception of the 'Groundwater Protection Area Relating to Major Aquifer' (Local Plan Policies A3 and D57).

3.3 Summary

Apart from the policies identified in Tables 2, 3, 4 and 5, the policies of the Local Plan Review and the Housing Chapter Alteration have been saved until they are replaced or cancelled.

Appendix C identifies the progress and status of all the saved and adopted policies.

4. Other Corporate Plans & Strategies

The Local Plan needs to address the key strategic issues for the future of the Borough set out in the Sustainable Community Strategy. The Council have worked closely with partners over recent years to develop a number of projects and initiatives to stimulate the regeneration of the area, including Masterplans for Barrow Port and the Town Centre.

4.1 Sustainable Community Strategy

The Council, through the Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) prepared a Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) for the Borough which was adopted in 2009. The vision of the Sustainable Community Strategy is that:

Barrow Borough will become recognized, both by local people and by those outside the area, as a prosperous, pleasant, healthy and safe place to live and work.

The SCS identifies eight key priorities to address to achieve this vision:

- Worklessness: providing more and better jobs for local people
- Health: improving health and life expectancy for people living in the area
- Lifestyle and environment: developing a more attractive place to live
- Housing: offering higher quality housing choices
- Community safety: reducing levels of crime, and people's fear of crime
- Children & Young People: ensuring our young people have the start in life that they deserve
- Learning: delivering better education for people at all levels
- Deprivation: giving extra help to those in the greatest need

The LSP was dissolved in October 2011, but the Strategy remains relevant.

4.2 Council Vision Statement

Barrow Borough Council has defined a Vision Statement:

To enhance the economic and social future of the Borough to meet the needs and aspirations of the community.

The Vision Statement represents the Councils long term focus.

4.2.1 Council Priorities 2013-16

The Council Priorities 2013-16 document is a policy statement setting out the Councils medium term priorities for achieving its long term vision.

The four priorities are:

- Housing

The Council is committed to continuing to provide a greater choice of good quality housing and regenerate the oldest and poorest housing in the Borough.

- Regeneration and Public Realm

The Council is committed to working with partners and service providers to enhance the built environment and public realm.

- Local Economy

The Council is committed to work on mitigating the effects of cuts in public spending, their impact on the local economy and working to secure a long term economic recovery for our community.

- Service Delivery

The Council strives to provide good quality, efficient and effective services while reducing overall expenditure.

4.3 Housing Statement 2012

The Council has produced a Housing Statement which sets out the housing aspirations of the Borough and how it will work towards achieving the strategic priorities.

The aspirations have been developed in consultation with a wide range of private sector organisations, other public bodies, and various individual stakeholders in the Borough.

The Councils approach to delivering the Housing Offer has four strands:

- 1) Renewal of private sector housing and fuel poverty
- 2) Enforcement of standards in the private rented sector
- 3) Management of the Council's Housing Stock
- 4) Meeting housing needs of the Borough

5. Sources of Data for Indicators

The data in this report has been collated by the Planning Policy Section. Sources include: previously published data obtained from Office of National Statistics (ONS) and others; relevant data being collected by Barrow Borough Council for other purposes; and original data collected and analysed by the Planning Policy Section e.g. housing permissions and completions. All sources are acknowledged.

The Indicators

6. Housing

Housing Requirement & Housing Land Supply

The housing requirement for the Borough is set out in the Council's Housing Land Statement 2015. This document also looks at the ways in which the requirement can be met over the 5 and 15 year period. The document can be found on the Council's website at www.barrowbc.gov.uk/planning.

6.1. Housing Profile

6.1.1 Housing Stock & Vacancy

By the 31st March 2015 the number of dwellings in the Borough was 33,407 according to Council Tax Records.

There were 909 (or 2.8%) second homes in the Borough as of June 2015.

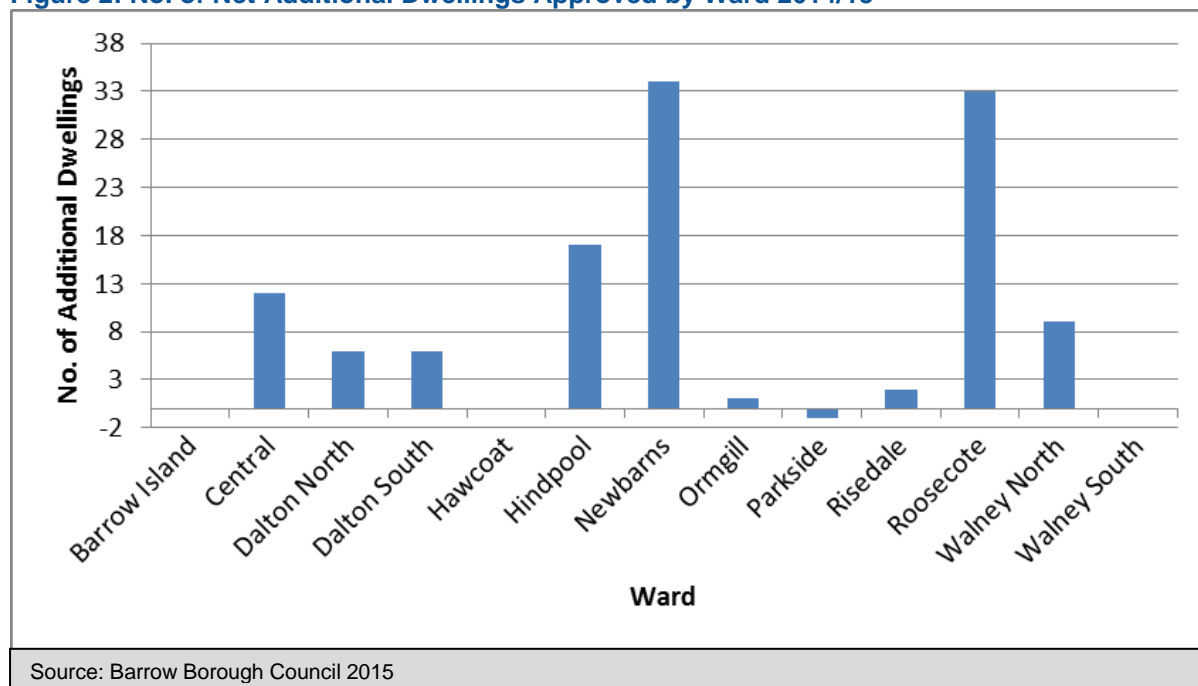
The list below shows 1717 properties were vacant at 31st March 2015, categorised as follows:

Empty and Unfurnished Properties	266
Long Term Empty Property	502
2nd Home Occupation Not Restricted	363
Undergoing Major Repairs	370
Zero Occupier Discount	32
Empty Homes Premium	184

6.1.2 Location of Approved Housing Development

The following chart shows the number of planning permissions for new dwellings (either new build or conversions) granted within each Ward during 2014/15.

Figure 2: No. of Net Additional Dwellings Approved by Ward 2014/15



6.1.3 House Tenure

The Borough's housing market is characterised by an increasing contribution from the private sector and decreasing provision from the public sector, as the table below shows. Fewer people own and occupy their properties than in both 1991 and 2001.

Table 5: Housing Stock by Tenure 1991-2011

Housing Tenure	1991	2001	2011
Owner Occupied	77.6%	76.2%	73.5%
Local Authority Rented	12.9%	10.1%	8.7%
Private Rented Sector	6.5%	8.4%	12.8%
Housing Association Rented	1.2%	2.1%	2.4%
Other Rented	0.9%	2.9%	1.4%
Shared Equity	not available	0.2%	0.1%
Other	not available	0.1%	1.1%

Source: ONS 2011 Census

6.1.4 House Types

Approximately 50% of the Borough's housing stock is terraced housing, mostly built during the late 19th Century.

Housing Types Approved

The following table and figure show the different types of housing which have received planning permission since April 2005. In 2014/15 most housing schemes gaining permission were for detached properties, almost double that of previous years. The total number of permissions across all house types has fallen.

Figure 3: Planning Permissions by Housing Type

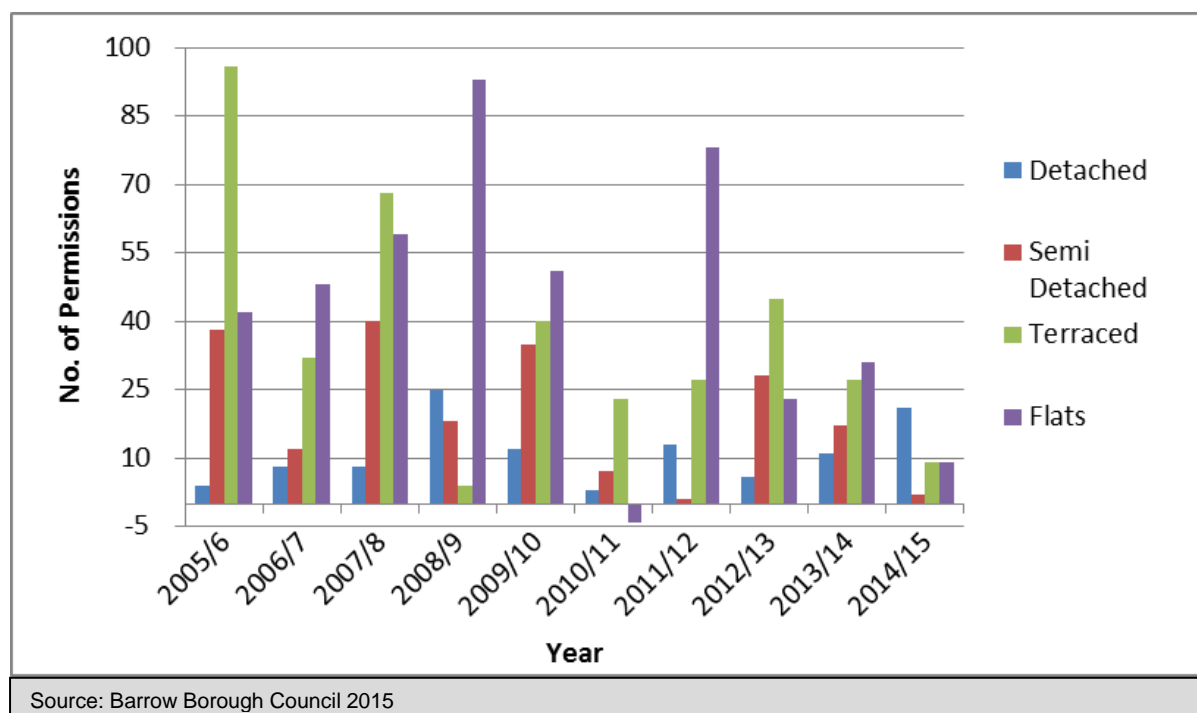


Table 6: Planning Permissions by House Type

House Type	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Detached	8	8	25	12	3	10	6	11	21
Semi Detached	12	40	18	35	8	1	28	17	2
Terraced	32	68	4	40	23	27	45	27	9
Houses (Total)	52	116	47	87	34	38	79	55	32
Flats	48	59	93	51	-6	78	23	31	9
Total	100	175	140	138	28	116	102	86	41

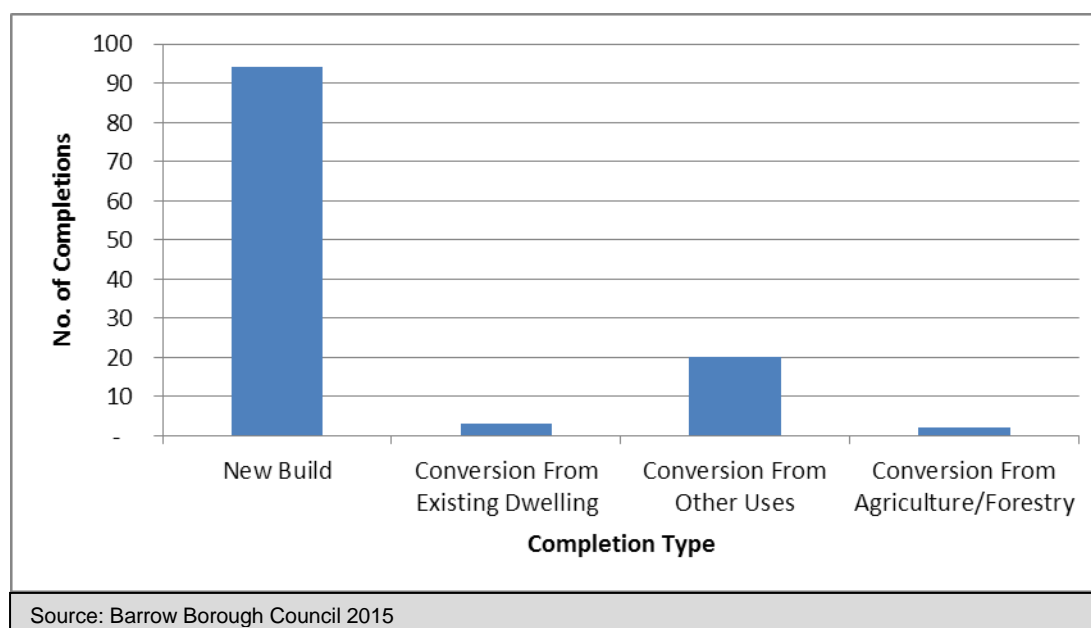
Source: Barrow Borough Council 2015

In 2014/15 119 net additional dwellings were completed, this is an increase on 2013/14 where the figure was 73.

Type of Housing Completed

The chart below shows the number of dwellings completed in 2014/15 by type of development i.e. whether they are conversions of other buildings or new builds. As with previous years, the majority were new builds on previously-developed (brownfield) sites; although conversions from other uses, such as retail and office uses, continue to make a significant contribution to supply.

Figure 4: Completions by Type



Amount of Development on Previously-Developed Land

The table below shows the proportion of new housing built on previously-developed (brownfield) land.

National, regional and local planning guidance encourages the reuse of brownfield land, particularly for housing development.

Table 7: Percentage of Completed Housing Developments on Previously Developed Land

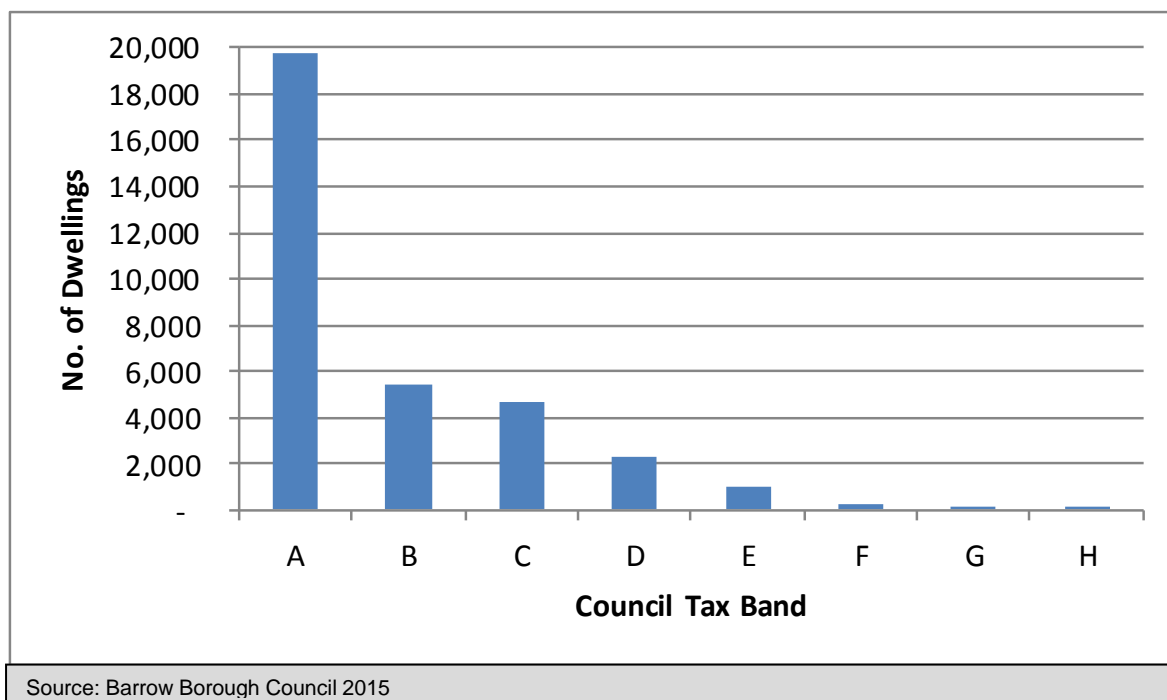
	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
% of Development on Brownfield Sites	86.8%	85.2%	87.0%	71.5%	76.6%	86.5%	85.5%	93.6%	74.8%

Source: Barrow Borough Council Performance Plan 2008/9 for the financial years to 2007/8. 2008/9 onwards Planning Policy monitoring data.

Completed Housing by Council Tax Band

The following chart shows the percentage of dwellings within the Borough which fall within Council Tax bands A to H as at the 31st March 2015. 89.3% of dwellings in the Borough (29,839 of 33,407 dwellings) were in bands A-C at this time, which compares to a regional figure of 71% (Source CLG LA Council Taxbase 2014, England).

Figure 5: Borough Dwellings by Council Tax Band



6.2 House Prices and Affordability

House Prices

The table and figure below illustrate the house price trends in the Borough, Cumbria, the North West Region and England and Wales as a whole. The prices refer to all types of dwellings, i.e. flats, terraced, semi-detached and detached properties.

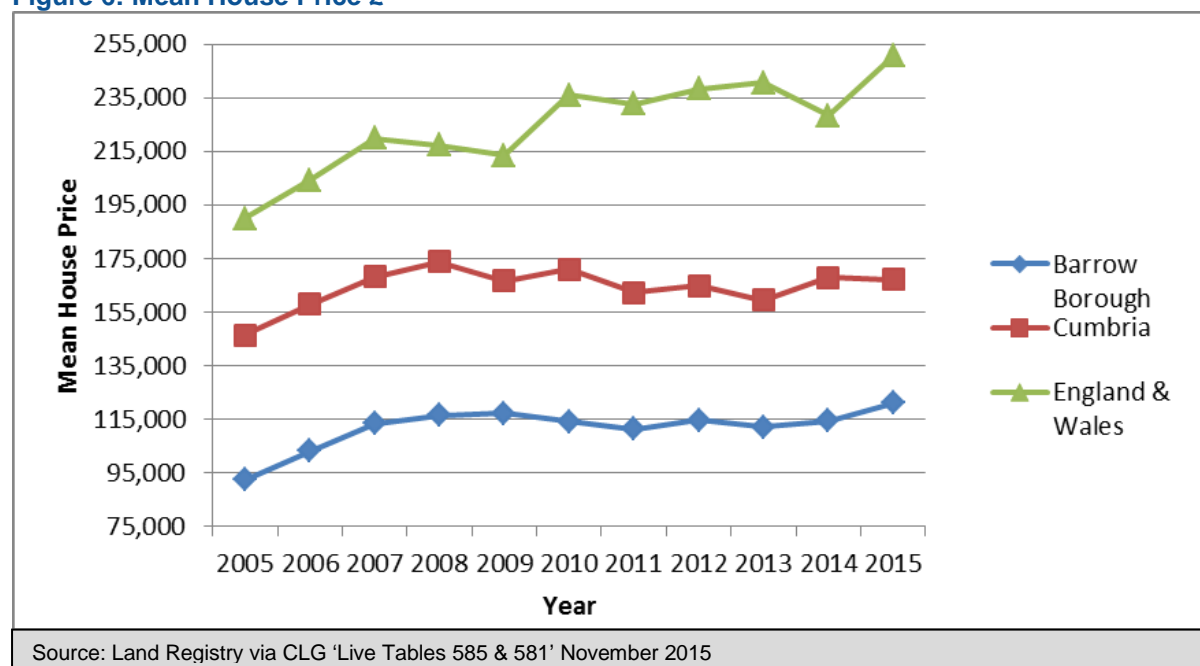
Following the drop in average house prices in the Borough in 2013, during 2014 there was a recovery which has been sustained during 2015. Average house prices in 2013 Q2 in Barrow were £111,190, compared with £161,276 in Cumbria as a whole and £249,389 in England and Wales. Figures for the region are no longer available. (Source: Land Registry via DCLG 'Live Tables' 585-587 & 581-583).

Table 8: House Price Comparison £

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Barrow Borough											
Mean	92,256	103,119	113,383	116,295	117,155	114,025	111,162	114,572	112,074	114,263	120,842
Median	75,500	83,875	95,000	97,000	99,950	99,950	95,000	97,108	99,250	95,180	100,735
Lower Quartile	55,000	63,000	71,500	72,500	71,763	71,000	70,000	68,138	67,250	67,407	71,158
Cumbria											
Mean	146,327	157,841	168,006	173,856	166,625	171,004	162,255	164,799	159,319	167,810	167,071
Median	120,000	132,725	140,000	142,000	142,000	140,000	137,000	140,000	133,750	140,864	139,877
Lower Quartile	78,000	86,000	95,000	94,500	95,000	95,000	90,500	92,250	91,625	91,477	91,335
North West											
Mean	137,804	150,046	159,892	156,811	154,436	159,805	*	*	*	*	*
Median	118,000	127,000	134,750	129,950	130,000	130,000	*	*	*	*	*
Lower Quartile	80,000	91,000	99,950	95,000	92,000	91,000	*	*	*	*	*
England & Wales											
Mean	189,983	204,235	219,804	217,192	213,490	236,086	232,770	238,406	240,652	228,280	250,473
Median	157,500	166,500	175,950	170,048	169,000	182,000	176,000	180,000	179,500	172,794	175,143
Lower Quartile	113,000	120,000	125,000	122,000	121,000	125,000	122,500	125,000	124,000	113,991	111,662

Source: Land Registry via CLG 'Live Tables' Annual figures as of November 2015.
*DCLG no9 longer publishes this data at regional level as of 1st November 2012.

Figure 6: Mean House Price £



Affordability

The National Planning Practice Guidance 2014 provides guidance on assessing affordability for Strategic Housing Market Assessments which involves comparing house costs against income.

The following table shows the ratios of house prices (all types) to income for 2014/15. These ratios do not include any allowance for a deposit.

Ratio A uses the gross annual pay figures from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings – (resident analysis, full time workers) (ONS, via Nomis at 05.11.15). The house prices are the averages for 2013 Q2 - as shown in the CLG 'Live Tables' 585, 586 & 587 which derive data from the Land Registry.

Ratio B is from the CLG 'Live Tables 576 & 577' which derive data from the HM Land Registry and Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings.

The Land Registry data is for the first half of the year only, so it is comparable to the ASHE data which is as at April.

Ratio C uses estimated incomes and house prices. Source: Paycheck and Street Value © CACI Limited 2015 and Cumbria Intelligence Observatory (cumbriaobservatory.org.uk). The figure covers the 2015 period.

Table 9: Affordability Ratios 2015

Relationship	Ratio A	Ratio B	Ratio C
Mean Income to Mean House Price	3.04	Not Available	4.20
Median Income to Median House Price	3.79	3.04	4.40
Lower Quartile Income to Lower Quartile House Price	3.53	2.88	5.50

Affordable Housing Completions

The purpose of this indicator is to monitor the provision of affordable housing within the Borough. There are no targets for affordable housing in the Saved Local Plan or Barrow Port Area Action Plan, either as a specific figure for completions or as a percentage of total completions. The table below details the number of planning permissions and completions for RSL and Local Authority dwellings. Both these figures are gross in respect of new build and net in respect of conversions and changes of use.

Table 10: Affordable Housing Completions (Former Core Indicator H5)

Affordable Housing	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Target	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Completions	Not Available	26	-1	1	6	53	16	4	12	15
Total Permissions	0	0	7	39	7	-1	-2	27	0	2

Source: Barrow Borough Council (HFRR & Planning Policy Section) 2015

6.3 Net Additional Gypsy Pitches (Former Core Indicator H4)

No new provision for authorised pitches was made during 2014/15.

The Old Candleworks Site at Schneider Road, Barrow, has been a residential caravan site since the 1990s, having been granted planning permission for 12 pitches on appeal in 1993, with a further permission taking the total to 17 pitches in 1995. The occupation of the site is not restricted via the relevant planning permissions to gypsies and travellers, however there is a condition on the most recent Site Licence dating from October 1998 that restricts occupancy of the 17 pitches to gypsies as defined by Section 16g of the Caravan Sites Act 1968.

The bi-annual Caravan Count for CLG from January 2015 records 17 caravans on 'private authorised' sites in the Borough. (Source: CLG via Barrow Borough Council)

6.4 Housing Summary

Table 11: Housing Summary

H1	The source of the housing target(s) and the total amount of housing to be delivered over the period	Target in former RS/RSS 1 April 2003 – 31 March 2021	2,700*
H2(a)	The net additional dwellings over the previous five year period or since the start of the relevant plan, whichever is the longer	1 April 2003 – 31 March 2015	802
H2(b)	The net additional dwellings for the current reporting year	2014/15	119
H3	The number of new and converted dwellings built on previously-developed land	2014/15	74.8%
H4	The number of additional authorised Gypsy and Traveller pitches	2014/15	0
H5	The number of affordable housing completions	2014/15	15

* Please note the housing target the Council used during this monitoring period was set in the former Regional Strategy which was revoked in May 2013. The Council continued to use this target until the introduction of the National Planning Policy Guidance in March 2014. The Housing Land Statement 2015 outlines the Councils housing targets and land supply position.

7. Demographic Structure

After reaching a peak in the 1951 Census of 76,619, the population declined gradually in the 1950s and 60s, more sharply in the 1970s to 72,645 in 1981, rallied in the 1980s to reach 73,704 in 1991 and fell again in the 1990s and 2000's.

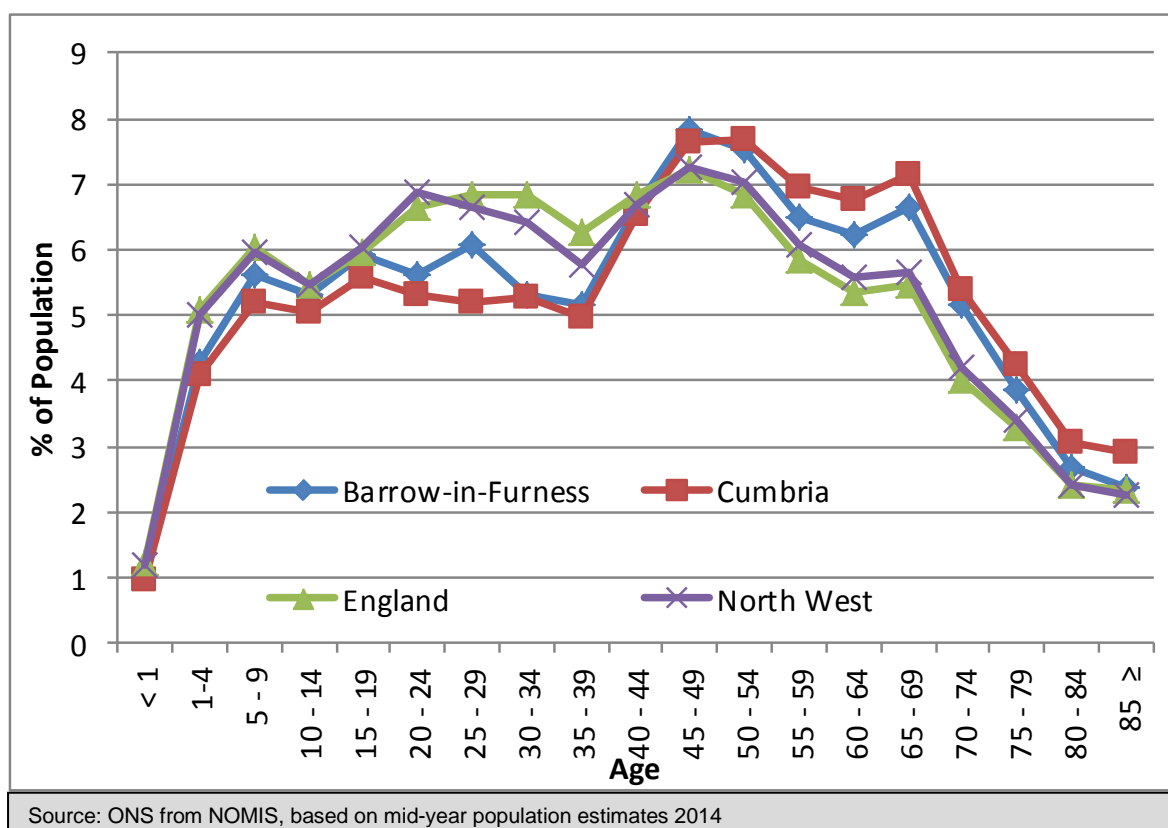
Table 12: Change in Population of Barrow, Cumbria Districts and the North West Region

Area	Census 2001	2008	2009	2010	Census 2011	2012	2013	2014	% change since Census
Barrow-in-Furness	71,980	70,800	70,900	70,700	69,100	68,400	67,800	67,600	-2.17
Allerdale	93,492	94,300	94,300	94,100	96,400	96,300	96,200	96,500	0.10
Carlisle	100,739	105,100	104,700	104,500	107,500	108,000	107,900	108,000	0.47
Copeland	69,318	70,000	69,700	69,500	70,600	70,300	70,000	69,800	-1.13
Eden	49,777	51,700	51,800	51,800	52,500	52,700	52,600	52,600	0.19
South Lakeland	102,301	104,000	103,800	103,700	103,700	103,500	103,500	103,300	-0.39
Cumbria	487,607	495,900	495,200	494,400	499,800	499,100	498,100	497,900	-0.38
North West	6,729,764	6,874,100	6,897,900	6,935,700	7,056,000	7,084,300	7,103,300	7,133,000	1.09

Source: ONS

The age profile of residents in the Borough is broadly similar to the national average. There are fewer people in the age group 20-39, and more of the population are aged 60 or over compared to the national average but the figures are similar to the Cumbria average.

Figure 7: Age Structure of the Borough Compared



8. Economy

8.1 The Borough's Economy

The Furness Peninsula, focussed on the town of Barrow, is a relatively isolated and self-contained economy built on the heavy industries of iron and steel making and shipbuilding. Shipbuilding was introduced to Barrow in 1871 with the incorporation of the Barrow Shipbuilding Company. In 1877 the shipyard built its first warships and over time the area became increasingly dependent on a single employer, Vickers Shipbuilding and Engineering Ltd (VSEL) which for many decades during the twentieth century employed up to 14,000 people. The shipyard (now BAE Systems) reduced its workforce from 14,500 in 1990 to 5,800 in 1995.

Notwithstanding this decline, Barrow is known throughout the world as a centre of excellence for marine engineering and the construction of sophisticated military ships and submarines with BAE Systems continuing to be the main economic driver for Barrow. Furness continues to be home to a number of other world-class companies and advanced manufacturing firms such as Robert McBride (detergent manufacture), Centrica onshore gas reception terminals and condensate storage plant (energy), Kimberly Clark (paper manufacture), and also GlaxoSmithKline (pharmaceuticals) at Ulverston.

The commercial port currently operated by Associated British Ports remains an important location in supporting shipbuilding activity of BAE Systems, transport of nuclear fuels via a terminal for BNFL, natural gas extraction and other offshore activities including the currently large-scale operations supporting offshore wind farm assembly and maintenance for companies including Dong Energy, Siemens and Vattenfall.

The Borough is now experiencing a period of investment including the Successor Programme at BAE Systems which includes site development and creation of jobs, and development of new offshore windfarms. In addition Glaxo SmithKline are expanding their site in nearby Ulverston. The local economy is expected to benefit over the next few years.

The local economy of the Borough is still dominated by manufacturing with employment rates in this sector more than triple the national average, although the service sector including retail is by far the largest sector.

8.1.1 Employment Type

The 2013 ONS Business Register & Employment Survey show that employment in the area is still dominated by manufacturing (26.5%) though to a lesser extent than at the 2001 census (28.8%), and that employment in Public Administration, Education and Health have grown. [Table 13: Employment by Sector](#)

Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council
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Sector/Industry	Barrow (%)	Cumbria (%)	North West (%)	Great Britain (%)
Primary Services Agriculture and Mining	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4
Energy and Water	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1
Manufacturing	26.5	16.7	10.3	8.5
Construction	5.4	5.5	4.5	4.5
Wholesale and Retail inc Motor Trade	14.3	16.1	16.2	15.9
Transport Storage	3.2	4.2	4.5	4.5
Accommodation and food services	6.3	11.7	7.1	7.1
Information and communication	1.8	1.2	2.7	4.1
Financial and other business services	9.6	12.2	20.5	22.2
Public admin, education and health	28.6	26.9	28.5	27.4
Other Services	2.9	4.2	4.5	4.4

Source: ONS Crown Copyright Reserved (ONS Business Register & Employment Survey 2014)

Table 14: Employment by Type

	Date	Barrow-in-Furness (%)	Cumbria (%)	North West (%)	England & Wales (%)
% of 16-64 year olds in the population who are employees	Apr 2014 – Mar 2015	64.1	95.4	60.9	62.5
	Apr 2013 – Mar 2014	55.7	61.8	59.5	61.2
	Apr 2012 – Mar 2013	55.9	60.7	60.3	60.8
	Apr 2011 - Mar 2012	58.5	62.5	59.5	60.2
	Apr 2010 - Mar 2011	61.6	61.1	60.1	60.6
	Apr 2009 - Mar 2010	63.1	62.0	59.5	60.6
	Apr 2008 - Mar 2009	72.4	63.2	60.9	62.4
% of 16-64 year olds in the population who are self-employed	Apr 2014 – Mar 2015	3.8	10.8	8.9	10.1
	Apr 2013 – Mar 2014	7.0	12.3	8.9	10.1
	Apr 2012 – Mar 2013	7.8	13.3	8.3	9.6
	Apr 2011 - Mar 2012	7.1	11.1	8.3	9.5
	Apr 2010 - Mar 2011	3.0	10.8	8.1	9.2
	Apr 2009 - Mar 2010	10.7	11.0	7.8	9.1
	Apr 2008 - Mar 2009	8.1	11.5	7.8	9.0

Source: ONS population survey NOMIS 2015

The following table shows the number of business start ups and closures for 2014 and the number of business that were active in the year. The table shows that the stock of business decreased significantly in 2011. The 2014 figures show in the Borough, North West and England and Wales that the number of active enterprises is now higher than the 2010 figures with Cumbria also showing a year on year increase since 2011.

Table 15: Business Demography - Enterprise Births, Deaths & Survivals

	Barrow-in-Furness	Cumbria	North West	England & Wales
Births of new enterprise	320	2,280	34,275	324,545
Deaths of enterprise	175	1,535	25,300	225,665
Active Enterprises 2014	2,100	19,815	249,465	2,327,790
Active Enterprises 2013	1,995	19,245	240,075	2,230,735
Active Enterprises 2012	1,905	19,005	232,400	2,158,385
Active Enterprises 2011	1,885	19,160	231,345	2,129,570
Active Enterprises 2010	1,945	19,640	233,735	2,136,745

Source: ONS Business Demography 2014 as of 27 November 2015

8.1.2 Earnings

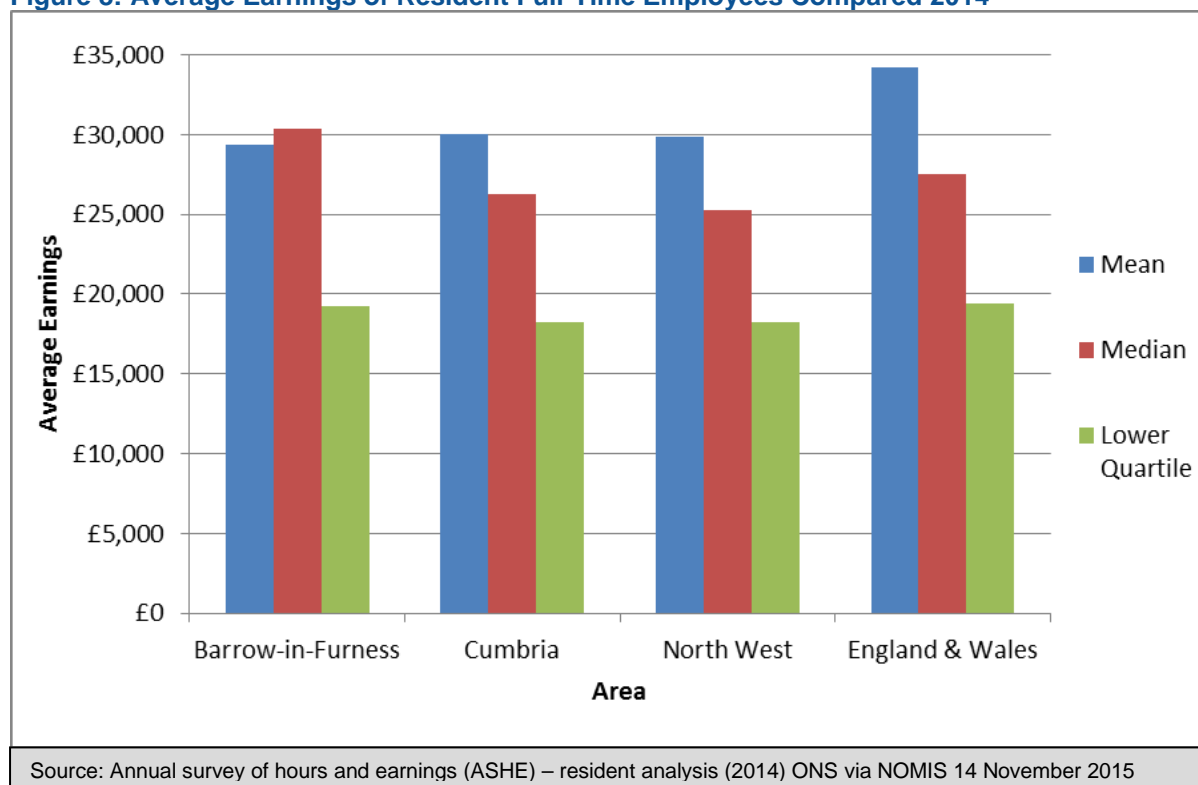
The table and figure below show the annual earnings of Borough based residents (based on an employee sample survey which does not include the self-employed). This shows the Borough's earnings overall are similar to slightly higher than the North West region figures, but lower than Cumbria and the national figures.

Table 16: Average Earnings of Resident Employees Compared 2014

	Barrow-in-Furness	Cumbria	North West	England & Wales
Gross Annual Pay: Full-Time Workers:				
Mean	£29,325	£30,045	£29,865	£34,215
Median	£30,379	£26,297	£25,292	£27,500
Lower Quartile	£19,237	£18,264	£18,200	£19,403
Gross Annual Pay: Total:				
Mean	£22,665	£23,777	£24,617	£27,906
Median	£19,583	£19,695	£20,723	£22,354
Lower Quartile	£11,464	£11,723	£12,803	£13,310

Source: Annual survey of hours and earnings (ASHE) – resident analysis (2013) ONS via NOMIS 17 November 2015.

Figure 8: Average Earnings of Resident Full-Time Employees Compared 2014



The table below shows estimated household income rather than individual earnings. This measure indicates that incomes in the Borough remain significantly lower than those for Cumbria. When viewing this data in comparison with the previous year's report it is noted that Barrows mean, median and lower quartile incomes have decreased since 2014.

Table 17: Estimated Household Income 2015

	Barrow-in-Furness	Cumbria	Great Britain
Mean	28,653	31,792	36,447
Median	22,687	25,332	28,696
Lower Quartile	12,908	14,185	15,453

Source: CACI PayCheck via Cumbria County Council – accessed 17 November 2015

The table below shows earnings of those working full time in the Borough, both residents and non-residents, based on a sample survey of employees which does not include self-employed.

Table 18: Average Earnings of Borough Employees Compared 2014

	Barrow-in-Furness	Cumbria	North West	England
Gross Annual Pay: Full-Time Workers:				
Mean	£31,315	£30,360	£29,857	£34,197
Median	£30,710	£26,463	£25,229	£27,487
Lower Quartile	£19,738	£18,285	£18,186	£19,390
Gross Annual Pay: Total:				
Mean	£24,435	£24,187	£24,608	£27,891
Median	£21,526	£19,970	£20,723	£22,343
Lower Quartile	£11,412	£11,954	£12,792	£13,292

Source: Annual survey of hours and earnings (ASHE) – workplace analysis (2014) ONS via NOMIS 14 November 2015.

The data in tables 16 and 18 shows that average wage for employees working in the Borough is higher than for those living in the Borough, this suggests that a number of higher paid workers live outside the Borough. This reflects the Borough's geography, being a compact Borough with the main town of Barrow

servicing a wider area of south Cumbria and indicates that the businesses within the Borough are continuing to attract highly skilled staff from outside the borough.

8.2 Qualifications

In order to access employment and improve quality of life and opportunity, people need to have access to and achieve good standards of education, training and skills. This will help to retain and attract a skilled workforce and generate business investment that will encourage young people to remain, and graduates to return, to the area.

The table below illustrates the level of qualifications of the working age population within the Borough compared to Cumbria, the North West Region as a whole and England & Wales. The figures show that the percentage of the working age population educated to NVQ level 4 is significantly lower than the County, Region and England & Wales. The percentage of the population attaining each of the NVQ levels 1 to 3 continues to reflect the levels attained across the country as does the percentage of working age population with no qualifications.

The data provided for 2010 for Barrow is inconsistent with the data provided in other years suggesting that there are some outliers in the 2010 data.

Table 19: Qualifications (Jan 2014-Dec 2014)

Qualification	Year	Barrow-in-Furness	Cumbria	North West	England & Wales
% of working age population educated to at least NVQ Level 4	2014	19.7	28.9	30.9	35.7
	2013	17.6	30.2	31.0	34.9
	2012	17.8	30.1	30.3	34.0
	2011	17.4	26.4	28.9	32.9
	2010	32.8	30.9	28.7	31.3
	2009	25.0	25.5	27.0	29.9
	2008	23.3	23.9	25.2	28.6
	2007	21.6	25.4	25.3	28.1
% of working age population educated to at least NVQ Level 3	2014	50.4	56.3	52.7	56.5
	2013	44.7	53.9	51.9	55.5
	2012	49.3	53.9	52.0	54.8
	2011	49.1	49.0	50.1	52.7
	2010	54.3	52.0	49.6	51.0
	2009	50.5	47.2	46.9	49.3
	2008	46.5	44.6	45.5	48.2
	2007	42.9	49.0	46.3	47.9
% of working age population educated to at least NVQ Level 2	2014	72.1	73.7	71.4	73.2
	2013	64.5	72.3	70.2	72.4
	2012	66.5	71.1	69.9	71.7
	2011	70.6	67.2	68.3	69.7
	2010	73.2	67.0	66.8	67.3
	2009	70.2	63.8	64.4	65.4
	2008	66.0	64.4	62.8	63.9
	2007	62.6	67.6	63.7	63.8
% of working age population educated to at least NVQ Level 1	2014	83.9	86.3	83.4	85.1
	2013	82.1	87.1	83.0	84.5
	2012	82.6	85.2	83.1	84.1
	2011	83.5	83.0	82.0	82.7
	2010	91.7	83.3	80.6	80.2
	2009	84.0	81.3	78.6	78.9
	2008	81.9	79.5	76.7	77.7
	2007	82.7	81.9	78.0	77.8
% of working age population with no qualifications	2014	10.3	8.8	10.6	8.6
	2013	10.0	8.3	11.0	9.2
	2012	12.2	9.2	11.1	9.6
	2011	11.7	10.6	12.0	10.6
	2010	4.4	9.7	12.1	11.3
	2009	8.5	10.1	13.9	12.3
	2008	12.5	11.7	15.9	13.5
	2007	13.5	10.5	15.1	13.2

Source: ONS annual population survey www.nomisweb.co.uk.

8.3 Economic Activity & Unemployment

An indicator of the number of unemployed in the Borough is the percentage of the working age population claiming unemployment benefit in the form of Job Seekers Allowance.

The table and figure below show that the Borough has a much higher rate than the Cumbrian average of JSA claimants, and is a significantly higher rate than other districts in the County. The current rate of JSA claimants is above the national and North West average.

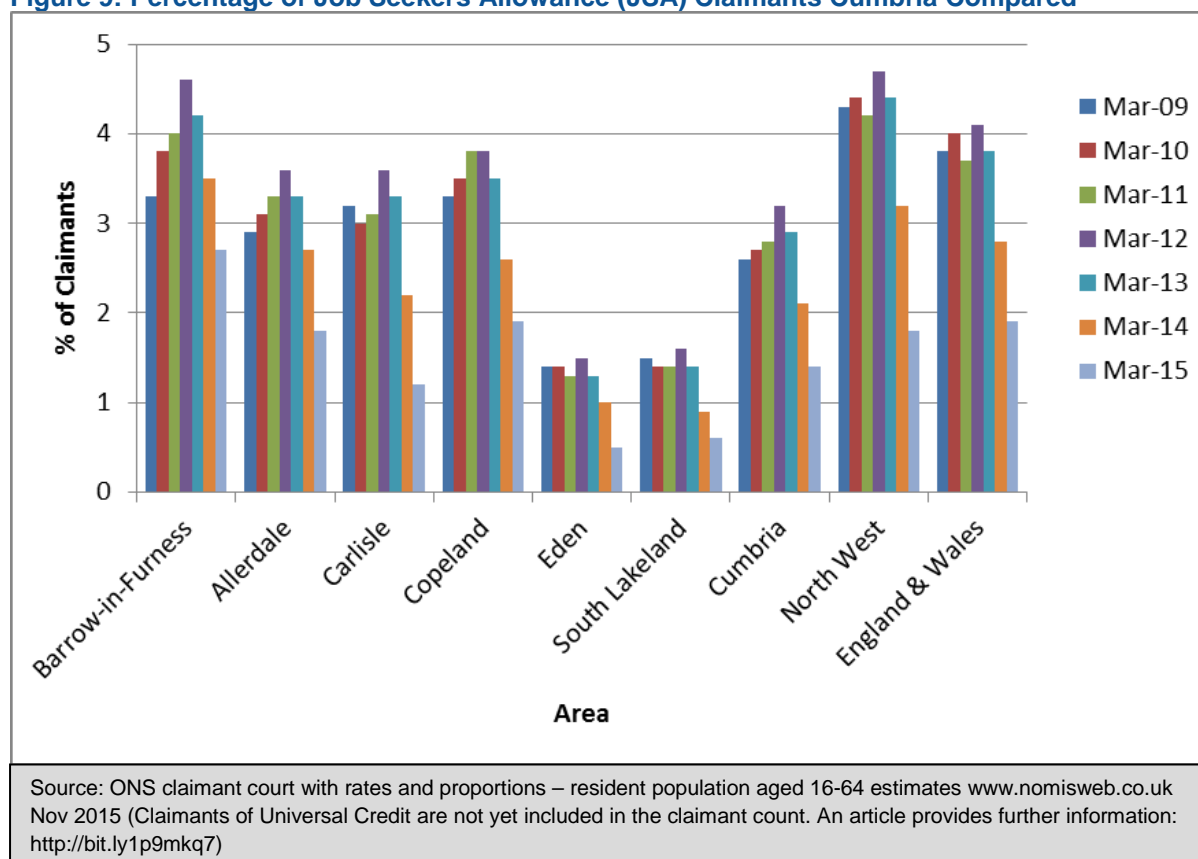
Table 20: Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) Claimants

Area	Mar-10		Mar-11		Mar-12		Mar-13		Mar-14		Mar-15	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Barrow-in-Furness	1,692	3.8	1,771	4.0	2,034	4.6	1,798	4.2	1,458	3.5	1,119	2.7
Allerdale	1,831	3.1	1,923	3.3	2,119	3.6	1,976	3.3	1,559	2.7	1,032	1.8
Carlisle	2,034	3.0	2,074	3.1	2,426	3.6	2,262	3.3	1,480	2.2	831	1.2
Copeland	1,547	3.5	1,685	3.8	1,694	3.8	1,555	3.5	1,129	2.6	823	1.9
Eden	456	1.4	426	1.3	478	1.5	420	1.3	315	1.0	173	0.5
South Lakeland	892	1.4	853	1.4	1,021	1.6	850	1.4	573	0.9	331	0.6
Cumbria	8,452	2.7	8,732	2.8	9,772	3.2	8,861	2.9	6,514	2.1	4,309	1.4
North West	197,494	4.4	186,371	4.2	209,366	4.7	198,096	4.4	146,708	3.2	82,263	1.8
England & Wales	1,413,751	4.0	1,321,404	3.7	1,454,132	4.1	1,376,268	3.8	1,027,851	2.8	696,511	1.9

Source: ONS claimant count with rates and proportions – resident population aged 16-64 estimate www.nomisweb.co.uk Nov 2015 (Claimants of Universal Credit are not yet included in the Claimant Count. An article provides further information: <http://bit.ly/1p9mkq7>)

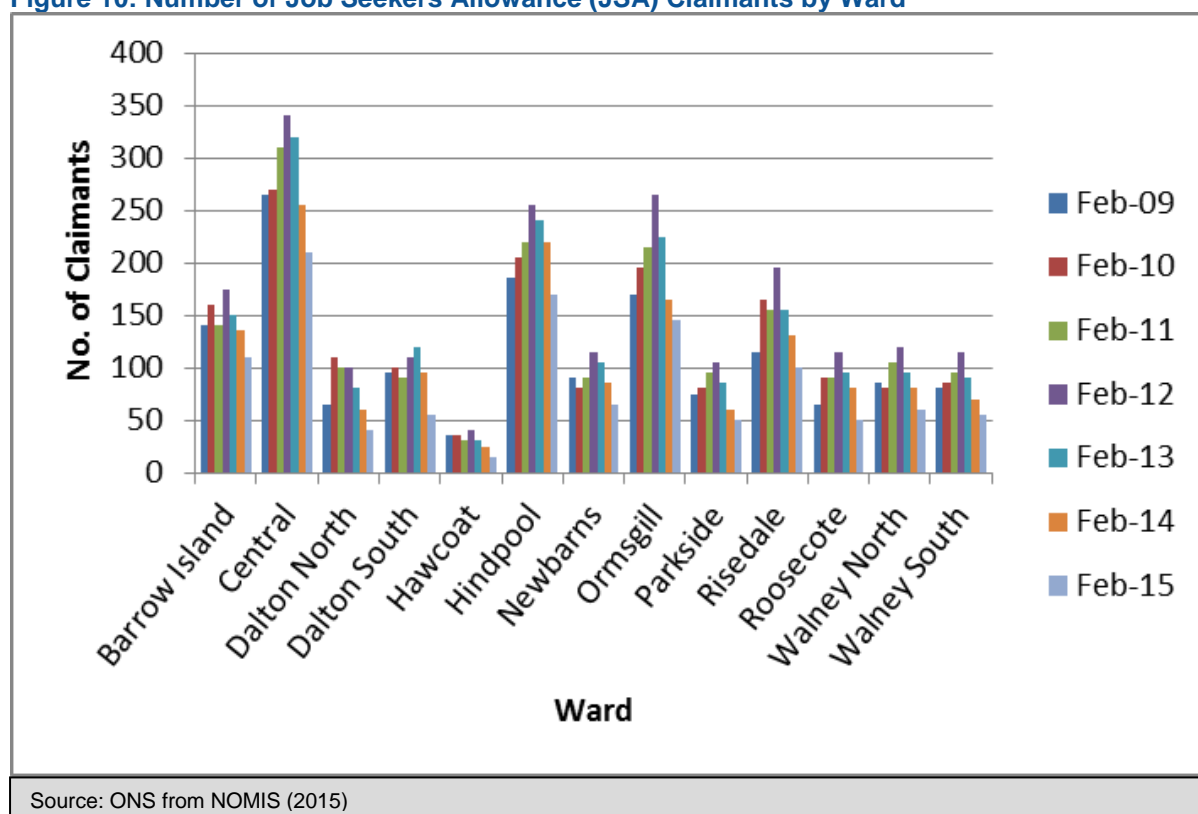
The graph below shows a comparison of the percentage of Job Seeker Allowance claimants across Cumbria for the last 7 years.

Figure 9: Percentage of Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) Claimants Cumbria Compared



The graph below shows the number of claimants for each ward within the Borough and highlights the significantly higher rates in Central, Hindpool, Ormsgill and Risedale wards.

Figure 10: Number of Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) Claimants by Ward



8.4 Retail Vacancies

The following table shows the proportion of vacancies of commercial properties within the town centre's main shopping streets of Dalton Road and Portland Walk. For comparison across the years please note in 2012 the total number of units surveyed decreased by 2, this was a result of two units combining in Portland Walk and the demolition of 93 Dalton Road.

The table shows that the vacancy rate has increased since 2014, back to the 2013 rate following a decrease.

Table 21: Town Centre Commercial Vacancies

Year	Number of Vacant Units*	%
2015	28**	19.0
2014	24**	16.3
2013	28**	19.0
2012	26**	17.7
2011	21	14.1
2010	30	20.1
2009	29	19.5
2008	24	16.1
2007	21	14.1

Source: Barrow Borough Council, Summer 2007 – 2015 * A unit is defined on the basis of the last trader. ** In 2012 the total number of units surveyed decreased by two, see above.

9. Health & Deprivation

9.1 The Indices of Deprivation

The 2015 Indices of Deprivation (DCLG) showed Barrow to be the 29th most deprived local authority district out of 326 in England based on the Rank of Average Scores, this compares with 2010 where the Borough ranked 32nd out of 326 and with the 2007 Indices where the Borough ranked 29th out of 354. The Deprivation Indices are built up from information sorted into seven “domains”. These domains are income, employment, health, education, housing, crime and living environment. Barrow is the most deprived district in the County. The Indices break the Borough down into 48 sub-ward areas known as ‘Lower Super Output Areas’ each Area containing about 1500 people. 11 out of 48 of the Borough’s LSOA’s are in the bottom 10% nationally and 19 of the 48 in the bottom 20%. These are clustered in and around central Barrow with a combined population of around 33,000 people, more than the entire population of Kendal.

9.2 Health

Good physical health and mental wellbeing are central to people’s ability to participate fully in society and enjoy a high quality of life. The Council, as set out in its Sustainable Community Strategy, envisages a place where everyone is able to lead a healthy life, and all members of the community have equal access to opportunities take part in active recreation, eat a healthy diet and receive high quality, local healthcare services.

Poorer health is often linked to social and economic disadvantage, and people in Barrow generally experience poorer health than the Cumbrian average.

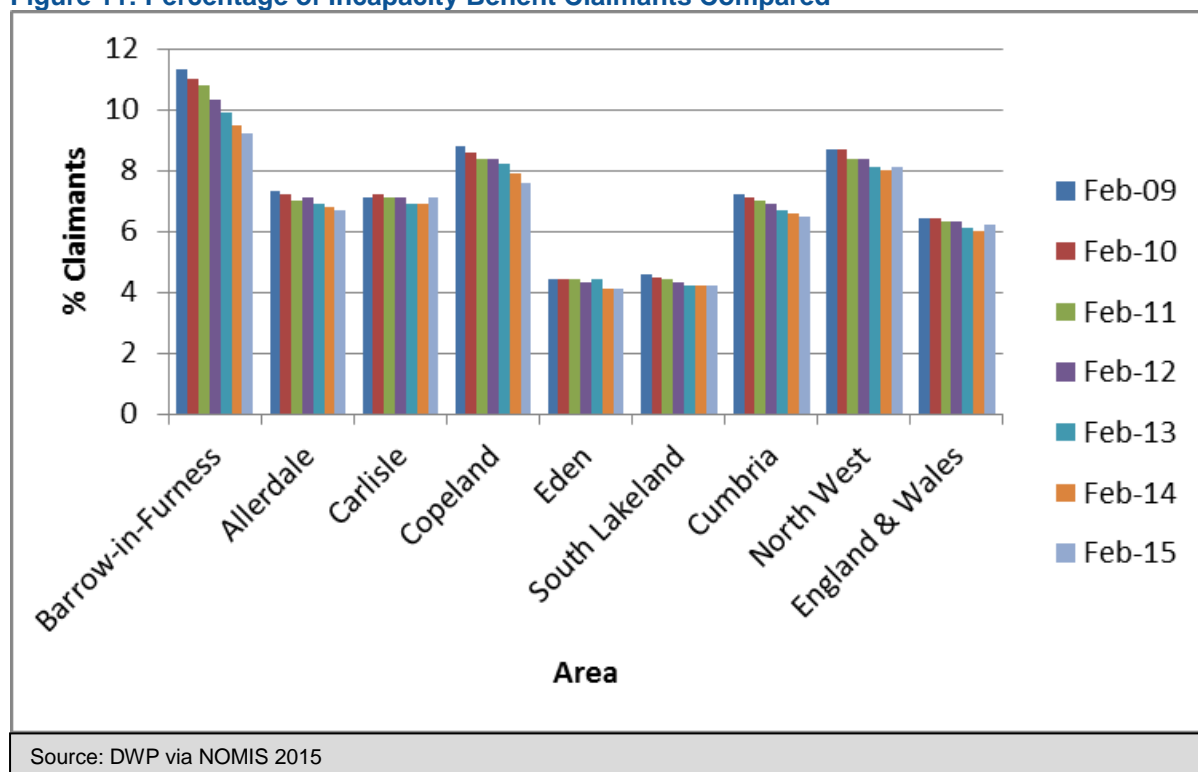
The following table and figure show the number and percentage of working age residents claiming Incapacity Benefit and Employment Support Allowance (ESA). Although falling, the Borough has the highest rate in Cumbria and a rate well above the Cumbrian, Regional and National average.

Table 22: Incapacity & ESA Benefit Claimants

	Feb-10		Feb-11		Feb-12		Feb-13		Feb-14		Feb-15	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Barrow-in-Furness	4,840	11.0	4,730	10.8	4,430	10.3	4,180	9.9	3,960	9.5	3,830	9.2
Allerdale	4,320	7.2	4,200	7.0	4,210	7.1	4,070	6.9	3,990	6.8	3,950	6.7
Carlisle	4,970	7.2	4,900	7.1	4,850	7.1	4,740	6.9	4,650	6.9	4,770	7.1
Copeland	3,900	8.6	3,810	8.4	3,720	8.4	3,600	8.2	3,450	7.9	3,300	7.6
Eden	1,450	4.4	1,420	4.4	1,380	4.3	1,380	4.4	1,310	4.1	1,310	4.1
South Lakeland	2,860	4.5	2,760	4.4	2,660	4.3	2,560	4.2	2,500	4.2	2,530	4.2
Cumbria	22,330	7.1	21,830	7.0	21,250	6.9	20,530	6.7	19,860	6.6	19,680	6.5
North West	392,880	8.7	384,660	8.4	379,340	8.4	363,790	8.1	360,260	8.0	367,370	8.1
England & Wales	2,319,490	6.4	2,291,300	6.3	2,269,880	6.3	2,197,780	6.1	2,183,280	6.0	2,254,310	6.2

Source: DWP via NOMIS 2015)Please note – the rates of previous years have been adjusted to align male and female working ages – see NOMIS for further information).

Figure 11: Percentage of Incapacity Benefit Claimants Compared



Other measures of health quality include life expectancy and mortality rates. The tables below show the life expectancy at birth (in years) for the residents of the Borough, County and Region and the mortality rates for certain key diseases. The figures are for 3 year overlapping periods and these show slightly lower life expectancy rates for Borough residents than for the County as a whole, and higher rates of death from cancer than the whole of Cumbria. Rates of circulatory diseases have increased since the last period and are still higher in Barrow than in Cumbria as a whole. The rates of death from cancer for the under 75's have risen in this period for the Borough, County and Region level over the years monitored.

Table 23: Life Expectancy at Birth

	Year	Barrow-in-Furness	Cumbria	North West
Life Expectancy Males	2011-13	76.9	79.0	78.0
	2010-12	77.1	78.8	77.7
	2009-11	77.3	78.7	77.4
	2008-10	77.7	78.3	77.0
	2007-9	77.1	78.1	76.6
	2006-8	76.4	77.8	76.3
	2005-7	76.0	77.4	76.0
	2004-6	75.4	77.0	75.8
Life Expectancy Females	2011-13	81.6	82.5	81.8
	2010-12	81.4	82.4	81.7
	2009-11	81.1	82.2	81.5
	2008-10	81.3	82.1	81.1
	2007-9	81.0	81.7	80.8
	2006-8	80.8	81.4	80.6
	2005-7	80.9	81.6	80.4
	2004-6	80.7	81.5	80.3

Source: Health Profiles, Public Health England November 2015.

Table 24: Mortality Rates by Disease

	Year	Barrow-in-Furness	Cumbria	North West
Mortality due to circulatory disease per 100,000 population of those under 75	2011-13	98.9	79	93
	2009-11	79.5	64.6	74.2
	2008-10	85.6	72.3	85.6
	2007-9	84.6	72.2	86.5
	2006-8	82.1	72.8	91.3
	2005-7	89.4	76.6	96.4
	2004-6	99.4	82.9	102.2
Mortality due to cancer per 100,000 population of those under 75	2011-13	164.6	148.2	159.8
	2009-11	123	110	120
	2008-10	117.4	111	123
	2007-9	118	112	125
	2006-8	130.1	115	127
	2005-7	132.2	116.2	129.5
	2004-6	145.4	120	131

Source: www.healthprofiles.info and ONS Region Profiles 19 November 2015.

10. Crime

The Council, as set out in its Sustainable Community Strategy, seeks to provide a place where every member of the community is able to live and work free from fear of crime, regardless of their age, gender, race, disability, sexual orientation or religious belief.

Barrow Borough Council has a responsibility to ensure the Borough of Barrow is a safe place to live. In order to do this, we work closely with a host of local organisations including members of community groups, Cumbria police authority, the local fire and rescue service, the Neighbourhood Management Team, local health service representatives, Cumbria and Lancashire Community Rehabilitation Trust and the County Council.

This group of people comes together regularly to look at local issues and to plan what we can do to tackle them.

The Partnership has a vision “to work in partnership to achieve a safer and stronger Borough of Barrow in Furness”.

The current priorities are:

- Anti-social behaviour
- Alcohol related harm
- Domestic & Sexual Violence
- Re-offending

The table below shows that the total recorded crime rate within the Borough is lower than the regional average, but higher than the County and national averages. It can be noted both the total number of recorded offences and the crime rate for Barrow Borough has risen again in 2014/15 after falling steadily since 2006/7 until 2012/13. The county and regional figures have risen and national figures have continued to fall.

Table 25: Crimes & Rate per 1,000 Population

Area	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Rate 14-15
Barrow Borough	*5,337	*4,959	4,705	4,059	4,180	4,307	4,411	65
Cumbria	*30,956	28,333	27,048	25,297	23,226	23,998	24,842	50
North West	624,492	556,872	521,231	475,469	446,341	449,490	480,380	67
England & Wales	4,703,814	4,338,604	4,150,097	3,856,244	3,731,338	3,718,043	3,660,550	61

Source: Crime in England & Wales, ONS 2015.

11. The Natural Environment

11.1 Landscape and Designations

11.1.1 Landscape and the Coast

Most of the Borough lies within the 'West Cumbria Coastal Plain' Landscape Character Area with small areas in the 'South Cumbria Low Fells' and 'Morecambe Bay Limestone' areas (Countryside Commission 1998).

In 2011 Cumbria County Council, in partnership with the Cumbrian Local Planning Authorities, produced the Cumbria Landscape Character Guidance and Toolkit which identifies a variety of landscape character types in the Borough.

The Borough has a coastline that is approximately 63km long, of which, around 22km are defended against either erosion or flooding. Of this 22km, Barrow Borough Council is responsible for maintaining about 7km with the remainder divided between various other bodies and private companies. The remaining 41km of undefended coastline consists of shingle beaches, clay cliffs, sand dunes and salt marsh.

11.1.2 International Designations

Ramsar Sites

Listed under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance.

Duddon Estuary - Designated 16 March 1998

Morecambe Bay - Designated 4 October 1996

Special Protection Areas (SPAs)

Classified under the EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC

Duddon Estuary - Classified 16 March 1998

Morecambe Bay - Classified 4 October 1996

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC's)

Designated under the EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora 92/43/EEC

Morecambe Bay - Designated 1 April 2005

11.1.3 National Designations

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's)

Duddon Estuary

Elliscales Quarry

Morecambe Bay

South Walney and Piel Channel Flats

National Nature Reserves (NNR's)

North Walney

Sandscale Haws

Natural Areas

Most of the Borough lies within the 'West Cumbria Coastal Plain' Natural Area with a small part in the 'Cumbria Fells and Dales'.

11.1.4 Regional and Local Designations

Local Geological Sites (LGS)

Dunnerholme Point
Greenhaume Road Cutting
Greenscoe Quarry
Hawcoat Quarry
Mouzell Mines
Rampside Marsh
Sandscale Haws
South Walney (added 2013)
Dalton By-Pass (added 2014)

County Wildlife Sites (CWSs)

Abbotswood
Askam Wood
Biggar Bank
Cragg Wood
Dalton & Lindal Mining Area
Dalton Railway Cutting
Furness Golf Links
Goldmire Valley
Hillock Whins
Lots Pools
Lower Ormsgill Reservoir & Cocken Pool
Park Road Woods
Rampside Golf Course
Roanhead Mines
Salthouse Pool
Sowerby Wood
Stank and Roosecote Moss
Stone Dyke
Walney Airfield Heath
Willow Woods, Lenny Hill

11.2 Environmental Protection

11.2.1 Change in Areas of Biodiversity Importance (Former Core Indicator E2)

Nature conservation is an important part of putting the concept of sustainability into practice. Its aim is to ensure that our heritage of plants and animals, their habitats and natural features remain as large and diverse as possible. The government's objectives are to conserve enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology by sustaining and where possible improving the quality and extent of natural habitat and geological and geomorphological sites.

The UK Biodiversity Action Plan describes the UK's biological resources and targets the recovery of some of the most threatened species and habitats in the terrestrial, freshwater and marine environments. The UK BAP list has been reviewed and there are now 1,150 priority species and 65 priority habitats. In addition the England Biodiversity List has been developed to meet the requirements of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006).

This Section 41 list of 'habitats and species of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England' identifies 943 species and 56 habitats.

The priority habitats are currently being mapped and provisional mapping indicates the following priority habitats in the Borough:

Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh
Coastal Sand Dunes
Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland
Maritime Cliffs and Slopes

Mudflats
Saline Lagoons
Wet Woodlands

Open Mosaic Habitat on Previously Developed Land is also known to be present. Cumbria Biodiversity Partnership was set up to co-ordinate the production of a Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) for Cumbria. The Cumbria BAP (2001) has 39 Species and Habitat Action Plans covering over 700 individual actions designed to conserve and/or enhance a range of threatened species and habitats of both local and national importance.

Monitoring of biodiversity, which is very much a cross boundary issue, is reliant on the expertise of external organisations principally Natural England, the Environment Agency and Cumbria County Council.

Natural England carries out condition assessments of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). If a SSSI is currently assessed as being in a 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition, Natural England describe it as 'attaining the PSA target'. Two of the SSSIs extend beyond the Borough boundaries (Duddon Estuary and Morecambe Bay).

Table 26: Quality of Sites of Special Scientific Interest

Name of SSSI	% attaining PSA target	% Area favourable	% Area unfavourable recovering	% Area unfavourable no change	% Area unfavourable declining	% Area destroyed/ part destroyed
Duddon Estuary	98.5%	94.4%	4.1%	1.5%	0%	0.1%
Elliscales Quarry	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Morecambe Bay	100%	94.2%	5.8%	0%	0%	0%
South Walney and Piel Channel Flats	97.3%	91.3%	6.0%	2.7%	0%	0%
Overall: Cumbria	94.4%	39.8%	54.6%	4.0%	1.6%	0%

Source: Natural England Nov 2015.

11.2.2 Flood Protection and Water Quality

The following table shows the Former Core Indicator E1 in accordance with the most recent DCLG guidance.

Table 27: Number of Planning Permissions Objected to by the Environment Agency on Either Flood Risk or Water Quality Grounds

Year	Number of Applications Objected to by the EA on:	
	Flood Risk Grounds	Water Quality Grounds
2014/15	5	0
2013/14	1	0
2012/13	2	0
2011/12	2	0
2010/11	1	2
2009/10	0	0
2008/09	2	0

Source: Environment Agency Development and Flood Risk in England 2014-15

11.3 Renewable Energy

It is difficult for the Council to monitor renewable energy capacity, particularly as installations such as Solar Power and Photovoltaic systems on dwellings can often be installed without planning permission. The table below indicates therefore only a part of the installed capacity. The operational Barrow offshore wind farms are beyond the boundary of the Borough and are shown for information only.

Table 28: Onshore Wind Energy Capacity Installed

No. of Turbines	Turbine Capacity (MW)	Project Capacity (MW)	Homes Equivalent	Status
7	0.66	4.62	2,795	Operational 01/07/1999
1	0.225	0.225	136	Approved 18/02/2015
1	0.25	0.25	151	Operational 11/06/2014

Source: Renewable UK Nov 2015.

Table 29: Offshore Wind Energy Capacity

No. of Turbines	Turbine Capacity (MW)	Project Capacity (MW)	Homes Equivalent	Status
30	3	90	54,450	Operational 01/07/2006
30	5	150	90,751	Operational 22/02/2012
51	3.6	183.6	111,079	Operational 11/07/2011
51	3.6	183.6	111,079	Operational 09/01/2012
83	8	660	399,303	Approved 07/10/2014
108	3.6	389	235,347	Operational 30/10/2014

Source: Renewable UK Nov 2015



11.4 Waste Collection and Recycling

To support a pleasant environment, Barrow Borough Council is committed to minimising the impact of waste on the environment. The Borough operates a kerbside collection service for recyclables, including glass, cans, newspaper, cardboard and plastic. In addition there are 23 recycling centres across the Borough.

Further to a change in the method of collection of recyclable material in 2009 there has been a steady reduction in the household waste collected per person. Whilst the % of household waste that is recycled has dropped in recent years the % of household waste composted has continued to rise.

Table 30: Waste Collection & Recycling

Waste and Recycling	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Household Waste collected per person	436.1kg	402kg	397kg	392kg	374kg	373kg	381kg
% of Household Waste Recycled	11.7%	21.2%	23.4%	23.3%	22.8%	19.1%	13.8%
% of Household Waste Composted	11.0%	12.0%	12.5%	13.1%	13.9%	13.9%	19.8%

Source: Barrow Borough Council, November 2015.

12. The Built Environment

12.1 Scheduled Monuments

There are 4 Scheduled Monuments within the Borough.

Furness Abbey Savignac and Cistercian monasteries: precinct wall, great gatehouse, 'chapel outside the gates', south west gateway and earthworks
Bow Bridge medieval multi-span bridge
Dalton Castle
Piel Castle

These sites are recognised as being of national importance and any works affecting them requires Scheduled Monument Consent in addition to any planning permission.

12.2 Listed Buildings

The Department for Culture, Media and Sport, on the advice of the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (Historic England, formerly English Heritage) compiles and maintains a statutory list of buildings which are considered to be of special architectural or historic interest. Any building on this list is known as a "listed building". There are 270 entries on the list of listed buildings for the Borough.

Table 31: Listed Building Entries in Barrow-in-Furness Borough

Listed Building Grade	Number in Barrow-in-Furness Borough
Grade I	8
Grade II*	15
Grade II	247
Source: Historic England	

12.3 Conservation Areas and Townscape

Barrow town centre is considered to have a fine Victorian character which contributes to the visual quality of the townscape.

Conservation Areas are designated by the Local Planning Authority in "areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character and appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance." There are currently 11 conservation areas within the Borough:

Barrow Island
Biggar Village
Central Barrow
Dalton
Furness Abbey
Ireleth
North Scale
North Vickerstown
South Vickerstown
St George's Square
The Green, Lindal

The conservation area in Dalton has an Article 4(2) Direction in force, replacing an earlier Article 4(1) Direction.

Modest grants may be available from the Council for qualifying work on historic buildings. Grant aided work must preserve or enhance the traditional character of the building.

13. Cultural and Leisure Facilities

13.1 Sports and Leisure Centres

There is a reasonable spread of sports and leisure provision within the Borough, ranging from sport specific facilities to community centres and halls. The Barrow Borough Sports and Physical Activity Strategy 2011-2016 reported that football and rugby were the most popular participation and spectator sports in the Borough, with cricket also being very popular.

Other facilities include provision for athletics, badminton, basketball, bowls, boxing, dance, equestrian sports, fishing, gliding, golf, gymnastics, hockey, lawn tennis, martial arts, netball, off road driving, go-karting, table tennis and water sports, including two sailing clubs.

There are two leisure centres in the Borough, The Park Leisure Centre in Barrow, operated by the local authority, and Dalton Leisure Centre operated by a trust.

2014/15 has seen the ongoing development of sports pitch provision in the borough, with the newest facilities available at Furness Academy including a junior size competition standard artificial all weather pitch, and Pulse Soccer Facility at Barrow Leisure Centre which now has six FA accredited 5 to 7 aside pitches with 3G surfaces. An outdoor running track has been opened in 2015 at Furness Academy.

The town is also home to professional sport, with Barrow Raiders Rugby League Football Club and Barrow AFC both occupying stadia in the town.

More comprehensive information about current provision facilities available can be found via the Barrow Sports Council website www.barrowsportscouncil.org.uk

13.2 Cultural Facilities & Attractions

The range of tourist venues within the Borough mean it can be seen either as a wet weather or day trip alternative to the nearby Lake District, and many are top attractions in their field, such as South Lakes Safari Zoo near Dalton which opened in 1994 and remains a popular attraction home to animals from many continents.

Heritage is well represented by Dalton Castle managed by the National Trust and Furness Abbey and Piel Castle both monuments managed by English Heritage. Furness Abbey, founded in 1127, was one of the richest Cistercian monasteries in England and is now a magnificent ruin set in a deep wooded valley off Abbey Road on one of the main routes into Barrow. Piel Island in Walney Channel is home to Piel Castle built in 1327.



The Dock Museum which opened in 1994 is built in an historic graving dock, and is home to a wealth of objects and information on the social and industrial history of the Furness area and is run by the Council with free of charge entry.

The Borough's main Library is located within Barrow town centre. The remaining five are located in Askam-in-Furness, Barrow Island, Dalton-in-Furness, Roose and Walney.

13.2.1 Regeneration & Public Realm

In 2014/15 the borough has seen a number of new development and regeneration initiatives taking place in the commercial sector such as the redevelopment of brownfield sites and redundant premises. There has been increased investment in the hotel and accommodation sector in Barrow in particular. Work was undertaken to maintain and enhance the jetty at Roa Island.



13.3 Arts & Media

Barrow Borough Council supports the view that everyone is entitled to access to the arts; that investment in culture and the arts can lead to a strong sense of place where people will want to live and work and which can also lead to the growth of the creative industries sector which is one of the great growth areas in the economy.

The Council has supported the development of the infrastructure necessary to ensure ongoing arts activity in the Borough. This has led to a number of professional arts organisations growing and developing their bases in the borough, they include; Art Gene, The Ashton Group, Barracudas, Signal Films, and Dance Resource.

The Forum is Barrow's Council-run multi-functional theatre and arts venue, opened in 1990, it has played an important role in developing the arts infrastructure that exists in Barrow today. The venue hosts many sell out performances across a wide range of genres, including comedy, dance, music, theatre, educational lectures and film.

13.4 Open Spaces

The Borough has a number of excellent parks and open spaces including Barrow Park, Hindpool Urban Park, Vickerstown Park and Channelside Haven. The central areas of the town now benefit from community gardening projects such as Old Bakery Gardens and the Green Heart Den.

Barrow Park is an area of 45 acres centrally located in the town providing an abundance of trees and ornamental flower beds. The award winning Park has facilities including crown green bowling, a putting green, boating and display glasshouse. There is also a miniature railway and play area for younger children. A new state-of-the-art concrete skatepark is well used by skaters and is accessible from Park Drive.

During 2014/15 extensive works were carried out to improve the childrens play area and park on Barrow Island (see photo below).

South Walney Nature Reserve is situated on the south end of Walney Island and contains the largest, mixed ground nesting of herring and lesser black-back gulls in Europe (almost 30,000 pairs altogether) and the most southerly eider duck breeding colony in Britain.

Other breeding species of birds include the greater black-back gull, common tern, little tern, oyster-catcher, ringed plover, shell duck, mallard and moor hen.

The area has considerable ecological interest arising from the many habitats present, including mud flats, pebble ridges, salt marshes, sand dune, rough pasture, freshwater and brackish pools. It contains an excellent range of both the common and rare flowers of the coast.

North Walney National Nature Reserve is a haven for natterjack toads, Britain's rarest amphibian. Additionally, over 130 species of birds have been recorded on and around the reserve including a large number of kestrels, sparrow hawks, merlins, peregrines and hen harriers. Short-eared owls are also frequent visitors, to be seen hunting before dusk. The area is very rich in flora, with a staggering 300 different species having been recorded.

Barrow is surrounded by miles of beaches, such as Earnse Bay, Biggar Bank (see photo below), Roanhead, Rampside and Askam each unique in character and conveniently accessible with ample car parking and other facilities. Beaches offer coastal scenery and a range of leisure activities such as walking, swimming, pond dipping and are used as a venue for national kitesurfing championships.



Biggar Bank



Barrow Island Play Area

14. Travel & Transport

14.1 Transport and Accessibility

The Borough is remote from other centres of population and services. The major link to the strategic road network from the Borough is the A590 (T) which links with the M6 south of Kendal. This route is partly dualled, but significant stretches comprise narrow and twisting single carriageways and the route travels through the town of Ulverston. Travel time to the M6 is typically 40 minutes. The Borough is on the Cumbria Coast Railway Line with stations at Dalton, Roose, Barrow and Askam; travel to Lancaster for connections with Inter City services takes 1 hour. Travel time to Carlisle by rail is 2-3 hours, generally via Lancaster; by private transport the journey time is between 1½-1¾ hours – with a slightly longer journey time to Manchester.

The Port of Barrow is the largest port complex on the west coast between the Mersey and the Clyde. It has a deep water access taking ships up to 10m in draught and 210m in length. The Port accommodates a variety of commercial, naval and recreational marine traffic and has the potential to support more shipping than currently uses the Port. No regular passenger services operate from the Port, although since 1995 cruise ships have called on occasion.

14.2 Traffic and Casualties

The following table shows the overall number of road casualties in the Borough has increased, with a small increase in road traffic in the county since the previous year (2013) in line with the national and regional trend. Despite measures being identified to reduce road casualties and improve road safety throughout Cumbria, with a particular emphasis on reducing the number of children killed or seriously injured there has been an increase in people being killed or seriously injured on roads in the borough and county. This has also been the case for children killed or seriously injured.

Table 32: Traffic & Road Casualties

Area	Year	Barrow-in-Furness	Cumbria	North West	England & Wales
Road Casualties: Overall	2014	197	1,932	20,685	183,237
	2013	141	1,676	19,570	172,179
	2012	155	1,707	21,807	183,148
	2011	155	1,755	23,485	191,187
	2010	170	1,819	25,006	195,324
	2009	214	2,029	27,686	207,134
	2008	240	2,187	29,461	215,342
	2007	236	2,418	31,478	231,735
Road Casualties: People Killed or Severely Injured	2014	23	231	2,968	22,688
	2013	18	239	2,697	21,531
	2012	11	155	2,764	22,664
	2011	13	249	2,867	22,694
	2010	18	233	2,867	22,342
	2009	20	247	3,045	24,427
	2008	18	276	3,324	25,764
	2007	24	319	3,391	28,123
Road Casualties: Children Killed or Seriously Injured	2014	3	13	316	1,904
	2013	3	17	295	1,829
	2012	0	9	301	2,039
	2011	2	18	371	2,195
	2010	2	35	411	2,276
	2009	4	22	403	2,414
	2008	2	22	449	2,517
	2007	3	18	450	2,819
Motor Vehicle Traffic Flow Estimates (Million Vehicle KM)	2014	not available	5,575	55,600	456,100
	2013	not available	5,426	54,335	445,274
	2012	not available	5,378	54,204	443,813
	2011	not available	5,361	54,710	445,890
	2010	not available	5,533	56,000	452,700
	2009	not available	5,630	57,100	460,100
	2008	not available	5,632	57,314	464,673
	2007	not available	5,690	57,600	468,571
Car Traffic Flow Estimates (Million Vehicle KM)	2014	not available	4,175	44,100	359,100
	2013	not available	4,092	43,349	352,381
	2012	not available	4,072	43,411	355,206
	2011	not available	4,039	43,790	353,890
	2010	not available	4,178	44,827	358,801
	2009	not available	4,274	45,899	366,279
	2008	not available	4,236	45,705	367,362
	2007	not available	4,277	45,847	369,548

Source: DFT Road Casualties / Road Traffic Statistics published January 2014.

14.3 Accessibility

The following table shows the amount of completed residential development within 30 minutes travelling time of the services listed by public transport. These statistics demonstrate that the Council's planning policies are on the whole successful in securing housing in accessible locations and that generally public transport links are good.

Table 33: Accessibility of New Residential Development by Public Transport

Service	Completions							
	No. 2011/12	% 2011/12	No. 2012/13	% 2012/13	No. 2013/14	% 2013/14	No. 2014/15	% 2014/15
Hospital	45	85	46	82	65	86	92	82
GP	51	96	53	95	69	91	114	97
Primary School	53	100	55	98	71	93	114	97
Secondary School	53	100	55	98	71	93	114	97
Retail Centre	51	96	53	95	70	92	114	97
Area of Employment	53	100	55	98	71	93	114	97
Total Completions	53		56		76		117	

Source: Barrow Borough Council 2015 (& Cumbria County Council 2010 – 2013).



New residential development on Walney in 2014/15



15. Community Involvement

The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) sets out the Council's policies and procedures for involving the public and other stakeholders in the planning process, both in the preparation of planning policy documents and in the development control process, including the consideration of planning applications. The original SCI was adopted on 30 July 2007 and a revised and updated SCI was adopted on 29 November 2010. An updated SCI will be produced in May 2016.

The Council's Web Mapping Service provides an interactive map or aerial photographs showing all current and recently determined planning applications, together with designations such as SSSIs, Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings, and all current development plan allocations such as Open Spaces and Green Wedges.



Table 34: Monitoring Indicators for the SCI

Indicator	Number	Description	Assessment
Local Plan Stakeholder and Community Involvement			
Formal consultation exercises during 2014/15	1	<p>In September 2014 the Council undertook a consultation on the Issues & Options Draft Local Plan.</p> <p>We wrote by letter or email to all the consultees on the Planning Policy Consultation database, and provided information and copies of the documents at all public libraries and at the Town Hall.</p> <p>Comments were invited on the content of the Draft Plan from consultees, stakeholders and members of the public.</p>	<p>This is the first Draft of the new Local Plan for Barrow Borough and is supported by a range of evidence base documents.</p> <p>The comments received were used to inform the next Draft of the Plan – the Preferred Options Draft.</p>

Number of views of the planning policy web pages: Planning Policy and the Local Plan:			
2014/15	1,092 452	views unique users	This shows the number of views and viewers of the planning policy web pages during 2014/15, with the busiest day being 12th March 2015. The results of web views appear to have declined dramatically this is due to the change in ip address of the website, making the results inaccurate for this monitoring period. The figures show decreased usage from the previous year. Peak usage being in 2009/10 which corresponds with the adoption of the Barrow Port Area Action Plan.
2013/14	6,906 1,935	views unique users	
2012/13	7,280 2,175	views unique users	
2011/12	6,783 2,327	views unique users	
2010/11	7,996 3,269	views unique users	
2009/10	10,399 4,808	views unique users	
2008/9	6,828 2,170	views unique users	
Number of consultees on the Planning Policy Consultation Database:	371	The number of organisations, individuals and companies on the Planning Policy Consultation Database at 31 March 2015	Those on the database are notified each time a relevant consultation exercise is carried out.
Development Control Stakeholder and Community Involvement			
2014/15	517	Number of planning applications received	The number of applications received in this monitoring period has experienced a slight decrease since the previous monitoring period. Consultation and community involvement was in line with the procedures set out in the SCI.
2013/14	591		
2012/13	466		
2011/12	487		
2010/11	475		
2009/10	470		
2008/9	574		

Appendices

Appendix A: Glossary & Abbreviations

Brownfield (Previously-developed) Land

Previously developed land: Land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land (although it should not be assumed that the whole of the curtilage should be developed) and any associated fixed surface infrastructure. This excludes: land that is or has been occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings; land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill purposes where provision for restoration has been made through development control procedures; land in built-up areas such as private residential gardens, parks, recreation grounds and allotments; and land that was previously-developed but where the remains of the permanent structure or fixed surface structure have blended into the landscape in the process of time.

Source: Annex 2 of the National Planning Policy Framework, 2012

Conservation Areas

Areas designated by the local planning authority which are considered of special architectural or historic interest, the character of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

DCLG

The Department for Communities and Local Government, formerly the ODPM

Development Plan

This includes adopted Local Plans, neighbourhood plans and the London Plan, and is defined in section 38 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (Regional strategies remain part of the development plan until they are abolished by Order using powers taken in the Localism Act. It is the government's clear policy intention to revoke the regional strategies outside of London, subject to the outcome of the environmental assessments that are currently being undertaken.).

DPD Development Plan Document

These set out the Council's policies for new development in the District and have the status of being part of the 'development plan' under the Act. Applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Nb. The introduction of the NPPF in 2012 replaced LDF's which were comprised of a suite of DPD's. The Council will now produce a Local Plan rather than a series of DPD's.

LDS Local Development Scheme

The LDS sets out the programme for preparing the Local Plan and associated documents.

Local Plan

The plan for the future development of the local area, drawn up by the local planning authority in consultation with the community. In law this is described as the development plan documents adopted under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Current core strategies or other planning policies, which under the regulations would be considered to be development plan documents, form part of the Local Plan. The term includes old policies which have been saved under the 2004 Act.

LTP Local Transport Plan

The LTP is a 5-year strategy prepared by the local highway 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.

NPPF National Planning Policy Framework

THE NPPF, published on 27 March 2012, sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how they are expected to be applied. It is part of the development plan for Barrow and must be taken into account in the preparation of local and neighbourhood plans. It is also a material consideration in planning decisions.

NPPG National Planning Policy Guidance

The NPPG, first published on 6th March 2014, provides revised and updated planning practice guidance in a web based format that is periodically updated by the Government.

RS/RSS Regional Strategy/Regional Spatial Strategy

The RS sets out the planning, economic and transport strategy for the region, and informs the preparation of local development documents. The former Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS), which was adopted in September 2008, became part of the Regional Strategy (RS) in April 2010. The government revoked the RS in May 2013.

SA Sustainability Appraisal

Assessment of the social, economic and environmental impacts of the policies and proposals contained within the LDF.

SCI Statement of Community Involvement

Document explaining to stakeholders and the community, how and when they will be involved in the preparation of the LDF and the development control system and the steps that will be taken to facilitate this involvement.

SEA Strategic Environmental Assessment

A term used to describe a formal assessment of the environmental impacts of the certain policies, plans and programmes under the European Directive (2001/42/EC) and associated regulations

SPD Supplementary Planning Document

Supplementary planning documents: Documents which add further detail to the policies in the Local Plan. They can be used to provide further guidance for development on specific sites, or on particular issues, such as design. Supplementary planning documents are capable of being a material consideration in planning decisions but are not part of the development plan.

Windfall Sites

Sites which have not been specifically identified as available in the Local Plan process. They normally comprise previously-developed sites that have unexpectedly become available.

The 2004 Act

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

The 2008 Act

Planning Act 2008

The 2004 Regulations

Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004

The 2008 Regulations

Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008

The 2009 Regulations

Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2009

Appendix B: Extract from the 2014 LDS

The extract below is from the Barrow Borough Council Local Development Scheme 2016 illustrating the proposed timetable for the production of the forthcoming Local Plan.

Year:	2016												2017											
Month:	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 Plan Publication Draft																								
Local Plan Submission Draft																								
Annual Monitoring Report																								
Statement of Community Involvement																								

KEY

Document Completed

Formal Consultation

Document submitted to Planning Inspectorate

Pre-Hearing Meeting

Adoption of Local Plan



Appendix C: List of Adopted Policies & Summary Analysis

Barrow Port Area Action Plan 2010 (The 'BP' policies listed in the table below)

Barrow Borough Council Local Plan Review (1996-2006), and Housing Chapter Review 2006 (The 'B' policies listed in the table below)

Please note: These policies will be reviewed in 2016 as part of the forthcoming Local Plan, performance/achievement of policies will be assessed as part of this process.

Policy No	Policy Name and Action Plan Page Number	Achievement of Policy
BPSV1	Strategic Vision for Barrow Port Area	Adopted 12 July 2010 – Strategic Vision of a mixed –use development at Barrow Port
BPSV2	Spatial Strategy for Barrow Port Area Action Plan	Adopted 12 July 2010 – Strategic Vision for the development of sites at Barrow Port
BP1	Promoting Comprehensive Development	Adopted 12 July 2010 – Promotes comprehensive development of sites at Barrow Port
BP2	Development Quality & Sustainability	Adopted 12 July 2010 – Promotes sustainability and quality of design.
BP3	Removal of Permitted Development Rights	Adopted 12 July 2010 – Exercises control over future development within the area.
BP4	Conservation & Enhancement of the Natural & Built Environment	Adopted 12 July 2010 – Promotes nature conservation and preserves and enhances environment.
BP5	Environmental Management	Adopted 12 July 2010 – Supports sustainability, environmental management and the use of renewable technologies.
BP6	Phasing of New Housing	Adopted 12 July 2010 – Supports sustainability, protects amenity and is important for development control.
BP7	Supporting & Relocating Business	Adopted 12 July 2010 – Supports sustainability and comprehensive development.
BP8	Economic Viability of Port Operations	Adopted 12 July 2010 – Promotes sustainability, economic activity and the ongoing operation of the Port.
BP9	Tourism/Leisure Facilities	Adopted 12 July 2010 – Supports sustainability, eco-tourism and leisure facilities.
BP10	Retailing Opportunities	Adopted 12 July 2010 – Supports sustainability and vitality of town centre.
BP11	Improving Connectivity	Adopted 12 July 2010 – Promotes sustainable transport links and improved accessibility.
BP12	Access to Community Facilities	Adopted 12 July 2010 – Promotes sustainability and protects community facilities.
BP13	Public Realm/Open Space	Adopted 12 July 2010 – Promotes sustainability, accessibility and quality of design.
BP14	Promoting the use of Public Art	Adopted 12 July 2010 – Promotes sustainability and quality of design.
BP15	Developer Contributions	Adopted 12 July 2010 – Supports sustainability and comprehensive development.
BP16	Marina Village Opportunity Area	Adopted 12 July 2010 – Maximises comprehensive development of sites within Marina Village Opportunity Area.
BP17	Barrow Marina	Adopted 12 July 2010 – Proposed Comprehensive Development of a marina and associated facilities.
BP18	Marina Village Housing	Adopted 12 July 2010 – Mixed Use housing development including 650 new homes.
BP19	Land at Cavendish Dock	Adopted 12 July 2010 – Enhancement of Cavendish Dock as a wildlife attraction. Promotes nature conservation and preserves and enhances environment.
BP20	Barrow Watersports Centre	Adopted 12 July 2010 – Mixed use leisure facility. Supports sustainability, eco-tourism and leisure facilities.

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BP21	Salthouse Housing	Adopted 12 July 2010 – Proposed Housing development on brownfield site.
BP22	Waterfront Gateway Opportunity Area	Adopted 12 July 2010 – Supports sustainability and comprehensive development.
BP23	Waterfront Business Park	Adopted 12 July 2010 – Mixed use Employment Site. Supports sustainability and comprehensive development.
BP24	Barrow Island Housing	Adopted 12 July 2010 – Proposed Housing development on brownfield site.
Policy No	Saved Policy Name and Local Plan Page Number	Achievement of Policy
A1	Allocated Employment Sites 2-16	See site details below (as at 31 March 2012 unless stated)
Site E1	Cavendish Dock Road	Within the Barrow Port Area Action Plan area. The site is now allocated for a mixed use housing development 'Marina Village Housing' in the Barrow Port Area Action Pan. See Policies BPSV2 & BP18.
Site E2	Land west of Robert McBride, Park Road, Barrow	Not developed. Acceptable uses B1, B2, B8.
Site E3	Land west of Kimberly Clark, Park Road, Barrow	Developed in part. Acceptable uses B1, B2, B8.
Site E4	Land west of County Park Industrial Estate, Park Road, Barrow	Developed in part. Acceptable uses B1, B2, B8.
Site E5	Land south of Ashley and Rock, Park Road, Barrow	Not developed. Acceptable uses B1.
Site E6	ABP Land Ramsden Dock Road, Barrow	Within the Barrow Port Area Action Plan area. The site is now allocated for a number of new uses within the Adopted AAP.
Site E7	Land adjacent to ADEB Building, Cavendish Dock Rd, Barrow	Within the Barrow Port Area Action Plan area. The site is now allocated partly for port related use and development and part for the Barrow Watersports Centre.
Site E8	Sowerby Woods, Park Road, Barrow.	Largely developed except for eastern side. Acceptable use B1, B2, B8.
Site E9	Phoenix Road, Barrow	Developed in part. Acceptable uses B1, B2.
Site E10	Crooklands Brow, Dalton	The site was reallocated for housing on 2 June 2006. (See Policy B1 - Site H2)
Site E11	Land to east of Ulverston Road, Dalton	Developed in part. Acceptable uses B1, B2.
A3	Groundwater Protection Policy relating to major aquifer 2-19	Promotes sustainability and remains relevant to other strategies
A4	Criteria for employment sites allocated within policies A1 and A2 (excluding site E6) 2-19	Promotes sustainability and remains relevant to other strategies
A5	Employment proposals within Barrow and Dalton, outside the locations listed in Policies A1 and A2 2-20	Promotes sustainability and remains relevant to other strategies
A6	Criteria for employment proposals in villages and the developed open countryside 2-21	Promotes sustainability and remains relevant to other strategies
A7	Employment proposals with frontage on to the A590 2-22	Effective policy for an area of change
A8	Development in vicinity of hazardous installations 2-22	Necessary policy to protect public safety
A9	Criteria for applications for hazardous installations 2-22	Necessary policy to protect public safety
A10	Conversion of rural buildings 2-23	Promotes sustainability and remains relevant to other strategies
A11	Development on unallocated greenfield Sites 2-23	Promotes sustainability and remains relevant to other strategies
A12	Energy Schemes Protection Policy 2-24	Conforms with RS and other strategies.
A13	Office development – sequential test 2-25	Supports sustainability and other strategies
A14	Working from home 2-26	Promotes sustainability and remains relevant to other strategies
B1	Allocated Housing Sites Pg 12	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. Remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control.
Site H1	Former North Lonsdale Hospital	Brownfield site. Carried forward from the Local Plan Review. Full planning permission granted for 43 dwellings in 2005. Amended permission for 41 dwellings granted in 2011/12. Work has commenced.

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Site H2	Land at Crooklands Brow, Dalton	Brownfield site. Previously allocated for employment use. North section granted outline planning permission for 15 dwellings in 2005. Consent Expired 2008.
Site H3	Beach Street/Sharp Street, Askam	Brownfield site carried forward from the Local Plan Review. Not developed.
Site H4	Land at Channelside	Brownfield site. Not developed but still partly in use. Planning permission for 57 dwellings on part of site granted in June 2009 (2008/0957)
Site H5	Land within the Dock Estate	Within the Barrow Port Area Action Plan area. The site is now allocated for a mixed use housing development 'Marina Village Housing' in the Barrow Port Area Action Pan. See Policies BPSV2 & BP18.
B3	Criteria for development on unallocated sites Pg 15	Promotes sustainability and remains relevant to other strategies.
B4	Housing density requirements Pg 16	Conforms with the RS.
B5	Housing within urban areas Pg 18	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. Remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control.
B6	Sub-division of existing properties Pg 18	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. It is important for development control.
B7	Backland Development Pg 19	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. It is important for development control.
B8	Residential Protection Areas Pg 20	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. It is important for development control.
B9	Neighbourhood renewal and clearance areas Pg 20	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. Remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control.
B10	Development in the countryside Pg 21	Promotes sustainability, protects amenity and is important for development control.
B11	Removal of Occupancy Conditions Pg 22	Promotes sustainability, protects amenity and is important for development control.
B12	Conversion of agricultural buildings within Barrow and Dalton Pg 23	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. It is important for development control.
B13	Development Cordons Pg 24	Promotes sustainability and remains relevant to other strategies.
B14	Rear Extensions Pg 25	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. It is important for development control.
B15	Privacy of habitable rooms Pg 25	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. It is important for development control.
B16	Side Extensions Pg 26	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. It is important for development control.
B17	Side extensions on street corners Pg 26	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. It is important for development control.
B18	Dormer extensions Pg 27	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. It is important for development control.
B19	Loss of garaging Pg 27	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. It is important for development control.
B20	Applications for garages Pg 27	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity and highway safety. It is important for development control.
B21	Patio areas and balconies Pg 27	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. It is important for development control.
B22	Residential caravan parks Pg 29	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. It is important for development control.
B23	Individual residential caravans/mobile homes Pg 29	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. It is important for development control.
B24	Travellers/gypsy sites Pg 29	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. Remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control.
C1	Standards for new and redeveloped retail facilities 4-8	Supports sustainability and other strategies
C2	Town centre priority 4-8	Supports sustainability and other strategies
C3	Out of town centre applications criteria 4-9	Supports sustainability and other strategies
C4	Edge of centre area criteria 4-10	Supports sustainability and other strategies
C5	Barrow shopping core 4-11	Supports sustainability and other strategies
C6	Other Barrow town centre shopping areas 4-12	Supports sustainability and other strategies
C7	Mixed areas around Barrow town centre 4-12	Supports sustainability and other strategies

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C8	Dalton town centre 4-13	Supports sustainability and other strategies
C9	Take-aways in Dalton town centre 4-15	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. It is important for development control.
C10	Neighbourhood and rural shops 4-15	Supports sustainability and other strategies
C11	Change of use in rural/local need areas 4-15	Supports sustainability and other strategies
C12	Farm shops 4-16	Supports sustainability and other strategies
C13	Take-aways – Barrow Shopping Core and other Barrow town centre shopping areas 4-16	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. It is important for development control. However, Appeal decision AAP/W0910/A06/2025135 for 72 Duke Street, Barrow, established a precedent for later opening for take-aways than that set out in Policy C14. Legal advice to the Council indicated that all Local Plan policies relating to hot food take away closing times had been undermined by this appeal decision. Although this policy is still relevant, the appeal decision should be taken into account, along with subsequent decisions 07/1201 and 07/1382 (which is particularly relevant to Policy C13) and applications should be determined on the basis of the particular merits of the proposal without heavy reliance upon the Local Plan for closure times.
C14	Take-aways – Mixed areas around Barrow town centre 4-17	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. It is important for development control. However, Appeal decision AAP/W0910/A06/2025135 for 72 Duke Street, Barrow, established a precedent for later opening for take-aways than that set out in Policy C14. Legal advice to the Council indicated that all Local Plan policies relating to hot food take away closing times had been undermined by this appeal decision. Although this policy is still relevant, the appeal decision should be taken into account, along with subsequent decisions 07/1201 and 07/1382 (which is particularly relevant to Policy C13) and applications should be determined on the basis of the particular merits of the proposal without heavy reliance upon the Local Plan for closure times.
C15	Take-aways – Neighbourhood centres 4-17	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. It is important for development control. However, Appeal decision AAP/W0910/A06/2025135 for 72 Duke Street, Barrow, established a precedent for later opening for take-aways than that set out in Policy C14. Legal advice to the Council indicated that all Local Plan policies relating to hot food take away closing times had been undermined by this appeal decision. Although this policy is still relevant, the appeal decision should be taken into account, along with subsequent decisions 07/1201 and 07/1382 (which is particularly relevant to Policy C13) and applications should be determined on the basis of the particular merits of the proposal without heavy reliance upon the Local Plan for closure times.
C16	Take-aways – outside established shopping centres 4-17	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. It is important for development control. However, Appeal decision AAP/W0910/A06/2025135 for 72 Duke Street, Barrow, established a precedent for later opening for take-aways than that set out in Policy C14. Legal advice to the Council indicated that all Local Plan policies relating to hot food take away closing times had been undermined by this appeal decision. Although this policy is still relevant, the appeal decision should be taken into account, along with subsequent decisions 07/1201 and 07/1382 (which is particularly relevant to Policy C13) and applications should be determined on the basis of the particular merits of the proposal without heavy reliance upon the Local Plan for closure times.
C17	Petrol filling stations and roadside facilities 4-18	Supports sustainability and is important for development control
C18	One day sales 4-18	Supports sustainability
C19	Car boot sales 4-18	Supports sustainability and is important for development control

C20	Rear Servicing 4-19	Supports sustainability and is important for development control
D1	Countryside protection 5-5	Supports sustainability and other strategies
D2	County landscapes 5-5	Supports and sustainability
D3	Local landscapes 5-6	Supports sustainability and other strategies
D4	Green Wedges 5-7	Supports sustainability
D5	Dalton/Barrow separation 5-7	Supports sustainability
D6	Park Road Gateway 5-8	Promotes environmental quality in an area of change
D7	Coastal zone protection 5-9	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
D8	Access to the coast 5-9	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
D9	Nature conservation – internationally important sites 5-11	Supports sustainability and other strategies
D10	Nature conservation – nationally important sites 5-12	Supports sustainability and other strategies
D11	Nature conservation - sites of regional, county or local importance 5-13	Supports sustainability and other strategies
D12	Wildlife sites – protected species 5-15	Supports sustainability and other strategies
D13	Wildlife corridors 5-16	Supports sustainability and other strategies
D15	Development affecting a conservation area 5-22	Protects environment in the exercise of development control
D16	Demolition of listed buildings in conservation areas 5-22	Protects environment in the exercise of development control
D17	Re-use of listed buildings/prominent buildings in conservation areas 5-23	Protects environment in the exercise of development control
D18	Alterations and additions to listed buildings 5-23	Protects environment in the exercise of development control
D19	Development around the Town Hall 5-24	Promotes sustainability and good design in an area of change
D20	Suitable in-fill sites in Barrow conservation area 5-24	Promotes sustainability and good design in an area of change
D21	General design code 5-26	Promotes good design and sustainability
D22	Scheduled ancient monuments 5-26	Protects environment in the exercise of development control
D23	Important remains/archaeological important sites 5-27	Protects environment in the exercise of development control
D24	Potentially historical and archaeological important sites 5-27	Protects environment in the exercise of development control
D25	Amenity space requirement 5-27	Supports the exercise of development control, remains relevant to other strategies and achieves sustainability
D26	Urban open space 5-28	Supports the exercise of development control, remains relevant to other strategies and achieving sustainability
D27	Loss of trees 5-29	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area and is important for development control
D28	Landscape surveys/schemes 5-29	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area and is important for development control
D29	Landscape maintenance 5-29	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area and is important for development control
D30	Trees protected by T.P.O in conservation areas 5-30	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area and is important for development control
D31	Existing trees and their future growth 5-30	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area and is important for development control
D32	Preservation and protection of trees 5-30	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area and is important for development control
D33	New works of art 5-31	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
D34	Unauthorised adverts/adverts not related premises on which	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area and is important for development control

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	displayed 5-31	
D35	Advert hoardings 5-32	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area and is important for development control
D36	Adverts – A590 (T) 5-32	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area and is important for development control
D37	Adverts in rural areas 5-33	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area and is important for development control
D38	Adverts in urban areas – detrimental to residential properties 5-33	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
D39	Adverts in urban areas – not on commercial frontages 5-33	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
D40	Advert signs above ground floor level 5-34	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
D41	Adverts in relation to architectural features of buildings 5-34	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
D42	Adverts – excessive scale of advertising 5-34	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
D43	Illuminated adverts 5-35	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
D44	Security shutters 5-35	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
D45	Proposals for energy generation projects 5-42	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
D46	Development of wind turbines in area of least constraint 5-43	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
D47	Criteria for acceptability of wind installations 5-43	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
D48	Energy from farm slurries 5-44	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
D49	Solar or photovoltaic cells 5-44	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
D50	Energy conservation 5-45	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
D51	Power/Communication lines – new developments 5-45	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area and is important for development control
D52	Power/communication lines 5-45	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area and is important for development control
D53	Existing power/communication lines 5-46	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area and is important for development control
D54	Telecommunication masts 5-46	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area and is important for development control
D55	Increasing levels of air pollution 5-49	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
D56	Surface, underground & coastal water 5-49	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
D57	Groundwater protection 5-49	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
D58	Noise – above existing background levels 5-50	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area and is important for development control
D59	Noise sensitive development 5-50	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area and is important for development control

D60	Developments giving rise to occasional noise levels above background 5-51	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area and is important for development control
D61	Nightclubs, public houses, taxi offices 5-51	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area and is important for development control
D62	Noise – developments in the urban fringe 5-51	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area and is important for development control
D63	Light Pollution 5-51	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area and is important for development control
D64	Lighting on prominent sites 5-52	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area and is important for development control
D65	Recycling 5-52	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
D66	Re-use of upper floors 5-52	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area and is important for development control
D67	Installations with a finite life 5-53	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area and is important for development control
E1	Lots Road widening 6-7	In the interests of safety and conformity with other strategies
E2	Highways in new housing developments 6-7	In the interests of safety and conformity with other strategies
E3	Unadopted/unsatisfactory roads 6-7	In the interests of safety and conformity with other strategies
E4	Landfall site – Duddon Estuary crossing 6-7	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
E5	Traffic management – new developments on unallocated sites 6-8	In the interests of safety and conformity with other strategies
E6	Access on to Hindpool Road 6-8	In the interests of safety and conformity with other strategies
E7	Traffic Impact Assessments 6-9	In the interests of safety and conformity with other strategies
E8	Possible green routes 6-10	In the interests of safety and conformity with other strategies
E9	Car parking – Barrow town centre 6-10	In the interests of safety and conformity with other strategies
E10	Possible station sites 6-11	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area and is important for development control
E11	Funding of stations 6-12	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area and is important for development control
E12	Parking at Station sites 6-12	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
E13	Freight handling by rail and sea 6-12	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
E14	Freight traffic to railways 6-12	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
E15	Cycle routes 6-13	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
E16	Cycle parking in new car parks 6-13	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
E17	Pedestrian improvements 6-14	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
E18	Rail routes 6-14	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
E19	Taxi businesses 6-14	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
E20	Taxi operation from dwelling houses 6-14	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
F1	Health related land at FGH. 7-1	Promotes sustainability and remains relevant to other strategies in an area of potential change
F2	Health centres, welfare buildings, doctors, dentists and doctors	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and

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	surgeries 7-1	is important for development control
F3	Children's nurseries 7-2	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
F4	Foul sewerage and treatment works 7-3	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
F5	New housing developments – foul and surface water drainage works 7-3	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
F6	Land drainage arrangements 7-3	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
F7	Increased requirement for water supply 7-3	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
F8	Identified floodplain 7-4	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
F9	Water environment 7-4	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
F10	Tidal and fluvial defences 7-4	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
F11	Floor levels 7-5	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
F12	Crime prevention 7-5	In the interests of safety and conformity with other strategies
F13	Disabled access 7-6	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
F14	Disabled access 7-6	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
F15	Planning (106) obligations 7-8	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
F16	Personal circumstances 7-9	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area and is important for development control
G2	Indoor leisure facilities 8-8	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
G3	Public or private recreation and community facilities 8-8	Supports the exercise of development control, remains relevant to other strategies and achieves sustainability
G4	Late night entertainment activities 8-9	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area and is important for development control
G5	Amenity open space – Ramsden Square 8-9	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
G6	Outdoor sports facilities 8-10	Supports the exercise of development control, remains relevant to other strategies and achieves sustainability
G7	Multi-use games areas 8-10	Supports the exercise of development control, remains relevant to other strategies and achieves sustainability
G8	Golf courses 8-10	Supports the exercise of development control, remains relevant to other strategies and achieves sustainability
G9	Play areas – new housing developments 8-11	Supports the exercise of development control and achieves sustainability
G10	Areas identified for new play areas 8-12	Supports the exercise of development control, remains relevant to other strategies and achieves sustainability

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G12	Allotments 8-12	Supports the exercise of development control, remains relevant to other strategies and achieves sustainability
G13	Long distance footpaths 8-13	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
G14	Public footpaths 8-14	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
G15	Horse related developments 8-14	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
G16	Recreational use of despoiled landscapes 8-14	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
G17	Touring caravan and camping sites 8-17	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
G18	Permanent caravan sites 8-17	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
G19	Self-catering holiday accommodation 8-18	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
G20	Hotel/visitor accommodation 8-19	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control

Appendix D: Summary Table of Indicators

Indicator	Period	Number or %	Change
Housing			
Planning permissions	2014/15	41	↓
Completions	2014/15	130	↑
Demolitions	2014/15	1	↓
Net additional dwellings 2014/15	2014/15	119	↑
Net additional dwellings 2002-2015	2003-2015	802	↑
% of new homes on previously-developed land	2014/15	74.8%	↓
Overall stock	2015	33,407	↓
Local Authority housing stock	31 March 2015	2647	↓
Tenure	2011	Owner Occ. 73.5% LA Rented 8.7% Private Rented 12.8% HA Rented 2.4% Other Rented 1.4% Shared Equity 0.1% Other 1.1%	↓ ↑ ↓ ↑
House Prices	2015		↑
1.Average price of all properties (Borough)		£120,842	
2.Average price of all properties (County)		£167,071	
3.Average price of all properties (North West)		Not available	
4.Average price of all properties (England & Wales)		£250,473	
5.Lower Quartile price of all properties (Borough)		£71,158	

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Affordability ratios (Ratio A)	2015		↓
Mean Income: Mean House Price		1 to 3.04	↑
Median Income: Median House Price		1 to 3.79	↑
Lower Quartile Income: Lower Quartile House Price		1 to 3.53	
Affordable Housing Permissions	2014/15	2	↑
Affordable Housing Completions	2014/15	15	↑
Net Additional Pitches - Gypsy and Traveller	2014/15	0	→
Building For Life Assessments	2013/14	None assessed	→
Demographic Structure			
Total population of the Borough	2014	67,600	↓
Population aged 15-29 mid-year estimate	2014	17.6%	↓
Children aged 0-4 mid-year estimate	2014	5.33%	↑
Economy and Employment			
Jobs by sector within Borough – manufacturing	2014	26.5%	↑
Jobs by sector within Borough – Retail	2014	14.3%	↑
Jobs by sector within Borough – Public administration education & health	2014	28.6%	↓
Business Demography - Enterprise Births, Deaths and Survivals	2013	Births of New Enterprise - 320 Deaths of Enterprise - 175 Active Enterprises - 2,100	↑ ↓ ↑
Gross annual pay - Residents – Full-time workers	2014	Mean - £29,325	↓

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		Median - £30,379 LQ - £19,237	↑ ↓
Gross annual pay - Residents - All workers	2014	Mean - £22,665 Median - £19,583 LQ - £11,464	↑ ↓ ↑
No. of people on Job Seekers Allowance	March 2015	1,119	↓
% of people on Job Seekers Allowance	March 2015	2.7%	↓
Town Centre Vacancies	2015	28 units – 19%	↑
Socio-Cultural Issues			
Indices of Multiple Deprivation	2015	29th most deprived out of 326	↓
Number of Incapacity Benefit and ESA Claimants	February 2015	3,830	↓
% of people Incapacity and ESA Benefit Claimants	February 2014	9.2%	↓
Life Expectancy at Birth	2011-2013	Males: 76.9 Females: 81.6	↓ ↑
Mortality due to circulatory disease per 100,000 population of those under 75	2011-2013	98.9	→
Mortality due to cancer per 100,000 population of those under 75	2011-2013	164.6	→
Borough Recorded Crime number & rate	2014/15	4,411 or 65 per 1,000 pop	↑
Cumbria Recorded Crime number & rate	2014/15	24,842 or 50 per 1,000 pop	↑

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North West Recorded Crime number & rate	2014/15	480,380 or 67 per 1,000 pop	↑
England & Wales Recorded Crime number & rate	2014/15	3,660,550 or 61 per 1,000 pop	↓
The Natural Environment			
Quality of SSSIs - % area attaining PSA targets	Nov 2015	1) 98.46% 2) 0.00% 3) 100.00% 4) 97.28%	→ → → →
Number of planning permissions objected to by the Environment Agency on either flood risk or water quality grounds	2014/15	5 – Flood Risk 0 – Water Quality	↑ →
Renewable Energy, Askam Onshore Wind Farm 7 turbines, 0.66MW	2015	4.62 MW total capacity 2,795 homes equivalent	→
Household waste collected per person	2013/14	381kg	↑
% of household waste recycled	2013/14	13.8%	↓
% of household waste composted	2013/14	19.8%	↑
The Built Environment			
Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments	31 March 2015	4	→
Number of Listed Buildings (Entries)	2015	270	→
Number of Conservation Areas	31 March 2015	11	→
Culture			
Amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard	2014/15	0 (no longer entered)	→
Transport			

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Number of Train Stations	March 2015	4	→
Road Casualties:	2014		
Overall		197	↑
People killed or seriously injured		23	↑
Children killed or seriously injured		3	→
Accessibility of new residential development:	2014/15		
Hospital		82%	↓
GP		97%	↑
Primary School		97%	↑
Secondary School		97%	↑
Area of Employment		97%	↑
Retail Centre		97%	↑
Community Involvement			
Consultation exercises during 2014/15 carried out in accordance with the SCI:	2014/15	1	→
Number of views of the planning policy web pages during 2014/15	2014/15	1,092 views 452 unique users	↓ ↓
Number of organisations, individuals and companies on the Planning Policy Consultation Database:	31 March 2015	371	↑
Number of planning applications received during 2014/15	2014/15	517	↑

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Working together to support sustainable development within the Borough of Barrow-in-Furness

