

# Annual Monitoring Report



**2015/16**  
**2016/17**  
**2017/18**



**Barrow Borough Local Plan**

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





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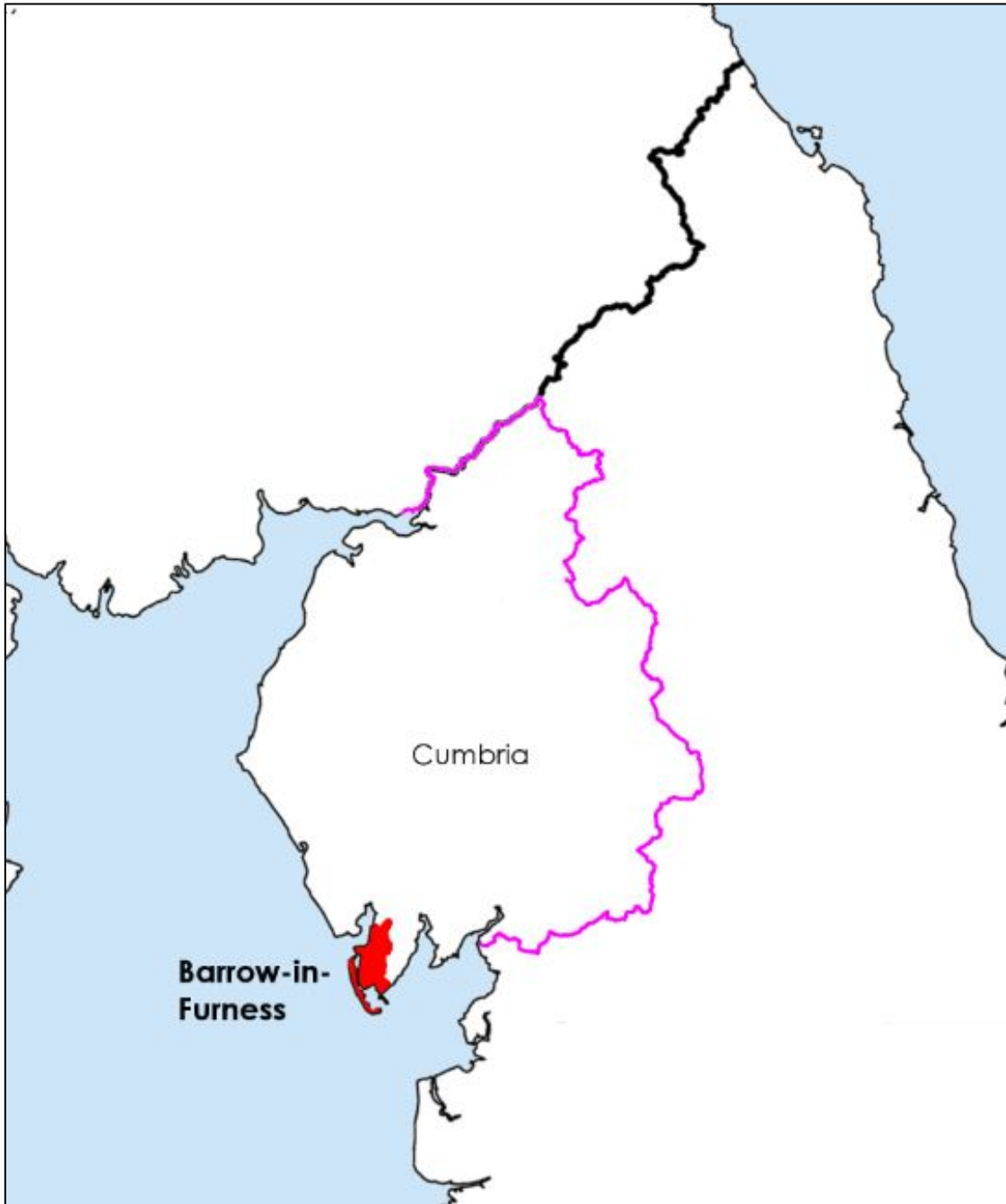
# Introduction

# 1. Introduction

- 1.1.1 This report is the 12th Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) to be produced by Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council. It covers three monitoring years: 2015/16, 2016/17 and 2017/18.
- 1.1.2 The document has a base date of March 2018 meaning it monitors the success of the policies in place at that time.
- 1.1.3 The AMR is an important tool to show progress against the Council's Local Development Scheme, which sets out the timescales for the production of local planning policy documents. The AMR also includes details of Development Plan policies and how they are to be reviewed. It also assesses performance against local and national policy targets.
- 1.1.4 The AMR should be viewed alongside the Council's annual Housing Land Statement which considers how the Borough is performing in terms of housing delivery.
- 1.1.5 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.



**Figure 1: Map showing the location of Barrow Borough**



## 2. The Planning System

### 2.1 National Planning Policy

- 2.1.1 Part 6 of the Localism Act 2011 relates to planning. Chapter 1 requires every local authority to prepare a monitoring report which must be made publically available. This report will monitor the success of development plan policies.
- 2.1.2 The NPPF was introduced in 2012 and states that the planning system should be genuinely plan-led. It promotes the production of “succinct and up-to-date local plans” and sets out what these should contain. The NPPF 2012 was in place over the three year monitoring period however was revised in July 2018.

### 2.2 The Development Plan

- 2.2.1 Over the three year monitoring period the Development Plan for Barrow Borough comprised of the following;
- ‘Saved’ policies in the Barrow in Furness Borough Council Local Plan Review 1996-2006 (Adopted 24 August 2001)
  - ‘Saved’ policies in the Barrow in Furness Local Plan Review Housing Chapter Alteration 2006 (known as the ‘Housing Chapter Alteration’ - adopted 2 June 2006)
  - The Barrow Port Area Action Plan, 2010
  - Cumbria Minerals & Waste Development Framework
- 2.2.2 The Council has since produced a new Local Plan which was adopted in June 2019 and replaces the Saved Policies in bullets one and two above. Subsequent AMRs will monitor the success of the policies within the new Local Plan, taking into account the list of indicators within it.

### 2.3 The Barrow Port Area Action Plan

- 2.3.1 The Barrow Port Area Action Plan (the Action Plan) was adopted in July 2010. As the Action Plan was adopted post 2004, the policies are afforded weight according to their consistency with the NPPF.

## 2.4 Supplementary Planning Guidance and Documents

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

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

- Cumbria Development Design Guide (2017)
- Shopfront & Advertisement Design SPD (2010)

2.4.3 The Cumbria Development Design Guide replaced the following documents in November 2017:

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

2.4.4 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 because of changes to national policy.

2.4.5 The Council adopted its Biodiversity & Development SPD in May 2018, however this was not yet in place during the three year monitoring period. Work has also recommenced on the Draft Green Infrastructure SPD which will be adopted later in 2019.

## 3. Other Corporate Plans & Strategies

3.1.1 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 Marina Village and Central Barrow.

### 3.2 Sustainable Community Strategy

3.2.1 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.*

3.2.2 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

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

### 3.3 Council Plan 2017-2020

3.3.1 The Council Plan is a policy statement setting out the Council's medium term priorities for achieving its long term vision.

3.3.2 It contains a number of priorities and linked to these, a list of objectives and actions:

- Developing the local economy to secure a long term economic future for all our community
- Strong and vibrant town centre community
- Closing the gap on health inequalities
- Providing a greater choice of good quality housing and regenerating the oldest and poorest quality housing in the borough
- Providing efficient and effective services

### **3.4 Housing Statement 2012**

- 3.4.1 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.
- 3.4.2 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.
- 3.4.3 The Council's 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



# The Indicators

## 4. Housing

### 4.1 Housing Requirement & Housing Land Supply

- 4.1.1 The housing requirement for the Borough is set out in the Council's Housing Land Statement 2018 which supports the emerging Local Plan. This identifies a need for a minimum of 119 dwellings per year over the period 2016-2031 to support economic growth in the Borough.
- 4.1.2 The HLS is produced annually and also identifies a list of deliverable housing sites to meet the requirement over a rolling 5 year period. A larger list of sites will be included in the Local Plan Housing Trajectory to cover the full 15 year plan period. The document can be found on the Council's website at [www.barrowbc.gov.uk](http://www.barrowbc.gov.uk).

### 4.2 Housing Profile

Table 1: Housing Stock & Vacancy

Barrow Borough Stock	2016		2017		2018	
	No.	% of total	No.	% of total	No.	% of total
Total Dwellings*	33,548	100	33,378	100	Not available	Not available
Total Vacant Homes	1634	5	1613	5	1460	Not available
Total Second Homes*	278	1	230	1	Not available	Not available
Empty and Unfurnished Properties	324	1	336	1	325	-
Long Term Empty Property	725	2	600	2	544	-
2nd Home Occupation Not Restricted	282	1	233	1	232	-
Undergoing Major Repairs	126	0.3	137	0.3	126	-
Zero Occupier Discount	23	0.07	23	0.07	27	-
Empty Homes Premium	154	0.5	284	0.9	206	-

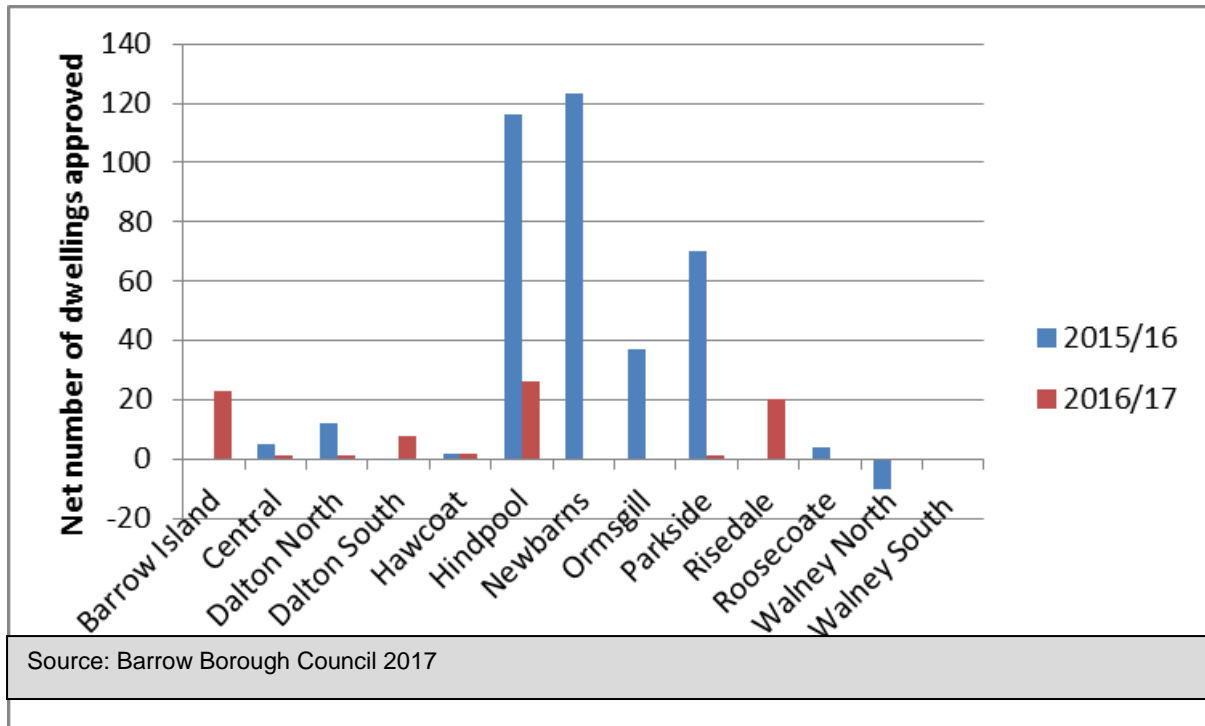
Source: Barrow Borough Council (March), \*MHCLG Council Taxbase by Local Authority (September)

#### Location of Approved Housing Development

- 4.2.1 The following chart shows the number of planning permissions for new dwellings (either new build or conversions) granted within each Ward over the monitoring period. Figures for 2017/18 are unavailable at present.



Figure 2: No. of Net Additional Dwellings Approved by Ward 2015/16 and 2016/17



## House Tenure

4.2.2 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 2: Housing Stock by Tenure

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

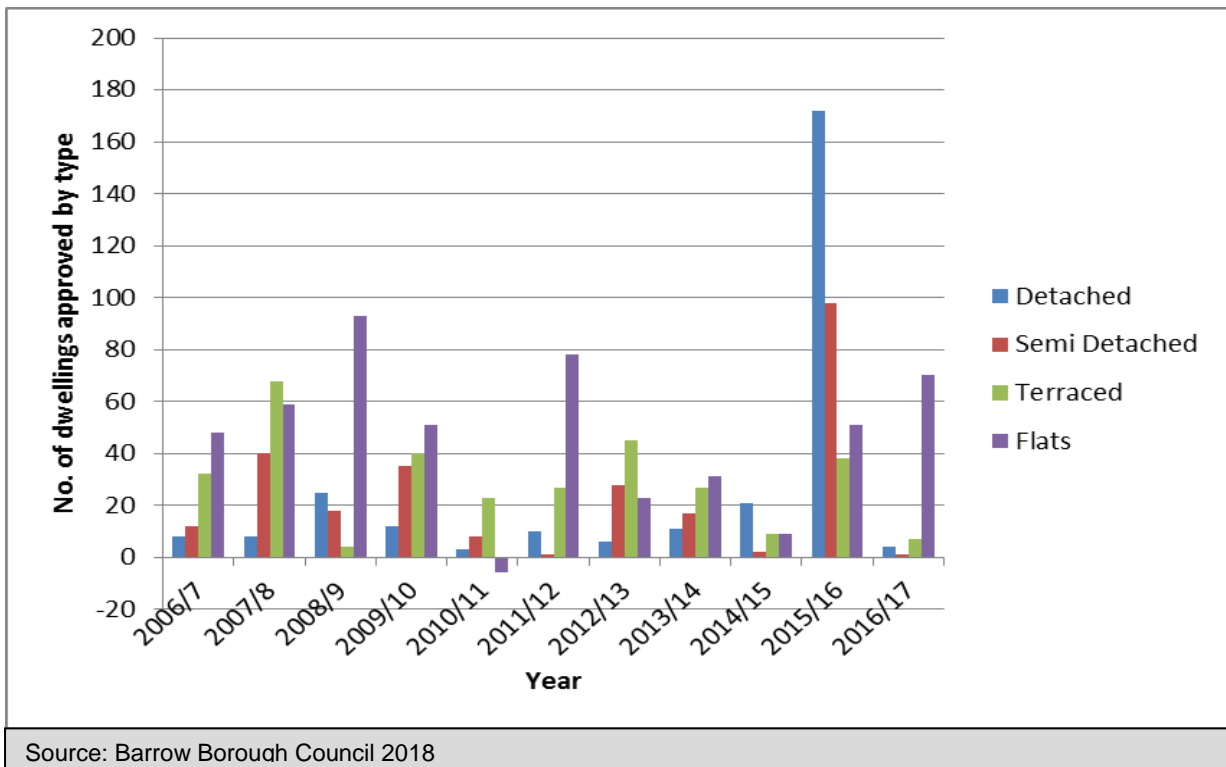
4.2.3 Approximately 50% of the Borough's housing stock is terraced housing, mostly built during the late 19th Century.

### 4.3 Housing Delivery

#### Housing Types Approved

4.3.1 The following table and figure show the different types of housing which have received planning permission since April 2006. In 2015/16 most housing schemes gaining permission were for detached properties, more than double that of previous years. In 2016/17 flats were the most commonly approved housing type. The figures for 2017/18 are not currently available due to changes in the way they are monitored. They will however be included in the following AMR.

Figure 3: Planning Permissions by Housing Type



**Table 3: Planning Permissions by Dwelling Type**

House Type	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Detached	8	8	25	12	3	10	6	11	21	172	4	N/A
Semi Detached	12	40	18	35	8	1	28	17	2	98	1	N/A
Terraced	32	68	4	40	23	27	45	27	9	38	7	N/A
Houses (Total)	52	116	47	87	34	38	79	55	32	308	12	N/A
Flats	48	59	93	51	-6	78	23	31	9	51	70	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>416</b>

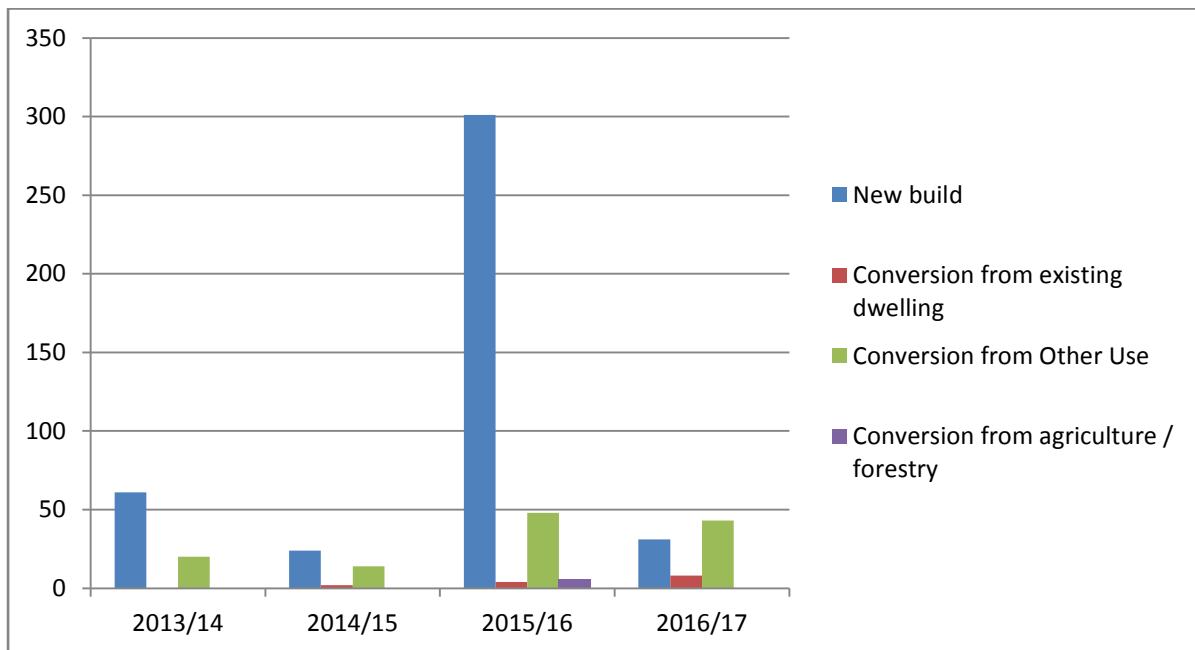
Source: Barrow Borough Council 2018

4.3.2 The number of dwellings approved was at its highest in 2017/18 due to a number of larger sites gaining permission. The number of flats approved has risen significantly annually between 2014/15 and 2016/17.

4.3.3 Due to changes to the way dwelling types are monitored the breakdown for 2017/18 in terms of house types is not available at present but figures will be included in the following AMR.

### Type of Housing Completed

4.3.4 Figure 4 shows the number of dwellings approved by type of development i.e. whether they are conversions of other buildings or new builds. The number of new builds exceeds all other types in all but one year (2016/17). In 2016/17 the majority of dwellings approved were conversions from other uses.

**Figure 4: Permissions by Type**

Source: Barrow Borough Council 2018

### Amount of Development on Previously-Developed Land

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

4.3.6 National, regional and local planning guidance encourages the reuse of brownfield land, particularly for housing development. Table 4 below shows that the majority of dwellings completed in the Borough since 2006/17 have been on brownfield sites.

**Table 4: 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	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
<b>% of Development on Brownfield Sites</b>	87	85	87	72	77	87	86	94	75	80	90	92
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

4.3.7 The following tables show the percentage and stock of dwellings within the Borough which fall within Council Tax bands A to H. In each of the three monitoring years the percentage of dwellings within band A has been significantly higher in the Borough than in England as a whole, although the actual stock fell between 2016/17 and 2017/18. The number of dwellings in council tax bands B to E has increased over the three monitoring years, however dwellings in bands G to H has remained relatively the same.

**Table 5: Dwellings by Council Tax Band % of Stock**

Council Tax Band	2015/16		2016/17		2017/18	
	Barrow borough	England	Barrow borough	England	Barrow Borough	England
	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>A</b>	59	25	59	25	59	25
<b>B</b>	16	20	16	20	16	20
<b>C</b>	14	22	14	22	14	22
<b>D</b>	7	15	7	15	7	15
<b>E</b>	3	10	3	10	3	10
<b>F</b>	1	5	1	5	1	5
<b>G</b>	0.2	4	0.2	4	0.2	4
<b>H</b>	0	1	0	1	0	0

Source: Council taxbase local authority level data:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/council-taxbase-2017-in-england>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/council-taxbase-2016-in-england>

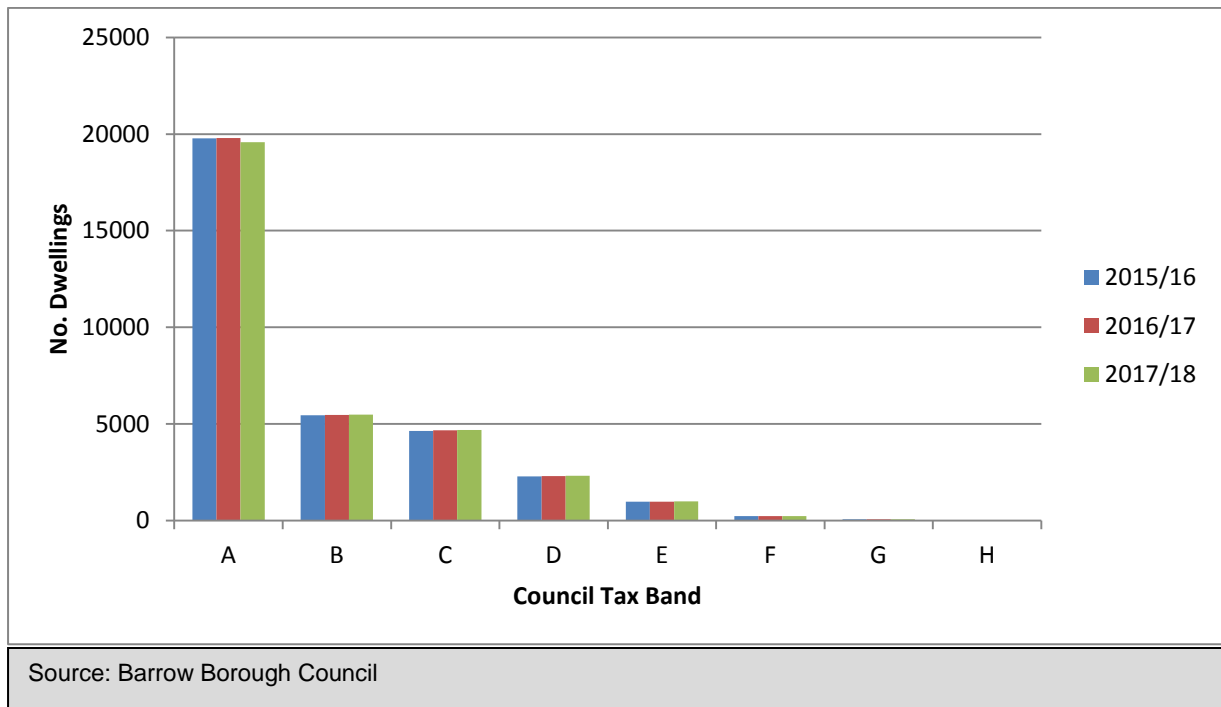
<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/council-taxbase-2015-in-england>

**Table 6: Dwellings by Council Tax Band - Actual Stock**

Council Tax Band	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
	Barrow Borough	Barrow Borough	Barrow Borough
	No.	No.	No.
<b>Total</b>	33470	33548	33378
<b>A</b>	19782	19799	19578
<b>B</b>	5451	5470	5481
<b>C</b>	4649	4674	4687
<b>D</b>	2295	2305	2325
<b>E</b>	980	987	993
<b>F</b>	234	234	234
<b>G</b>	70	70	70
<b>H</b>	9	9	10

Source: Council taxbase local authority level data:  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/council-taxbase-2017-in-england>  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/council-taxbase-2016-in-england>  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/council-taxbase-2015-in-england>

**Figure 5: Borough Dwellings by Council Tax Band 2015/16, 2016/17 & 2017/18**



## Prices and Affordability

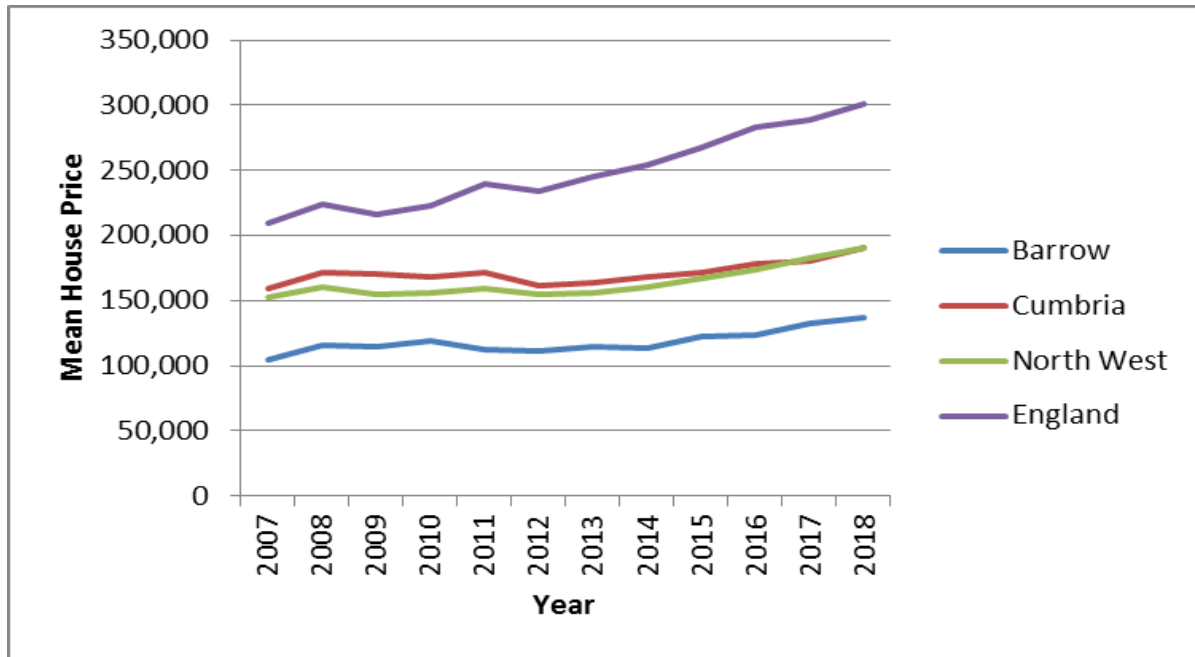
### House Prices

- 4.3.8 Table 7 and figure 6 illustrate house price trends in the Borough, Cumbria, the North West Region and England as a whole. The prices refer to all types of dwellings, i.e. flats, terraced, semi-detached and detached properties.
- 4.3.9 In Barrow Borough, the average house price has continued to rise annually since 2012, as did prices across the county, region and country as a whole.
- 4.3.10 In Barrow Borough, the average house price rose from £122,960 in March 2015 to £137,486 in March 2018 representing an 11% increase. This compares to an increase of 11% across England, 12% across the North West and 10% across Cumbria.

Table 7: House Price Comparison £

	Year ending March 2007	Year ending March 2008	Year ending March 2009	Year ending March 2010	Year ending March 2011	Year ending March 2012	Year ending March 2013	Year ending March 2014	Year ending March 2015	Year ending March 2016	Year ending March 2017	Year ending March 2018
<b>Barrow Borough</b>												
<b>Mean</b>	104,667	116,277	114,454	118,915	112,947	111,281	114,282	113,344	122,960	123,235	132,608	137,486
<b>Median</b>	85,000	98,000	95,000	100,000	97,500	95,000	97,000	96,750	110,000	110,000	118,000	120,000
<b>Lower Quartile</b>	64,578	74,500	70,000	74,500	70,000	70,000	68,275	69,500	75,000	75,000	81,000	80,000
<b>Cumbria</b>												
<b>Mean</b>	159,746	171,312	170,806	167,929	171,422	161,265	163,859	168,324	171,836	178,230	180,081	190,273
<b>Median</b>	135,000	143,000	140,000	142,950	142,000	137,000	140,000	144,995	148,500	152,000	154,950	161,500
<b>Lower Quartile</b>	88,000	96,000	93,500	95,000	94,000	91,000	93,000	95,000	100,000	100,000	103,000	108,500
<b>North West</b>												
<b>Mean</b>	152,864	160,706	154,798	155,755	159,459	154,662	156,011	160,019	167,659	174,255	182,362	190,522
<b>Median</b>	129,995	135,000	127,000	130,000	130,000	128,000	129,950	133,000	140,000	145,000	151,955	157,500
<b>Lower Quartile</b>	94,050	100,000	94,000	92,000	90,000	89,500	90,000	93,000	98,000	100,000	107,000	110,000
<b>England</b>												
<b>Mean</b>	209,412	224,145	216,373	222,699	240,191	234,654	245,177	254,058	268,068	282,656	288,879	300,560
<b>Median</b>	170,000	179,950	170,000	174,950	183,000	180,000	185,000	190,000	200,000	215,000	225,000	235,000
<b>Lower Quartile</b>	124,000	128,000	120,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	130,000	136,000	142,000	148,500	152,995
Sources: ONS HPSSA Dataset 12 2018 (Mean figures) <a href="https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/meanhousepriceforationalandsubnationalgeographiesquarterlyrollingyearhpssadataset12/current">https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/meanhousepriceforationalandsubnationalgeographiesquarterlyrollingyearhpssadataset12/current</a> ONS HPSSA Dataset 9 2018 (Median figures) <a href="https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/medianhousepriceforationalandsubnationalgeographiesquarterlyrollingyearhpssadataset09">https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/medianhousepriceforationalandsubnationalgeographiesquarterlyrollingyearhpssadataset09</a> ONS HPSSA Dataset 15 (Lower Quartiles) <a href="https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/lowerquartilehousepriceforationalandsubnationalgeographiesquarterlyrollingyearhpssadataset15">https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/lowerquartilehousepriceforationalandsubnationalgeographiesquarterlyrollingyearhpssadataset15</a>												

Figure 6: Mean House Price £



Source: ONS - HPSSA Dataset 12 2018 (Mean figures)

## Affordability

- 4.3.11 The Office of National Statistics uses house price data and gross annual residence-based earnings data to calculate affordability ratios. These ratios do not include any allowance for a deposit.
- 4.3.12 The following table shows the ratios of house prices (median and lower quartile) to income over the three monitoring years. A higher ratio indicates that on average, it is less affordable for a resident to buy a home in the Borough.
- 4.3.13 The table shows that it became less affordable to buy a home in the Borough between 2014 and 2016 although they became more affordable in 2017 (based on median income and house price).

Table 8: Affordability Ratios

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Median Income to Median House Price</b>	3.68	3.62	3.38	4.23	4.44	3.95
<b>Lower Quartile Income to Lower Quartile House Price</b>	3.95	3.49	3.53	4.16	4.12	4.13

Source:  
 ONS <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/ratioofhousepricetoresidencebasedearningslowerquartileandmedian>



## Affordable Housing Completions

- 4.3.14 There are currently no annual targets for affordable housing in the development plan, either as a specific figure for completions or as a percentage of total completions. The Council's Strategic Housing Market Assessment does however identify a need in the Borough for affordable homes.
- 4.3.15 The table below details the number of planning permissions and completions for affordable dwellings. Both these figures are gross in respect of new build and net in respect of conversions and changes of use.

**Table 9: Affordable Housing Completions and Permissions**

Affordable Housing	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Target	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Completions	N/A	26	-1	1	6	53	16	4	12	15	3	0	0
Total Permissions	0	0	7	39	7	-1	-2	27	0	2	0	-12	N/A

Source: Barrow Borough Council (HFRR & Planning Policy Team)

## 4.4 Gypsy and Travellers

### Gypsy Pitches

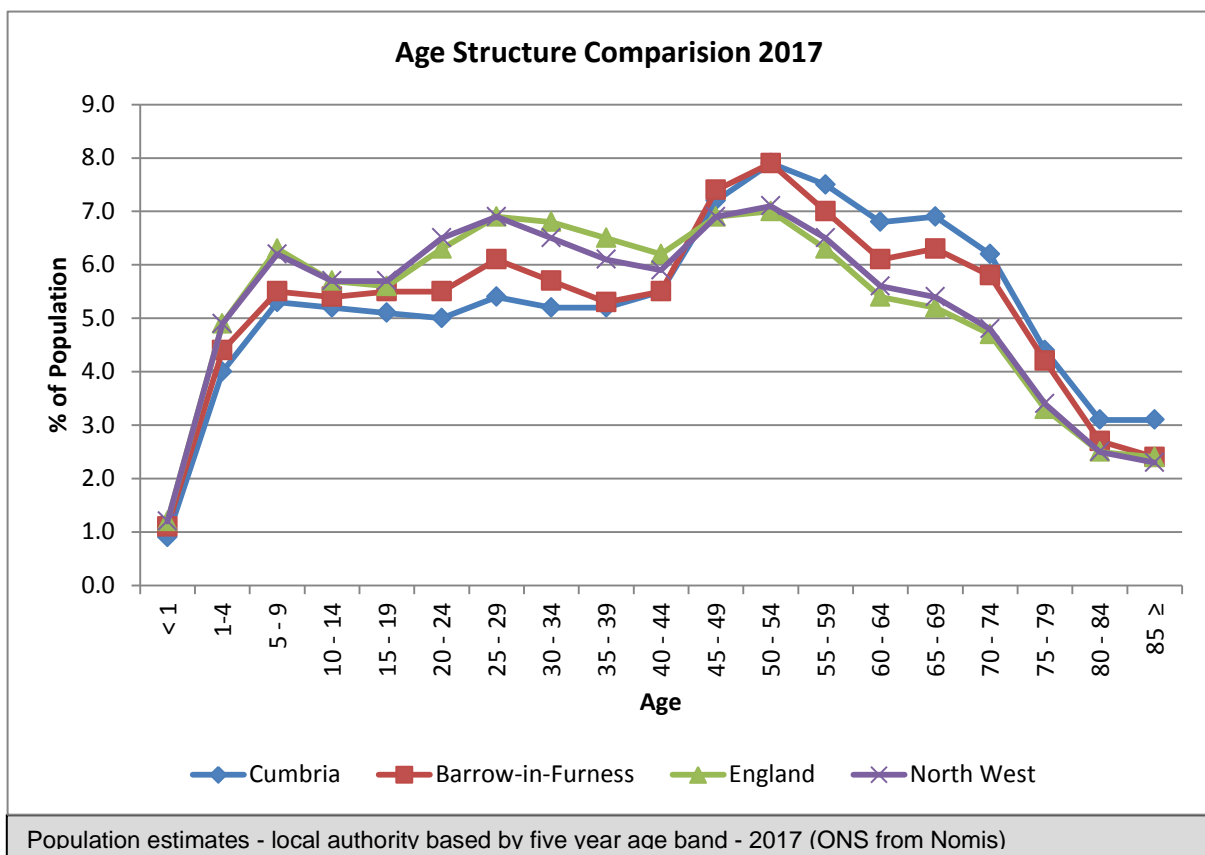
- 4.4.1 No new provision for authorised pitches was made during the monitoring period.
- 4.4.2 The Old Candleworks Site at Schneider Road, Barrow, has been a residential caravan site since the 1990s, having been granted planning permission for 12 pitches on appeal in 1993, with a further permission taking 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.
- 4.4.3 The bi-annual Caravan Count for MHCLG from both July 2016 and January 2017 records 18 caravans on 'private authorised' sites in the Borough. This is a slight increase from January 2015 where there were 17 caravans recorded. (Source: MHCLG via Barrow Borough Council).

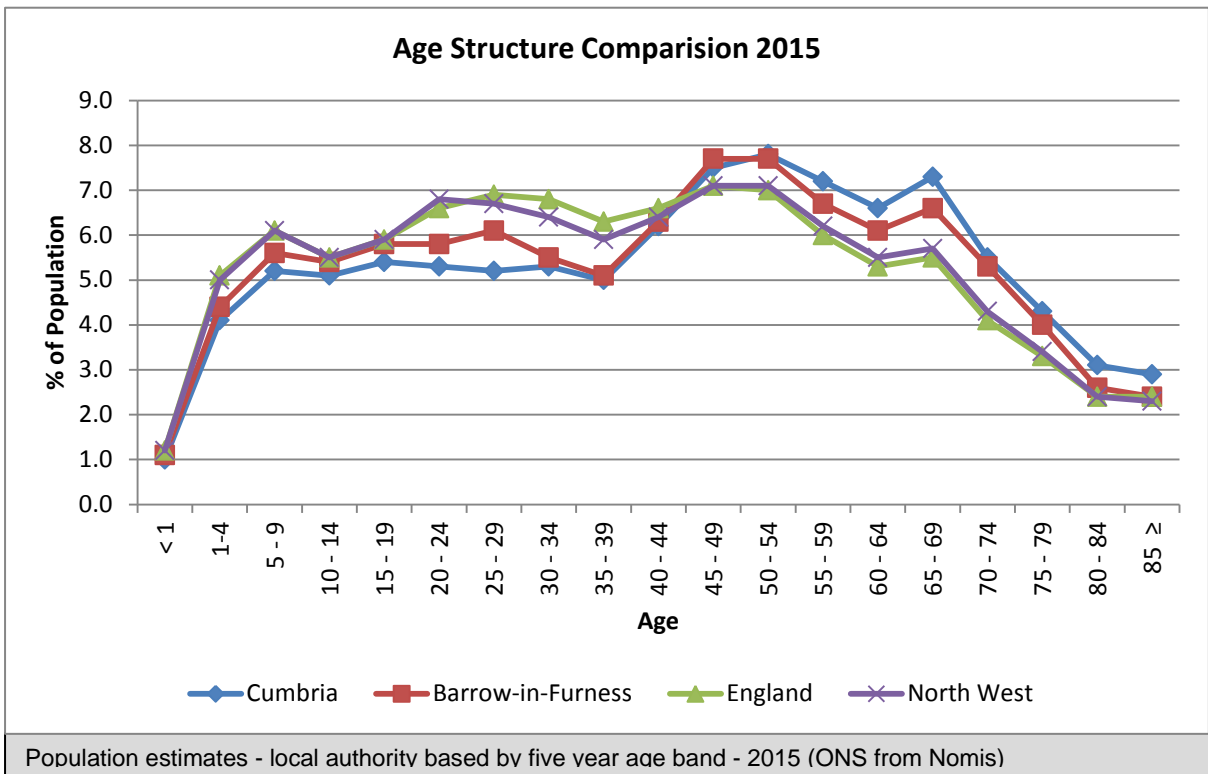
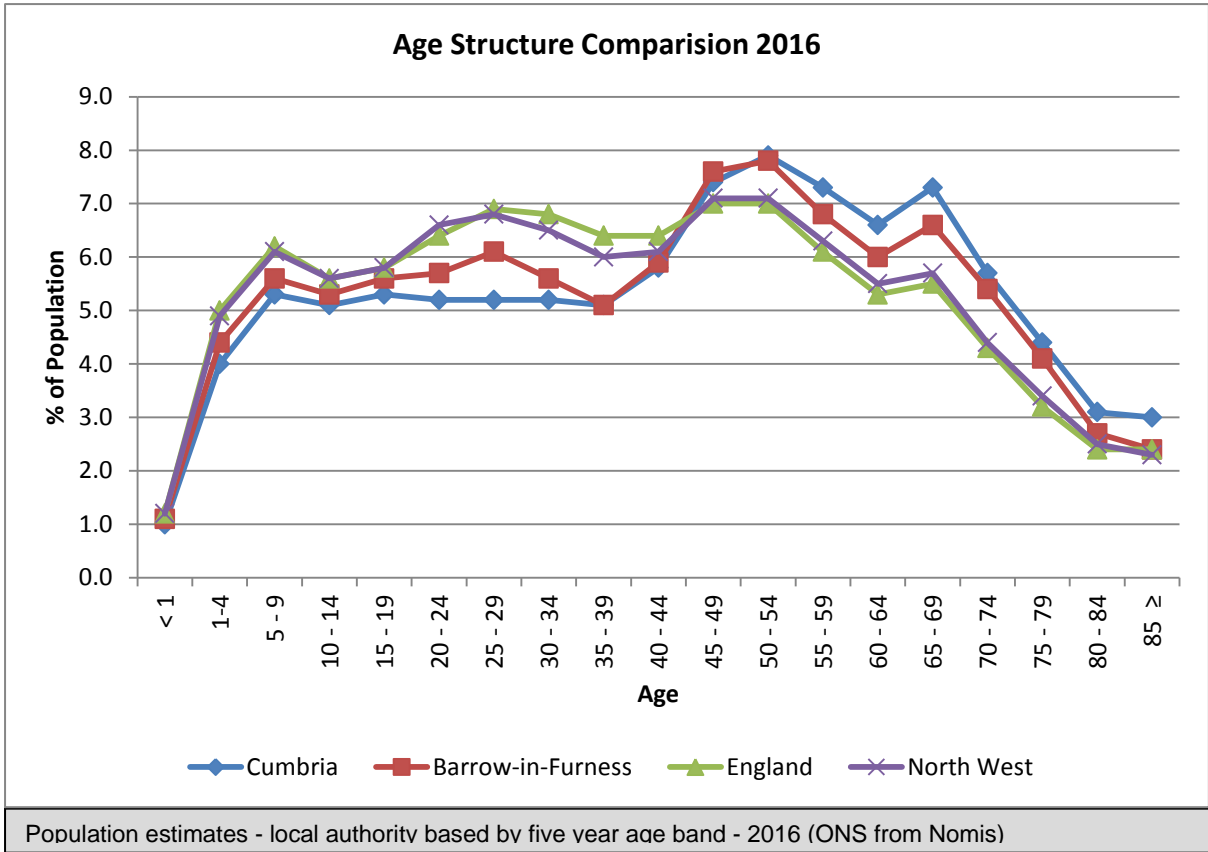
# 5. Demographics

## 5.1 Demographic Structure

5.1.1 The age profile of residents in the Borough is broadly similar to the national profile however a smaller percentage of people in the Borough are aged between 20-39 than in the North West and England as a whole, A greater percentage of the population in the Borough are aged 60 or over than in the North West and England as whole. The population structure has stayed broadly the same over the three monitoring year period.

Figure 8: Age Structure of the Borough Compared





## 5.2 Population Change

5.2.1 The population of the Borough fell between the 2001 and 2011 censuses and continued to fall until 2015. There was a slight increase between 2015 and 2016, however the population fell again between 2016 and 2017.

5.2.2 Table 10 shows that the Barrow Borough has experienced the greatest population loss of all the Cumbrian districts since the 2011 census.

Figure 7: Population of Barrow Borough 2011-2017

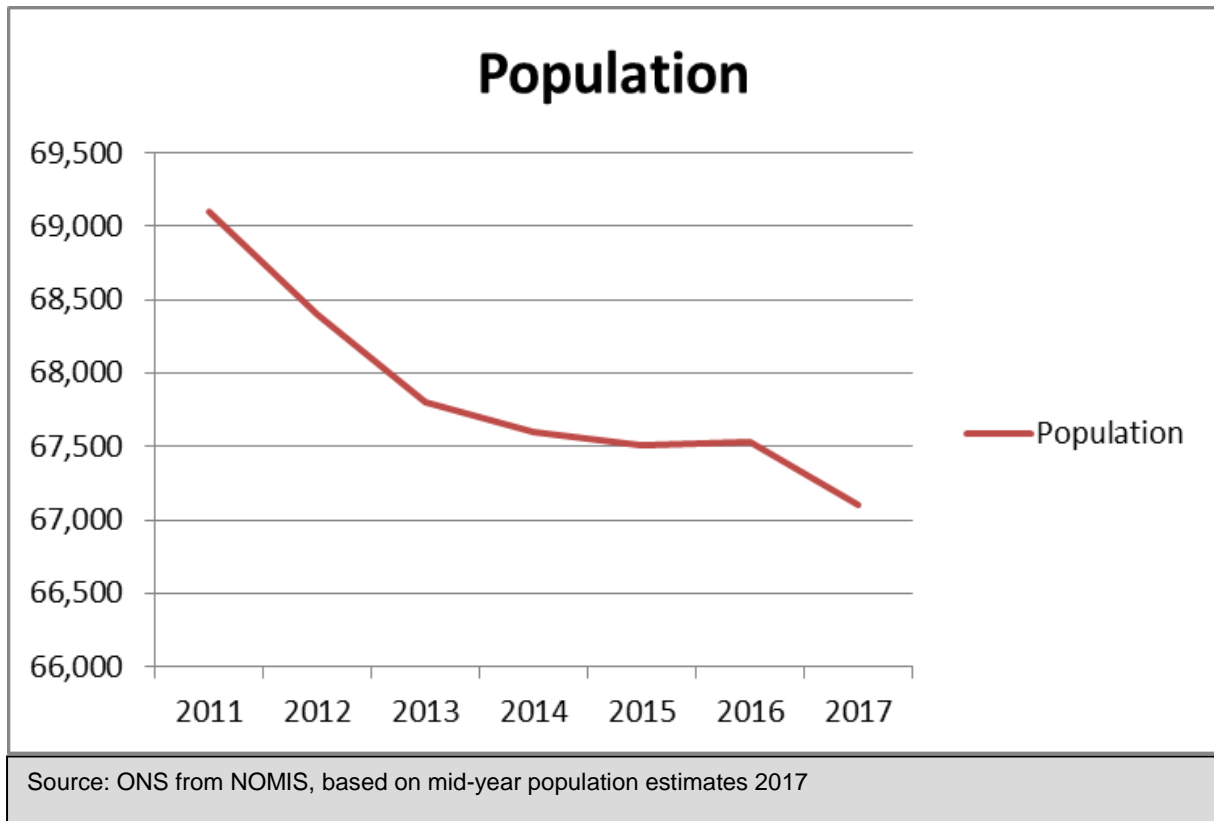


Table 10: Change in Population of Barrow, Cumbria Districts and the North West Region

Area	Census 2001	2010	Census 2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	% change since Census
<b>Barrow-in-Furness</b>	71,980	70,700	69,100	68,400	67,800	67,600	67,515	67,532	67,099	-2.90
<b>Allerdale</b>	93,492	94,100	96,400	96,300	96,200	96,500	96,660	97,099	97,213	0.84
<b>Carlisle</b>	100,739	104,500	107,500	108,000	107,900	108,000	108,155	108,388	108,274	0.72
<b>Copeland</b>	69,318	69,500	70,600	70,300	70,000	69,800	69,647	69,306	68,689	-2.71
<b>Eden</b>	49,777	51,800	52,500	52,700	52,600	52,600	52,565	52,642	52,779	0.53
<b>South Lakeland</b>	102,301	103,700	103,700	103,500	103,500	103,300	103,454	103,826	104,321	0.60
<b>Cumbria</b>	487,607	494,400	499,800	499,100	498,100	497,900	497,996	498,793	498,375	-0.29
<b>North West</b>	6,729,764	6,935,700	7,056,000	7,084,300	7,103,300	7,133,000	7,173,835	7,223,961	7,258,627	2.87

Source: ONS from NOMIS, based on mid-year population estimates 2017

## 6. Economy

### 6.1 The Borough's Economy

- 6.1.1 The Furness Peninsula, focused 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.



Figure 8: BAE Systems, Barrow

- 6.1.2 Employment at BAE Systems has grown in more recent years and the company continues to be the main economic driver for Barrow. The town is recognised throughout the world as a centre of excellence for marine engineering and the construction of sophisticated military ships and submarines.
- 6.1.3 The wider Furness area 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.
- 6.1.4 The commercial port currently operated by Associated British Ports remains an important location in supporting shipbuilding activity. It is also important for the transportation of nuclear fuels via a terminal for BNFL, natural gas extraction and other offshore activities including operations supporting offshore wind farm assembly and maintenance for companies such as Orsted, Siemens and Vattenfall.

6.1.5 The Borough is currently experiencing a period of investment and economic growth through the Successor Programme at BAE Systems, which involves site development and job creation, and through the development and expansion of offshore windfarms.

## **6.2 Employment Type**

6.2.1 The 2017 ONS Business Register & Employment Survey shows that employment in the area is still dominated by manufacturing (29%): employment rates in this sector more than triple the national average. The health sector has remained the second largest sector over the three monitoring years.

6.2.2 The percentage of the Borough's population (16-64 year old) who were employed as employees rose significantly between 2016/17 and 2017/18. In 2017/18 a greater percentage of people were employed as employees in the Borough than at the county and national levels.

6.2.3 Over the three monitoring years the percentage of the Borough's population (16-64 year old) who were self employed was lower than at the county, regional and national level and had fallen since 2016/17.

Table 11: Employment by Sector 2015, 2016 &amp; 2017

Sector/Industry	Barrow (%)			Cumbria (%)			North West (%)			Great Britain %		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
<b>1 : Agriculture, forestry &amp; fishing (A)</b>	0.7	0.8	0.6	5.2	5.2	5.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.1
<b>2 : Mining, quarrying &amp; utilities (B,D and E)</b>	1.1	1.3	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.2
<b>3 : Manufacturing (C)</b>	28.1	25.8	29.0	15.6	15.5	15.8	8.0	7.9	8.0	9.5	9.7	9.7
<b>4 : Construction (F)</b>	4.7	4.0	4.8	5.2	4.8	5.7	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.5	4.1	4.8
<b>5 : Motor trades (Part G)</b>	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.8	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.9
<b>6 : Wholesale (Part G)</b>	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.8	2.4	2.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.2	3.5	4.0
<b>7 : Retail (Part G)</b>	12.5	11.3	11.3	11.2	10.7	10.5	9.8	9.5	9.5	10.7	10.4	10.3
<b>8 : Transport &amp; storage (inc postal) (H)</b>	4.7	4.0	3.2	4.4	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6	5.4	5.0
<b>9 : Accommodation &amp; food services (I)</b>	6.2	7.3	5.6	11.6	13.1	10.1	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.9	6.6
<b>10 : Information &amp; communication (J)</b>	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.2	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.2	2.6	3.0
<b>11 : Financial &amp; insurance (K)</b>	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	3.5	3.5	3.4	2.5	2.9	2.7
<b>12 : Property (L)</b>	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9
<b>13 : Professional, scientific &amp; technical (M)</b>	5.5	5.6	4.8	4.8	5.6	4.9	8.5	8.7	8.5	7.4	8.8	8.2
<b>14 : Business administration &amp; support services (N)</b>	2.2	2.3	2.3	4.4	4.4	4.9	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.7	8.4	8.5
<b>15 : Public administration &amp; defence (O)</b>	3.1	3.2	2.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.3
<b>16 : Education (P)</b>	7.8	9.7	8.1	7.6	7.9	7.7	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7
<b>17 : Health (Q)</b>	15.6	14.5	16.1	12.8	12.3	13.0	12.9	12.9	13.0	14.2	13.9	13.9
<b>18 : Arts, entertainment, recreation &amp; other services (R,S,T and U)</b>	3.1	2.9	2.9	4.4	3.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	3.8	4.5

Source: ONS Business Register &amp; Employment Survey 2015, 2016 &amp; 2017



Table 12: Employment by Type

	Date	Barrow-in-Furness (%)	Cumbria (%)	North West (%)	England & Wales (%)
<b>% of 16-64 year olds in the population who are employees</b>	Apr 2017-Mar 2018	74.6	67.7	63.8	63.9
	Apr 2016-Mar 2017	55.1	63.6	62.3	63.1
	Apr 2015-Mar 2016	64.2	66.2	62.1	63.0
	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
<b>% of 16-64 year olds in the population who are self-employed</b>	Apr 2017-Mar 2018	4.2	10.1	9.4	10.9
	Apr 2016-Mar 2017	11.9	12.7	9.2	10.8
	Apr 2015-Mar 2016	5.4	9.8	9.0	10.4
	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

Source: ONS population survey NOMIS 2018

6.2.4 The following tables show the number of active businesses as well as the annual number of business start ups and closures over the three monitoring years.

6.2.5 Table 13 shows that the number of active enterprises in the Borough continued to rise between 2011 and 2016 but fell in 2017 when there was a loss of 105 enterprises. This follows a national trend. Table 14 shows that the number of new enterprises born in 2017 was lower than the previous two years.

**Table 13: Business Demography - Enterprise Births, Deaths & Survivals 2016**

	<b>Barrow-in-Furness</b>	<b>Cumbria</b>	<b>North West</b>	<b>England &amp; Wales</b>
<b>Active Enterprises 2017</b>	2,090	20,350	297,760	2,683,395
<b>Active Enterprises 2016</b>	2,195	20,450	276,525	2,597,050
<b>Active Enterprises 2015</b>	2,155	20,125	259,740	2,442,705
<b>Active Enterprises 2014</b>	2,100	19,815	249,465	2,327,790
<b>Active Enterprises 2013</b>	1,995	19,245	240,075	2,230,735
<b>Active Enterprises 2012</b>	1,905	19,005	232,400	2,158,385
<b>Active Enterprises 2011</b>	1,885	19,160	231,345	2,129,570
<b>Active Enterprises 2010</b>	1,945	19,640	233,735	2,136,745

Source: ONS Business Demography

**Table 14: Business Demography - Enterprise Births, Deaths & Survivals 2016**

	<b>Year</b>	<b>Barrow-in-Furness</b>	<b>Cumbria</b>	<b>North West</b>	<b>England &amp; Wales</b>
<b>Births of new enterprise</b>	<b>2017</b>	225	1,830	47,465	353,465
	<b>2016</b>	260	1,980	42,030	386,150
	<b>2015</b>	255	2,000	36,500	355,590
<b>Deaths of enterprise</b>	<b>2017</b>	250	2,070	36,405	331,535
	<b>2016</b>	270	1,985	32,320	301,480
	<b>2015</b>	230	1,795	29,380	259,615

Source: ONS Business Demography

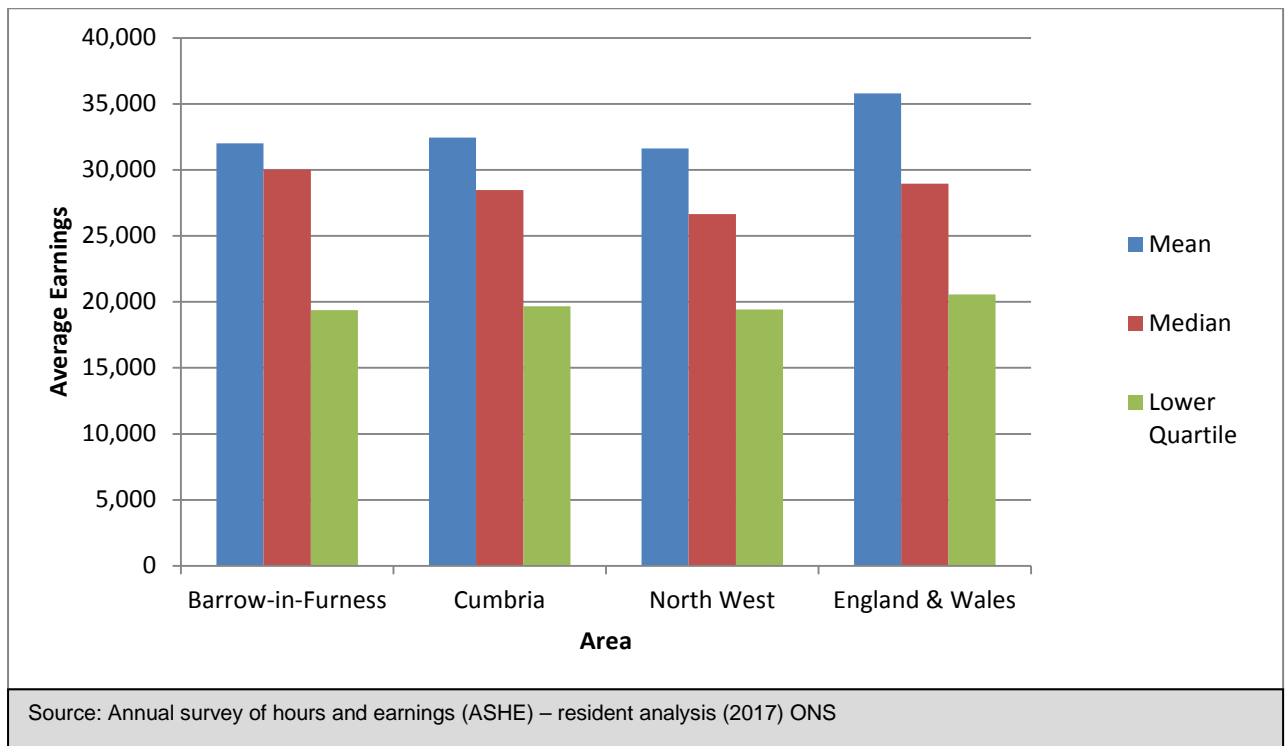
## 6.3 Earnings

- 6.3.1 Table 15 and Figure 9 below show the annual earnings of residents based on an employee sample survey which does not include the self-employed. In terms of resident full time workers, mean earnings in the Borough increased between 2016 and 2017 which followed the national trend. When full time and part time workers are combined however, mean earnings in the Borough fell slightly over the same period.
- 6.3.2 In terms of total gross annual earnings (full and part time), resident employees earn less on average than at the county, regional and national level. In 2017 the difference between resident earnings in the Borough (mean gross annual pay) and at the national level was £4,371.

**Table 15: Average Earnings of Resident Employees Compared 2016 - 2017**

	Barrow-in-Furness		Cumbria		North West		England & Wales	
<b>Gross Annual Pay: Full-Time Workers:</b>								
	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
<b>Mean</b>	30,670	32,008	31,412	32,436	31,128	31,618	34,718	35,788
<b>Median</b>	26,780	30,025	26,991	28,474	26,178	26,660	28,353	28,953
<b>Lower Quartile</b>	19,164	19,382	18,939	19,659	19,001	19,414	20,136	20,569
<b>Gross Annual Pay: Total:</b>								
<b>Mean</b>	24,953	24,641	25,575	25,702	25,720	26,135	28,562	29,324
<b>Median</b>	21,439	*	21,739	*	21,605	*	23,200	*
<b>Lower Quartile</b>	11,505	*	12,002	*	13,468	*	14,160	*
Source: Annual survey of hours and earnings (ASHE) – resident analysis (2017) ONS								
* Data unavailable at present								

**Figure 9: Earnings of Resident Full-Time Employees Compared 2017**



6.3.3 Table 16 below shows estimated household income rather than individual earnings. Mean, median and lower quartile household incomes in the Borough increased between 2016 and 2017. Household incomes remain lower than at the county and national level however and in 2017, mean household incomes in the Borough were £8,340 lower than the national average.

Table 16: Estimated Household Income 2016 - 2018

	Barrow-in-Furness		Cumbria		Great Britain	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
<b>Mean</b>	£29,090	£30,518	£32,905	£34,104	£37,476	£38,858
<b>Median</b>	£22,623	£24,381	£26,192	£27,633	£29,449	£30,921
<b>Lower Quartile</b>	£12,847	£13,771	£14,523	£15,459	£15,909	£17,009
Source: Cumbria Observatory - 1979-2017 CACI Limited - (This data shall be solely used for academic, personal and / or non-commercial purposes.						

- 6.3.4 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.
- 6.3.5 Whilst full time earnings increased between 2016 and 2017, in both years mean earnings were lower than the national average. Mean full time earnings were however higher than the Cumbrian and regional average in both years.
- 6.3.6 There was also an increase in mean annual earnings between 2016 and 2017 when both full and part time workers are combined. This follows the regional and national trend. Mean earnings were again lower than the national average, but higher than the Cumbrian and regional averages in both years.

Table 17: Average Earnings of Borough Employees Compared 2016 - 2017

	Barrow-in-Furness		Cumbria		North West		England	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
<b>Gross Annual Pay: Full-Time Workers:</b>								
<b>Mean</b>	33,437	34,813	31,337	32,108	31,106	31,733	34,715	36,076
<b>Median</b>	30,412	32,083	26,995	27,697	26,172	26,754	28,336	29,083
<b>Lower Quartile</b>	19,168	19,477	18,932	19,370	18,991	19,526	20,127	20,651
<b>Gross Annual Pay: Total:</b>								
<b>Mean</b>	27,141	27,544	25,406	25,493	25,726	26,236	28,561	29,567
<b>Median</b>	20,995	*	21,087	21,465	21,609	22,103	23,192	23,761
<b>Lower Quartile</b>	12,377	*	11,953	12,230	13,437	14,036	14,147	14,546
Source: Annual survey of hours and earnings (ASHE) – workplace analysis (2017) ONS								
* Data unavailable at present								

- 6.3.7 Comparing data in tables 15 and 17 shows that average wage for employees *working* in the Borough is higher than for employees *living* in the Borough which suggests that a number of higher paid workers live outside the area. This reflects the Borough's geography, being a compact Borough with the main town of Barrow serving a wider area of south Cumbria but also demonstrates that the businesses within the Borough are continuing to attract highly skilled staff from outside the area.

## 6.4 Economic Activity & Unemployment

- 6.4.1 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.

6.4.2 Table 18 and Figure 10 below show that the Borough had a much higher rate than the of JSA claimants over the three monitoring years than at the county, regional and national level. In 2017 the number of residents claiming jobseekers allowance was more than double that of neighbouring South Lakeland.

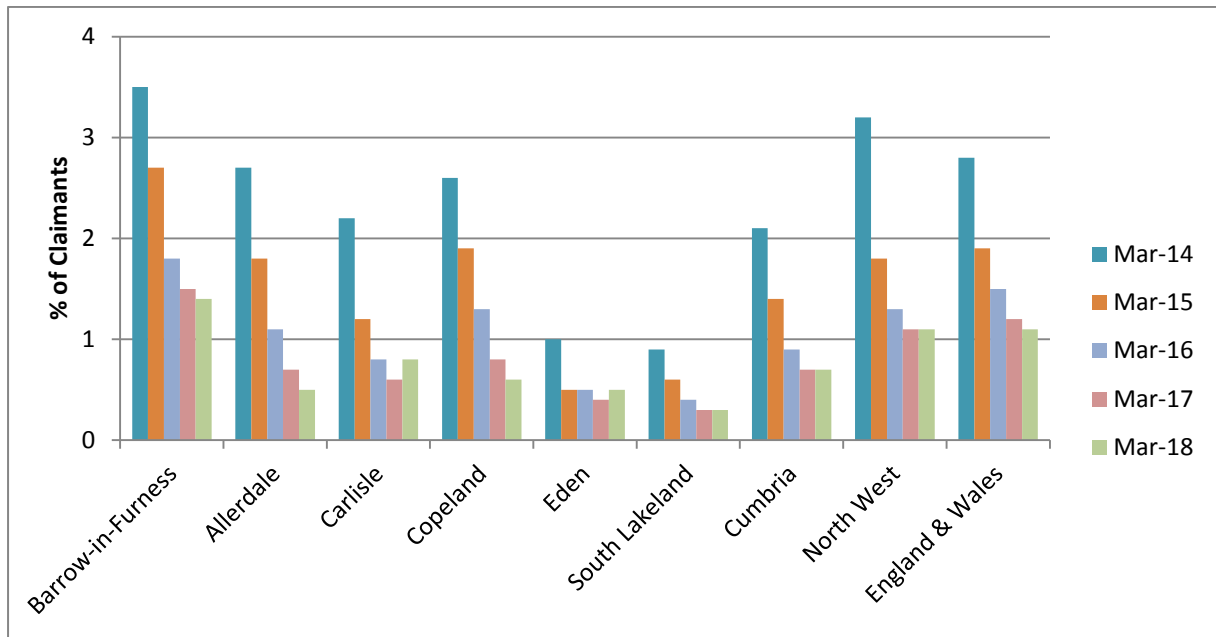
6.4.3 The numbers of residents claiming jobseekers allowance in the Borough however has fallen significantly since 2014 and follows the national trend.

**Table 18: Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) Claimants**

Area	Mar-14		Mar-15		Mar-16		Mar-17		Mar-18	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Barrow</b>	1,458	3.5	1,119	2.7	729	1.8	609	1.5	568	1.4
<b>Allerdale</b>	1,559	2.7	1,032	1.8	650	1.1	397	0.7	310	0.5
<b>Carlisle</b>	1,480	2.2	831	1.2	508	0.8	419	0.6	559	0.8
<b>Copeland</b>	1,129	2.6	823	1.9	570	1.3	358	0.8	256	0.6
<b>Eden</b>	315	1.0	173	0.5	144	0.5	132	0.4	167	0.5
<b>South Lakeland</b>	573	0.9	331	0.6	230	0.4	183	0.3	203	0.3
<b>Cumbria</b>	6,514	2.1	4,309	1.4	2,831	0.9	2,098	0.7	2,063	0.7
<b>North West</b>	146,708	3.2	82,263	1.8	60,035	1.3	50,848	1.1	49,493	1.1
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	1,027,851	2.8	696,511	1.9	545,169	1.5	439,046	1.2	402,314	1.1

Source: ONS claimant count with rates and proportions – resident population aged 16-64 estimate March 2018

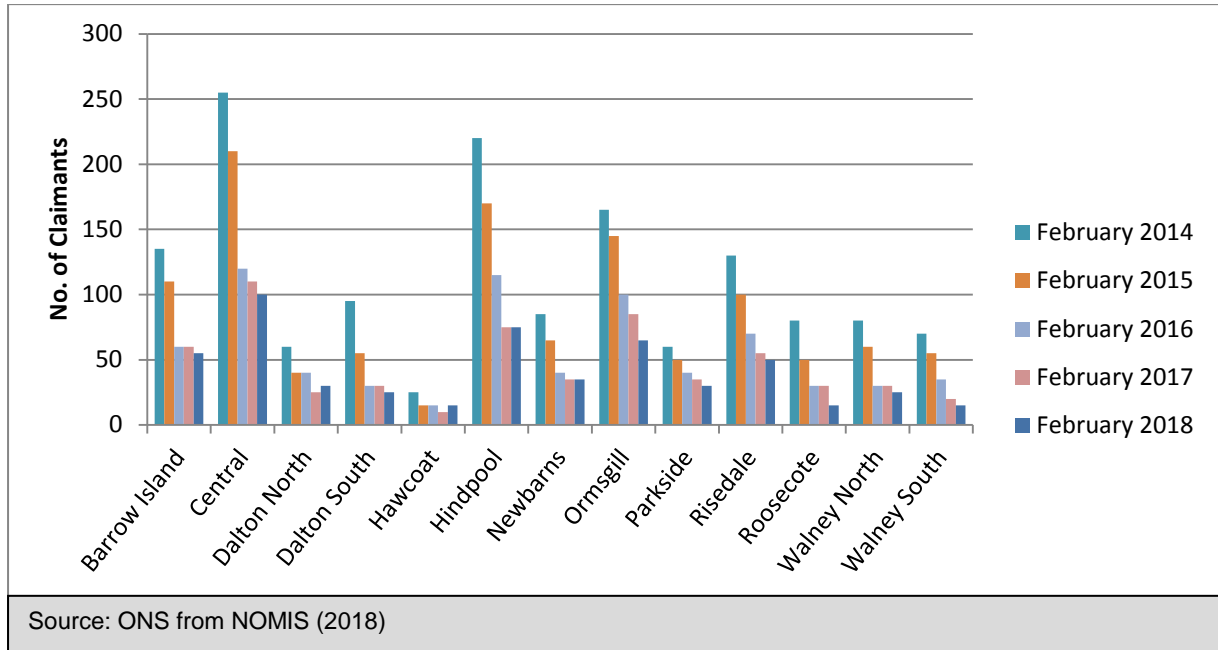
**Figure 10: Percentage of Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) Claimants Cumbria Compared**



Source: ONS claimant count with rates and proportions – resident population aged 16-64 estimate March 2018

6.4.4 Figure 11 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 than elsewhere. The number of claimants has continued to fall in all wards with the exception of Dalton North and Hawcoat which saw slight increases in 2018 compared to the previous year.

**Figure 11: Number of Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) Claimants by Ward**



## 6.5 Qualifications

6.5.1 In order to gain 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 also help the Borough 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.

6.5.2 Table 19 shows 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 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.

6.5.3 The figures show that the percentage of the working age population educated to NVQ levels 2 to 4 is significantly lower than the County, Region and England & Wales. The percentage of the population attaining NVQ level 1 or with no qualifications continues to broadly reflect the levels attained across the country.

6.5.4 The percentage of the population educated to NVQ Level 4 in the Borough was at its peak in 2010 (32.8%). It then fell significantly the following year to 17.4% and has fluctuated since. There was however an increase between 2016 and 2017 from 18.5% to 25.5%.

Table 19: Qualifications

Area	Year	Barrow	Cumbria	North West	England & Wales
% of working age population educated to at least NVQ Level 4	2017	25.5	31.4	34.5	38.1
	2016	18.5	31.0	34.0	34.0
	2015	20.5	31.0	32.6	36.6
	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
% of working age population educated to at least NVQ Level 3	2017	47.6	55.7	54.2	56.9
	2016	44.1	54.3	53.7	53.7
	2015	47.2	53.5	52.2	55.4
	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
% of working age population educated to at least NVQ Level 2	2017	68.9	75.0	74.0	74.6
	2016	63.5	74.5	73.0	73.0
	2015	75.0	74.3	72.0	73.3
	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
% of working age population educated to at least NVQ Level 1	2017	86.7	87.1	85.2	85.5
	2016	87.3	89.9	84.8	84.8
	2015	89.1	87.7	84.9	83.6
	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
% of working age population with no qualifications	2017	8.3	7.7	9.0	7.6
	2016	8.9	6.9	9.5	9.5
	2015	6.5	6.9	9.8	8.5
	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	

Source: ONS annual population survey 2017

## 6.6 Retail

### Retail Vacancies

- 6.6.1 The table below shows the vacancy levels for the main shopping streets in Barrow Town Centre (Dalton Road / Portland Walk) between 2014 and 2018.
- 6.6.2 The number of vacant units has remained fairly consistent over the previous 4 years, though has dropped slightly in 2018.

**Table 20: Town Centre Commercial Vacancies**

<b>Dalton Road / Portland Walk</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Surveyed</b>	<b>Total Vacant</b>	<b>Percentage Vacant</b>
<b>June 2018</b>	153	22	14.38%
<b>June 2017</b>	152	25	16.45%
<b>June 2016</b>	152	22	14.47%
<b>June 2015</b>	152	25	16.45%
<b>June 2014</b>	152	25	16.45%

Source: Barrow Borough Council, Retail Survey Vacancy Report November 2018 – \* Unit gained was the new business Top Cut BarBer, 186-188 Dalton Road (Cumberland Building Society) is now two units.



# 7. Health & Deprivation

## 7.1 The Indices of Deprivation

- 7.1.1 The 2015 Indices of Deprivation (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government) showed Barrow to be the 29<sup>th</sup> 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 32<sup>nd</sup> out of 326 and with the 2007 Indices where the Borough ranked 29<sup>th</sup> 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.
- 7.1.2 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.

## 7.2 Health

- 7.2.1 Good physical health and mental wellbeing are central to people’s ability to participate fully in society and enjoy a high quality of life.
- 7.2.2 Poorer health is often linked to social and economic disadvantage, and people in Barrow generally experience poorer health than the Cumbrian average.
- 7.2.3 The following table and figure show the number and percentage of working age residents claiming Incapacity Benefit and Employment Support Allowance (ESA).
- 7.2.4 Whilst the rate of claimants in the Borough fell between 2015 and 2017, it increased in 2018 to 20.24%.



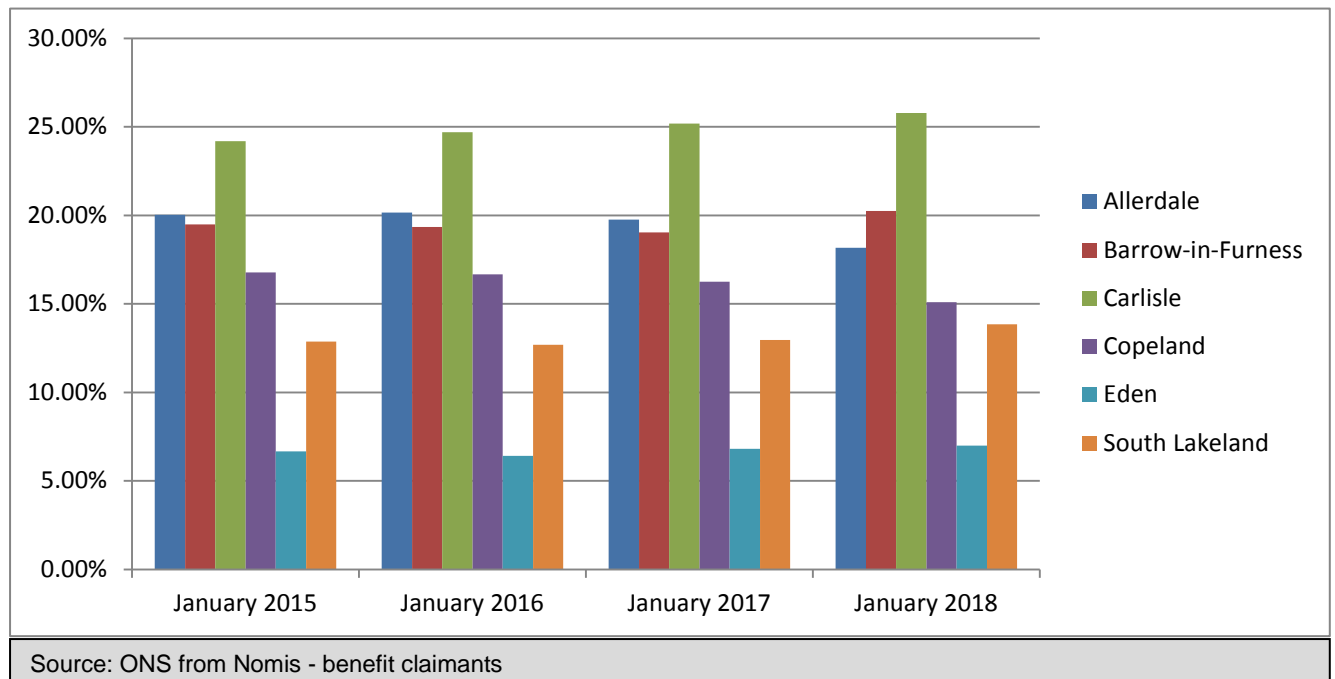
Figure 12: Tour of Britain 2018, Barrow

**Table 21: Incapacity / Severe Disablement & ESA Benefit Claimants (Combined Totals)**

Area	February 2015		February 2016		February 2017		February 2018	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Allerdale	4,000	20.03%	3,990	20.15%	3,830	19.76%	3,320	18.16%
Barrow-in-Furness	3,890	19.48%	3,830	19.34%	3,690	19.04%	3,700	20.24%
Carlisle	4,830	24.19%	4,890	24.70%	4,880	25.18%	4,710	25.77%
Copeland	3,350	16.78%	3,300	16.67%	3,150	16.25%	2,760	15.10%
Eden	1,330	6.66%	1,270	6.41%	1,320	6.81%	1,280	7.00%
South Lakeland	2,570	12.87%	2,510	12.68%	2,510	12.95%	2,530	13.84%
Cumbria	19,970	n/a	19,800	n/a	19,380	n/a	18,280	n/a
North West	371,620	n/a	360,430	n/a	352,950	n/a	333,330	n/a
England and Wales	2,280,370	n/a	2,230,470	n/a	2,179,890	n/a	2,076,590	n/a

Source: ONS from Nomis - benefit claimants

**Figure 13: Percentage of Incapacity / Severe Disablement & ESA Benefit Claimants in Cumbria**  
 (% is based on the Cumbria Totals)



7.2.5 Other measures of health quality include life expectancy and mortality rates. Tables 22 and 23 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.

7.2.6 The figures show slightly lower life expectancy rates for Borough residents than for the County and region as a whole for both males and females. Life expectancy fell for females between 2013-15 and 2014-16 whilst it remained the same for males. In

comparison, life expectancy across Cumbria as a whole has continued to rise over that period.

- 7.2.7 The figures also show higher rates of death from circulatory disease and cancer in the Borough than in Cumbria and the region as a whole. The numbers of people under 75 in the Borough dying from such diseases however fell between 2014-16 and 2015-17, following the regional trend.

**Table 22: Life Expectancy at Birth**

	Year	Barrow-in-Furness	Cumbria	North West
<b>Life Expectancy Males</b>	2014-16	76.9	79.2	78.2
	2013-15	76.9	79.2	78.1
	2012-14	77.0	79.0	78.0
	2011-13	76.8	78.9	77.9
	2010-12	77.0	78.7	77.6
	2009-11	77.2	78.6	77.3
	2008-10	77.3	78.2	76.9
<b>Life Expectancy Females</b>	2014-16	80.8	83.0	81.7
	2013-15	81.2	82.9	81.8
	2012-14	81.5	82.8	81.8
	2011-13	81.6	82.4	81.7
	2010-12	81.4	82.3	81.6
	2009-11	81.0	82.1	81.4
	2008-10	80.6	81.9	81.0

Source: Health Profiles, Public Health England

**Table 23: Mortality Rates by Disease**

	Year	Barrow-in-Furness	Cumbria	North West
<b>Mortality due to cardiovascular disease per 100,000 population of those under 75</b>	2015-17	88.1	72.6	87.0
	2014-16	95.1	72.2	87.7
	2013-15	94.6	74.0	88.5
	2012-14	100.7	76.0	89.8
	2011-13	98.4	78.3	92.4
	2010-12	104.5	83.0	97.3
	2009-11	110.4	88.5	102.3
<b>Mortality due to cancer per 100,000 population of those under 75</b>	2015-17	153.3	130.3	148.5
	2014-16	158.7	133.0	151.4
	2013-15	153.8	137.3	153.9
	2012-14	149.7	139.6	156.5
	2011-13	164.6	148.2	159.8
	2010-12	170.9	147.9	162.5
	2009-11	167.4	150.3	165.0

Source: Health Profiles, Public Health England

## 8. Crime

8.1.1 Barrow Borough Council has a responsibility to ensure the Borough of Barrow is a safe place to live, visit and work. 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, local health service representatives, Cumbria and Lancashire Community Rehabilitation Trust and the County Council.



8.1.2 The table below shows that the total recorded crime rate within the Borough is lower than the regional and national averages, but higher than the county average.

8.1.3 It can be noted the total number of recorded offences in the Borough has risen each year since 2015/16. This follows a regional and national trend.

**Table 24: Crimes & Rate per 1,000 Population**

Area	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Rate 17-18
<b>Barrow Borough</b>	4,307	4,411	4,364	4,492	4,798	72
<b>Cumbria</b>	23,998	24,842	26,010	25,418	28,533	57
<b>North West</b>	449,490	480,380	502,196	575,190	708,123	98
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	3,718,043	3,660,550	3,839,916	4,265,541	4,818,466	82

Source: Crime in England & Wales, ONS.

## 9. The Natural Environment

### 9.1 Landscape and Designations

#### Landscape and the Coast

- 9.1.1 Most of the Barrow 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).
- 9.1.2 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.
- 9.1.3 The Borough has a coastline that is approximately 63km long, of which, around 22km is 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.



Figure 14: Natterjack Toads, Roanhead, Barrow

#### 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
- Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary – Classified 7<sup>th</sup> February 2017. Originally Classified as two separate sites in 4 October 1996 and 16 March 1998 respectively.

##### 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

## 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'.

## 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



## 9.2 Environmental Protection

### Change in Areas of Biodiversity Importance

- 9.2.1 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.
- 9.2.2 The UK Biodiversity Action Plan contained a list of 1,150 priority species and 65 priority habitats identified as being the most threatened and requiring conservation action. The BAP has been superseded by the UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework (published July 2012), although the list remains relevant and has been used to help draw up statutory lists of priority species in England and elsewhere in the UK.



Figure 15: Grey Seals, South Walney

- 9.2.3 The 'Habitats and Species of Principal Importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England' list was produced under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act in 2006. The S41 list identifies 943 species and 56 habitats in England which were identified in the UK BAP as requiring action and which the Biodiversity Framework regards as conservation priorities.
- 9.2.4 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

- 9.2.5 Open Mosaic Habitat on Previously Developed Land is also known to be present.
- 9.2.6 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.
- 9.2.7 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.
- 9.2.8 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). Data for the 2016 and 2017 monitoring years is currently unavailable.

Table 25: Quality of Sites of Special Scientific Interest 2018

Name of SSSI	% attaining PSA target	% Area favourable	% Area unfavourable recovering	% Area unfavourable no change	% Area unfavourable declining	% Area destroyed/part destroyed
Duddon Estuary	98.48%	94.36%	4.12%	1.47%	0.00%	0.05%
Elliscales Quarry	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Morecambe Bay	100.00%	94.31%	5.69%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
South Walney and Piel Channel Flats	97.28%	91.29%	5.99%	2.72%	0.00%	0.00%
<b>Overall: Cumbria</b>	<b>93.74%</b>	<b>40.14%</b>	<b>53.60%</b>	<b>4.50%</b>	<b>1.71%</b>	<b>0.03%</b>
Source: Natural England 2018						



## Flood Protection and Water Quality

9.2.9 The following table shows the number of planning applications objected to by the Environment Agency on flood risk or water quality grounds. The number objected to on flood risk grounds was at its highest in 2016/17, however the number fell the following year.

**Table 26: 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
2017/18	2	0
2016/17	8	1
2015/16	*	*
2014/15	5	0
2013/14	1	0
2012/13	2	0
2011/12	2	0
2010/11	1	2

Source: Environment Agency Development and Flood Risk in England 2017-18  
\*Unable to obtain figures

## 9.3 Renewable Energy

9.3.1 It is difficult for the Council to monitor the full extent of the Borough's 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.



**Figure 16: Walney Windfarm**

**Table 27: Onshore Wind Energy Capacity Installed**

Renewable Energy Type	Location/ Name	No. of Turbines	Turbine Capacity (MW)	Project Capacity (MW)	Homes Equivalent	Status
Wind Farm	Askam	7	0.66	4.62	3,124	Operational 01/07/1999
Wind Farm	Bennett Bank	1	0.50	0.50	338	Operational 2016
Wind Farm	Newholme Farm	1	0.25	0.25	169	Operational 11/06/2014

Source: Renewable UK

**Table 28: Offshore Wind Energy Capacity**

Renewable Energy Type	Location/ Name	No. of Turbines	Turbine Capacity (MW)	Project Capacity (MW)	Homes Equivalent	Status
Wind Farm	Barrow	30	3.00	90.0	60,848	Operational 01/07/2006
Wind Farm	Ormonde	30	5.00	150.0	101,414	Operational 22/02/2012
Wind Farm	Walney I	51	3.60	183.6	124,131	Operational 11/07/2011
Wind Farm	Walney II	51	3.60	183.6	124,131	Operational 09/01/2012
Wind Farm	Walney Extension West	40	8.25	330.0	223,110	Under Construction 2015-16
Wind Farm	Walney Extension East	47	7.00	329.0	222,434	Under Construction 2015-16
Wind Farm	West of Duddon Sands	108	3.60	388.8	262,865	Operational 30/10/2014

Source: Renewable UK



**Figure 17: Wind turbine at Peasholme**



**Figure 18: Walney Windfarm**

## 9.4 Waste Collection and Recycling

- 9.4.1 To support a pleasant environment, Barrow Borough Council is committed to minimising the impact of waste. FCC Environment, on behalf of the Council, operate a kerbside collection service for recyclables, including glass, cans, newspaper, cardboard and plastic.
- 9.4.2 The amount of waste collected per person has generally fallen each year although there were increases in 2014/15 and 2015/16. The percentage of household waste recycled increased significantly between 2016/17 and 2017/18 when over a quarter of waste collected was recycled.

**Table 29: Waste Collection & Recycling**

<b>Waste and Recycling</b>	<b>2010/11</b>	<b>2011/12</b>	<b>2012/13</b>	<b>2013/14</b>	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2017/18</b>
<b>Household Waste collected per person</b>	397kg	392kg	374kg	373kg	381kg	383kg	377kg	361kg
<b>% of Household Waste Recycled</b>	23.4%	23.3%	22.8%	19.1%	13.8%	18.3%	16.4%	28.7%
<b>% of Household Waste Composted</b>	12.5%	13.1%	13.9%	13.9%	19.8%	12.8%	13.3%	7.4%
Source: Barrow Borough Council								

# 10. The Built Environment

## 10.1 Heritage Assets

### Scheduled Monuments

10.1.1 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

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

### Listed Buildings

10.1.3 The Department for Culture, Media and Sport, on the advice of the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (Historic England) compiles and maintains a statutory list of buildings which are considered to be of special architectural or historic interest (the National Heritage List for England). Any building on this list is known as a "listed building". There are 270 entries on the list of listed buildings for the Borough; this figure remained the same over the three monitoring years.



Figure 19: St Mary's Church, Dalton

Table 30: 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	249

Source: Historic England @ March 2018

## 10.2 Conservation Areas and Townscape

10.2.1 Barrow town centre has a fine Victorian character which contributes to the visual quality of the townscape.

10.2.2 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

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

10.2.4 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.



**Figure 20: Dalton Conservation Area**



# 11. Cultural & Leisure Facilities

## 11.1 Sports and Leisure

- 11.1.1 There is a reasonable spread of sports and leisure provision within the Borough, ranging from sport specific facilities to community centres and halls. Facilities include provision for athletics, badminton, basketball, bowls, boxing, dance, equestrian sports, fishing, gliding, golf, gymnastics, hockey, martial arts, netball, 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 Life Leisure, and Dalton Leisure Centre operated by a trust.
- 11.1.2 There has been an 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 was opened in 2015 at Furness Academy.
- 11.1.3 The town is also home to professional sport, with Barrow Raiders Rugby League Football Club and Barrow AFC both occupying stadia in the town.
- 11.1.4 Barrow also has a Sports Council, which plays a role in supporting sport and physical activity in the Borough.
- 11.1.5 More comprehensive information about current provision facilities available can be found in the Sports and Recreational Facilities Assessment (March 2017).



Figure 21: Barrow AFC, Furness Building Society Stadium

## 11.2 Cultural Facilities & Attractions

11.2.1 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.

11.2.2 Heritage is well represented by Dalton Castle managed by the National Trust and Furness Abbey and Piel Castle both monuments managed by Historic England. 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.



Figure 22: Piel Island



Figure 23: Furness Abbey, Barrow

11.2.3 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.

11.2.4 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.

### 11.3 Regeneration & Public Realm

11.3.1 Over the three monitoring years, the Borough has seen a number of development and regeneration initiatives, such as the new Police Station on Andrews Way and the commencement of a new health centre development at the former Alfred Barrow site. There have also been substantial developments at BAE Systems, including the Central Yard Facility and car parking improvements.

11.3.2 Work began in 2016/17 on the now completed public realm improvements at Barrow Island flats, which included landscaping and new street furniture. This has revitalised the area and the scheme won the "Best Commercial Landscaping Design" award at the Northern Design Awards held in November 2017.



Figure 24: Maritime Streets Public Realm Improvements, Barrow Island



## 11.4 Arts & Media

- 11.4.1 Barrow Borough Council supports the view that everyone is entitled to access the arts. Investment in culture and the arts can lead to a strong sense of place where people will want to live and work and the creative industries sector is one of the great growth areas in the economy.
- 11.4.2 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, such as Art Gene, The Ashton Group, Signal Films and Dance Resource.
- 11.4.3 The Forum is Barrow's Council-run multi-functional theatre and arts venue, opened in 1990. The venue hosts many sell out performances across a wide range of genres, including comedy, dance, music, theatre, educational lectures and film and it has played an important role in developing the arts that exist in Barrow today.

## 11.5 Open Spaces

- 11.5.1 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 the Old Bakery Gardens and the Green Heart Den.



Figure 25: Barrow Park

- 11.5.2 The award winning Barrow Park is an area of 45 acres centrally located in the town providing an abundance of trees and ornamental flower beds. The park hosts a variety of events each year and has a number of facilities including crown green bowling, a putting green

and display glasshouse. There is also a miniature railway and play area for younger children and a concrete skatepark which is well used by skaters.

- 11.5.3 South Walney Nature Reserve is situated on the south end of Walney Island and contains the largest, mixed ground nesting site for herring and lesser black-back gulls in Europe (almost 30,000 pairs altogether). It is also home to the most southerly eider duck breeding colony in Britain.
- 11.5.4 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.
- 11.5.5 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.
- 11.5.6 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
- 11.5.7 Barrow is surrounded by miles of beaches, such as Earnse Bay, Biggar Bank, Roanhead, Rampside and Askam, each unique in character and conveniently accessible with ample car parking. Beaches offer coastal scenery and a range of leisure activities such as walking, swimming, pond dipping and are also used as a venue for national kitesurfing championships.



**Figure 26: Dunes at Sandscale Haws, Barrow**



## 12. Travel & Transport

### 12.1 Transport and Accessibility

- 12.1.1 The Borough is relatively remote from other centres of population and services. The major link to the strategic road network from the Borough is the A590 (T) which connects 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.
- 12.1.2 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, by private transport the journey time is between 1½-1¾ hours – with a slightly longer journey time to Manchester.



Figure 27: Walney Bridge

- 12.1.3 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.

## **12.2 Traffic and Casualties**

- 12.2.1 Table 31 shows the overall number of road casualties in the Borough has increased each year since 2015, with an increase in road traffic in the county since the previous years in line with the national and regional trend.
- 12.2.2 Measures have been 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.
- 12.2.3 The number of people killed or seriously injured increased significantly between 2015 and 2016 but then fell in 2017. This reflects the regional trend whilst at county and national level numbers continued to rise over this period.
- 12.2.4 In terms of motor vehicle traffic flow, information is not available at the Borough level. Flows have however increased across the county annually since 2011, reflecting trends at regional and national level.

Table 31: Traffic &amp; Road Casualties

Area	Year	Barrow-in-Furness	Cumbria	North West	England & Wales
<b>Road Casualties: Overall</b>	2017	184	1,770	17,736	161,566
	2016	180	1,689	17,376	170,501
	2015	176	1,733	18,380	175,239
	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
<b>Road Casualties: People Killed or Severely Injured</b>	2017	21	321	2,786	24,889
	2016	40	301	2,831	24,008
	2015	14	231	2,776	22,115
	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
<b>Road Casualties: Children Killed or Seriously Injured</b>	2017	5	27	298	1,991
	2016	6	22	327	1,920
	2015	0	13	299	1,820
	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
<b>Motor Vehicle Traffic Flow Estimates (Million Vehicle KM)</b>	2017	not available	5,985	56,900	478,700
	2016	not available	5,839	57,100	474,800
	2015	not available	5,678	56,300	464,700
	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
<b>Car Traffic Flow Estimates (Million Vehicle KM)</b>	2017	not available	4,412	44,900	373,200
	2016	not available	4,294	45,000	371,200
	2015	not available	4,197	44,400	364,000
	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

Source: DFT Road Casualties / Road Traffic Statistics published 2017

## 12.3 Development Accessibility

12.3.1 The following table shows the amount of completed residential development in the Borough 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 32: Accessibility of New Residential Development by Public Transport

Completions								
Service	No. 2014/15	% 2014/15	No. 2015/16	% 2015/16	No. 2016/17	% 2016/17	No. 2017/18	% 2017/18
Hospital	92	82	72	80	62	90	83	85
GP	114	97	84	93	69	100	96	98
Primary School	114	97	84	93	69	100	96	98
Secondary School	114	97	84	93	68	99	96	98
Retail Centre	114	97	84	93	69	100	96	98
Area of Employment	114	97	84	93	69	100	96	98
<b>Total Completions</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Barrow Borough Council



Figure 28: New residential development on Walney

## 13. Community Involvement

- 13.1.1 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 management 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 was produced in May 2016.
- 13.1.2 The Council's Web Mapping Service provides interactive maps and aerial photographs showing all current and recently determined planning applications, together with designations such as SSSIs, Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings. It also shows all current development plan allocations such as Open Spaces and Green Wedges.

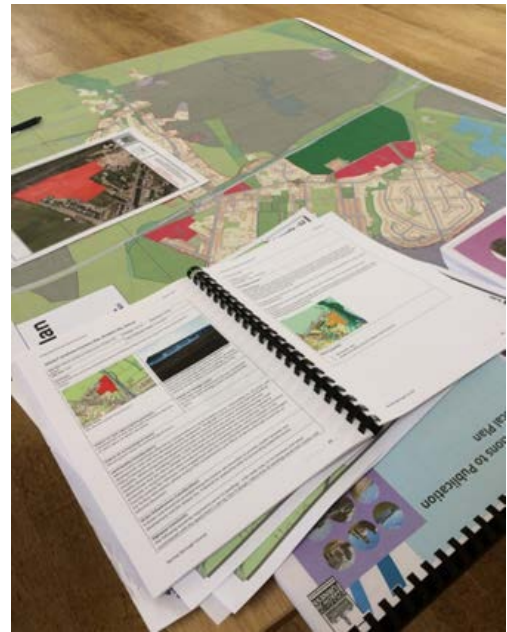


Table 33: Monitoring Indicators for the SCI

Indicator	Number	Description	Assessment
<b>Local Plan Stakeholder and Community Involvement</b>			
Formal consultation exercises during 2015/16, 2016/17, 2017/18	5	<p>The Council has carried out the following consultations over the three monitoring years:</p> <p>Summer 2015: Preferred Options Draft Local Plan.</p> <p>Autumn 2016: Publication Draft Local Plan.</p> <p>Spring 2017: Pre-submission Draft Local Plan</p> <p>In Spring 2018: Submission Draft of the Local Plan.</p> <p>Spring 2018: Consultation on Biodiversity &amp; Development and Green Infrastructure SPDs.</p> <p>During these consultations, letters or emails were sent to all the consultees on the Planning Policy Consultation database. Copies of the documents were also made available to view at the Town Hall and all public libraries in the Borough.</p> <p>Comments were invited on the content of the Drafts from consultees, stakeholders and members of the public.</p>	<p>Each draft of the new Local Plan for Barrow Borough is supported by a range of evidence base documents.</p> <p>The comments received during the consultations were used to inform the subsequent Draft of the Local Plan, or SPD where relevant.</p>



<b>Number of views of the planning policy web pages: Planning Policy and the Local Plan:</b>			
<b>2017/18</b>	20,425 13,729	Page views Unique visits	Due to changes to the Council's website provider and the way data is collected and monitored, the information for 2015/16 and 2016/17 is unavailable.  The current data shows the number of page views and unique visits for all web pages relating to planning policy during 2017/18.
<b>2016/17</b>	Information not available		
<b>2015/16</b>	Information not available		
<b>2014/15</b>	1,092 452	views unique users	
<b>2013/14</b>	6,906 1,935	views unique users	
<b>2012/13</b>	7,280 2,175	views unique users	
<b>2011/12</b>	6,783 2,327	views unique users	
<b>2010/11</b>	7,996 3,269	views unique users	
<b>2009/10</b>	10,399 4,808	views unique users	
<b>2008/9</b>	6,828 2,170	views unique users	
<b>Number of consultees on the Planning Policy Consultation Database at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2018:</b>		1019	Those on the database are notified each time a relevant consultation exercise is carried out.  There was a significant increase in the number of consultees on the database between 2016 and 2018, linked primarily to the production of later drafts of the Local Plan.
<b>Number of consultees on the Planning Policy Consultation Database at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017:</b>		956	
<b>Number of consultees on the Planning Policy Consultation Database at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016:</b>		461	
<b>Development Management Stakeholder and Community Involvement</b>			
<b>2017/18</b>	488	Number of planning applications received	There has been a slight reduction in the number of planning applications received in 2017/18 compared to the previous 4 years.  Consultation and community involvement was in line with the procedures set out in the SCI.
<b>2016/17</b>	517		
<b>2015/16</b>	507		
<b>2014/15</b>	517		
<b>2013/14</b>	591		
<b>2012/13</b>	466		
<b>2011/12</b>	487		
<b>2010/11</b>	475		
<b>2009/10</b>	470		
<b>2008/9</b>	574		



# Appendices

## **Appendix A: Glossary & Abbreviations**

### **Brownfield (Previously-developed) Land (NPPF 2012 Definition)**

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.

### **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.

### **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.).

### **Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA)**

Assessment of the adverse environmental impacts of the policies and proposals contained within the Local Plan. If adverse impacts are found, stage 2 of the HRA process (Appropriate Assessment) is carried out to identify potential mitigation measures.

### **Local Development Scheme (LDS)**

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

### **Local Plan (NPPF 2012 Definition)**

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.

### **Local Transport Plan (LTP)**

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.

### **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**

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.

Please note that the NPPF was updated in July 2018 (following the monitoring years that this AMR relates to)

### **National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG)**

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.

### **Sustainability Appraisal (SA)**

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

### **Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)**

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

### **Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)**

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

### **Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)**

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 (NPPF 2012 Definition)**

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: List of Development Plan Policies in place during this monitoring period

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

Barrow Borough Council Local Plan Review and Housing Chapter Alteration –superseded by the Local Plan 2016-2031

<b>Policy No</b>	<b>Policy Name and Action Plan Page Number</b>	<b>Achievement of Policy</b>
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.

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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.
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.
<b>Policy No</b>	<b>Saved Policy Name and Local Plan Page Number</b>	<b>Achievement of Policy</b>
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



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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.
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.

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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
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

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		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

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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 displayed 5-31	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area and is important for development control
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

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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

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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

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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 surgeries 7-1	Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and 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



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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
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

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		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 C: Summary Table of Indicators 15/16, 16/17 & 17/18**

Indicator	Period	Number or %	Change
<b>Housing</b>			
Housing Target/requirement	2016/17 2017/18	119 net additional dwellings per annum (derived from Local Plan Submission Draft)	N/A
Planning permissions (net additional dwellings)	2015/16	353	↑
	2016/17	72	↓
	2017/18	416	↑
Housing Completions (net completions)	2015/16	91	↓
	2016/17	68	↓
	2017/18	98	↑
Demolitions	2015/16	0	↓
	2016/17	1	↑
	2017/18	0	↓
Net additional dwellings	2015/16	91	↓
	2016/17	67	↓
	2017/18	98	↑
Net additional dwellings since start of plan period (2016 – emerging Local Plan)	2016 to date	165	N/A
% of new homes completed annually on previously-developed land	2015/16	80%	↑
	2016/17	90%	↑
	2017/18	92%	↑

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Overall stock	2016	33,548	↑
	2017	33,378	↓
	2018	Unavailable	N/A
Local Authority housing stock	Census 2011	8.7%	↓
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%	↓ ↑ ↓ ↑
Average price of all properties – Barrow Borough	2015/16	£123,235	↑
	2016/17	£132,608	
	2017/18	£137,486	
Lower Quartile price of all properties - Barrow Borough	2015/16	£75,000	→
	2016/17	£81,000	↑
	2017/18	£80,000	↓
Affordability ratios (Median income – median house price)	2015/16	4.23	↑
	2016/17	4.44	↑
	2017/18	3.95	↓
Affordability ratios (Lower Quartile Income: Lower Quartile House Price)	2015/16	4.16	↑
	2016/17	4.12	↓
	2017/18	4.13	↑
Affordable Housing Permissions	2015/16	0	↓
	2016/17	-12	

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	2017/18	Unavailable	
Affordable Housing Completions	2015/16	3	↓
	2016/17	0	
	2017/18	0	
Net Additional Pitches - Gypsy and Traveller	2015/16 – 2017/18	0	→
<b>Demographic Structure</b>			
Total population of the Borough (based on mid-year population estimates)	2016	67,532	↓
	2017	67,099	↓
	2018	Unavailable	
<b>Economy and Employment</b>			
Jobs by sector within Borough – Manufacturing	2016	25.8%	↓
	2017	29%	↑
	2018	Unavailable	
Jobs by sector within Borough – Retail	2016	11.3%	↓
	2017	11.3%	→
	2018	Unavailable	
Jobs by sector within Borough – Public administration education & health	2016	27.4%	↓
	2017	27.7%	↑
	2018	Unavailable	
Business Demography - Enterprise Births	2016	260	↑
	2017	225	↓
	2018	Unavailable	
Business Demography – Enterprise Deaths	2016	270	↑
	2017	250	↓

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	2018	Unavailable	
Business Demography – Active enterprises	2016	2,195	↑
	2017	2,090	↓
	2018	Unavailable	
Gross annual pay - Residents – Full-time workers	2016	Mean - £30,670	↑
		Median - £26,780	↓
		LQ - £19,164	↓
	2017	Mean – £32,008	↑
		Median – £30,025	↑
		Lower Quartile - £19,382	↑
Gross annual pay - Residents - All workers	2016	Mean - £24,953	↑
		Median - £21,439	↑
		LQ - £11,505	↑
	2017	Mean - £24,641	↑
		Median – Unavailable	?
		LQ - Unavailable	?
No. of people on Job Seekers Allowance	March 2016	729	↓
	March 2017	609	↓
% of people on Job Seekers Allowance	March 2016	1.8%	↓
	March 2017	1.5%	↓
Town Centre Vacancies	2016	24 units – 15%	↓
	2017	26 units – 17%	↑
<b>Socio-Cultural Issues</b>			
Indices of Multiple Deprivation	2015	29th most deprived out of 326	↓

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Number of Incapacity Benefit and ESA Claimants	February 2016	3,780	↓
% of people Incapacity and ESA Benefit Claimants	February 2016	9.2%	→
Life Expectancy at Birth	2013-15	Males: 76.9	↓
		Females: 81.2	
	2014-16	Males: 76.9	→
		Females:80.8	↑
Mortality due to cardiovascular disease per 100,000 population of those under 75	2013-15	94.6	↓
	2014-16	95.1	↑
	2015-17	88.1	↓
Mortality due to cancer per 100,000 population of those under 75	2013-2015	153.8	↓
	2014-16	158.7	↑
	2015-17	153.3	↓
Borough Recorded Crime number (See table 26 for comparison areas)	2015/16	4,364	↑
	2016/17	4,492	↑
	2017/18	4,798	↑
<b>The Natural Environment</b>			
Quality of SSSIs - % area attaining PSA targets	Nov 2018	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	2015/16	Unavailable	?
	2016/17	Flood Risk Grounds – 8	↑
		Water Quality Grounds- 1	↑
	2017/18	Flood Risk Grounds – 2	↓
Water Quality Grounds- 0		↓	



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Renewable Energy: Askam Onshore Wind Farm (7 turbines, 0.66MW turbine capacity)	Operational from 1999	4.62 MW total capacity 3,124 homes equivalent	↑
Renewable Energy: Bennett Bank Landfill Site (1 turbine 0.50MW turbine capacity)	Operational from 2016	0.50MW total capacity 338 homes equivalent	↑
Renewable Energy: Newholme Farm (1 turbine 0.25MW turbine capacity)	Operational from 2014	0.25MW total capacity 169 homes equivalent	↑
Household waste collected per person	2015/16	383kg	↑
	2016/17	377kg	↓
	2017/18	361Kg	↓
% of household waste recycled	2015/16	18.3%	↑
	2016/17	16.4%	↓
	2017/18	28.7%	↑
% of household waste composted	2015/16	12.8%	↓
	2016/17	13.3%	↑
	2017/18	7.4%	↓
<b>The Built Environment</b>			
Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments	31 March 2016-31 March 2018	4	→
Number of Listed Buildings (Entries)		270	→
Number of Conservation Areas		11	→
<b>Culture</b>			
Amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard	2016/17 – 2017/18	0 (no longer entered)	→
<b>Transport</b>			
Number of Train Stations	March 2017	4	→

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Road Casualties: Overall	2016	180	↑
	2017	184	↑
Road Casualties: People killed or seriously injured	2016	40	↑
	2017	21	↓
Road Casualties: Children killed or seriously injured	2016	6	↑
	2017	5	↓
Accessibility of new residential development:	2017/18		
Hospital		83%	↓
GP		96%	
Primary School		96%	
Secondary School		96%	
Area of Employment		96%	
Retail Centre		96%	
<b>Community Involvement</b>			
Consultation exercises during 2015/16 2016/17 and 2017/18 carried out in accordance with the SCI	2015/16	1	↓
	2016/17	2	↑
	2017/18	2	→
Number of views of the planning policy web pages	2016/17	1,092 views 452 unique users	↓
	2017/18	20,425 page views Unique visits 13,729	? – Data incomparable – see page 65
Number of organisations, individuals and companies on the Planning Policy Consultation Database	31 March 2016	461	↑
	31 March 2017	956	↑

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	31 December 2018	1019	↑
Number of planning applications received during 2015/16, 2016/17 and 2017/18	2015/16	507	↓
	2016/17	517	↑
	2017/18	488	↓



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

