

BOROUGH OF BARROW-IN-FURNESS

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Meeting, Wednesday 4th March, 2009
at 2.00 p.m.

NOTE: Group Meetings at 1.15 p.m.

A G E N D A

PART ONE

1. To note any items which the Chairman considers to be of an urgent nature.
2. To receive notice from Members who may wish to move any delegated matter non-delegated and which will be decided by a majority of Members present and voting at the meeting.

3. Admission of Public and Press

To consider whether the public and press should be excluded from the meeting during consideration of any of the items on the agenda.

4. Disclosures of Interests.

A Member with a personal interest in a matter to be considered at this meeting must either before the matter is discussed or when the interest becomes apparent disclose

1. ***The existence of that interest to the meeting.***
2. ***The nature of the interest.***
3. ***Decide whether they have a prejudicial interest.***

A note on declaring interests at meetings, which incorporates certain other aspects of the Code of Conduct and a pro-forma for completion where interests are disclosed accompanies the agenda and reports for this meeting.

5. To confirm the Minutes of the meeting held on 28th January, 2009 (copy attached).
6. Apologies for Absence/Attendance of Substitute Members.
7. Minutes of the Health and Safety Joint Sub-Committee, 11th February, 2009 (copy attached).

FOR DECISION

- (D) 8. Council Finances Report – Quarter 3 2008-2009.
- (D) 9. LDF Annual Monitoring Report and the Local Plan Housing Chapter Alteration 2006 – Request to extend saved planning policies.
- (D) 10. Invitation for Barrow Borough Council to become a Member of the Repository Partnership.
- (D) 11. Parish Charter.
- (D) 12. Barrow Marina Village – Appointment of Preferred Developer.
- (R) 13. Adjustment of Cremation Fees for non-residents of the Borough.

PART TWO

- (D) 14. Barrow Marina Village – Purchase of Leasehold and Operational Interest in Barrow Squash Club.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION BY VIRTUE OF PARAGRAPH 3 OF PART ONE OF SCHEDULE 12A OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972 AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION (VARIATION) ORDER 2006

Membership of the Committee

Councillors Guselli (Chairman)
Williams (Vice-Chairman)
Barlow
Flitcroft
Garnett
J. Hamezeian
Marcus
Millar
Pemberton
Pidduck
Richardson
Stephenson

HOUSING MANAGEMENT FORUM

Meeting: 15th January, 2009
at 2.00 p.m.

PRESENT:- Councillors Flitcroft, J. Hamezeian (apart from Minute No. 46), Irwin and James.

Tenant Representatives:- Mrs P. Charnley, Mr N. Hird, Mrs K. Hotchkiss, Mr D. McMillan and Mr T. Slater.

42 – Appointment of Chairman for this Meeting Only

Councillor Waiting (Chairman) had submitted her apologies for this meeting, therefore nominations were requested for the appointment of Chairman for this meeting only.

It was moved by Councillor Irwin and seconded by Councillor Flitcroft that Mrs P. Charnley be appointed Chairman for this meeting only.

(MRS P. CHARNLEY IN THE CHAIR)

43 – Disclosures of Interest

Mr Slater declared a personal and prejudicial interest in Agenda Item No. 6 – Housing Revenue Account (Minute No. 47) as he rented a garage from the Council. He remained in the meeting due to the general exemption regarding Housing.

44 – Minutes

The Minutes of the meeting held on 27th November, 2008 were taken as read and confirmed.

45 – Apologies for Absence/Changes in Membership

Apologies for absence were submitted from Councillors Waiting (Chairman), Dawes, Hammond and Maltman and also from Mrs A. Burgess (Tenant Representative).

46 – Housing Maintenance Investment Programme 2009/10

The Housing Manager submitted the report to agree the spend profile for the Housing Services Investment Plans for the next financial year. It also sought to suggest how it should be delivered.

The investment Programme was funded from the Housing Revenue Account or from the Major Repairs Allowance.

The principles adopted in drafting these proposals continued with the previously agreed approach that sought to ensure:

- i The council achieves the Decent Homes standard.
- ii The investment split between responsive and planned works at a minimum meets the Audit Commission's guidelines, and seeks to maximise monies spent on planned works.
- iii The aspirations of tenants are considered and incorporated where appropriate.
- iv To work collaboratively with other housing providers and contractors to improve delivery of planned and responsive repairs services.

Properties identified for improvement were completed on a “worst first” basis. Programmes of delivery reflected the need to satisfy Decent Homes requirements and were based on the results from an independent stock condition survey completed in 2005/06.

1. Progress during the Current Year 2008/09

The Housing Manager reported that all planned investment works had progressed satisfactorily during the year, the bulk of which were completed prior to Christmas.

This showed improved delivery of the Investment Plan over previous years due to the following:-

- 1. Investment Plan agreed earlier than normal enabling earlier starts on site.
- 2. Scheme spread over a longer duration resulting in fewer properties being worked on at one time.
- 3. Reduced administration and management time by using the CHP framework.
- 4. Implementing new contract for Disabled Adaptations resulting in quicker delivery.

The table below gives details of the number of properties that have benefited from the more significant Investment Plans:

Type of Work	No of Properties
Kitchens	191
Bathrooms	97
Central Heating	228
Rewires	79
Painting	499
Roofing	16 (roofs)
Adaptations	109
Digital TV	190

As a result of this Investment, the proportion of homes failing the Decent Homes Standard has reduced as follows:

	Properties	Percentage of Stock
* Baseline	509	18%
as at 4/08	68	2%
as at 4/09 (est.)	47	1.7%

* 2005/06 stock condition survey

2. Suggested Investment Profiles for 2009/10

The Housing Manager submitted a suggested investment profile which is attached at **Appendix A** to these Minutes.

The proposals had been developed based on the principles highlighted at i, ii, iii and iv above. He drew Members attention to the following issues regarding the draft Investment Plan:-

Adaptations for Tenants with a Disability

He had recently been advised by Cumbria County Council of changes in the way requests for small adaptations were handled. Traditionally, all requests for adaptations, whether small or large, involved an assessment by an Occupational Therapist. With regard to tenants of this Council, small adaptations were also funded by the County Council.

He was now advised that this arrangement had ended and the assessment for and cost of small adaptations (up to £1000) should be completed by ourselves.

He was currently seeking to establish the historical cost of such small adaptations from the County Council. For the purposes of drafting this Investment Plan, no additional resources had been identified for meeting this commitment. The Housing Manager was currently looking to draft new procedures for dealing with such requests and he would monitor this expenditure closely. He requested that Members note this information and agree the proposed action.

Communal Smoke Alarms - £75,000

The Housing Manager reported that during 2008/09 Officers had undertaken a fire risk assessment of the communal areas in conjunction with the Cumbria Fire and Rescue Service and identified a need to improve the general safety of three storey flats serviced by an enclosed stairwell. It was proposed to provide additional smoke detectors and alarms in the main stairwell area and link them to the tenants' own smoke detection equipment. The fire department

had agreed to these improvements. It was intended to complete this work over a two year basis and he requested Members to agree this proposal.

Door Entry Replacements - £100,000

The Housing Manager reported that during 2008/09 Officers had undertaken a review of the existing door entry systems fitted to flats with communal entrances and concluded that the units were fast approaching the end of their serviceable life. The review also indicated that the present systems did not comply with the requirements of the Disability Discrimination Act 1995. In view of this it was proposed to commence a 4 year replacement programme on a “worst first” basis and he requested Members to agree this proposal.

3. Progressing the Planned Investment Works

The Housing Manager reported that 50% of the major investment works, plus rewires, were completed through Cumbria Housing Partners. Other areas of work had been delivered through one-off contracts.

The remaining 50% of such works, plus other substantial works such as external painting and disabled adaptations, had been tendered as individual contracts.

During the current year the Housing Service had been pursuing the option of completing the external painting through CHP. This assessment was ongoing and if positive, looked to deliver the work through CHP.

RECOMMENDED:- That the Executive Committee agree the following:-

- (i) To note the progress on achieving the Decent Homes Standard shown at Point 1 of the report;
- (ii) Agree principles highlighted in Point 2 of the annual Investment Profile shown at **Appendix A** to these Minutes; and
- (iii) Agree continued delivery proposals through Cumbria Housing Partners, including external painting subject to a positive financial assessment.

REFERRED ITEMS

THE FOLLOWING MATTER IS REFERRED TO COUNCIL FOR DECISION

47 – Housing Revenue Account

The Housing Manager submitted a report to agree a Housing Revenue Account Budget for the financial year 2009/10. The report also provided an Expected Outturn Budget for the current year 2008/09 and information regarding balances.

The expected outturn and proposed HRA for 2009/10 was attached as an appendix to his report. An amended version of this appendix was tabled at the meeting for Members' information.

In drafting his report he had followed the final subsidy determination provided in this year's guidance on rent setting and Housing Subsidy. This had been issued earlier than last year and changes to this were not anticipated.

1. Expected Outturn Budget 2008/09

The Housing Manager reported that it was envisaged that any significant savings during 2008/09 would be in the areas of rental income and salaries. For example:

- (i) Rental Income sales during the year are significantly lower than when the budget was set.
- Sales assumed in original 2008/09 budget = 40 dwellings
 - Sales current expectations 2008/09 = 6 dwellings (4 completed as at December 2008)
 - Expected income increase in rental income = £65,000

(ii) Salaries

Changes in personnel, working hours and unfilled vacancies have resulted in savings estimated to be £75,000 for the year to date.

(iii) Estimated savings 2008/09

Increased rental income	:	£65,000
Savings on salary costs	:	£75,000

Total	:	£140,000

- (iv) It has been your practice to re-direct savings on in-year accounts to the Maintenance Budget. I would recommend c.£140,000 be transferred to the Housing Investment Programme for 2008/09.

2. Balances on the Expected Outturn for 2008/09

The Expected Outturn for 2008/09 was likely to result in the following movement in balances.

2.1 Balance on the Major Repair Reserve as at 31 March 2008 : £7,409

This amount was earmarked for programmed work which is ongoing from the year before.

2.2 Balance on the Housing Revenue Account as at 31 March 2008 : £725,423

The Housing Revenue Account Balance includes an element for funds committed to ongoing housing maintenance of £24,897.

2.3 Breakdown of Balances on Account:

Balance 1.4.08	:	£725,423
Ongoing Housing Maintenance	:	(£24,897)

Balance 31.3.09	:	£700,526
HMF agreed Stackwood Avenue (28.6.07)	:	(£50,000)

		£650,526

This figure is in line with the recommended minimum balances as suggested by the Borough Treasurer. However, it would be prudent to await completion of the final accounts in July before committing any further expenditure.

Members also noted that the £50,000 reallocated monies (HMF 28th June, 2007) was to be spent over two years and Stackwood Avenue was included in this report.

3. Draft Proposed HRA 2009/10

The proposed budget for 2009/10 was shown in the amended appendix tabled at the meeting.

3.1 In developing a proposed budget for 2009/10 the following factors had been taken into account:

- Rent increases will be applied in accordance with the rent restructuring plans (further details are shown below) – currently averaging 5.8% on actual rents per annum 6.2% on guideline rents per annum.
- General inflation of 2% on salary costs, 4% on utilities or in line with contractual increases.
- Rental income is based on sales of 25 dwellings in 2009/10.

3.2 As referred to above, rent levels were dictated by the rent restructuring rules.

This year's rent restructuring guidance has been set to reflect the Department of Communities and Local Government's (CLG's) decision to fix rent increases for this year and next. The Retail Price Index (RPI) for September 2008 was 5% and hence would have led to rent increases in excess of 7%. As a result, the convergence date of 2009/10 has been pushed back to 2023-24, leading to an average increase in our rents of 5.8%.

The effect of this is as follows:

	48 Weeks	52 Weeks
2008/09	£62.73	£57.91
2009/10	£66.37	£61.27
Increase	5.8%	5.8%

The Housing Manager had also included further details of the resultant rents for different property types.

- 3.3 The HRA has also included a contribution to the Housing Repair Account which covers maintenance of the Council Dwellings. This has been increased by 6% in line with the rent increase. The amount of £1,092.68p per dwelling provides £2,986,290 for repairs and investment.

4. Other Charges

4.1 Garage Charges

The proposed budget does not include any increase on garage charges.

The following extra income would be generated if certain increases were approved:

3%	:	£4,610
4%	:	£6,150
5%	:	£7,690
6%	:	£9,230
10%	:	£15,390

The effect on individual garage charges would be as follows:

	2008/09	+3%	+4%	+5%	+6%	+10%
Garage rate 1	£4.99	£5.14	£5.19	£5.24	£5.29	£5.49
Garage rate 2	£6.90	£7.11	£7.18	£7.25	£7.31	£7.59

It was noted that VAT was payable in addition to the above charges for garage holders who were not also Council tenants.

The demand for garages was buoyant with few vacancies. The Housing Manager therefore suggested that garage charges should be increased by 6%, in line with the increase for residential properties.

4.2 Homelink

The Housing Manager reported that the Homelink Service was provided both to tenants and private users. It was a requirement that the Housing Revenue Account did not subsidise private users. To this end, the following price increases needed to be introduced for 2009/10:

	2008/09 charge	Increase	2009/10
Homelink only	£125.26	5.29p	£130.55
Full Mobile Warden Service	£272.90	17.39p	£290.29

This equated to a 4% increase on Homelink and 6% on the Full Mobile Warden Services and would generate an extra £3,660 income which was not included in the appendix (amended) 2009/10 Budget.

Charges for tenant users were fixed by Supporting People and these increases were awaited.

4.3 Other Charges

Previously the principle had been agreed to vary certain charges as required to reflect the full cost of the service. These charges were altered when contracts were reviewed. Areas covered by this were staircase cleaning, supported tenancies, furnished tenancies, and dispersed accommodation. He recommended that this principle be continued.

5. **Investing in the Future**

The Housing Manager reported that the suggested in-year surplus for 2009/10 showed a figure of c.£52,000.

During the year, however, there were a number of key issues to be progressed, for example:

- (i) The future of the contract with Integral; and
- (ii) The development of choice-based lettings.

Further consideration of these two issues would be required, the outcome of which may necessitate investment. He therefore recommended, in agreeing the HRA for 2009/10, that funds were not redirected as this time.

6. **Housing Revenue Account Review**

It was noted that within his report, changes had been introduced to the rent restructuring rules, extending the rent convergence target to 2023/2024. Linked to this, was the way in which the Housing Revenue Account subsidy

system currently operated. It had been previously announced that a review of the Subsidy system was to be carried out by the Spring of 2009. The Housing Manager stated that he would keep Members informed of the progress of the review and implications on the Housing Revenue Account as it proceeded.

7. Summary

- (i) The proposed HRA budget for 2009/10 had been drafted to reflect the latest guidance.
- (ii) The proposed rent increase was in line with the rent restructuring plan and provided a convergence date of 2024.
- (iii) Contribution to the Maintenance Budget had been increased by 6%.

RECOMMENDED:- To approve the Housing Manager's recommendations and request the Executive Committee to agree the following:-

- (i) Note information at (1 of the report) and agree to redirect savings of c.£140,000 to the Housing Investment Programme;
- (ii) Note the information regarding balances as at (2 of the report);
- (iii) Agree the 2009/10 budget as shown at Appendix A (Version 2) of the report (in year surplus £52,670);
- (iv) Agree an average increase of 5.8% in line with Rent Restructuring guidelines and note the effect on individual rents shown at Appendix B of the report;
- (v) Agree the increase of Garage charges of 6%;
- (vi) Agree that Homelink charges be increased when inflationary increase has been agreed by the Supporting People Commissioning body (4.2 of the report); and
- (vii) The ongoing principle be agreed to vary certain charges as required to reflect the full cost of the service, which include, staircase cleaning, supported tenancies, furnished tenancies and dispersed accommodations (4.3 of the report).

In accordance with Procedure Rule 15.5 Councillor Hamezeian requested his right to require his individual vote to be recorded as follows:-

Councillor Hamezeian voted against recommendations (iv), (v) and (vi) as above.

The meeting closed at 2.36 p.m.

APPENDIX A

Total Budget £4,888,990

NEC 3 Contingencies (7.5%)		Routine Maintenance		Other Planned Maintenance		MRA	
£67,500	Tenant Demand Repairs	£832,500	Tenant Demand Repairs	£69,375	Gas Building Works	£252,700	Rewires (CHP)
£13,125	Void Repairs	£161,875	Void Repairs	£193,581	Gas Breakdown Repairs	£375,000	Heating and Insulation (Integral)
£5,625	Associated Building Works	£35,000	Decoration Vouchers	£132,000	Gas Safety Tests and Servicing	£475,000	Heating and Insulation (CHP)
£14,529	Gas Breakdown Repairs	£10,000	Security Shutters	£200,000	Painting and Fabric repairs	£100,000	Bathrooms (Integral)
£9,900	Gas Safety Tests and Servicing	£15,000	Tipping charges (Voids)	£20,000	Community Centre Upgrades	£200,000	Bathrooms (CHP)
				£30,000	Door Entry Maintenance	£225,000	Kitchens (Integral)
				£25,000	Disrepair Claims	£275,000	Kitchens (CHP)
				£50,000	Environmental Enhancements		
				£175,000	Electrical Testing & Smoke Alarms		
				£20,000	Asbestos Surveys and Removal		
				£100,000	Fencing and Environmental Imp		
				£60,000	Consultancy Fees		
				£100,000	Door entry replacements		
				£30,000	Re-Insulation works		
				£166,280	Other Contractors Planned Works (Misc)		
				£125,000	Kitchens via CHP		
				£75,000	Communal smoke alarm upgrades		
				£250,000	Disabled Adaptations		
<u>£110,679</u>		<u>£1,054,375</u>		<u>£1,821,236</u>		<u>£1,902,700</u>	

CHP = Cumbria Housing Partners

BOROUGH OF BARROW-IN-FURNESS
HEALTH AND SAFETY JOINT SUB-COMMITTEE

Meeting, 11th February, 2008
at 2.00 p.m.

PRESENT:- Councillors Hammond, Millar, Solloway and Williams.

Officers: Andy Buck, Kevin Borthwick, Richard Hennah, Ola Oduwole and
Gary Ormondroyd.

1 – Appointment of Chairman

RESOLVED:- To agree that Councillor Williams be appointed Chairman of the Health and Safety Joint Sub-Committee.

COUNCILLOR WILLIAMS IN THE CHAIR

2 – Apologies for Absence

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor Guselli, Keith Johnson and Keith Mills.

3 – Health and Safety Report

The Director of Corporate Services reported that the Health and Safety Joint Sub-Committee (JSC) had existed for many years as a Sub-Committee but very seldom met. It had been established to facilitate a forum for elected members to meet with Officers to look into issues of concern on health and safety. The catalyst for meetings of the JSC had been serious health and safety concerns necessitating a meeting.

Mr Borthwick stated that the Health and Safety Joint Sub-Committee in the past had included a Trade Union representative and had been omitted from the Officers Members of the Sub-Committee. The Director of Corporate Services asked Mr Borthwick if he could represent the Safety representatives and Trade Union at this meeting.

The Director of Corporate Services reminded the Sub-Committee that the Legionella Sub-Committee at the conclusion of its sitting on 4th March, 2008 had made 22 recommendations to the Executive Committee. Among these were recommendations that the Council's Health and Safety Spokesperson and two elected members from the main political groups on the Council should attend and contribute to meetings of the Health and Safety Working Group.

Other recommendations included the Health and Safety Joint Sub-Committee meeting at least twice a year and the Corporate Services Overview and Scrutiny Committee monitoring progress on the recommendations.

Over the last few years the JSC had not met at all as the potential health and safety risks had largely been mitigated over the years with improved health and safety policy and practice.

The Health and Safety Working Group had now been replaced by the Health and Safety Management Board to further strengthen the Corporate Management of Health and Safety and to bring together key members from both the Management Board and the Health and Safety Working Group with an expanded Councillor and Senior Management involvement. It still had the same aims as objectives as the Health and Safety Working Group but would have a more strategic function.

The Council now had the following regime for regulating Health and Safety:-

1. Health and Safety Management Board;
2. Corporate Services Overview and Scrutiny Committee;
3. Full-time Safety Adviser; and
4. Health and Safety Joint Sub-Committee.

It appeared that the reasons for establishing the Joint Sub-Committee as well as its functions had been subsumed by the Health and Safety Management Board which comprised of Officers and five Elected Members. The Health and Safety Management Board would also pick up any health and safety concerns.

RESOLVED:- To recommend the Executive Committee that the Health and Safety Joint Sub-Committee be subsumed by the Health and Safety Management Board and that it would pick up any health and safety concerns.

The meeting closed at 2.40 p.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	Part One (D) Agenda Item 8
Date of Meeting: 4 th March, 2009	
Reporting Officer: Borough Treasurer	
<p>Title: Council Finances Report – Quarter 3 2008-2009</p> <p>Summary and Conclusions:</p> <p>This report presents financial information for the third quarter but including the month of January 2009 of the financial year. It contains summary information and key data for the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. General Fund B. Treasury Management C. Capital Expenditure and Financing D. Housing Revenue Account E. Collection Fund F. Bad Debt Provisions and Write Offs G. Reserves, Balances and Provisions <p>Recommendations:</p> <p>To note the financial information for the third quarter contained in the Borough Treasurer's report.</p>	

Report

Council Finances For the period to 31st January 2009

Introduction

This report contains all of the key data relating to the Council's finances for the quarter ended 31st December 2008 (Q3) and the month of January 2009. Where key data is not available at the end of the reporting period date, the latest available key data has been used and this is noted where applicable.

A. General Fund

The General Fund brings together all of the functions of the Council except the Housing Revenue Account which is ring-fenced. The General Fund summarises all of the resources that have been generated, consumed or set aside in providing services during the year. There are certain statutory items

that are taken into account in determining the Council's budget requirement and in turn its Council Tax demand.

The budget for 2008-09 was agreed by Council on 27th February 2008 at £13,092,000. The budget did not include the use of any earmarked reserves or the use of the General Fund balance.

There are certain items of income and expenditure that are incurred throughout the year and other items that are entered into the General Fund at the end of the financial year. The monitored items and their position at the 31st January 2009 are set out below, the actual spend compared to the budget is shown as Q3%:

Item	Total budget	Q3 budget	Q3 actual	Q3%
Staff costs	£6,360,670	£5,464,760	£5,423,857	99
Transport costs	£196,310	£180,500	£168,883	94
Property costs	£1,810,730	£1,668,590	£1,548,829	93
Supplies and services	£4,242,340	£3,291,800	£3,174,510	96
Contract services	£6,090,580	£5,253,580	£4,665,924	89
Transfer payments	£23,330,340	£19,770,540	£18,444,393	93
External income	(£29,386,150)	(£24,272,190)	(£23,456,980)	97
Direct costs	12,644,820	£11,357,580	£9,969,416	88

A forecast of the outcome for the full year indicates a call on balances in the region of £200,000.

Key data:

- Salaries and on-costs

Salaries and on-costs are one of the main items of General Fund expenditure; these are the main part of the staff cost figures.

The salaries and on-costs budget at the 31st January 2009 was £5,304,880 and the difference between this and the actual spend of £5,258,510 is an under spend or saving of £46,370. The difference between the budget against actual spend is broken down below:

Item	Savings
Purchased holidays – additional leave bought by staff	(£25,849)
Savings from vacancy gaps and establishment changes	(£20,521)
Total	(£46,370)

- The main income streams in the General Fund are those realising at least £250,000 in the year. This is income that is earned for services provided and does not include grant income, the actual spend compared to the budget is shown as Q3%:

Income stream	2008-09 budget	Q3 expected income	Q3 actual income	Q3%
Car parking charges	£1,097,500	£887,250	£959,934	108
Estates property rents	£1,016,210	£792,860	£950,357	120
Leisure Centre fees	£690,400	£579,500	£537,471	93
Crematorium services	£315,000	£234,500	£219,054	93

Some of the estates property rents are charged in advance.

- Sundry debtors outstanding at 31st January 2009 compared to the sundry debtors outstanding at the start of the year:

Outstanding 1 st April 2008	Days overdue	Outstanding 31 st January 2009
£117,801	1 to 30	196,147
£79,482	31 to 60	22,489
£29,553	61 to 90	17,321
£38,257	91 to 180	120,246
£62,072	181 to 360	87,056
£140,393	Over 361	166,489
£467,558	Total	609,748

There are four companies that owe the Council more than £25,000 each and together they represent £148,328 (24%) of the outstanding debt. These debts are being actively pursued with the expectation of a speedy recovery.

B. Treasury Activities

Treasury activities are all the borrowing and investment transactions for the Council. All transactions take place in accordance with the Council's approved Treasury Management Strategy for the year, which also sets the Prudential Indicators. Prudential indicators are measures and limits that control the affordability, risk and proper practice in all treasury transactions.

The interest paid on borrowings is attributed to the General Fund after a statutory amount is calculated for the Housing Revenue Account. The interest earned on investments belongs to the General Fund. Should the interest paid on borrowings or the interest earned from investments be different from the budget estimate, this will impact on the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account as applicable.

Key data:

- Interest paid on borrowings compared to budget estimate:

The Council currently has no short-term temporary borrowing.

The Council's long-term debts are all with the Public Works Loan Board and interest is payable every six months, the first payment for the period 1st April 2008 to 30th September 2008 was paid on 1st October 2008:

Annual budget estimate for interest paid	Actual interest paid
£1,311,570	£633,282

- o Interest earned on invested short-term temporary surplus cash compared to the budget estimate:

Annual budget estimate for interest earned	Actual interest earned at 31st January 2009
£425,000	£290,477

At the 31st January the Council had £9,200,000 invested for varying fixed terms, at fixed interest rates.

The remaining funds are placed with the following Building Societies:

- o Barnsley Building Society £1,500,000
- o Ipswich Building Society £1,000,000
- o Debt Management Office (DMO) £1,000,000
- o HSBC £5,700,000

At the date of issuing this report the £1,000,000 with the Ipswich building society has been repaid.

- o Change in the Council's borrowings:

There has been no new long-term borrowing undertaken, no long-term loans have been repaid and there has been no restructuring of the existing long-term debt. The Council's borrowings at the 31st January 2009 were £29,000,000.

The Authorised Limit that the Council's debt cannot exceed in 2008-2009 is £39,000,000.

C. Capital Programme

The Council's capital expenditure plans are one of the key prudential indicators. This expenditure can be paid for immediately by resources such as capital receipts and capital grants, and any remaining expenditure forms the Council's borrowing requirement for the year.

The borrowing requirement for the capital programme impacts on the General Fund as the Council is statutorily required to set aside a prescribed amount to repay the Council's total borrowing requirement. The current borrowing requirement in the capital programme is reflected in the General Fund budget. Any changes in the requirement will impact on the General Fund.

Key data:

- o Spend to 31st January 2009 compared to the programme projected:

As at:	Capital programme	Actual spend
27 th February 2008 – approved by Council	£18,921,384	£11,672,108
31 st December 2008	£18,598,608	

D. Housing Revenue Account

The Housing Revenue Account reflects the statutory obligation to account separately for Council housing provision. The Housing Revenue Account is a ring-fenced account and legislation sets out the items that can be paid and received.

The budget for 2008-09 was agreed by Council on 27th February 2008 as a net surplus on the account of £29,820. The budget did not include the use of the Housing Revenue Account balance.

There are certain items of income and expenditure that are monitored throughout the year and other items that are transacted at the end of the financial year. The monitored items and the position at 31st January 2009 are set out below, the actual spend compared to the budget is shown as Q3%:

Item	Total budget	Q3 budget	Q3 actual	Q3%
INCOME				
Dwelling rents	(£8,039,670)	(£6,699,700)	(£6,746,962)	101
Other rents	(£283,630)	(£230,700)	(£237,629)	103
Other items of income	(£385,850)	(£336,380)	(£381,668)	113
Gross income	(£8,709,150)	(£7,266,780)	(£7,366,259)	101
EXPENDITURE				
Management of Council Housing	£2,978,050	£1,694,220	£1,639,793	97
Housing subsidy payable	£41,810	£37,620	£11,581	31
Gross expenditure	£3,019,860	£1,731,840	£1,651,374	95

Overall the Housing Revenue Account is expected to be on target to achieve the budgeted income and expenditure items above, set by Council on 27th February 2008.

E. Collection Fund

The Collection Fund reflects the statutory requirement to maintain a separate record of transactions in relation to council tax and business rates and to distribute these to precepting authorities, the national non-domestic rates pool and the General Fund.

When the council tax is set, there is a certain amount set aside for uncollectible council tax. Where the uncollectible council tax for the year is different to the estimate, for illustration there is more uncollected council tax than estimated, this deficit is shared between the Council, the County and the Police. Due to the timing of setting the council tax, the deficit would impact on the 2010-11 General Fund.

Key data:

- o Percentage of council tax collected at 31st January 2009 compared to the previous year:

Year	Amount due for the year	Amount collected	Collected
2008	£26,865,510	£24,954,412	92.9%
2007	£25,699,130	£23,921,790	93.1%

- o Percentage of business rates collected at 31st January 2009 compared to the previous year:

Year	Amount due for the year	Amount collected	Collected
2008	£20,545,934	£19,519,051	95.0%
2007	£19,539,150	£19,213,839	98.3%

F. Bad debt provisions and write offs

Each fund has a provision set aside to cover the writing off of bad debts. The provisions are specific to each fund that they are created from. For the General Fund, the bad debt provision has been built up from contributions from the General Fund over time. If the provision falls below prudent levels, General Fund revenue resources would be used to replenish the provision.

Key data:

- o The bad debt provisions at the 1st April 2008 and at the amounts written off to the 31st January 2009 are shown below:

Fund	1 st April 2008	Written off during 2008-09
General Fund	£520,000	£33,119
Housing Revenue Account	£379,125	£151,880
Collection Fund		
- council tax	£2,938,189	£93,586
- business rates	£1,012,846	£94,099

At this point in the year the bad debt provisions are satisfactory to cover the outstanding debts.

G. Reserves, balances and provisions

Reserves, balances and provisions are specific to each fund.

Reserves are created by earmarking specific amounts from a fund and setting it aside, this may be for a specific purpose at the time, or for a specific purpose to be identified later.

Fund balances are maintained at prudent levels determined in accordance with the approved Reserves and Balances Policy. Fund balances are held for potential emergency or extraordinary expenditure.

Provisions are created to meet potential liabilities or losses that have been incurred, but the timing or amounts are uncertain.

Key data:

- The General Fund reserves held at 1st April 2008 and at 31st January 2009 are shown below:

Item	1st April 2008	Allocated use for	30th September 2008
Opportunity reserve	£1,274,022	£324,455	£949,567
General reserve	£461,623	0	£461,623
Other reserves	£237,694	0	£237,694
Total	£1,973,339	£324,455	£1,648,884

- The balances at 1st April 2008 and at 31st January 2009 are shown below:

Fund	1st April 2008	Used during 2008-09	31st January 2009
General Fund	£2,025,186	(£194,000)	£1,831,186
Housing Revenue Account	£725,423	£0	£725,423
Collection Fund	£162,094	(£290,443)	(£128,349)

- The reserves and balances are sufficient and remain at satisfactory prudent levels.
- The provisions at 1st April 2008 and at 31st January 2009 are shown below:

Item	1st April 2008	Used during 2008-09	31st January 2009
Insurance settlements	£632,040	(£150,061)	£481,979
Early retirement	£66,106	£0	£66,106
Total	£698,146	(£150,061)	£548,085

(i) Legal Implications

Not applicable.

(ii) Financial Implications

At this stage, the finances of the Council are within budgetary expectation.

(iii) Health and Safety Implications

Not applicable.

(iv) Key Priorities or Corporate Aims

Not applicable

(v) Risk assessment

Not applicable

(vi) Equal Opportunities

Not applicable

Background Papers

Not applicable

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	(D) Agenda Item 9
Date of Meeting: 4th March, 2009	
Reporting Officer: Director of Regeneration and Community Services	

**Title: LDF Annual Monitoring Report and the Local Plan
Housing Chapter Alteration 2006 – Request to extend
saved planning policies**

Summary and Conclusions:

The purpose of this report is to advise Members of the submission of the 2007/8 Local Development Framework (LDF) Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) and to inform Members of the request made to the Secretary of State for an extension of the saved period for policies contained within the Barrow-in-Furness Local Plan Review 1996-2006 - Housing Chapter Alteration 2006 (the Housing Chapter Alteration).

Under the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the policies of Housing Chapter Alteration were automatically saved for a three year period from the date of their adoption, i.e. until 1st June 2009.

Replacement of these policies (if appropriate) in any LDF documents before the 1 June 2009 is not likely. A request for a Direction to extend the saved period for those policies that are still considered appropriate and relevant was therefore submitted to the Secretary of State on 19th December 2008. At the time of preparing this report, a response from the Secretary of State is awaited.

Recommendations:

1. To note the submission and content of the 2007/8 Annual Monitoring Report; and
2. To endorse the request to extend the saved policies of the Barrow-in-Furness Local Plan Review 1996-2006: Housing Chapter Alteration 2006.

Report

The 2007/8 Annual Monitoring Report

The Annual Monitoring Report for 2007/8 was submitted to the Secretary of State on 19th December 2008. This was the fourth AMR to be published by

the LDF Team and a copy is reproduced in **Appendix 1**. A full colour copy is available in the Members' Room

The AMR is required to set out the Council's progress in producing the documents set out in its Local Development Scheme (LDS) and the policies from the 'old development plan system' which continue to be saved.

It is also used as a monitoring tool and sets out a framework for monitoring the new and saved policies against a number of indicators required by the regulations and/or requested in DCLG guidance. Key amongst these is a housing trajectory showing the actual and predicted performance against any housing targets in the development plan.

Extension of saved period for Housing Chapter Alteration policies

Members will be aware that the national system for producing planning policy documents has changed and we are still in a transitional phase between the old and the new systems. The 'old' development plan system of a County Structure and Borough-wide Local Plan has been replaced by a new system comprising Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks.

Under the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, adopted Local Plan policies were automatically saved for a three year period from the commencement of the Act (i.e. until 27th September 2007) and for those Local Plan documents that had reached an advanced stage of preparation, for three years from their date of adoption; unless the saved policies were replaced or revoked. Provision was made in the Act for the Secretary of State to agree to extend the saved periods.

A protocol subsequently introduced by DCLG and now set out in Planning Policy Statement 12 indicates that requests to extend the saved period should be made six months prior to expiry of the policies, and that in requesting extensions, Authorities should demonstrate that the policies respect the principles of Local Development Frameworks, are consistent with national policy and that it is not feasible or desirable to replace them before they expire.

A request to extend the saved period for most of the policies within the adopted Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council Local Plan Review 1996-2006 was submitted to the Secretary of State on the 30th March 2007 and a Direction to that effect was received from the Secretary of State on 18th September 2007.

As the Housing Chapter Alteration was not adopted until 2nd June 2006, the policies contained within it were automatically saved until 1st June 2009. Replacement of the Housing Chapter Alteration Policies (if appropriate) in any Local Development Documents (LDD) before 1st June 2009 is not likely.

In order to avoid the loss of the existing adopted policies during the transitional period, a request to extend the saved period for those policies

contained within the Housing Chapter Alteration that are still considered appropriate and relevant, was submitted to the Secretary of State on 19th December 2008.

The request sought to save all policies within the Housing Chapter Alteration apart from Policy B2 (Phasing Policy). It is considered that the windfall housing targets and phasing set out in Policy BP2 have now been superseded by the targets in the revised RSS (adopted 30th September 2008); being the more recently adopted part of the development plan. The targets in the Policy BP2 and the methodology that underpinned them were derived from the old RSS (formerly RPG13) and from the Structure Plan. The associated Structure Plan policies have already been cancelled by the Secretary of State.

The allocated housing sites and their numbers are set out in Policy B1 which has been included in the request as one of the policies to be saved.

At the time of preparing this report, a response from the Secretary of State is awaited.

(i) Legal Implications

The submission of the AMR and elements of its content is a statutory requirement. Without the Secretary of State's Direction, the policies of the Housing Chapter Alteration, including the Borough's housing allocations, would lapse after 1st June 2009.

(ii) Risk Assessment

Not Applicable.

(iii) Financial Implications

Information within the AMR is indicated by DCLG as being a prerequisite to receiving certain elements of the new Housing and Planning Delivery Grant and to be used to calculate awards.

(iv) Health and Safety Implications

Not Applicable.

(v) Key Priorities or Corporate Aims

Key aims:

3 - Creating an enhanced quality of life for local residents.

Key Priorities 2008-2011

KP 2 - Meet the housing needs of the Borough and make decent housing more accessible

KP 4 - Support Economic Regeneration

(vi) Equal Opportunities

Not Applicable.

Background Papers

Correspondence held by the Director of Regeneration and Community Services.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	(D) Agenda Item 10
Date of Meeting: 4th March, 2009	
Reporting Officer: Director of Regeneration and Community Services	
Title: Invitation for Barrow Borough Council to become a Member of the Repository Partnership	
Summary and Conclusions:	
The Council has been invited to join a Shadow Siting Partnership for a nuclear waste repository in Copeland Borough Council area.	
Recommendation:	
The Committee's instructions will be requested.	

Report

Copeland Borough Council has made a formal Expression of Interest to Government on sitting a geological disposal facility for nuclear waste in their area. The next stage of the process is for authorities to undertake a Decision to participate in formal discussions with Government. After a Decision to Participate has been lodged Government requires a sitting partnership to be set up. Copeland are seeking to establish a Shadow Partnership in advance of the Decision to Participate to advise the Borough Council on the next steps.

The inaugural meeting of the Shadow Partnership was held on 18th November, 2008 to consider how it should move forward. The inaugural meeting agreed to invite this Council to be a member of the Partnership in view of the proximity of the Borough to the southern part of Copeland.

Attached at **Appendix 2** are a copy of the notes of the inaugural meeting for information.

Representation on the Partnership would be though one member, plus Officer support.

- (i) Legal Implications

Not Applicable.

(ii) Risk Assessment

Not Applicable.

(iii) Financial Implications

Not Applicable.

(iv) Health and Safety Implications

A full health and safety and environmental appraisal would have to be undertaken later in the process.

(v) Key Priorities or Corporate Aims

investing in our economic future.

(vi) Equal Opportunities

Not Applicable.

Background Papers

None

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	(D) Agenda Item 11
Date of Meeting: 4th March, 2009	
Reporting Officer: Director of Regeneration and Community Services	
Title: Parish Charter	
Summary and Conclusions:	
Parish Charters set out the nature and standards of service which each tier of Local Government should expect. This Council is currently the only District which does not have a Charter.	
Recommendations:	
The Committee's views on the suggested contents of a Parish Charter are requested and I recommend that formal consultation with Cumbria County Council, Lindal and Marton Parish Council, Askam and Ireleth Parish Council and Dalton with Newton Town Council be undertaken.	

Report

Background

The Cumbria Association of Local Council's (CALC) and Dalton with Newton Town Council have formally requested this Council consider preparation of a Parish Charter.

Charters should include all Parish and Town Council's in an area, Cumbria County Council and the relevant District Council.

Charters are aimed at improving joint working between the three tiers of Local Government. CALC have developed a model charter which has been adopted in other parts of the County. Currently Barrow is the only district authority with no charter in place. Clearly, the model charter would need to be adapted to suit local circumstances. The adoption of a Parish Charter has been supported by the Dalton with Newton Parish Council Liaison Committee.

Charters tend to follow a standard format covering the following (the term 'parish' is used generally to include Town Council's).

General Communication and Liaison

- Liaison meetings
- Service standards on written communications
- Encouraging attendance of Borough/County Councillors at Parish Meetings
- Support the provision of articles from Parishes in Borough Council publicity

General Support and Training

- Training for Parish Councillors on statutory functions of principal authorities
- Training on standards, Code of Conduct and other related matters

Joint Governance

- Invite Parish Councils on to Overview and Scrutiny Committees when issues which particularly affect them are being discussed
- Parishes sit on Standards Committee in accordance with statutory requirements

Participation and Consultation

- Community Plans
- Plans and programmes particularly affecting parishes
- Invitations to attend public meetings and exhibitions about plans and policies particularly affecting the parish

Town and County Planning

- Assist parishes in participation in statutory planning system
- Full opportunity to participate in Local Development Framework system
- Annual training on policies and procedures
- Information on decision to parishes
- Joint invitations on site visits

Concurrent Functions

- Financial arrangements for precept levy
- Rural Capital Fund
- Support for Rural Project Worker

The above areas for co-operation have largely been drafted from the Borough Council perspective. Sections on responsibilities of the parishes and the County will need to be added.

(i) Legal Implications

The Charter has no formal legal standing.

(ii) Risk Assessment

Not applicable.

(iii) Financial Implications

The majority of the Council's actions under the Charter are already undertaken in some way. Officer time would need to be committed to preparation of a draft Charter following consultation.

(iv) Health and Safety Implications

Not applicable.

(v) Key Priorities or Corporate Aims

Contributes to (1) Effective Community Leadership and (5) Delivering high quality accessible services.

(vi) Equal Opportunities

Not applicable.

Background Papers

Correspondence held by the Director of Regeneration and Community Services.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	(D) Agenda Item 12
Date of Meeting: 4th March, 2009	
Reporting Officer: Director of Regeneration and Community Services	
Title: Barrow Marina Village – Appointment of Preferred Developer	
Summary and Conclusions:	
The process of identifying a Development Partner for Marina Village began in October 2007. Two Stage 2 submissions were received and that made by Story Construction Limited has met the 15 requirements set out in the instruction to bid.	
Recommendation:	
To endorse the recommendations of the Partner Group that Story Construction Limited be appointed as the Preferred Developer for Marina Village.	

Report

West Lakes Renaissance and this Council are seeking to appoint a Development Partner for Marina Village, including the Marina, Marina Link, Marina Servicing Area, Watersport Centre, other public facilities and open space, through a competitive dialogue process.

The process of appointment has been overseen by a Partner Group comprising this Council, West Lakes Renaissance, North West Development Agency and the Homes and Communities Agency, the latter two as the principal public sector funders of Marina Village.

The competitive dialogue procedure leads ultimately to appointment of a Development Partner to complete Marina Village through a formal legally binding development agreement setting out, in detail, the way in which the site would be brought to development and completion. However, the first stage of the process is to appoint a Preferred Developer to progress negotiations leading to the Development Agreement.

The process to appoint a Preferred Developer has been progressed in two stages. Following the launch in October 2007, Expressions of Interest (EOI's) were sought from developers. From the six EOI's received, four developers: Persimmon Homes, City Heart, Gleasons and Story Construction Limited were invited to develop stage 2 bids against 15 requirements, including Vision,

Masterplanning, Programme and Phasing, Site Assembly and Indicative Financial Appraisal. Submissions from Gleasons and Story Construction Limited were received, and following extensive appraisal by the Partner Group in September 2008 Story were given a further six month period to advance their submission. In offering this period to advance their bid, Partners were particularly mindful of firming up the design principles of the scheme.

West Lakes Renaissance, on behalf of Partners, have written to Story Construction Limited confirming they have met 13 of the 15 stage 2 requirements with Vision and Placemaking and Indicative Masterplan forming the two outstanding requirements. As a result of additional work commissioned by Story, Partners are content these two outstanding requirements have been met, although they do not meet formally until 27th February to agree a formal recommendation to individual Partners Boards and Committees. I will update members at your meeting on the outcome of this.

Appointment of a Preferred Developer has no formal legal standing and does not commit the Council to enter into a Development Agreement with Story Construction Limited. However, it does, very importantly, given confidence to the Developer that they are negotiating the Development Agreement on an exclusive basis, and it is a starting point for consideration of how any abortive costs incurred beyond Preferred Developer stage should be shared between the Developer and the public sector.

The submissions and addendums are lengthy presentations and are difficult to summarise concisely, I have, therefore, placed copies of the stage 2 Story Construction Limited submission and addendum in the Members Room.

Therefore, on the basis of the Story Consultation Limited submission, including additional information submitted, I consider they should be appointed as your Preferred Developer for Barrow Marina Village. In agreeing to this, Members are not agreeing the final layout of the development. Rather, you are satisfying yourselves that Story are a credible partner who can deliver the quality of development you aspire to. All design details of the scheme will be further developed.

Legal Implications:

Agreeing to Story Consultation Limited as your preferred developer does not legally bind the Council to entering into a formal Development Agreement with the contractor.

Financial Implications:

To date, submissions have been made at the expense of the Developer. In moving forward towards a Development Agreement, agreement on abortive costs will need to be reached between the Developer and West Lakes Renaissance/NWDA.

Health and Safety Implications:

None.

Key Priorities or Corporate Aims:

KP4 Support Economic Regeneration

Equal Opportunities:

Not applicable.

Risk Assessment

Not applicable.

Background Papers

Correspondence held by the Director of Regeneration and Community Services.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	(R) Agenda Item 13
Date of Meeting: 4th March, 2009	
Reporting Officer: Community Services Manager	
Title: Adjustment of Cremation Fees for non-residents of the Borough	
Summary and Conclusions:	
<p>An anomaly exists in the Borough's cemetery fees structure. Whilst a non-resident surcharge exists for burials in the Borough's cemeteries, no such surcharge is in place for non-resident cremations. This report provides Members with some comparative data on other Districts in Cumbria, and their policies in relation to non-resident surcharges. The report also asks the Committee to note the likely increase in income to the service.</p>	
Recommendations:	
<p>To recommend the Council to approve a 35% surcharge on cremation fees for non-residents of the Borough with effect from 1st May 2009.</p>	

Report

The Borough owns and operates a crematorium, within the Cemeteries section of the Community Services Department. Barrow Crematorium is the only such facility in the south of the county. The nearest crematoria to Barrow are based at Distington and Torrisholme. Distington is owned and operated by Copeland Borough Council and Torrisholme is a privately operated concern.

On reviewing Cemetery fees and charges it has become evident that an anomaly exists related to the Borough's crematorium fees. This anomaly is that, whilst a non-resident premium charges applies to burials, this is not applied to crematorium fees.

The Borough currently applies an additional fee for non-resident burials which is approximately equivalent to a surcharge of 35%. In the other Cumbrian districts, this surcharge ranges from 100% in Eden, 50% in SLDC and Allerdale, 30% in Carlisle and 14% in Copeland.

However, members should also note that the standard fee for the cremation of Borough residents in Barrow in 2008/9 is £335 compared to £538 and £530 at Distington in Copeland and Torrisholme respectively.

This report requests members to approve the establishment of a non-resident surcharge for cremation fees in the Borough to be fixed at 35% above the standard fee; ending the anomaly and bringing the scale of charges into line with the non-resident surcharge on burials. Given the level of non-resident cremations in the Borough, the approximate increase in income which the application of the surcharge will generate will be approximately £35k over the full financial year.

Members are asked to approve the 35% surcharge for non-resident cremation fees as applicable from 1st April 2009.

(i) Legal Implications

There are no legal implications.

(ii) Risk Assessment

(iii) There is that some non-resident cremations may not take place in Barrow, although the proposed increase will still result in a cost which is less than the two nearest crematoria.

(iv) Financial Implications

It is expected that this will result in increased income in the region of £35K in the financial year 2009/10.

(v) Health and Safety Implications

Not applicable.

(vi) Key Priorities or Corporate Aims

The application of the surcharge will contribute to key priority 5 which is to "Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of your Council", through the application of the increased income.

(vii) Equal Opportunities

There are no equal opportunities issues.

Background Papers

None

Annual Monitoring Report

2007/8

December 2008



Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council

Part of the Barrow-in-Furness Local Development Framework



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1. Introduction to the Annual Monitoring Report

As a result of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (The Act), the national system for producing planning policy documents changed and we are still in a transitional phase between the old and the new systems. The 'old' development plan system of a County Structure Plan and Borough-wide Local Plan has been replaced by a new system comprising a Regional Spatial Strategy and a Local Development Framework (LDF) - a portfolio of spatial planning documents prepared by the Local Planning Authority.

The Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) is one of the Local Development Framework documents introduced by the 2004 Act.

The successful implementation of a Local Development Framework is dependant on many factors, not least 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 a crucial feedback loop within the process of policy making, providing information on the performance of policies and allowing for adjustment and revision when necessary. In particular monitoring helps to address questions such as:

- Are policies achieving their objectives and in particular are they delivering sustainable development?
- Have policies had unintended consequences?
- Are the assumptions and objectives behind the policies still relevant?
- Are the targets being achieved?

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires every Local Planning Authority to produce an AMR and submit this to the Secretary of State. This report is the fourth AMR to be produced by Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council under the Act. It is required to cover the period from 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008 and monitors against the 2006 (3rd) edition of the Local Development Scheme (LDS) which was adopted in August 2007. However, for clarity and in order to assist stakeholders, some information also refers to the period since 1 April 2008 to the date of publication.

Certain aspects of the AMR are requirements under the Act and the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 i.e. progress against the LDS; details of development plan policies which are not being implemented and how they are to be reviewed; and the number of net additional dwellings achieved against any target set out in a development plan policy. The other aspects are requested in Government Guidance, in particular the DCLG publication 'Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Guide to Good Practice' (2005); its October 2005 Update; and more recently the July 2008 update (collectively referred to in this document as the AMR guidance.) As the latest update was only published in July, after the end of the 2007/8 monitoring period, it was recognised that Local Planning Authorities might not be able to incorporate all of the proposed changes in their December 2008 AMRs.

This AMR includes the information required by the Regulations, and where possible, the information requested in the guidance.

The Council's LDF objectives, policies and targets will be set out within the relevant Local Development Document (LDD) and the monitoring results will then be detailed within the AMR that follows the document's production.

In order to present a logical report, the indicators have been grouped by themes rather than indicator type. The type of indicator, or its potential for forming a local or significant effects indicator, is indicated in Appendix D.

2. Local Development Framework

2.1 The Local Development Scheme (LDS)

The Local Development Scheme (LDS) sets out the documents to be produced under the LDF, and the associated timetables for their production. The Council's first LDS was produced in March 2005 and updated by a second LDS in June 2006. The current 3rd edition of the LDS was adopted in August 2007 and supersedes the previous 2 editions. The current LDS can be viewed on the Council's website at (<http://www.barrowbc.gov.uk/Default.aspx?page=2882>). The LDS sets out a summary of the new LDF system and the Council's priorities in terms of LDF document production.

2.2 The Current LDS (Adopted August 2007)

As a result of slippage against the second, 2006 LDS, the Council reviewed the timetable in the light of anticipated resources. One Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) was deleted and a new SPD was proposed which the Council were to jointly draft with other Cumbrian District Councils and the County Council.

The revised list of documents that were included in the 2007 LDS is set out below.

1. Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)

Development Plan Documents (DPDs)

2. Core Strategy
3. Barrow Port Area Action Plan
4. Barrow Town Centre Area Action Plan
5. Site Allocations (detailed residential, employment and other land allocations outside the Action Plan areas)
6. General Policies for the Control of Development
7. A Proposals Map

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)

8. Town Centre
9. Cumbria Highway Design Guide

The 2007 LDS timetable can be seen in Appendix B.

2.3 Progress against the Current (2007) LDS

The LDF system was reformed in 2008 in an attempt to streamline the procedures for document preparation. New legislative provisions were made in the Planning Act 2008 (26 November 2008) and the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008; and new advice on LDF preparation and content in a revised Planning Policy Statement - PPS12: Local Spatial Planning.

2.3.1 Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)

This document sets out the Council's policies and procedures for involving the public and other stakeholders in the planning process, both in the preparation of planning policy documents and in the development control process (i.e. the consideration of planning applications etc).

The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) was a priority for the Council as it needed to be prepared prior to the other LDF documents. The SCI was adopted in July 2007 in accordance with the timetable in both the 2006 and 2007 LDS's.

The revisions mentioned above will require the rewriting of the SCI (See 4.2).

2.3.2 Core Strategy (Development Plan Document)

This will set out the core policies for spatial development in the Borough and the broad locations for meeting the strategic development needs. The 2007 LDS prioritised the preparation of the Barrow Port Area Action Plan ahead of the core strategy but with the aim of submitting the documents concurrently. In view of the ongoing resource constraints and difficulties of progressing the LDF system, the Barrow Port Area Action Plan has been progressed ahead of the Core Strategy.

- Production of the Core Strategy commenced in Sep 2005.
- Issue and Options consultation under the 2004 Regulations commenced in January 2006.
- The 2007 LDS proposed Publication of Preferred Options in November 2007 and Submission to the Secretary of State in April 2008. This did not occur.
- The Core Strategy will now be the subject of consultation under the new Regulation 25 of the 2008 Regulations. A revised LDS and timetable will be produced in 2009 and it is anticipated that the consultation will take place in late summer 2009.

2.3.3 Barrow Port Area Action Plan (Development Plan Document)

The Barrow Port Area Action Plan is a crucial element of the Borough's regeneration programme. It will provide the broad policies and land allocations to secure implementation of the Barrow Port Masterplan and must be progressed in order to avoid undermining the deliverability of the Borough's regeneration programme.

- Production of the Barrow Port Area Action Plan commenced in October 2005.
- The 2007 LDS proposed Publication of Preferred Options in August 2007 and Submission to the Secretary of State in April 2008.
- The Preferred Options Document was published in August 2007 in line with the 2007 LDS.
- Submission to the Secretary of State has slipped from the April date envisaged in the 2007 LDS.
- Submission will now take place in accordance with the amended 2008 Regulations - which will further delay the submission by around 3-4 months, and this is anticipated in Spring 2009.

2.3.4 Barrow Town Centre Area Action Plan (Development Plan Document)

This will include detailed policies and land allocations to improve the town centre and encourage investment to reinforce it as the centre of commercial and civic life and as a place to live. The Council, together with West Lakes Renaissance, jointly commissioned an Urban Design Framework (Barrow-in-Furness Urban Design Framework 2005) which sets out a detailed strategy for town centre renewal. The Area Action Plan and SPD will draw upon this work.

- Initial work commenced on the DPD in October 2007 in line with the 2007 LDS.
- The 2007 LDS proposed Publication of Preferred Options in August 2008 which was not achieved.
- Production will now take place in accordance with the amended 2008 Regulations, and the Area Action Plan will be the subject of consultation under the new Regulation 25 of

the 2008 Regulations. A revised LDS and timetable will be produced in 2009 and it is anticipated that the consultation will take place in autumn 2009.

2.3.5 Site Allocations (Development Plan Document)

This will include residential and employment land allocations in those areas of the Borough outside the Barrow Port and Town Centre Action Plan areas.

- Production was due to commence in December 2008 and there were no milestones proposed in the 2007/8 monitoring period.
- Production will now take place in accordance with the amended 2008 Regulations. A revised LDS and timetable will be produced in 2009.

2.3.6 General Policies for the Control of Development (Development Plan Document)

This will set out the detailed development control policies for the Borough, other than those covered in the Area Action Plans.

- Production was due to commence in December 2008 and there were no milestones proposed in the 2007/8 monitoring period.
- Production will now take place in accordance with the amended 2008 Regulations. A revised LDS and timetable will be produced in 2009.

2.3.7 Proposals Map (Development Plan Document)

An Ordnance Survey based map(s) setting out the proposals arising from the Development Plan Documents. Production of the Proposals Map is ongoing and continual.

2.3.8 Town Centre Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)

This will set out the detailed planning and design guidelines for development in the Town Centre Action Plan area.

- Production was due to commence in August 2008 and there were no milestones proposed in the 2007/8 monitoring period.
- Production will now take place in accordance with the amended 2008 Regulations. A revised LDS and timetable will be produced in 2009.

2.3.10 Cumbria Highway Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)

This SPD was proposed to be prepared jointly with other local authorities in Cumbria and provide detailed guidance on the layout of highway and transport infrastructure to be provided as part of new housing, commercial and industrial developments. It would have replaced an existing saved SPG document. Although production commenced in July 2008 in accordance with the 2007 LDS, the County Council who were to lead on the production of the SPD decided not to proceed with the production of the SPD at this time and this is to be deleted from the revised LDS.

2.3.9 Background Studies

The following studies, identified in the LDS to support the development of the LDF, have been commissioned.

- Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment (SA/SEA) Scoping Report: Commissioned November 2005 - Completed January 2006
 - Strategic Flood Risk Assessment:
 - Phase 1 - Completed July 2005
-

- Phase 2 - Completed December 2006
 - Urban Capacity Study (Housing): Commissioned October 2005 – Completed July 2007
 - Retail Capacity Study: Commissioned October 2005 - Completed October 2006
 - Strategic Housing Market Assessment – Commissioned December 2008

2.3.11 Sustainability Appraisal, Strategic Environmental Assessment SA/SEA

The LDF process is aimed at delivering sustainable development. To help ensure that development is sustainable, the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) requires planning authorities to carry out a Sustainability Appraisal of their DPD's. Most DPDs and SPDs will also require a Strategic Environmental Assessment.

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

A Scoping Report for the Sustainability Appraisals (incorporating SEAs) was produced in January 2006 and was the subject of consultation with the SEA bodies and key stakeholders on 19 January 2006. Each DPD will have its own separate SA/SEA report based on this Scoping Report, updated as necessary. To date, the Council has commissioned two SAs/SEAs, in respect of the Core Strategy and Barrow Port Area Action Plan. The SA/SEA reports will be published alongside Regulation 25 consultation documents.

2.3.12 Appropriate Assessment

Where a DPD or SPD would have a significant effect on a European Nature Conservation Site, it must also be subject to an Appropriate Assessment under the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) as transposed into UK legislation by The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) Regulations 2007. The Borough has a number of European sites as set out in Section 10.1.2 and Appropriate Assessments may therefore be necessary for many of the Council's LDDs. To date, one has been determined necessary and is under preparation in respect of the Barrow Port Area Action Plan.

2.4 Summary

The SCI was adopted in July 2007 during the 2007/8 monitoring period in accordance with the timetable in the 2007 LDS.

There was slippage against the 2007 LDS during the 2007/8 monitoring period in respect of the Core Strategy Preferred Options.

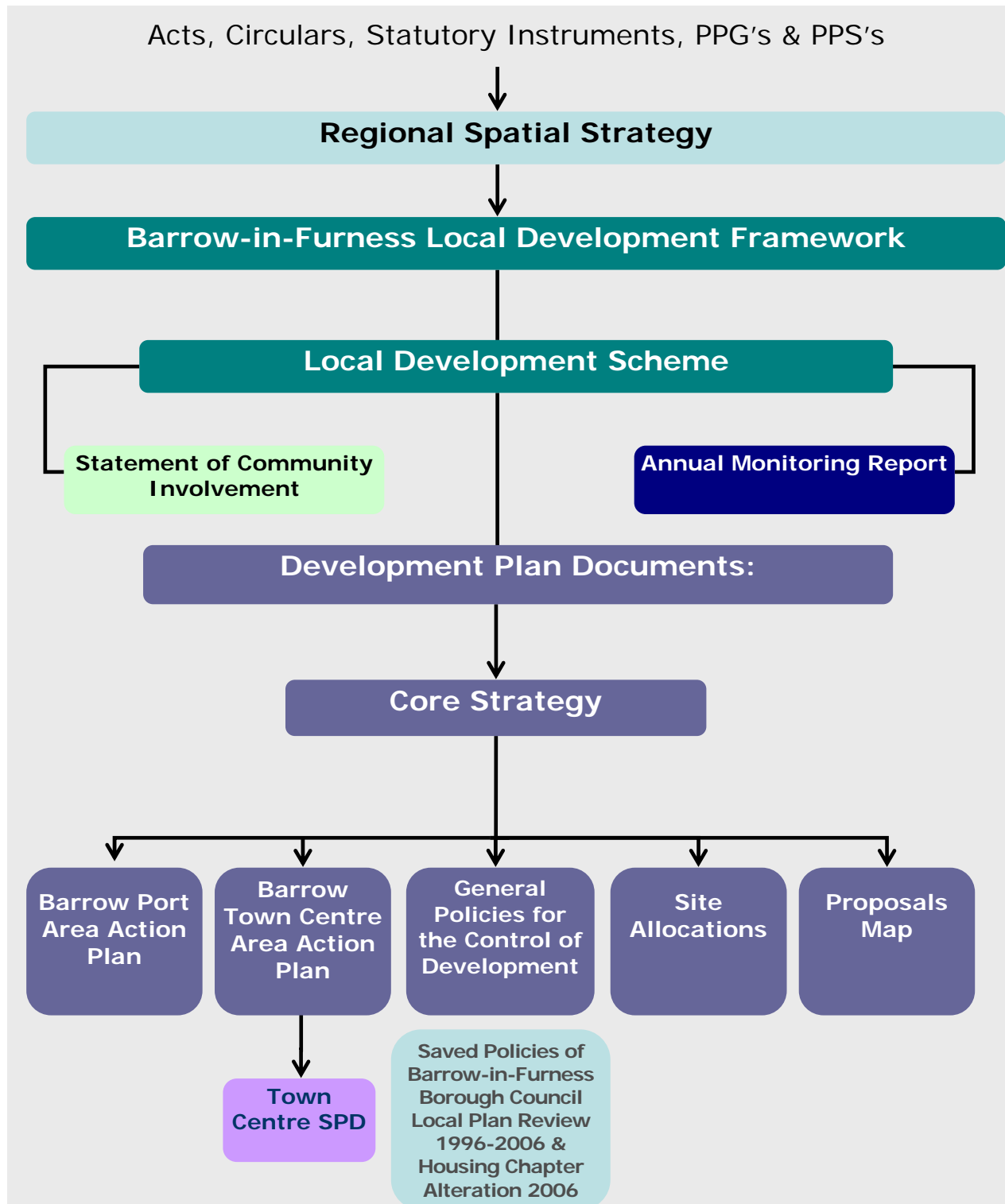
There was slippage against the 2007 LDS during the 2007/8 monitoring period in respect of progressing the Town Centre Action Plan, although no milestones were missed.

This slippage and the further slippage to date in 2008/9 will be addressed by the submission and publication of a revised LDS in 2009. In light of the major changes to the LDF system introduced in July and November 2008, preparation of a further fully revised LDS was held in abeyance until the legislative and policy changes had been fully enacted.

**Table 1: Summary of Performance for 2007/8 against the 2007 LDS and to date
(2007/8 Milestones in bold)**

LDD	Identified Milestone in LDS	Milestones in current Third (2007) LDS	Milestone Achieved	Date Achieved
SCI	Commencement of document preparation	June 2005	✓	June 2005
	Start of Public Participation on Preferred Options	Feb 2006	✓	Feb 2006
	Submission to SOS	June 2006	✓	June 2006
	Adoption	July 2007	✓	July 2007
Core Strategy	Commencement of document preparation	Sep 2005	✓	Sep 2005
	Start of Public Participation on Preferred Options	Nov 2007	✗	
	Publication of Proposed Submission Draft for Representations	N/A – requirement of new 2008 Regs		
	Submission to SOS	April 2008	✗	
Barrow Port Area Action Plan	Commencement of document Preparation	Oct 2005	✓	Oct 2005
	Start of Public Participation on Preferred Options	Aug 2007	✓	Aug 2007
	Publication of Proposed Submission Draft for Representations	N/A – requirement of new 2008 Regs		
	Submission to SOS	April 2008	✗	
Barrow Town Centre Area Action Plan	Commencement of document Preparation	Oct 2007	✓	Oct 2007
	Start of Public Participation on Preferred Options	Aug 2008	✗	
	Publication of Proposed Submission Draft for Representations	N/A – requirement of new 2008 Regs		
SPD - Cumbria Highway Design Guide	Commencement of document preparation	July 2007	✓	July 2007
	Consultation on Draft SPD	April 2008	Document to be deleted	

Figure 1: Transitional Policy Framework for Barrow Borough.



3. Saved Policies

3.1 The Local Plan

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

The Adopted Local Plan:

- Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council Local Plan Review 1996-2006; and
- Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council Local Plan Review 1996-2006 Housing Chapter Alteration 2006 (known as the 'Housing Chapter Alteration')

Together with following Supplementary Planning Guidance:

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

The Housing Chapter Alteration was adopted on 2 June 2006 and replaced the Housing Chapter of the Local Plan Review.

The Council submitted a request to the Secretary of State to extend the saved period for most of the policies of the Local Plan Review. In requesting the extension, the Council demonstrated that the policies respected the principles of LDFs and were consistent with national policy. The policies are kept under review. Apart from those policies identified in Table 2 below, these policies have now been saved until they are replaced or cancelled.

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

Table 2: Policies of the Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council Local Plan Review 1996-2006 Cancelled as of 28 September 2007

Policy No.	Saved Policy Name (and page number)	Comment
A2 Site E12	Business Park Development Cocken Pool, Project Furness Barrow 2-18/19	Completed
D14	Community Woodland 5-17	Implemented
F17	Development in accordance with Approved plans 7-9	
G11	Play areas – Holbeck 8-12	Implemented

Table 3: Policies of the Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council Local Plan Review 1996-2006 which were already Cancelled

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

The Local Plan policies were not formulated to take into account the detailed monitoring that is now required for the AMR. Appendix C identifies the progress and implementation status of the adopted policies.

The saved policies have been utilised for development control purposes in the determination of planning applications and appeals, and in guiding the public, developers and agents.

3.3 The Structure Plan

The Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan 2001-2016 (The Structure Plan) is a sub-regional document that provides a strategy and policies for development within Cumbria. The Structure Plan, which was adopted on 6 April 2006 was prepared under the 'old' system and its policies were saved as part of the development plan for three years from its adoption unless they were replaced by the revised RSS or the Secretary of State agreed they should be saved for a longer period. The Secretary of State confirmed in the RSS on 30 September 2008 that the saving of certain Structure Plan policies was to be extended until they are replaced by a future review of the RSS.

Table 4: Policies of the Structure Plan Cancelled as of 28 September 2008

Saved Structure Plan Policies	
ST4:	Major Development Proposals
ST5:	New Development and Key Service Centres outside the Lake District National Park
EM13:	Employment Land Provision
EM14:	Development of Employment Land for other Purposes
EM16:	Tourism
H19:	Affordable Housing outside the Lake District National Park
H20:	Housing in the Lake District National Park
H21:	Allocation of Sites within the Lake District National Park for Social Housing
H22:	Exception Sites within the Lake District National Park
T29:	Safeguarding future transport schemes
T30:	Transport Assessments
T31:	Travel Plans
T33:	Telecommunications
E35:	Areas and Features of nature conservation interests other than those of national and international importance
E37:	Landscape Character
E38:	Historic Environment
R44:	Renewable Energy outside the Lake District National Park and AONBs
R45:	Renewable Energy in the Lake District National Park and AONBs
R47:	Mineral Extraction outside the Lake District National Park and AONBs
R48:	Mineral Extraction in the Lake District National Park and AONBs
R49:	Waste recovery facilities
R50:	Thermal treatment and energy recovery from waste plants
R51:	Residual waste and landfill

Table 5: Policies of the Structure Plan Cancelled as of 28 September 2008

Cancelled Structure Plan Policies as at 30 September 2008									
ST1	ST2	ST3	ST6	ST7	ST8	ST9	ST10	ST11	ST12
EM15									
H17	H18	H23							
T24	T25	T26	T27	T28	T32				
E34	E36	E39	E40						
C41	C42	C43							
R46									
L52	L53	L54	L55	L56	L57	L58			

4 New Policy

4.1 The Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)

Regional planning guidance is prepared in accordance with national policy by the Regional Planning Body currently '4NW' (and formerly the North West Regional Assembly). This sets out the policy framework for the region in what is known as the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS).

The older style Regional Planning Guidance for the North West (RPG13), most recently adopted in March 2003, became the RSS in 2004 as a result of the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act. A revised and more detailed RSS was adopted on 30 September 2008 and can be seen <http://rpg.nwra.gov.uk/planning/spatial.php>

A partial review of the revised RSS is already underway by 4NW, to focus on a limited number of discrete technical issues addressing strategic gaps in RSS policy. The Partial Review will now focus on:

- Gypsies & Traveller's;
- Travelling Showpeople; and
- Regional Car Parking Standards.

4.2 Local Development Framework Policy

The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)

The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) was adopted on 30 July 2007.

As set out earlier, the LDF system was reformed in 2008 in an attempt to streamline the procedures for document preparation. New legislative provisions were made in the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008 and in the Planning Act 2008; and new advice on LDF preparation and content in a revised Planning Policy Statement - PPS12: Local Spatial Planning.

This means that the SCI became out of date during 2008/9 in respect of the procedures for LDF consultation and document preparation, although not in its general approach. During the 2007/8 monitoring period, the SCI remained up to date.

The SCI will need updating to reflect the legislative changes. However, in view of the importance of progressing the other LDF documents, in particular the Core Strategy, the formal revision of the SCI is to be postponed until after the Core Strategy has made progress. Pending a full updating in due course, a summary of the main changes as an informal addendum to the SCI will be made available and LDF documents will continue to be prepared and consultation exercises carried out in accordance with the spirit of the SCI.

The indicators for the SCI are set out in Section 14 and Table 46 on page 49.

The Indicators

5. Types of Indicators and Methodology

5.1 Types of Indicators

The Council's objectives, policies and targets will be set out within the relevant LDD and the monitoring results will be detailed in the AMR that follows the document's production.

There are three types of indicator recommended by DCLG in terms of LDF monitoring:

- Output Indicators (Core and Local)
- Contextual Indicators
- Significant Effects Indicators

Output Indicators

Core Output Indicators

Core Output Indicators measure quantifiable physical activities that are directly related to, and are a consequence of, the implementation of planning policies. These are set by DCLG and are seen by DCLG as a requirement on Local Planning Authorities.

Local Output Indicators

In addition to the Core Output Indicators, Local Indicators will be developed to address objectives, policies and targets that specifically relate to local circumstances and issues that are not covered by the Core Output Indicators. Like Core Output Indicators, these will often be drawn from existing data sources and will be developed over time to reflect the changing policy monitoring needs of the Council. Some of the contextual indicators currently identified will also serve as Local Output or Significant Effects Indicators.

Contextual Indicators

Contextual Indicators help form a profile of the Borough and describe the wider social, environmental and economic background against which policies operate. The indicators will inform policy development as part of the evidence base, and certain contextual indicators will then be used as Local Output Indicators to monitor policies, once adopted.

Significant Effects Indicators

The DCLG guidance states that Significant Effects Indicators should be linked to sustainability appraisal objectives and indicators and enable a comparison between the predicted effects and actual effects of policies. These Indicators will often be similar to, or the same as Core and Local Output Indicators, but the Council will differentiate these from Output Indicators in that they will not generally relate to a specific policy in a specific document, rather to the LDF as a whole or the established sustainability objectives e.g. 'To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions'. The Council will develop these for the forthcoming LDF documents and policies.

The indicators have been grouped by chapter themes rather than by indicator type, as set out below. The type of indicator or its potential for forming a Local or Significant Effects Indicator is indicated in Appendix D.

6. Housing
7. Demographic Structure
8. Economy
9. Socio-Cultural Issues
10. The Natural Environment
11. The Built Environment
12. Cultural and Leisure Facilities
13. Travel and Transport
14. Community Involvement

5.2 Sources of Data for Indicators

The data in this report has been collated by the LDF Team. Sources include: Previously published data obtained from Office of National Statistics (ONS) and others; relevant data being collected by Barrow Borough Council for other purposes e.g. Best Value Performance Indicators; and original data collected and analysed by the LDF team e.g. housing permissions and completions. Sources are acknowledged.

6. Housing

6.1 Housing Trajectory & Housing Land Supply

6.1.1 Monitoring Requirements

Local Authorities are required by the Regulations to include within their AMRs the net additional dwellings achieved against any target set out in a Development Plan Document or 'Saved' Policy.

The accompanying guidance on AMRs considers this to be key a LDF Core Indicator which should be accompanied by a number of other housing Core Indicators including a 'housing trajectory' (H2(c)). Some of the indicators (or parts thereof) will also be new National Indicators (NIs) required for 2008/9 onwards. The Core Indicators for housing are:

- H1 The source of the housing target(s) and the total amount of housing to be delivered over the period;
- H2 (a) The net additional dwellings over the previous five year period or since the start of the relevant development plan document or old style local plan period, whichever is the longer;
- H2 (b) The net additional dwellings for the current reporting year (NI 154);
- H2 (c) An illustration of the net additional dwellings expected to come forward over at least a 15 year period or up to the end of the relevant development plan document or old style local plan period whichever is the longer (Part of this forms NI 159);
- H2 (d) The net additional dwellings expected to come forward over the remaining relevant development plan document or old style local plan period whichever is the longer;
- H3 The number of new and converted dwellings built on previously-developed land;
- H4 The number of additional authorised Gypsy and Traveller pitches;
- H5 The number of affordable housing completions (NI 155); and
- H6 The number and proportion of new build housing being rated against the Building for Life Assessment criteria.

Housing trajectories support the 'plan, monitor and manage' approach to housing delivery by showing past and estimating future performance. They consider past and projected rates of housing permissions and completions and, in addition to the above, should assess any future shortfall or surplus of housing over the plan period. On this basis, authorities can then review or develop housing policies to ensure the delivery of the required amount of housing.

In the absence of a relevant DPD, authorities should assess performance against any targets in saved policies, and from 2008 onwards the RSS, and should develop housing trajectories as part of the supporting evidence base underpinning relevant LDD production.

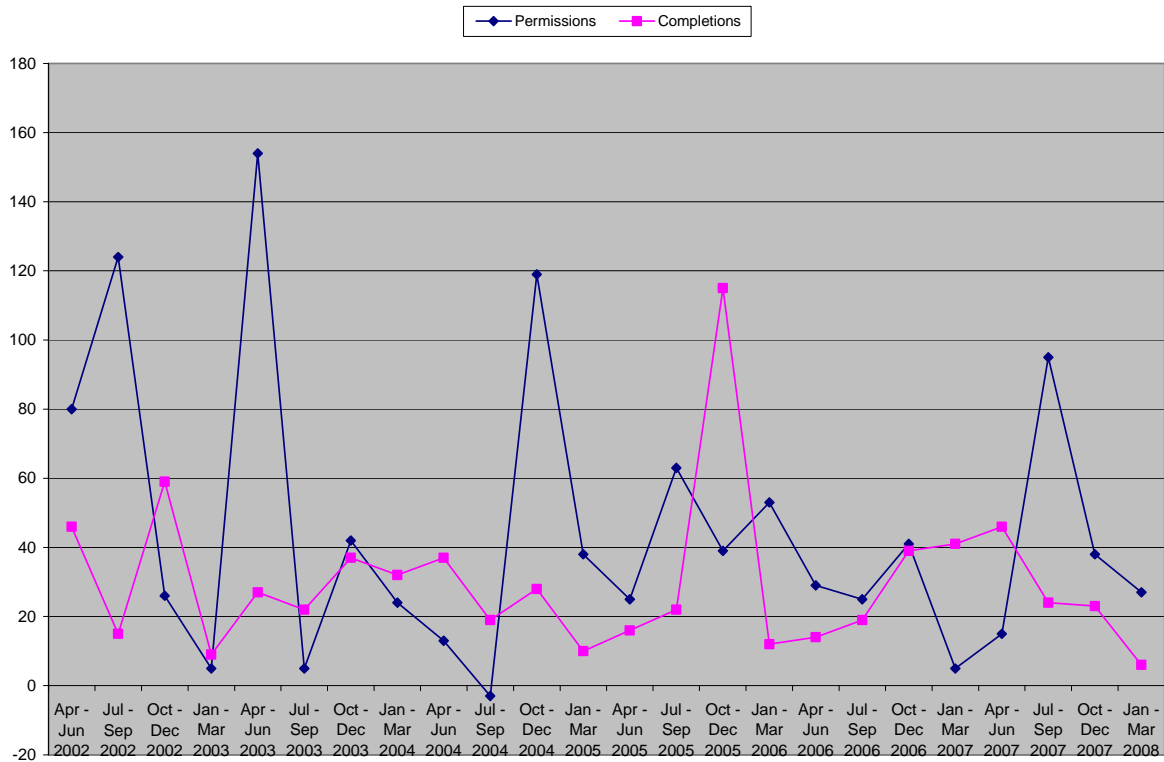
6.1.2 Net Additional Dwellings 2002-2008

The following table illustrates the number of planning permissions, building control completions and demolitions for the period 1 April 2002 to 31 March 2008. These figures are gross in respect of new build, and net in respect of conversions and changes of use. The phasing refers to the phasing of the Housing Chapter Alteration (HCA) which was in force during the 2007/8 monitoring year.

Table 6: Net Additional Dwellings 2002-2007 (Core Indicator H1(a) & H2(b))

Year	Quarter	Permissions	Completions	Demolitions	Net Additional Dwellings
2002/03	Apr - Jun 2002	80	46		
	Jul - Sep 2002	124	15		
	Oct - Dec 2002	26	59		
	Jan - Mar 2003	5	9		
	Annual Total	235	129	17	112
2003/04	Apr - Jun 2003	154	27		
	Jul - Sep 2003	5	22		
	Oct - Dec 2003	42	37		
	Jan - Mar 2004	24	32		
	Annual Total	225	118	54	64
2004/05	Apr - June 2004	13	37		
	Jul - Sep 2004	-3	19		
	Oct - Dec 2004	119	28		
	Jan - Mar 2005	38	10		
	Annual Total	167	94	0	94
2005/06	Apr - Jun 2005	25	16		
	Jul - Sep 2005	63	22		
	Oct - Dec 2005	39	115		
	Jan - Mar 2006	53	12		
	Annual Total	180	165	67	98
HCA Phase 1 Totals (2002-2006)		807	506	138	368
2006/07	Apr - June 2006	29	14		
	Jul - Sep 2006	25	19		
	Oct - Dec 2006	41	39		
	Jan - Mar 2007	5	41		
	Annual Total	100	113	12	101
2007/08	Apr - June 2007	15	46		
	Jul - Sep 2007	95	24		
	Oct - Dec 2007	38	23		
	Jan - Mar 2008	27	6		
	Annual Total	175	99	26	73
Total		1082	718	176	542

Figure 2: Permissions and Completions 2002-2008



6.1.3 Performance against the Current and Revised Targets

The Saved Local Plan Targets

For Barrow Borough, the relevant targets for the monitoring year 2007/8 are those contained within the Housing Chapter Alteration 2006, part of the saved Local Plan. These targets were identified through the Structure Plan, which divided the targets set out for the County in the adopted RSS (previously RPG13) between the individual Districts/Boroughs. The Housing Chapter Alteration used the most up to date target available in the Structure Plan, which was being revised at the time of its drafting i.e. that contained in the Proposed Changes Draft Structure Plan June 2004.

The Council were advised during the 2007/8 monitoring period, that these targets, which were intended as both a maximum and a minimum, were no longer be treated as a maximum. In any event these are now superseded as a result of the adoption of the revised RSS on 30 September 2008.

Housing Minister Yvette Cooper announced on 26 October 2007 that "outdated regional housing targets should not be treated as a ceiling on local authorities who want to build more." It is not clear when these targets ceased to have effect, but the Secretary of State via Government Office have recently confirmed (November 2007) that in respect of the RPG13 figures "we have not sought to apply RPG13 figures as ceilings for some time and only ever did so when there were grounds to fear that exceeding them would have undesirable consequences."

The Phase 1 figures in the Housing Chapter Alteration already exceed the RPG13/Structure Plan figures and the Council has modestly oversupplied against the Housing Chapter Alteration figures, as shown in Table 7.

The Housing Chapter Alteration sets out figures for windfalls and allocations until 2016 in line with the time period of the adopted Structure Plan. The Housing Chapter Alteration was formally adopted on 2 June 2006 during the 2006/7 monitoring period.

The Policies of the Housing Chapter Alteration do not stipulate a 'Net Additional Dwellings Requirement', rather a target for the number of planning permissions to be granted. The actual net additional dwellings created will depend on the number of permissions that are implemented and losses to the stock from demolition. The Structure Plan and Housing Chapter Alteration assumed that 10% of permissions would not be implemented, and built this expiry allowance into its permissions targets. It could therefore be considered that the net additional dwelling requirement for the Borough is 90% of the permission target, which over the Plan period 2002-2016 would amount to 1523 completions, minus any demolitions.

The Housing Chapter Alteration figures did not include any allowance for demolitions. The losses to stock from demolition were to be "kept in reserve to support additional housing allocations arising from regeneration masterplans and initiatives in the inner wards of the Borough." These allocations were to be identified through the LDF and through an Urban Capacity Study.

The Housing Chapter Alteration over-allocated against the targets in the Structure Plan by 192 (1692 as opposed to a requirement for 1500). This came about as a result of a switch in the method of calculating the residual requirement following the second deposit of the Housing Chapter Alteration and yet continuing with the proposed allocations as set out in the first deposit. This over-allocation, however, was accepted by the Inspector at the Inquiry into the Housing Chapter Alteration in part as the figures did not take account of losses to the housing stock resulting from demolition.

Although setting targets for the period until 2016, it is clear from the Housing Chapter Alteration itself that it was intended to be an interim policy document policy to be reviewed through the LDF, where further suitable sites could be allocated and regeneration initiatives supported.

Table 7: Comparison of Targets for Planning Permission & Phasing in Policy B2 of the Housing Chapter Alteration with Actual Approvals to 31 March 2008 (Core Indicator H1)

Site	Phase 1 2002-2006	Phase 2 2006-2011	Phase 3 2011-2016
Windfalls	42 units (01.01.05 – 31.03.06) 141 windfalls approved 19 on other* allocated sites	165 units (275 2006/7 & 2007/8) 257 windfalls approved 18 on other* allocated sites	165 units
Sites with planning Permission between 01.04.02 – 31.12.04	570 units 589 units of which: 285 were windfalls 304 were on allocated sites		
Former North Lonsdale Hospital	35 units 43 units approved		
Land at Crooklands Brow, Dalton	60 units 15 units approved		
Land at Beach Street/Sharp Street, Askam		45 units	
Land at Channelside		160 units	
Land within the Dock Estate		100 units	350 units
Total = 1692 1792	707 units 807 units approved	470 units	515 units

Note: Figures in grey are the actual approvals

Note: *Other allocated sites refer to allocations from the Local Plan Review 2001

Table 8: Targets for Planning Permission as set out in the Adopted Structure Plan

Phase:	2002-2006	2006-2011	2011-2016
	110 per annum	110 per annum	110 per annum
Total:	440	550	550

Permissions

As can be seen from Tables 6 and 7, 807 permissions were granted in Phase 1 of the Housing Chapter Alteration/Structure Plan (2002-2006) which represented a significant oversupply of permissions against the Adopted Structure Plan target of 440. However, the target for the Housing Chapter Alteration was 707, giving an oversupply figure of 100. As can also be seen in Table 6, however, 138 dwellings were demolished during this Phase. Of the 807 permissions, 381 were on allocated sites (323 in the Local Plan Review and 58 in the Housing Chapter Alteration).

We are part-way through Phase 2. To 31 March 2008, 275 permissions were granted, of which 257 were windfalls and 18 were on allocated sites from the 2001 Local Plan Review.

Completions

As can be seen from Table 6, 506 dwellings were completed in Phase 1 of the Housing Chapter Alteration/Structure Plan (2002-2006) and 138 dwellings were demolished during this Phase. We are part-way through Phase 2. To 31 March 2008 there were 212 completions.

Table 6 also shows that the recent rate of completions against permissions is significantly lower than the 90% envisaged in the Housing Chapter Alteration/Structure Plan. Since 1 April 2002 this has averaged out at 71%. In 2005/6 the rate was 92% and in 2006/7 this rose to 113%, but in 2007/8 it dropped to 57%. The figure for completions is based on building control completion notices issued by the Borough Council. This figure is a slight underestimate of the number of new dwellings completed, as completion notices are not issued for residential caravans, changes of use from holiday accommodation to permanent dwellings and some changes of use of other buildings to dwellings.

Net Additional Dwellings

As can be seen from Table 6, 542 net additional dwellings were added to the stock in the period April 2002 to March 2008.

The New RSS Targets (Core Indicator H1)

The revised RSS was adopted on 30 September 2008 outside the 2007/8 monitoring period. The Secretary of State's Proposed Changes to the draft RSS following its Examination were published on 20 March 2008 and in line with the guidance in PPS3, these were attached considerable weight.

The RSS identifies a target for the Borough of 150 dwellings per annum for the period 1 April 2003 to 31 March 2021 but the RSS indicates that Local Authorities should assume that the annual requirements should continue for a limited period beyond 2021. A future review of the RSS, most likely through the proposed Single Regional Strategy, will look again at District housing figures and it may be that the overall regional figure will rise in line with the 2007 Housing Green Paper and National Housing and Planning Advice Unit's recommendations (June 2008). It is not inevitable that Barrow's figure will rise, as the review will also be informed by local and sub-regional evidence, including evidence of need and demand.

The RSS states that its figures "are not absolute targets and may be exceeded where justified by evidence of need, demand, affordability and sustainability issues and fit with relevant local and sub-regional strategies Some areas will achieve lower levels in the early years, for example during major housing renewal, which will be compensated later."

This 150 figure would be the figure by which the Borough's housing stock should increase each year. In order to achieve this figure, a greater number of permissions would need to be granted or sites allocated, as a number of the permissions will not be implemented or allocations taken up and some of the Borough's existing stock will be demolished.

The Council will need to set new targets for housing in its forthcoming LDF documents which must be in 'general conformity' with the RSS at the time of the submission of the relevant DPD to the Secretary of State for Independent Examination.



6.1.4 The Housing Trajectory

The Target

As the revised RSS was adopted on 30 September 2008, the Housing Chapter Alteration housing targets will no longer apply.

As stated above, the RSS identifies a target for the Borough of 150 net additional dwellings per annum for the period 1 April 2003 to 31 March 2021 but the RSS also indicates that Local Authorities should assume that the annual requirements should continue for a limited period beyond 2021. The AMR guidance requests that Authorities illustrate the net additional dwellings expected to come forward over at least a 15 year period or up to the end of the relevant development plan document or old style local plan period whichever is the longer. In Barrow's case this would be 31 March 2023.

Demolition

Figures for future demolition have not been agreed. The Council is a partner in the Furness and West Cumbria Housing Market Renewal Initiative which aims "To create the right housing for sustainable communities to support the economy in Furness and West Cumbria". The initiative will involve large scale public sector investment to improve the choice and quality of homes, neighbourhoods and access to services. The initiative will involve targeted demolition in Barrow and the conversion of some existing properties into larger units.

Whilst the precise figures have not yet been agreed, it is envisaged that over a 15 year period 1 April 2006 – 31 March 2021 it will not exceed 1,000 properties. It is not therefore possible at the current time to accurately predict the number of demolitions. For the purposes of the trajectory therefore, demolitions have been calculated as an average of the number of properties demolished between 01 April 2003 and 31 March 2008 i.e. 32 units per annum. Actual rates of permissions and completions and net additional dwellings in future will need to be monitored against the RSS, until such time as the new LDF phasing and targets are adopted.

Extant Planning Permissions

At 31 March 2008 there were unimplemented planning permissions for 731 net additional dwellings. Of these 674 are considered to be deliverable over the period 1 April 2008 - 31 March 2014. For the purposes of the trajectory, the anticipated year of completion has been predicted, based on evidence of progress and developer interest.

Allocations

265 of the unimplemented planning permissions considered to be deliverable are on sites currently allocated either through the Housing Chapter Alteration 2006 or previously allocated in the 2001 Local Plan Review. For the purposes of the trajectory the anticipated year of completion has been estimated.

There are 700 units on allocated sites in the Housing Chapter Alteration yet to receive planning permission.

In addition, the draft Barrow Port Area Action Plan includes provision for 3 housing sites, in phases as set out in Table 9 below. This would amount to a further 475 new allocations. (The Marina Village site is proposed to increase from the current 450 allocation in the Housing Chapter Alteration, to 650). This proposed phasing and new allocations have yet to be approved for final representations and submission to the Secretary of State.

For the purposes of the trajectory, the assumed dates that the remaining allocated sites both in the Housing Chapter Alteration and the draft allocations in the Barrow Port Area Action Plan without planning permission will be granted planning permission and will come forward for completion are set out in Tables 10 and 11. The numbers indicated per year are for the purposes of illustration only and should not necessarily be considered as indications of the precise number of dwellings that will be approved, required or allowed to be constructed each year, which will need to be assessed in detail as part of any applications and will depend on a number of factors including market demand. The overall numbers set out are predictions of the number of dwellings the allocated sites could accommodate. The actual figures required/allowed to achieve a satisfactory form of development may be slightly greater or lesser depending on the detailed design.

Table 9: Recommended Housing Phasing Policy for Barrow Port Area Action Plan*

	Phase 1 1/4/2003 - 31/3/2009 6 Years	Phase 2 1/4/2009 - 31/3/2013 4 years	Phase 3 1/4/2013 - 31/3/2017 4 years	Phase 4 1/4/2017 - 31/3/2021 4 years	Phase 5 1/4/2021 - 31/3/2025 4 Years
Site		Sub-total for Action Plan Area = 925			
Marina Village Housing		115	285	250	
Barrow Island			25		
Salthouse Housing		78	172		
AAP Phase Total	N/A	193	482	250	N/A
RSS Target	750	600	600	600	600

* This proposed phasing has not yet been approved for Submission to the Secretary of State and has been amended from that set out in Preferred Options draft of the AAP

Table 10: Assumed Date of Permission

Year Granted	Site	Number
2009/10	Land at Crooklands Brow	45
	Land at Beach Street/Sharp Street	45
	Land at Channelside	52
	Salthouse	250
2010/11	Marina Village	650
2011/12	Land at Channelside	108
2013/14	Barrow Island	25
Total		1175

For Illustration Only

Table 11: Housing Allocations without Planning Permission - Assumed Year of Completion

Draft Barrow Port AAP/LDF Phase	Assumed Year	Site	No of Units Completed	Year Total
Phase 1	2008/09	n/a	0	0
Phase 2	2009/10	n/a	0	0
	2010/11	Land at Channelside	52	123
		Land at Beach Street/Sharp Street	45	
		Salthouse	26	
	2011/12	Land at Crooklands Brow	45	180
		Land at Channelside	54	
		Marina Village	55	
		Salthouse	26	
	2012/13	Land at Channelside	54	140
		Marina Village	60	
Salthouse		26		
Phase 3	2013/14	Barrow Island	25	139
		Marina Village	71	
		Salthouse	43	
	2014/15	Marina Village	71	114
		Salthouse	43	
	2015/16	Marina Village	71	114
		Salthouse	43	
	2016/17	Marina Village	72	115
		Salthouse	43	
	Phase 4	2017/18	Marina Village	63
2018/19		Marina Village	63	63
2019/20		Marina Village	63	63
2020/21		Marina Village	61	61
Total			1175	1175

For Illustration Only

Windfalls

It is not clear from PPS3: Housing and the DCLG guidance note (Demonstrating a 5 year Supply of Deliverable Sites) whether windfall sites can be included in the 5 or 15 year land supply. However, in the Borough's case these have and will continue to provide a significant source of supply on sustainable brownfield sites, including small housing estates, individual dwellings including flats over shops; and an allowance for these is/was formally made in the Housing Chapter Alteration. It is considered inappropriate to exclude these from the sources of supply. It is also the case that the difficulties in progressing the LDF, means some sites which might otherwise have been allocated in the near future, are likely in the meantime to come forward as windfall applications, including some sites identified in the Urban Capacity Study (two of which have now been granted planning permissions as windfall sites, with further likely over the 5 year period). The lack of a clear ceiling on housing numbers in the RSS and the lack of progress on allocations through LDF's nationally, and particularly in the North West; would suggest that Local Authorities would not be supported on appeal for refusing appropriate windfall applications. An, as yet, unused windfall allowance of 165 units remained in the Housing Chapter Alteration at 31 March 2008.

For the proposes of the trajectory, windfalls predictions are based on the average number of consents between 1 April 2003 and 31 March 2008 and the number of consents coming forward so far in 2008/9. Windfall figures in the years 2009/10 to 2013/14, however, have been reduced by 50% as this is when the planning permissions and completions for allocations are anticipated to be at their peak. Future completions rates for windfall planning permissions are calculated at 74% (the average of the completion rates form 1 April 2003 to 31 March 2008) with a three year time lag from permission to completion.

The Urban Capacity Study

An Urban Capacity Study completed in 2007 (White Young Green for Barrow Borough Council - July 2007), assessed housing capacity against the then current development plan targets as set out in the saved Local Plan, but was intended to inform the emerging LDF which will reflect the housing targets for the Borough set out in the recently adopted revised RSS.

The study concluded that *"In view of the recent date of the Housing Chapter Alteration 2006 which has already identified allocations for the period up to 2016, based on the most optimistic scenario, capacity identified in this study exceeds the housing requirement up to 2016 by 1,678 dwellings. Even based on the most pessimistic scenario this far exceeds the requirement by 980 dwellings. Clearly on-going monitoring will be needed to establish the rate at which the capacity identified in this study is being delivered as housing completions or as planning consents. Given that these study findings represent a snapshot of capacity, it will be necessary to update the study on a regular basis."*

As set out in Policy L4 (or Table 9.1) of the Draft revised Regional Spatial Strategy for the North West, Barrow in Furness is expected to provide 150 new residential units per annum, creating a maximum of 2,700 units between 2003 and 2021. The RSS sets out an indicative target of 80% for new residential development to be built on previously developed land. In light of the identified capacity of 1,781 WYG can confirm that this could meet (if all implemented) around 79% of the RSS housing requirement between 2006 and 2021. Moreover, the Council may therefore need to consider other sources of land to meet the RSS requirement. However, WYG should note that during the next 15 years a number of unexpected brownfield sites may become available."

It is important to note that the identification of sites in this study or their score does not imply that Barrow Borough Council would necessarily grant (or refuse) planning permission or allocate the sites for residential development. Similarly it does not preclude the possibility of sites being developed for other appropriate uses. Nor does it preclude the possibility of residential development being granted on sites that have not been included in the study. Applications on unallocated sites will be assessed against the relevant development plan policies and on their merits.

Projected Net Additional Dwellings

Table 12 sets out a projection of the net additional dwellings – the trajectory. This projection includes the extant permissions, anticipated windfall consents and the remaining allocated sites without planning permission all built in at the point that they are anticipated to be completed, as set out above. As further new allocations will only be able to be made through DPD documents under the LDF (i.e. the Town Centre Area Action Plan and Site Allocations DPD identified in the LDS) future as yet unidentified allocations are, for the purposes of the trajectory, included within the windfall figures.

The future prediction could be affected by a number of short medium and longer terms factors including:

- National housing market fluctuations, such as has occurred with the 'credit crunch' of 2008.
- The success of the Borough's regeneration strategy.
- Over or undersupply of housing or employment land in the adjoining District of South Lakeland, particularly on greenfield sites.
- Viability issues for the Borough's brownfield sites in the light of the above and any future constraints due to factors such as increased energy efficiency/renewable energy requirements.

The RSS requirement of 150 net additional dwellings per annum should be read against the RSS statement that "Some areas will achieve lower levels in the early years, for example during major housing renewal, which will be compensated later." This is the case in Barrow where the figures are affected by significant proportions of demolition.

Table 12: Projected Permissions, Completions and Net Additional Dwellings (Core Indicator H2(c) & (d))

Year	New Permissions on Allocated Sites	New Windfall Permissions	Total Planning Permissions	Total Completions	Demolitions	Net Additional Dwellings	RSS Requirement	Deviation
2002/2003	160	75	235	129	17	112	n/a	n/a
Phase 1								
2003/2004	141	84	225	118	54	64	*150	*-86
2004/2005	3	164	167	94	0	94	*150	*-56
2005/2006	77	103	180	165	67	98	*150	*-52
2006/2007	10	90	100	113	12	101	*150	*-49
2007/2008	8	167	175	99	26	73	*150	*-77
2008/2009	0	169	169	131	32	99	150	*-51
Phase 2								
2009/2010	392	85	477	182	32	150	150	0
2010/2011	650	85	735	271	32	239	150	+89
2011/2012	108	85	193	394	32	362	150	+212
2012/2013	0	85	85	283	32	251	150	+101
Phase 3								
2013/2014	25	85	110	266	32	234	150	+84
2014/2015	0	169	169	177	32	145	150	-5
2015/2016	0	169	169	177	32	145	150	-5
2016/2017	0	169	169	178	32	146	150	-4
Phase 4								
2017/2018	0	169	169	188	32	156	150	+6
2018/2019	0	169	169	188	32	156	150	+6
2019/2020	0	169	169	188	32	156	150	+6
2020/2021	0	169	169	186	32	154	150	+4
Phase 5								
2021/2022	0	169	169	125	0	125	n/a	n/a
2022/2023	0	169	169	125	0	125	n/a	n/a
Total Since 2003	1414	2723	4137	3648	575	3073	T = 2700	T = +123

For Illustration Only. *These are back-dated targets*

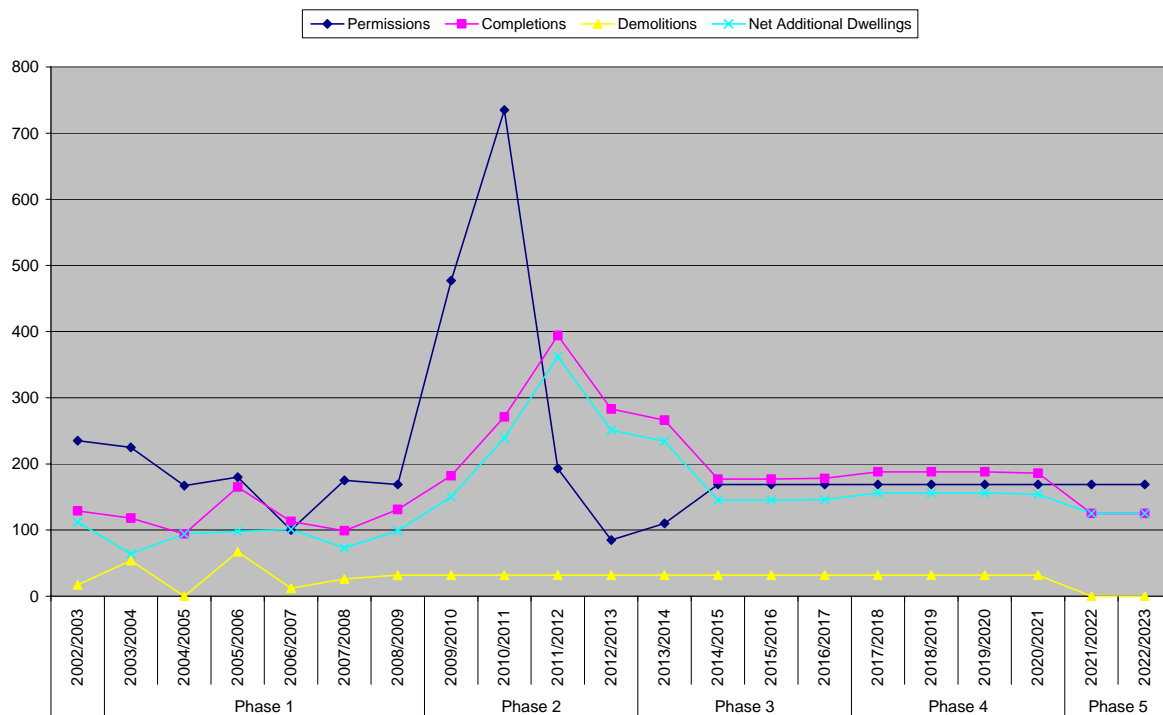


Figure 3: Projected Net Additional Dwellings Managed against the RSS

6.1.5 The 5 Year Housing Land Supply

PPS3 requires authorities to identify a five year supply of deliverable sites for housing and set this out in their LDF documents and broad locations and specific sites that will enable a continuous delivery of housing for at least 15 years from the date of adoption. PPS3 and a subsequent advice note from DCLG sets out guidance as to what is considered to be 'deliverable'. PPS3 and the DCLG guidance is not fully understood, particularly in respect of windfalls and extant planning permissions.

The DCLG note indicates that the initial 5 year supply should be assessed against the targets in existing development plans, which was strictly speaking the Housing Chapter Alteration (HCA) as at 31 March 2008, whose supply figures were for permissions rather than net additional dwellings. However, as the 5 year period is a forward look (which the Core Indicator requests to be from April 2009), it is more appropriate to set this out against the new RSS targets.

This 5 year supply will form the new National Indicator 159 and also forms part of the Core indicator H2(c) and (d).

Table 13: 5 year Land Supply for Housing

'y' = the planned housing provision 1 April 2009 - 31 March 2014.	
Source:	
The RSS identifies a target for the Borough of 150 dwellings per annum The RSS states that its figures "are not absolute targets and may be exceeded where justified by evidence of need, demand, affordability and sustainability issues and fit with relevant local and sub-regional strategies Some areas will achieve lower levels in the early years, for example during major housing renewal, which will be compensated later." This is relevant to Barrow.	
Therefore whilst 'y' = 750 this must be read with the above caveat.	750
'x' = the amount of housing that can be built on deliverable sites for the 5 year period 1 April 2009 - 31 March 2014	
Source:	Number
Extant Permissions - excluding Allocations	358
Extant Permissions - on Allocated Sites	(205)
New Allocations	(582)
Total Allocations	787
Windfall Allowance	251
Total	1236

The Council therefore considers that it has a 5 year housing land supply.

6.2 Housing Profile

6.2.1 Housing on Previously-Developed Land

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

National Planning Guidance encourages the reuse of brownfield land, particularly for housing development. The saved Local Plan does not contain a target for the reuse of brownfield land. The current RSS (formerly RPG13) sets a minimum target for Cumbria of 50%. The revised RSS adopted on 30 September 2008 outside the 2007/8 monitoring period, sets an indicative target of 80%. The Structure Plan, adopted in April 2006 during the 2006/7 monitoring period, sets a target for the Borough of 85%. The Council's Best Value Performance Plan identifies the following targets and figures or residential completions.

Measuring the completion in accordance with the methodology of **Core Indicator H3** would give a figure for 2007/8 of **82.4%**.

Table 14: Percentage of Completed Housing Development on previously-developed Land

	2002/3	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
BVPI Target		65%	75%	80%	80%	80%
% of development on brownfield sites	69.7	92.5%	92.6%	79.46%	86.78%	85.19%

Source: Barrow Borough Council Performance Plan 2008/09 for the financial year 2007/08.

6.2.2 Density of Housing Development

The table below shows the density of new dwellings completed in line with the categories set out in the most recent DCLG guidance. In line with the RSS monitoring guidance, this only relates to sites of over 5 dwellings.

Table 15: Housing Density 2007/8

Density	Number of Units Completed	% of sites over 5	% of all sites
(i) less than 30 dwellings per hectare	5	5.3	5.1
(ii) between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare	64	67.4	64.7
(iii) above 50 dwellings per hectare	26	27.4	26.3
(iv) sites of less than 5	4	n/a	4.0
Total	99	100%	100%

Source: Barrow Borough Council 2008

6.2.3 House Types

According to the 2001 Census there were 30,525 dwellings in the Borough. By 31 March 2008 this had increased to 33,068 (Source: Housing Flow Reconciliation return). 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:

Table 16: Housing Stock by Tenure 1981-2001

Housing Tenure	1981	1991	2001
Owner Occupied	72%	77.6%	76.2%
Local Authority Rented	19%	12.9%	10.1%
Private Rented Sector	8%	6.5%	8.4%
Housing Association Rented	0.6%	1.2%	2.1%
Other Rented	not available	0.9%	2.9%
Shared Equity	not available	not available	0.2%

Source: ONS 2001 Census

Approximately 50% of the Borough's housing stock is terraced housing, mostly built during the late 19th Century. The Borough Council owns and manages a housing stock of approximately 2,739 properties (as at 31/03/08). These are located in relatively small estates and are entirely low-rise (three storeys or lower) and of traditional construction.

With the demise of local authority house building at both a national and local level, stock normally provided by this sector has generally been replaced by provision through the Housing Associations with 643 as at 31 March 2008 (Source: Housing Flow Reconciliation return).

The following table shows the types of dwelling granted planning permission since April 2002. As can be seen there has been more than a trebling in the number of flats approved over the past three year period compared with the previous 3 years and a halving of the number of houses, with 64% of approved housing now being terraced as opposed to 26% in the previous 3 years. Some of this trend is to be expected as a result of the national policy drive for both higher densities and a concentration on urban brownfield sites with potentially lower sale values, and partly as a result of the backlog of 'suburban' house permissions in the Borough being built-out to cater for this section of the market

Table 17: Permissions by Type

	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8
Detached	67	118	13	4	8	8
Semis	103	71	61	38	12	40
Terraced	46	42	65	96	32	68
(Houses Total)	(216)	(231)	(139)	(138)	(52)	(116)
Flats	19	-6	28	42	48	59
Total	235	225	167	180	100	175

Source: Barrow Borough Council 2008

Vacancy & Second Homes

According to Council Tax records, at 31 March 2008 there were 363 (or 1.1%) second homes in the Borough and 4.87% of homes were 'vacant', a drop since the previous year's figure of 6.1%. There is no nationally agreed definition of 'vacancy'. The 4.87% figure includes Exemption Categories: A B C F G H L Q R plus those with 50% discounts - some of which are occupied.

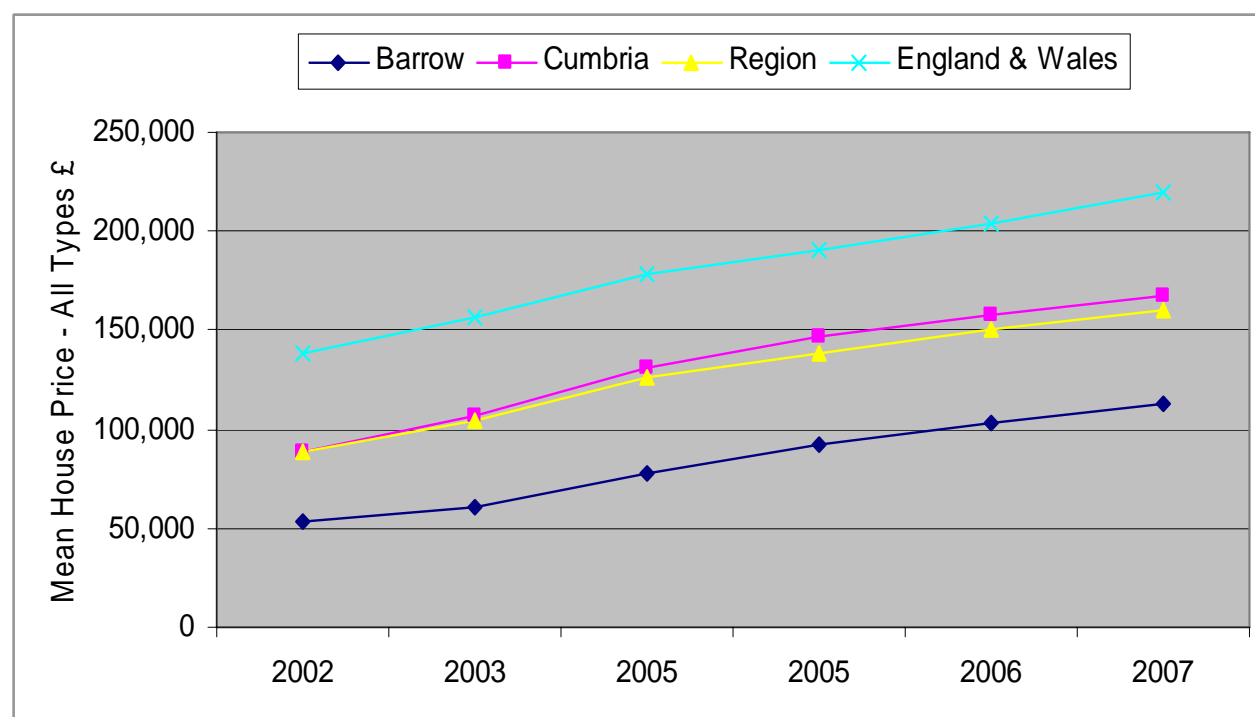
6.2.5 House Prices and Affordability

House Prices

Over recent years the national housing market has boomed. Prices have increased nationally and at a local level, although prices in the Borough remain around 33% lower than those in Cumbria, 29% lower than those in the region and 49% lower than those nationally (based on the average (mean) price of all house sales. (Source: Land Registry via DCLG 'Live Tables' 585, 586 & 587 of September 2008)

The table and figure below illustrate this trend and compare it to the general increase in Cumbria, the North West Region, and England and Wales as a whole. The prices refer to all types of dwellings, i.e. flats, terraced, semi detached and detached properties. The latest DCLG figures (Nov 2008) show a 7.55% drop in Borough-wide house prices in Jul-Sep 2008 compared to their peak in the last quarter of 2007.

Figure 4: Mean House Prices



Source: Land Registry via DCLG 'Live Tables' of September 2008

Table 18: Overall House Prices £ Compared

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Barrow Borough						
Mean	53,735	60,735	77,345	92,256	103,119	113,383
Median	41,000	48,000	62,000	75,500	83,875	95,000
Lower Quartile	26,500	30,000	42,000	55,000	63,000	71,500
Cumbria						
Mean	88,275	107,312	130,897	146,327	157,841	168,006
Median	71,000	86,500	106,375	120,000	132,725	140,000
Lower Quartile	41,000	50,000	65,000	78,000	86,000	95,000
North West						
Mean	88,382	104,450	126,424	137,804	150,046	159,892
Median	70,000	85,000	107,000	118,000	127,000	134,750
Lower Quartile	42,950	53,000	69,950	80,000	91,000	99,950
England & Wales						
Mean	138,370	156,505	178,899	189,983	204,235	219,804
Median	110,000	130,000	150,000	157,500	166,500	175,950
Lower Quartile	69,000	83,950	102,500	113,000	120,000	125,000

Source: Land Registry via DCLG 'Live Tables' 585, 586 & 587 of September 2008

Affordability

The DCLG Practice Guidance for Strategic Housing Market Assessments (March 2007) states that a household can be considered able to afford to buy a home if it costs 3.5 times the gross household income for a single earner household or 2.9 times the gross household income for dual-income households, and that where possible, an allowance should be made for access to capital that could be used towards the cost of home ownership. The following table shows the ratios of house price (all types) to income for 2007. These ratios do not include any allowance for a deposit.

Ratio A uses the income figures from the annual survey of hours and earnings - resident analysis full time workers (2007 - April) ONS via NOMIS 2007 (see 26). The house prices are the averages for 2007 as shown in the DCLG 'Live Tables' 585, 586 & 587 of September 2008 which derive data from the Land Registry.

Ratio B is from the DCLG 'Live Tables 576 & 577' from April 2008 which derive data from the HM Land Registry and annual survey of hours and earnings. The Land Registry data is for the first half of the year only, so it is comparable to the ASHE data which is as at April.

Ratio C uses the estimated incomes and house prices from CACI, Paycheck and StreetValue via Cumbria County Council - see Table 27 and Cumbria in Figures 2008 (Cumbria County Council).

Table 19: Affordability Ratios

Relationship	Ratio A	Ratio B	Ratio C
Mean Income to Mean House Price	1: 4.9	Not available	1: 3.8
Median Income to Median House Price	1: 4.2	1: 3.96	1: 3.6
Lower Quartile Income to Lower Quartile House Price	1: 4.8	1: 4.7	Not available

Affordable Housing Completions

The purpose of this indicator is to monitor the provision of affordable housing within the District. There are no targets for affordable housing in the saved Local Plan, either as a specific figure for completions or as a percentage of total completions. However, the table below details the number of Housing Association homes acquired and the number of planning

permission granted. Both these figures are gross in respect of new build and net in respect of conversions and changes of use.

Table 20: Affordable Housing Completions (Core Indicator H5)

Affordable Housing	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7*	2007/8*
Target	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Completions	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	26	0
Total Permissions	8	-1	24	0	0	6

Source: Barrow Borough Council 2008

5.2.6 Net Addition Gypsy Pitches (Core Indicator H4)

No new provision for authorised pitches was made during 2007/8

5.2.7 Building for Life Assessments (Core Indicator H6)

Not available. There were not thought to be any assessed schemes completed during 2007/8.

5.3 Summary

Table 21: Housing (Core Indicator H2)

H1	The source of the housing target(s) and the total amount of housing to be delivered over the period	<p>H1(a) Housing Chapter Alteration 2006: 1 April 2002 - 31 March 2016</p> <p>H1(b) RSS 30 September 2008: 1 April 2003 – 31 March 2021</p>	<p>n/a assumed target = 1523 completions, minus any demolitions</p> <p>Target = 2700</p>
H2(a)	The net additional dwellings over the previous five year period or since the start of the relevant development plan document or old style local plan period, whichever is the longer	1 April 2002 – 31 March 2008	542
H2(b)	The net additional dwellings for the current reporting year	2007/8	73
H2(c)	An illustration of the net additional dwellings expected to come forward over at least a 15 year period or up to the end of the relevant development plan document or old style local plan period whichever is the longer	1 April 2008 - 31 March 2023	2,643 See Table 12
H2(d)	The net additional dwellings expected to come forward over the remaining relevant development plan document or old style local plan period whichever is the longer	1 April 2008 - 31 March 2016	1,625 See Table 12
H3	The number of new and converted dwellings built on previously-developed land	2007/8	82.4%
H4	The number of additional authorised Gypsy and Traveller pitches	2007/8	0
H5	The number of affordable housing completions (NI 155)	2007/8	0
H6	The number and proportion of new build housing being rated against the Building for Life Assessment criteria	2007/8	None assessed.

7. Demographic Structure

The Borough's resident population of 71,979 (2001 Census) is concentrated within its two principal settlements of Barrow 59,181 and Dalton 8,057; with the remainder living in the smaller outlying villages such as Askam and Ireleth, Lindal, and the more rural areas of the Borough.

According to the census the Borough's population showed a 1.57% fall between 1991 and 2001. This compares to a fall over the previous decade of 1.3%. The 2007 mid-year estimated population is 71,800 (ONS). The total population change since the census is -0.3%. The table below compares this percentage change in population to the other districts in Cumbria and also to Cumbria and the North West as a whole.

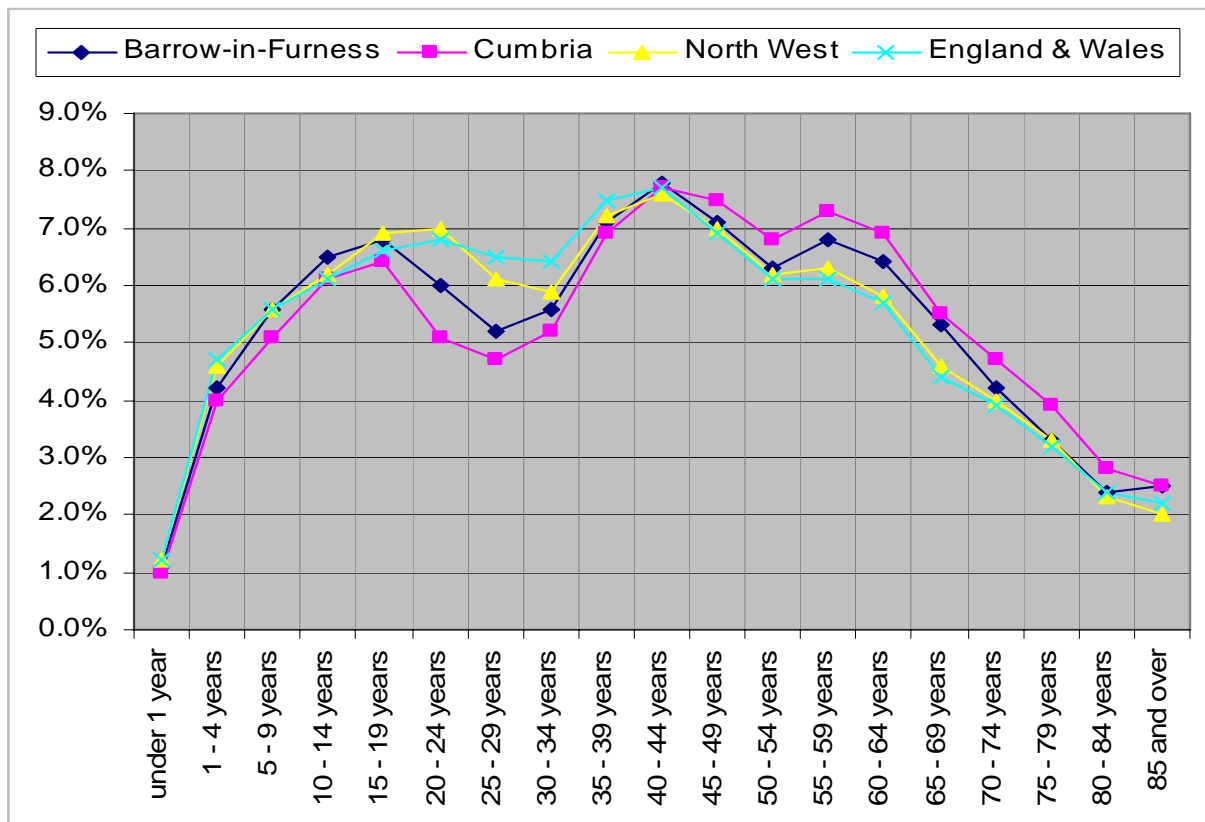
Table 22: Change in Population of Barrow, Cumbria Districts and the North West Region

	2001 Census	2004	2005	2006	2007	% change since Census
Barrow in Furness	71,980	71,800	71,900	71,800	71,800	-0.3
Allerdale	93,492	94,500	94,400	94,300	94,500	1.1
Carlisle	100,739	102,500	102,900	103,300	103,500	2.7
Copeland	69,318	69,900	70,000	70,300	70,400	1.6
Eden	49,777	51,400	51,700	51,700	51,900	4.3
South Lakeland	102,301	104,300	104,900	104,800	104,900	2.5
Cumbria	487,607	494,400	495,600	496,200	496,900	1.9
North West	6,729,764	6,819,600	6,839,800	6,853,200	6,864,300	2.0

Source: ONS from NOMIS, 2001 (census), 2007 (mid-year population estimate(s)) & Barrow Borough Council

The age profile of residents in the Borough is broadly similar to the national average, but with significantly fewer people in the age group 20-34.

Figure 5: Age Structure of the Borough Compared



Source: ONS from NOMIS, based on mid-year population estimates 2007 & Barrow Borough Council

8. Economy

8.1 The Borough's Economy

The Furness Peninsula, focussed on the town of Barrow, is a relatively isolated and self-contained economy built on the heavy industries of iron and steel making and shipbuilding. Shipbuilding was introduced to Barrow in 1871 with the incorporation of the Barrow Shipbuilding Company. In 1877 the shipyard built its first warships and over time the area became increasingly dependent on a single employer, Vickers Shipbuilding and Engineering Ltd (VSEL) which for many decades during the twentieth century employed up to 14,000 people. By 1990 VSEL, both directly and indirectly, supported around a third of all employment in the Barrow travel to work area. However, with the ending of the Trident Submarine programme and major closures and reductions in other large manufacturing employers, a total of 13,000 jobs were lost between 1990 and 1995, representing 30% of all employment. BAE Systems took over the shipyard in 1999 and although it continues to dominate the local economy, direct employment levels are now only about 3,000.

The Borough and its travel to work area is still home to a number of other major manufacturing employers including Glaxo Smith Kline (pharmaceuticals) Robert McBride (detergent manufacture) and Kimberley Clark (paper manufacture). Other key employers include the Public Sector, the British Gas Terminal and Condensate Plant (energy) and a number of specialist call centre operators and e-businesses. Large employers outside the Borough such as GSK and Sellafield, have a significant effect on the economy of the Borough.

Barrow's commercial port is currently operated by Associated British Ports. It supports the shipbuilding activity of BAE Systems and provides a terminal for BNFL, facilities for the natural gas terminal and other offshore industries and a number of leisure events such as National Grand Prix Powerboat Racing which takes place on the substantial enclosed dock system.

At the 2001 census, the local economy of the Borough was still dominated by manufacturing (28.8% of the workforce or 8,087 jobs) although to a lesser extent than previously. The table below (based on an employer survey conducted in December each year), shows the approximate number of jobs within the Borough by type, whereas the Census showed the sector of employment of the Borough's population. This indicates that manufacturing still dominates and employment rates, whilst having decreased since the census, are now increasing slightly and are twice the national average. The Finance, IT, and other business activities sector shows the highest increase in employment, at district, county and regional level but remains half the national average. As a consequence, as Table 25 shows, the Borough has lower rates of self-employment than Cumbria, the North West and England and Wales.

8.1.1 Employment Type

Table 23: Employment by Sector

		Barrow-in-Furness (%)	Cumbria (%)	North West (%)	England & Wales (%)
Manufacturing	2006	22.5	16.7	12.5	11.0
	2005	22.6	15.7	12.7	11.3
	2004	19.2	17.3	13.8	?
Construction	2006	3.9	5.9	5.0	4.7
	2005	3.1	5.0	4.9	4.5
	2004	3.3	5.0	5.0	?
Services (Total)	2006	72.4	76.5	81.7	83.0
	2005	72.8	78.2	81.5	83.0
	2004	76.2	76.8	80.4	?
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	2006	23.8	29.8	23.9	23.6
	2005	26.0	31.8	25.0	24.3
	2004	26.2	29.6	25.0	?

Transport & communications	2006	4.1	5.2	6.0	6.0
	2005	4.4	5.8	5.8	6.0
	2004	4.1	4.7	6.0	?
Finance, IT, other business activities	2006	10.9	12.2	19.2	21.5
	2005	7.5	9.3	17.9	21.0
	2004	8.6	11.4	17.4	?
Public admin, education & health	2006	29.4	24.4	27.8	26.6
	2005	30.4	25.6	28.2	26.6
	2004	31.5	24.2	27.3	?
Other services	2006	4.1	4.8	4.7	5.3
	2005	4.5	5.7	4.7	5.1
	2004	5.7	6.9	4.8	?
Tourism-related	2006	8.0	13.0	8.6	8.2
	2005	8.3	14.2	8.4	8.1
	2004	8.6	12.5	8.3	?

Source: annual business inquiry employee analysis (2006) NOMIS

Table 24: Employment by Type

		Barrow-in-Furness (%)	Cumbria (%)	North West (%)	England & Wales (%)
% of working age population who are employees	Apr 2007 - Mar 2008	66.6	66.2	63.8	64.4
	Apr 2006 - Mar 2007	62.9	64.9	63.9	64.3
	Apr 2005 - Mar 2006	72.0	66.7	64.2	64.4
	Apr 2004 - Mar 2005	63.4	65.0	64.4	64.8
% of working age population who are self-employed	Apr 2007 - Mar 2008	*	11.0	7.9	9.5
	Apr 2006 - Mar 2007	*	10.2	8.0	9.4
	Apr 2005 - Mar 2006	7.5	10.6	8.0	9.4
	Apr 2004 - Mar 2005	7.9	11.0	7.9	9.2

Source: annual business inquiry employee analysis (2006) NOMIS * Sample size too small for reliable estimate

The following table shows the number of enterprises registered and deregistered for VAT each year. The figures exclude most of the very smallest one-person businesses. Since the vast majority of VAT registered enterprises employ fewer than 50 people, it is an indicator of the small business population. It is estimated however, that only 1.9 million of the estimated 4.3 million businesses in the UK are registered for VAT.

Table 25: VAT Registered Businesses (2006)

	Barrow-in-Furness		Cumbria		North West		England & Wales	
Registrations	125	10.5%	1,280	6.9%	17,920	9.6%	165,935	9.4%
Deregistrations	70	5.9%	950	5.1%	13,670	7.3%	129,980	7.4%
Stock at end of Year 2006	1,185		18,635		186,045		1,755,490	
Stock at end of Year 2005	1,125		18,305		181,795		1,719,530	
Stock at end of Year 2004	1,105		17,955		177,525		1,684,545	

Source: BERR via Nomis 2008 – VAT registrations/deregistrations by industry. % is a proportion of stock at end of year

8.1.2 Earnings

Earnings in the Borough are significantly below the Cumbrian, national and regional average and lower than the County average and are estimated to be the lowest in Cumbria.

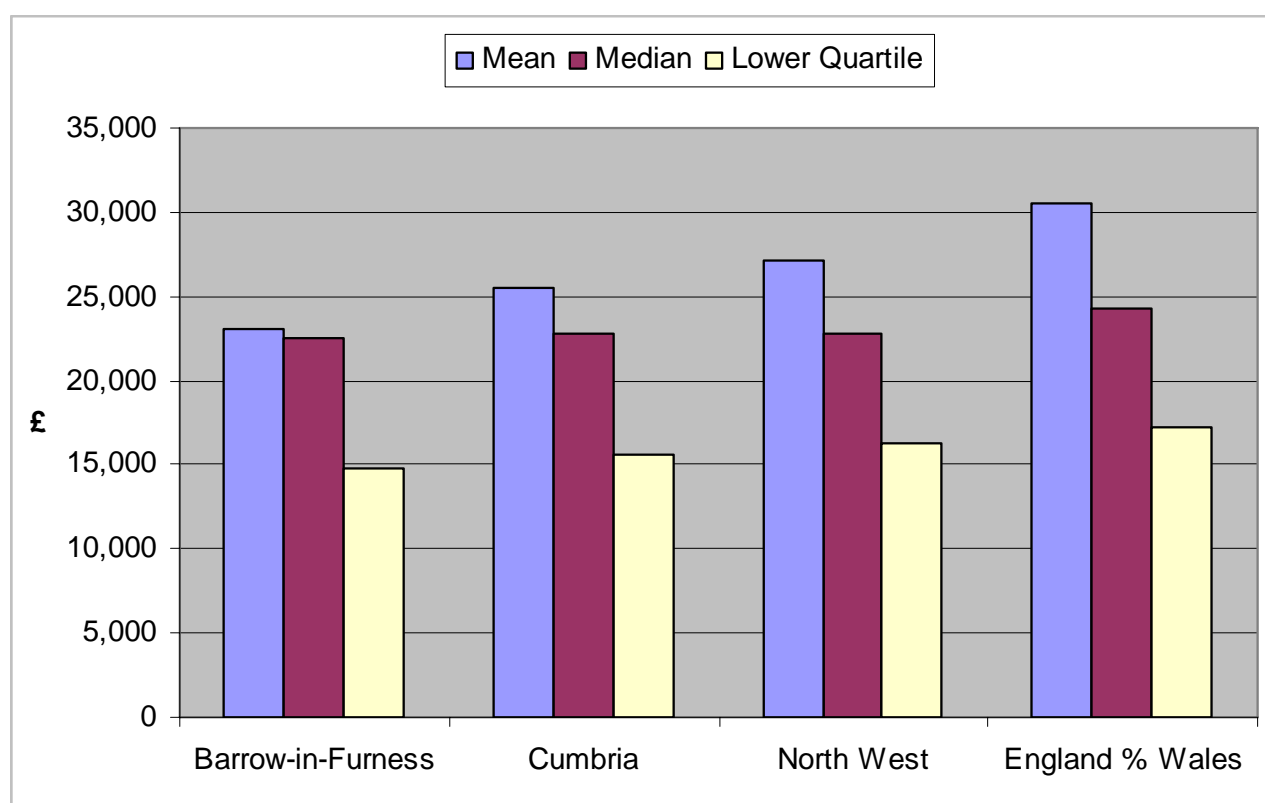
The table and figure below shows the annual earnings in pounds (based on an employee sample survey and do not include the self-employed).

Table 26: Average Earnings of Resident Employees Compared 2007

	Barrow-in-Furness	Cumbria	North West	England & Wales
Gross Annual Pay: All Workers:				
Mean	19,150	20,719	22,876	25,354
Median	17,230	17,283	19,072	20,152
Lower Quartile	Not available	10,333	12,018	12,247
Gross Annual Pay: Full-Time Workers:				
Mean	23,117	25,520	27,196	30,537
Median	22,524	22,730	22,817	24,242
Lower Quartile	14,796	15,555	16,340	17,201

Source: Annual survey of hours and earnings - resident analysis (2007) ONS via NOMIS 2008.

Figure 6: Average Earnings of Full-Time Resident Employees Compared 2007



Source: Annual survey of hours and earnings - resident analysis (2007) ONS via NOMIS 2008

Table 27: Estimated Income of Resident Compared 2007

	Barrow-in-Furness	Allerdale	Carlisle	Copeland	Eden	South Lakeland	Cumbria
Mean	£28,274	£29,522	£30,252	£30,777	£31,180	£31,113	£30,193
Median	£24,014	£25,142	£25,744	£25,965	£27,045	£26,801	£25,758

Source: CACI, Paycheck and StreetValue via Cumbria County Council.

8.2 Economic Activity & Unemployment

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

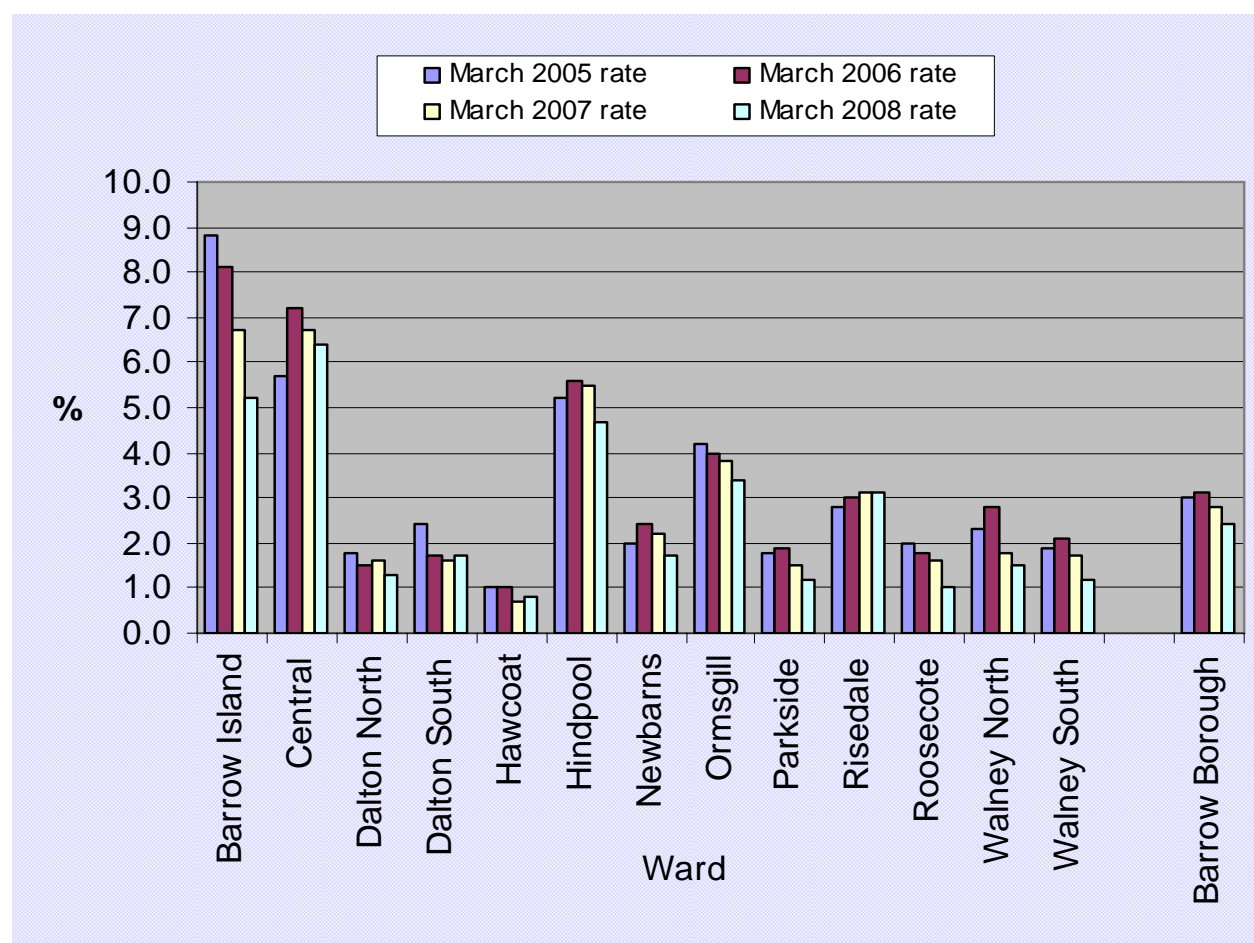
Table 28: Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimants

	March 2005		March 2006		March 2007		March 2008	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Barrow-in-Furness	1,287	3.0	1,325	3.1	1,204	2.8	1,048	2.4
Allerdale	1,150	2.0	1,354	2.4	1,227	2.2	1,064	1.9
Carlisle	1,259	2.0	1,521	2.4	1,360	2.1	1,210	1.9
Copeland	1,153	2.7	1,305	3.0	1,114	2.6	1,074	2.5
Eden	222	0.7	226	0.7	250	0.8	205	0.7
South Lakeland	486	0.8	532	0.9	517	0.9	405	0.7
Cumbria	5,557	1.9	6,263	2.1	5,672	1.9	5,006	1.7
North West	102,532	2.4	120,179	2.8	119,759	2.8	112,122	2.6
England & Wales	759,565	2.3	865,126	2.6	842,697	2.5	743,046	2.2

Source: claimant count with rates and proportions ONS from NOMIS (2008)

Whilst the table shows that unemployment rates have decreased, the Borough still has a slightly higher rate than the national average and higher rate than the Cumbrian average, having the second highest rate in the County. Figure 8 below shows the rates for the wards within the Borough and highlights the significantly higher rates in some of the inner Barrow wards, particularly Barrow Island.

Figure 7: Percentage of Job Seekers Allowance claimants (JSA) by ward



Source: ONS from NOMIS (2008) & Barrow Borough Council

8.3 Employment Development

The following table shows, where available, the Core Indicator for employment development.

Table 29: Business Development 2007/8 (Core Indicator BD1, BD2 & BD3)

	Indicator	Area - Ha or M2
BD1	Amount of additional employment floorspace - by type B1a	1,607 m ² (gross)
BD2	Amount of additional employment floorspace on previously developed land - by type B1a	1,607 m ² (gross)
BD3	Employment land available - by type as at 31 March 2007 B1 B1 B2 B1 B2 B8 Total	2.74 ha 3.06 ha 48.05 ha 53.85 ha

Source: Barrow Borough Council & Cumbria County Council. Dec 2008

The figures in BD1 and BD2 exclude development regarded as intensification or below certain thresholds in accordance with the methodology set out in the Employment Land Availability Schedule by Cumbria County Council see <http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/spatialplanning/ela/ela.asp>

This information for BD3 shows the position with regard to allocated sites as at 31 March 2007 and 31 March 2008 compared; and includes the draft allocations in the Barrow Port Area Action Plan Preferred Options document (August 2008).

The figures are estimates only as:-

- The draft allocations include land retained for port-related uses, some of which is in use. The figure used includes an estimate only of the area available.
- The previous figures as at 31 March 2007 also included land as available which was in fact already in use.
- The figures do not include other land available with planning permission.

The methodology for the collection of data and the land availability schedule will be reviewed in 2008 as part of the development of the Core Strategy and will be reported on more fully in next year's AMR.

8.4 Town Centre

The following table shows the Core Indicator for 'town centre uses' i.e. retail, office and leisure uses (Use Classes A1, A2, B1a and D2). The figures only include developments of over 500m².

Table 30: Retail, Office and Leisure Development 2007/8* (Core Indicator BD4)

	Indicator	Area - M ² or %
BD4(i)	Floorspace developed by type in town centres: Retail A1 Offices A2 & B1a Leisure D2	N/A There is no defined 'town centre' in the saved local plan.
BD4(ii)	Amount of floorspace developed by type: Gross Retail A1 *Net Retail A1	6,503 m ² 5,202 m ²
BD4(ii)	Amount of floorspace developed by type: Offices A2 & B1a (Gross)	2,607 m ²
BD4(ii)	Amount of floorspace developed by type: Leisure D2 (Gross)	518 m ²
Total	A1 A2 B1a & D2 (Gross)	9,628 m ²

Source: Barrow Borough Council, 2008

*Note: The net figure is calculated as 80% of the gross floorspace approved, as figures were not available through either building control or the Valuation Office

The following table shows the proportion of vacancies of commercial properties within the town centre's main shopping streets of Dalton Road and Portland Walk. These show an increase since 2006.

Table 31: Town Centre Commercial Vacancies

Year	Number of Vacant Units*	%
2008	24	16.1
2006	21	14.1

Source: Barrow Borough Council, Summer 2006 & 2008. * A unit is defined on the basis of the last trader.

9. Socio-Cultural Issues

9.1 Regeneration

The Council's goal or vision for the Borough as set out in the Community Plan is: "In 2024, Barrow Borough will be a prosperous, pleasant, healthy and safe environment for our children and for us."

A number of key regeneration initiatives have been and are being undertaken to diversify the economy, improve the environment, secure jobs and attempt to retain the young people who have been leaving the town for employment or further education opportunities and then not returning.

A major land reclamation programme of the former iron and steel works has been on going since the late 1980's. Furness Business Park has been developed on this area and has proved very successful. The Business Park is now in its final stages of development and only a small number of development opportunities within this area remain.

More recently the Council has been working in close partnership with West Lakes Renaissance (the Urban Regeneration Company for Furness and West Cumbria established in 2003) together with the County Council, North West Regional Development Agency and other partners on a number of key regeneration projects to address the economic, environmental and social issues of the Borough. Two of the key projects, the Waterfront Barrow project and the regeneration of Barrow Town Centre are to be progressed through the Area Action Plan DPDs through the LDF. West Lakes Renaissance are also providing support and funding for key parts of the the required evidence base for the LDF. The Company's vision is:

- Managing Transition
- Lifestyle
- Coastal Renaissance
- Better Connections
- Leadership / Networking
- Communities that Work
- Advantage through Knowledge

9.2 Health and Deprivation

The 2007 Indices of Deprivation (DCLG) showed Barrow to be 29th most deprived local authority district out of 354 in England, the same rank as in the 2004 Indices. The Deprivation Indices are built up from information sorted into six "domains". These domains are income, employment, health, education, housing and access to services.

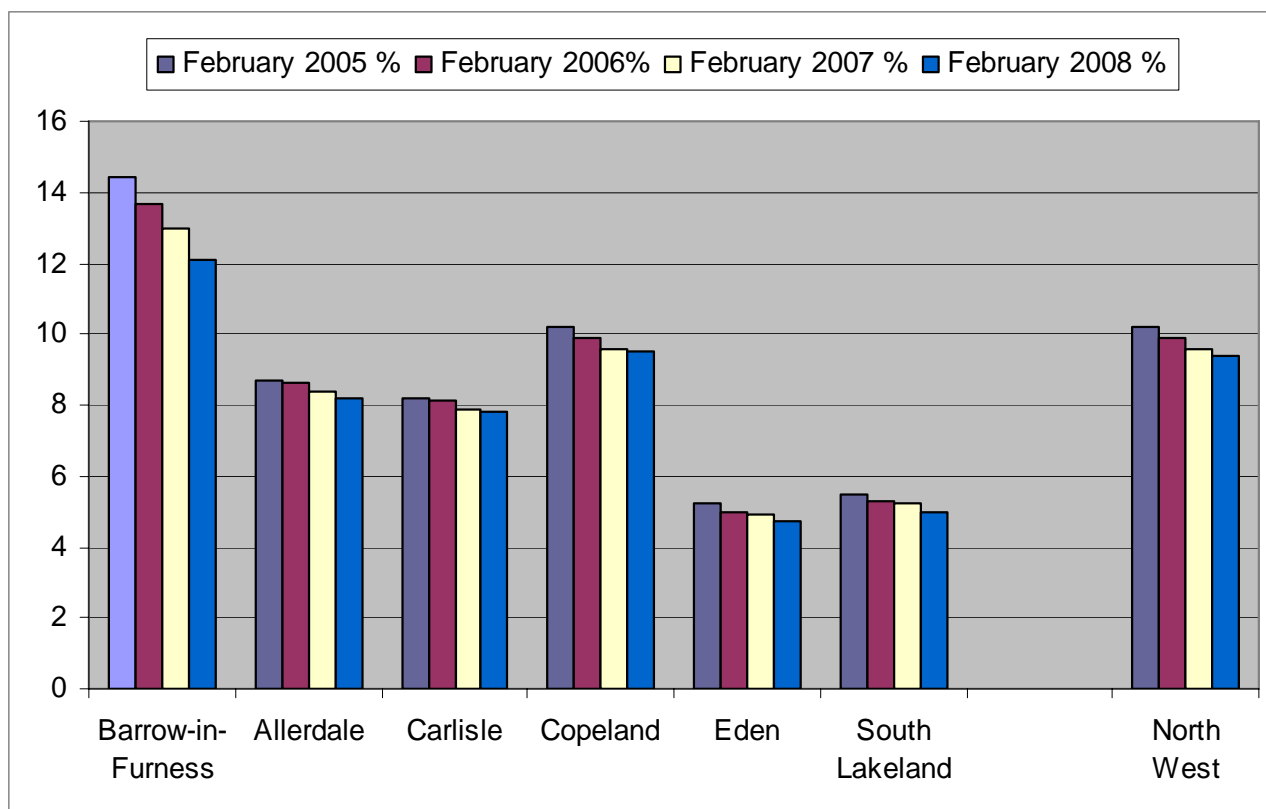
The following table and graph show the number and percentage of working age residents claiming Incapacity Benefit. Although falling, the Borough has the highest rate in Cumbria and a rate well above the Regional average.

Table 32: Incapacity Benefit Claimants

District	February 2005		February 2006		February 2007		February 2008	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Barrow-in-Furness	6,260	14.4	5,940	13.7	5,630	13.0	5,240	12.1
Allerdale	4,920	8.7	4,810	8.6	4,730	8.4	4,950	8.2
Carlisle	5,180	8.2	5,110	8.1	4,990	7.9	4,900	7.8
Copeland	4,390	10.2	4,260	9.9	4,140	9.6	4,080	9.5
Eden	1,590	5.2	1,540	5.0	1,490	4.9	1,460	4.7
South Lakeland	3,310	5.5	3,180	5.3	3,120	5.2	2,990	5.0
North West Total		10.2	418,030	9.9	408,230	9.6	398,160	9.4

Source: DWP via NOMIS 2008

Figure 8: Percentage of Incapacity Benefits Claimants Compared



Source: DWP via NOMIS 2008 & Barrow Borough Council

The tables below show the life expectancy at birth (in years) for the residents of the Borough, County and Region and the mortality rates for certain key diseases. The figures are for 3 year overlapping periods and these show a slightly lower life expectancy for males in the Borough than the County and Region and higher rates of death from cancer than the Region as a whole and significantly higher rates than the rest of Cumbria. Rates of circulatory diseases are higher in Barrow than in Cumbria as whole, but the Borough, County and Regional rates are falling.

Table 33: Life Expectancy at Birth

	Year	Barrow-in-Furness	Cumbria	North West
Life Expectancy Males	2004-6	75.4	77.3	75.8
	2003-5	75.0	76.8	75.4
Life Expectancy Females	2004-6	80.7	81.5	80.3
	2003-5	80.4	81.1	79.9

Source: www.fti.neighbourhood.gov.uk

Table 34: Mortality Rates by Disease

	Year	Barrow-in-Furness	Cumbria	North West
Mortality due to circulatory disease per 100,000 population of those under 75	2004-6	99.4	82.9	102.2
	2003-5	112.8	92.6	108.7
Mortality due to cancer per 100,000 population of those under 75	2004-6	145.4	119.8	131.0
	2003-5	144.2	120.1	132.8

Source: www.fti.neighbourhood.gov.uk

9.3 Crime

The Council, as set out in its Community Plan, seeks to provide a safe and secure place for people to live and work, regardless of age, gender, race, disability, sexual orientation or religious belief. Barrow Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) was established in 1998 and is now managed as a working group of Furness Partnership. The CDRP aims to deliver "Lower rates of violent crime, burglary, drug related crime, anti social behaviour, and youth crime and disorder, along with reduced fear of crime as measured by an annual survey into the attitudes of local people."

The total recorded crime rate within the Borough is lower than the regional and national average, but higher than the County average. The tables below show a continuing fall in Borough recorded crime rates and numbers since 2004/5.

Table 35: Crimes and Rate per 1,000 population

Area	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	Rate 2007/8
Barrow Borough	7,334	7,240	6,571	5,799	80.8
Cumbria	43,300	42,722	38,640	35,282	71.0
North West Region				663,141	96.6
England and Wales	5,637,511	5,555,174	5,427,559	4,950,671	91.6

Source: Home Office Crime in England and Wales - Home Office Nov 2008. Rate is based on 2007 mid-year population estimates ONS

The following figures are taken from the Council's Performance Plan for 2008/9 and illustrate the current levels of different categories of crime for the period 2007/2008 within the Borough.

Table 36: Borough Crime Figures by Type

Type	BVPI	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8
Burglaries per 1000 households	BVPI 126	7.38	6.95	3.97	3.14
Violent offences per 1000 population	BVPI 127a		28.68	24.62	22.3
Robberies per 1000 population	BVPI 127b		0.16	0.14	0.10
Vehicle crimes per 1000 households	BVPI 128a	6.8	5.29	5.11	3.06
Racial incidents per 100000 population	BVPI 174	1.42	0	0	0
Racial incidents leading to further action	BVPI 175	100%	100%	N/A	N/A
Score against domestic Violence checklist	BVPI 225		27.3	36.4	45.5

Source: Barrow Borough Council Performance Plan 2008/9

9.4 Qualifications

Table 37: Qualifications

Area		Barrow-in-Furness	Cumbria	North West	England & Wales
% of working age population educated to at least NVQ Level 4	2007	21.6	25.4	25.4	28.1
	2006	23.8	25.0	24.8	27.0
	2005	19.9	23.1	23.1	
% of working age population educated to at least NVQ Level 3	2007	37.9	45.1	44.0	45.9
	2006	47.1	46.4	43.7	44.8
	2005	41.7	41.7	41.4	
% of working age population educated to at least NVQ Level 2	2007	61.8	67.8	64.0	64.1
	2006	65.6	66.0	63.5	63.3
	2005	62.5	62.4	61.3	
% of working age population educated to at least NVQ Level 1	2007	82.4	82.0	78.3	78.0
	2006	80.6	84.1	78.3	77.6
	2005	81.6	78.8	75.8	
% of working age population with no qualifications	2007	13.8	10.2	15.0	13.1
	2006	13.2	9.0	15.8	13.8
	2005	11.8	13.6	17.7	

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

10. The Natural Environment

10.1 Landscape and Designations

10.1.1 Landscape and the Coast

Part of the Borough, primarily the coastal area and parts of Walney Island, is identified as a Landscape of County Importance through the Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan. The precise boundary was defined in the Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council Local Plan Review 1996-2006. A variety of landscape character types are identified through by the Cumbria Landscape Classification (Cumbria County Council 1995).

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

The Structure Plan also defines the coastal zone for Cumbria and the whole of the Borough is included within the 'Immediate Coastal Zone'. Within this zone it identifies broad areas of 'Undeveloped' and 'Developed Coast'. The two Developed coastal areas in the Borough are around Barrow (north eastern side of Walney Channel) and around Askam-in-Furness. The remaining coast is classed as 'Undeveloped'.

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

10.1.2 International Designations

Ramsar Sites

Listed under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance.

- Duddon Estuary - Designated 16 March 1998
- Morecambe Bay - Designated 4 October 1996

Special Protection Areas (SPAs)

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

- Duddon Estuary - Classified 16 March 1998
- Morecambe Bay - Classified 4 October 1996

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC's)

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

- Morecambe Bay - Designated 1 April 2005

10.1.3 National Designations

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's) Duddon Estuary

- Elliscales Quarry
- Morecambe Bay
- South Walney and Piel Channel Flats

National Nature Reserves (NNR's)

- North Walney
- Sandscale Haws

Natural Areas

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

10.1.4 Regional and Local Designations

Regional Important Geological Sites (RIGS)

- 1) Dunnerholme Point
- 2) Greenhaume Road Cutting
- 3) Greenscoe Quarry
- 4) Hawcoat Quarry
- 5) Mouzell Mines
- 6) Rampside Marsh
- 7) Sandscale Haws

County Wildlife Sites (CWSs)

- 1) Abbotswood
- 2) Askam Wood
- 3) Biggar Bank
- 4) Cragg Wood
- 5) Dalton & Lindal Mining Area
- 6) Dalton Railway Cutting
- 7) Furness Golf Links
- 8) Goldmire Valley
- 9) Hillock Whins
- 10) Lots Pools
- 11) Lower Ormsgill Reservoir & Cocken Pool
- 12) Park Road Woods
- 13) Rampside Golf Course
- 14) Roanhead Mines
- 15) Salthouse Pool
- 16) Sowerby Wood
- 17) Stank and Roosecote Moss
- 18) Stone Dyke
- 19) Walney Airfield Heath
- 20) Willow Woods, Lenny Hill

10.2 Environmental Protection

10.2.1 Change in Areas of Biodiversity Importance (Core Indicator E2)

Nature conservation is an important part of putting the concept of sustainability into practice. Its aim is to ensure that our heritage of plants and animals, their habitats and natural features remain as large and diverse as possible. Planning Policy Statement 9 (PPS9) sets out the Government's national policy for the protection of biodiversity and geological conservation through the planning system. The government's objectives are to conserve enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology by sustaining and where possible improving the quality and extent of natural habitat and geological and geomorphological sites.

The UK Biodiversity Action Plan describes the UK's biological resources and targets the recovery of some of the most threatened species and habitats in the terrestrial, freshwater and marine environments. The UK BAP list has been reviewed and there are now 1149 priority species and 65 priority habitats. Details of the conservation actions for these priorities are being worked out nationally and will probably be available mid to late 2008. The priority

habitats are currently being mapped and provisional mapping indicates the following priority habitats in the Borough (outwith the designated sites):

- Coastal Floodplain Grazing Marsh
- Open Mosaic Habitat on Previously Developed Land
- Coastal Sand Dunes
- Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland
- Maritime Cliffs and Slopes
- Mudflats
- Saline Lagoons
- Wet Woodlands

Cumbria Biodiversity Partnership, an organisation made up of national and local government bodies, conservation charities, businesses and rural interests, was set up to co-ordinate the production of a Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) for Cumbria. The Cumbria BAP (2001) has 39 Species and Habitat Action Plans covering over 700 individual actions designed to conserve and/or enhance a range of threatened species and habitats of both local and national importance.

Monitoring of biodiversity, which is very much a cross boundary issue, is reliant on the expertise of external organisations principally Natural England, the Environment Agency and Cumbria County Council. Information on the change in areas and populations of biodiversity is not currently available in a meaningful format.

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

Table 38: Quality of Sites of Special Scientific Interest

Name of SSSI	% attaining PSA target	% Area favourable	% Area unfavourable recovering	% Area unfavourable no change	% Area unfavourable declining	% Area destroyed/ part destroyed
Duddon Estuary	97.66%	93.13%	4.53%	1.61%	0.67%	0.05%
Elliscales Quarry	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Morecambe Bay	99.03%	94.35%	4.68%	0.97%	0.00%	0.00%
South Walney and Piel Channel Flats	100.00%	93.57%	6.43%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%
Overall: Cumbria	84.85%	35.73%	49.12%	11.90%	3.24%	0.01%

Source: Natural England 1 November 2008

10.2.2 Flood Protection and Water Quality

The following table shows the Core Indicator 7 in accordance with the most recent DCLG guidance. The Council have been unable to obtain figures for 2007/08 from the Environment Agency who normally collate this information.

Table 39: Number of Planning Permissions Granted Contrary to the Advice of the Environment Agency on either Flood Defence Grounds or Water Quality (Core Indicator E1)

Year	Number of applications granted contrary to EA advice
2005/06	0
2006/07	0
2007/08	Not available

Source: Environment Agency High Level Target 5: Development and Flood Risk in England 2007-8.

10.2.3 Renewable Energy

The Climate Change Act 2008 sets a national target reduce CO2 emissions by at 26% by 2020 and Greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% by 2050 against a 1990 baseline.

Core Indicator E3 requires the monitoring of renewable energy generation installed. However, it is difficult for the Council to monitor renewable energy capacity, particularly in view of the fact that installations such as Solar Power and Photovoltaic systems on dwellinghouses can often be installed without planning permission. The table below indicates therefore only a part of the installed capacity. The operational Barrow offshore windfarm and the three approved offshore windfarms are beyond the boundary of the Borough and are shown for information.

Table 40: Renewable Energy Capacity (Mega Watts) installed by Type (Core Indicator E3)

Renewable Energy type	Location/Name	Type	No of turbines	Power (MW)	Capacity (MW)	Homes Equivalent
Wind Farm	Askam	Onshore	7	0.66	4.62	2,583
Wind Farm	Barrow	Offshore	30	3	90	50,323

Source: British Wind Energy Association (BWEA) Jan 2008.

Table 41: Renewable Energy Capacity (Mega Watts) Approved by Type

Renewable Energy type	Location	Type	No of turbines	Power (MW)	Capacity (MW)	Homes Equivalent
Wind Farm	Ormonde	Offshore	30	5	150	83,872
Wind Farm	Walney	Offshore	42	3.6	450	251,617
Wind Farm	West of Duddon Sands	Offshore	160	3.6	500	279,574

Source: British Wind Energy Association (BWEA) Jan 2008.

9.2.4 Waste Collection and Recycling

To support a pleasant environment, Barrow Borough Council is committed to minimising the impact of waste on the environment. Every property within the Borough is served by a kerbside collection service for recyclates.

Table 42: Waste Collection and Recycling

Waste and Recycling	BVPI	2004/5	2005/06	2006/07	2007/8
Household Waste collected per person	BVPI 84a	479kg	453kg	469.22kg	466.56kg
% of Household Waste Recycled	BVPI 82a(i)	8.53%	9.14%	9.70%	10.81%
% of Household Waste Composted	BVPI 82b(i)	10.59%	9.60%	7.90%	9.2%

Source: Barrow Borough Council Performance Plan 2008/9

11. The Built Environment

11.1 Scheduled Monuments

There are 4 Scheduled Monuments within the Borough.

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

These sites are recognised as being of national importance and any works affecting them requires Scheduled Monument Consent from the Department for Culture, Media and Sport in addition to any planning permission.

11.2 Listed Buildings

The Department for Culture, Media and Sport, on the advice of the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (English Heritage) compiles and maintains a statutory list of buildings which are considered to be of special architectural or historic interest. Any building on this list is known as a "listed building". There are 272 entries on the list of listed buildings for the Borough.

Table 43: 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: Department for Culture, Media and Sport

11.3 Conservation Areas and Townscape

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

Conservation Areas are designated by the Local Planning Authority in "areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character and appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance." There are currently 11 conservation areas within the Borough (BVPI 219a):

- 1) Barrow Island
- 2) Biggar Village
- 3) Central Barrow
- 4) Dalton
- 5) Furness Abbey
- 6) Ireleth
- 7) North Scale
- 8) North Vickerstown
- 9) South Vickerstown
- 10) St George's Square
- 11) The Green, Lindal

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

The Council offers discretionary grants to owners of listed buildings and buildings that are of architectural or historic interest in the conservation areas of Central Barrow, St George's Square and Dalton and to the owners of all listed buildings in Central Ward. Grant aided work must preserve or enhance the traditional character of the building.

12. Cultural and Leisure Facilities

Sports and Leisure Centres

The Borough has several sports and leisure centres open to the general public including;

- Park Vale (outdoor) Sports Centre, Walney
- 'The Park' Leisure Centre, Barrow
- Dalton Leisure Centre
- Hawcoat Park Sports Club

The town is also home to Barrow Rugby League Football Club, Barrow AFC and Barrow Cricket Club - all of which have their own grounds, a number of golf, sailing and bowling clubs, a gliding club based at Walney Airport, horse riding facilities, off road driving facilities and excellent sea fishing facilities. Hindpool Retail Park is home to a Bingo Hall and Indoor Bowling Alley.

Cultural Facilities & Attractions

South Lakeland Wild Animal Park outside Dalton opened in 1994 and has developed into Europe's top tiger conservation centre. In 2005 the Park was Cumbria's top paying visitor attraction.

Furness Abbey founded in 1127 became 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. Both of these monuments are managed by English Heritage.

Forum 28 is Barrow's Council-run main theatre and arts venue and houses the Borough Tourist Information Centre. The Dock Museum, which opened in 1994, traces the social and industrial history of Barrow and entry to the museum is free of charge. The Borough's main Library is located within Barrow town centre. The remaining six are located in Askam-in-Furness, Barrow Island, Dalton-in-Furness, Ormsgill, Roose and Walney.

Table 44: Museum Visits

Culture BVPI	BVPI	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8
Museum Visits per 1,000 population	BVPI 170b	1,491	1,655	1,581	1,575
Museum Education Visits per 1,000 population	BVPI 170c	1,184	1,942	3,862	3,054

Source: Barrow Borough Council Performance Plan 2008/9

Open Spaces

The Green Flag Award is the national standard, for parks and green spaces in England and Wales. The award is managed by the Civic Trust, on behalf of the DCLG and the Green Flag Advisory Board. Awards are given on an annual basis and those that are successful must apply each year to renew their Green Flag status. Open spaces that are eligible for Green Flag Award status include town parks, country parks, formal gardens, nature reserves, local nature reserves, cemeteries and crematoria, water parks, open spaces, millennium greens, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and woodlands.

To be managed to Green Flag Award standard, a site must have a management plan or strategy in place, which reflects the aspirations of Local Agenda 21 and clearly and adequately addresses a range of criteria and any other relevant aspects of the park or green space's management. Barrow Park was awarded Green Flag Status in July 2008 for 2008/09 and has recently been voted North West Regional Winner of the Briggs & Stratton Britain's Best Park Competition for 2008.

13. Travel & Transport

Transport and Accessibility

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

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

Traffic and Casualties

The following table shows a reduction in the number of road casualties in the Borough, despite a small increase in road traffic since 2004 in line with the national, regional and Cumbrian trend. The Local Transport Plan identifies a number of key measures to reduce road casualties and improve road safety throughout Cumbria, with a particular emphasis on reducing the number of children killed or seriously injured. The figures for both Cumbria and Barrow Borough which have more than halved since 2005 can be seen as reflecting progress in this area.

Table 45: Traffic and Road Casualties

Area		Barrow-in-Furness	Cumbria	North West	England & Wales
Road Casualties: Overall	2007	236	2,418	31,478	231,735
	2006	236	2,480	33,986	241,269
	2005	256	2,712	36,426	253,222
	2004	296	2,733	37,448	262,449
Road Casualties: people killed or seriously injured	2007	24	319	3,391	28,123
	2006	20	344	3,740	not available
	2005	32	585	not available	not available
	2004	36	434	not available	not available
Road Casualties: children killed or seriously injured	2007	3	18	450	2,819
	2006	0	27	534	not available
	2005	11	55	not available	not available
	2004	10	53	not available	not available
Motor vehicle traffic flow estimates (million vehicle km)	2007	not available	5,690	57,600	468,571
	2006	not available	5,656	57,112	463,646
	2005	not available	5,573	56,427	456,982
	2004	not available	5,586	56,548	455,975
Car traffic flow estimates (million vehicle km)	2007	not available	4,277	45,847	369,548
	2006	not available	4,292	45,661	368,149
	2005	not available	4,235	45,226	363,730
	2004	not available	4,226	45,500	364,234

Source: Cumbria County Council 'Cumbria in Figures' & DfT Road Traffic Statistics & Road Casualties Statistics for Local Authorities 6 November 2008

Accessibility

The following table shows the amount of completed residential development within 30 minutes travelling time by public transport, walking or cycling, of the services listed in the table. All residential development both in 2006/07 and 2007/08 fell within this limit. This reflects both the success of the Council's planning policies in securing housing in accessible locations and the generally good public transport links.

Table 46: Accessibility of New Residential Development

Amount of New Residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of:	Number of Completions 2006/7	% of Completions 2006/7	Number of Completion 2007/8	% of Completions 2007/8
GP	113	100	99	100
Hospital	113	100	99	100
Primary School	113	100	99	100
Secondary School	113	100	99	100
Area of Employment	113	100	99	100
Major Retail Centre	113	100	99	100

Source: Barrow Borough Council and Cumbria County Council 2008

14. Community Involvement

The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) sets out the Council's policies and procedures for involving the public and other stakeholders in the planning process, both in the preparation of planning policy documents and in the development control process (i.e. the consideration of planning applications etc).

The was a priority for the Council as it needed to be prepared prior to the other LDF documents. The SCI was adopted in July 2007 in accordance with the timetable in both the 2006 and 2007 LDS's.



Table 47: Monitoring Indicators for the SCI

Indicator	Number	Description	Assessment
Local Development Framework Stakeholder and Community Involvement			
Consultation exercises during 2007/8, and whether carried out in accordance with the SCI:	1	Barrow Port Area Action Plan Preferred Options Consultation August/Sep 2007	This was carried out in accordance with the policies and procedures set out in the SCI.
Number of views of the planning policy web pages during 2007/8:	5,761 views 2,010 unique users	Pages: - Planning Policy; - The Local Plan; and - The Local Development Framework	This shows the number of views and viewers of the 3 relevant planning policy web pages during 2007/8, with the busiest day being 4 August 2007 - the day after the launch of the Barrow Port Area Action Plan Preferred Options.
Number of organisations, individuals and companies on the Council's LDF Consultation Database:	189	The number of organisations, individuals and companies on the Council's LDF Consultation Database at 31 March 2008	Those on the database are notified each time a relevant consultation exercise is carried out.
Number of consultation Responses received: Barrow Port Area Action Plan Preferred Options Consultation August/Sep 2007.	24	24 written responses (in time) 4 late responses 137 people attended the exhibitions	137 people attended the exhibitions held over 4 days at Barrow Island and Forum 28 in Barrow, where planning officers were in attendance to answer queries.
Development Control Stakeholder and Community Involvement			
Number of applications received during 2007/8	615	Number of planning applications	Consultation and community involvement was in line with he procedures set out in the SCI.

Appendices

Appendix A: Glossary & Abbreviations

Brownfield (Previously-developed) Land

Annex B, PPS 3 states: 'Previously-developed land is that which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land and any associated fixed surface infrastructure.' The definition includes defence buildings, but 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 parks, recreation grounds and allotments, which, although it may feature paths, pavilions and other buildings, has not been previously developed.
- 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 (to the extent that it can reasonably be considered as part of the natural surroundings).
curtilage should be developed.

Conservation Areas

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

DCLG

The Department for Communities and Local Government, formerly the ODPM

DCLG Guidance Note

This refers to the note 'Demonstrating a 5 year Supply of Deliverable Sites'. Available from the Planning Inspectorate website at:

http://www.planning-inspectorate.gov.uk/pins/advice_for_insp/index_clg.html

Development Plan

As set out in Section 38(6) of the Act, an authority's development plan will consist of the relevant Regional Spatial Strategy and the Development Plan Documents contained within its Local Development Framework. In the transitional period it also includes the saved policies of the Structure and Local Plan.

DPD Development Plan Document

These set out the Council's policies for new development in the District and have the status of being part of the 'development plan' under the Act. Applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

LDD Local Development Documents

The collective term for Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents and the Statement of Community Involvement.

LDF Local Development Framework

The LDF is a portfolio of LDDs which will provide the local authority's planning policies for meeting the community's economic, environmental and social aims for the future of their area.

LDS Local Development Scheme

The LDS sets out the programme for preparing the LDDs

LTP Local Transport Plan

The LTP is a 5-year strategy prepared by the local highway authority for the development of local, integrated transport, supported by a programme of transport improvements. It is used to bid to Government for funding transport improvements.

PPG Planning Policy Guidance

Government statements of national planning policy, gradually being superseded by Planning Policy Statements.

PPS Planning Policy Statement

Government statements of national planning policy, being phased in to supersede Planning Policy Guidance notes.

RSS Regional Spatial Strategy

The RSS, incorporating a regional transport strategy, provides a spatial framework to inform the preparation of local development documents, local transport plans and regional and sub regional strategies and programmes that have a bearing on land use activities.

SA Sustainability Appraisal

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

SCI Statement of Community Involvement

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

SEA Strategic Environmental Assessment

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

SPD Supplementary Planning Document

These elaborate upon the policy and proposals in DPDs but do not have their status. They are however, material considerations in the consideration of development proposals. These are now replacing SPG's.

SPG Supplementary Planning Guidance

These elaborate upon the policy and proposals in Local Plans but do not have their status. They are however, material considerations in the consideration of development proposals. They are being replaced gradually by SPD's

The AMR Guidance

Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Guide to Good Practice' (2005)
Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators Update 1/2005 (October 2005)
Core Output Indicators – Update 2/2008 (July 2008)
(collectively referred to in this document as the AMR guidance.)

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

Appendix B: Extract from the Current LDS: August 2007

Barrow Borough Council Local Development Scheme 2005 - 2010																																					
Document Title	2006					2007					2008					2009					2010																
	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J
Saved Policies - Local Plan Review & SPG	[Dotted]					[Dotted]					[Dotted]					[Dotted]					[Dotted]																
Saved Policies - Housing Alteration	[Dotted]					[Dotted]					[Dotted]					[Dotted]					[Dotted]																
Statement of Community Involvement	[Yellow]					[Red]					[Blue]					[Purple]					[Green]																
Development Plan Documents																																					
Core Strategy	[Yellow]					[Yellow]					[Yellow]					[Yellow]					[Yellow]																
Barrow Port Area Action Plan	[Yellow]					[Yellow]					[Yellow]					[Yellow]					[Yellow]																
Barrow Town Centre Area Action Plan	[Yellow]					[Yellow]					[Yellow]					[Yellow]					[Yellow]																
Site Allocations	[Yellow]					[Yellow]					[Yellow]					[Yellow]					[Yellow]																
General Policies for the Control of Development	[Yellow]					[Yellow]					[Yellow]					[Yellow]					[Yellow]																
Proposals Map	[Green]					[Green]					[Green]					[Green]					[Green]																
Supplementary Planning Documents																																					
Town Centre	[Yellow]					[Yellow]					[Yellow]					[Yellow]					[Yellow]																
Cumbria Highway Design Guide	[Yellow]					[Yellow]					[Yellow]					[Yellow]					[Yellow]																
Commencement of document preparation	[Yellow]																																				
Publication of preferred options	[Green]																																				
Public participation on preferred options	[Red]																																				
Submission of LDD to Secretary of State	[Orange]																																				
Representations on LDD	[Grey]																																				
Pre examination meeting	[Blue]																																				
Commencement of examination	[Purple]																																				
Adoption and publication of LDD	[Green]																																				
Preparation of Proposals Map	[Green]																																				

Appendix C: Saved Policy Analysis

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

Policy No	Saved Policy Name and Local Plan Page Number	Saved Indefinitely unless stated	Achievement of Policy
A1	Allocated Employment Sites 2-16		See site details below (as at 31 March 2007 unless stated)
Site E1	Cavendish Dock Road		The site was reallocated for a mixed use housing development on 2 June 2006. (See Policy B1 - Site H5)
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		Developed in part. Acceptable uses B1, B2, B8. Within the Barrow Port Action Plan area. Preferred Options August 2007 identifies the site for employment use (part B1, or B2 B8), allotments, cruise terminal, port related employment and a marina servicing area. Part of the site granted full planning permission for remediation and infrastructure to serve the allotments and phase one of the proposed waterfront businesses park. Two further planning permissions also granted for industrial development.
Site E7	Land adjacent to ADEB Building, Cavendish Dock Rd, Barrow		Developed in part. Acceptable uses B1, B2, B8. Within the Barrow Port Action Plan area. Preferred Options August 2007 identifies the site for port related employment and part of the proposed watersports centre.
Site E8	Sowerby Woods, Park Road, Barrow.		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 2-19		Promotes sustainability and remains relevant to other strategies
A5	Employment proposals within Barrow and Dalton, outside the locations listed in Policies A1 and A2 2-20		Promotes sustainability and remains relevant to other strategies
A6	Criteria for employment proposals in villages and the developed open countryside 2-21		Promotes sustainability and remains relevant to other strategies
A7	Employment proposals with frontage on to the A590 2-22		Effective policy for an area of change
A8	Development in vicinity of hazardous installations 2-22		Necessary policy to protect public safety
A9	Criteria for applications for hazardous installations 2-22		Necessary policy to protect public safety
A10	Conversion of rural buildings 2-23		Promotes sustainability and remains relevant to other strategies
A11	Development on unallocated greenfield Sites 2-23		Promotes sustainability and remains relevant to other strategies
A12	Energy Schemes Protection Policy 2-24		Conforms with RSS and PPS25
A13	Office development – sequential test 2-25		Supports PPS6, sustainability and other strategies

A14	Working from home 2-26		Promotes sustainability and remains relevant to other strategies
A15	Port related policy 2-27		Promotes sustainability and remains relevant to other strategies
B1	Allocated Housing Sites Pg 12	June 09	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. Remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control.
Site H1	Former North Lonsdale Hospital	June 09	Brownfield site. Carried forward from the Local Plan Review. Full planning permission granted for 43 dwellings in 2005. Recent submission of condition details (July 2008).
Site H2	Land at Crooklands Brow, Dalton	June 09	Brownfield site. Previously allocated for employment use. North section granted outline planning permission for 15 dwellings in 2005.
Site H3	Beach Street/Sharp Street, Askam	June 09	Brownfield site carried forward from the Local Plan Review. Not developed
Site H4	Land at Channelside	June 09	Brownfield site. Not developed. Planning application submitted February 2008 (2008/0222 withdrawn) and July 2008 (2008/0957 pending) for part of site i.e. 52 dwellings
Site H5	Land within the Dock Estate	June 09	Brownfield site. Previously allocated for employment use. Within the Barrow Port Action Plan area. Preferred Options draft August 2007 identifies a similar site for mixed use including housing for 650 units. Not developed.
B2	Phasing Pg 14	June 09	This policy is largely superseded by the RSS.
B3	Criteria for development on unallocated sites Pg 15	June 09	Promotes sustainability and remains relevant to other strategies.
B4	Housing density requirements Pg 16	June 09	Conforms with the RSS and PPS3.
B5	Housing within urban areas Pg 18	June 09	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. Remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control.
B6	Sub-division of existing properties Pg 18	June 09	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. It is important for development control.
B7	Backland Development Pg 19	June 09	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. It is important for development control.
B8	Residential Protection Areas Pg 20	June 09	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. It is important for development control.
B9	Neighbourhood renewal and clearance areas Pg 20	June 09	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. Remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control.
B10	Development in the countryside Pg 21	June 09	Supports PPS1 and PPS7, promotes sustainability, protects amenity and is important for development control.
B11	Removal of Occupancy Conditions Pg 22	June 09	Supports PPS1 and PPS7, promotes sustainability, protects amenity and is important for development control.
B12	Conversion of agricultural buildings within Barrow and Dalton Pg 23	June 09	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. It is important for development control.
B13	Development Cordons Pg 24	June 09	Promotes sustainability and remains relevant to other strategies.
B14	Rear Extensions Pg 25	June 09	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. It is important for development control.
B15	Privacy of habitable rooms Pg 25	June 09	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. It is important for development control.
B16	Side Extensions Pg 26	June 09	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. It is important for development control.
B17	Side extensions on street corners Pg 26	June 09	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. It is important for development control.
B18	Dormer extensions Pg 27	June 09	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. It is important for

			development control.
B19	Loss of garaging Pg 27	June 09	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. It is important for development control.
B20	Applications for garages Pg 27	June 09	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity and highway safety. It is important for development control.
B21	Patio areas and balconies Pg 27	June 09	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. It is important for development control.
B22	Residential caravan parks Pg 29	June 09	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. It is important for development control.
B23	Individual residential caravans/mobile homes Pg 29	June 09	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. It is important for development control.
B24	Travellers/gypsy sites Pg 29	June 09	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 PPS6, sustainability and other strategies
C2	Town centre priority 4-8		Supports PPS6, sustainability and other strategies
C3	Out of town centre applications criteria 4-9		Supports PPS6, sustainability and other strategies
C4	Edge of centre area criteria 4-10		Supports PPS6, sustainability and other strategies
C5	Barrow shopping core 4-11		Supports PPS6, sustainability and other strategies
C6	Other Barrow town centre shopping areas 4-12		Supports PPS6, sustainability and other strategies
C7	Mixed areas around Barrow town centre 4-12		Supports PPS6, sustainability and other strategies
C8	Dalton town centre 4-13		Supports PPS6, sustainability and other strategies
C9	Take-aways in Dalton town centre 4-15		Supports PPS6, sustainability and other strategies
C10	Neighbourhood and rural shops 4-15		Supports PPS6, sustainability and other strategies
C11	Change of use in rural/local need areas 4-15		Supports PPS6, sustainability and other strategies
C12	Farm shops 4-16		Supports PPS6, sustainability and other strategies
C13	Take-aways – Barrow Shopping Core and other Barrow town centre shopping areas 4-16		Supports PPS6, sustainability and other strategies
C14	Take-aways – Mixed areas around Barrow town centre 4-17		Supports PPS6, sustainability and other strategies
C15	Take-aways – Neighbourhood centres 4-17		Supports PPS6, sustainability and other strategies
C16	Take-aways – outside established shopping centres 4-17		Supports PPS6, sustainability and other strategies
C17	Petrol filling stations and roadside facilities 4-18		Supports PPS6, sustainability and other strategies
C18	One day sales 4-18		Supports PPS6, sustainability and other strategies
C19	Car boot sales 4-18		Supports PPS6, sustainability and other strategies
C20	Rear Servicing 4-19		Supports PPS6, sustainability and other strategies
D1	Countryside protection 5-5		Supports PPS7, sustainability and other strategies
D2	County landscapes 5-5		Supports PPS7, sustainability and other strategies
D3	Local landscapes 5-6		Supports PPS7, sustainability and other strategies
D4	Green Wedges 5-7		Supports PPS7, sustainability and other strategies
D5	Dalton/Barrow separation 5-7		Supports PPS7, sustainability and other strategies
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 PPS9, sustainability and other strategies
D10	Nature conservation – nationally important sites 5-12		Supports PPS9, sustainability and other strategies
D11	Nature conservation - sites of regional, county or local importance 5-13		Supports PPS9, sustainability and other strategies
D12	Wildlife sites – protected species 5-15		Supports PPS9, sustainability and other strategies
D13	Wildlife corridors 5-16		Supports PPS9, sustainability and other strategies
D15	Development affecting a conservation area 5-22		Supports PPG15 in the exercise of development control
D16	Demolition of listed buildings in conservation areas 5-22		Supports PPG15 in the exercise of development control
D17	Re-use of listed buildings/prominent buildings in conservation areas 5-23		Supports PPG15 in the exercise of development control
D18	Alterations and additions to listed buildings 5-23		Supports PPG15 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 reinforces PPS1
D22	Scheduled ancient monuments 5-26		Supports PPG15 in the exercise of development control
D23	Important remains/archaeological important sites 5-27		Supports PPG15 in the exercise of development control
D24	Potentially historical and archaeological important sites 5-27		Supports PPG15 in the exercise of development control
D25	Amenity space requirement 5-27		Supports PPG17 in the exercise of development control, remains relevant to other strategies and achieves sustainability
D26	Urban open space 5-28		Supports PPG17 in the exercise of development control, remains relevant to other strategies and achieves sustainability
D27	Loss of trees 5-29		Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
D28	Landscape surveys/schemes 5-29		Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
D29	Landscape maintenance E29		Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies 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, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
D31	Existing trees and their future growth 5-30		Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
D32	Preservation and protection of trees 5-30		Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies 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, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
D35	Advert hoardings 5-32		Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
D36	Adverts – A590 (T) 5-32		Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
D37	Adverts in rural areas 5-33		Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies 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, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
D52	Power/communication lines 5-45		Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
D53	Existing power/communication lines 5-46		Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
D54	Telecommunication masts 5-46		Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
D55	Increasing levels of air pollution 5-49		Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
D56	Surface, underground & coastal water 5-49		Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
D57	Groundwater protection 5-49		Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
D58	Noise – above existing background levels 5-50		Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
D59	Noise sensitive development 5-50		Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies 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, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
D61	nightclubs, public houses, taxi offices 5-51		Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control

D62	Noise – developments in the urban fringe 5-51		Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
D63	Light Pollution 5-51		Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
D64	Lighting on prominent sites 5-52		Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies 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, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
D67	Installations with a finite life 5-53		Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies 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, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
E11	Funding of stations 6-12		Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies 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
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, remains relevant to other strategies 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 PPG17 in 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, remains relevant to other strategies 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 PPG17 in the exercise of development control, remains relevant to other strategies and achieves sustainability
G7	Multi-use games areas 8-10		Supports PPG17 in the exercise of development control, remains relevant to other strategies and achieves sustainability
G8	Golf courses 8-10		Supports PPG17 in the exercise of development control, remains relevant to other strategies and achieves sustainability
G9	Play areas – new housing developments 8-11		Supports PPG17 in the exercise of development control, remains relevant to other strategies and achieves sustainability

G10	Areas identified for new play areas 8-12		Supports PPG17 in the exercise of development control, remains relevant to other strategies and achieves sustainability
G12	Allotments 8-12		Supports PPG17 in the exercise of development control, remains relevant to other strategies and achieves sustainability
G13	Long distance footpaths 8-13		Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
G14	Public footpaths 8-14		Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
G15	Horse related developments 8-14		Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
G16	Recreational use of despoiled landscapes 8-14		Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
G17	Touring caravan and camping sites 8-17		Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
G18	Permanent caravan sites 8-17		Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
G19	Self catering holiday accommodation 8-18		Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control
G20	Hotel/visitor accommodation 8-19		Promotes sustainability and the amenity of the area, remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control

Appendix D: Summary Table of Indicators

Indicator	Type of Indicator/ Potential Indicator	Period of Measurement	BVPI (if applicable)	Source	Number or %
Housing					
Planning permissions	Local Output	2007/8		Barrow Borough Council	175
Completions	Core Output H2(b)	2007/8		Barrow Borough Council	99
Demolitions	Core Output H2(b)	2007/8		Barrow Borough Council	26
Net additional dwellings 2007/8	Core Output H2(b)	2007/8		Barrow Borough Council	73
Net additional dwellings 2002-2008	Core Output H2(a)	2002-2008		Barrow Borough Council	542
Projected net additional dwellings 2008-2023	Core Output H2(c)	2008-2023		Barrow Borough Council	2,643
Projected net additional dwellings 2008-2016	Core Output H2(d)	2008-2016		Barrow Borough Council	1,625
% of new homes on previously-developed land	Core Output H3	2007/8	BVPI 106	Barrow Borough Council	82.4%
Density of completed housing development	Local Output	2007/8		Barrow Borough Council	<30 per ha = 5.1 % 30-50 per ha = 64.7% >50 per ha = 26.3 % Sites under 5 = 4.0 %
Overall stock	Contextual	31 March 2008		Barrow Borough Council	33,068
Local Authority housing stock	Contextual	31 March 2008		Barrow Borough Council	2,739
Tenure	Contextual	2001		ONS Census 2001	Owner Occ. 76.2% LA Rented 10.1% Private Rented 8.4% HA Rented 2.1% Other Rented 2.9% Shared Equity 0.2%
House Prices 1.Average price of all properties (Borough) 2.Average price of all properties (County) 3.Average price of all properties (North West) 4.Average price of all properties (England & Wales) 5.Lower Quartile price of all properties (Borough)	Contextual Significant Effects	2007		Land Registry via DCLG Live Tables Sep 2008	£113,383 £168,006 £159,892 £219,804 £71,500
Affordability ratios Mean Income: Mean House Price Median Income: Median House Price Lower Quartile Income: Lower Quartile House Price	Contextual Significant Effects	2007		Annual survey of hours and earnings ONS via NOMIS & Land Registry	1:4.9 1:4.2 1:4.8

Affordable Housing Permissions	Local Output	2007/8		Barrow Borough Council	6
Affordable housing completions	Core Output H5	2007/8		Barrow Borough Council	0
Net Additional Pitches - Gypsy and Traveller	Core Output H4	2007/8		Barrow Borough Council	0
Building For Life Assessments	Core Output H6	2007/8		Barrow Borough Council/CABE	None assessed
Demographic Structure					
Total population of the Borough	Contextual Significant Effects	2001		ONS Census 2001	71,980
Population mid-year estimate 2007	Contextual Significant Effects	2007		midyear population estimates ONS via NOMIS	71,800
Population aged 15-29 mid-year estimate	Contextual Significant Effects	2007		midyear population estimates ONS via NOMIS	18%
Children aged 0-4 mid-year estimate	Contextual Significant Effects	2007		midyear population estimates ONS via NOMIS	5.3%
Economy and Employment					
Jobs by sector within Borough – manufacturing	Contextual Significant Effects	2006		Annual business inquiry employees analysis (NOMIS)	22.5%
Jobs by sector within Borough – finance, IT, other business activities	Contextual Significant Effects	2006		Annual business inquiry employees analysis (NOMIS)	10.9%
Jobs by sector within Borough – tourism-related	Contextual Significant Effects	2006		Annual business inquiry employees analysis (NOMIS)	8.0%
Registrations/Deregistration and Stock	Contextual Significant Effects	2006		Annual population survey ONS via NOMIS	125 70 1185
Gross annual pay - All workers	Contextual Significant Effects	2007		Annual survey of hours and earnings ONS via NOMIS	Mean - £19,150 Median - £17,230
Gross annual pay – Full-time workers	Contextual Significant Effects	2007		Annual survey of hours and earnings ONS via NOMIS	Mean - £23,117 Median - £22,524
No. of people on Job Seekers Allowance	Contextual Significant Effects	March 2008		ONS via NOMIS	1,048
% of people on Job Seekers Allowance	Contextual Significant Effects	March 2008		ONS via NOMIS	2.4%
Floorspace developed for employment by type	Core Output BD1	2006/7		Cumbria County Council	1607m2 B1a

Floorspace developed for employment by type on previously developed land	Core Output BD2	2006/7		Cumbria County Council	1607m ² B1a
Employment land available by type B1 B1 B2 B1 B2 B8 Total	Core Output BD3	31 March 2008		Cumbria County Council	2.74 ha 3.06 ha 48.05 ha 53.85 ha
*Completed retail development Gross Retail A1 Net Retail A1	Core Output BD4	2007/8		Barrow Borough Council	6503 m ² 5202 m ²
Completed Office development Gross Offices A2 & B1a	Core Output BD4	2007/8		Barrow Borough Council	2607 m ²
Completed leisure development Gross Leisure D2	Core Output BD4	2007/8		Barrow Borough Council	518 m ²
Socio-Cultural Issues					
Indices of Multiple Deprivation	Contextual Significant Effects	2007		DCLG	29th most deprived out of 354
Number of Incapacity Benefit Claimants	Contextual Significant Effects	February 2008		ONS via NOMIS	5,240
% of people Incapacity Benefit Claimants	Contextual Significant Effects	February 2008		ONS via NOMIS	12.1%
Life Expectancy at Birth	Contextual Significant Effects	2004-2006		www.neighbourhood.gov.uk	Males: 75.4 Females: 80.7
Mortality due to circulatory disease per 100,000 population of those under 75	Contextual Significant Effects	2004-2006		www.neighbourhood.gov.uk	99.4
Mortality due to cancer per 100,000 population of those under 75	Contextual Significant Effects	2004-2006		www.neighbourhood.gov.uk	145.4
Borough Recorded Crime number & rate	Contextual Local Output	2007/8		Home Office and ONS	5,799 or 80.8 per 1,000 pop
Cumbria Recorded Crime number & rate	Contextual	2007/8		Home Office and ONS	35,282 or 71 per 1,000 pop
North West Recorded Crime number & rate	Contextual	2007/8		Home Office and ONS	663,141 or 96.6 per 1000 pop
England & Wales Recorded Crime number & rate	Contextual	2007/8		Home Office and ONS	4,950,671 or 91.6 per 1000
Borough Burglaries per 1000 population	Contextual	2007/8	BVPI 126	Cumbria Constabulary	3.14
Borough Violent offences per 1000 population	Contextual	2007/8	BVPI 127a	Cumbria Constabulary	22.3
Borough Robberies per 1000 population	Contextual	2007/8	BVPI 127b	Cumbria Constabulary	0.10
Borough Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	Contextual	2007/8	BVPI 128a	Cumbria Constabulary	3.06
Borough Racial incidents per 100000 population	Contextual	2007/8	BVPI 174	Cumbria Constabulary	0

Borough Racial incidents leading to further action	Contextual	2007/8	BVPI 175	Cumbria Constabulary	N/A
Borough Score against domestic violence checklist	Contextual	2007/8	BVPI 225	Cumbria Constabulary	45.5
The Natural Environment					
Quality of SSSIs - % area attaining PSA targets	Core Output E2	2007		Natural England	1) 97.66% 2) 100% 3) 99.03% 4) 100%
Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality	Core Output E1	2007/8		Environment Agency	Not Available
Renewable Energy, Askam Wind Farm 7 turbines, 0.66MW	Core Output E3	Jan 2007		British Wind Energy Association	4.62 MW total capacity 2,583 homes equivalent
Renewable Energy, Barrow offshore wind farm 30 turbines, 3MW	Core Output E3	Jan 2007		British Wind Energy Association	90 MW total Capacity 50,323 homes equivalent
Household waste collected per person	Contextual Local Output	2007/8	BVPI 84a	Barrow Borough Council	466.56kg
% of household waste recycled	Contextual Local Output	2007/8	BVPI 82a i	Barrow Borough Council	10.81%
% of household waste composted	Contextual	2007/8	BVPI 82b i	Barrow Borough Council	9.2%
The Built Environment					
Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments	Contextual	31 March 2008		Dept. for Culture Media & Sport	4
Number of Listed Buildings (Entries)	Contextual Local Output	2007		Dept. for Culture Media & Sport	272
Number of Conservation Areas	Contextual	31 March 2008		Barrow Borough Council	11
Culture					
Museum Visits per 1,000 population	Contextual	2007/8	BVPI 170b	Barrow Borough Council	1,575
Museum Educational Visits per 1,000 population	Contextual	2007/8	BVPI 170c	Barrow Borough Council	3,054
Amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard	Local Output	2007/8		Barrow Borough Council	1
Transport					
Number of Train Stations	Contextual	March 2008		Barrow Borough Council	4
Road Casualties: Overall People killed or seriously injured	Contextual	2007		Source: Cumbria County Council 'Cumbria in Figures'	236 24

Children killed or seriously injured					3
Accessibility of new residential development	Local Output	2007/8		Barrow Borough Council & Cumbria County Council	100%
Community Involvement					
Consultation exercises during 2007/8 and whether carried out in accordance with the SCI:	Local Output	2007/8		Barrow Borough Council	1 Yes
Number of views of the planning policy web pages during 2007/8:	Local Output	2007/8		Barrow Borough Council	5,761 views 2,010 unique users
Number of organisations, individuals and companies on the Council's LDF Consultation Database:	Local Output	31 March 2008		Barrow Borough Council	189
Number of consultation Responses received: • Barrow Port Area Action Preferred Options Consultation August/Sep 2007	Local Output	2007/8		Barrow Borough Council	24
Number of applications received during 2007/8	Local Output	2007/8		Barrow Borough Council	615

Copeland MRWS Shadow Partnership



Meeting Report from
'set-up meeting' on
18 November 2008

Emmerdale Country House Hotel
Version 2.0, Final

Document Details

Status: Version 2.0, for publication

Note:

This report is a summary of discussions at the meeting. It is compiled by independent facilitators 3KQ, operating on behalf of all participants. Note that it is meant as an aide memoir for participants and a means of update to non-attendees, rather than a definitive record of every detail.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Aim. The meeting aimed to discuss the formation of a partnership to inform Copeland Borough Council's (CopelandBC) decision whether to participate in the geological disposal facility siting process, without commitment to eventually host a facility. Specific objectives for the day and an agenda are in Appendix 1.

1.2 Attendance. 20 participants attended at the Emmerdale County House Hotel on 18 November 2008. Some of those invited did not attend, for a range of reasons. A full list of those invited and in attendance is in Appendix 2.

2. Context

2.1 The objectives and agenda for the day were agreed. Fergus McMorrow (Director of Development, CopelandBC) then updated participants on the context to the meeting. The following slides were shown.

Unavoidable Interest in Process

- Already have 70% of the current waste inventory
- We have large amount of employment involved in waste management
- Decommissioning and clean up in Copeland is reliant on someone to put the waste
- It's a long way off if it goes, major issue for us either in terms of transportation or finding a permanent home
- We are the most expert community and, whatever it goes, we have an important role in informing government on the implementation issues

MRWS Process

Scale	Work	Timing
Stage 1	The MRWS consultation of interest, consultation of responses, opening your sights	2007/08
Stage 2	Finalisation and redaction, led by Copeland, to meet Government objectives and Government to provide a decision on whether to participate in the MRWS process	2008/09

CORMM Recommendations

Published July 2008

- 74 recommendations
- Relating to local council, stakeholders and regional community engagement
- Key Recommendations:
 - Government should be clear on the fact that Copeland is not a host
 - Government should be clear on the fact that Copeland is not a host
 - Government should be clear on the fact that Copeland is not a host
 - Government should be clear on the fact that Copeland is not a host

Copeland's Key Principles Accepted by CORMM and Government

- No restriction imposed on a community
- Host community should be a volunteer
- Partnership approach should be adopted
- Community has the right to withdraw from a siting process at any time
- Benefits should provide local impact to other 'not' or 'partially' damaged

A Framework For Implementing Geological Disposal June 2008

Current Policy

- In view of the 70% of the nation's recyclable waste being sent to landfill, Copeland Borough Council is prepared to talk to the Government about the possibility of participating in the MRWS process, without committing to eventually host a facility.
- Any such initiative would be a win-win for Copeland and the Government, as it would allow Copeland to continue to manage its waste responsibly and the Government to reduce its reliance on landfill.
- To participate with a partner, Copeland would need to be satisfied with a partner's ability to manage the MRWS process for moving forward in the future.

Evolution of Interest

- Submission of Interest submitted July 2008
- Secretary of State, Hilary Benn accepts EOI September 2008
- Copeland B C, Cumbria CC and Lancashire BC meet and agree proposals for investigations, formal and purpose of initial meeting by a joint officer group, July 2008
- Initial meeting 18th November

Stage 1

Expansion of interest - this is the selection point at which local communities register their 'Without Commitment' interest in discussions about siting process

Testing Support for Copeland's Expression of Interest (Partner Support Requirement)

- CBC Consultation on a nuclear option (Feb 2007)
- Interest expressed in Energy Costs raised up to by all Cumbria and Lancashire Partners (Summer 2007)
- Horizontal supported CBC Consultation on MRWS Consultation Document (Sept 2007)
- Informal meeting with Government Local Authorities (Summer 2008)
- Briefings to all Regional/Local Authorities in Copeland (July/Aug 2008)

Partnership

2.2 **Current Stage in process.** CopelandBC has made a formal Expression of Interest to government, which has been accepted by the Secretary of State. The next stage would be a Decision to Participate (DTP) in formal discussions with government, without commitment to eventually host a facility. It is after a DTP that government requires a siting partnership to be set up. It is for this reason that the attendees here today are discussing setting up what is in effect a 'shadow partnership' because a DTP has not yet been taken.

2.3 Engagement Package. Government can provide funds to support a community in their deliberations before a DIP, formally known as an Engagement Package. The nature of this Engagement Package is subject to negotiations but has not yet been agreed in this case: CopelandBC wanted to get partners on board before doing so. It is currently unclear how substantial the Engagement Package is likely to be.

2.4 Other Expressions of Interest. Invitations to express interest were sent to county and borough tiers of local government. This however does not preclude parish councils expressing an interest, but this is only likely to be successful with the support of the local authority. At the time of the meeting, CopelandBC is the only authority that has formally expressed an interest. Others mentioned included:

- Allerdale Borough Council are voting on the issue on 10 December 2008
- Cumbria County Council are voting on the issue on 9 December 2008

People noted that a 'Cumbria-wide' approach appeared not to have been fully explored as each Council appeared to be considering the matter separately.

2.5 Decision Making Body. The government white paper¹ outlines in paragraph 6.8 that "Local Government will have decision-making authority for their 'host community'". This creates an ambiguity as to which tier of local government is the decision-making body where both borough and county tiers exist. This is particularly pertinent for today because CopelandBC and AllerdaleBC exist within Cumbria County Council's boundary: it is open to interpretation as to which tier should be the decision-making body. Government's view is that they do not wish to be prescriptive about which tier should lead, and that the principle of volunteerism implies that this should be sorted out locally. CopelandBC's view was that in their case, it should be the more 'local' authority that decides because the impact of having (or not having) a facility would be greatest in Copeland, not elsewhere in Cumbria. CopelandBC recognised however that having CumbriaCC on board in the shadow partnership would make for a much stronger partnership.

2.6 Parallel Partnerships. It was recognised that government does not want to be prescriptive. However, given the ambiguity over which tier of local government should be the decision-making body, there is the possibility that two or more parallel partnerships could arise in Cumbria. Assuming both AllerdaleBC and CumbriaCC both formally express an interest, there could indeed be three partnerships formed, one lead by each local authority. Whilst people felt that this was a theoretical possibility, it was acknowledged that it would probably not be workable given that the members of the partnerships would largely be the same; the work commissioned would be the same and cover overlapping areas; government is unlikely to fund the same work three times over.

2.7 Pace of process. There was an eagerness in the room in particular from the workforce to proceed as rapidly as possible with the partnership and the MRWS process more widely, because of the community benefits that might be negotiated alongside a repository, as well as jobs from the repository itself. The Sellafeld site employs a large number of people who are working to decommission the site but these jobs will over time decline. Whilst this was

recognised, others felt that safety and environmental issues meant that the process should not be rushed and time was needed. The potential socio-economic benefits together with safety and environmental implications need jointly working on and agreeing before we proceed too far.

2.8 Expression of interest deadline. The government, via the white paper, has not put a deadline on when Expressions of Interest can be submitted. In reality though, it is recognised that an expression of interest that is received years down the line will have to be treated differently than those received earlier in the process. There was some disappointment that government had not provided more clarity on this and therefore more momentum to the overall process, especially considering potential job losses on site. However, it was recognised that this in no way prevents a partnership moving ahead now. Indeed government have agreed to this.

¹ Managing Radioactive Waste Safely: A Framework for Implementing Geological Disposal, June 2008

3. Partnership

3.1 Partnership means different things to different people. Participants therefore discussed what it would mean for them, in this specific context. People identified the things the shadow partnership needed in order to be successful. These included:

Aims, ToRs

- Purpose and Terms of Reference that are agreed and supported by all members
- Clarity that the SP isn't – yet – about the actual siting process

Resources

- Resources to support partnership activity
- Resources to support members representing their constituency

Membership

- Members that have a mandate to speak on behalf of their organisation
- Clear membership criteria, and clarity on who decides whether someone can join
- Clarity about how NGOs are involved. Either on the partnership or outside it, but they need to be comfortable with their role either way.
- To be confident we've got the right partners on board

Communications

- Transparency: of language, process and information (including clarity about what isn't shared e.g. commercially confidential info)
- A communication plan to share information externally, including to the media

Structure and Work Programme

- The ability to work in sub-groups on behalf of the SP to accelerate work
- To be comfortable with CopelandBC's role in the partnership including its decision-making role
- Clear milestones and activity, with deadlines for work including the DIP
- To develop criteria for decision-making, including criteria for taking the DIP itself

Overall

- To avoid two partnerships covering the same area e.g. Copeland and Cumbria
- A clear view from Gov on how to handle the potential of parallel partnerships
- To be patient and follow due process: in order to bring the public along with the partnership

3.2 If we don't work together. The conversation kept returning to the issue of who the decision-making body is. There was concern that the local authorities had a way to go to put in place good partnership arrangements for this process, and that this risked the larger and longer-term benefits that lay down the road. Specific fears included: government ultimately taking the decision for the community; the opportunity passing the community by; confusion in the community about what is happening; right of veto of the community would be unclear and potentially weakened. There was a desire to look for ways of working better together and getting the best deal possible for the region, but the political challenge was not underestimated.

5

3.3 Options. There was frustration that government had created this problem by the ambiguous wording in the white paper. People discussed options around the issue. These included:

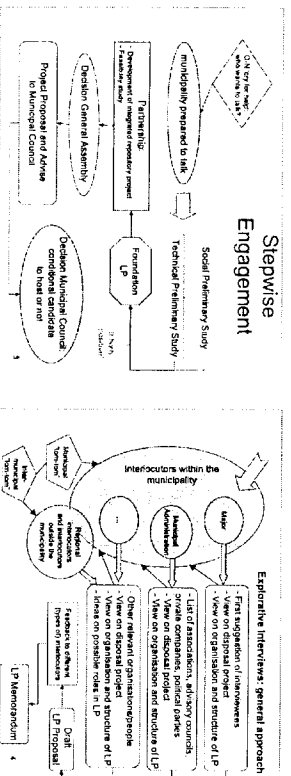
- Continue as planned with a Copeland focussed partnership, whilst keeping the door open to those who declined to attend (including CumbriaCC), and seek opportunities to commission joint work with others if other partnerships emerge.
- Joint AllerdaleBC/CopelandBC partnership. One partnership covering the two boroughs, commissioning one set of work. If the geological investigations or the partnership favours a particular location then the relevant borough would be the decision-making body.
- Three-way partnership with CumbriaCC/AllerdaleBC/CopelandBC. Focussed on fact-finding, not necessarily decision-making. Possible that the difference of opinion on who takes the DIP could be resolved with time, especially as possible locations are determined.
- Seek clarification from government before proceeding, in order to try to resolve the ambiguity over roles as early as possible.

People strongly supported seeking more clarification from government, but not at the expense of delaying progress. In the absence of expressions of interest from AllerdaleBC and CumbriaCC, the option to continue as planned was supported as long as this included the flexibility to respond to changes in other authorities' stances over time.

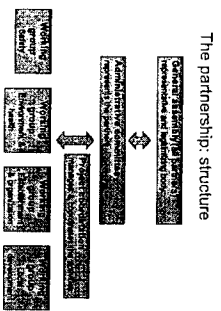
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4. Belgian Experience – Case Study

4.1 Mark Dutton, CoRWMM, presented a case study from Belgium where two sitting partnerships had discussed the possibility of having a Low Level Waste repository within their boundaries.



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Composition at Dessel

- General Accessibility – 29
- Executive Committee – 9
- Working Groups – 15 to 20 (Anyone can attend)
- Moi: 35 & 12

Current Status

- The process took 4 years compared to the planned period of two years
- The Municipal Councils in Dessel and Moi have approved the reports of their General Assemblies and their reports have been forwarded to Government
- The Municipality of Fleurus did not approve proceeding
- Government selected Dessel.

Funding for Partnerships

- Provided by ONDRAF
- Operation – 250,000 euros/year including salaries for two staff
- Socio-economic assessment – 75,000 euros
- Design – 75,000 euros
- ONDRAF pay for all technical development

4.2 **More information** is available in CoRWMM's report number 2213.1 entitled **Overseas Experience of Radioactive Waste Management**. To download this document visit www.corrwm.org.uk, type 2213.1 into the search box and click the magnifying glass symbol; it is then the first document in the list.

Discussion covered the following areas:

4.3 **Scale and Funding.** The Belgian example is of a much smaller scale because of the size of community and nature of the waste in question (it was Low Level Waste, not Higher Activity Waste). This implies that the costs quoted in the presentation above could be significantly lower than what will be required in the UK situation.

4.4 **Lessons Learned.** People agreed that it would be good to access lessons learned by CoRWMM where they would help the shadow partnership move forward. More information may therefore be requested in future. CoRWMM would be happy to help where it could.

5. Terms of Reference

5.1 A template Terms of Reference (ToRs) had been prepared by 3KQ, drawn together from previous partnerships that they had facilitated and help set up. These template ToRs are included in Appendix 3. Each section was discussed in turn, people made suggestions as to how they could be developed into ToRs that would work for this partnership in this context. CopelandBC agreed to incorporate these comments into a next draft, in advance of the first meeting of the shadow partnership early in the New Year.

6. Information Needs/Questions

6.1 Participants considered what questions might need to be addressed in a work programme, and what information needs might exist. This was a very brief session in the day but the following points emerged, in no order of importance:

- Community engagement and how community views will feed in
- Communications with public via an early communications plan
- Communications with Copeland/BC to keep their members on board
- Develop criteria that Copeland/BC should use to DfP
- Advise on transition to a full stiling partnership after DfP, if taken
- Watch and respond to developments in Allderdale and Cumbria
- What are timescales and programme of the geological work?
- Pursue possibility of a West Cumbrian approach and partnership with County
- Update on repository design and the science surrounding this
- Hear the lessons learned from NIREX, and the mistakes made historically
- Partnership experiences from elsewhere
- Community benefits package process and timing identified

7. Way Forward and Actions

7.1 It was agreed that the first formal meeting of the shadow partnership should be early in the New Year. The following actions were agreed, including agenda items for the first formal meeting (see actions 11 and 12).

1	Type up and circulate Meeting Report from today	3KQ	3 Dec
2	Provide comments back to 3KQ on the Mtg Rpt	all	10 Dec
3	Issue final version of Mtg Rpt	3KQ	17 Dec
4	Put Mtg Rpt on website	CBC	17 Dec
5	Contact non-attendees to ask if wish to be on the steering group	CBC	
6	Organise next meeting, with potential steering group members	CBC	
7	Redraft TORs, including membership criteria and levels	CBC	
8	Update NDA	CBC	
9	Continue to liaise with media over their involvement	CBC	
10	Contact Government to seek further clarification over which tier of local government is the decision-making body, on behalf of the shadow partnership	CBC	
11	Consider setting up a Communications Working Gp soon	Pship	1 st mtg
12	Review, amend and sign off TORs	Pship	1 st mtg

9

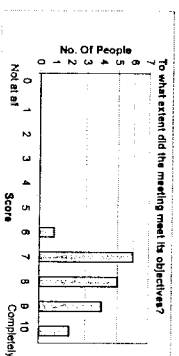
Meeting Report, Copeland M/RWS Shadow Partnership
Set-up meeting, held on 18 November 2008 at Ennerdale County House Hotel

8. Evaluation of the day

Evaluation forms were completed by attendees to inform the way forward and future meetings. The information, both quantitative and qualitative, is collated below.

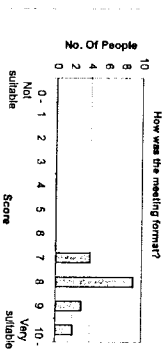
Q1. To what extent did the meeting meet its objectives?

- Feel much happier and clearer about the M/RWS process in general and the purpose of the partnership in particular (8)
- Problems of time (8)
- Very useful (9)



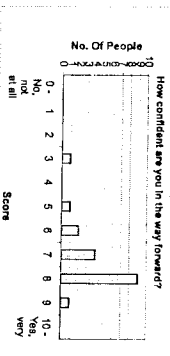
Q2. How was the meeting format?

- Moved along at a good pace (8)
- Format was fine and the use of a facilitator ensured good progress throughout the day (8)



Q3. How confident do you feel in the way forward?

- A positive start (8)
- Uncertain on whether district council are able to look at this question on the facts as they emerge, or whether they have taken a view to seek a disposal facility whether right or wrong (5)
- Difficult without government identifying timescales (7)
- Hopefully we are looking in close detail and will be ready to meet challenges (6)



10

Meeting Report, Copeland M/RWS Shadow Partnership
Set-up meeting, held on 18 November 2008 at Ennerdale County House Hotel

Q4. What do you consider to be the main challenge moving forward?

- Time to do the work!
- Organisations not engaging that should
- Getting all partners together and being focussed
- Carrying community and other stakeholder confidence with us
- Agreement by all parties including residents, politicians from all tiers
- Cumbria County Council
- Government indecision
- NGOs
- Commitment from all partners to progress partnership objectives without delay
- Making the right decision
- Keeping partnership working as 'one'
- Copeland/Allerdale, West Cumbrian approach with County involvement
- Cumbria County Council
- Retaining enthusiasm, agreed objectives, sticking to the task in hand
- Meeting everyone's expectations
- CumbriaCC situation
- Carrying ordinary citizens along with the process
- Engaging the general public in the necessary way
- The possibility of competing agendas, particularly the Cumbria and Allerdale questions

Q5. Any other comments?

- Very enjoyable and informative day
- Well run, thank you
- Well done
- It is as important to be clear about what this process is NOT, as much as it is to agree what it IS
- Socio-economic are the main driver always assuming a 100% safety case is achievable
- Must ensure adequate resources are available from government to support the next stage of the process
- Well organised day and CBC got everything it needed from it
- Probably a world leader at this stage of the process
- Still need to decide if I should continue to attend or whether a more 'local' NFU representative would be more appropriate

Appendix 1 – Proposed Agenda for the 18 November 2008 workshop

Aim and Objectives of the workshop

- The day aims to discuss the formation and operation of a partnership to inform Copeland B C's decision whether to participate in the geological disposal facility siting process, without commitment to eventually host a facility. Specific objectives for the day include:
- discuss and agree the purpose, operation, membership of such a partnership
 - share preliminary ideas on what information the partnership needs
 - agree next steps including next meetings

Time	Item	Notes
0900	Arrivals and Registration	
0930	Welcome, Agenda setting	Elaine Woodburn, Leader CBC Richard Harris, Independent facilitator 3KQ
	Context presentation Fergus McMorow, CBC	Background and update on where MRWS is up to and what it means for Copeland
	Partnership for Copeland	Discussion on what partnership should mean for us in this context. Identification of aspects a partnership should deliver, and avoid.
1200	LUNCH	
1300	International Partnerships Presentation from CoRWM, Mark Dutton	Brief overview of how other countries have approached such partnerships, Q&A
	Terms of Reference	Identification of the remit, operation and membership of a partnership. Either from scratch or from draft text to use as a start point.
	Information Needs	Preliminary identification of information needs, and issues the partnership should investigate
	Way Forward and Evaluation	Agree actions, communications and next steps
1600	Close	

Appendix 2 – Invitees and Attendees

Sitting in sheet
Attendees – 18th November 2008

Copeland CALG, Chris Shaw	<i>MS</i>
Copeland CALG, Keith Hitchcock	<i>Keith Hitchcock</i>
Cumbria CALG, Guy Richardson	<i>Guy Richardson</i>
P Clements, Prospect	<i>P. Clements</i>
P Kane, GMB	<i>P. Kane</i>
NULeAF Officer, Fred Barker	Apologies
West Cumbria Site Stakeholder Group, David Moore	<i>DM</i>
Lake District National Park	Apologies
National Farmers Union, Terry Abbot	<i>T. Abbot</i>
Cumbria Chamber of Commerce	No response
West Cumbria Partnership Mike Heaslip	<i>Mike Heaslip</i>
Charles Holmes, Alledale BC	<i>Charles Holmes</i>
Simon Rowley, South Lakes	<i>Simon Rowley</i>
Isle of Man Government, Paul McKenna	<i>P. McKenna</i>
CoRWM, Prof Brian Clark	<i>Brian Clark</i>
CoRWM, Mark Dutton	<i>Mark Dutton</i>
BERR, Colin Mitchell	<i>Colin Mitchell</i>
CBC Leader, Elaine Woodburn	<i>Elaine Woodburn</i>
CBC Deputy Leader, Allan Holliday	<i>Allan Holliday</i>
CBC Officer, Fergus Makinrow	<i>Fergus Makinrow</i>
CBC Officer, Sharon Walker	<i>Sharon Walker</i>
Councillor John Kane	<i>John Kane</i>
Councillor Yvonne Clarkson	<i>Yvonne Clarkson</i>
Facilitator: Richard Harris	
Facilitator: Rhuan Bennett	

Appendix 3 – draft Terms of Reference, with suggestions made on 18 Nov 08

The following working draft Terms of Reference was discussed on 18 November and the highlighted changes were made by attendees.

1. **Aim and Objectives of the Partnership**

1.1 The aim of the partnership is:

To make a recommendation to Copeland Borough Council on whether they should participate or not in the geological disposal facility siting process, without commitment to eventually host a facility.

Ref to work programme here?

Specific objectives at this stage include to:

- 1.2 Represent the views of relevant communities in partnership discussions (covered in Code of Conduct so not needed here)
- 1.3 Identify information and activity that is required to meet the aim (move to work programme?)
- 1.4 Deliver community engagement required to meet the aim (move to work programme?)
- 1.5 Deliver a work programme and associated funding package to be requested from Government to support the siting process (move to work programme?)
- 1.6 Advise on the transition to a Community Siting Partnership in accordance with the MRWS White Paper¹ if a Decision to Participate is taken (this is a long way off... is it really needed at the front of this doc?)
- 1.7 Communicate progress to wider audience
- 1.8 Identify criteria that CopelandBC should use to take a DTP (or put this in the work programme?)

Q1 - Does this capture what you believe the Partnership should be for? Is this how it can be best expressed? If not, how should it be changed?

2. **Operation**

2.1

Chair. Copeland Borough Council will chair the partnership for an initial period. After six months, the partnership will review whether the chair should thereafter be shared, rotated or left with the Borough Council, or some other change if later when partnership is ready...

2.2

Steering Group. A small steering group will manage the work and process, meeting at least once in between partnership meetings. Possible criteria for membership: Directly involved, time commitment...

¹ Managing Radioactive Waste Safely: A Framework for Implementing Geological Disposal, June 2008

Potential volunteers from today: CopelandBC, CopelandALC, WCSSG, 1 TU rep

- 2.3. **Working Groups** may be set up to investigate and report back on issues agreed by the partnership.
 - 2.4. **Secretariat.** Administrative support to the partnership will, in the first instance, be provided by Copeland Borough Council.
 - 2.5. **Expenses.** The expenses of partners would be provided when available from Government..
 - 2.6. **Frequency of meeting.** It is anticipated that the partnership would meet approximately every 6 weeks, depending on the work programme agreed and partner availability.
 - 2.7. **Decision Making.** Given this and the long-term nature of the subject under discussion, decisions should be reached by consensus where possible. Whilst not anticipated frequently, it may from time to time be necessary to vote in order to decide a way forward. When they arise, differences of view will be clarified.
 - 2.8. **Working Style.** This is expected to vary between more formally chaired meetings and facilitated meetings (using independent facilitators) to help the partnership with particular discussions and tasks. This would be planned in liaison with the steering group.
 - 2.9. **Reporting.** After each meeting a brief Meeting Summary will be issued for agreement with partners. As a minimum, Meeting Summaries will focus on decisions taken and actions agreed. Under normal circumstances each Meeting Summary would be published as soon as possible after the meeting and at least one week before the next meeting, enabling transparency for all.
 - 2.10. **Communications with CopelandBC to add in here?**
 - 2.11. **Engagement with the community to add in here, or in work programme?**
- Add somewhere: Business as usual will continue outside the partnership

Q2 – Is a steering group a good idea? Who should sit on it and/or how should they be selected?

Q3 – What support can partners give? Venues, staff time, funds...

Q4 – Are you content with the other aspects of Operation? If not, how should they be changed?

3. Membership

- 3.1. **Membership.** The following partner organisations will be invited to attend:
 - Cumbria County Council – 2 incl one from Copeland Area Committee
 - Allerdale Borough Council – 1
 - South Lakes District Council – 1
 - Barrow Borough Council – 1?
 - Local Strategic Partnership – 1 (as an Associate Member?)
 - Cumbria Association of Local Councils – 1
 - Copeland Association of Local Councils – 2

- 3.2. **Advisors.** As necessary the partnership will invite additional organisations or individuals to attend. These could include but not be limited to the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority, Environment Agency, and Nuclear Installations Inspectorate.
 - West Cumbria Sites Stakeholder Group – 1
 - Lake District National Park – 1 (potentially a Copeland member?)
 - Isle of Man Government – 1
 - NFU – 1
 - Trade Unions – 2
 - Chamber of Commerce – 1
 - NIL eAF – 1
 - Local Environmental NGOs – 1
 - Local media – 2
 - Note that elected members may request officer advisors to accompany them
 - Emergency services would be kept informed of developments, and invited later in the process when discussions are more advanced as appropriate
 - Associate Members should be considered (want to keep an eye on the subject, can contribute information e.g. Isle of Man)
 - Cooped Members as well? Instead of Advisors 3.2?

- 3.3. **Public.** Whilst the partnership may from time to time hold closed meetings, most will be open to the public.

- 3.4. **Working Agreement.** Partners agree to operate within the draft working agreement set out in Annex 1. Abiding within this working agreement is considered an act of respect to other participants. Seriously breaching the agreement is considered to be a withdrawal of commitment and an act of disrespect. In the event of a breach, it is the steering group's responsibility to take a decision on appropriate action to be taken.

Q5 – Are there any organisations missing at this stage? Is the balance about right?

Q6 – Should the membership be closed for a set, settling period, say 6 months, in order to minimise frequent discussion about new membership?

Q7 – Are you content with the other aspects of membership? If not, how should they be changed?

Q8 – Does the draft Working Agreement provide assurance? Does it seem sensible? How would you change it?

The Terms of Reference are open to continual review and evolution by partners in order to respond to changing circumstances.

Annex 1 – Draft Working Agreement for Participation in the MRWS Partnership

This section not reviewed – to be done at the next meeting
This working agreement is draft and open to review at any time.

Aim/Objectives

- Partners will take care to emphasise the *early and provisional* nature of discussions in the overall process when talking about the partnership more widely. Namely that the partnership is only advising on whether a decision to participate in further discussions with Government should be taken: not whether there should be a geological disposal facility in Copeland.

Operation and Communications

- Accuracy of Meeting Summaries. It is the responsibility of each partner organisation to check the draft Meeting Summaries circulated and respond with suggested changes within the deadline circulated. No response by the deadline will be taken as agreement.
- Media Relations. Partners should be clear when discussing partnership work more widely that – at this stage at least - they speak only on behalf of their organisation, not the partnership itself. Any specific requests for information or viewpoints from the partnership should be directed to the secretariat who will handle them in liaison with all partners.
- Confidentiality and Attribution. To encourage free expression in meetings, participants can request that their views are not attributed. The meeting record will not normally attribute comments unless requested in a specific instance.

Membership and Participation

- Representation. Partners are expected to *actively* represent the organisations that they work for. This means providing colleagues with updates on the partnership's work (based on the Meeting Summaries) and feeding in their colleagues' views on issues under consideration by the partnership. Individual partners should give consideration as to how this is best managed in their particular organisational circumstances.
- Collaboration. Partners must be willing to develop and maintain a collaborative working spirit whilst recognising that differing views may exist.
- Continuity and Substitution. It is highly desirable that each partner organisation designates a lead person to attend meetings so that continuity of membership is maintained. It is recognised that this may not always be possible so some degree of substitution may be required. Partners should be mindful of the impact this can have both on the effectiveness of meetings and their organisation's representation: it is the partners' responsibility to fully brief substitutes and obtain adequate debriefs in return.
- Preparation. Partners are expected to have read papers circulated and be appropriately prepared by liaising with colleagues as necessary before meetings.

Meeting Conduct

- Mobile phones to be switched off
- Only one person to speak at a time
- Listen respectfully even though you may disagree