

BOROUGH OF BARROW-IN-FURNESS

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Meeting, Wednesday, 26th May, 2010
at 2.00 p.m. (Committee Room No. 4)

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. Disclosure 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 3rd March, 2010 (copy attached).
6. Apologies for Absence/Attendance of Substitute Members.

FOR DECISION

- (D) 7. To note the Minutes of the Grants Sub-Committee held on 18th March, 2010 (copy attached).

- (D) 8. Minutes of the Early Retirement Panel (copy attached).
- (D) 9. Appointment on Outside Bodies, Panels, Working Parties etc.
- (D) 10. Housing Market Renewal Programme – North Central Renewal Area – Marsh Street.
- (D) 11. Armed Forces Day – ‘Fly a Flag for our Armed Forces – 21st June, 2010.
- (D) 12. Request to Fly the Pride/Rainbow Flag.
- (D) 13. Report on Progress of Energy Efficiency Projects.
- (D) 14. Key Priorities for 2010/11.
- (D) 15. Land at Bank Lane, Barrow-in-Furness.
- (D) 16. Wind Energy Development in Cumbria Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG).
- (D) 17. LDG Monitoring Report (AMR).
- (D) 18. Seaside Town Grant Initiative Fund.
- (D) 19. Revised Local Development Scheme (LDS) and Local Development Framework (LDF) Update.

PART TWO

- (D) 20. Housing Market Renewal Programme – North Central Renewal Area – Sutherland Street.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION BY VIRTUE OF PARAGRAPH 3 OF PART ONE OF SCHEDULE 12A OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972 AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION (VARIATION) ORDER 2006

- (D) 21. Integration of TIC and Forum 28.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION BY VIRTUE OF PARAGRAPH 1 OF PART ONE OF SCHEDULE 12A OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972 AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION (VARIATION) ORDER 2006

**NOTE (D) - Delegated
(R) - For Referral to Council**

Membership of Committee

Membership of the Committee to be appointed at the Annual Council meeting on 18th May, 2010.

For queries regarding this agenda, please contact:

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Published: 18th May, 2010

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Meeting: 3rd March, 2010
at 2.00 p.m.

PRESENT:- Councillors Guselli (Chairman), Williams (Vice-Chairman), Barlow, J. Hamezeian, Marcus, Millar, Pemberton, Pidduck and Richardson.

124 – The Local Government Act, 1972 as amended by the Local Government (Access to Information) Act, 1985 and Access to Information (Variation) Order 2006 – Urgent Items

RESOLVED:- That by reason of the special circumstances outlined below the Chairman is of the opinion that the following items of business not specified on the agenda should be considered at the meeting as a matter of urgency in accordance with Section 100(B)(4)(b) of the Local Government Act 1972.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Reason</u>
Barrow Marina Village – Purchase of Freehold, The Strand Yard, St. Georges Square (Minute No. 136)	The transaction had to be completed by 31st March, 2010.
Festival and Event Support (Minute No. 141)	A number of the proposed events would take place before the next meeting of this Committee.

125 – The Local Government Act, 1972 as amended by the Local Government (Access to Information) Act, 1985 and Access to Information (Variation) Order 2006

Discussion arising hereon it was

RESOLVED:- That under Section 100A(4) of the Local Government Act, 1972 the public and press be excluded from the meeting for the following items of business on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in Paragraph 3 (Minute Nos. 134, 135 and 136) of Part One of Schedule 12A of the said Act.

126 – Disclosure of Interests

Councillor Barlow declared a personal and prejudicial interest in Agenda Item 12, Rural Capital Fund (Minute No. 132) as he was the Vice-Chairman of Friends of Walney. He left the meeting during consideration of the item. He also declared a personal interest in Agenda Item 13 – Soft Play and Sensory Facility at the Park

Leisure Centre (Minute No. 137) as he was the Treasurer of the Barrow and District Disability Association.

Councillor Guselli declared a personal interest in Agenda Item 9 – Capital Strategy (Minute No. 138) as he was a Private Landlord.

Councillor Williams declared a personal interest in Agenda Item 9 – Capital Strategy (Minute No. 138) as he was a Private Landlord.

127 – Minutes

The Minutes of the meeting held on 27th January, 2010 were agreed as a correct record.

128 – Apologies for Absence

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Stephenson and Waiting. An apology was also received from Councillor Stephenson's substitute Councillor Solloway.

129 – Housing Management Forum: Recommendations

The recommendations of the Housing Management Forum held on 25th February, 2010 were submitted for consideration.

N.B. The Minutes are reproduced as **Appendix 1** to the Minutes of this meeting.

RESOLVED:- That the recommendations of the Housing Management Forum be agreed as follows:-

Housing Maintenance Programme – Reduction in Resources

That Members:-

- (i) Note the information contained in the report; and
- (ii) Reduce the resources for overall planned maintenance by £137,470.00 (door entry £ 50,000.00 and other contractor planned work £87,470.00).

ASB Action Ltd

That Members agree:-

- (i) To note the information on the Service Level Agreement with ASB Action Ltd; and

- (ii) That the requirement to obtain written quotations be suspended and the Operations Manager proceeds with the Service Level Agreement with ASB Action Ltd.

Choice Based Lettings: Cumbria Choice

That Members:-

- (i) Note the content of the report;
- (ii) Agree in principle that the Council enter into a Partnering Agreement to formalise the parties' involvement in the Project; and
- (iii) Note the content of the Draft Allocations Policy and the proposed consultation process.

Door Entry Upgrades: Awarding of Contract

That Members agree that the SS Group be appointed to complete an upgrade of the door entry intercoms at a cost of £172,136.43.

130 – Council Finances Report – Quarter 3 2009-2010

The Committee considered a detailed report of the Borough Treasurer regarding the financial information for the third quarter of the financial year including January 2010. It contained summary information and key data for the General Fund; Treasury Management; Capital Expenditure and Financing; Housing Revenue Account; Collection Fund; Bad Debt Provisions and Write Offs; Reserves, Balances and Provisions and Benefits Performance.

RESOLVED:- To note the financial information for the third quarter contained in the Borough Treasurer's report.

131 – Write Offs – Non Domestic Rates

The Borough Treasurer informed the Committee that JBTH Ltd – Ambrose Hotel, 237 Duke Street had a balance on their National Non Domestic Rates (NNDR) account of £14,360.04 when they went bankrupt.

That amount must be written off the records as it would not be recoverable. The cost would be charged against the NNDR Pool.

RESOLVED:- To approve the write off of £14,630.04 detailed in the Borough Treasurer's report.

132 – Rural Capital Fund

The Chief Executive informed the Committee that the Council's Capital Programme for 2011/11 had allocated £100,000 to rural capital projects with identical amounts programmed for the following two financial years. The intention of the fund was to support capital projects in the rural areas which command significant local support from Parish, Town Councils or the local community.

Three bids for projects to be funded from the Rural Capital Fund had been received. These were reconstruction of a permissive footpath on Walney, support for conversion of Askam Railway Station to a Youth Café, reconstruction of the hard surfaced area around Askam Cenotaph, including new seats and seating areas and a similar but smaller scale project at Dalton Cenotaph which was currently being costed.

RESOLVED:- To agree that the under-mentioned allocations be made from the Rural Capital Fund:-

- (a) £25,000 to Askam Youth Café, reviewed in September 2010 if the project had not commenced;
- (b) £12,000 for reconstruction of the hard surfaced area and path and the two seating areas at Askam Cenotaph; and
- (c) £8,500 for reconstruction of the footpath between Trent Vale and Central Drive, Walney Island.

133 – Telecommunications Aerial, Town Hall

The Director of Corporate Services informed the Committee that in 1987 a twenty one year licence had been granted to the British Broadcasting Corporation enabling the installation of a TV Relay Station (aerial) on the clock tower of the Town Hall. The installation had been necessary in order to provide, for the first time, adequate BBC television reception in the Hindpool and Central area of Barrow. That agreement had expired on 6th December, 2008.

Arqiva Services Limited, the inheritors of the original BBC licence, had now requested a new agreement.

The proposed new terms were a new 21 year licence from 7th December, 2008; an annual licence fee of £1,500 reviewed in the 7th and 14th year; and all other terms as per the previous agreement.

RESOLVED:- To note the current position and agree to the granting of a new licence to Arqiva Services Limited to locate a British Broadcasting Corporation aerial on the clock tower of the Town Hall on the terms reported.

134 – Internal Audit Services Contract

The Borough Treasurer informed the Committee that a new five year fixed price contract commencing 1st April, 2010 had been negotiated with Furness Audit.

RESOLVED:- To note that the New Internal Audit Contract had been awarded to Furness Audit.

135 – 104 Abbey Road – Phase I and II

The Chief Executive reminded the Committee that Phase I of the works was due for completion in April 2010.

The second phase of the works comprised the repair and conversion of the Basement, Ground Floor, First Floor, Second Floor and Attic together with renewal of Mechanical and Electrical services complete with a passenger lift installation.

A North West Development Agency potential offer of European funding was still being pursued, following an Expression of Interest being submitted on 8th May, 2009. To allow the contract to proceed in a timely way the Council needed to allocate funding in the event that the application was unsuccessful.

Tenders from five contractors had been sought and were considered by the Committee.

RESOLVED:- (i) To appoint Team Northern Construction Ltd under JCT Intermediate Building Contract, 2005 Edition, incorporating Revision 2, 2009 to carry out the proposed works for Phase II; and

(ii) To agree that £100,000 be allocated from the Capital Investment/Contingency Fund for 2010/11 to be utilised on the Phase II Contract, if the application for ERDF was unsuccessful.

136 – Barrow Marina Village – Purchase of Freehold, The Strand Yard, St. George's Square

The Chief Executive informed the Committee that the purchase of freehold interest in The Strand Yard, St. George's Square was required for completion of the Marina Village element of the Waterfront Barrow Masterplan.

The property was to be acquired with vacant possession following a lease back period of 12 months to the current owner. The lease back would exclude the lessee from protection of the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1954. The valuation placed on the land by the Council's Valuer Keppie Massie was reported and the owner had agreed

to sell the site for that value, subject to the lease back arrangements. As was normal the Council would be responsible for the vendors legal and surveyor's costs.

Land acquisitions for Marina Village had been funded by North West Development Agency and there was sufficient funding available to acquire the site and pay other legal fees and costs provided the transaction was completed by 31st March, 2010 and a clause to that effect had been inserted in the Heads of Terms.

RESOLVED:- To agree to purchase the freehold interest of The Strand Yard at the agreed valuation and with the conditions set out in the Heads of Terms prepared by the Council's Valuer on 1st March, 2010

REFERRED ITEMS

THE FOLLOWING MATTERS ARE REFERRED TO COUNCIL FOR DECISION

137 – Soft Play and Sensory Facility at the Park Leisure Centre

The Chief Executive reported upon a project to introduce a Soft Play and Sensory facility at the Park Leisure Centre to provide a safe and secure environment for children and young people with disabilities, toddlers and pre-school children to exercise and play. A minimum of £36k was immediately available for the project, £21k of which would be provided by Cumbria County Council and £15k from the Communities for Health Fund. The introduction of the facility would mean a reduction in the number of badminton courts available within the sports hall, but the sports hall programme would be reconfigured to ensure that badminton users would not be disadvantaged.

The following price structure would be applied: £2.00 casual entry fee for a 45 minute session. The area would also be available for hire for parties etc, at a rate of £45 per 90 minute session, which would include 45 minutes activity.

RECOMMENDED:- To recommend the Council:-

(i) To approve the use of the funding on offer to create a Soft Play and Sensory facility at the Park Leisure Centre and agree the reduction in the number of badminton courts within the sports hall in order to accommodate the facility; and

(ii) To approve a £2.00 casual entry fee for a 45 minute session and a rate of £45 per 90 minute session for hire for parties, etc. which would include 45 minutes of activity.

138 – Capital Strategy

The Committee considered a proposed Capital Strategy to be adopted from 1st April, 2010.

The purpose of the document was to show how the Capital Strategy determined the process for retaining and maintaining properties in the asset base and how capital projects were included in the Capital Programme in a rational and objective manner which maximised the contribution of the Capital Programme towards the achievement of the Council's Key Priorities.

In terms of volume, the majority of the Council's assets were the housing dwellings. Day to day maintenance and any plans for improvements had been incorporated into the Housing Revenue Account Business Plan. That covered a 30-day period and was updated annually. It included anticipated Central Government Funding, Rent Levels and available capital receipts that could fund any necessary capital works and analysed options and strategies to maintain affordable rented and leasehold homes. The remaining assets owned by the Council had been categorised as Operational, Non-operational, Assets under construction and Surplus assets.

RECOMMENDED:- To recommend the Council to approve the adoption of the Capital Strategy.

139 – Remit for Rural Joint Committee

The Chief Executive reminded the Committee that it had agreed in principle in October 2009 to the creation of a Rural Joint Committee covering the parished areas of the Borough. A meeting had been held with all three parish and town councils and obtained their in principle support for establishing the Committee. A draft remit for the Committee was considered by the Committee.

The key issue emerging from all three meetings with parish and town councils was their wish for each to have two representatives. That level of representation plus two members each from the Borough and County would result in a total membership of 10 Councillors.

He had indicated to the parish and town councils that a draft constitution would be prepared for their consideration prior to reporting to this Committee but, as the remit would be an item referred to Council, that would delay the first meeting of the Joint Committee until after July. He informed the Committee that he would write to all parish and town councils setting out these circumstances.

RESOLVED:- To recommend the Council to approve the draft remit for the Rural Joint Committee.

140 – Revised Health and Safety Enforcement Policy

The report of the Director of Regeneration and Community Services informed the Committee that Section 18 of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 required

Local Authorities to make adequate arrangements for the enforcement of the relevant statutory provisions.

Local Authorities were required to have an enforcement policy which adequately addressed the issue of proportionality, consistency, transparency and targeting of activities.

The Council's existing Health and Safety Enforcement Policy, based on the Enforcement Concordat, had been revised on a number of occasions since being adopted some years ago.

In line with good practice, the Cumbria Health and Safety Liaison Group had carried out a further review of enforcement policies and had developed a revised document with an ambition that it should be adopted as a common policy throughout Cumbria.

The Committee considered a copy of the revised Health and Safety Enforcement Policy.

RECOMMENDED:- To recommend the Council to adopt the revised Health and Safety Enforcement Policy.

141 – Festival and Event Support

The Chief Executive reminded the Committee that the Festival Fund had been established five years ago to support large Festivals and events across the Borough. It currently stood at £114,047. The Committee was asked to approve funds for the following events:

To establish Barrow's unique International Circus Festival, Zircus Plus as the UK's first and only international outdoor circus festival. The festival would increase in length towards a full weekend-long festival and begin to spread across the Town but retain the Park as its core.

Zircus Plus had been awarded the London 2012 Inspire Mark. The total budget for Zircus Plus and the Lakes Alive opening event, Sufi/Zen which would be held in Furness Abbey on 29th April to 3rd May was £188,500. The Council were investing a total of £37,500 in the event. Barrow Regeneration had also agreed to support the 2010 event with a grant of £30,000.

There would be a detailed analysis of the 2010 event to assess the impact of adopting circus skills and Zircus Plus as the town's future unique selling point.

The Council had also been approached by the Organisers of Barrow Carnival and Dalton Carnival for grant assistance. The Rotary Club of Furness had agreed to take forward "Zircus" as a theme for Barrow Carnival for the next three years and work alongside the Zircus Plus initiative to reinforce the Council's Outdoor Circus

Festival aspirations. It was proposed that funds were made available on a population ratio basis to support the Carnivals.

He also reported BAE SYSTEMS Submarines was hosting an event that celebrated the 50th anniversary of the launch of Britain's first nuclear submarine, HMS Dreadnought and would feature a number of Royal Navy vessels and an Oberon Class Submarine that served during the Falklands conflict and Tall ships. BAE Systems would also be rolling out heavy artillery with the appearance of the Howitzers AS90 and UFH and the new armoured vehicle the "Terrier". The Celebration would also coincide with the commemorations of veterans that had served in the armed service.

The Open weekend at BAE Systems Submarine Solutions Shipyard would feature visiting HM vessel, Type 23 Frigate, supported by a fun fair and associated attractions. The event would include local businesses demonstrating their own skills and wares, and would demonstrate the diversity of industry within the Furness peninsula.

The Shipyard's Devonshire Dock Hall and quaysides would be open to the public free of charge 10:00 am – 17:00 pm on Saturday, 19th and Sunday, 20th June, 2010. Visitors would be able to go onto the ships and glimpse life in the Royal Navy.

BAE Systems were contributing £85,000 towards the event, Barrow Regeneration had been asked for £10,000 and the Council up to a maximum of £20,000.

HMS Dreadnought had been launched on Trafalgar Day 1960. The event would take place on the Saturday after Trafalgar Day, 23rd October, 2010 which coincided with half term and would be hosted by the Dock Museum which was installing a new exhibition to mark the anniversary. A themed firework display to mark that anniversary would be visible across Walney Channel and there would be a 60's themed stage show with The Bay. An Evening Reception for invited guests and representatives of the Dreadnought Society and other submarine crews would be held in the Museum. The budget for the event was £8,000.

RECOMMENDED:- To recommend the Council to allocate a total of £59,250 of Festival Fund resources as follows:

- £20,000 for Zircus Plus Street Arts Festival for 2010;
- £3,750 per annum for Carnival Support for 2010, 2011 and 2012 a total of £11,250;
- £20,000 towards Barrow Festival of the Sea – Celebration of 50 years of Nuclear Submarine Building June 2010;
- £8,000 Dreadnought Launch Anniversary Event 23rd October 2010.

The meeting closed at 3.20 p.m.

HOUSING MANAGEMENT FORUM

Meeting: 25th February, 2010
at 2.00 p.m.

PRESENT:- Councillors Dawes, Flitcroft, Garnett, J. Hamezeian, Hammond, James and Maltman.

Tenant Representatives:- Mrs P. Charnley (Chairman), Mrs M. Burgess, Mr N. Hird, Miss A. Hotchkiss, Mr A. McIntosh, Mr D. McMillan, Mrs J. McMurray and Mr J. Slater.

36 – Minutes

The Minutes of the meeting held on 21st January, 2010 were taken as read and confirmed.

37 – Apologies for Absence/Changes in Membership

An apology for absence was submitted from Councillor Waiting.

Councillor Garnett had attended as a substitute for Councillor Irwin for this meeting only.

Mrs J. McMurray had attended as a substitute for Mr T. Wilson for this meeting only.

38 – Housing Maintenance Programme – Reduction in Resources

The Housing Manager reported that at the last meeting of the Housing Management Forum on 21st January, 2010 it was agreed to produce a balanced budget by reducing the Housing Maintenance Budget by £137,470 (Minute No. 35 refers). The purpose of his report was to agree how this reduction could be addressed.

Attached as an appendix to his report was the unadjusted spend profile for the Maintenance Plan for 2010/11. In considering this matter the Housing Manager made Members aware of the following matters:-

1. Details of the proposals for the review of the Housing Subsidy System would be announced shortly;
2. In completing the drafting of the HRA budget for 2010/11 there were still outstanding issues:-
 - (i) Repayment of subsidy for 2009/10 had not been readjusted; and
 - (ii) The Housing Manager had been advised MRA funding of c.£1.9M. However, no adjustment appeared to have been made in recognition that £300,000 was brought forward to this financial year 2009/10.
3. Investment through the Maintenance Budget was directed by stock condition data. Investment plans were developed for many of the internal upgrades on a

five year basis, the last coming to an end in the year 2010/11. Not all of the investment profiles had been fully committed and tenants had not been advised of intended work. This would not actually occur until the current stock condition survey was complete.

Options for Achieving a Reduction of £137,000

The need to achieve this reduction in expenditure was not foreseen and was, in the main, a result of changes to the subsidy arrangement for 2010/11.

Officers had reviewed the budget profile and commented as follows:-

1. Reduction in expenditure would be required for 'revenue funded' schemes not MRA

With reference to the budget profile shown at Appendix A to the Housing Manager's report the resources identified were, in the main, based on historical costs. Officers had reviewed these and commented as follows:-

(i) Contingencies/Routine Maintenance

This budget profile met the commitment to carry out tenant demand repairs and repair properties that became vacant. Whilst there may be areas where in reviewing the 'practice' savings could be achieved, in view that they would not achieve reductions in expenditure required, but perhaps should be considered as part of a review of the way forward with the responsive repairs contract.

(ii) Other Planned Maintenance

Works funded through this area of the budget included ongoing cyclical items, such as gas safety tests and servicing, to one off areas of expenditure. The identified level of expenditure against each area of work was based on historical cost or estimated costs. It was suggested that Members may wish to give consideration to the following:-

Door entry replacement (intercom systems) Budget <i>Comment:</i> to start during 2009/10 and complete in 2010/11	£150,000
Reduction	£50,000
Revised budget	£100,000
Other contractors planned work (misc.) Budget <i>Comment:</i> works funded would include 'one off' schemes such as repainting. There are no commitments for 2010/11 and as such I would suggest the figure be reduced.	c.£197,000
Reduction	£87,470
Revised budget	c.£109,530

(iii) MRA (Major Repairs Allowance)

This was a direct grant and it would be inappropriate to make any reductions.

2. Contribution from Reserves

At the last meeting on 21st January, 2010 it was reported that the likely reserves on the HRA would be as follows:-

Balance at 1.4.09	£845,900
Ongoing Housing Maintenance	£(72,000)
Forecast surplus 2009/10	£188,810
Estimated balance at year end	£962,790

The balances were higher than what the Borough Treasurer would regard as prudent, having regard to the size and risks associated with providing the Housing Service.

Balances on reserves could be used to fund investment in the stock. However, the Housing Manager suggested any decision regarding balances should be deferred until the Stock Condition Survey was complete and the review of the HRA subsidy was known.

In summary, the Housing Manager recommended that in order to achieve the necessary reduction of £137,470 he had identified the following options:-

- (i) Reduce resources for door entry by £50,000 and other Planned Maintenance by £87,470; or
- (ii) Use balances on the HRA of £137,470 to assist with original draft proposals.

RECOMMENDED:- (i) That the information in the report be noted;

(ii) That the resources for overall Planned Maintenance be reduced by £137,470 (door entry £50,000 and other contractor planned work £87,470).

39 – ASB Action Ltd

The Housing Manager provided Members with information relating to a Service Level Agreement that the Borough Council Housing Service were keen to progress to assist the Estates Team deal effectively and efficiently with anti-social behaviour cases in line with the Tenant Services Authority (TSA) National and Local Standards.

At present the Housing Service out-sourced legal work for anti-social behaviour to Crutes Solicitors. The current arrangement was due for renewal in April, therefore alternative services were being looked at not only prepared legal case work but to also give training, advice and mentoring to the Estates Team staff.

For background, the TSA had recently published proposals for a new regulatory framework for social housing in England. The statutory consultation had now closed. The new system of regulation would commence from 1st April, 2010.

There were six national standards; one of the key areas was 'Neighbourhood and Community - Anti-social Behaviour'. The TSA, through national consultation with tenants and residents, were aware anti-social behaviour was an important issue that tenants wanted dealing with effectively to ensure that areas where they lived were a 'safe environment where people choose to live'. The deadline for the Housing Service to publish plans for developing local standards and a report for the TSA detailing how the national standards were already met and the processes for monitoring and reviewing how anti-social behaviour was dealt with was October 2010.

The core service provided by ASB Action Ltd was the provision of anti-social behaviour and neighbour nuisance services. This would assist the Housing Service to deal effectively with anti-social behaviour and neighbour nuisance, using tried and tested methods developed by three of the country's leading practitioners in this field.

The services that could be provided by ASB Action Ltd included:-

- Review cases referred and provide action points to the Estates Team within specified timescales to ensure prompt service to our customers.
- Where appropriate, collect evidence and construct witness statements to a standard required for Civil Court proceedings.
- Act as professional witness in court where required.
- Carry out audits/case reviews.
- Provide the Estates Team with the range of appropriate legislation which can be used to resolve specific cases and support strategic initiatives.
- Review the Housing Service's existing Anti-Social Behaviour Policies and Procedures and, where necessary, make recommendations to ensure service improvement.
- Provide Barrow Housing Service with a witness support service, including an out-of-hours telephone service to support the most vulnerable witness.
- Provide a coaching, training and mentoring service for the front line officers and managers of the Housing Service on the best practice for tackling and preventing anti-social behaviour.
- ASB Action Ltd, in supporting Barrow Housing Service, will seek to provide a service which appears seamless to the complainant/witness.

ASB Action Ltd offered a Service Level Agreement in which the Borough Council Housing Service could undertake to purchase 15 days to be used over a 12 month period. The 15 days could be used however the organisation felt would best suit the needs of the Estates Team i.e. training, mentoring, critical friend, case work reviews, etc. Within the 15 days staff were not deducted any time for telephone or e-mail advice. Staff could ring through with problems and they would be advised of the course of

action to take. The Housing Service would be invoiced monthly with itemised work/cases giving hours used as an audit trail.

In considering this option, the Housing Manager had made enquiries with neighbouring social housing providers who advised that the use of ASB Action Ltd had improved their management of such services.

The cost of a 15 days Service Level Agreement including training was £7,000. The existing legal work by Crutes Solicitors was at an annual cost of £9,000.

RECOMMENDED:- (i) That the information on the Service Level Agreement with ASB Action Ltd be noted; and

(ii) Members agree that the requirement to obtain written quotations be suspended and the Operations Manager proceeds with the Service Level Agreement with ASB Action Ltd.

40 – Choice Based Lettings: Cumbria Choice

The Housing Manager provided Members with an update on progress with the Cumbria-wide Choice Based Lettings (CBL) Project.

The Council had recently been awarded a grant of £37,818 towards the cost of participating in the Cumbria Choice Lettings Project. This now meant that all six districts or boroughs had received grant funding towards the Project. In addition, he also reported that Accent Housing, the other major social housing provider in the Borough, had indicated they would become involved in the process.

A Project Board had been established to manage the project which consisted of representatives of each of the partner organisations. In addition, working groups had been established to focus on specific issues such as IT procurement, policy development and publicity.

It was being proposed that the CBL Project be branded as 'Cumbria Choice'.

One of the challenges with such a project was balancing the requirements of each of the partners whilst being able to reach consensus on the way forward. In order to aid this process it was proposed that the arrangement be formalised by means of a 'Partnering Agreement'.

A draft copy of the Partnering Agreement was attached as an appendix to the Housing Manager's report for Members' approval. The document had been checked by the Council's Director of Corporate Services and the Housing Manager asked Members to agree the Council entering into this Agreement, in principle, following consultation with all partners. He reported that progress had also been made on a draft Allocations Policy which would form the operating basis for Cumbria Choice. A copy of the draft was also attached as an appendix to his report.

It was proposed that the draft Allocations Policy would go through a three months consultation process before being presented back to each partner for formal approval.

The consultation process would include:-

- circulating the draft to all stakeholders in Cumbria identified by the partners, including tenant groups, statutory and voluntary agencies; and
- inclusion on the website of all partners.

In addition, the Housing Manager would arrange a meeting for Members of the Forum during the consultation to highlight the impact of the draft Policy on this Council.

RECOMMENDED:- (i) That the content of the report be noted;

(ii) That it be agreed in principle that the Council enter into a Partnering Agreement to formalise the parties' involved in the Project; and

(iii) That the content of the draft Allocation Policy and the proposed consultation process be noted.

41 – Door Entry Upgrades: Awarding of Contract

The Housing Manager requested that Members agree the appointment of the SS Group to carry out a replacement programme of door entry intercoms to Council owned flats.

Following discussions through the Tenant Compact Working Party and consideration of the options for upgrading the intercom systems, the Housing Service had invited three specialist companies to submit tenders for the work.

Tenders were submitted by only two companies which had now been checked for accuracy by the Council's Quantity Surveyor. Details of costings were as follows:-

- SS Group - £172,136.43
- INS - £294,745.00

It was the intention to commence work during the current year and complete the contract in the next financial year for which resources were available.

RECOMMENDED:- To agree that the SS Group be appointed to complete an upgrade of door entry intercoms at a cost of £172,136.43.

42 – Performance Information Report – 6th April, 2009 to 3rd January, 2010

The Housing Manager submitted information relating to a selection of local and national performance indicators and Best Value performance indicators. The information was as follows:-

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Housemark/ BVPI / Local	Performance Indicator	Actual 2006/7	Actual 2007/8	Actual 2008/9	Target 2009/10	6 April 4 Oct 09	6 Apr 09 3 Jan 10
	Rent Arrears and Collection						
BV66a	% Rent Collected	97.88%	96.78%	96.48%	98%	95.79%	96.40%
BV66b	% Tenants with > 7 weeks arrears	5.89%	6.82%	6.33%	5.5%	5.03%	4.95%
BV66c	% Tenants served with Notice of Seeking Possession for arrears	35.48%	29%	30.6%	25%	25.84%	23.75%
BV66d	% Tenants evicted for rent arrears	1.05%	0.66%	0.89%	0.5%	0.82%	0.7%
Housemark	Current tenants arrears as % of rent roll	2.99%	2.96%	2.60%	2.5%	2.47%	2.67%
	Void management						
BV212	Average relet time for dwellings (in days)	28	35.9	30	28	32	31
Housemark	% rent loss through vacant dwellings	0.98%	1.41%	1.16%	1%	1.07%	1.04%
Local	% rent loss due to voids – garages	2.63%	2.81%	3.25%	2%	3.04%	2.91%
	Homelessness						
Housemark	Average stay in B & B for families with children or pregnant women (in days)	2	10	3.7	3	19	0
Housemark	% of homeless applications where decision made and notified within 33 days	98.5%	95.3%	84.8%	99%	92.2%	94.1%
Local	Average length of stay in B&B (in days)	22	14.4	18	12	21.9	22.3
Local	Average length of stay in dispersed (in days)	45	48	56	28	40	53
Local	Average length of stay in dispersed for families with children (in days)	34	41	49	28	33	42
Local	Average number of homeless households in dispersed accommodation	5.8	7.3	9.6	5	7.1	6.5
BV213	% of households whose situation was resolved by housing advice	N/A	N/A	N/A	75%	N/A	N/A
NI 156 <i>(new for 08/09)</i>	Number of households living in temporary accommodation	--	13	8	10	14	4
	Housing Applications						
Local	% Housing applications answered within 6 days	95%	52%	62%	95%	87%	84%
	Repairs						
Housemark	% urgent repairs completed within Government time limits	89.59%	78%	79.91%	92%	85.11%	96.37%
Housemark	% emergency repairs completed on time	93.6%	84.36%	89.07%	94%	87.70%	98.73%
Housemark	% routine repairs completed on time	92.3%	77.26%	79.95%	93%	92.41%	91.30%
Housemark	% urgent repairs completed on time	78.7%	74.86%	74.45%	90%	77.89%	89.29%
NI 158 <i>(was BV184a)</i>	Proportion of homes which are non-decent	17.8%	2%	0.22%	1.75%	0.2%	0.2%
Local	Average time taken to complete non-urgent repairs (in days)	10	13.7	24.85	8	18	11.4
	General Management						
NI 160 <i>(new for 08/09)</i>	Local authority's tenants' satisfaction with landlord's services	--	--	87%	N/A	N/A	N/A

RENT ARREARS as at week ending 3rd January, 2010

Area	Current £	% Gross Debit	Former Tenants £	% Gross Debit
Central	62,135.72	3.33	26,547.20	1.42
Dalton	15,420.33	2.12	3,103.21	0.43
Roosegate	67,769.79	2.83	32,902.23	1.37
Ormsgill	54,746.70	2.57	67,686.49	3.18
Walney	20,340.61	1.57	6,227.67	0.48
Miscellaneous	1,338.36	6.11	0.00	0.00
Dwellings total	221,751.51	2.63	136,466.80	1.62
Garages	6,618.03	3.70	1,040.78	0.58
Homeless	2,164.85	2.80	16,875.94	21.82
Total	230,534.39	2.65	154,383.52	1.78
Grand Total	£384,917.91		4.43%	

FORMER TENANT ARREARS

Former tenants arrears written off in period April - December 2009 = £81,729.44

VOIDS

from 6th April, 2009 to 3rd January, 2010

	Central	Dalton	Ormsgill	Roosegate	Walney	Total
1 Bedroom						
Ground-floor flat	11	1	17	11	10	50
Upper-floor flat	30	2	11	19	6	68
Bungalow	2	2	2	0	3	9
Sub total	43	5	30	30	19	127
2 Bedrooms						
Ground-floor flat	1	0	16	1	0	18
Upper-floor flat	3	1	11	2	2	19
Bungalow	0	0	0	0	0	0
House	10	0	4	7	1	22
Sub-total	14	1	31	10	3	59
3 Bedrooms						
Ground-floor flat	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper-floor flat	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bungalow	0	0	0	0	0	0
House	2	2	10	8	8	30
Sub-total	2	2	10	8	8	30
4 Bedrooms						
House	1	0	0	2	0	3
5 Bedrooms						
House	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	60	8	71	50	30	219

OFFERS OF ACCOMMODATION
made and refused between 6th April, 2009 to 3rd January, 2010

Area	Property Details	Area	Condition	Personal circumstances	No reply to offer	Other reasons	Withdrawn	Total
Central	6	5	4	2	0	2	0	19
Dalton	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Ormsgill	2	8	2	1	1	3	0	17
Roosegate	1	4	2	1	0	0	0	8
Walney	3	5	0	1	0	1	0	10
Total	13	22	8	6	1	6	0	56

NEW TENANCIES
6th April, 2009 to 3rd January, 2010

<i>Applicant Type</i>	<i>No.</i>
Housing Register	138
Transfers:	63
General Management	4
Management	13
Medical	21
Under/over Occupancy	25
Homeless (monitored from October 2004)	28
Mutual Exchanges	21
Total Relets	250

HOUSING PROPERTY AS AT 31st December, 2009

TYPE OF PROPERTY	NO. OF BEDS.	CENTRAL	DALTON	ORMSGILL	ROOSE	SHOPS	DISPERSED	WALNEY	TOTAL
BUNGALOWS	1	13	35	27	14			54	143
	2		5						5
	3			4	4				8
FLATS	1	314	30	212	243		5	145	949
	2	63	12	161	50		4	16	306
	3	3	1		1		2	1	8
HOUSES	2	80	19	66	143			76	384
	3	132	113	220	250			119	834
	4	9	4	7	51			4	75
	5				5				5
SUB-TOTAL		614	219	697	761		11	415	2717
SHOPS	0					16			16
	2					4			4
	3					0			0
	4					1			1
HOSTEL FLATLETS	1						0		0
	2						0		0
GRAND TOTAL		614	219	697	761	21	11	415	2738
GARAGES		207	42	68				167	484

SOLD PROPERTIES			
6th April, 2009 to 3rd January, 2010			
AREA	PROPERTY TYPE	BEDROOMS	TOTAL
Abbotsmead	HSE	3	1
Dalton	HSE	3	1
Greengate North	HSE	3	1
North Walney	GFL	1	1
Ormsgill	GFL	2	1
Risedale	HSE	3	1
TOTAL			6

RESOLVED:- To note the Performance Information.

43 – Planned Maintenance Programme 2009/10

The Housing Manager reported information relating to the progress of the Planned Maintenance Programme for 2009/10. The information is attached at **Appendix A** to these Minutes.

RESOLVED:- To note the progress of the Planned Maintenance Programme 2009/10.

The meeting closed at 3.53 p.m.

PLANNED MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME 2009/10 @10.2.2010

APPENDIX 1

SCHEME	CONTRACTOR OR SUPPLIER	AVAILABLE BUDGET	NO OF PROPERTIES	INVOICES PAID TO DATE	START DATE	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE	CONTRACTOR	TARGET COST	OUT TURN ESTIMATE	ESTIMATED OVER/UNDER SPEND	COMMENTS
REWIRES	CUMBRIA HOUSING PARTNERS	£252,700	Phase I Ewan Close (82 properties) Phase II Broad Close (72 properties) Phase III Park Road (13 properties)	TBC	Apr-09	Feb-10	AB MITCHELL (via K Wilson)	Phase I - £125,788 Phase II - £113,502 Phase III £20,000	£252,000	£0	Phase I - 100% COMPLETE Phase II - 60% COMPLETE
BATHROOMS I	CUMBRIA HOUSING PARTNERS	£200,000	Walney/Abbotsmead (95 properties)	TBC	May-09	Feb-10	AB MITCHELL	£196,690	£174,000	-£25,000	95% COMPLETE £150,200 paid to date
BATHROOMS II	INTEGRAL	£89,000	Sowerby Avenue (29 properties)	TBC	Sep-09	Feb-10	INTEGRAL	£75,000	75000 + £14,000 Prelims	£0	10% Complete No invoices received to date
BATHROOMS III (MRA Funding)	CUMBRIA HOUSING PARTNERS	£125,000	The Griffin (38 Properties)	TBC	Oct-09	Feb-10	AB MITCHELL	£72,560	£125,000	£0	95% Complete £37,600 paid to date
KITCHENS I	CUMBRIA HOUSING PARTNERS	£360	Ewan Close/Ormsgill (117 properties) Yew Tree estate (36 properties)	TBC	May-09	Feb-10	AB MITCHELL	£361,360	£360,000	£0	98% COMPLETE £313,000 paid to date
KITCHENS II	INTEGRAL	£127,000	Park Road/Millstone Ave (25 Properties)	TBC	Sep-09	Feb-10	INTEGRAL	£65,000 + £62,000 One Off Installations; + £32,000 prelims	£154,000	£27,000	10% Complete No invoices received to date
KITCHENS III (MRA Funding)	CUMBRIA HOUSING PARTNERS	£100,000	Ormsgill (37 Properties)	TBC	Oct-09	Feb-10	AB MITCHELL	£85,398	£100,000	£0	95% Complete £60,000 paid to date
KITCHENS IV	CUMBRIA HOUSING PARTNERS	£110,000	Vulcan Estate	TBC	Jan-09	Mar-10	AB MITCHELL	£110,000	£110,000	£0	50% Complete £33,000 paid to date
HEATING I	CUMBRIA HOUSING PARTNERS	£585,000	Phase I & II Ewan Close + Others (91 properties) Phase III Roosegate (68 Properties)	TBC	May-09	Feb-10	AB MITCHELL	£585,000	635000 (less CHP Rebates) (Est @ £60K)	£50,000	100% COMPLETE £420,000 paid to date Includes 25 No One off installations @ £100,000
HEATING II	INTEGRAL	£375,000	Dalton (47 Properties) Ormsgill (22 Properties)	TBC	Sep-09	Feb-10	INTEGRAL	£276,000 + £45,000 for One off boiler swaps +£54,000 Prelims	£375,000	£0	5% Complete Includes 30 No boiler swaps by Apr 2010 and £54k prelims No costs received to date
HEATING III (MRA Funding)	CUMBRIA HOUSING PARTNERS	£100,000	Ormsgill + others (45 Properties)	TBC	Oct-09	Feb-10	AB MITCHELL	£143,668	£143,668	£43,668	90% Complete
PAINTING	CUMBRIA HOUSING PARTNERS	£150,000	Phase I Vulcan/Risedale (206 properties) Phase II Greengate (150 properties)	TBC	Jun-09	Feb-10	GH JONES	Phase I - £87,859 Phase II - £46,173	£150,000	£0	Phase 1 - 100% COMPLETE £13,200 EXTRA agreed to repaint render at Raglan court Phase 2 - On site 80% COMPLETE

HOUSING MAINTENANCE COMMITMENTS 2009/10 @ 10.02.2009

	Funding Available 2009/10	Gross COMMITMENT to date	Weekly Available	Gross Comm. as a % of funds available	Actual Invoices PAID to date
Tenant Demand Repairs	£832,500.00	£691,877.00	£16,009.62	83%	£440,580
Voids	£161,875.00	£196,842.00	£3,112.98	122%	£149,552
Gas Servicing	£394,956.00	£273,703.00	£7,595.31	69%	£157,989
Decoration Vouchers	£35,000.00	£30,620.00	£673.08	87%	£17,570
Disrepair Claims	£25,000.00	£0.00	£480.77	0%	0
Environmental Impmts	£50,000.00	£57,552.00	£961.54	115%	£35,524
Disabled Adaptations	£250,000.00	£231,547.00	£4,807.69	93%	242000
Door Entry	£30,000.00	£18,608.00	£576.92	62%	£22,483

BOROUGH OF BARROW-IN-FURNESS

GRANTS SUB-COMMITTEE

Meeting, 18th March, 2010
at 10.00 a.m.

PRESENT:- Councillors Williams (Chairman), Flitcroft, Guselli, Husband, McEwan and Wood.

16 – The Local Government Act, 1972 as amended by the Local Government (Access to Information) Act, 1985 and Access to Information (Variation) Order 2006 – Urgent Items

RESOLVED:- That by reason of the special circumstances outlined below the Chairman is of the opinion that the following item of business not specified on the agenda should be considered at the meeting as a matter of urgency in accordance with Section 100B(4)(b) of the Local Government Act, 1972.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Reason</u>
Consideration of NDR Hardship Relief Application (Minute No. 23)	To enable consideration of this application urgently as there was no other meeting of the Grants Sub-Committee scheduled.

There were two further items submitted to the Chairman for urgent consideration:-

Award of General Grants – Islanders Dance Troup;
Award of General Grants – Friends and Supporters of Furness LGBT c/o Furness Multi Cultural Forum.

The Chairman informed the Sub-Committee that he did not consider that these applications were urgent and suggested that the Borough Treasurer write to the applicants informing them to submit a further application in the next financial year.

17 – The Local Government Act 1972 as amended by the Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985 and Access to Information (Variation) Order 2006

Discussion arising hereon it was,

RESOLVED:- That under Section 100A(4) of the Local Government Act 1972 the public and press be excluded from the meeting for the following item of business on the grounds that it involved the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in Paragraph 8 (Minute No. 23) of Part One of Schedule 12A of the said Act.

18 – Disclosures of Interest

Councillor Flitcroft declared a personal and prejudicial interest in Agenda Item No. 7 – Award of General Grants for the Year 2009/2010 (Shopmobility) (Minute No. 21). He had worked with them. He left the meeting during consideration of this item.

Councillor Husband declared a personal interest in Agenda Item No. 7 – Award of General Grants for the Year 2009/2010 (Walney Island Community First Responders) (Minute No. 21). She had spoken to the lady on the phone.

19 – Minutes

The Minutes of the meeting held on 7th October, 2009 were taken as read and confirmed.

20 – Apologies for Absence/Attendance of Substitute Members

Apologies for absence were submitted from Councillors Irwin and Maltman.

Councillor McEwan had attended as a substitute for Councillor Begley for this meeting only.

21 – Award of General Grants for the Year 2009-2010

The Borough Treasurer reported that the General Grants Budget for 2009-2010 was £22,010. At the Grants Sub-Committee meeting held on 27th July, 2009 Members awarded £13,790 and after allowing for the pre-allocated grants of £6,582, the balance left was £1,638 to be awarded at this meeting.

Applications totaling £9,017 had been received as detailed below:-

Cheeky Monkeys Childcare - £3,000 had been requested

Cheeky Monkeys Childcare was opened on 18th January 2010, and was situated in Abbots Vale Community Centre, providing childcare for up to 30 children from 12 weeks to 5 years old. They also provided a holiday club for children between the ages of 5 to 11 years and the Nursery was also looking towards opening an after school club.

It offered year round care and education opening from 7.00am to 6.00pm daily, including breakfast, lunch, light tea and snacks. There were presently 26 children attending the nursery, all of whom resided within the Borough.

The fees were presently £12 for a half day session and £24 for a full day session. Prices were inclusive of a home cooked meal.

The Nursery was requesting to purchase sensory equipment to benefit all children attending but in particular those with special needs. They also required outdoor equipment and an area with a lino floor covering to do art and craft activities. The budgeted cost for the equipment and improvements was £3,000.

There were presently no Financial Statements available for inspection as the business was so new.

The applicant attended the meeting and made representations to the Sub-Committee.

Ocean Wave Community Centre - £500 had been requested

In November 2007, a group of volunteers had re-opened the former Community Centre on Ocean Road as Ocean Wave Community Centre, with the intention of developing community spirit. The Centre had been developing well but unfortunately in December 2009, they had lost their main source of income which came from the Weight Watchers weekly meetings. The centre presently had 30 Members whose ages ranged from 30 to 90 years old, all of whom resided within the Borough. The members attended a lively afternoon bingo session and social every Wednesday afternoon.

Ocean Wave Community Centre was requesting a grant of £500 to enable them to take their Members on a summer outing the cost of which was as follows:

Hire of Bus - £390.00 and Meal for Members - £110.00

This was not the full amount of their expected costs. The balance would be made up by various fundraising activities.

Ocean Wave Community Centre had received a grant from the Council in September 2008 of £500 for their Members Christmas Dinner.

The applicants attended the meeting and made representations to the Sub-Committee.

Shopmobility - £300 had been requested

Shopmobility was situated off Oldham Street Car Park in Barrow, and was open 6 days a week between 9.30am and 3.30pm. It provided wheelchairs to people with walking disabilities to enable them to get out and about, doing shopping or visiting family and friends. It presently had 98 members of all ages from all over the local area.

Their annual membership was £30. They received grant aid from the Nan Tait Centre, Grants for Community Groups and donations from local businesses and hold raffles and tombolas.

Shopmobility was requesting a grant of £300 towards the cost of new wheelchairs. This would fund part of their expected costs; the remainder would be funded from the sources mentioned above.

They had received a quotation for 6 new wheelchairs, details of which were as follows:-

6 x self propelled steel wheelchairs	£1,050.00; or
6 x self propelled aluminum wheelchairs	£1,350.00

The applicant attended the meeting and made representations to the Sub-Committee.

Walney Island Community First Responders - £3,467 had been requested

Walney Island Community Responders was set up in June 2009, to provide life saving assistance for Walney residents until an ambulance crew was at the scene. This group was established due to the fact the Furness Peninsula was served by two emergency ambulances and a paramedic unit. If a situation occurred whilst all units were responding to an emergency then a unit from Ulverston would be dispatched, which in itself increased the response time significantly. There were other factors to take into account when accessing Walney residents such as when there was a raised bridge, and the fact there was only one bridge providing access to the island which at certain times of the day becomes congested. These all had an impact on the response time. Having a Community First Responders team on Walney was potentially a life saving aide until an ambulance was on the scene.

It presently had 27 members from age 18 and above all residing within the Borough. There was no membership fee. Training and insurance was provided free of charge by the North West Ambulance Service however, all equipment and running costs had to be met by the group. Donations were received from local businesses. They currently had a grant application with the Mayor's Charitable Trust; however this application was still pending.

Funding of £6,500.00 had been raised since September 2009; however Walney Island Community Responders were requesting £3,467.00 of funding towards extra equipment and running costs. This, along with the funding they had already secured, would be the full amount of their expected costs. A breakdown of their costs was provided.

There were presently no Financial Statements available for inspection as the organisation was so new.

The applicant attended the meeting and made representations to the Sub-Committee.

Furness Model Railway Club - £1750 had been requested

Furness Model Railway Club was established in 1956, to encourage the hobby of model railways and model engineering. It presently had 48 members aging from 12 years and upwards. 37 of the members resided within the Borough.

The members met every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings at the Cemetery Lodge and on Saturday afternoon at Barrow Park.

Membership to the club was £46 per year for a full membership, £23.00 as an associate and £11.50 for a spouse. Other methods of fundraising were by admission charge to the public, sale of raffle tickets and income generated through advertising in their programme.

Furness Model Railway Club was requesting £1750.00 of funding towards the cost of staging their annual exhibition. This cost was not the full amount of their expected costs. The remainder would be generated by the sources mentioned above.

The costs for staging the exhibition were as follows:

	£
Forum 28 Hire Charge	2250.00
Advertising	850.00
Accommodation	1935.00
Travel and Transport	<u>1000.00</u>
	<u>6035.00</u>

The applicant attended the meeting and made representations to the Sub-Committee.

The Committee discussed the limited budget available at this meeting and it was agreed that the Borough Treasurer submit a report to the Executive Committee suggesting a maximum grant of £1,000 only could be awarded and that the Sub-Committee be held annually rather than bi-annually.

RESOLVED:- (i) To agree that grants totaling £1,800 (£162.00 over budget) be awarded from the budget for 2009/10 as follows:-

Cheeky Monkeys Childcare - £500 (must go towards items listed)

Ocean Wave Community Centre - £500

Shopmobility - £300

Walney Island Community Responders - £500 (also suggested that they reapply in the next financial year);

(ii) That the application from Furness Model Railway Club be refused but the Borough Treasurer write a report to the Executive Committee requesting that the Forum 28 fees for the exhibition be either reduced or waived;

(iii) That the Borough Treasurer write a report to the Executive Committee changing the Terms of Reference of the Sub-Committee to allow applications for up £1,000 only and also that the meeting be changed to an annual meeting rather than bi-annually.

22 – Award of NDR Relief for the Year 2009/10

The Borough Treasurer reported that the budget for the award of relief on Non Domestic Rates for charitable and non profit making organisations was £80,000 for 2009/10. After the Sub-Committee meeting held on 7th October, 2009 the available budget was £2,288.61.

Applications totaling £3,758.21 had been received. If all applications were approved, the cost to the Council was £2,165.98. The balance would be met by the National Non Domestic Rates Pool. The applications were attached as appendices to the Borough Treasurer's report.

In arriving at a decision, Members were referred to the following approved Terms of Reference which were intended to give guidance to Members, however, it should be noted that the award of grants was at the discretion of the Sub-Committee within the limit of the available approved budget for the financial year:-

1. Only local organisations should be considered for discretionary relief;
2. The percentage of the discretionary relief awarded should reflect the levels of bank balances and other resources available to the organisation; and
3. The percentage of the discretionary relief awarded should reflect the levels of bar takings generated by the organisation.

Following discussions the Sub-Committee,

RESOLVED:- (i) To only award discretionary relief to local organisations which meant the refusal of the application from DEBRA;

(ii) That all other organisations listed in the Appendix be awarded NDR relief for the full amounts requested giving a total cost to the Council of £1,428.51.

23 – Consideration of NDR Hardship Relief Application

The Borough Treasurer reported that the Section 151 Officer had delegated authority to consider and decide on whether to award NDR Hardship Relief. However, he felt it would be appropriate to seek Members views on the application received.

Under Section 49 of the Local Government Act 1988 the Council had the power to award full or partial relief from business rates. The cost of the relief was 75% funded by the Government and 25% by the local Council Tax Payers. Therefore the decision to award the relief must be for the benefit of local community and must show that not awarding the relief would have a negative impact on the local economy or services provided in the area.

The Borough Treasurer reported on an application for the NDR Hardship Relief and requested Members to consider whether to grant any relief.

RESOLVED:- That the request for NDR Hardship Relief be refused as the Sub-Committee felt that the business in question was not an essential service to the community and there had been no sign of negative effects on profits.

The meeting closed at 11.20 a.m.

EARLY RETIREMENT PANEL

Meeting: 8th March, 2010
at 3.00 p.m.

PRESENT:- Councillors Pidduck, Richardson, Solloway and Williams.

8 – The Local Government Act 1972 as amended by the Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985 and Access to Information (Variation) Order 2006

Discussion arising hereon it was

RESOLVED:- That under Section 100A(4) of the Local Government Act, 1972 the public be excluded from the meeting for the following item of business on the grounds that it involves the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in Paragraph 1 (Minute No. 10) of Part One of Schedule 12A of the Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985 and Access to Information (Variation) Order 2006.

9 – Minutes

The Minutes of the meeting held on 6th November, 2009 were agreed as a correct record.

10 – Application for Flexible Retirement

The Panel considered an application for Flexible Retirement which had been received from postholder FIT090.

She requested that her working week be reduced from 32.5 hours to 21 hours with effect from 1st April, 2010. That would reduce the manpower costs of the post by £10,800.68 per annum.

Capita had advised that the cost to the Council of granting the request would be £21,324. The pay back period for the request was therefore well within the three years specified in the Council's current Flexible Retirement Policy.

Management Team supported the application on the basis that there would not be any resulting need to replace the reduce hours thus facilitating a reduction in the Council's established costs from 2011/2012.

RESOLVED:- To agree the application for Flexible Retirement received from the holder of post number FIT090 be approved with effect from 1st April, 2010.

The meeting closed at 3.07 p.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	(D) Agenda Item 9
Date of Meeting: 26th May, 2009	
Reporting Officer: Chief Executive	
Title: Appointments on Outside Bodies, Panels, Working Groups etc.	
Summary and Conclusions:	
The Council has given delegated authority to Committees to make appointments to Outside Bodies, Forums (except Housing Management Forum) Panels, Working Groups etc. in accordance with the number and allocation of seats to political groups agreed at the Annual meeting.	
Details of nominations made by the political groups will be reported in appendices at a later date.	
Recommendation:	
That the appointments recommended by the political groups be considered and Committee determine the appointments to be made where nominations exceed the available places.	

Report

At the Annual meeting on 18th May, 2010 the allocation of seats in respect of Forums, Panels, Working Groups etc. and certain Outside Bodies will be considered by Council.

Council will be asked to recommend with the exception of the Housing Management Forum the allocation of seats on Outside Bodies, Forums, Panels, Working Groups etc. be delegated to the appropriate Committees to make the necessary appointments.

Group Leaders will supply details of the recommended appointments for confirmation by the Committee and these will be forwarded to you as soon as they are available.

(i) Legal Implications

When Councillors are acting as representatives on another authority they must comply with their Code of Conduct.

(ii) Financial Implications

Not Applicable.

(iii) Health and Safety Implications

Not Applicable.

(iv) Key Priorities or Corporate Aims

Not Applicable.

(v) Risk Assessment

Not Applicable.

(vi) Equality and Diversity

Not Applicable.

(vii) Health and Well-being Implications

Not Applicable.

Background Papers

Nil

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	(D) Agenda Item 10
Date of Meeting: 26th May, 2009	
Reporting Officer: Chief Executive	
Title: Housing Market Renewal Programme – North Central Renewal Area - Marsh Street	
Summary and Conclusions:	
As part of the North Central Barrow Renewal Area works, a Group Repair Scheme for 190-222 (even numbers) Marsh Street has been agreed in principle. Specific scheme details are presented for approval.	
Recommendations:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To approve the Group Repair scheme details for Marsh Street (even numbers) and to tender the works according to the previously agreed tender list; and2. To authorise the Chief Executive to award the contract to the lowest tender after consultation with the Chairman of Executive Committee, in accordance with Contract Standing Orders.	

1. Background

- 1.1. Council has declared North Central to be a 'Renewal Area' within the meaning of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 as amended by the Regulatory Reform (Housing Assistance) (England and Wales) Order 2002 (Minutes 73 Executive Committee 17/09/08 and 44 Council 07/10/08 refer).
- 1.2. At the time of the declaration of the Renewal Area, it was agreed to carry out Group Repair schemes in programmed areas. The block comprising 96 Crellin Street and 2-84 (even) Sutherland Street is the first scheme in the programme and work is currently on site and programmed to complete in August 2010. A previous report approved a tender list for all works of this type (Minutes 29 Executive Committee 08/07/09 and 26 Council 21/07/09 refer). This was based on the Cumbria Housing Partners procurement framework.

2. Group Repair progress

- 2.1. A scheme has been developed including the following elements:
- Re-roofing
 - Rebuilding chimney stacks
 - New doors and windows (where required)
 - New render to front elevation
 - Replacement rear boundary walls
 - New canopies over front doors
 - New rainwater goods
 - Cavity wall insulation (where required)
- 2.2. The scope of this works is very similar to that on Sutherland Street (Minute 78 11/11/09 refers). It was originally hoped that it would be possible to retain the brick facades on at least half of this terrace. However, detailed survey work has shown that significant portions of the brickwork are starting to fail and erode. It is recommended that the application of a new render finish to the block would provide a longer lasting finish.
- 2.3. Provision of £300,000 has been made in the Capital Programme for this work.

(i) Legal Implications

Not Applicable.

(ii) Risk Assessment

There is no significant strategic risk in carrying out this project.

(iii) Financial Implications

Adequate funding for the proposed capital expenditure is included in the Capital Programme.

(iv) Health and Safety Implications

Managing consultants have been appointed who are suitably experienced in managing health and safety. The client officer within the Borough Council has received training appropriate to his role. Principal contractors will only be appointed if they can demonstrate suitable qualifications and capacity to fulfil their health and safety obligations.

(v) Key Priorities or Corporate Aims

This supports:

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

Annual Objective 3: Deliver year 3 Housing Market Renewal programme

(vi) Equality and Diversity

None

(vii) Health and Well-being Implications

The work will improve the thermal insulation of the property and reduce fuel poverty.

Background Papers

Nil

		Part One
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE		(D) Agenda Item 11
Date of Meeting:	26th May, 2009	
Reporting Officer:	Chief Executive	
<p>Title: Armed Forces Day – ‘Fly a Flag for our Armed Forces – 21st June 2010</p> <p>Summary and Conclusions:</p> <p>To consider whether to fly the specially-commissioned Armed Forces Day Flag.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <p>To authorise the flying of the specially-commissioned Armed Forces Day Flag from 21st June to 26th June 2010.</p>		

Report

The Government has announced that the Armed Forces Day will take place on 26th June, 2010 and invite local authorities to take part in a national ‘Fly a Flag’ campaign.

Building on the success of last year’s event, it is hoped that Armed Forces Day this year will be marked with an even wider range of community –led activities across the nation including the widest possible cross section of service men and women (regular and reserve), veterans, cadet forces and their families.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Jock Stirrup wants to enable local communities across the UK to take part in simultaneously hoisting of the Armed Forces Day flag at 10.30 am on Monday 21st June, 2010 before Armed Forces Day itself. The Council will be provided a free, specially-commissioned Armed Forces Flag for the Council to raise at 10.30 am on Monday 21st June, 2009. The intention is that this ceremony would be repeated across the Country and that the flags would be flown until after Armed Forces Day itself Saturday 26th June 2010.

(i) **Legal Implications**

Not Applicable.

(ii) **Risk Assessment**

Not Applicable.

(iii) Financial Implications

Not Applicable

(iv) Health and Safety Implications

Not Applicable.

(v) Key Priorities or Corporate Aims

Not Applicable

(vi) Equality and Diversity

Not Applicable.

(vii) Health and Well-being Implications

Not Applicable

Background Papers

Letter dated 26th March 2010.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	(D) Agenda Item 12
Date of Meeting: 26th May, 2009	
Reporting Officer: Chief Executive	
Title: Request to Fly the Pride/Rainbow Flag Summary and Recommendation: As report.	

Report

I have received a request from Barrow Friends and Supporters of Furness Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Community (LGBT) to fly the Pride/Rainbow Flag annually on 17th May to support IDAHO International Day (International Day Against Homophobia) and on the last Saturday in July to support Pride Day.

Flying these flags would be a strong visible demonstration of the Council's commitment to support equality and challenge discrimination against minority groups.

Members instructions are requested.

Appendix 1 – Letter from Lee Wicks, Friends & Supporters of Furness LGBT

Appendix 2 – Existing Flag Days

(i) Legal Implications

Not Applicable.

(ii) Risk Assessment

Not Applicable.

(iii) Financial Implications

It may be necessary to buy a suitable flag.

(iv) Health and Safety Implications

Risk Assessment already up to date for flag flying.

(v) Key Priorities or Corporate Aims

Not Applicable.

(vi) Equality and Diversity

Support equality within the Borough.

(vii) Health and Well-being Implications

Not Applicable.

Background Papers

Correspondence held by the Chief Executive.

Friends & Supporters of Furness LGBT
c/o Furness Multicultural Centre
Barrow in Furness
Cumbria
LA14 1HL

Mr Tom Campbell Chief Executive
Town Hall
Duke Street
Barrow in Furness
Cumbria
LA14 2LD

12th May 2010

Dear Mr Campbell,

I am writing on behalf of the above group, to ask is there any possibility of the council agreeing to have the Pride/Rainbow flag flown from the Town Hall on 17th May which is IDAHO day International Day Against Homophobia.

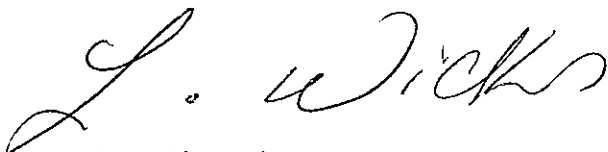
The flag represents the LGBT community worldwide. We feel it would be a strong visible sign of the Councils commitment to the Furness Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual & Transgender community.

It would be more than just symbolic, as this would go a long way to making the LGBT community feel more secure within their area.

There are 2 days when the pride/Rainbow flag is flown these are:

- IDAHO Day May 17th Internationally
- Pride day Last Saturday of July

we feel this would be a positive and innovative move for Barrow Council to join other councils nationally In supporting their local LGBT communities. We request that this is including as part of Barrow Borough's annual flag flying policy.



Yours Sincerely

NB. FLAG DAYS

(a) E-mail All Staff Flag Notice info and

(b) E-mail telecom@cumbriacc.gov.uk

BOROUGH OF BARROW-IN-FURNESS

The dates and occasions for the flying of the flag from the Barrow Town Hall flagpole during the year are as shown below.

FLYING OF UNION FLAGS: TOWN HALL

- 27 January – Holocaust Memorial Day
- 6 February – to mark the anniversary of the Queen's Accession to the throne.
- 1 March – St. David's Day (flag of Welsh Dragon)
- 17 March – St. Patrick's Day (Flag of Northern Ireland)
- 21 April – to mark the Queen's Birthday
- 23 April – St. George's Day (flag of St. George)
- 9 May – Europe Day (European Flag)
- May – Annual Meeting of the Council – Election of Mayor of the Borough of Barrow-in-Furness
- 2 June – to mark the anniversary of the Queen's Coronation
- 10 June – Birthday of HRH The Duke of Edinburgh
- * June – Official Birthday of HM the Queen (check <http://www.army.mod.uk>)
- ~ June – Civic Sunday
- 5 July – Tynwald Day (Isle of Mann) (Manx Flag)
- 3 September – Merchant Navy Day (Red Ensign) (Flag from Harbourmaster)
- # September – Battle of Britain Remembrance Sunday
- 21 October – Trafalgar Day
- 24 October – United Nations Day (UN Flag)
- < November – Remembrance Sunday
- 11 November – Remembrance Day (Armistice)
- 14 November – Birthday of HRH The Prince of Wales
- 27 November – Lancashire Day (Red Rose Flag) – (Displayed from Balcony to Mayors Parlour)
- 30 November – St. Andrew's Day (Flag of Scotland)

Notes

* Normally the second Saturday in June

~ Normally the third Sunday in June

Normally the third Sunday in September

< The Sunday nearest to the 11 November

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	(D) Agenda Item 13
Date of Meeting: 26th May, 2009	
Reporting Officer: Chief Executive	
Title: Report on Progress of Energy Efficiency Projects	
Summary and Recommendation:	
Members are invited to note the significant reductions in energy used in Council buildings and to agree that further investment in energy efficiency should be included in the Capital Programme.	

Report

The Council is committed to reducing its energy consumption and since April 2004 gas consumption in the Town Hall has reduced by 38% and electricity by 10%

During 2008-10 investment of £384,492 will have been spent on further energy efficiency improvements to the main council properties. (This sum includes £40,000 from the low carbon trust). Attached at **Appendix 3** is a chart indicating the cumulative gas consumption for the main sites and at **Appendix 4** Electricity Consumption for the Town Hall, Forum and Leisure Centre.

The highlights are;

Town Hall Gas consumption for 2009/10 was 21% lower than 2008/9 due to secondary glazing and draft reduction in the banqueting hall.

Gas Consumption for the same period is 14% lower at the leisure centre following the introduction of new boilers and better controls. It is expected that this will decrease much further with the recent installation of pool covers and the imminent installation of solar thermal panels.

Voltage Optimisation was installed in the Leisure Centre, Forum 28 and the Town Hall in September. At the end of the year consumption has reduced by 0.5% at the Leisure Centre, 5% at Forum 28, and 3% in the Town Hall. With a full year it is expected that all three buildings will show the total reduction in consumption of 7%. (The Leisure Centre's 2008 figures are low due to part closure of the building for the new gym installation).

Voltage optimisation has now been installed in the Dock Museum, Indoor Market and Craven House.

Accumulative electricity consumption has only reduced by 2% but the buildings that had shown an increase have now had voltage optimisers installed and monitoring of consumption is expected to show a 7% reduction in electricity accumulatively by the end of the current financial year.

The early signs are promising but must be monitored to ensure they are delivered. If forecasts continue to deliver the capital investment projects will make a saving of £58,842 pa realising a payback of 6.5 years on total investment.

(i) Legal implications

The Council has made a commitment to the Cumbria Climate Change group to reduce CO2 emissions by 10% by 31st March 2011 based on the 2008 baseline of pi185. Our baseline shows that 75% of our emissions come from our properties. The remaining 25% come from our vehicles including waste collection, grounds maintenance and fleet cars.

(ii) Financial Implications

Now that £344,492 of the Council capital funds have been invested it is vital to realise the benefit by capturing the reduced energy consumption. Early actual figures and projected returns demonstrate a saving of £58,842 pa based on current utility prices.

(iii) Health and Safety Implications

The only health and Safety considerations have been in relation to the implementation of the projects. The pace and resource available for this delivery has proved adequate to mitigate all risks.

(iv) Key Priorities or Corporate Aims

The recommendation supports the corporate aims of delivering effective community leadership, investing in our economic future, and creating an enhanced quality of life for local residents.

(v) Risk Assessment

There is a small risk that poor use of resources through employee behaviour could overshadow the improvements delivered.

(vi) Equality and Diversity

Not Applicable.

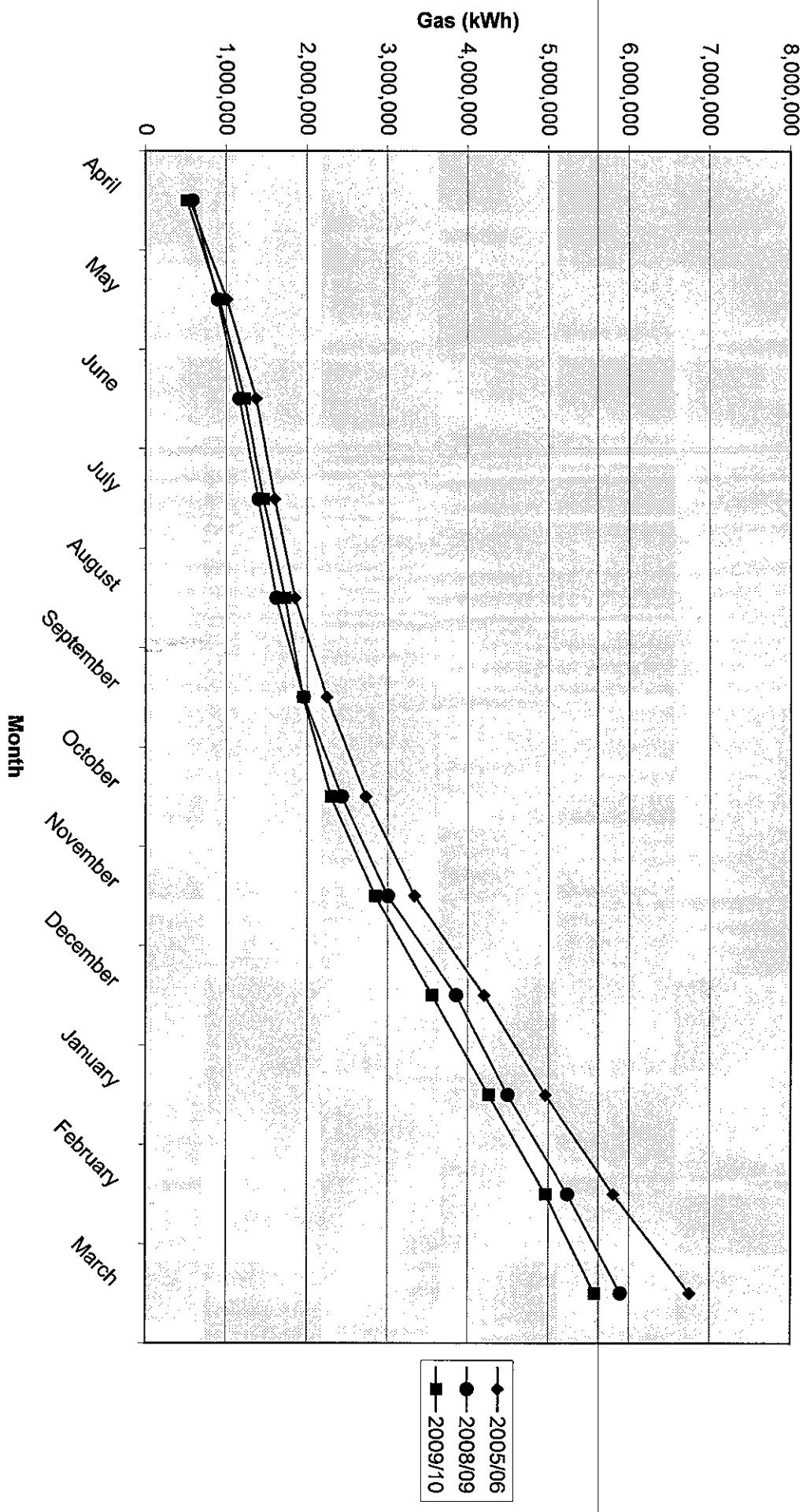
(vii) Health and Well-being Implications

Not Applicable.

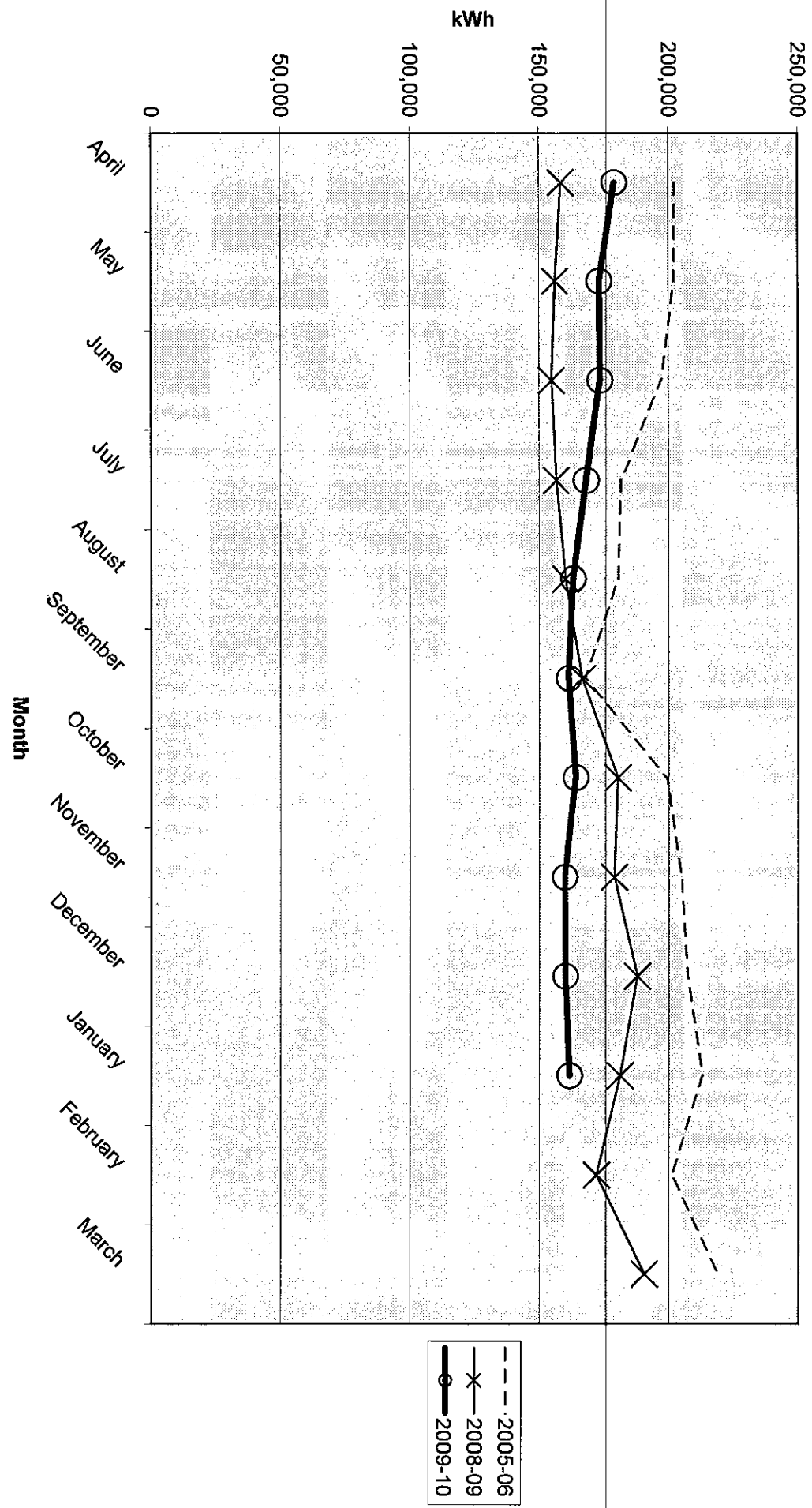
Background Papers

Benefit realisation from capital projects.
Electricity Graphs,
Gas Graphs.

Cumulative gas consumption for main sites



Town Hall, Forum & Leisure Centre Electricity Consumption



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	(D) Agenda Item 14
Date of Meeting: 26th May, 2009	
Reporting Officer: Policy Review Officer	
Title: Key Priorities for 2010/11	
Summary and Conclusions:	
The Key Priorities continue to support the Council's Corporate Aims and have been agreed for the period 2008/11.	
A new set of annual objectives have been developed for 2010/11 to ensure delivery of the Key Priorities.	
Recommendation:	
1. To agree to adopt the schedule of objectives and targets for 2009/11 as detailed at Appendix 5 to the report; and	
2. To agree that progress against these objectives be monitored on an exception basis by Overview and Scrutiny during 2010/11.	

Report

A fundamental part of the Council's Performance Management Framework is to identify annual Key Priorities to support the corporate aims of the Council. To ensure effective delivery of the Key Priorities they need to be aligned to the budget process.

Corporate Aims

The Council's declared corporate aims are as follows

- To enhance the economic and social future of the borough to meet the needs and aspirations of the community through:
 - Effective community leadership
 - Investing in our economic future
 - Creating an enhanced quality of life for local residents
 - Developing safe, confident and socially inclusive communities
 - Delivering high quality accessible services

Following consultation with key stakeholders, the Council set six Key Priorities for the 2008/11 to provide continuity and stability in strategic management.

Annual objectives for 2010/11 towards achieving these Key objectives are recommended as follows:

Key Priorities and Objectives for 2010/11

KP1: Create a safer, cleaner, greener Borough and reduce the gaps between the priority wards and the average.

Objective to support this Key priority are:

- Continue to implement the waste minimisation strategy
- Continue to improve the amenity of the Borough
- Implement empty shop initiative

KP2: Meet the Housing needs of the Borough and make decent housing more accessible

Objective to support this Key priority are:

- Ensure a supply of specialist accommodation and support service to vulnerable people
- Target available resource appropriately to tackle non decent housing and create sustainable communities.
- Introduce choice based allocation system
- Progress Housing Market Renewal Programme.

KP3: Provide easier access to our services

Objective to support this Key priority are:

- Improve the Council's website
- Work towards "achieving level" of the Equalities Standard for Local Government

KP4: Support economic regeneration

Objective to support this Key priority are:

- Progress implementation of Urban Design Framework
- Progress implementation of Waterfront Barrow

KP5: Improve the effectiveness and efficiency of your Council

Objective to support this Key priority are:

- Delivering sustainable operations
- Delivering cashable efficiency savings
- Improve administration of the Benefits Service

KP6: Expand facilities and activities for young people

Objective to support this Key priority are:

- Expand recreational facilities for young people
- Provide additional activities to encourage health and fitness for youths
- Improve all weather sports facilities
- Deliver the Cultural Olympiad

Appendix 5 details specific activity and targets to achieve these objectives, in line with current practice these will be monitored by Overview and Scrutiny Committees on an exception basis.

Recommendation

Members are asked to agree or amend the objectives and targets detailed in Schedule 1 of this report.

(i) Legal Implications

Not Applicable.

(ii) Financial Implications

Additional costs to the Council have been incorporated in the budget for 20010/11

(iii) Health and Safety Implications

Not Applicable.

(iv) Key Priorities or Corporate Aims

These objectives all support the Council's Key priorities

(v) Risk Assessment

The risk of not achieving these objectives will be assessed by Management Board

(vi) Equality and Diversity

Actively supports equality and diversity within the Borough.

(vii) Health and Well-being Implications

Key priorities are designed to improve the Health and Well-being of the Community.

Background Papers

Nil

Barrow Borough Council's Key Priorities 2010/11 KP1: Create a safer, cleaner, greener Borough and reduce the gaps between the priority wards and the average.

Link to Sustainable Community Strategy

Reduce fear of crime

1

Corporate aims supported by key priority

Effective community

Leadership

Reduce anti-social behaviour

3

Creating an enhanced quality of life for local residents

4

Developing a safe, confident and socially inclusive community

5

Delivering high quality accessible services

The Director of Regeneration has overall responsibility for this priority

Annual objectives		Actions required	SMART targets	Responsible Officer
1	Continue to implement the Waste Minimisation Strategy	Implement new waste collection contract	Manage number of complaints reduced to level of 2009/10 baseline by end of Q1	Chief Environmental Health Officer
		Implement recycling improvement plan	Expand recycling at schools and bring site by Q1. Expand recycling to appropriate low-rise properties by Q1. Achieve recycling level of 40% in 2010/11	Chief Environmental Health Officer
2	Continue to improve the amenity of the Borough	Ensure smooth assimilation of new grounds maintenance and street cleansing contract		Community Services Manager
		Implement additional grass cutting requirement for Bigger bank	First cut to be complete by end of April 2010	Community Services Manager
3	Implement empty shops initiative	Provide cosmetic treatment for vacated Town Centre units	Ensure all appropriate vacant units are treated within eight weeks of becoming vacant	Town Centre Manager
		Deliver Small trader Shop Front Grant Scheme	Process all grants within 14 days of application being validated Achieve >50% take up of grants by end of Q4	Town Centre Manager

Barrow Borough Council's Key Priorities 2010/11: KP 2: Meet the housing needs of the Borough and make decent housing more accessible

Community Plan aims supported by Key Priority

Improve quality and choice of housing

1

Ensure sustainable housing market

3

Renewing the housing market

5

Corporate aims supported by key priority

Effective community leadership

Creating an enhanced quality of life

Delivering high quality accessible services

The Chief Executive has overall responsibility for this priority

Annual objectives		Actions required	Smart Target	Responsible officer
1	Ensure a supply of specialist accommodation and tenancy support services to vulnerable people	Progress frail elderly scheme on the Holker St site	Complete construction by end of Q2	Housing Manager
		Increase availability of affordable housing	Complete construction of six houses on Greengate St by the end of Q2	
			Complete construction of six houses on Albert St by the end of Q4	
			Bid for funding for site on Bradford Street for family housing	
2	Target available resources appropriately to tackle non-decent housing and create sustainable communities	Continue progress towards achieving PSA7 Decent Homes target of 100%	Identify unfit properties and implement remedial action. Maintain current level of >99% in 2010/11	Housing Manager
		Target Private Sector financial resource towards Disabled Facility Grants and thermal efficiency	Achieve LAA targets fuel poverty.	Chief Environmental Health Officer
3	Introduction of a choice based allocation system called Cumbria Choice.	Working with other LA's in Cumbria and Housing Associations to create a single Housing Register and allocation policy for Cumbria.	Implementation Q4	Housing Manager
4	Progress Housing market Renewal programme	Continue property acquisition in sub area D	Complete CPO by Q3	Housing Market Renewal Manager
		Progress demolition of properties in sub area D	Start demolition by Q1	
		Undertake group repairs in Sutherland Street	Undertake external improvements including roofing, doors windows and drain water goods to 42 properties in sub area D by Q2	

Barrow Borough Council's Key Priorities 2010/11: KP 3 Provide easier access to our services

Link to Sustainable Community Strategy

- 1 [Effective community leadership](#)
- 2 [Delivering quality accessible services](#)

Community plans supported by key priority

This key priority supports the Community aims generally

The Director of Corporate Services will have overall responsibility for this priority

Annual objectives			Actions required	Smart targets	Responsible officer
1	Improve the Council's website		Review the number of services available on-line and improve the effectiveness of electronic transactions	Increase the percentage of transaction carried out electronically	Director of Corporate Services
			Reduce the number of avoidable contacts	Achieve level of <30% avoidable contacts in 2010/11	IT Manager
2	Work towards "Achieving Level" of the Equalities Standard for Local Government		Implement action plan agreed by Corporate Equalities Group	Achieve targets agreed in action plan by Q4	Director of Corporate Services

Barrow Borough Council's Key Priorities 201011: KP4 Support Economic Regeneration

Link to Sustainable Community Strategy

Encourage inward investment

1

Creating new gateways and connections

2

Promote sustainable regeneration of the borough

3

Corporate aims supported by key priority

Effective Community

Leadership

Investing in our economic

future

Creating an enhanced quality of

life for local residents

The Chief Executive will have overall responsibility for this priority

Annual objectives		Actions required	Key measures	Responsible officer
1	Progress implementation of Urban Design Framework	Progress town centre link road	Complete by end April 2011	Director of Regeneration and Community Services
		Progress refurbishment of 104 Abbey Road	Complete by Q2	
		Progress refurbishment of the Mall	Complete by Q1	
		Implement Public Realm improvement programme for Furness House	Commence work by Q2	
		Improve town centre amenity	Complete phases 2&3 of Dalton road Public Realm improvement programme by Q3	
		Implement refurbishment programme for the Ginnell	Commence work in Q1 2011/12	
2	Progress implementation of Waterfront Barrow	Develop Phase 2 of Waterside House project	Commence work by Q2	Director of Regeneration and Community Services
		Secure funding for overall scheme	Achieve headline funding approval from NWDA by Q1	
		Prepare for CPO in Q1 2011	Area Action Plan is "found sound" by Q1	
			Secure funding by Q3	
			Prepare draft development agreement by Q3	
			Obtain planning consent by Q1	

Barrow Borough Council's Key Priorities 2010/11: KP5 : Improve the effectiveness and efficiency of your Council

Link to Sustainable Community Strategy

Effective Community Leadership

- 1
- 2 Investing in our economic future
- 3 Delivering high quality accessible services

Community plans supported by key priority

This key priority supports the Community aims generally

The Director of Corporate Services has overall responsibility for this priority

Annual objectives		Actions required	Smart Target	Responsible officer
1	Deliver sustainable operations	Implementing the Cumbrian Climate Change Action Plan	Reducing Cumbria's CO2 emissions by 10% based on the 2007 baseline figure by Q4. Reduce Barrow's building CO2 consumption by 15% compared to 2008 as reported through NI 186 by Q4. Enroll 8 high mileage staff on smart driving course. Q1.	Technical Services Manager
		Revise procurement policy to include sustainable procurement	Draft to Executive Committee by Q3	Technical Services Manager
2	Delivering cashable efficiencies	Consolidate service contracts and implement central monitoring of contract costs	Deliver £1M of cashable savings by Q4	Borough Treasurer
3	Improve administration of the Benefits Service	Deliver the benefits improvement plan	Achieve top quartile service performance for processing of claims by Q4	Borough Treasurer

Barrow Borough Council's Key Priorities 2010/11: KP6: Expand facilities and activities for young people

Link to Sustainable Community Strategy

Promote benefits of regular exercise

Corporate aims supported by key priority

Effective community leadership

Help young people to enjoy and achieve

- 1 Creating an enhanced quality of
- 3 life
- 4 Developing a safe, confident
and socially inclusive
- 5 community
Delivering high quality
accessible services

The Director of Regeneration will have overall responsibility for this priority

Annual objectives		Actions required	SMART targets	Responsible officer
1	Expand recreational facilities for young people	Continue implementation of the recommendations of the review of fixed play provision	Provide Multi Use Games Area in Dalton	Community Services Manager
		Continue to promote the youth gym	Increase usage of the youth gym by 10% in 2010/11	Community Services Manager
2	Provide additional activities to encourage health and fitness for youths	Youths Sports Worker to increase participation in sports and physical activities	Increase participation by 10% in 2010/11	Community Services Manager
3	Improve all weather sports facilities	Deliver new all weather 5-aside facility	Construction complete by Q3 Open for business by Q4	Community Services Manager
4	Deliver Cultural Olympiad	Work with Lakes Alive and Cumbria 2012 to hold 2-day spectacular in Barrow in 2010	Attendance at event to exceed 8,000	Community Services Manager
		Engage Barrow Carnival and Zircus Plus	Deliver event in Q1	Town Centre Manager

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	(D) Agenda Item 15
Date of Meeting: 26th May, 2009	
Reporting Officer: Commercial Property Manager	
Title: Land at Bank Lane, Barrow-in-Furness Summary and Conclusions: The report details the proposed sale of land in Bank Lane, Barrow-in-Furness. Recommendation: To note the current position and agree to the proposed sale on the terms reported.	

Report

Background

The Council own 0.4 acres of unused land on Bank Lane, as shown hatched at **Appendix 6**.

The land is currently unused, untended grass verge and has been identified as surplus to the operational requirements of the Council.

Mr and Mrs Curtis, owners/occupiers of the adjacent Sowerby Hall Farm have approached the Council and requested a purchase of the land.

An independent valuation, by the District Valuer, has been obtained and a sale figure of £20,000 agreed.

The conditions of any sale would ensure that the land be fenced and maintained in a neat and tidy condition.

(i) **Legal Implications**

The Council is legally entitled to sell this land.

(ii) **Financial Implications**

A receipt of £20,000.

(iii) Health and Safety Implications

There are no Health and Safety implications.

(iv) Key Priorities or Corporate Aims

Not Applicable.

(v) Risk Assessment

There are no risks associated with this transaction.

(vi) Equality and Diversity

Not Applicable.

(vii) Health and Well-being Implications

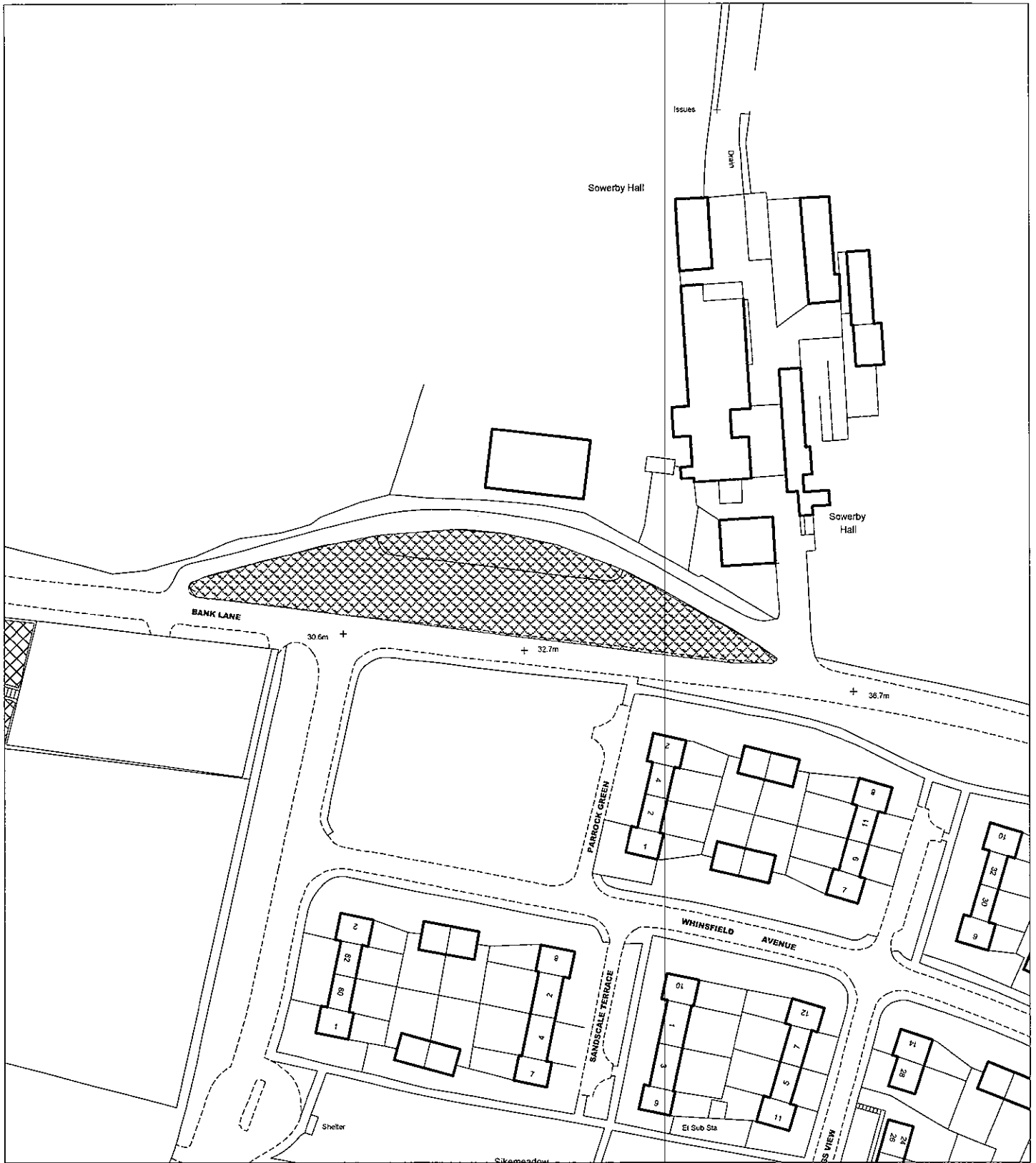
Not Applicable.

Background Papers

Correspondence held by the Director of Corporate Services.

SALE OF LAND AT BANK LANE

AGENDA ITEM No. 6



ESTATES DEPARTMENT

Scale : 1:1250

Grid : None



Produced on : 12/05/2010



**BOROUGH OF
BARROW IN
FURNESS**

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	(D) Agenda Item 16
Date of Meeting: 26th May, 2009	
Reporting Officer: Director of Regeneration and Community Services	
Title: Wind Energy Development in Cumbria Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	
Summary and Conclusions:	
<p>The purpose of this report is to advise members of the current status of the “Wind Energy Development in Cumbria” Supplementary Planning Guidance document and to recommend that it is no longer regarded as part of the Council’s planning policy framework.</p>	
Recommendation:	
<p>To agree that the “Wind Energy Developments in Cumbria” (July 1997) Supplementary Planning Guidance document be no longer regarded as part of the Council’s planning policy framework.</p>	

Report

“Wind Energy Development in Cumbria” is a Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) document that was published and adopted in 1997 to support the then Structure Plan and Cumbrian Local Plan policies. The document is referred to in the subsequent 2001 Barrow Borough Local Plan Review, which states that the SPG ‘is intended to assist in the assessment of landscape and visual harm, if any, to be weighed against other factors. It is endorsed as giving good general guidance by this Authority’. As the document forms part of the Council’s planning policy framework, it is currently a material consideration when making planning decisions.

Supplementary Planning Guidance supported local and structure planning policies and provided additional information to both developers and local planning authorities on specific issues. These are no longer prepared, with the more formal Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) performing a similar role in the new Local Development Framework system (LDF).

Cumbria County Council and the other Cumbrian local planning authorities have adopted a more recent document, the “Cumbria Wind Energy Supplementary Planning Document”, which was published in July 2007 and therefore no longer rely on the 1997 SPG. Barrow Borough Council has made no commitment to

adopting the SPD at this stage, mindful of its limited life expectancy and other LDF priorities.

The issue before you today is whether the SPG “Wind Energy Development in Cumbria” should continue to be a saved policy document, or whether it should be removed from the Council’s planning policy framework. It is considered that the SPG is relatively outdated and is therefore given little weight in making planning decisions. The reasons for this include:

- The SPG draws reference to Planning Policy Guidance Note 22 ‘Renewable Energy’ (PPG22), which has since been replaced by Planning Policy Statement 22 ‘Renewable Energy’ (PPS22). PPS22, produced in 2004, places more emphasis on the importance of renewable energy sources than its predecessor. The importance of renewable energy is also highlighted in Planning Policy Statement 1 ‘Delivering Sustainable Development’ 2005 (PPS1) and its Supplement ‘Planning and Climate Change’ 2007.
- The SPG pre-dates the current Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) which was adopted in September 2008. The RSS sets out the strategic policy for renewable energy production in the region as well as setting the framework for LDF policies stating that ‘plans and strategies should promote and encourage, rather than restrict, the use of renewable energy sources’. It also includes criteria for assessing schemes.
- The SPG focuses primarily on landscape and visual impact issues due to the importance of these aspects and because experience had shown that they were often the most controversial at the time. Whilst such issues are still important today, there are other environmental, social and economic considerations which the document fails to sufficiently address. Such considerations include noise, biodiversity and community benefits, amongst others.

If the Council were to remove the document from its policy framework, there is still considered to be sufficient policy and guidance to aid those involved in the consideration of wind energy schemes. Renewable energy policies D46 and D47 within the Local Plan have been saved indefinitely, along with the more general local plan policies relating to the control of development, for example land designation policies D2-D4. RSS policy EM17, Structure Plan policy R44 and more general guidance within PPS1 and its supplement and PPS22 also remain material considerations. The cancellation of the SPG will therefore not leave any significant gap in the Council’s policy framework.

(i) Legal Implications

The ‘Wind Energy Development in Cumbria’ SPG will no longer be a material consideration when making planning decisions.

(ii) Risk Assessment

Not applicable.

(iii) Financial Implications

Not applicable.

(iv) Health and Safety Implications

Not applicable.

(v) Key Priorities or Corporate Aims

Corporate aims:

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

Key Priorities 2008-2011:

KP1 – Create a safer, cleaner, greener Borough and reduce the gaps between the priority wards and the average.

(vi) Equality and Diversity

Not applicable.

(vi) Health and Well-being Implications

No significant implications.

Background Papers

Correspondence held by the Director of Regeneration and Community Services.

		Part One
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE		(D) Agenda Item 17
Date of Meeting:	26th May, 2009	
Reporting Officer:	Director of Regeneration and Community Services	
<p>Title: LDF Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p> <p>Summary and Conclusions:</p> <p>The purpose of this report is to advise members of the submission of the 2008/9 Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).</p> <p>Recommendation:</p> <p>To note the submission and content of the LDF Annual Monitoring Report.</p>		

Report

The purpose of this report is to advise Members of the submission of the 2008/9 Local Development Framework (LDF) Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).

The AMR for 2008/9 was submitted to the Secretary of State on 23rd December 2009. This was the fifth Annual Monitoring Report to be published by the LDF Section and a copy is reproduced at **Appendix 7**. A full colour copy is available in the Member's Room and on the Council's website.

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 also sets out a framework for monitoring the new and saved policies against a number of indicators including those recommended by DCLG. Key amongst these is a 'housing trajectory' showing the actual and predicted performance against any housing targets in the development plan (currently those set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy).

An erratum and update sheet has also been published with some minor corrections and information that was not available at the time the AMR was published.

(i) **Legal Implications**

The submission of the AMR and elements of its content are a statutory requirements.

(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 is used to calculate awards.

(iv) Health and Safety Implications

Not Applicable.

(v) Key Priorities or Corporate Aims

Corporate Aims:

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

Key Priorities 2008-2011:

KP2 – Meet the housing needs of the Borough and make decent housing more accessible.

KP4 – Support economic regeneration.

(vi) Equality and Diversity

Not Applicable.

(vii) Health and Well-being Implications

No significant implications.

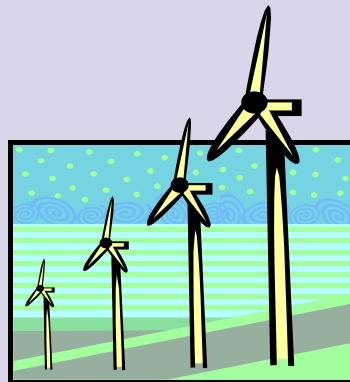
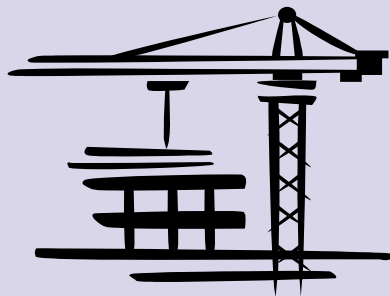
Background Papers

Correspondence held by the Director of Regeneration and Community Services.

Annual Monitoring Report

2008/9

December 2009



Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council

Part of the Barrow-in-Furness Local Development Framework



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Contents	Page:
1. Introduction to the Annual Monitoring Report	1
2. Local Development Framework	2
2.1 The Local Development Scheme (LDS)	2
2.2 The Current LDS (Adopted September 2009).....	2
2.3 Progress against the 2007 & 2009 LDS	2
2.4 Summary	5
3. Saved Policies	8
3.1 The Local Plan.....	8
3.2 The Structure Plan.....	9
4 New Policy	11
4.1 The Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)	11
4.2 The Local Development Framework.....	11
The Indicators	13
5. Types of Indicators and Methodology	14
5.1 Types of Indicators	14
5.2 Sources of Data for Indicators	15
6. Housing	16
6.1 Housing Trajectory & Housing Land Supply	16
6.2 Housing Profile	24
7. Demographic Structure	30
8. Economy	31
8.1 The Borough's Economy	31
8.2 Economic Activity & Unemployment	34
8.3 Employment Development	35
8.4 Town Centre	36
9. Socio-Cultural Issues	37
9.1 Regeneration	37
9.2 Health and Deprivation.....	37
9.3 Crime	39
10. The Natural Environment	40
10.1 Landscape and Designations	40
10.2 Environmental Protection.....	41
11. The Built Environment	44
11.1 Scheduled Monuments	44
11.2 Listed Buildings.....	44
11.3 Conservation Areas and Townscape.....	44
12. Cultural and Leisure Facilities	45
13. Travel & Transport	47
14. Community Involvement	49
Appendices	51
Appendix A: Glossary & Abbreviations	52
Appendix B: Extract from the August 2007 LDS	54
Appendix C: Extract from the September 2009 LDS	55
Appendix D: Saved Policy Analysis	56
Appendix E: Summary Table of Indicators	63

List of Figures

Figure 1: Transitional Policy Framework for Barrow Borough.....	7
Figure 2: Permissions and Completions 2002-2009	18
Figure 3: Projected Net Additional Dwellings.....	23
Figure 4: Permissions by Type.....	26
Figure 5: Mean House Prices	27
Figure 6: Age Structure of the Borough Compared	30
Figure 7: Average Earnings of Resident Full-Time Employees Compared 2008	33
Figure 8: Percentage of Job Seekers Allowance claimants (JSA) by ward	35
Figure 9: Percentage of Incapacity and ESA Benefits Claimants Compared	38

List of Tables

Table 1: Summary of Performance for 2008/9 against the 2007 and 2009 LDS's	5
Table 2: Policies of the Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council Local Plan Review 1996-2006 Cancelled as of 28 September 2007	8
Table 3: Policies of the Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council Local Plan Review 1996-2006 which were already Cancelled	8
Table 4: Policies of the Housing Chapter Alteration 2006 Cancelled as of 2 June 2009	9
Table 5: Policies of the Structure Plan Saved as of 28 September 2008	9
Table 6: Policies of the Structure Plan Cancelled as of 28 September 2008	10
Table 7: Net Additional Dwellings 2002-2009 (Core Indicator H1(a) & H2(b)).....	17
Table 8: Allocation within the Housing Chapter Alteration 2006.....	20
Table 9: Recommended Housing Phasing Policy for Barrow Port Area Action Plan*	20
Table 10: Assumed Date of Permission.....	20
Table 11: Housing Allocations without Planning Permission - Assumed Year of Completion.....	21
Table 12: Projected Permissions, Completions and Net Additional Dwellings (Core Indicator H2(c) & (d))	23
Table 13: 5 year Land Supply for Housing	24
Table 14: Percentage of Completed Housing Development on previously-developed Land Core Indicator H3.....	24
Table 15: Housing Density 2008/9	25
Table 16: Housing Stock by Tenure 1981-2001	25
Table 17: Permissions by Type.....	25
Table 18: Overall House Prices £ Compared.....	26
Table 19: Affordability Ratios.....	28
Table 20: Affordable Housing Completions (Core Indicator H5)	28
Table 21: Housing (Core Indicator H2)	29
Table 22: Change in Population of Barrow, Cumbria Districts and the North West Region.....	30
Table 23: Employment by Sector	31
Table 24: Employment by Type.....	32
Table 25: VAT Registered Businesses (2007)	33
Table 26: Average Earnings of Resident Employees Compared 2008.....	33
Table 27: Estimated Household Income 2008.....	34
Table 28: Average Earnings of Borough Employees Compared	34
Table 29: Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimants	34
Table 30: Business Development 2007/8 (Core Indicator BD1, BD2 & BD3).....	35
Table 31: Retail, Office and Leisure Development 2008/9 (Core Indicator BD4).....	36
Table 32: Town Centre Commercial Vacancies.....	36
Table 33: Incapacity & ESA Benefit Claimants	37
Table 34: Life Expectancy at Birth	38
Table 35: Mortality Rates by Disease	38
Table 36: Crimes and Rate per 1,000 population	39
Table 37: Qualifications (Jan 2008-Dec 2008)	39
Table 38: Quality of Sites of Special Scientific Interest	42
Table 39: Number of Planning Permissions Granted Contrary to the Advice of the Environment Agency on either Flood Risk or Water Quality Grounds (Core Indicator E1)	42
Table 40: Renewable Energy Capacity (Mega Watts) installed by Type (Core Indicator E3)	43
Table 41: Renewable Energy Capacity (Mega Watts) Approved by Type	43
Table 42: Waste Collection and Recycling	43
Table 43: Listed Building Entries in Barrow-in-Furness Borough	44
Table 44: Traffic and Road Casualties	47
Table 45: Accessibility of New Residential Development.....	48
Table 46: Monitoring Indicators for the SCI.....	49

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 fifth AMR to be produced by Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council under the Act. It is required to cover the period from 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009 and monitors against the 2007 (3rd) and 2009 (4th) editions of the Local Development Scheme (LDS) which were adopted in August 2007 and September 2009.

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.)

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 E.

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 3rd edition of the LDS was adopted in August 2007 and was the LDS in force during the 2008/9 monitoring period. The current LDS adopted in September 2009 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.

The 2007 LDS timetable can be seen in Appendix B. The 2009 LDS timetable can be seen in Appendix C.

2.2 The Current LDS (Adopted September 2009)

As set out in the 2008 Annual Monitoring Report, progress on three of the LDF documents, (the Core Strategy and the Barrow Port and the Town Centre Area Action Plans) had slipped from the timetable identified in the 2007 LDS. The SCI was proceeding on target, but all other documents were also considered likely to slip. As a result of this slippage, and taking into account the 2008 changes to the LDF system, the Council again reviewed the LDS. One proposed document, the joint Cumbria Highway Design Guide SPD, was deleted.

The revised list of documents that was included in the 2009 LDS is set out below.

1. Statement of Community Involvement (revised) (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

2.3 Progress against the 2007 & 2009 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 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.

As set out above, the LDF system was reformed in 2008 and 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.

The SCI will need updating to reflect the legislative changes as set out in the 2009 LDS. Pending its updating, LDF documents will continue to be prepared and consultation exercises carried out in accordance with the regulations and the spirit of the current SCI.

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 as confirmed in the 2009 LDS.

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 Preferred Options Document was published in August 2007.
- Publication (a new stage not programmed in the 2007 LDS), took place on 15 May 2009.
- Submission took place in accordance with the amended 2008 Regulations (which delayed submission by around 3 months) on 6 August 2009.
- The Examination Pre-Hearing meeting is scheduled for 12 January 2010 with the Hearing sessions due to commence on 23 February 2010.

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

This would 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 (now Barrow Regeneration), 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 associated SPD would draw upon this work.

The Council will give consideration in 2010 as to whether to proceed with this DPD and its associated SPD in the light of priorities and resources and the ongoing difficulties in progressing the LDF; and in light of the revised guidance in PPS12 which allows authorities to include strategic allocations in their Core Strategies.

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.

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.

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 would set out the detailed planning and design guidelines for development in the Town Centre Action Plan area. The Council will give consideration in 2010 as to whether to proceed with this SPD and its associated DPD in the light of priorities and resources and the ongoing difficulties in progressing the LDF; and in light of the revised guidance in PPS12 which allows authorities to include strategic allocations in their Core Strategies.

2.3.9 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 it was therefore deleted from the 2009 LDS.

2.3.10 Background Studies

The following studies have been commissioned to support the development of the LDF:

- 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.

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 prepared in respect of the Barrow Port Area Action Plan.

2.4 Summary

There was slippage against the 2007 LDS during the 2008/9 monitoring period in respect of the Core Strategy milestones.

There was slippage against the 2007 LDS during the 2008/9 monitoring period in respect of the Town Centre Action Plan and associated SPD milestones.

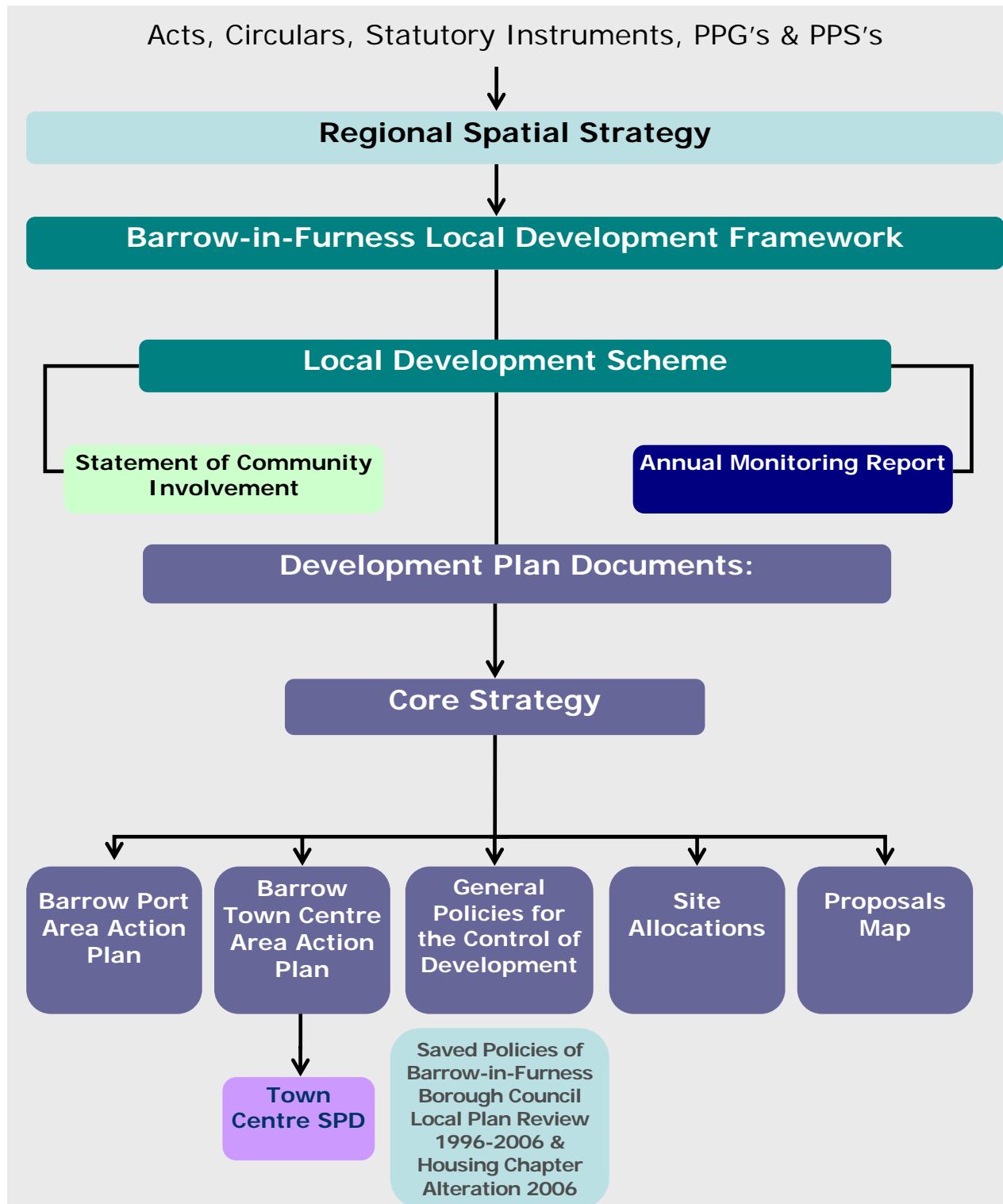
There was slippage against the 2007 LDS during the 2008/9 monitoring period in respect of the General Policies for the Control of Development DPD and Site Allocations DPD's milestones.

Table 1: Summary of Performance for 2008/9 against the 2007 and 2009 LDS's (2008/9 Milestones in bold)

LDD	Identified Milestone in LDS	Milestones in Third (2007) LDS	Milestone Achieved	Date Achieved	Milestones in current 2009 LDS
Revised SCI	Consultation under new Reg 26	n/a	n/a		Aug 2009
	Adoption	n/a	n/a		Mar 2010
Core Strategy	Commencement of document preparation	Sep 2005	✓	Sep 2005	Sep 2005
	Consultation under new Reg 25	n/a	n/a		April 2010
	Start of Public Participation on Preferred Options	Nov 2007	✗		n/a
	Publication of Proposed Submission Draft for Representations	n/a – requirement of new 2008 Regs	n/a		Nov 2010
	Submission to SOS	April 2008	✗		Feb 2011
	Commencement of Examination	October 2008	✗		May 2011
	Adoption	April 2009			Oct 2011
Barrow Port Area Action Plan	Commencement of document Preparation	Oct 2005	✓	Oct 2005	Oct 2005
	Start of Public Participation on Preferred Options	Aug 2007	✓	Aug 2007	n/a
	Publication of Proposed Submission Document for Representations	n/a – requirement of new 2008 Regs	n/a	May 2009	May 2009

	Submission to SOS	April 2008	x	Aug 2009	Aug 2009
	Commencement of Examination	Oct 2008	x	Due Feb 2010	Nov 2009
	Adoption	April 2009	n/a		Apr 2010
Barrow Town Centre Area Action Plan	Commencement of document Preparation	Oct 2007	✓	Oct 2007	July 2010
	Start of Public Participation on Preferred Options	Aug 2008	x		n/a
	Publication of Proposed Submission Document for Representations	N/A – requirement of new 2008 Regs	n/a		Mar 2011
	Submission to SOS	Feb 2009	x		May 2011
	Commencement of Examination Hearing	Aug 2009	n/a		Aug 2011
	Adoption	Feb 2010	n/a		Feb 2012
General Policies for the Control of Development DPD	Commencement of document Preparation	Dec 2008	x		Sep 2011
Site Allocations DPD	Commencement of document Preparation	Dec 2008	x		Sep 2011
SPD – Town Centre	Commencement of document preparation	Aug 2008	x		July 2010
	Consultation on Draft SPD	Apr 2009	n/a		Mar 2011
	Adoption	Feb 2010	n/a		Feb 2012

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 Council will give consideration in 2010 as to whether to continue to retain the 'Wind Energy Development in Cumbria (1997)' Supplementary Planning Guidance in the light of it no longer being saved as SPG elsewhere in Cumbria (having been replaced by the Cumbria Wind Energy SPD) and changes is national and regional policy.

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 and a Direction to this effect was received on 3 February 2009.

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

Table 4: Policies of the Housing Chapter Alteration 2006 Cancelled as of 2 June 2009

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

The Local Plan policies were not formulated to take into account the detailed monitoring that is now required for the AMR. Appendix D 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.

3.2 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 5: Policies of the Structure Plan Saved 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 6: 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 '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 is available to view or download at www.4nw.org.uk/documents/?page_id=4&category_id=275

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

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

The Draft Partial Review RSS was submitted to the Secretary of State on 27 July 2009.

In addition to the Partial review exercise, the Northwest Regional Development Agency (NWDA) and the Regional Leaders Board (4NW) are jointly developing a new Regional Strategy on behalf of the Region 'RS 2010' (incorporating the regional planning, economic and housing strategies).

4.2 The Local Development Framework

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.

The SCI will be updated in 2010 to reflect the legislative changes.

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 E.

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 Section. Sources include: Previously published data obtained from Office of National Statistics (ONS) and others; relevant data being collected by Barrow Borough Council for other purposes e.g. National Indicators; and original data collected and analysed by the LDF Section e.g. housing permissions and completions. All sources are acknowledged.

With the replacement of Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPI's) with National Indicators (NIs), some monitoring information previously collected is no longer available. This is also the case with some externally sourced data.

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 a key 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) are also National Indicators (NIs). 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 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 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 plan period;
- 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.

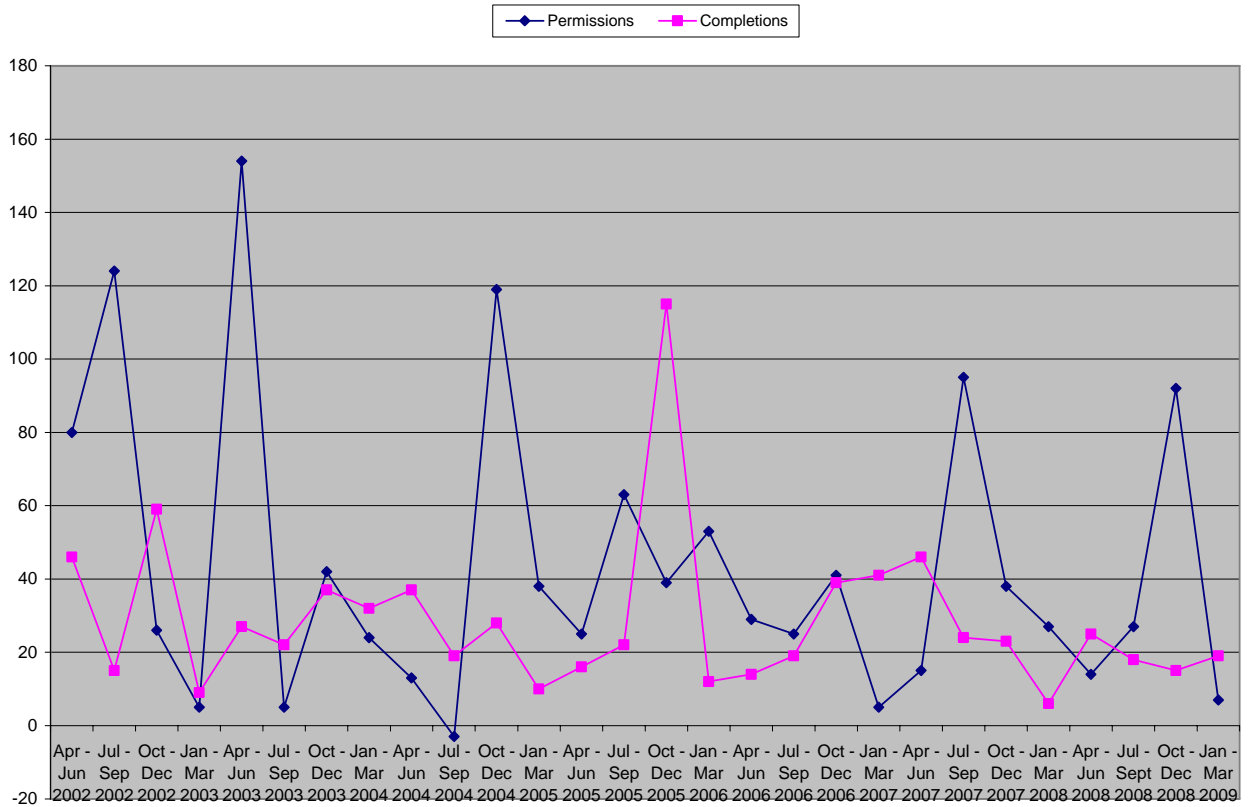
6.1.2 Net Additional Dwellings 2002-2009

The following table illustrates the number of planning permissions, building control completions and demolitions for the period 1 April 2002 to 31 March 2009. These figures are gross in respect of new build, and net in respect of conversions and changes of use.

Table 7: Net Additional Dwellings 2002-2009 (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
Start of RSS Plan Period 1 April 2003					
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
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
2008/9	Apr - June 2008	14	25		
	Jul - Sep 2008	27	18		
	Oct - Dec 2008	92	15		
	Jan - Mar 2009	7	19		
	Annual Total	140	77	2	75
RSS Period Sub Total		987	666	161	505
Total 2002-2009		1222	795	178	617

Figure 2: Permissions and Completions 2002-2009



6.1.3 Performance against the Current Targets

The relevant targets for the monitoring year 2008/9 are those contained within the revised RSS which was adopted on 30 September 2008.

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.

Permissions

As can be seen from Table 7, a total of 987 permissions were granted in the period 1 April 2003 to 31 March 2009.

Completions

As can be seen from Table 7, a total of 666 dwellings were completed in the period 1 April 2003 to 31 March 2009 and 161 dwellings were demolished.

Table 7 also shows that the rate of completions against permissions. Since 1 April 2003 this has averaged out at 68%. 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 7, a total of 505 net additional dwellings were added to the stock in the period 1 April 2003 to 31 March 2009.

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. These lower targets were formally cancelled on 2 June 2009.

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 plan period, whichever is the longer. In Barrow's case this would be 31 March 2024.

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 2009 i.e. 27 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 2009 there were unimplemented planning permissions for 774 net additional dwellings. Of these 667 are considered to be deliverable over the five year period 1 April 2010 - 31 March 2015. For the purposes of the trajectory, the anticipated year of completion has been predicted, based on evidence of progress and developer interest.

Allocations

225 of the unimplemented planning permissions considered to be deliverable are on sites currently allocated either through the saved policies of 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.

Table 8: Allocation within the Housing Chapter Alteration 2006

Site	Number of units on Allocated site	Number with extant planning consent at 31 March 2009
Former North Lonsdale Hospital	35 units	43 units approved
Land at Crooklands Brow, Dalton	60 units	0
Land at Beach Street/Sharp Street, Askam	45 units	0
Land at Channelside	160 units	0 (57 units approved 09/10)
Land within the Dock Estate	450 units	0
Total	750	43

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). The Barrow Port Area Action Plan was Submitted to the Secretary of State for independent Examination on 6 August 2009.

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

*The Barrow Port Area Action Plan was Submitted to the Secretary of State on 6 August 2009

For the purposes of the trajectory, the assumed dates that the remaining allocated sites without planning permission, both in the Housing Chapter Alteration and the draft Barrow Port Area Action Plan 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. This will need to be assessed in detail as part of any application 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 10: Assumed Date of Permission

Year Granted	Site	Number
2009/10	Land at Channelside	57
2010/11	Land at Channelside	103
	Salthouse	250
	Marina Village	650
2011/12	Land at Crooklands Brow	60
	Land at Beach Street/Sharp Street	45
2013/14	Barrow Island	25
Total		1190

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	37	63
		Salthouse	26	
	2011/12	Land at Crooklands Brow	20	186
		Land at Channelside	40	
		Land at Beach Street/Sharp Street	45	
		Marina Village	55	
		Salthouse	26	
	2012/13	Land at Crooklands Brow	20	146
		Land at Channelside	40	
		Marina Village	60	
		Salthouse	26	
Phase 3	2013/14	Barrow Island	25	202
		Land at Crooklands Brow	20	
		Land at Channelside	43	
		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	63
	2018/19	Marina Village	63	63
	2019/20	Marina Village	63	63
	2020/21	Marina Village	61	61
Total			1190	1190

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 and individual dwellings including flats over shops; and an allowance for these was previously 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 (four 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.

For the purposes of the trajectory, windfall predictions are based on the average number of consents between 1 April 2003 and 31 March 2009. Windfall figures in the years 2011/12 to 2015/16, 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 68% (the average of the completion rates from 1 April 2003 to 31 March 2009) 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 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 and subsequent recession.
- 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
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	140	140	77	2	75	150	*-75
2009/2010	57	165	222	103	27	76	150	-74
2010/2011	1003	165	1168	206	27	179	150	+29
2011/2012	105	82	187	293	27	266	150	+116
2012/2013	0	82	82	390	27	363	150	+213
2013/2014	25	82	107	424	27	397	150	+247
2014/2015	0	82	82	243	27	216	150	+66
2015/2016	0	82	82	170	27	143	150	-7
2016/2017	0	165	165	171	27	144	150	-6
2017/2018	0	165	165	119	27	92	150	-58
2018/2019	0	165	165	119	27	92	150	-58
2019/2020	0	165	165	175	27	148	150	-2
2020/2021	0	165	165	173	27	146	150	-4
2021/2022	0	165	165	112	0	112	n/a	n/a
2022/2023	0	165	165	112	0	112	n/a	n/a
2023/2024	0	165	165	112	0	112	n/a	n/a
Total	1429	2808	4237	3597	485	3103	T = 2700	T = -67

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

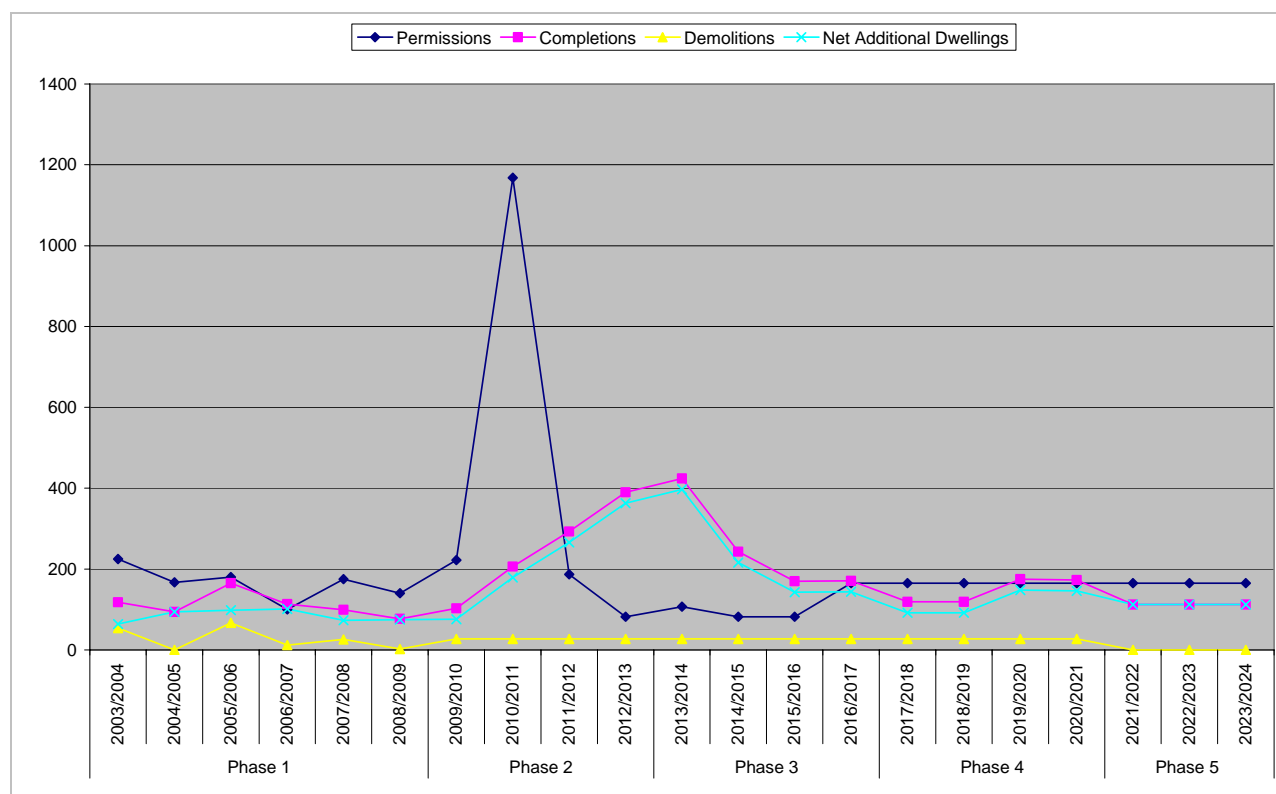


Figure 3: Projected Net Additional Dwellings

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.

This 5 year supply forms 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 2010 - 31 March 2015.	
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 2010 - 31 March 2015	
Source:	Number
Extant Permissions - excluding Allocations	382
Total Allocations	894
Of which - Extant Permissions on Allocated Sites	(183)
Of which - New permissions on Allocations/Draft allocations	(711)
Windfall Allowance	280
Total	1556

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 RSS sets an indicative target for the Borough of 80%.

Table 14: Percentage of Completed Housing Development on previously-developed Land
Core Indicator H3

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/9
BVPI Target	65%	75%	80%	80%	80%	N/A
% of development on brownfield sites	92.5%	92.6%	79.46%	86.78%	85.19%	87.01%

Source: Barrow Borough Council Performance Plan 2008/09 for the financial years to 2007/08. 2008/9 LDF Section.

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 2008/9

Density	Number of Units Completed	% of sites over 5	% of all sites
(i) less than 30 dwellings per hectare	2	4.9	2.6
(ii) between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare	28	68.3	36.4
(iii) above 50 dwellings per hectare	11	26.8	14.3
(iv) sites of less than 5	36	n/a	46.7
Total	77	100	100

Source: Barrow Borough Council 2009

6.2.3 House Types

According to the 2001 Census, there were 30,525 dwellings in the Borough. By 31 March 2009 this had increased to 33,205 (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 2,723 properties (as at 31/03/09). 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 a stock of 644 as at 31 March 2009. (Source: Housing Flow Reconciliation return)

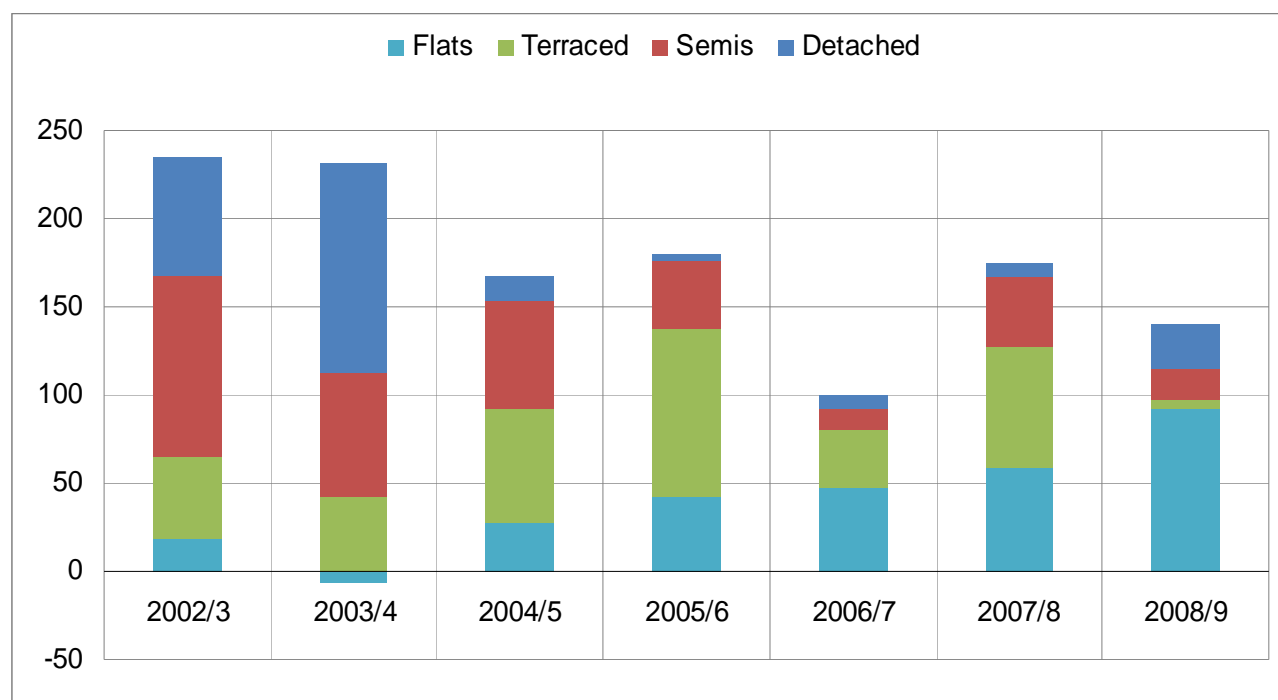
The following table and figure show the types of dwelling granted planning permission since April 2002. As can be seen there has been a significant rise in the number and proportion of flats approved over the past four year period compared with the previous 3 years. Some of this trend is to be expected 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 that section of the market. 2008/9 saw an increase in the number of detached houses approved from their almost disappearance from the permissions market in the previous four years, which may suggest that the backlog has now been largely built out and there is renewed demand for permission for this type of new housing.

Table 17: Permissions by Type

	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9
Detached	67	118	13	4	8	8	25
Semis	103	71	61	38	12	40	18
Terraced	46	42	65	96	32	68	4
(Houses Total)	(216)	(231)	(139)	(138)	(52)	(116)	(47)
Flats	19	-6	28	42	48	59	93
Total	235	225	167	180	100	175	140

Source: Barrow Borough Council 2009

Figure 4: Permissions by Type



Vacancy & Second Homes

According to Council Tax records, at 31 March 2009 there were 405 (or 1.2%) second homes in the Borough. The figure for vacancy as at 31 March 2009 is not currently available. This will be noted on the Council's website alongside the AMR if the figure can be obtained and it can then be compared to last year figure of 2,079 or 6.3%. There is no nationally agreed definition of 'vacancy'. The figure quoted 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

After many years of steady rises, house prices in the Borough peaked in the last quarter of 2007 at £124,239. Average house prices in 2008 in Barrow were £116,295, compared with £173,856 in Cumbria, £156,811 in the region, and £217,192 in England and Wales. Provisional figures for the first quarter of 2009 show a substantial fall in house prices in the Borough compared with the 2008 average to £105,166 and in England and Wales a fall to £197,899. The second quarter's figures show prices starting to rise again to an average of £112,698 in Barrow and £203,138 in England and Wales (Source: Land Registry via DCLG 'Live Tables' 585 & 581 - June 2009)

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

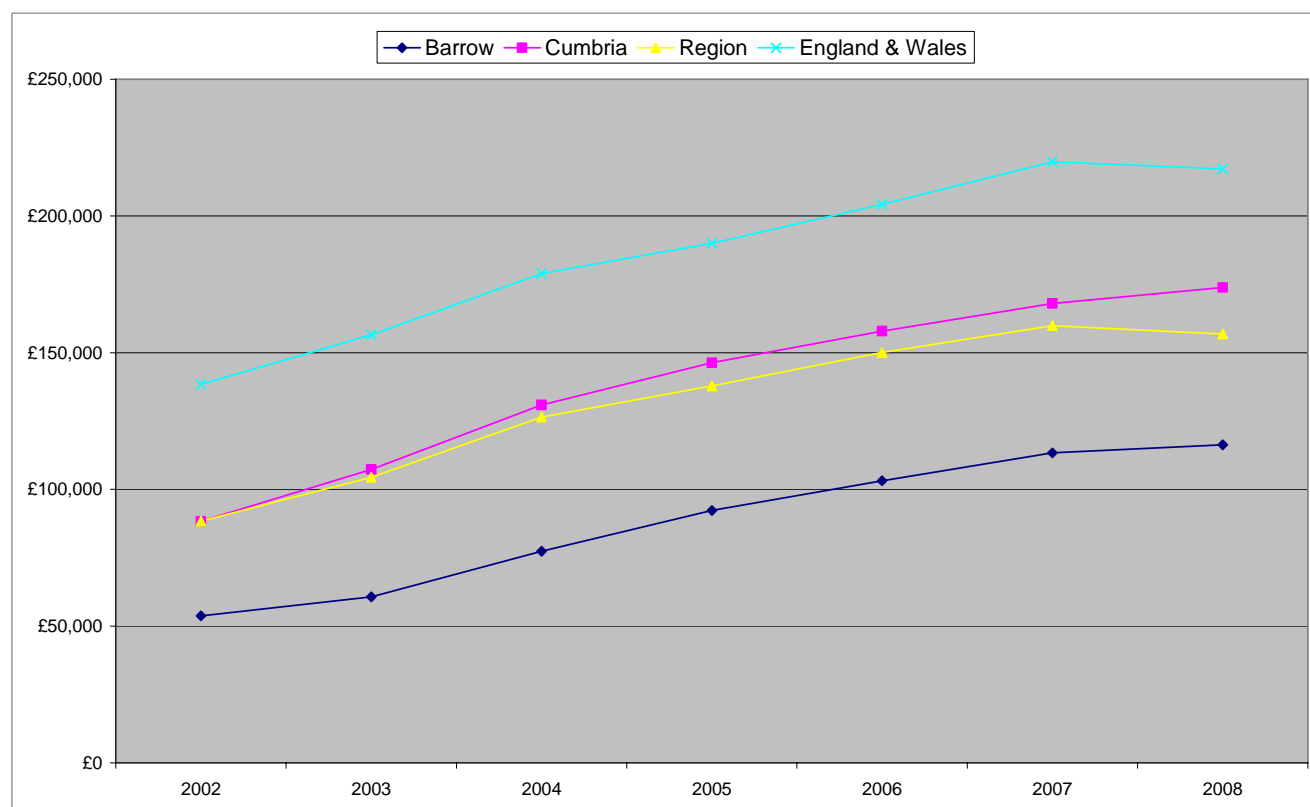
Table 18: Overall House Prices £ Compared

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Q1 2009	Q1 2009
Barrow Borough									
Mean	53,735	60,735	77,345	92,256	103,119	113,383	116,295	105,166	112,698
Median	41,000	48,000	62,000	75,500	83,875	95,000	97,000	85,500	95,000
Lower Quartile	26,500	30,000	42,000	55,000	63,000	71,500	72,599	60,000	70,000

Cumbria									
Mean	88,275	107,312	130,897	146,327	157,841	168,006	173,856	155,967	156,791
Median	71,000	86,500	106,375	120,000	132,725	140,000	142,000	130,000	132,000
Lower Quartile	41,000	50,000	65,000	78,000	86,000	95,000	94,500	87,000	87,000
North West									
Mean	88,382	104,450	126,424	137,804	150,046	159,892	156,811	144,114	148,638
Median	70,000	85,000	107,000	118,000	127,000	134,750	129,950	120,000	125,000
Lower Quartile	42,950	53,000	69,950	80,000	91,000	99,950	95,000	85,000	89,000
England & Wales									
Mean	138,370	156,505	178,899	189,983	204,235	219,804	217,192	197,899	203,138
Median	110,000	130,000	150,000	157,500	166,500	175,950	179,948	156,000	162,500
Lower Quartile	69,000	83,950	102,500	113,000	120,000	125,000	122,000	110,000	117,000

Source: Land Registry via DCLG 'Live Tables' of June 2009 and Quarterly as of Sep 2009.

Figure 5: Mean House Prices



Source: Land Registry via DCLG 'Live Tables' of June 2009.

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 2008. 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 (2008 - April) ONS via NOMIS 2009. The house prices are the averages for 2008 - as shown in the DCLG 'Live Tables' 585, 586 & 587 of June 2009 which derive data from the Land Registry.

Ratio B is from the DCLG 'Live Tables 576 & 577' from October 2009 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 'Cumbria in Figures 2009' (Cumbria County Council).

Table 19: Affordability Ratios

Relationship	Ratio A	Ratio B	Ratio C
Mean Income to Mean House Price	1 to 4.7	Not available	1 to 4.2
Median Income to Median House Price	1 to 3.95	1 to 4.11	1 to 4.1
Lower Quartile Income to Lower Quartile House Price	1 to 4.68	1 to 4.19	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. The table below details the number of planning permissions, completions and acquisitions for RSL and Local Authority dwellings. Both these figures are gross in respect of new build and net in respect of conversions and changes of use.

Table 20: Affordable Housing Completions (Core Indicator H5)

Affordable Housing	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9
Target	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Completions	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	26	-1	1
Total Permissions	8	-1	24	0	0	7	39

Source: Barrow Borough Council (HFFR & LDF Section) 2009

6.2.6 Net Addition Gypsy Pitches (Core Indicator H4)

No new provision for authorised pitches was made during 2008/9.

The Old Candleworks Site at Schneider Road in Barrow has been a residential caravan site since the 1990s, having been granted planning permission for 12 pitches on appeal in 1993, with a further permission taking the total to 17 pitches in 1995. The occupation of the site is not restricted via the relevant planning permissions to Gypsies or Travellers, but some of the pitches have been and are understood to be occupied by Gypsies and Travellers. There is a condition on the most recent Site Licence dating from October 1998 that restricts occupancy of the 17 pitches to Gypsies as defined by Section 16 of the Caravan Sites Act 1968. As there are no occupancy restrictions through the planning permission, the Local Planning Authority has never had cause to question whether or not the occupants comply with the definition under the 1968 Act, or the more recent definition under Circular 01/2006. 4NW officers advised the Council to declare this existing provision as '0'.

The Count of Gypsy and Traveller Caravans from July 2009 however, records 14 caravans on private 'authorised' sites in the Borough.

6.2.7 Building for Life Assessments (Core Indicator H6)

Not available. No assessments were completed during 2008/9.

6.3 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	RSS 30 September 2008: 1 April 2003 – 31 March 2021	Target = 2700
H2(a)	The net additional dwellings over the previous five year period or since the start of the relevant plan, whichever is the longer	1 April 2003 – 31 March 2009	505
H2(b)	The net additional dwellings for the current reporting year	2008/9	75
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 plan period whichever is the longer	1 April 2009 - 31 March 2024	2,598
H2(d)	The net additional dwellings expected to come forward over the remaining relevant plan period whichever is the longer	1 April 2009 - 31 March 2021	2,262
H3	The number of new and converted dwellings built on previously-developed land	2008/9	87.01%
H4	The number of additional authorised Gypsy and Traveller pitches	2008/9	0
H5	The number of affordable housing completions (NI 155)	2008/9	1
H6	The number and proportion of new build housing being rated against the Building for Life Assessment criteria	2008/9	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 2008 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 the North West as a whole.

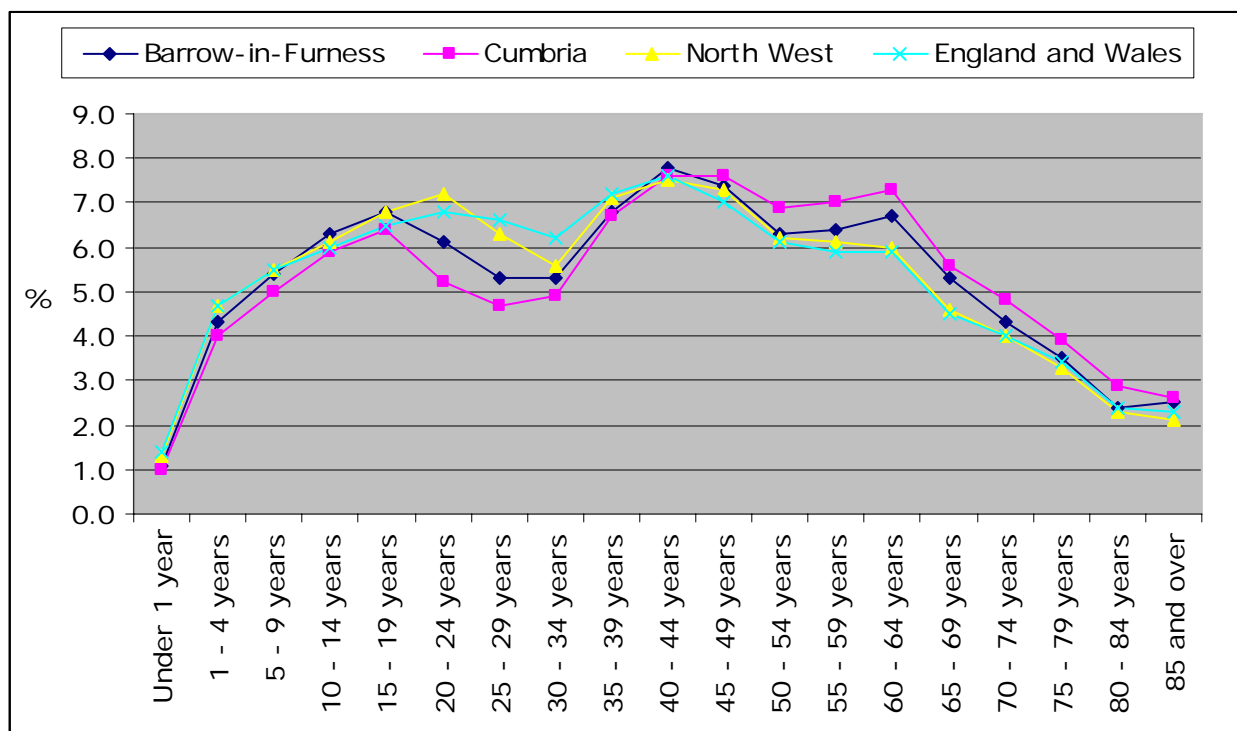
Table 22: Change in Population of Barrow, Cumbria Districts and the North West Region

	2001 Census	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	% change since Census
Barrow-in-Furness	71,980	71,800	71,900	71,800	71,800	71,800	-0.3
Allerdale	93,492	94,500	94,400	94,300	94,500	94,500	1.1
Carlisle	100,739	102,500	102,900	103,300	103,500	103,700	2.9
Copeland	69,318	69,900	70,000	70,300	70,400	70,300	1.4
Eden	49,777	51,400	51,700	51,700	51,900	51,900	4.3
South Lakeland	102,301	104,300	104,900	104,800	104,900	104,400	2.0
Cumbria	487,607	494,400	495,600	496,200	496,900	496,600	1.8
North West	6,729,764	6,819,600	6,839,800	6,853,200	6,864,300	6,875,700	2.1

Source: ONS from NOMIS, 2001 (census), 2008 (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 6: Age Structure of the Borough Compared



Source: ONS from NOMIS, based on mid-year population estimates 2008 & 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 it continues to dominate the local economy.

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. The figures indicate that manufacturing employment rates, whilst increasing slightly since 2007, appear to have stabilised over the past few years and remain over twice the national average. The Finance, IT, and other business activities sector, a previously high growth area has decreased slightly at district and county level but increased at regional and national level. Table 24 shows, the rates of self-employment in the Borough are increasing and are now higher than the regional level.

8.1.1 Employment Type

Table 23: Employment by Sector

		Barrow-in-Furness (%)	Cumbria (%)	North West (%)	England & Wales (%)
Manufacturing	2008	23.2	17.1	11.6	10.3
	2007	22.2	17.6	12.4	10.7
	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	2008	4.2	6.2	5.2	4.6
	2007	3.8	5.4	5.1	4.8
	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)	2008	70.2	75.3	82.1	83.6
	2007	71.9	75.7	81.6	83.1
	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	2008	22.3	29.0	23.5	23.5
	2007	22.7	29.1	23.7	23.4
	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	2008	4.6	4.9	5.8	5.9
	2007	4.9	5.1	5.6	5.9
	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	2007	11.0	11.6	19.7	22.3
	2007	11.4	12.2	19.4	21.9
	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	2008	28.5	24.9	28.2	26.7
	2007	29.0	24.9	28.2	26.6
	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	2008	3.8	4.9	4.9	5.3
	2007	4.0	4.5	4.6	5.2
	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	2009	7.4	12.7	8.2	8.1
	2007	7.6	12.5	8.4	8.1
	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 (2008) NOMIS

Table 24: Employment by Type

		Barrow-in-Furness (%)	Cumbria (%)	North West (%)	England & Wales (%)
% of working age population who are employees	Apr 2008 - Mar 2009	74.1	66.1	62.7	64.1
	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	71.9	66.7	64.1	64.4
	Apr 2004 - Mar 2005	63.4	65.0	64.4	64.8
% of working age population who are self-employed	Apr 2008 - Mar 2009	8.4	11.6	8.0	9.3
	Apr 2007 - Mar 2008	*	11.0	7.9	9.5
	Apr 2006 - Mar 2007	*	10.2	8.0	9.4
	Apr 2005 - Mar 2006	*	10.7	8.0	9.4
	Apr 2004 - Mar 2005	7.9	11.0	7.9	9.2

Source: ONS population survey NOMIS as at Dec 2009* 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 in 2005 only 1.8 million of the estimated 4.3 million businesses in the UK are registered for VAT.

Table 25: VAT Registered Businesses (2007)

	Barrow-in-Furness		Cumbria		North West		England & Wales	
Registrations	235	17%	1640	8.3%	20,640	10.6%	186,720	10.2%
Deregistrations	80	5.8%	1070	5.4%	14,680	7.5%	134,500	7.4%
Stock at end of Year 2007	1,380		19,660		194,695		1,823,025	
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 2009 – VAT registrations/deregistrations by industry. % is a proportion of stock at end of year

8.1.2 Earnings

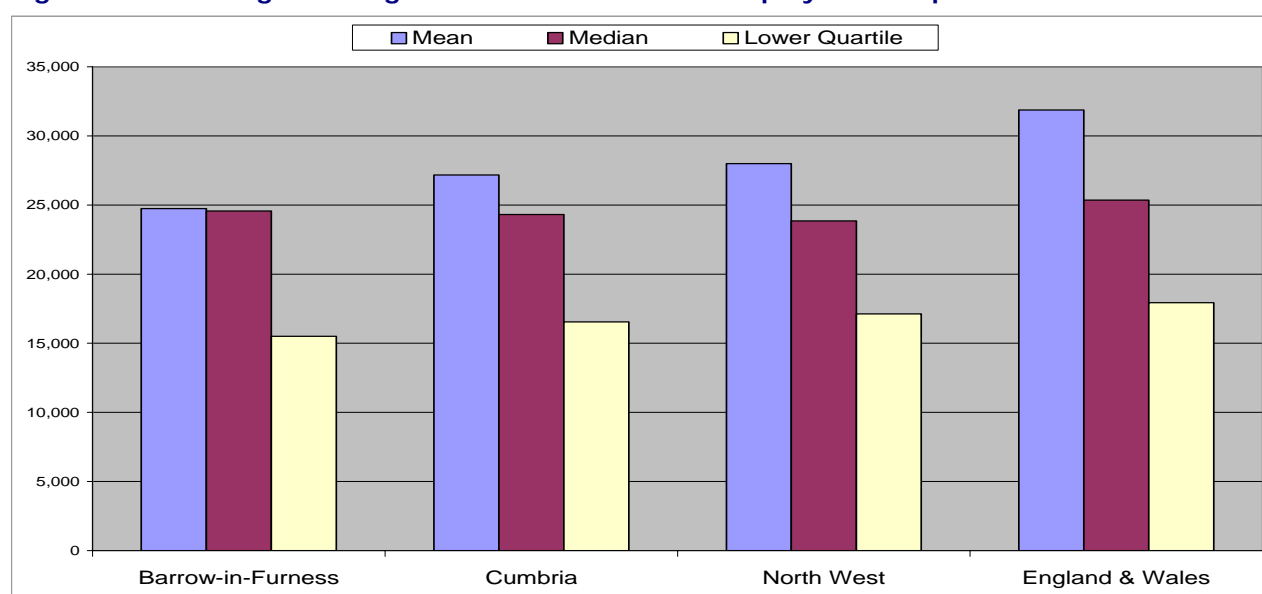
Earnings in the Borough are significantly below the Cumbrian, national and regional average and are estimated to be the lowest in Cumbria. The table and figure below show the annual earnings in pounds (based on an employee sample survey which does not include the self-employed).

Table 26: Average Earnings of Resident Employees Compared 2008

	Barrow-in-Furness	Cumbria	North West	England & Wales
Gross Annual Pay: Full-Time Workers:				
Mean	£24,741	£27,177	£28,005	£31,885
Median	£24,569	£24,320	£23,853	£25,363
Lower Quartile	£15,505	£16,541	£17,121	£17,938
Gross Annual Pay: All Workers:				
Mean	£20,325	£22,109	£23,495	£26,456
Median	£17,186	£18,453	£19,866	£20,988
Lower Quartile	£11,019	£11,022	£12,310	£12,773

Source: Annual survey of hours and earnings - resident analysis (2008) ONS via NOMIS 2009.

Figure 7: Average Earnings of Resident Full-Time Employees Compared 2008



Source: Annual survey of hours and earnings - resident analysis (2008) ONS via NOMIS 2009

The table below shows estimated household income rather than individual earnings. Both measures of income indicate that incomes in the Borough remain significantly lower than those for Cumbria, the region and England and Wales as a whole.

Table 27: Estimated Household Income 2008

	Barrow-in-Furness	Allerdale	Carlisle	Copeland	Eden	South Lakeland	Cumbria
Mean	£27,972	£30,203	£30,647	£30,864	£31,585	£32,156	£30,637
Median	£23,493	£25,512	£25,846	£25,793	£27,226	£27,567	£25,921

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

The table below shows earnings of those working full time in the Borough, both residents and non residents. Again, these are based on an employee sample survey and do not include the self-employed.

Table 28: Average Earnings of Borough Employees Compared

Barrow-in-Furness	April 2008
Gross Annual Pay: Full-Time Workers:	
Mean	£25,556
Median	£26,528
Lower Quartile	£15,657
Gross Annual Pay: All Workers	
Mean	£20,174
Median	not available
Lower Quartile	£10,212

Source: Annual survey of hours and earnings - workplace analysis (2008) ONS via NOMIS 2009.

It can be noted from the above Tables (26 and 28) that average wages for those employees working in the Borough are higher than for those living in the Borough, indicating that a number of workers in higher paid jobs live outside the Borough. Whilst this will reflect the Borough's geography, being a compact Borough with the main town of Barrow serving a wider area of south Cumbria, it may also suggest that many higher paid workers are choosing to live outside the Borough.

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 in the form of Job Seekers Allowance.

Table 29: Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimants

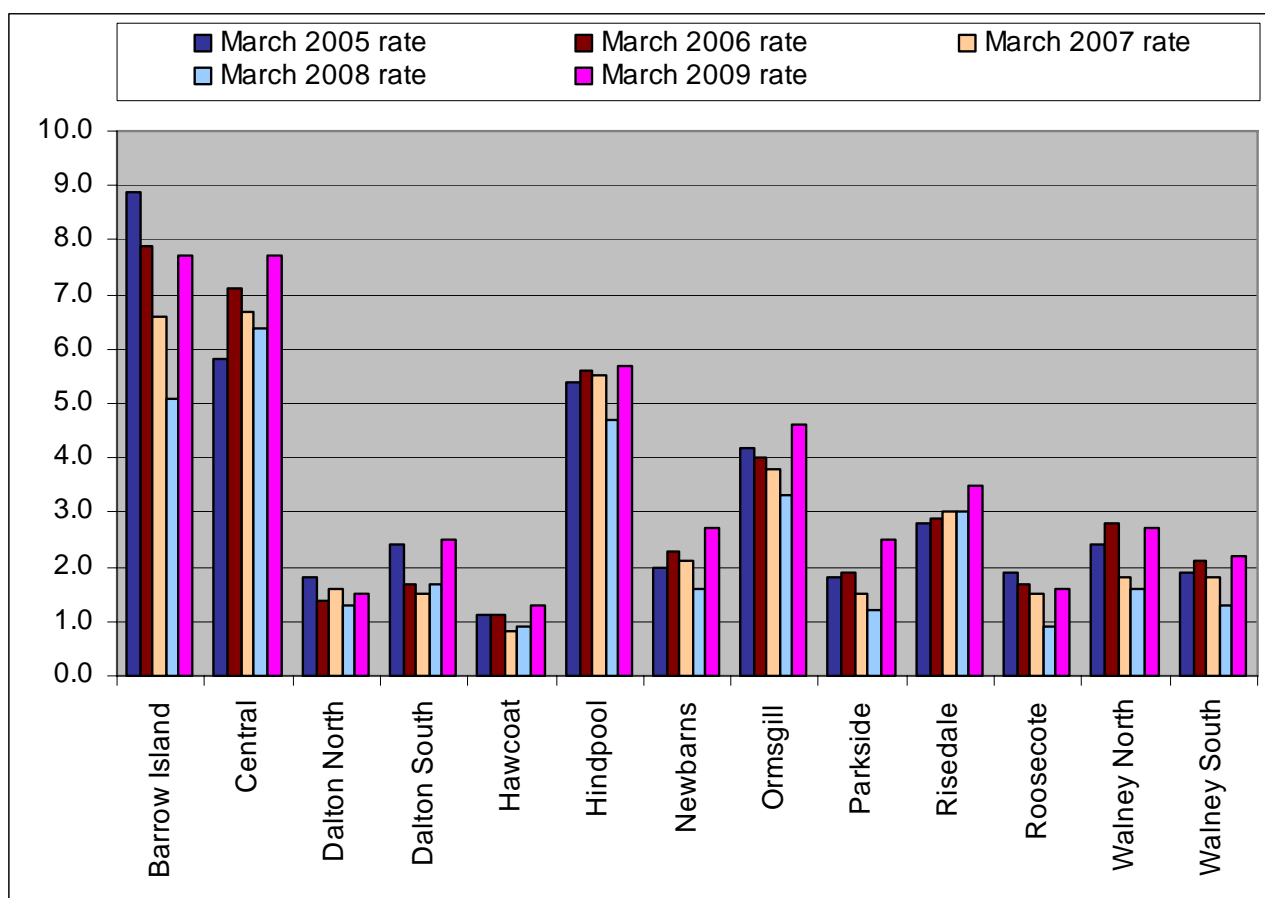
	March 2005		March 2006		March 2007		March 2008		March 2009	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Barrow-in-Furness	1,287	3.0	1,325	3.1	1,204	2.8	1,048	2.4	1,464	3.4
Allerdale	1,150	2.0	1,354	2.4	1,227	2.2	1,064	1.9	1,732	3.1
Carlisle	1,259	2.0	1,521	2.4	1,360	2.1	1,210	1.9	2,155	3.4
Copeland	1,153	2.7	1,305	3.0	1,114	2.6	1,074	2.5	1,485	3.5
Eden	222	0.7	226	0.7	250	0.8	205	0.7	434	1.4
South Lakeland	486	0.8	532	0.9	517	0.9	405	0.7	926	1.6
Cumbria	5,557	1.9	6,263	2.1	5,672	1.9	5,006	1.7	8,196	2.8
North West	102,532	2.4	120,179	2.8	119,759	2.8	112,122	2.6	191,145	4.5
England & Wales	759,565	2.3	865,126	2.6	842,697	2.5	743,046	2.2	1,351,744	4.0

Source: claimant count with rates and proportions ONS from NOMIS (2009)

The table above shows that the Borough has a higher rate of JSA claimants than the Cumbrian average, having the equal highest rate in the County. The rate for March 2009 was, however, below the increased national and regional averages. 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 (2003 ward boundaries), particularly Barrow Island and Central.

Figure 8: Percentage of Job Seekers Allowance claimants (JSA) by ward



Source: 2003 CAS Wards ONS from NOMIS (2009)

8.3 Employment Development

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

Table 30: Business Development 2007/8 (Core Indicator BD1, BD2 & BD3)

	Indicator	Area - Ha or M2
BD1	Amount of additional employment floorspace - by type B1a B2 B8	38.8 m ² (gross) 315 m ² (gross) 2474.4 (gross)
BD2	Amount of additional employment floorspace on previously developed land - by type B1a B2 B8	38.8 m ² (gross) 315 m ² (gross) 2474.4 (gross)
BD3*	Employment land available - by type as at 31 March 2009 B1 B1 B2 B1 B2 B8 Total	2.74 ha 3.06 ha 42.53 ha 48.03 ha

Source: Barrow Borough Council & Cumbria County Council. Dec 2009

The new Core Indicator guidance asks for unallocated land with planning permission to be included in these figures and does not suggest any threshold for this or the completed

floorspace as was previously the methodology in Cumbria. The Council has not yet been able to set up a new monitoring system to monitor all gains and losses and planning permissions. A new manageable system for employment, retail, office and leisure monitoring will be put in place during 2010.

This information for BD3 shows the position with regard to allocated sites as at 31 March 2009, but includes the draft allocations set out in the Submitted Barrow Port Area Action Plan (Submitted 6 August 2009). The figure for B1 B2 B8 includes 7.3 hectares of land retained for port related use and development in the submitted Barrow Port Area Action Plan (this figure courtesy of Cumbria County Council).

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 in line with the previous monitoring arrangements in Cumbria (except for B1a). Whilst the new Core Indicator guidance does not suggest a threshold limit, the Council has not yet been able to set up a new monitoring system to monitor all gains and losses. A new manageable system for employment, retail, office and leisure monitoring will be put in place during 2010.

Table 31: Retail, Office and Leisure Development 2008/9 (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	1,994 m ² Not available
BD4(ii)	Amount of floorspace developed by type: Offices A2 & B1a (Gross)	38.8 m ²
BD4(ii)	Amount of floorspace developed by type: Leisure D2 (Gross)	2,520 m ²
Total	A1 A2 B1a & D2 (Gross)	4552.8 m ²

Source: Barrow Borough Council, 2009

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 a high and increasing vacancy rate.

Table 32: Town Centre Commercial Vacancies

Year	Number of Vacant Units*	%
2009	31	20.0
2008	24	16.1
2006	21	14.1

Source: Barrow Borough Council, Summer 2006 - 2009. * 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 Sustainable Community Strategy 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 Barrow Regeneration (the Urban Regeneration Company for Furness and West Cumbria established in 2003, formerly known as West Lakes Renaissance) 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.

Barrow Regeneration are also providing support and funding for key parts of the required evidence base for the LDF. The Company's vision is to build on the area's reputation as a world-leader in the nuclear, maritime and manufacturing industries to create a diverse, knowledge-based economy revolving around skills and business growth.

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.

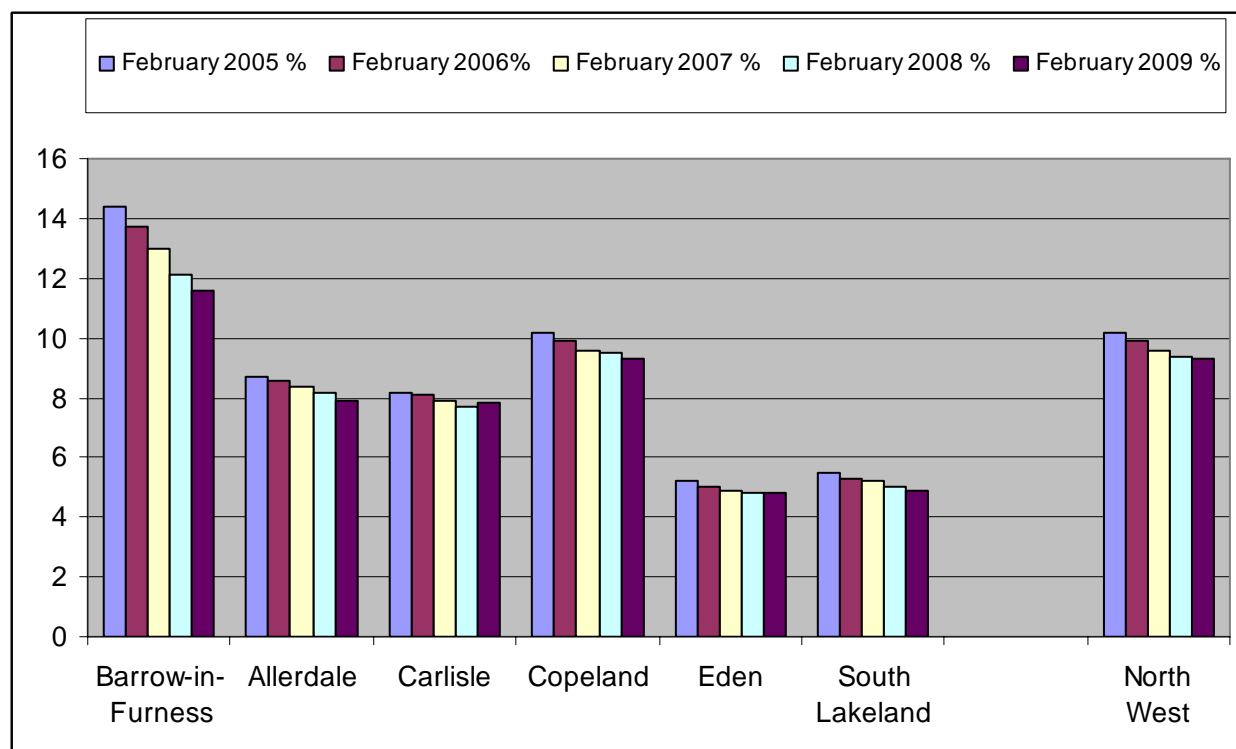
The following table and graph show the number and percentage of working age residents claiming Incapacity Benefit and the new Employment Support Allowance (ESA). Although falling, the Borough has the highest rate in Cumbria and a rate well above the Regional average.

Table 33: Incapacity & ESA Benefit Claimants

District	February 2005		February 2006		February 2007		February 2008		February 2009	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Barrow-in-Furness	6,260	14.4	5,940	13.7	5,630	13.0	5,250	12.1	5,010	11.6
Allerdale	4,920	8.7	4,810	8.6	4,730	8.4	4,590	8.2	4,430	7.9
Carlisle	5,180	8.2	5,110	8.1	4,990	7.9	4,900	7.7	4,920	7.8
Copeland	4,390	10.2	4,260	9.9	4,140	9.6	4,080	9.5	4,000	9.3
Eden	1,590	5.2	1,540	5.0	1,490	4.9	1,460	4.8	1,450	4.8
South Lakeland	3,310	5.5	3,180	5.3	3,120	5.2	2,990	5.0	2,930	4.9
Cumbria	25,660	8.6	24,830	8.4	24,110	8.1	23,270	7.9	22,730	7.7
North West		10.2		9.9		9.6		9.4		9.3

Source: DWP via NOMIS 2009

Figure 9: Percentage of Incapacity and ESA Benefits Claimants Compared



Source: DWP via NOMIS 2009 & 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 slightly lower life expectancy rates for Borough residents than for the County as a whole, and higher rates of death from cancer than the Region as a whole, with significantly higher rates than the whole of Cumbria. Rates of circulatory diseases are also higher in Barrow than in Cumbria as a whole, but the Borough, County and Regional rates of death from cancer and circulatory disease for the under 75's are falling.

Table 34: Life Expectancy at Birth

	Year	Barrow-in-Furness	Cumbria	North West
Life Expectancy Males	2005-7	76.0	77.4	76.0
	2004-6	75.4	77.0	75.8
	2003-5	75.0	76.6	75.4
Life Expectancy Females	2005-7	80.9	81.6	80.4
	2004-6	80.7	81.5	80.3
	2003-5	80.4	81.1	79.9

Source: www.fti.communities.gov.uk Oct 2009

Table 35: Mortality Rates by Disease

	Year	Barrow-in-Furness	Cumbria	North West
Mortality due to circulatory disease per 100,000 population of those under 75	2005-7	89.4	76.6	96.4
	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	2005-7	132.2	116.2	129.5
	2004-6	145.4	119.8	131.0
	2003-5	144.2	120.1	132.8

Source: www.fti.communities.gov.uk Oct 2009

9.3 Crime

The Council, as set out in its Sustainable Community Strategy, 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 36: Crimes and Rate per 1,000 population

Area	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	Rate 2008/9
Barrow Borough*	7,334	7,240	6,571	5,799	5,337	74.33
Cumbria	43,300	42,722	38,640	35,282	30,961	62
North West Region				663,141	624,492	91
England and Wales	5,637,511	5,555,174	5,427,559	4,951,504	4,703,814	86

Source: Home Office Crime in England and Wales - Home Office Dec 2009 & *Home Office Interactive maps Dec 2009.

The following figures illustrate the current levels of different categories of crime within the Borough for the period 2008/2009.

9.4 Qualifications

Table 37: Qualifications (Jan 2008-Dec 2008)

Area		Barrow-in-Furness	Cumbria	North West	England & Wales
% of working age population educated to at least NVQ Level 4	2008	24.1	24.3	25.6	28.6
	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	2008	41.2	42.3	44.2	46.5
	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	2008	66.5	65.5	64.2	64.7
	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	2008	82.8	81.0	78.1	78.8
	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	2008	11.4	10.9	14.7	12.4
	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: ONS 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, was 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 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 1150 priority species and 65 priority habitats. In addition the England Biodiversity List has been developed to meet the requirements of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006).

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

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

- Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh
- Coastal Sand Dunes
- Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland
- Maritime Cliffs and Slopes
- Mudflats
- Saline Lagoons
- Wet Woodlands

Open Mosaic Habitat on Previously Developed Land is also known to be present.

Cumbria Biodiversity Partnership, 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	98.41%	93.13%	5.28%	0.86%	0.67%	0.05%
Elliscales Quarry	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Morecambe Bay	99.83%	95.15%	4.68%	0.17%	0.00%	0.00%
South Walney and Piel Channel Flats	100.00%	93.57%	6.43%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Overall: Cumbria	88.62%	35.68%	52.94%	8.77%	2.58%	0.03%

Source: Natural England 1 November 2009

10.2.2 Flood Protection and Water Quality

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

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

Year	Number of applications granted contrary to EA advice
2005/06	0
2006/07	0
2007/08	0
2008/09	2

Source: Environment Agency High Level Target 5: Development and Flood Risk in England 2008-9.

10.2.3 Renewable Energy

The Climate Change Act 2008 sets a UK target to reduce emissions by at least 34% by 2020 and greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% by 2050, both these targets are 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 wind farm and the three approved offshore wind farms are beyond the boundary of the Borough and are shown for information. The information in respect of onshore wind energy capacity is up to date as at 31 March 2009. The information in respect of offshore development has not been able to be updated this year so is as at January 2008.

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 & Barrow Borough Council.

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. The Borough operates a kerbside collection service for recyclates, including glass, cans, newspaper, cardboard and plastic. In addition there are 20 recycling centres across the Borough.

Table 42: Waste Collection and Recycling

Waste and Recycling	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9
Household Waste collected per person	479kg	453kg	469.22kg	466.56kg	436.1kg
% of Household Waste Recycled	8.53%	9.14%	9.70%	10.81%	11.73%
% of Household Waste Composted	10.59%	9.60%	7.90%	9.2%	10.96%

Source: Barrow Borough Council December 2009

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:

- 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

There is a reasonable spread of sports and active leisure provision within the Borough, ranging from sport specific facilities to community centres and church halls. Football and rugby are the most popular participation and spectator sports in the Borough and there are 46 association football pitches over 44 sites, plus additional mini and junior pitches. There are more than 20 rugby league pitches across 15 sites and 3 rugby union pitches on two sites. In addition there are 7 amateur cricket clubs with their own pitches.

Other facilities include provision for athletics, badminton, basketball, bowls, boxing, dance, equestrian sports, fishing, gliding, golf, gymnastics, hockey, lawn tennis, martial arts, netball, off road driving, table tennis and water sports, including two sailing clubs. Of these Barrow and District Table Tennis Centre is recognised as a 'Premier Club' and Hoops Basketball Centre is recognised as a 'Centre of Excellence'.

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

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

More comprehensive information about current provision and plans to develop and extend the facilities available can be found in the Barrow Borough Sport and Physical Activity Strategy at <http://www.barrowsportscouncil.org.uk/documents/plans.php>

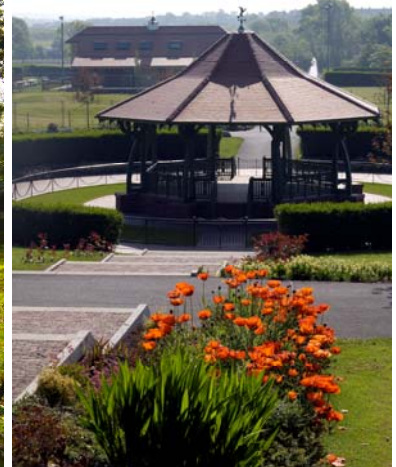
Cultural Facilities & Attractions

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.



Furness Abbey



Barrow Park

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 five are located in Askam-in-Furness, Barrow Island, Dalton-in-Furness, Roose and Walney.

Open Spaces

The Borough has a number of excellent parks and open spaces including Barrow Park, Hindpool Urban Park, Vickerstown Park and Channelside Haven.

Barrow Park has retained its Green Flag Status for 2008/09. 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.

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 small rise in the overall number of road casualties in the Borough, and a small decrease in road traffic since the previous year (2007) 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 44: Traffic and Road Casualties

Area		Barrow-in-Furness	Cumbria	North West	England & Wales
Road Casualties: Overall	2008	240	2,187	29,461	215,342
	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	2008	18	276	3,324	25,764
	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	2008	2	22	449	2,517
	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)	2008	not available	5,632	57,314	464,673
	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)	2008	not available	4,236	45,705	367,362
	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 1993-2008

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, however in 2008/09 a small number of dwellings did not; these were individual developments in outlying settlements where public transport links are less frequent than the rest of the Borough. This small number still demonstrates the Council's planning policies are on the whole successful in securing housing in accessible locations and that generally, public transport links are good.

Table 45: Accessibility of New Residential Development

Service	Number of Completions 2006/7	% of Completions 2006/7	Number of Completions 2007/8	% of Completions 2007/8	Number of Completions 2008/9	% of Completions 2008/9
GP	113	100	99	100	73	94.8
Hospital	113	100	99	100	72	93.5
Primary School	113	100	99	100	74	96.1
Secondary School	113	100	99	100	74	96.1
Area of Employment	113	100	99	100	73	93.8
Major Retail Centre	113	100	99	100	73	93.8

Source: Barrow Borough Council and Cumbria County Council 2007-2009

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).

This 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 SCI is due to be reviewed in 2010.



Table 46: Monitoring Indicators for the SCI

Indicator	Number	Description	Assessment
Local Development Framework Stakeholder and Community Involvement			
Consultation exercises during 2008/9, and whether carried out in accordance with the SCI:	0	There were no formal LDF consultation exercised undertaken during 2008/9	
Number of views of the planning policy web pages during 2008/9:	6,828 views 2,170 unique users	Pages: - Planning Policy: - The Local Plan; and - The Local Development Framework (and sub pages)	This shows the number of views and viewers of the planning policy web pages during 2008/9, with the busiest day being 2 December 2008 with 71 page views. The figures showed increased usage from the previous year.
Number of organisations, individuals and companies on the Council's LDF Consultation Database:	210	The number of organisations, individuals and companies on the Council's LDF Consultation Database at 31 March 2009	Those on the database are notified each time a relevant consultation exercise is carried out.
Development Control Stakeholder and Community Involvement			
Number of applications received during 2008/9	574	Number of planning applications	Consultation and community involvement was in line with the 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 August 2007 LDS

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	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N
Saved Policies - Local Plan Review & SPG																																																																														
Saved Policies - Housing Alteration																																																																														
Statement of Community Involvement																																																																														
Development Plan Documents																																																																														
Core Strategy																																																																														
Barrow Port Area Action Plan																																																																														
Barrow Town Centre Area Action Plan																																																																														
Site Allocations																																																																														
General Policies for the Control of Development																																																																														
Proposals Map																																																																														
Supplementary Planning Documents																																																																														
Town Centre																																																																														
Cumbria Highway Design Guide																																																																														
Commencement of document preparation																																																																														
Publication of preferred options																																																																														
Public participation on preferred options																																																																														
Submission of LDD to Secretary of State																																																																														
Representations on LDD																																																																														
Pre examination meeting																																																																														
Commencement of examination																																																																														
Adoption and publication of LDD																																																																														
Preparation of Proposals Map																																																																														

Appendix C: Extract from the September 2009 LDS

Barrow Borough Council Local Development Scheme 2005 - 2012																																																				
Document Title	2005				2006				2007				2008				2009				2010				2011				2012																							
	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M						
Saved Policies - Local Plan Review & SPG																																																				
Saved Policies - Housing Alteration																																																				
Statement of Community Involvement	1st SCI																																																			
Annual Monitoring Report																																																				
Development Plan Documents																																																				
Core Strategy																																																				
Barrow Port Area Action Plan																																																				
Barrow Town Centre Area Action Plan																																																				
Site Allocations																																																				
General Policies for the Control of Development																																																				
Proposals Map																																																				
Supplementary Planning Documents																																																				
Town Centre																																																				
Submission of AMR to Secretary of State																																																				
Preparation of Proposals Map																																																				
Document Preparation																																																				
Consultation on the Scope of the SA: Core Strategy & BPAAP																																																				
Consultation under new Regulation 25: Core Strategy & BPAAP																																																				
Commencement - Consultation on the Scope of the SA & under Reg 25: Other DPDs																																																				
Consultation under new Regulation Reg 17: SPD																																																				
Consultation under new Regulation 26: SCI																																																				
Publication of DPD																																																				
Submission of LDD to Secretary of State																																																				
Pre Hearing meeting																																																				
Commencement of Hearing																																																				
Adoption of LDD																																																				

Appendix D: 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	Achievement of Policy
A1	Allocated Employment Sites 2-16	See site details below (as at 31 March 2009 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 were B1, B2, B8. Within the Barrow Port Area Action Plan area. The Submission AAP identifies the site for employment use part B1 B2 B8, allotments, cruise facility, port related use and development 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. Other planning permissions also granted for industrial development.
Site E7	Land adjacent to ADEB Building, Cavendish Dock Rd, Barrow	Developed in part. Acceptable uses were B1, B2, B8. Within the Barrow Port Area Action Plan area. The Submission AAP identifies the site for port related use and development and part for 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	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. Remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control.
Site H1	Former North Lonsdale Hospital	Brownfield site. Carried forward from the Local Plan Review. Full planning permission granted for 43 dwellings in 2005. Recent submission of further condition details (Jan 2009).
Site H2	Land at Crooklands Brow, Dalton	Brownfield site. Previously allocated for employment use. North section granted outline planning permission for 15 dwellings in 2005. Consent Expired 2008.
Site H3	Beach Street/Sharp Street, Askam	Brownfield site carried forward from the Local Plan Review. Not developed
Site H4	Land at Channelside	Brownfield site. Not developed but still partly in use. Planning permission for 57 dwellings on part of site granted in June 2009 f(2008/0957)
Site H5	Land within the Dock Estate	Brownfield site. Previously allocated for employment use. Within the Barrow Port Area Action Plan area. The Submission AAP identifies a similar site for mixed use including housing for 650 units. Not developed.
B3	Criteria for development on unallocated sites Pg 15	Promotes sustainability and remains relevant to other strategies.
B4	Housing density requirements Pg 16	Conforms with the RSS and PPS3.
B5	Housing within urban areas Pg 18	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. Remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control.
B6	Sub-division of existing properties Pg 18	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. It is important for development control.
B7	Backland Development Pg 19	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. It is important for development control.
B8	Residential Protection Areas Pg 20	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. It is important for development control.
B9	Neighbourhood renewal and clearance areas Pg 20	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. Remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control.
B10	Development in the countryside Pg 21	Supports PPS1 and PPS7, promotes sustainability, protects amenity and is important for development control.
B11	Removal of Occupancy Conditions Pg 22	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	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. It is important for development control.
B13	Development Cordons Pg 24	Promotes sustainability and remains relevant to other strategies.
B14	Rear Extensions Pg 25	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. It is important for development control.
B15	Privacy of habitable rooms Pg 25	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. It is important for development control.
B16	Side Extensions Pg 26	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. It is important for development control.
B17	Side extensions on street corners Pg 26	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. It is important for development control.
B18	Dormer extensions Pg 27	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. It is important for development control.
B19	Loss of garaging Pg 27	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. It is important for development control.
B20	Applications for garages Pg 27	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity and highway safety. It is important for development control.
B21	Patio areas and balconies Pg 27	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. It is important for development control.
B22	Residential caravan parks Pg 29	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. It is important for development control.
B23	Individual residential caravans/mobile homes Pg 29	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. It is important for development control.
B24	Travellers/gypsy sites Pg 29	Promotes sustainability and protects amenity. Remains relevant to other strategies and is important for development control.
C1	Standards for new and redeveloped retail facilities 4-8	Supports 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 E: Summary Table of Indicators

Indicator	Type of Indicator/ Potential Indicator	Period of Measurement	NI (if applicable)	Source	Number or %
Housing					
Planning permissions	Local Output	2008/9		Barrow Borough Council	140
Completions	Core Output H2(b)	2008/9		Barrow Borough Council	77
Demolitions	Core Output H2(b)	2008/9		Barrow Borough Council	2
Net additional dwellings 2008/9	Core Output H2(b)	2008/9		Barrow Borough Council	75
Net additional dwellings 2003-2009	Core Output H2(a)	2003-2009		Barrow Borough Council	505
Projected net additional dwellings 2009-2024	Core Output H2(c)	2009-2024		Barrow Borough Council	2,598
Projected net additional dwellings 2009-2021	Core Output H2(d)	2009-2021		Barrow Borough Council	2,262
% of new homes on previously-developed land	Core Output H3	2008/9		Barrow Borough Council	87.01%
Density of completed housing development	Local Output	2008/9		Barrow Borough Council	<30 per ha = 2.6 % 30-50 per ha = 36.4 % >50 per ha = 14.3 % Sites under 5 = 46.7 %
Overall stock	Contextual	31 March 2009		Barrow Borough Council	33,205
Local Authority housing stock	Contextual	31 March 2009		Barrow Borough Council	2,723
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	2008		Land Registry via DCLG Live Tables Jun 2009	£116,295 £173,856 £156,811 £217,192 £72,599
Affordability ratios Mean Income: Mean House Price Median Income: Median House Price Lower Quartile Income: Lower Quartile House Price	Contextual Significant Effects	2008		Annual survey of hours and earnings ONS via NOMIS & Land Registry, & Barrow Borough Council	1 to 4.7 1 to 3.95 1 to 4.68

Affordable Housing Permissions	Local Output	2008/9		Barrow Borough Council	39
Affordable housing Completions	Core Output H5	2008/9		Barrow Borough Council	1
Net Additional Pitches - Gypsy and Traveller	Core Output H4	2008/9		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 2008	Contextual Significant Effects	2008		midyear population estimates ONS via NOMIS	71,800
Population aged 15-29 mid-year estimate	Contextual Significant Effects	2008		midyear population estimates ONS via NOMIS	18.2%
Children aged 0-4 mid-year estimate	Contextual Significant Effects	2008		midyear population estimates ONS via NOMIS	5.6%
Economy and Employment					
Jobs by sector within Borough – manufacturing	Contextual Significant Effects	2008		Annual business inquiry employees analysis (NOMIS)	23.2%
Jobs by sector within Borough – finance, IT, other business activities	Contextual Significant Effects	2008		Annual business inquiry employees analysis (NOMIS)	11.0%
Jobs by sector within Borough – tourism-related	Contextual Significant Effects	2008		Annual business inquiry employees analysis (NOMIS)	7.4%
Registrations/Deregistration and Stock	Contextual Significant Effects	2007		Annual population survey ONS via NOMIS	235 80 1,380
Gross annual pay – Full-time workers	Contextual Significant Effects	2008		Annual survey of hours and earnings ONS via NOMIS	Mean - £24,741 Median - £24,569
Gross annual pay - All workers	Contextual Significant Effects	2008		Annual survey of hours and earnings ONS via NOMIS	Mean - £20,325 Median - £17,186
No. of people on Job Seekers Allowance	Contextual Significant Effects	March 2009		ONS via NOMIS	1,464
% of people on Job Seekers Allowance	Contextual	March 2009		ONS via NOMIS	3.4%

	Significant Effects				
Floorspace developed for employment by type	Core Output BD1	2008/9		Barrow Borough Council	B1a - 38.8 m ² B2 - 315 m ² B8 - 2,474.4 m ² All figures gross.
Floorspace developed for employment by type on previously developed land	Core Output BD2	2008/9		Barrow Borough Council	B1a - 38.8 m ² B2 - 315 m ² B8 - 2,474.4 m ² All figures gross.
Employment land available by type B1 B1 B2 B1 B2 B8 Total	Core Output BD3	31 March 2009		Cumbria County Council / Barrow Borough Council	2.74 ha 3.06 ha 42.53 ha 48.03 ha
Completed retail development Gross Retail A1 Net Retail A1	Core Output BD4	2008/9		Barrow Borough Council	1,994 m ² Not available
Completed Office development Gross Offices A2 & B1a	Core Output BD4	2008/9		Barrow Borough Council	38.8 m ²
Completed leisure development Gross Leisure D2	Core Output BD4	2007/8		Barrow Borough Council	2520 m ²
Socio-Cultural Issues					
Indices of Multiple Deprivation	Contextual Significant Effects	2007		DCLG	29th most deprived out of 354
Number of Incapacity Benefit and ESA Claimants	Contextual Significant Effects	February 2009		DWP via NOMIS	5,010
% of people Incapacity and ESA Benefit Claimants	Contextual Significant Effects	February 2008		ONS via NOMIS	11.6%
Life Expectancy at Birth	Contextual Significant Effects	2005-2007		www.fti.communities.gov.uk	Males: 76.0 Females: 80.9
Mortality due to circulatory disease per 100,000 population of those under 75	Contextual Significant Effects	2005-2007		www.fti.communities.gov.uk	89.4
Mortality due to cancer per 100,000 population of those under 75	Contextual Significant Effects	2005-2007		www.fti.communities.gov.uk	132.2
Borough Recorded Crime number & rate	Contextual Local Output	2008/9		Home Office and ONS	5,337 or 74.33 per 1,000 pop
Cumbria Recorded Crime number & rate	Contextual	2008/9		Home Office and ONS	30,961 or 62 per 1,000 pop
North West Recorded Crime number & rate	Contextual	2008/9		Home Office and ONS	624,492 or 91 per 1,000 pop
England & Wales Recorded Crime number & rate	Contextual	2008/9		Home Office and ONS	4,703,814 or 86 per 1,000 pop

The Natural Environment					
Quality of SSSIs - % area attaining PSA targets	Core Output E2	2008		Natural England	1) 98.41% 2) 0.00% 3) 99.83% 4) 100.00%
Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality	Core Output E1	2008/9		Environment Agency	2
Renewable Energy, Askam Wind Farm 7 turbines, 0.66MW	Core Output E3	March 2009		British Wind Energy Association/BBC	4.62 MW total capacity 2,583 homes equivalent
Renewable Energy, Barrow offshore wind farm 30 turbines, 3MW	Core Output E3	Jan 2008		British Wind Energy Association	90 MW total Capacity 50,323 homes equivalent
Household waste collected per person	Contextual Local Output	2008/9	NI 191	Barrow Borough Council	436.1kg
% of household waste recycled	Contextual Local Output	2008/9	NI 192	Barrow Borough Council	11.73%
% of household waste composted	Contextual	2008/9	NI 192	Barrow Borough Council	10.96%
The Built Environment					
Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments	Contextual	31 March 2009		Dept. for Culture Media & Sport	4
Number of Listed Buildings (Entries)	Contextual Local Output	2009		Dept. for Culture Media & Sport	272
Number of Conservation Areas	Contextual	31 March 2009		Barrow Borough Council	11
Culture					
Amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard	Local Output	2008/9		Barrow Borough Council	1
Transport					
Number of Train Stations	Contextual	March 2009		Barrow Borough Council	4
Road Casualties: Overall People killed or seriously injured Children killed or seriously injured	Contextual	2008		Source: Cumbria County Council 'Cumbria in Figures'	240 18 2
Accessibility of new residential development: GP Hospital Primary School Secondary School	Local Output	2008/9		Barrow Borough Council & Cumbria County Council	94.8% 93.5% 96.1% 96.1%

Area of Employment Major Retail Centre					93.8% 93.8%
Community Involvement					
Consultation exercises during 2008/9 and whether carried out in accordance with the SCI:	Local Output	2008/9		Barrow Borough Council	0 n/a
Number of views of the planning policy web pages during 2008/9:	Local Output	2008/9		Barrow Borough Council	6,828 views 2,170 unique users
Number of organisations, individuals and companies on the Council's LDF Consultation Database:	Local Output	31 March 2009		Barrow Borough Council	210
Number of applications received during 2008/9	Local Output	2008/9		Barrow Borough Council	574

Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council

Annual Monitoring Report 2008/9 - December 2009

Erratum & Update Sheet - May 2010

Corrections: (changes in **red bold**)

Page 24: **Table 13 5 year Land Supply for Housing**

'y' = the planned housing provision 1 April 2010 - 31 March 2015.	
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 2010 - 31 March 2015	
Source:	Number
Extant Permissions - excluding Allocations	382
Total Allocations	894
Of which - Extant Permissions on Allocated Sites	(183)
Of which - New permissions on Allocations/Draft allocations	(711)
Windfall Allowance	280
Demolitions	135
Total	1421

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

Page 35: **Table 30: Business Development 2008/9 (Core Indicator BD1 BD2 & BD3)**

	Indicator	Area - Ha or M²
BD1	Amount of additional employment floorspace - by type B1a B2 B8	38.8 m ² (gross) 290 m² (gross) 2,198.1 m² (gross)
BD2	Amount of additional employment floorspace on previously developed land - by type B1a B2 B8	38.8 m ² (gross) 290 m² (gross) 2,198.1 m² (gross)
BD3*	Employment land available - by type as at 31 March 2009 B1 B1 B2 B1 B2 B8 Total	2.74 ha 3.06 ha 42.53 ha 48. 33 ha

Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council

Annual Monitoring Report 2008/9 - December 2009

Erratum & Update Sheet - May 2010

Page 48: **Table 45: Accessibility of New Residential Development**

Service	Number of Completions 2006/7	% of Completions 2006/7	Number of Completions 2007/8	% of Completions 2007/8	Number of Completions 2008/9	% of Completions 2008/9
GP	113	100	99	100	73	94.8
Hospital	113	100	99	100	72	93.5
Primary School	113	100	99	100	74	96.1
Secondary School	113	100	99	100	74	96.1
Area of Employment	113	100	99	100	73	94.8
Major Retail Centre	113	100	99	100	73	94.8

Source: Barrow Borough Council and Cumbria County Council 2007-2009

Similarly, the figures on Page 65 - 67: **(Summary Table of Indicators)** should be amended.

Update:

Vacancy and Second Homes - Page 26

The information on vacancy is now available, and according to Council Tax records at 31 March 2009 there were 2,020 or 6.1% vacant homes in the Borough compared to the previous year's figure of 2,079 or 6.3%. There is no nationally agreed definition of 'vacancy'. The figure quoted includes Exemption Categories: A B C F G H L Q R plus those with 50% discounts - some of which are occupied.

**Director of Regeneration & Community Services
Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council
Town Hall
Duke Street
Barrow in Furness
Cumbria LA14 2LD**

Contact: Local Development Framework Section
Email: developmentplans@barrowbc.gov.uk

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	(D) Agenda Item 18
Date of Meeting: 26th May, 2009	
Reporting Officer: Director of Regeneration and Community Services	
Title: Seaside Town Grant Initiative Fund	
Summary and Conclusions:	
The Council has received £200,000 of Seaside Town Grant. The grant is non ring fenced. Government have indicated they will give further guidance on use of the fund.	
Recommendations:	
1. To note the receipt of £200,000; and	
2. To defer a decision on use of the Seaside Town Grant pending further advice from the Government.	

Report

The Council, along with 24 other local authorities, has received £200,000 of Seaside Town Grant. The grant is a one-off non ring fenced grant targeted at those local authorities with high levels of deprivation in priority seaside towns (defined as those selected for sea change support). The grant was launched in March 2010.

Authorities can use their local judgement and discretion in use of the fund. However, the DCLG strategy for seaside towns indicates the department will write to all authorities receiving the grant to explain the aim of the funding and the importance of prioritising seaside towns. To date this further guidance has not been received.

On 27th January 2010 this Committee agreed to defer a decision on the remaining uncommitted Working Neighbourhoods Fund (WNF) to a future meeting until the implementation for WNF funded revenue projects became clearer. Until further guidance is received from Government, I recommend you should adopt the same policy with regard to the Seaside Town Grant.

(i) **Legal Implications**

Further advice on use of the grant will be issued by Government.

(ii) Risk Assessment

Individual projects funded by the grant may be subject to separate risk assessment.

(iii) Financial Implications

Grant is non ring fenced and there appears to be no requirement to spend within a deadline. The grant can be used for capital or revenue purposes.

(iv) Health and Safety Implications

Not applicable.

(v) Key Priorities or Corporate Aims

KP4 – Support Economic Regeneration.

(vi) Equality and Diversity

Not applicable.

(vii) Health and Well-being Implications

Background Papers

Strategy for Seaside Success DCLG March 2010

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	(D) Agenda Item 19
Date of Meeting: 26th May, 2010	
Reporting Officer: Director of Regeneration and Community Services	
Title: Revised Local Development Scheme (LDS) and Local Development Framework (LDF) Update	
Summary and Conclusions:	
The purpose of this report is to update members on LDF progress and present a revised Local Development Scheme (LDS) for member's approval and submission to the Secretary of State.	
Recommendation:	
1. To note the content of the report;	
2. To agree the revised Local Development Scheme (LDS) for submission to the Secretary of State; and	
3. To agree the content of the draft Shopfront and Advertisement Design Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) for consultation.	

Report

The Local Development Framework (LDF) system was first introduced in 2004. In an attempt to streamline the procedures for LDF document preparation and consultation, the system was reformed in 2008 and 2009 and a new Planning Policy Statement - PPS12: Local Spatial Planning introduced. Whilst the reforms are welcome, they do not address the fundamental difficulties and costs of the LDF system, which are currently partly supported by Housing and Planning Delivery Grant.

The Local Development Scheme

The Local Development Scheme (LDS) sets out the LDF programme. The Council's first LDS was produced in March 2005 and updated in June 2006, August 2007 and September 2009. The current 2009 LDS identifies eight documents to be produced:

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 (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

The 2009 LDS and its timetable have been reviewed in the light of the experiences gained during the Examination of the Barrow Port Area Action Plan, consideration of the effects and opportunities provided by the 2008 and 2009 reforms and current resources. A draft revised LDS is attached at **Appendix 8**. Some significant revisions to the LDS are proposed, most notably the deletion of the Town Centre Area Action Plan and its associated SPD; and the introduction of a Shopfront and Advertisement Design SPD.

The Statement of Community Involvement SCI

The SCI was adopted in July 2007. The 2008 LDF reforms meant 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. The SCI will need updating to reflect the legislative changes as proposed in the current 2009 LDS. A revised timetable is set out in the draft revised LDS reflecting some slippage resulting primarily from delays and additional work required for the Barrow Port Area Action Plan Examination. Consultation (under Regulation 26) as to the revised content of the SCI was launched on 30 April 2010 and is set to conclude on 11 June 2010. Following this, the content of the revised SCI, taking into account any changes suggested as a result of the consultation exercise will be considered by both Planning Policy Working Group and Executive Committee.

The Barrow Port Area Action Plan (BPAAP)

In view of the ongoing resource constraints and difficulties of progressing the LDF, the Barrow Port Area Action Plan has been progressed ahead of the Core Strategy, as confirmed in the 2009 LDS.

On 6 August 2009, the Area Action Plan was submitted to the Secretary of State for Examination.

The Examination Hearing Sessions and Pre-Hearing Meeting were delayed by 3-4 months as a result of the Inspector requesting an Exploratory Meeting to discuss issues relating to the Appropriate Assessment of the Plan, biodiversity and monitoring, and some additional work and changes being suggested.

The Hearing Sessions were then held from 23rd-25th February 2010 and 2-4 March 2010. The Inspector's final report is due in June 2010. Providing the document is found Sound, Adoption is likely to take place in July 2010.

The Core Strategy DPD

Production of the Core Strategy has slipped from the timetable identified in the 2009 LDS. The cumulative slippage in its production over time has resulted in the need to review and update the evidence base, including in the light of changing national and regional policy. The changes to the LDF System discussed earlier, now allow Core Strategies to allocate 'strategic sites', and the scope of the Core Strategy is proposed to be extended to cover such sites. 'Strategic sites' are those considered to be fundamental to the delivery of the Strategy. A revised timetable for the production of the Core Strategy is set out in the attached draft LDS.

Barrow Town Centre Area Action Plan DPD & SPD

The 2005, 2007 and 2009 LDSs included proposals for an Area Action Plan DPD and associated SPD for Barrow Town Centre. The DPD would have included "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 support it as a place to live" drawing on the 2005 Barrow-in-Furness Urban Design Framework.

The changes to the LDF System discussed earlier, now allow Core Strategies to allocate 'strategic sites', which can remove the need for Area Action Plans which are often prepared to deal with such sites/areas. In light of the difficulties and costs of progressing the Barrow Port Area Action Plan, the limited staffing and financial resources and the need to progress both the Core Strategy and the replacement wider Borough documents (the General Policies for the Control of Development and Site Allocations DPDs); the need for the Town Centre Area Action Plan DPD and associated SPD have been reassessed and are no longer considered to be a priority. Whilst the importance and need to dramatically improve the living and working environment of the town centre is still recognised, it is felt that it would be possible to deal with town centre issues as part of the Core Strategy and subsequent General Policies for the Control of Development and Site Allocations DPDs and other themed SPDs. It therefore proposed to delete the Town Centre Area Action Plan DPD and its associated SPD from the LDS.

Shopfront and Advertisement Design Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)

This proposed SPD is not currently identified in the LDS. It would set out the detailed planning and design guidelines for the owners and occupiers of commercial buildings, primarily shops and offices, who are considering external alterations to their properties, and those wishing to comment on applications. In the absence of a higher level Borough-wide DPD such as the Core Strategy or General Policies for the Control of Development DPD, it would supplement the

relevant policies of the saved Barrow-in-Furness Local Plan (Barrow-in-Furness Local Plan Review 1996-2006) and the Barrow Port Area Action Plan Development Plan Document (if found Sound).

The need for the SPD arises from a long standing desire for this type of guidance, the proposed removal of the Barrow Town Centre Area Action Plan and SPD, and the need to protect, and particularly in the case of Barrow to enhance the town centre to effectively compete with the enhancements and new developments being undertaken in other towns. In the case of Barrow town centre, the architectural quality of shopfronts and the quality of the shopping environment is generally poor and the vacancy rate in the main shopping area is high. An improvement in the overall quality and appearance of the town's shopfronts and signage is essential to complement the very high quality public realm enhancement works currently being undertaken if the town centre is to be successfully regenerated. The SPD would also provide guidance and support for the Barrow Port Area Action Plan proposals for improvements to Anchor Road, Barrow Island; and for the Barrow and Dalton Town Centre Shopfront Grant Scheme.

The consultation draft is attached as **Appendix 9**. A full colour copy has been placed in the members Room.

The reforms to the LDF system in 2008 and 2009 now mean that SPDs do not automatically require a Sustainability Appraisal and that SPDs can be produced without them having to be first identified and programmed in the LDS. It is not considered that this SPD would require a Sustainability Appraisal (or Strategic Environment Assessment).

The document is presented to members as a draft without having first been considered by the Planning Policy Working Group or members having agreed its production through approval of the LDS. This is partly because of the local elections but also in view of the urgent need for the guidance to support the Town Centre Shopfront Grant Scheme and assist the Barrow by Design Initiative, who are understood to be providing and preparing bespoke guidance for the Grant Scheme, and it is important that this fits within the framework of the Council's planning policies to avoid any conflict or confusion and to maximise the positive impacts of the scheme for the Borough.

Competition

As part of the consultation on the SPD and to raise awareness generally, it is intended to invite the Local History Societies to identify the Borough's (and Barrow and Daltons') oldest intact shopfronts and to invite people to vote for the Borough's favourite shopfront, possibly in conjunction with the Evening Mail.

Resources

Resources to meet the programme set out in the LDS are subject to review and the timescales may need to be reviewed to reflect this.

(i) Legal Implications

Not Applicable.

(ii) Risk Assessment

Not Applicable

(iii) Financial Implications

Progression of certain LDF documents is used to award certain elements of the Housing and Planning Delivery Grant, but there are no known current proposals to extend Housing and Planning Delivery Grant beyond 31 March 2010 (awards are retrospective for work completed in the previous financial year).

(iv) Health and Safety Implications

Not Applicable

(v) Key Priorities or Corporate Aims

Key aims:

2 - Investing in our economic future

3 - Creating an enhanced quality of life for local residents

4 - Developing safe confident and socially inclusive community

Key Priorities 2008-2011

KP 1 - Create a safer, cleaner, greener Borough and reduce the gaps between the priority wards and the average

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

KP 4 - Support Economic Regeneration

KP 6 - Expand facilities and activities for young people

(vi) Equality and Diversity

All documents in the LDS are required to undergo an Equality Impact Assessment

(vii) Health and Well Being Implications

Local Development Frameworks are required to take into account the effects of development upon the health and wellbeing of communities

Background Papers

Correspondence held by the Director of Regeneration and Community Services.

Local Development Scheme

Committee Draft 2010

Statement of Community Involvement

July 2007



Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council
Part of the Barrow-in-Furness Local Development Framework

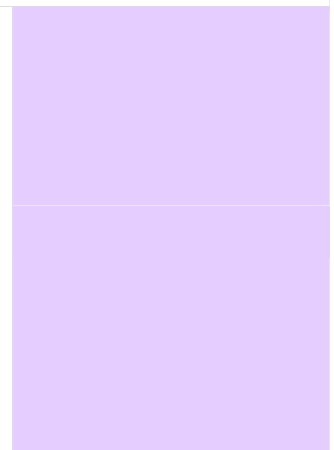
General Policies for the Control of Development
DPD

Annual Monitoring Report

2008/9
December 2009



Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council
Part of the Barrow-in-Furness Local Development Framework



Statement of Community Involvement

Development Plan Documents


Annual Monitoring Report

Supplementary Planning Documents

Development Plan Document

Barrow Port Area Action Plan

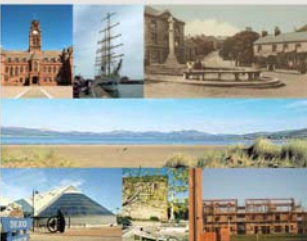
Proposed Submission Document: May 2009



Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council
Part of the Barrow-in-Furness Local Development Framework

Development Plan Document

Core Strategy



Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council
Part of the Barrow-in-Furness Local Development Framework

Site Allocations
DPD

Supplementary Planning Document

Shopfront & Advertisement Design
Consultation Draft - June 2010



Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council
Part of the Barrow-in-Furness Local Development Framework

Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council

Part of the Barrow-in-Furness Local Development Framework

Local Development Scheme: Committee Draft 2010

Submitted to the Secretary of State
Scheme takes effect from



Director of Regeneration & Community Services
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Contents		Page
1	Introduction	1
1.1	The Planning System and the Local Development Framework	1
1.2	The Transitional System	1
1.3	The Regional Spatial Strategy	1
1.4	The Local Development Framework	1
1.5	Barrow Local Development Framework Summary Diagram	3
2	The Local Development Scheme (LDS)	4
2.1	The Current LDS and Progress	4
2.2	The Revised LDS	4
2.3	Resources and Contingencies	8
2.4	Other Documents	8
3	Saved Policies	9
4	Monitoring and Review	10
Appendices		
A	Schedule of Development Plan Documents	12
B	LDF Document Profiles	14
C	Gantt Chart showing LDS Programme and Milestones	22

1 Introduction

1.1 The Planning System and the Local Development Framework

As a result of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (The Act), the national system for producing planning policy documents has changed and we are presently 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 a Regional Spatial Strategy and a Local Development Framework - a portfolio of spatial planning documents prepared by the Local Planning Authority.

1.2 The Transitional System

In this transitional period, older style development plans and supplementary planning guidance were saved as policy guidance and will gradually be replaced by new documents in the Local Development Framework. Each year, the Authority will indicate which of its policies continue to be saved through its Annual Monitoring Report.

1.3 The Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)

Regional planning guidance is prepared in accordance with national policy by the Regional Planning Body, currently 4NW (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 current RSS was adopted on 30 September 2008 and can be seen at:
http://www.4nw.org.uk/whatwedo/issues/environment/?page_id=457

A Partial Review of the revised RSS is already underway by 4NW, focussing on a limited number of discrete technical issues considered to represent strategic gaps in RSS policy. The Partial Review is therefore focussing on:

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

The Partial Review RSS was submitted to the Secretary of State on 27 July 2009 and the Examination in Public was held on 2nd to 5th March 2010. The Panel has now completed its work and news of the Panel Report is anticipated shortly.

In addition to the Partial Review exercise, the Northwest Regional Development Agency (NWDA) and the Regional Leaders Board (4NW) are jointly developing a new Regional Strategy on behalf of the Region 'RS 2010' (incorporating the regional planning, economic and housing strategies).

1.4 The Local Development Framework (LDF)

The Local Development Framework is a portfolio of documents setting out the Council's spatial planning policies for the Borough of Barrow-in-Furness. The Local Development Framework includes: -

The Local Development Scheme

This sets out the Documents to be produced under the LDF and the associated timetables for their production.

Statement of Community Involvement

This sets out the Council's policies and procedures for involving the public 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). Each Local Planning Authority must produce an SCI.

Development Plan Documents (DPDs)

These set out the land allocations and spatial planning policies for all or a specific part of the Local Planning Authority's area. Their number, content and order of preparation will reflect the resources and priorities of the Authority and the extent to which up-to-date 'saved' policies exist.

When adopted or approved by the LPA, DPDs 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.

Area Action Plans (AAPs) are DPDs which apply only to specific parts of a Local Authority's area, particularly in areas where change or redevelopment is likely.

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)

An SPD provides more detailed guidance than is appropriate in DPDs, such as detailed design guidance, and can be prepared to cover a particular issue or geographic area. Their number, content and order of preparation will reflect the resources and priorities of the Authority and the extent to which up to date saved policies exist.

SPDs, which are not subject to independent examination, do not have the same status as DPDs, but are nevertheless material considerations in the determination of planning applications.

Annual Monitoring Report

The Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) produced in December each year, assesses the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which planning policies in the DPDs (and any saved policies) are being successfully implemented. In the transitional period it also sets out which policies continue to be saved.

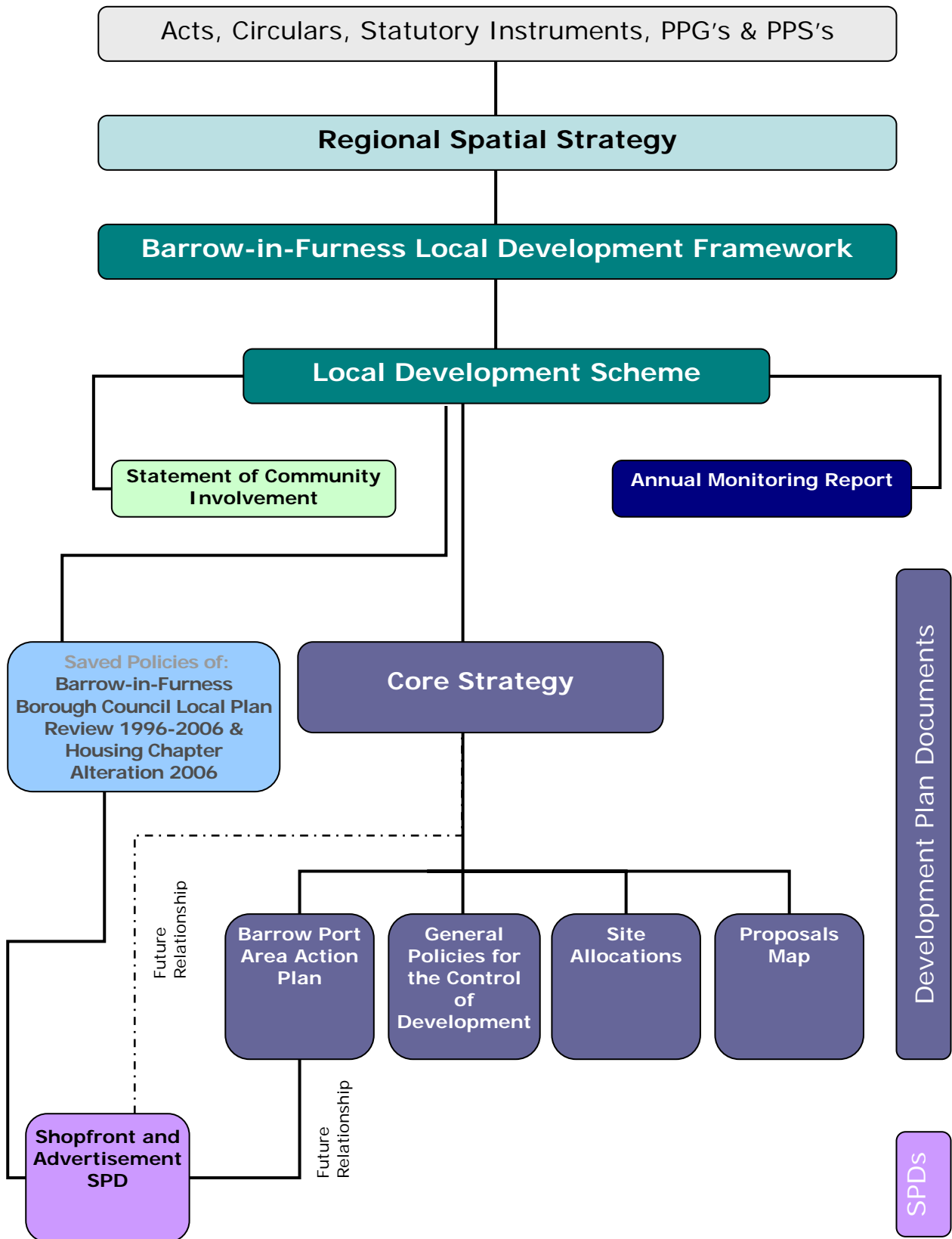
Sustainability Appraisal (SA), Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Appropriate Assessment (AA)

All DPD'S prepared under the new LDF System must be subject to a Sustainability Appraisal and most DPDs and some SPDs to a Strategic Environmental Assessment, the latter being incorporated into the former. The Council has developed a methodology for these through a Scoping Report, with each relevant document having its own Sustainability Appraisal Report based on this. The Scoping Report, which sets out the methodology for the Appraisals, will be updated as necessary and be the subject of consultation with relevant stakeholders each time a DPD is prepared to ensure that it provides for an up to date and appropriate Appraisal of the document in question. The Appraisals themselves will be subject to consultation alongside the relevant DPD.

The Sustainability Appraisal seeks to assess the environmental, social and economic effects of the implementation of the policies contained in the documents or the effects of not having these policies, and to influence them in an attempt to ensure they produce sustainable development.

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 Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) Regulations 2007.

1.5 Barrow Local Development Framework Summary Diagram



2 The Local Development Scheme (LDS)

2.1 The Current LDS and Progress

The Council's first Local Development Scheme (LDS) was produced in March 2005 and updated, firstly in June 2006, and then in August 2007 and September 2009. The 2009 LDS identified seven documents to be produced and set out the targets for the stages of production for these. The eight documents were:

1. Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)

Development Plan Documents (DPD)

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 Barrow Port and Town Centre Action Plan areas)
6. General Policies for the Control of Development
7. A Proposals Map

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD)

8. Town Centre

2.2 The Revised LDS The Key Issues to be addressed

The key issues which the Local Development Framework needs to address include the social and economic challenges the area continues to face. The Council, Cumbria County Council and Barrow Regeneration, formerly known as West Lakes Renaissance (the Urban Regeneration Company for Furness and West Cumbria) have worked closely over recent years to develop a number of projects and initiatives to stimulate the regeneration of the area, including Masterplans for Barrow Port and the Town Centre. Further large scale public sector investment is planned over the next decade. The Council, through Furness Strategic Partnership (the Local Strategic Partnership for Barrow Borough), has prepared the Sustainable Community Strategy for the Borough. The Sustainable Community Strategy's vision is that:

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

To achieve this vision the Partnership will concentrate on eight key priorities:

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

The Council's Corporate Vision is:

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

The Key aims to support the vision are:

- Effective community leadership.
- Investing in our economic future.
- Creating an enhanced quality of life for local residents.
- Developing a safe confident and socially inclusive community.
- Delivering high quality accessible services.

The Barrow and Furness Peninsula Task Force oversees regeneration activity in the Furness Peninsula. The Task Force comprises senior representatives from a range of organisations from Furness, Cumbria and the Northwest Region who are working together to revitalise the economic health of Furness and address the main issues facing the peninsula at the beginning of the 21st Century. The aim is to create a physical renaissance in Barrow that can complement a 'step-change' in the performance of the Furness economy.

The Barrow-in-Furness Peninsula Task Force Action Plan February 2008 set out how the partners are aiming to provide key infrastructure (whether commercial property, new residential or improved transport) and skills development in order to help stimulate private sector investment and to help build sustainable communities. There are six key strands of activity that form the basis for the Task Force action, all aimed at supporting a diversified economy in Barrow. These six main strands are:

- Strengthening and diversifying Barrow's economy
- Investing in new businesses, skills and reducing worklessness
- Creating a Vibrant Town Centre
- Renewing the Housing Market
- Creating new gateways and connections
- Culture, Leisure and Lifestyle

The Council is also 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 new 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; including through targeted demolition in Barrow and the conversion of some existing properties into larger units.

These Strategies, along with the Masterplans, will be key considerations in developing the LDF, as will the timetables to secure appropriate funding for the regeneration programmes.

The current Local Plan for the Borough was adopted in 2001 and is relatively up to date. To ensure conformity with national planning policies, however, particularly the now superseded PPG3, and PPS1, the Housing Chapter of the Plan was reviewed, and this Alteration was adopted on 2 June 2006.

The Revised Local Development Documents and Timetable

As a result of some slippage against the 2009 LDS, the experience of the Barrow Port Area Action Plan Examination and consideration of the effects of the 2008 and 2009 reforms to the LDF system, the Council has reviewed its LDS and timetable in the light of anticipated resources. The revised list of documents and their proposed timescales are summarised in tabular form at Appendix A. A profile of each document is shown at Appendix B and an overall summary timetable, indicating the production milestones is included at Appendix C.

Statement of Community Involvement

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

The LDF system was reformed in 2008 in an attempt to streamline the procedures for document preparation, and new legislative provisions were made in the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008 and 2009 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 in respect of the procedures for LDF consultation and document preparation, although not in its general approach.

As set out in the 2009 LDS, the SCI will be updated to reflect the legislative changes. Consultation under Regulation 26 of the 2008 regulations as to the content of the revised SCI commenced on 30 April 2010, with the amended SCI to be Adopted after Committee consideration in September 2010.

Pending its updating, LDF documents will continue to be prepared and consultation exercises carried out in accordance with the regulations and the spirit of the current SCI.

The Core Strategy DPD

The Core Strategy, which will set out the strategic policies for the spatial development of the Borough and the broad locations for meeting development needs, is vital to the successful development of the LDF and the Borough's regeneration programme. The initial LDS proposed that the Core Strategy be prepared together with the Barrow Port Area Action Plan (see below). The Barrow Port Area Action Plan is currently in the late stages of Examination and the Inspector's final report is expected in June 2010. Providing that the document is found sound, adoption is likely in July 2010. The changes to the LDF System discussed earlier now allow Core Strategies to allocate 'strategic sites', and the scope of the Core Strategy is proposed to be extended to cover such sites. Preparation of the Core Strategy has slipped and the anticipated date for adoption is now April 2012.

Barrow Port Area Action Plan DPD

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 Preferred Options Document was published in August 2007.
- Publication took place in May 2009.
- Submission in accordance with the amended 2008 Regulations took place on 6 August 2009
- The Examination of the document is nearing its conclusion, with Hearing sessions having been held from 23rd-25th February 2010 and 2-4 March 2010. The Inspector's final report is due in June 2010. Providing the document is found sound, adoption is likely to take place in July 2010.

Barrow Town Centre Area Action Plan DPD

The 2005, 2007 and 2009 LDS included proposal for an Area Action Plan DPD for Barrow Town Centre. The environment of the town centre, including the shopping core and the other retail and residential areas around the core is relatively poor and in need of enhancement. The DPD would have included 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 would have drawn upon this work.

The changes to the LDF System discussed earlier, now allow Core Strategies to allocate 'strategic sites', which can remove the need for Area Action Plans, which are often prepared to deal with such sites/areas. In light of the difficulties and costs of progressing the Barrow Port Area Action Plan, the limited staffing and financial resources and the need to progress both the Core strategy and the wider Borough documents (the General Policies for the Control of Development and Site Allocations DPDs), the need for the Town Centre Area Action Plan DPD has been reassessed and is no longer considered to be a priority. Whilst the vital importance of regenerating the town centre is still recognised, it is felt that it would be more sensible to deal with town centre issues as part of the Core Strategy, General Policies for the Control of Development and Site Allocations DPDs and other themed SPDs. The Town Centre Area Action Plan DPD has therefore been deleted from the LDS.

Site Allocations (Development Plan Document)

This will include residential, employment and other land allocations in those areas of the Borough outside the Barrow Port and Town Centre Action Plan areas. This will replace, in due course, the allocations currently 'saved' in the Local Plan.

- Production is due to commence in September 2011.

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 and will in due course replace the policies 'saved' in the Local Plan.

- Production is due to commence in September 2011.

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.

Town Centre Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)

This would have set out the detailed planning and design guidelines for development in the Town Centre Action Plan area. As stated above, town centre issues are now to be dealt with as part of the Core Strategy and General Policies for the Control of Development and Site Allocations DPDs together with other themed SPDs.

The Town Centre Supplementary Planning Document has therefore been deleted from the LDS.

Shopfront and Advertisement Design Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)

This would set out the detailed planning and design guidelines for owners and occupiers of commercial buildings, primarily shops and offices, who are considering external alterations to their properties and those wishing to comment on applications. It will supplement the policies of the saved Barrow-in-Furness Local Plan (Barrow-in-Furness Local Plan Review 1996-2006) which in due course will be replaced by the policies of the Core Strategy, General Policies for the Control of Development, and the Barrow Port Area Action Plan Development Plan Document. It also supplements the relevant policies of the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) and one saved policy of the Structure Plan.

2.3 Resources and Contingencies

Preparation of the LDF Documents will be led by the Council's Local Development Framework Section within the Regeneration and Community Services Directorate. This small Section consists of a full-time Section Head/Principal Planning Officer, one full-time Senior Planning Officer and two part-time Senior Planning Officers, one of whom has been seconded from the Council's Development Control Section, *plus a part time Planning Technician. (*subject to Committee and Council approval)

The possibility of engaging consultants to prepare further specialist evidence base studies is currently being explored. Where consultants are employed, the responsibility for the content of the document will remain with the Council and therefore wherever possible, preparation in-house is preferred as the content of the studies also forms a key part of the Examination which officers need to explain and defend.

The LDS includes anticipated and target dates for Pre-Examination meetings and the Examinations Hearings themselves. The meeting of these targets will depend on the capacity of the Planning Inspectorate to deal with the workload. The time allowed between the various stages in the process follows the guidance received from GONW, or in some cases is extended.

The length of Examinations has been anticipated for each relevant LDD. The Council will seek to minimise the volume of issues to be resolved at Examination through public participation and the involvement of the LSP. The risk of a DPD being found to be unsound is to be minimised by working closely with GONW to ensure the chain of conformity is achieved and the correct procedures are followed. The Council will also seek to ensure that all DPDs are based on robust and credible information, are realistic and able to be implemented, and have taken proper account of the views of the community.

2.4 Other Documents

In preparing the LDF documents, regard needs to be had to a number of other plans and strategies, including:

- The Sustainable Community Strategies (Cumbria and Barrow)
- The Local Transport Plan

A number of other studies have been commissioned to develop the evidence base for the LDF or, although not directly commissioned for the LDF, are considered to form a key part of the evidence base. These documents include: -

- Barrow Port Masterplan (2004)
- Barrow Town Centre Urban Design Framework (2005)
- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2005 & 2006)
- Urban Capacity Study (Housing) (2007)
- Retail Capacity Study (2006)
- Housing Needs Survey (2006)
- Barrow Marina Village Masterplan (2006)

Further specialist studies will be undertaken, mostly in-house by the LDF Section staff, to support policy development, as required. These include:

- Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) (in-house 2010)
- Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) (in-house 2010/11)
- Employment Land Study/Audit (in-house 2010/11)
- Open Space Study/Audit (in-house 2010/11)
- Retail Capacity Study Update (2010/11)
- Cumbria Landscape Charter Assessment (led by Cumbria County Council on behalf of the Districts/Boroughs)(2010)

3 Saved Policies

The Saved Framework

The Council have formally 'saved' the existing planning policy framework, namely:

- 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.

Which together form the adopted Local Plan.

The Council also continues to regard the following Supplementary Planning Guidance documents as material planning considerations:

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

The Wind Energy Development in Cumbria (1997) SPG, referred to in the previous LDS, has been removed* from the Council's policy framework. (*Awaiting Committee consideration)

The Saved Policies

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

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

The policies of the Housing Chapter Alteration 2006 were automatically saved under the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, for three years from their date of adoption.

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

Planning Policy Statement 12 indicates that in requesting extensions, Authorities needed to demonstrate that the policies respect the principles of Local Development Frameworks and are consistent with national policy.

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

The Annual Monitoring Report sets out an up to date list of saved policies.

4 Monitoring and Review

The LDS and the LDDs will be monitored on an annual basis through the Annual Monitoring Report produced each December and this will;

- Track the Council's performance against the timescales set out in the LDS and indicate whether a review of the LDS is necessary.
- Provide an up to date list of saved policies and documents together with an indication of when saved policies are likely to be cancelled or replaced and by which LDD(s), where known.
- Monitor the extent to which policies in the LDDs and saved documents are being achieved, including through reference to the Indicators set out in the LDDs.
- Provide an up to date list of background studies.
- Conclude whether any LDF documents need reviewing in advance of their scheduled review date.

The AMR will be publicly available, including through the Council's Website and will be submitted to the Secretary of State in accordance with the relevant Regulations.

Appendices

Schedule of Development Plan Documents

Appendix A

Document Title	Status	Role & Content	Geographical Coverage	Chain of Conformity	Consultation on scope of SA for DPD	Publication of DPD	Submission of LDD to Secretary of State	Adoption and publication of LDD
Documents to be Commenced before 31 March 2013								
Core Strategy	DPD	Core policies for the spatial development of the Borough and the broad locations and strategic allocations for meeting strategic development needs	Whole Local Authority Area	Consistent with national planning guidance and policy and in general conformity with the Regional Spatial Strategy	Dec 2010	May 2011	Aug 2011	April 2012
Barrow Port Area Action Plan	DPD	Broad policies and land allocations to secure the regeneration and redevelopment of Barrow Port	Barrow Port & adjacent land	Conformity with the emerging Core Strategy and in general conformity with the Regional Spatial Strategy	Jan 2006	May 2009	Aug 2009	July 2010
Site Allocations	DPD	Detailed residential, employment and other land allocations outside the Barrow Port and Town Centre Action Plan areas	Whole Local Authority Area outside the Action Plan Areas	Conformity with the Core Strategy	Sep 2011	March 2012	May 2012	March 2013
General Policies for the Control of Development	DPD	Detailed development control policies for householder and other development not covered by the Core Strategy or Area Action Plan policies	Whole Local Authority Area	Conformity with the Core Strategy	Sep 2011	March 2012	May 2012	March 2013

Proposals Map	DPD	An Ordnance Survey based map setting out proposals arising from the LDF documents	Whole Local Authority Area	Conform with all other DPDs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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Title:	Statement of Community Involvement (Revised)
Role and Content:	Policies and procedures for involving the public 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).
Status:	Local Development Document
Chain of Conformity:	N/A
Geographic Coverage:	Whole Local Authority Area

Timetable & Milestones (for the revision of the SCI):

- i. Consultation under Regulation 26 of the 2008 Regs – April 2010
- ii. Adoption of SCI – September 2010

Arrangements for Production:

Barrow Borough Council Local Development Framework Section will prepare the SCI.

The SCI will set out the principles by which the Council will conduct its consultation in relation to its planning functions.

Title: **Core Strategy**

Role & Content: **Core policies for spatial development of the Borough and the broad locations and strategic allocations for meeting strategic development needs.**

The Core Strategy will contain policies to secure housing market renewal achieving conformity with national and regional planning policies.

Emphasis will be given to policies which secure economic and social regeneration, particularly transport and other infrastructure improvements necessary for regeneration. Policies which emphasise the importance of ensuring the long-term viability and vitality of the town centre will also be set out.

The strategy will also set out policies for protection of the open countryside, protected wildlife habitats and other heritage assets.

Other areas of strategic importance and strategic allocations (those fundamental to the delivery of the strategy) will also be covered.

Status: Development Plan Document

Chain of Conformity: Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)

Geographic Coverage: Whole Local Authority Area

Timetable and Milestones:

- i. Re-commencement of document preparation – October 2009
- ii. Consultation on the scope of the SA (revised) – Dec 2010
- iii. Consultation under Regulation 25 of 2008 Regs – Dec 2010
- iv. Publication of DPD – May 2011
- v. Submission of LDD to Secretary of State – August 2011
- vi. Pre Hearing Meeting – September 2011
- vii. Commencement of Hearing – November 2011
- viii. Adoption and publication of LDD – April 2012
- ix. Post-Adoption Monitoring – Annually through the AMR in December each year

Arrangements for Production

Barrow Borough Council Local Development Framework Section will lead the preparation of the Core Strategy.

Title: **Barrow Port Area Action Plan**

Role & Content: **Broad policies and land allocations to secure the regeneration and redevelopment of Barrow Port.**

The Area Action Plan will show the land allocations proposed for housing and associated leisure development, employment and linking transportation infrastructure, together with policies and guidance.

Status: Development Plan Document

Chain of Conformity: Emerging Core Strategy & RSS

Geographic Coverage: Barrow Port and adjacent land

Timetable and Milestones:

- i. Commencement of document preparation – October 2005
- ii. Consultation on the scope of the SA – January 2006
- iii. Consultation under Regulation 25 of the 2008 Regs – January 2006 & August 2007
- iv. Publication of DPD - May 2009
- v. Submission of LDD to Secretary of State – August 2009
- vi. Pre Hearing Meeting – 12 January 2010
- vii. Commencement of Hearing – 23 February 2010
- viii. Adoption and publication of LDD – July 2010
- ix. Post-Adoption Monitoring – Annually through the AMR in December each year

Arrangements for Production

Planning Consultants, commissioned by Barrow Borough Council, initially led on the preparation of the Action Plan until August 2007 working in close consultation with Barrow Borough Council Regeneration and Community Services Directorate. All subsequent work was undertaken by the Regeneration and Community Services Directorate, led by the Local Development Framework Section.

The Action Plan draws upon the Barrow Port Masterplan in respect of which extensive evidence collection, options appraisal and public consultation has taken place. It also draws on the Barrow Marina Village Masterplan.

Title: **Site Allocations**

Role and Content: **Detailed residential, employment and other land allocations in those areas of the Borough outside the Barrow Port and Town Centre Action Plan areas.**

The DPD is required to support the economic development objectives of the Community Plan. Allocations will be used to support public sector regeneration programmes.

Status: Development Plan Document

Chain of Conformity: Core Strategy

Geographic Coverage: Barrow Borough outside the areas covered by the Barrow Port and Town Centre Action Plan areas.

Timescale & Milestones:

- i. Commencement of document preparation, consultation on the scope of the SA & under Regulation 25 - September 2011
- ii. Publication of DPD - March 2012
- iii. Submission of LDD to Secretary of State – May 2012
- iv. Pre Hearing Meeting – July 2012
- v. Commencement of Hearing – September 2012
- vi. Adoption and publication of LDD - March 2013
- vii. Post-Adoption Monitoring – Annually through the AMR in December each year

Arrangement for Production:

Barrow Borough Council Local Development Framework Section will lead the preparation of the DPD.

Title	General Policies for the Control of Development
Role and Content:	Detailed development control policies for householder and other development not covered by the Core Strategy or Area Action Plan policies.
Status:	Development Plan Document
Chain of Conformity:	Core Strategy
Geographic Coverage:	Whole Local Authority Area
Timetable & Milestones:	
i.	Commencement of document preparation, consultation on the scope of the SA & under Regulation 25 - September 2011
ii.	Publication of DPD - March 2012
iii.	Submission of LDD to Secretary of State – May 2012
iv.	Pre Hearing Meeting – July 2012
v.	Commencement of Hearing – September 2012
vi.	Adoption and publication of LDD - March 2013
vii.	Post-Adoption Monitoring – Annually through the AMR in December each year
Arrangements for Production:	
	Barrow Borough Council Local Development Framework Section will lead the preparation of the DPD.

Title: **Proposals Map**

Role and Content: **An Ordnance Survey based map setting out the proposals arising from the LDF**

Status: DPD

Chain of Conformity: Core Strategy, Area Action Plans and other DPD's

Geographic Coverage: Whole Local Authority Area

Timetable & Milestones:

Prepared each time a DPD is adopted.

Arrangements for Production:

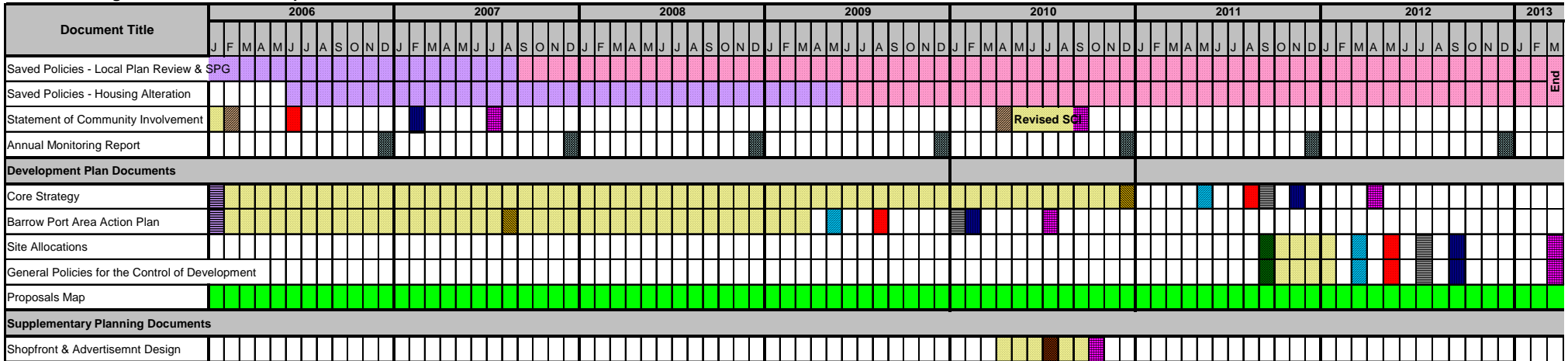
Barrow Borough Council Local Development Framework Section will lead the preparation of the Proposals Map DPD.

Title	Shopfront and Advertisement Design Supplementary Planning Document
Role and Content:	Detailed planning and design guidelines works to shopfronts and other commercial frontages and associated signage
Status:	Supplementary Planning Document
Chain of Conformity:	Saved Local Plan, (Barrow Port Area Action Plan), RSS and Structure Plan
Geographic Coverage:	Whole Local Authority Area
Timetable & Milestones:	
i.	Commencement of document preparation – April 2010
ii.	Consultation under Regulation 17 – July 2010
iii.	Adoption and publication of LDD – October 2010
iv.	Post-Adoption Monitoring – Annually through the AMR in December each year
Arrangements for Production:	
	Barrow Borough Council Local Development Framework Section will lead the preparation of the SPD.

Gantt Chart

Appendix C

Barrow Borough Council Local Development Scheme



- Submission of AMR to Secretary of State [Hatched]
- Preparation of Proposals Map [Green]
- Document Preparation [Yellow]
- Consultation on the Scope of the SA: Core Strategy & BPAAP [Purple]
- Consultation under new Regulation 25: Core Strategy & BPAAP [Dark Yellow]
- Commencement - Consultation on the revised scope of the SA - Core Strategy [Dark Yellow]
- Commencement - Consultation on the Scope of the SA & under Reg 25: Other DPDs [Dark Green]
- Consultation under new Regulation Reg 17: SPD [Brown]
- Consultation under new Regulation 26: SCI [Hatched]
- Publication of DPD [Light Blue]
- Submission of LDD to Secretary of State [Red]
- Pre Hearing meeting [Grey]
- Commencement of Hearing [Dark Blue]
- Adoption of LDD [Purple]

Supplementary Planning Document

Shopfront & Advertisement Design

Consultation Draft - June 2010



Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council

Part of the Barrow-in-Furness Local Development Framework

Shopfront and Advertisement Design Supplementary Planning Document:

Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council

Draft for Committee Consideration May 2010

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Contents	Page No.
1 Introduction	4
2 Purpose of the Guidance.....	4
3 Policy Context	5
3.1 The Transitional System	5
4 Works Requiring Consent	7
5 Understanding Shopfront Design.....	8
5.1 The Main Elements of Traditional Design	8
5.2 History of Shopfront Design	9
6 Whether to Repair or Replace?	15
6.1 Repair.....	15
6.2 Replacement.....	15
Add further pictures	17
7 Design Principles.....	18
7.1 Principles of Good Design.....	18
7.2 Stylistic Considerations.....	19
7.3 Materials & Painting	19
7.4 Summary	21
8 Signs	23
9 Shopfront Security.....	27
10 Blinds	30
Appendix A: National Regional & Local Policies	32
Appendix B: Glossary & Abbreviations.....	42
Appendix C: Contacts & Further Information	44

1 Introduction

This Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) has been prepared by Barrow Borough Council as part of the Council's Local Development Framework (LDF).

It supplements the policies of the saved Barrow-in-Furness Local Plan which in due course will be replaced by the policies of the Core Strategy, General Policies for the Control of Development and the Barrow Port Area Action Plan Development Plan Documents. It also supplements the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) and one saved policy of the Structure Plan. The text of the relevant policies can be seen in Appendix A.

The SPD was adopted by the Council on (Insert Date)

2 Purpose of the Guidance

Barrow Borough has two main shopping towns, the medieval market town of Dalton-in-Furness, the central area of which is designated as a conservation area, and the Victorian industrial town of Barrow-in-Furness, parts of which are also designated as conservation areas.

The character and appearance of these towns forms a significant part of the Borough's built heritage, and their character, quality and environment is a fundamental part of their attractiveness as destinations for shopping and tourism.

The character and appearance of towns is derived from their layout and the appearance of the buildings and spaces, and the quality and design of shopfronts and advertisements is an important part of this. The relatively small size of the Borough's towns renders them vulnerable to insensitive alteration and poor quality new development.



The aim of this guidance is to provide advice to owners and occupiers of commercial buildings, particularly shops and offices, who are considering external alterations to their properties or new build projects; and those wishing to comment on applications.

Although applying principally to the town centres of Barrow and Dalton-in-Furness, there are a small number of shops in the Borough's villages and in local shopping areas and centres and the guidance will also be applicable here.

3 Policy Context

The system for producing planning policy documents changed in 2004 and we are presently still in a transitional phase between the old and the new systems. The old system of County Structure and district Local Plans are being replaced by Local Development Frameworks.

3.1 The Transitional System

National planning policy exists in the form of Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPG's) and their ongoing replacements, Planning Policy Statements (PPS's). The most relevant of these are listed in Appendix A. It also exists in the provisions of the relevant Act of Parliaments, key sections of which are also reproduced in Appendix A.

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

The Northwest Regional Development Agency (NWDA) and 4NW are jointly developing a new Regional Strategy on behalf of the Region 'RS 2010' (incorporating the regional planning, economic and housing strategies).

The Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan is a sub-regional document that provides a strategy and policies for development within Cumbria. A number of the Structure Plan policies are saved in the transitional period. Many have already been replaced by the RSS and others will be replaced in due course by relevant LDF policies.

Local and site specific policies are prepared in accordance with these national and regional policy frameworks. Current local policies can be found in saved Local Plan which comprises:

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

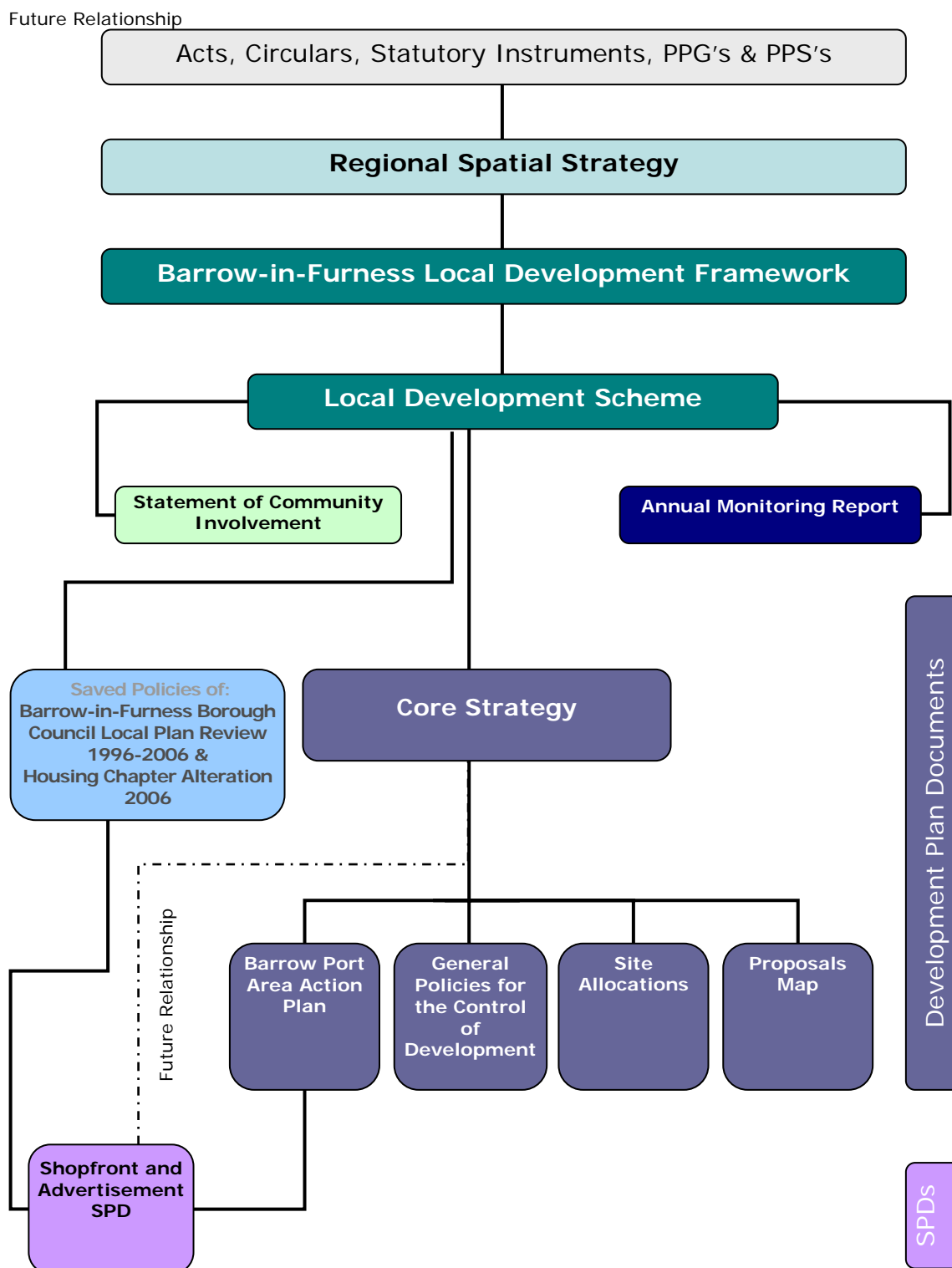
The Local Plan will in due course will be replaced by the policies of the Core Strategy, General Policies for the Control of Development and the Barrow Port Area Action Plan Development Plan Documents. The text of relevant saved policies can also be seen in Appendix A. The timetable for production of the new documents can be seen in the Council's adopted Local Development Scheme. The current LDS was adopted in September 2009 can be viewed on the Council's website (<http://www.barrowbc.gov.uk/Default.aspx?page=2882>).

This Supplementary Planning Document provides detailed guidance on the application of these local policies in respect of development proposals for shopfronts and associated commercial signage requiring planning permission or advertisement consent.

Many buildings within the town centres, however, are also listed as buildings of special architectural or historic interest, and works of alteration are likely to

require listed building consent in addition to any planning permission or advertisement consent required. Applications for listed building consent are primarily judged against the provisions and duties of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and the guidance contained in Planning Policy Statement 5 'Planning for the Historic Environment', but the guidance in this SPD is also relevant to applications for listed building consent, particularly where such work involves development.

Figure 1. The Transitional Policy Framework



4 Works Requiring Consent

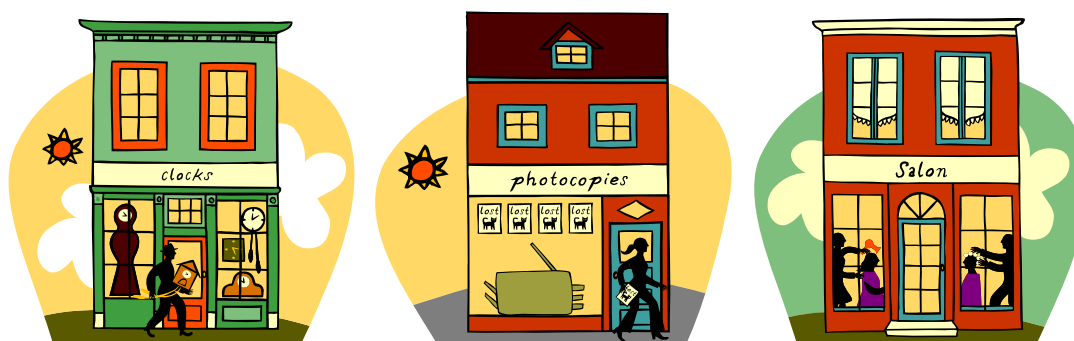
Works of alteration, even minor works, may require one or more form of consent. Consent is not normally required for repair works or like for like replacements, but in the case of listed buildings, it is always advisable to check. If you are in any doubt, please contact the Development Control Section who will be pleased to advise on any consent requirements – see Contacts section in Appendix C.

- **Planning Permission** will be required for alterations to, or the insertion of new shopfronts in all shops and all premises within Use Classes A1-A5, including the addition of blinds, security grilles etc. Planning permission will also be required for the alteration of upper floors, including windows, of flats or all commercial buildings including shops. For advice and information and on the application process, see the Council's website www.barrowbc.gov.uk/Planning - Development Control
 - **Advertisement Consent** may be needed for the display of signs (dependant upon their size and type). For further advice and information on the application process see the Council's website www.barrowbc.gov.uk/Planning - Development Control
 - A guidance booklet, prepared by the Department for Communities and Local Government, aims to explain to how the system of advertisement control works in England. The document "Outdoor Advertisements and Signs: A Guide for Advertisers" can be found on the Communities and Local Government website at: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/326679.pdf>
 - **Listed Building Consent** will be required for most external and internal alterations to listed buildings. For information on the application process see the Council's website www.barrowbc.gov.uk/Planning - Development Control
 - Under the current law, **Conservation Area Consent** is only required for the demolition of certain unlisted buildings and structures within conservation areas and would not be required for replacement shopfronts or other alterations. For information on the relevant application process see the Council's website www.barrowbc.gov.uk/Planning - Development Control
 - **Building Regulations Approval** is required for many structural alterations. For further information see the Council's website www.barrowbc.gov.uk/Planning - Building Control
 - A **Section 177/178 license** may be required from Cumbria Highways (Cumbria County Council) for any object, for example a projecting sign, canopy, external light, which projects over the public highway. Please contact 01229 606060 for further information.
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5 Understanding Shopfront Design

The purpose of a shopfront is to display goods for sale and to entice customers into the shop. An attractive and well-designed shopfront will create a good impression to potential customers. The shopfronts we value today did not come about by accident. Their design was deliberate to entice shoppers in, whilst following the politics and stylistic fashions of the day, and also the technological limitations.

When considering works to a shopfront, a good starting point is to understand the basic design elements and a history of shopfront design.



5.1 The Main Elements of Traditional Design

Traditionally, although the individual style of the elements varied, almost all shopfronts incorporated the same basic elements:

- Large, often vertically emphasised windows for display
 - Pilasters providing framing and a vertical separation between shops, and an opportunity for colour
 - A cornice providing framing and weather protection
 - A fascia providing advertising space that could be easily changed as occupants moved on, and with cornices which were used to hide the structural support beams
 - A stallriser providing internal and external protection and a solid base at ground level, and adding interest
 - Quality construction materials
 - Design elements were normally structural rather than applied e.g. panelled doors had fielded panels with mouldings and not mouldings applied to flush doors
 - The style of the shopfront often reflected or was simultaneously reflected in the architectural detailing of the remainder of the building e.g. small panes for a Georgian building, plainer for Victorian
-

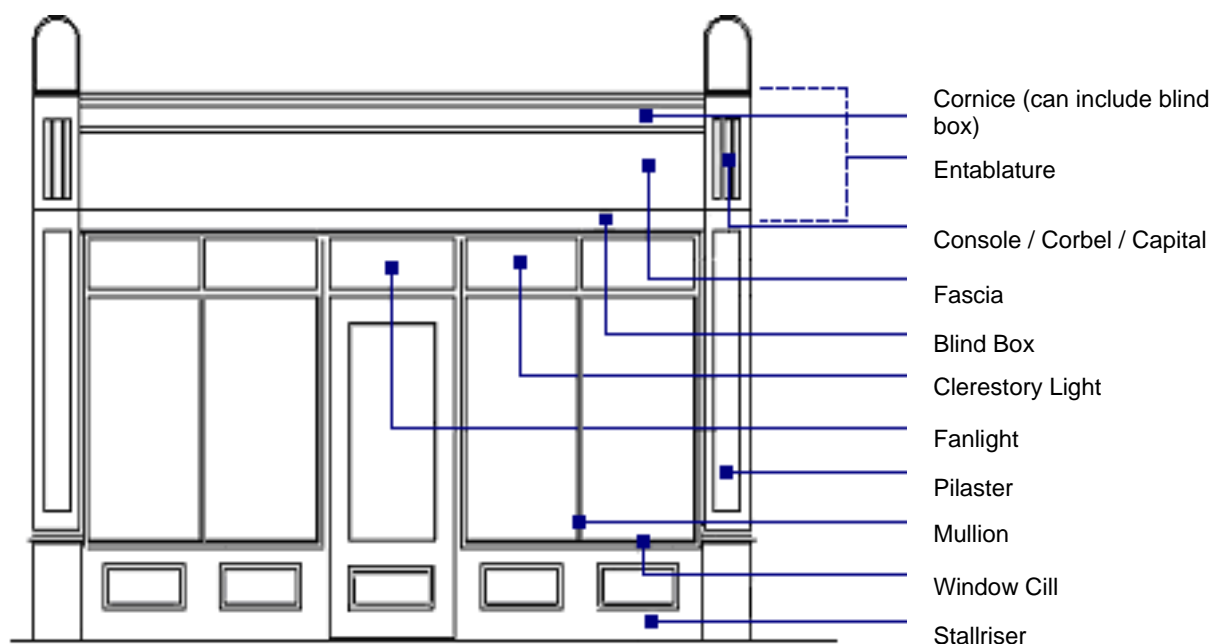


Figure 2. A typical arrangement of a traditional shopfront

5.2 History of Shopfront Design

The streets of market towns have been used for the selling of goods and services for many centuries. Historically, goods were sold from stalls or properties which did not have shopfronts as we would recognize them today.

In the eighteenth century, shop windows started to appear, such as the Georgian bowed oriel window, often seen in pairs either side of a doorway. None of these are known to survive unaltered in the Borough (these are a relatively rare survival nationally) but their former existence can be seen in old drawings and early photographs.



Georgian bowed oriel windows, Devonshire Street, Penrith 1815

From the eighteenth century onwards, and particularly in the nineteenth century, most shops were designed or remodelled with an integral shopfront, usually at ground floor level and on classical (Greek) lines. Great importance was placed on the design and the vertical proportions of the building as a whole, and of the shopfront itself.

Georgian and Regency shopfronts were a more formal version of the paired Georgian bowed windows with full bays or canted bays above stallrisers with an entablature (cornice, frieze and architrave) above and pilasters (columns projecting from the wall). The windows often had small panes with timber glazing bars, but unlike domestic windows, shop windows have traditionally had the mouldings of the glazing bars to the external face and the putty fixing on the inside. No shopfronts of this period survive are known to survive intact in the Borough.



Above: These examples in Kendal show the early evolution of the Regency style of shopfronts and the changes as glass technology advanced



Left: In Dalton-in-Furness, there are surviving examples of simple but elegant Georgian shop window surrounds, but none have their original glazing bars. This former shop window at Tudor Square survives, but without its glazing bars.

Historic shopfronts tend to have a fairly uniform appearance because plot widths were traditionally fairly regular and narrow, and window and door openings were restricted in width for structural reasons and also due to the limits of glass manufacturing technology. Specialist national companies offered a variety of designs which could be chosen from a catalogue and the level of decorative details was considerable.

Although largely still on classical, albeit less delicate lines, Victorian shopfronts showed greater variations, particularly in their materials. Advances in glass technology and the introduction of plate glass in the 1820's allowed larger window panes and from about 1840 horizontal glazing bars (transoms) tended to disappear. Heavier mullions were required to hold the larger and heavier

sheets of glass, and Victorian shopfronts often have thicker mullions – sometimes thin colonettes or mullions terminating in elliptical (arched) heads. Windows were divided into two, three or four lights. Most early and mid Victorian shopfronts have also been lost in the Borough, although some have simply been re-glazed without their mullions or transoms. A small number of mid to late Victorian shopfront survive virtually intact such as that at 87 Duke Street, Barrow (The Priory) c1868.

Permission required



Left: Barrow's Cavendish Street from Dalton Road showing a now lost typical early Victorian shopfront with mullions and transoms (now Thomas Cook's). Right: 87 Duke Street c1868 which may have had its mullions removed?



Left: A restored mid Victorian styled shopfront with arched headed windows at Dalton-in-Furness; Centre: An original mid to late Victorian shopfront of c1873 at Ramsden Square, Barrow; Right: First floor display window at 87 Duke Street, Barrow

Cast iron shopfronts also appeared in the nineteenth century followed by brass and bronze. Hartley's Café at Market Street, Dalton-in-Furness has a very attractive and ornate cast iron shopfront inserted in around 1900. In the later nineteenth century first floor display windows also became more prevalent, such as that at 87 Duke Street, Barrow. Victorian shop doors were usually four panelled with the upper two panels glazed, or the whole of the upper portion was a single glazed panel.



Left: Cast iron shopfront at Dalton-in-Furness with colonettes and fretwork. Right: Cast iron columns at Oxford Chambers, Duke Street, Barrow

In the Edwardian period and up to the 1920's, taller shopfronts were common with lower stallrisers. These often featured dipped or angled fascias, thinner pilasters, curved glass, decorative clerestory lights and deeply recessed doorways with mosaic tiles displaying the shop name. Mullions tended to disappear and larger shop windows with a reduced vertical emphasis resulted. Whilst few ornate Edwardian shopfronts survive in the Borough, a significant number of later more restrained Edwardian and 1920's shopfronts survive and are very popular still.

Many Edwardian shop doors were almost totally glazed, with only a small panelled area at the bottom.



Left: Shopfront of 1892 at the former drapery department of the Co-operative store Dalton, shows the emerging Edwardian Style with stained glass clerestory lights, but with large Victorian sash shop windows. Centre: Mosaic tiled deeply recessed doorway at Baby Bitz, Cavendish Street, Barrow (the current shopfront is a replacement of an earlier even more ornate Edwardian Shopfront and dates from c1920?) Right: Edwardian/1920's style shop door at Hurleys, Cavendish Street, Barrow



Striking and beautifully presented and maintained restored Edwardian style shopfronts at Vickerstown, Walney, Barrow-in-Furness

A reaction to this traditional and relatively ornate detailing took place in the 1920's and 1930's with a reduction in the level of embellishment. Nevertheless, a deliberate and thoughtful style emerged and the use of mahogany, bronze and chrome became notable. Shopfronts were sometimes on new or completely remodelled buildings.



Photo to add of 1950s shopfront

Left: Late Edwardian style shopfront at Barrow Island, a simpler version of the Edwardian Style but still an elegant style; Right: Photo to add

In the latter part of the twentieth century, many traditional shopfronts and shop buildings were replaced with ones which can be said to have little quality or merit, and the pride in the outward appearance of shops seemed to diminish; with some notable exceptions. Plain, poorly proportioned shopfronts with clutters of cheap advertising, or poor quality imitation 'mock' traditional shopfronts became all too common, as, unfortunately, did security shutters and grilles. Although many if not most of the Borough's attractive traditional shopfronts have been lost, there are still some good examples surviving both in Barrow and Dalton and a greater number partly surviving, buried beneath plywood additions or large modern signs. In Barrow, the survival of traditional

shopfronts tends to be in the more peripheral shopping areas and such surviving shopfronts are a real but diminishing asset to the area.

The facades of other commercial buildings such as banks, solicitor's offices, pubs and hotels, generally survive much better (with a greater proportion being listed buildings) and are more immune to changes in fashion. These also show a greater variety of styles and detailing.



In the last decade or so, however, shopfront design in town centres across the Country has improved and quality is once again recognized as a trading asset. Shopping is now as much a leisure activity as an exercise in buying essentials, and the retail sector has expanded and competition is fierce. There has been a rising awareness of design issues nationally and the growth of the conservation movement of the last two decades of the twentieth century as reaction to the losses and poor quality development of the earlier two decades, particularly the designation of conservation areas and the associated grant schemes, has been fundamental in changing attitudes. Whilst the importance of quality has been recognised by some, there is still a lack of appreciation amongst some of the Borough's retailers of the historic and trading value of traditional and high quality modern shopfronts and advertisements. There are a number of excellent restoration schemes in the Borough such as those at Vickerstown and Dalton-in-Furness below.



In the twenty-first century, environmental and social issues such as energy conservation and 'access for all' are also having a significant effect on shopfront design and detailing.

6 Whether to Repair or Replace?

The decision over whether to repair or replace the existing shopfront will depend on the existing building and the age, quality and condition of the existing shopfront.

6.1 Repair

If the existing shopfront is appropriate to the building and town, or is of architectural or historic interest, then the repair of the existing, if possible, will be the preferred option, particularly for listed buildings and buildings in conservation areas. Unnecessary destruction of historic and irreplaceable fabric and decorative detailing is not acceptable or sustainable. Surviving historic shopfronts are a diminishing resource. Changing fashions can be expressed through window displays, paint colours and signage. Contemporary retail operations can happily coexist with traditional shopfronts.

Policies C1, D15, D17, D18, D21 and D 41 of the saved Local Plan



Although not to everyone's taste, the contemporary colour scheme, signage and styling of this shopfront in Penrith, shows how a modern business can successfully utilise an early 1920's Edwardian styled shopfront

6.2 Replacement

If the existing shopfront is unattractive or inappropriate to the building or to the locality, or is beyond repair, then a new or replacement shopfront may be appropriate. The replacement options will include:

Replacing the shopfront on a like for like basis:

This will be the preferred option if the existing shopfront is appropriate to the building and town or is of architectural or historic interest, but is beyond repair. Replacement on a like for like basis will normally be required, particularly for listed buildings. Like for like means the same materials, glazing bar profiles etc and reusing any historic glass, for example stained glass.

Policies C1, D15, D17, D18, D21, D41, F13 and F14 of the saved Local Plan

Restoring an original shopfront:

Where the present shopfront is unattractive or of lesser quality than the building in which it sits, the Council would encourage the restoration of a style of shopfront more appropriate to the age and character of the building. Parts of original shopfronts are sometimes found hidden beneath modern fascias, otherwise, old photographs can provide valuable evidence of previous frontages that may be far more in-keeping with the building and locality. The impressive results of this approach can be seen at Douglas Street, Vickerstown (see earlier photos).

Policies C1, D15, D17, D18, D21, D41, F12, F13 and F14 of the saved Local Plan

Inserting a more traditionally styled shopfront:

Where the present shopfront is unattractive or of lesser quality than the building in which it sits, the Council would encourage the restoration of a style of frontage more appropriate to the age and character of the building or to match the other attractive shopfronts in the area, although care must be taken over inserting past details which never existed at a particular property. This approach would be unacceptable for example on a listed building, e.g. inserting a Georgian shopfront in a building which never had one. Care must also be taken in introducing uniformity of design, particularly on adjacent buildings which themselves differ in design.

Policies C1, D15, D17, D18, D21, D41, F12, F13 and F14 of the saved Local Plan



This is not an original shopfront, but is an attractive, interesting and well constructed Victorian styled shopfront appropriate to the style and character of the building. Its current, somewhat vibrant colour scheme gives it a modern twist, but the overall high quality of the construction and detailing and simple signage can (just about) withstand this.

The insertion of a new shopfront in a style appropriate to the building and area:

This approach would be appropriate for modern buildings, including for new build units, or occasionally for traditional buildings where the restoration of the former shopfront is not now possible or essential, for example if the upper storeys have been altered so as to prevent restoration, or the proposed design, whilst not historically authentic, is a significant improvement on the existing situation. This approach would be applicable to many of the properties in Dalton Road, Barrow and whilst the basic principles of good traditional design (see Section 7) should be followed, there will be a greater range of appropriate solutions depending on the age, size and character of the property. The key to success here will be in the proportions, quality of construction, finish and in developing a coherent style.

The design, whatever the style chosen, should be of good quality and materials and even if a modern or innovative style is chosen, the shopfront should be designed not only as part of the building, but with respect to the streetscape and locality in which it sits. Using local sustainable materials and reflecting local traditional stylistic and constructional techniques can assist in this process.

Policies C1, D15, D17, D18, D21, D41, F12, F13 and F14 of the saved Local Plan



Examples of modern, attractive and well-presented shopfronts in Portland Walk Barrow. Left: A simple timber shopfront with modern frameless glazing but with profiling to the timberwork adding dimension, and sitting within the building's brick piers which provide framing, separation and solidity. Right: A more traditional and elaborate timber detailing to this modern shopfront.

Add further pictures

7 Design Principles

If the decision has been made to replace the existing or insert a new shopfront, there are some basic principles of good design which should be followed (not to be confused with style, which is more subjective). Both design and style are important however.

It is important that any new or alterations to shopfronts or signs are not designed in isolation, but as part of the building and streetscape in which they sit.

7.1 Principles of Good Design

- Take into account the age, history, scale, style and materials of the existing building and remember the retail unit may only occupy part of a larger building
 - Respect the scale and proportions of the building and its neighbours
 - Respect its context in the streetscene and town
 - Consider the entire design, including finishes and colours
 - Use appropriate, sustainable and good quality materials. UPVC or aluminium will not be acceptable for listed buildings and not normally be appropriate for historic buildings, particularly within conservation areas
 - Consider its longevity in physical (including maintenance) and stylistic terms
 - Consider the design in three dimensional terms e.g. mullion profiles, and show such details accordingly on any plans
 - Consider how the design fulfils the functional requirements of the shop, including ease of access (In addition to saved Local Plan policies F13 & 14, the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 (DDA) requires 'reasonable adjustments' to accommodate disabled access to be made to premises containing shops or providing public services)
 - Avoid shopfronts and fascias cutting across two different buildings without reflecting the change
 - Consider the number of elements introduced – too many details, signs and features can be difficult to look at and detract from functional efficiency; or, if well done, these can add interest and vitality
 - Large expanses of featureless plate glass should normally be avoided as it will give rise to the building above appearing to 'float' and can disrupt the scale of the street
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7.2 Stylistic Considerations

Whilst the design principles above will influence the style of the shopfront, other stylistic considerations include.

- The historic style of the shopfront – Georgian, Victorian, Edwardian, Art Deco, Modern etc
- Does or should the shopfront reflect the age and style of the existing building or its current predominant architectural style (as many town centre buildings have been remodelled over time)?
- Does or should the shopfront utilise local styles and materials e.g. painted softwood, unpainted hardwood, cast/wrought iron, bronze, steel, sandstone plinths etc?

7.3 Materials & Painting

Once the appropriate style is chosen, the design should be considered in its entirety and in three dimensional terms and all such details, material and finishes should be shown accordingly on any applications plans.

Materials

Timber, brass, bronze, copper and cast iron are normally acceptable materials and are essential for listed buildings (as appropriate to the particular age and character of the building) and will normally be expected for other traditional buildings, particularly in conservation areas.

UPVC rarely produces high quality design – not only in view of its overall appearance – plastic, but also in the difficulties of providing convincing and elegant mouldings/sections for glazing bars, cornices and panelling to doors, stall risers etc. Where uPVC may be allowed (e.g. on an appropriate modern building or to replace an existing poor quality shopfront) it will only normally be appropriate for the windows frames themselves. The entablature (where part of the design) and the stall riser should not be in uPVC. UPVC ‘mock’ traditional doors should always be avoided.

Silver/grey aluminium should also be avoided on historic buildings. Although in the past this has been commonly used in replacement shopfronts on many traditional buildings, it rarely gives a high quality or attractive appearance or finish as it is also difficult to mould. Darker shades of powder coated aluminium may be suitable for modern buildings and occasionally for traditional buildings depending on the overall quality of the design and the existing shopfront. Other metals such as steel and chrome can provide attractive and distinctive shopfronts.

Timber is the most sustainable (subject to sourcing) timeless and versatile material, with an infinite ability to create and repair architectural detailing and to paint and repaint to add colour, variety and warmth.

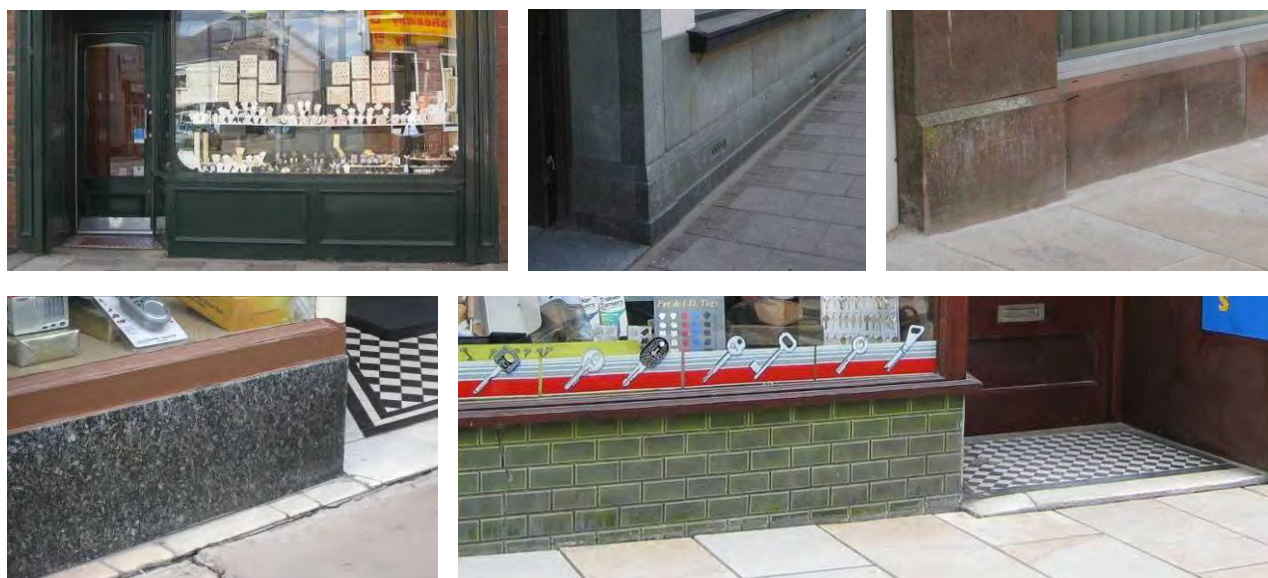
Stallrisers, where part of the design (all but essential for an external shopfront) should be solid and robust to give weather and security protection and either

be of masonry; either ashlar (dressed stone), polished granite, smooth render or 'stucco' (render lined out to appear as ashlar) brickwork, slate, tile or ceramics, or occasionally artificial stone; or timber, with appropriate and fairly heavy mouldings. Materials should normally match or complement the upper facades

UPVC and plywood stallrisers give a poor quality appearance and plywood appears 'flimsy' and does not weather well



Traditional timber, ashlar stone (green slate and red sandstone), polished granite and glazed tile stallrisers have a more elegant and substantial appearance



Decoration

Timber shopfronts, normally of softwood, traditionally were painted rather than stained, although hardwood shopfronts were sometimes unpainted. Darker colours are generally more traditional and appropriate e.g. black, navy, dark red, maroon, and dark green. However, the use of dark colours can make the detailed design features disappear. Where dark colours are used, particularly black, consideration should be given to picking out key details in a slightly lighter colour, such as black with grey. Dark staining has a similar effect and should normally be avoided. Brighter and warmer shades such as white, off white, cream, dark turquoise and sandstone will normally be acceptable as they can add vibrancy and warmth to the town centre, but garish and fluorescent shades e.g. bright orange, bright red and bright blue will not normally be acceptable (depending on the precise shade and the quantities to be used) and certain pastel shades e.g. pink should be avoided as these can also appear garish or weak.

The choice of colours will depend on the design of the shopfront, its size, the amounts of each colour to be used and the construction materials of the building and its neighbours. Co-ordination with neighbouring properties, although ideal, is not essential as these may (normally) be repainted at any time. Coordination with the colour scheme of upper storeys will, however, normally be expected.

Where a corporate identity is required and the standard corporate colour scheme is not considered appropriate e.g. large quantities of very bright blue, the colour scheme should be adjusted, or reversed, to reduce the amount of the garish colours e.g. restricting it to the signage/fascia only.

Policies C1, D15, D17, D18, D21, D41, and F12, of the saved Local Plan



Left: A tasteful well-constructed modern interpretation of a traditional shopfront, but the detailing is somewhat lost by the single dark colour used and overshadowed by the overly deep pink fascia sign and posters.

Right: A restored classical style shopfront with the glazing bar detailing picked out in a contrasting colour, with a complementary first floor colour scheme.

7.4 Summary

The Council recognises that financial considerations will dictate that it may not be possible at a particular time to restore a historic shopfront or replace with a new improved design in line with the recommended approach and design guidelines, particularly where the current shopfront is still in good condition. The Council may be able to offer grant assistance for repair, restoration or occasionally the insertion of a new design in line with the approaches outlined above (see contacts in Appendix C for current availability of grants).

However, modern and poor quality shopfronts tend to last a decade or so rather than a century or two, and when these inevitably reach the point of requiring replacement, the opportunity to improve the appearance and quality of shopfronts in line with the guidance in the SPD should be taken and will be supported. Where shopfronts are to be replaced, the guidance in the SPD will be expected to be followed, in addition to adherence to the saved policies of the Local Plan. Good design need not be more expensive than poor quality design. National policy in the form of PPS1 states that "Good design should contribute positively to making places better for people. Design which is inappropriate in its context or which fails to take the opportunities available for improving the character and quality of an area and the way it functions, should not be accepted."

An attractive shopfront will not only attract and retain new and existing customers, but cumulatively the improvement of the environment and quality of the Borough's town centres is essential in order to attract and retain customers and to attract other high quality retailers to the area. In the case of Barrow town centre, the architectural quality of shopfronts and the quality of the shopping environment is generally poor and the vacancy rate in the main shopping area is high. An improvement in the overall quality and appearance of the town's shopfronts and signage is essential to complement the high quality public realm enhancement works currently being undertaken if the town centre is to be successfully regenerated.

In Barrow in particular, but also in Dalton, the quality and appearance of many potentially attractive shopfronts is compromised by unattractive security shutters with their bulky housing and ill-fitting and garish signage. Removal or replacement of these in line with the guidance in the following sections would go a long way to exposing some attractive hidden shopfronts in the towns and bring about a significant improvement their overall character and appearance.

8 Signs

New or replacement advertisements and signs should be carefully considered in relation to the overall design and appearance of the shop and surrounding buildings.

Surviving historic signage should normally be retained, even when no longer relevant to the current occupier of the building, unless it is within the fascia where it would interfere with the current retail operation. Where historic signs are encountered, advice should be sought on whether and how these should be retained; in situ, stored elsewhere on site or altered to the requirements of the new occupier. This work may require listed building consent.



New signs should respect the age and character of the building in their size, materials and detailing. This can allow for quality modern signage reflecting the image of the current retail operation. Historically, sign writing and manufacture was a craft or art form and a creative approach to new signage will be encouraged.

Signs can be flat boards or individual letters fixed within the existing fascia, or occasionally the wall of the building at ground or upper floor level. Fascia signs should sit neatly within the fascia clear of any framing detail, and boldly projecting box-like fascia signs will not normally be acceptable. No signs should be applied over the shop window. Carefully designed individual vinyl letters or symbols applied to the glass may be acceptable if they are of the highest quality. Etched glass can also be very attractive and effective, but etching historic glass with signs which will only be relevant to a short term occupant, will not be acceptable. Vinyls can be used to give the effect of etching.

A good quality hanging sign carefully placed to avoid interfering with architectural features in addition to, or in place of a fascia sign, will normally be acceptable. These should be installed at fascia level at either end of the fascia panel. Any object projecting over the public highway will require a minimum vertical clearance of 2.6 metres from the highway, as stated in the Manual for Streets (see paragraph 6.3.24 of Manual).

Wall-mounted or hanging signs above fascia level will only be allowed where these are of the highest quality and the design of the building above allows space for the sign without interfering with windows and other architectural features.

Signs and letters should normally be of painted timber or a good quality metal construction. Acrylic fascia board signs or hanging signs should generally be avoided on historic buildings, particularly in Conservation Areas and will not be acceptable for listed buildings. Where used, these should normally be of a matt finish.

Good quality acrylic letters used within the timber fascia will normally be acceptable, providing garish colours are avoided. Where acrylic letters are used, these often look better when slightly raised using sand off fixings and being slim in profile and square cut to give a clear crisp effect. Good quality MDF letters may also be acceptable.



Attractive signage, including etched effects using vinyls, good quality hanging signs, metal and slim profiled and 'crisp' acrylic raised letters,

The number of advertisements should normally be kept to a minimum. Too much advertising will defeat its purpose and can create a cluttered appearance.

In order to protect visual amenity, vehicular and pedestrian safety and to reduce and minimize light pollution and energy consumption, unnecessary illumination of signs will be resisted. Where illumination is considered to be acceptable, static external illumination is normally preferred by means of carefully positioned and correctly spaced spot lights or halo lighting. Large, prominent spotlights or swan necks can detract attention and can obscure the sign itself. Internally illuminated signs and letters will not normally be acceptable.



Left: Highly reflective acrylic fascia sign and box letters in a garish colour schemes.

Summary

- The use of quality traditional materials will be expected, particularly for listed and traditional buildings (hand painted signs are very effective).
 - Plastic or highly reflective materials and garish colours should be avoided, particularly for listed and traditional buildings and in Conservation Areas.
 - Easy-to-read well proportioned lettering with imaginative signs and symbols and a contrast between lettering and background, is the most effective advertising.
 - Over-large fascia or hanging signs or letters, that are out of scale with adjoining fascias or which obscure the shop windows will not normally be acceptable.
 - Fascia signs or letters should sit neatly within the fascia clear of any framing detail, and boldly projecting box-like fascia signs will not normally be acceptable.
 - Where illumination is considered acceptable, appropriate external illumination is normally required. Large spotlights and swan necks should be avoided.
 - Wall-mounted or hanging signs above fascia level are only acceptable if they are of the highest quality, are not overbearing and can be satisfactorily accommodated without obscuring architectural features.
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- Where separate buildings have been amalgamated at ground floor level into one unit, the fascias should be kept separate with strong vertical divisions between the buildings.
- Where two or more shop units occupy the same shop frontage in the same building, the signage and colour schemes should not fragment the frontage. Simple changes in the colour or style of individually applied lettering within the fascia and/or hanging signs can be effective here.
- Generally, keep signage to a minimum and avoid unnecessary stickers and posters, as this does not present an attractive appearance to the street or potential customers.
- A license may be required from Cumbria Highways (Cumbria County Council) for any object which projects over the public highway. In accordance with the Manual for Streets, a vertical clearance of 2.6 metres must be provided between the lowest part of the overhanging object (e.g. projecting sign, light fitting) and the highway.

Policies C1, D15, D17, D18, D21, D34, D38, D39, D40, D41, D42, and D43 of the saved Local Plan

9 Shopfront Security

Where possible, security measures should be considered as an integral part of the design of any new shopfront in order to minimise later difficulties. The security measures should be proportionate to the risks involved. It is not possible to eliminate all risks, and overt security measures, such as steel roller shutters, can draw unwanted attention to a shop.

Generally

- The extent of security measures should be in proportion with the level of risk in the particular location and should, if needed, form an integral part of shopfront design.
 - Stallrisers and mullions and transoms can contribute greatly to shopfront security and reduce the costs of replacement glazing following any breakages. These can be carefully strengthened if required.
 - Where the reusing of historic glass is not an issue, laminated glass should be used in shopfronts to aid safety and security.
 - Any additional security measures such as or grilles or shutters should normally be positioned behind the glazing, minimising any restriction of views into the shop. These are readily available as roller shutters or a variety of open lattice type grilles or 'transparent curtains' in the form of roller shutters or retractable gates.
 - Where external shutters are allowed, the shutter boxes should be incorporated into the fascia design where possible and not stand proud. If disused original blind box fittings exist, consideration should be given to reusing and adapting these. External shutters will not normally be acceptable in conservation areas and will not be acceptable for listed buildings.
 - The use of solid or solid looking metal shutters is unacceptable as they convey the image that the area is in decline, they can attract graffiti and will prevent window-shopping.
 - Where allowed, external grilles and shutters should be of the latticed grille type or with vision panels. Metal shutters should be given a manufacturer applied powder coated finish of a suitable colour. In the past the Council has allowed steel perforated lath type shutters and the detrimental effects of these can be seen around the town, particularly when unpainted and rusting. Despite the perforations, these appear solid and tend to require very bulky housing which often disfigures or obscures otherwise attractive shopfronts. Given the variety of internal and external shutters and grilles now available, this type of shutter will no longer be permitted unless it can be clearly demonstrated that it will not adversely affect the shopfront or streetscene. Avoiding single shutters across the shopfront (i.e. having separate ones for recessed doors etc) can help reduce the adverse effects.
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- The scale of the shutters should not dominate the shopfront and they should only cover the glazed area; where possible a vertical emphasis should be introduced.
- Occasionally, historic timber shutters survive and these should be retained.
- A license may be required from Cumbria Highways (Cumbria County Council) for any object which projects over the public highway. In accordance with the Manual for Streets, a vertical clearance of 2.6 metres must be provided between the overhanging object and the highway.

Policies D15, D17, D18, D21 D41, D44 and F12, of the saved Local Plan



✓✓ Retractable internal lattice gate type shutters



✗✗ Unpainted perforated lath type steel roller shutter



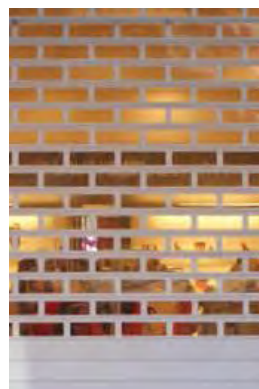
✓✓ Internal brick bond tube and link grille type shutters, available in aluminium, steel or plastic



✗ Painted perforated lath type steel roller shutter



✓ Separate external doorway shutter predominantly of the punched grille type but a slimmer profile giving greater transparency



✗✗ Bulky and unsightly roller shutter housing obscures the top of the shopfront



○ 'Punched' 'stamped' or 'cut' type shutter, available in aluminium, steel or plastic



○ 'Punched' type shutter with transparent polycarbonate vision panels, normally in aluminium

10 Blinds

Traditionally, blinds (or awnings) were made of canvas and were fully-retractable when not in use into 'blind boxes' which were carefully designed as an integral part of the shopfront. The blinds can be used to display advertising.

It is still possible to get traditional blinds and boxes repaired, or new ones manufactured locally. These were traditionally hand operated with winders but can sometimes be made with motor operation if desired.



An attractive & well-maintained traditional shopfront with fully-retractable canvas blind – see also Hartley's front cover

Modern flat canvas retractable blinds may be an acceptable alternative on some unlisted buildings. However, these often have plastic blind boxes, and although these can be fitted with timber covers, they often have frills which do not fully retract and can look unsightly, particularly as they get dirty. These modern versions are often motor operated and the operating mechanism makes them more bulky than the traditional blinds.



These modern retractable blinds are often suitable modern alternatives if carefully positioned. The original blind box is still in place at Diggles on the right

Modern plastic or plastic-coated fixed 'Dutch blinds' (designed like a pram hood) are not normally acceptable on traditional buildings or in conservation areas. These can look unattractive and permanently obscure the shopfront. The partly retractable versions of these blinds, which do not fold back fully into the shopfront, can also look unsightly when shut and should be avoided. The canvas versions of such blinds are more attractive.

A license may be required from Cumbria Highways (Cumbria County Council) for any object which projects over the public highway. In accordance with the Manual for Streets, a vertical clearance of 2.6 metres must be provided between the lowest part of the canopy and the highway.

Policies C1, D15, D17, D18, D21, D41 of the saved Local Plan



Plastic partly retractable 'Dutch Blind'

Appendix A: National Regional & Local Policies

Acts

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

S16(2) In considering whether to grant listed building consent for any works the local planning authority or the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.

66(1) In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.

72(1) In the exercise, with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area, of any powers under any of the provisions mentioned in subsection (2), special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.

National Planning Guidance

National planning guidance exists in the form of PPG's, PPS's, Circulars & Government Guidance. See Department for Communities and Local Government website:
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance>

PPS5: Planning and the Historic Environment – March 2010

PPS4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth – Dec 2009

PSS1: Delivering Sustainable Development - May 2006

PPS1: Supplement: Planning and Climate Change - Dec 2007

Local Policy

Barrow Port Area Action Plan (Submission policies incorporating any post submission changes advanced by the Council)

Policy BP4: Conservation & Enhancement of the Natural & Built Environment

High quality schemes that enhance nature conservation and management, maintain and enhance biodiversity, preserve and enhance the historic environment and develop and respect landscape and built character will be promoted and supported. Particular emphasis will be placed on the following:

1) Proposals must preserve the setting and character of listed buildings and respect, contribute to, and reinforce the character of the Barrow Island and St. George's Square Conservation Areas. Applications for outline consent within the conservation areas will not be acceptable. Consent for the demolition or partial demolition of listed buildings or unlisted buildings that make a positive contribution to conservation areas will not be granted other than in exceptional circumstances.

2) The Action Plan Area includes parts of the South Walney and Piel Channel Flats SSSI and a site of regional importance in the form of Salhouse Pool County Wildlife site. The

Council places a high value on the protection of these ecological features and in considering new development will ensure that proposals are not detrimental to the special interest of these sites. 3) Enhanced public access to these areas will be sought whilst having regard to nature conservation.

3) The Action Plan Area includes undesignated sites which are known to house Priority Habitats and Species. Where such Habitats and Species are likely to be adversely affected by development, proposals should include appropriate mitigation measures, including the provision of compensatory habitat where necessary.

Policy BP14: Promoting the Use of Public Art

The creative use and development of public art and arts projects will be promoted as an integral part of the regeneration of the Action Plan Area.

The approach to public art will be expected to embrace values that will contribute directly to changing perceptions, with a focus on original design and the use of high quality, durable materials. Public art should support the design principles for the built environment and provide an effective link between the built and natural environments.

Policy BP25: Barrow Island Housing (BIH1, BIH2, BIH3)

The Barrow Island Housing area will be supported as a sustainable urban residential community with an improved quality and choice of housing.

- 1) Within Site BIH1, the physical environment of the area will be improved. The improvements will include:
 - a) Improvements to the quality and appearance of the public realm:
 - b) A shopfront improvement scheme incorporating arts and craft signage centred around Anchor Road; and
 - c) Support for radical intervention measures in respect of the tenement buildings, providing these are justified and are of a quality compatible with the buildings' architectural and historic importance.
- 2) Within Site BIH2 (0.74 ha), the housing mix will be broadened through the provision of around 25 homes phased in accordance with Policy BP6 of this Area Action Plan. These homes should embody the principles of Lifetime Homes.
- 3) Within Site BIH3, the identified areas of public open space will be retained for open space and appropriate outdoor leisure use.
- 4) New development and public realm works should respect and enhance the character and appearance of Barrow Island, and the Conservation Area and listed buildings in particular.

Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council Local Plan Review 1996-2006

Policy C1

All new and redeveloped retail facilities will be expected to:

- achieve high design standards, taking into account the character of the surrounding area and the requirement to maintain or enhance Conservation Areas and their settings;
 - where practicable, provide adequate access for people whose mobility is impaired;
-

- result in no loss of or detriment to: important areas of amenity open space; interests of wildlife, landscape or nature conservation importance; or trees or landmarks of importance to local character; and
- provide an acceptable level of car parking in accordance with the Cumbria Parking Guidelines, except in cases of redevelopment where present levels must at least be maintained.

Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Design

Policy D15

Development within or affecting the setting of Conservation Areas will only be permitted where it preserves or enhances the character or appearance of the Area. In particular it should:

1. Respect the character of existing architecture and any historical associations by having due regard to positioning and grouping of buildings, form, scale, enclosure, detailing and use of traditional materials;
2. Respect existing hard and soft landscape features including open space, trees, walls and surfacing;
3. Respect traditional plot boundaries and frontage widths; and
4. Respect significant views into or out of the Areas.

Applications for:

- a) Listed Building Consent; or
- b) Planning consent for alterations to un-listed buildings within Conservation Areas or new buildings affecting the setting of a Listed Building must show full details unless otherwise agreed with the Planning Authority.

Policy D17

Applications for the re-use of empty Listed Buildings or prominent buildings in Conservation Areas will be given favourable consideration provided the redevelopment will not result in the significant loss of the property's special architectural details or its historic fabric.

Policy D18

Alterations and additions to a Listed Building or those properties affected by the Article Four Direction will not be permitted if they adversely affect its character and setting or its architectural or historic features. In particular, the following alterations are likely to be unacceptable, particularly where they pose a conflict with the traditions of the building type or area;

- a) The use of non-traditional roofing materials;
 - b) The use of UPVC or aluminium or other non-traditional materials or styles for windows and doors;
 - c) Pebble-dashing, or rendering of any type where this would result in the loss of features such as stone-work or ornamental brickwork;
 - d) The removal of any special features such as ornamental ironwork, carved stonework or brickwork, etc; and
 - e) The use of UPVC gutters and downspouts.
-

Policy D21

In determining all applications submitted to it the local planning authority will have regard to the General Design Code set out in paragraph 5.4.27 of this plan.

In towns and villages, proposals shall relate to the context provided by buildings, street and plot patterns, building frontages, topography, established public views, landmark buildings and other townscape elements. Proposals that do not respect the local context and street pattern or the scale, height, proportions and materials of surrounding buildings and development which constitutes over development of the site by virtue of scale, height or bulk will not be permitted, unless there is specific justification, such as interests of sustainability, energy efficiency or crime prevention.

Development proposals in the countryside shall respect the diversity and distinctiveness of local landscape character. New farm buildings will, in general, be required to be sited within or adjacent to an existing farm building complex or in other well screened locations and to be subject to a complementary design and use of materials, with, where necessary, a 'planting' scheme.

General Design Code

Setting: the setting of any building should be carefully considered, whether in the countryside or in a built-up area. Attention should be paid to its impact on public views into, over, and out of the site. Those views should not be significantly harmed, and opportunities should be taken to enhance them or open up new views. In the countryside, or on the edge of towns and villages, buildings should be located to sit comfortably in the landscape. Buildings on the skyline should be avoided, unless local circumstances deem this to be appropriate for the site.

Harmony and street scene: new buildings should be in harmony with others around them. They can add interest and variety but should not be out of keeping overall. They should be visually well-mannered towards their neighbours. Where buildings are arranged in gentle curves, irregular building lines, or sit on or close to the rear of the footpath, these local characteristics should be emulated in new development. New roofs should fit in with the roofscape of the area. Dormers that break up an unrelieved roof plane, where this is important to the character of a building, or rooflights that would spoil an unbroken vista of roofs, will not be permitted.

Proportion: new buildings should be well proportioned and relate to the human scale. All extensions should be in scale and character with the building to which they are added. Elevations should be in proportion with one another and with surrounding buildings. Excessive bulk should be avoided. The size, spacing, and location of openings should be in proportion and related to the function of the building and harmonious with its architectural style. Shop fronts should reflect the character and architectural style of the upper floors and the distinction between separate buildings; they should be of materials and colours appropriate to the building, and be well proportioned in themselves.

Simplicity, detail, and decoration: as a general principle, the design of new buildings should be simple, avoiding over-fussy detailing. Within this principle, opportunities should be taken to add interesting details, ornamentation, and expressions of local craftsmanship. The nature and colour of external woodwork, cladding and rainwater goods, should harmonise or successfully contrast with the colour of the walling materials. Large new buildings on the edge of towns or villages or in the open countryside should be constructed in vernacular or traditional materials or finished or clad in colours that complement their surroundings.

Materials: new buildings should be constructed of materials typical of, and used in similar proportions to, those traditionally used in the immediate surroundings. In

certain circumstances the Council will require the construction of sample panels on-site, to be approved before building work commences, and to be kept for reference throughout the work.

Advertisements and Shop Fronts

Policy D34

The Council will require the removal of existing clutters of unauthorised adverts not related to the premises on which they are displayed where these are considered detrimental to visual amenity and/or highway safety.

Policy D39

Consent for advertisements fixed to the principal public entrance of a building, or to a building elevation not used as a commercial frontage, will be permitted provided that they would not harm the street scene by nature of their scale, height or amount of illumination.

Policy D40

Advertising signs above the ground floor level of buildings will be granted consent provided that they are well designed, relate well to the architectural features of the property and do not harm the street scene by being overbearing or over intrusive.

Policy D41

Applications for consent to display adverts which obscure or disrupt important architectural features of a building, whether the building is listed or not, will not be permitted. On Listed Buildings and within Conservation Areas, shop fronts shall be of a traditional design and use traditional materials except where there are buildings of an architectural style where such treatment would be inappropriate. Shopfronts in Conservation Areas should be of a suitable scale, design, materials and proportion that reflect the traditional character of the application building and the Conservation Area. Well designed signage should be an integral part of the design.

Policy D42

Applications for advertisement consent which would constitute or result in an excessive scale of advertising on any premises beyond that required to reasonably advertise the business premises will not be permitted.

Policy D43

Proposals for illuminated advertisements will be granted consent provided that they would not harm the interests of visual amenity, including sky darkness pollution, or highway safety by nature of their scale, height, amount or hours of illumination.

Policy D44

Security shutters or grilles and their storage arrangements should not adversely affect the shopfront, building or street scene. External solid shutters and those requiring a permanent bulky housing attached to the shopfront or fascia will not be permitted where they adversely affect the appearance of the building or its setting.

Crime Prevention

Policy F12

The design, lighting, layout and location of new development will be carefully examined by the Authority, in consultation with Cumbria Constabulary, to ensure that it is not contrary to the interests of the prevention of crime and development will be refused if it is considered that it will give rise to an increased likelihood of crime.

Access for People with Disabilities

Policy F13

The Authority will provide advice to and negotiate with developers for the provision of satisfactory access for people with disabilities whenever alterations are made to the access arrangements of any building to which the public have access.

Policy F14

Permission will be refused for development where the layout does not adequately provide for the reasonable access needs of people with disabilities, unless such access is prevented by local topography.

Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan

Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan 2001-2016 (Adopted April 2006) – See Cumbria County Council's structure plan website Planning Cumbria: Your Guide to the Structure Plan: <http://www.planningcumbria.org/>

Policy E38: Historic environment

Measures will be taken to identify, record, protect, conserve or enhance areas, sites, buildings and settings of archaeological, historic and architectural importance.

Proposals which fail to preserve or enhance the character or appearance of Conservation Areas or which damage, obscure, or remove important archaeological sites or other historic features or are detrimental to the character or setting of a listed building will not be permitted unless the harm caused to their importance and intrinsic interest is clearly outweighed by the need for the development. Development and land use change should be compatible with the distinctive characteristics and features of 'Cumbria's Historic Landscape Characterisation Programme'.

Regional Spatial Strategy

Regional planning guidance: The North West of England Plan: Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 (Adopted September 2008). See documents at 4NW website: http://www.4nw.org.uk/whatwedo/issues/environment/?page_id=457

Policy DP 2 - Promote Sustainable Communities

Building sustainable communities – places where people want to live and work - is a regional priority in both urban and rural areas. Sustainable Communities should meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents, promote community cohesion and equality and diversity, be sensitive to the environment, and contribute to a high quality of life, particularly

by:

- fostering sustainable relationships between homes, workplaces and other concentrations of regularly used services and facilities;
 - taking into account the economic, environmental, social and cultural implications of development and spatial investment decisions on communities;
 - improving the built and natural environment, and conserving the region's heritage;
 - improving the health and educational attainment of the region's population, reducing present inequalities;
 - promoting community safety and security, including flood risk (see map 2.11);
 - encouraging leadership, joint working practices, community consultation and engagement;
-

- reviving local economies, especially in the Housing Market Renewal Areas and other areas in need of regeneration and housing restructuring such as Blackpool, Fleetwood and Morecambe;
- integrating and phasing the provision public services (including lifelong learning) and facilities to meet the current and future needs of the whole community, ensuring that those services are conveniently located, close to the people they serve, and genuinely accessible by public transport;
- promoting physical exercise through opportunities for sport and formal / informal recreation, walking and cycling.

The guiding principles of the UK Sustainable Development Strategy 2005 (31) or its successors and the basic elements of sustainable communities as set out in 'Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity (A Five Year Plan)' should be followed.

Policy DP 3 - Promote Sustainable Economic Development

It is a fundamental principle of this Strategy to seek to improve productivity, and to close the gap in economic performance between the North West and other parts of the UK.

Sustainable economic growth should be supported and promoted, and so should reductions of economic, environmental, education, health and other social inequalities between different parts of the North West, within the sub-regions, and at local level.

Policy DP 7 - Promote Environmental Quality

Environmental quality (including air, coastal and inland waters), should be protected and enhanced, especially by: understanding and respecting the character and distinctiveness of places and landscapes; the protection and enhancement of the historic environment; promoting good quality design in new development and ensuring that development respects its setting taking into account relevant design requirements, the NW Design

Guide and other best practice; reclaiming derelict land and remediating contaminated land for end-uses to improve the image of the region and use land resources efficiently; maximising opportunities for the regeneration of derelict or dilapidated areas; assessing the potential impacts of managing traffic growth and mitigating the impacts of road traffic on air quality, noise and health; promoting policies relating to green infrastructure and the greening of towns and cities; maintaining and enhancing the tranquillity of open countryside and rural areas; maintaining and enhancing the quantity and quality of biodiversity and habitat; ensuring that plans, strategies and proposals which alone or in combination could have a significant effect on the integrity and conservation objectives of sites of international importance for nature conservation are subject to assessment, this includes assessment and amelioration of the potential impacts of development (and associated traffic) on air quality, water quality and water levels

Policy DP 9 - Reduce Emissions and Adapt to Climate Change

As an urgent regional priority, plans, strategies, proposals, schemes and investment decisions should: contribute to reductions in the Region's carbon dioxide emissions from all sources, including energy generation and supply, buildings and transport in line with national targets to reduce emissions to 60% below 1990 levels by 2050; in particular, for residential and commercial development, by developing trajectories or other yardsticks for identifying trends in carbon performance; take into account future changes to national targets for carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions; identify, assess and apply measures to ensure effective adaptation to likely environmental, social and economic impacts of climate change.

Measures to reduce emissions might include as examples: increasing urban density; encouraging better built homes and energy efficiency, eco-friendly and adaptable buildings, with good thermal insulation, green roofs and microgeneration; reducing traffic growth, promoting walking, cycling and public transport; facilitating effective waste management; increasing renewable energy capacity; focusing substantial new development on locations where energy can be gained from decentralised supply systems; the improved management and rewetting of the regions blanket and raised bog resource.

Adaptation measures might include, for example: minimising threats from, and the impact of, increased coastal erosion, increased storminess and flood risk, habitat disturbance, fragmentation and increased pressure on water supply and drainage systems; protection of the most versatile agricultural land; Sustainable Urban Drainage.

Policy makers should use the North West Integrated Appraisal Toolkit as a basis to assess and strengthen the climate change mitigation and adaptation elements of their plans and strategies. Exceptionally, other comparable and robust methodologies might be used.

Applicants and local planning authorities should ensure that all developments meet at least the minimum standards set out in the North West Sustainability Checklist for Developments (33), and should apply 'good' or 'best practice' standards wherever practicable.

Policy EM 1- Integrated Enhancement and Protection of the Region's Environmental Assets

The Region's environmental assets should be identified, protected, enhanced and managed.

Plans, strategies, proposals and schemes should deliver an integrated approach to conserving and enhancing the landscape, natural environment, historic environment and woodlands of the region.

Plans and strategies should define spatial objectives and priorities for conservation, restoration and enhancement as appropriate, and provide area-based guidelines to direct decisions and target resources. These will be founded on a sound understanding of the diversity, distinctiveness, significance and sensitivity of the region's environmental assets, and informed by sub-regional environmental frameworks. Special consideration will be given to the impacts of climate change and adaptation measures.

Priority should be given to conserving and enhancing areas, sites, features and species of international, national, regional and local landscape, natural environment and historic environment importance.

Where proposals and schemes affect the region's landscape, natural or historic environment or woodland assets, prospective developers and/or local authorities should first avoid loss of or damage to the assets, then mitigate any unavoidable damage and compensate for loss or damage through offsetting actions with a foundation of no net loss in resources as a minimum requirement.

With regard to specific elements of this integrated approach, the following should be taken into account:

Policy EM1 (A): Landscape

Plans, strategies, proposals and schemes should identify, protect, maintain and enhance natural, historic and other distinctive features that contribute to the character of landscapes and places within the North West.

They should be informed by and recognise the importance of: detailed landscape character assessments and strategies, which local authorities should produce, set in the context of the North West Joint Character Area Map (93).

These will be used to identify priority areas for the maintenance, enhancement and/or restoration of that character and will under-pin and act as key components of criteria-based policies in LDFs; the special qualities of the environment associated with the nationally designated areas of the Lake District National Park, the Yorkshire Dales National Park, the Peak District National Park, the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), the Arnside and Silverdale AONB, the North Pennines AONB and Solway Coast AONB and their settings; the characteristics and setting of World Heritage Sites.

Policy EM1 (B): Natural Environment

Plans, strategies, proposals and schemes should secure a 'step-change' increase in the region's biodiversity resources by contributing to the delivery of national, regional and local biodiversity objectives and targets for maintaining extent, achieving condition, restoring and expanding habitats and species populations (94). This should be done through protecting, enhancing, expanding and linking areas for wildlife within and between the locations of highest biodiversity resources, including statutory and local wildlife sites, and encouraging the conservation and expansion of the ecological fabric elsewhere.

Broad locations where there are greatest opportunities for delivering the biodiversity targets are shown on the Indicative Biodiversity Resource and Opportunity Diagram (see Diagram 9.1). More specific locations will be informed by sub-regional biodiversity maps and frameworks of statutory and local wildlife sites.

Local authorities should: develop a more detailed representation of this spatial information for use in their Local Development Frameworks; and develop functional ecological frameworks that will address habitat fragmentation and species isolation, identifying and targeting opportunities for habitat expansion and re-connection. Active arrangements will be needed to address ecological cross-boundary issues within areas such as the Pennines, Solway Firth, the Mersey Estuary, the Lune Estuary, the River Dee Estuary and the Cheshire Meres and Mosses, as well as including biodiversity policies in any developing Marine Spatial Planning System in the Irish Sea.

Plans, strategies, proposals and schemes should protect and enhance the region's geological and geomorphological resources including statutory and local sites by contributing to the delivery of national, regional and local geodiversity objectives and targets.

Policy EM1 (C): Historic Environment

Plans, strategies, proposals and schemes should protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment supporting conservation-led regeneration in areas rich in historic interest, and in particular exploiting the regeneration potential of: the maritime heritage of the North West coast including docks and waterspaces, and coastal resorts and piers; the Pennine textile mill-town heritage that exists in East Lancashire and Greater Manchester; and the textile mill-town heritage of East Cheshire; Victorian and Edwardian commercial developments in Liverpool and Manchester city centres; the traditional architecture of rural villages and market towns of Cumbria, Cheshire and Lancashire; the historic Cities of Carlisle, Chester and Lancaster; and the Lake District Cultural Landscape.

Policy EM 15 - A Framework For Sustainable Energy In The North West

Plans and strategies should promote sustainable energy production and consumption in accordance with the principles of the Energy Hierarchy set out in Figure 9.2 and within the Sustainable Energy Strategy. In line with the North West Sustainable Energy

Strategy the North West aims to double its installed Combined Heat and Power (CHP) capacity by 2010 from 866 MWe to 1.5 GW, if economic conditions are feasible.

All public authorities should in their own proposals and schemes (including refurbishment) lead by example to emphasise their commitment to reducing the annual consumption of energy and the potential for sustainable energy generation, and facilitate the adoption of good practice by the widest range of local stakeholders.

Policy EM 16 - Energy Conservation & Efficiency

Local authorities, energy suppliers, construction companies, developers, transport providers and other organisations should ensure that their approach to energy is based on minimising consumption and demand, promoting maximum efficiency and minimum waste in all aspects of local planning, development and energy consumption. To support this, Distribution

Network Operators and local planning authorities should make effective provision for required energy network upgrades in terms of distribution connections and substations.

Plans and strategies should actively facilitate reductions in energy requirements and improvements in energy efficiency by incorporating robust policies which support the delivery of the national timetable for reducing emissions from domestic and non-domestic buildings

Appendix B: Glossary & Abbreviations

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

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 development control, and the steps that will be taken to facilitate this involvement

SEA Strategic Environmental Assessment

Assessment of the environmental impacts of the policies and proposals contained within the LDF

SPD Supplementary Planning Document

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 replacement SPG's.

SPG Supplementary Planning Guidance

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

Architectural Terms

Art Deco	Architectural style of the 1920s and 1930s characterised by bold shapes and smooth surfaces and a spirit of adventure
Bay Window	A window extension which projects from the plane of the building façade, square, curved, or canted (at an angle)
Bow Window	A curved bay window
Capital	The top part of a column or pilaster, usually of a classical order – in shopfronts it is often same as a corbel or console
Clerestory Light	In this context, small upper panes of a shop window
Colonette	A small column
Console	Curved ornamental bracket often supporting a cornice
Corbel	A projection which supports a beam or structure
Cornice	The uppermost part of an entablature – in this context the uppermost part of the fascia
Edwardian	Opulent style of architecture during the reign of Edward VII 1901-1910
Entablature	In this context the upper part of the shopfront comprising the cornice and fascia
Fanlight	Fixed window above a door – originally semicircular in shape in Georgian architecture but now can be denote any shape
Fascia	Unadorned horizontal band in the entablature - in the case of shopfronts, usually used for advertising
Georgian	The style of classically inspired architecture prevalent in the period 1714-1830
Glazing Bars (astragals)	The timber or metal or plastic moulded pieces holding in the individual panes of glass in a window
Light	The space between the mullions of a window sometimes comprised of a number of panes
Mullion	Vertical element of timber, stone or metal which divided a window into separate lights
Oriel Window	A window which projects from the plane on the buildings façade but does not touch the ground
Pilaster	A rectangular pier or column projecting from a wall
Regency	The style of classically inspired architecture which flourished during the regency and reign of George IV (1811–30) in the late Georgian period
Stallriser	Lower part of a shopfront below the window, either of masonry or timber
Transom	Horizontal element of timber, stone or metal which divided a window into separate lights
Victorian	The architecture of the period during the reign of Queen Victoria 1837-1901

Appendix C: Contacts & Further Information

Barrow Borough Council Contacts

Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council
Main Tel. number: (01229) 876300 www.barrowbc.gov.uk

Planning and other Applications:

For further advice on the need for consent or to obtain application forms, please contact:

Development Control Section
Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council
Town Hall, Duke Street
Barrow-in-Furness
Cumbria LA14 2LD

e-mail: consultplanning@barrowbc.gov.uk

Major Applications:
Jason Hipkiss
(01229) 876485.

Other Applications:
Charles Wilton (01229) 876553
Ian Sim (01229) 876384
Barry Jesson (01229) 876323

Planning Policy Documents:

For advice on planning policy generally (non site-specific) or queries on this or any other planning policy publication, please contact:

Local Development Framework Section
Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council
Town Hall, Duke Street
Barrow-in-Furness
Cumbria LA14 2LD

01229 876363

e-mail: developmentplans@barrowbc.gov.uk

Grant Assistance:

Historic Building Grants

Charles Wilton (01229) 876553
cwilton@barrowbc.gov.uk

Barrow and Dalton Town Centre Shop Front Grants Scheme

Mrs A. Taylforth
Town Centre Manager
Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council
Town Hall, Duke Street
Barrow-in-Furness,
Cumbria LA14 2LD

01229 876389 or see

<http://www.barrowbc.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=4197>

Barrow By Design

Doe Brannon
Arts Development Officer
Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council
Town Hall, Duke Street
Barrow-in-Furness,
Cumbria LA14 2LD

01229 876471

'Barrow by Design' is a process developed to help Barrow Borough Council and its partners deliver good quality design and creative community engagement in place making and regeneration. It does this by including contemporary artists and other design professionals in the development of regeneration projects at the concept, design and planning stages.

Other Useful Addresses

Cumbria County Council
Highways, Footpaths, Road Lighting
(01229) 606060
contact@cumbriahighways.co.uk

English Heritage
www.english-heritage.org.uk
(0161) 242 1400

The following organisations publish guidance on period detailing for historic properties: -

The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings
37 Spital Square, London,
E1 6DY
www.spab.org.uk
Tel 020 7377 1644

The Georgian Group
6 Fitzroy Square, London
W1T 5DX
www.georgiangroup.org.uk
Tel 020 7529 8920

The Victorian Society
1 Priory Gardens, Bedford Park,
London, W4 1TT
www.victoriansociety.org.uk

Further Advice & References

Barrow Borough Council Publications

Barrow-in-Furness Urban Design Framework. Gillespies for Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council and West Lakes Renaissance. Feb 2005.

Barrow-in-Furness Port Art & Landscape Strategy Final Report. Gillespies for Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council and West Lakes Renaissance. March 2006

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