

Barton Neighbourhood Plan
National Planning Policy Assessment

May 2023

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SUMMARY

KEY FACTS AND FIGURES

The following table provides a snap shot of some of the key information for the Barton Neighbourhood Plan area.

Topic area	Neighbourhood Plan area
-Area profile-	
Population	1,150
Mean age of residents	43.8 years
Household composition	22.7% aged 65 or over
Ethnicity	97.4 white
Economically active	74.7% economically active
Health profile: Percentage in very good or good health	56.3% very good health and 31.4% in good health
-Housing-	
Percentage of owner occupied housing in NP area	91.7%
Percentage of socially rented housing in NP area	0.2%
Percentage of private rented housing in NP area	6.1%
Percentage of households with 2 cars or vans	49.6%
Adopted Housing Allocation in Preston Local Plan Adopted Housing Allocations in Wyre	HS1.16 Land off Forest Grove, Barton Site SA 1/23 – land off Garstang Road, Site SA 1/24 – land rear of Shepherd’s Farm, Site SA 1/25 – land rear of 867 Garstang Road, Barton
Total Net Completions April 2003 March 2022	9,562
5 year supply position (Preston City)	14.6 year supply (as at 31 st March 2022) for the Preston City Council area.
Identified annual housing need across the whole city	490 units (refer to ARC4 City of Preston Housing Need and Demand Assessment 2022)
-Environment & Heritage-	
National Character Area	Character Area 32 and Character Area 33
Neighbourhood Plan Area Flood Risk	Flood Zone 1
Statutory National Heritage List for England	10 Buildings in NP area
Locally Listed Buildings	3 Locally Listed Buildings

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Neighbourhood Plans are required to sit within the framework of national, regional and local planning policies, and to be in general conformity with those policies.
- 1.2 This document summarises the national, regional and local planning policies that will have to be taken into account during the preparation of the proposed Barton Neighbourhood Plan. It will form an important background document to the Neighbourhood Plan and should be used as a key point of reference for members of the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group.
- 1.3 The Planning Policy Assessment has been prepared as a “live” working document and will continue to be reviewed and updated throughout the preparation of the Barton Neighbourhood Plan.
- 1.4 This latest version May 2023, revises the first Assessment document in November 2019.

2.0 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)¹

- 2.1 The NPPF sets out the government's planning policy for England. One of the basic conditions for neighbourhood plans is that they must have appropriate regard to national planning policy and guidance.
- 2.2 The main sections of the NPPF affecting neighbourhood plans are set out in the remainder of this section of the PPA.
- 2.3 The NPPF does not change the status of the development plan, that includes "made" neighbourhood plans:

"Para 2. Planning law requires that applications for planning permission be determined in accordance with the development plan², unless material considerations indicate otherwise³."

Footnote 2:

This includes local and neighbourhood plans that have been brought into force and any spatial development strategies produced by combined authorities.

- 2.4 There is a presumption in favour of sustainable development:

"12. The presumption in favour of sustainable development does not change the statutory status of the development plan as the starting point for decision making. Where a planning application conflicts with an up-to-date development plan (including any neighbourhood plans that form part of the development plan), permission should not usually be granted. Local planning authorities may take decisions that depart from an up-to-date development plan, but only if material considerations in a particular case indicate that the plan should not be followed."

- 2.5 The application of the presumption has implications for the way communities engage in neighbourhood planning.

"13. Neighbourhood plans should support the delivery of strategic policies contained in local plans or spatial development strategies; and should shape and direct development that is outside of these strategic policies."

- 2.6 Additional provisions apply where the provision of housing conflicts with a neighbourhood plan:

"14. In situations where the presumption (at paragraph 11d) applies to applications involving the provision of housing, the adverse impact of allowing development that conflicts with the neighbourhood plan is likely to significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, provided all of the following apply⁸:

a) the neighbourhood plan became part of the development plan two years or less before the date on which the decision is made;

¹ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf

- b) the neighbourhood plan contains policies and allocations to meet its identified housing requirement;*
- c) the local planning authority has at least a three-year supply of deliverable housing sites (against its five-year housing supply requirement, including the appropriate buffer as set out in paragraph 73); and*
- d) the local planning authority's housing delivery was at least 45% of that required⁹ over the previous three years."*

2.7 Most neighbourhood plan policies are considered to deal with non-strategic matters and the NPPF sets out how these should be dealt with:

"18. Policies to address non-strategic matters should be included in local plans that contain both strategic and non-strategic policies, and/or in local or neighbourhood plans that contain just non-strategic policies.

21. Plans should make explicit which policies are strategic policies. These should be limited to those necessary to address the strategic priorities of the area (and any relevant cross-boundary issues), to provide a clear starting point for any non-strategic policies that are needed. Strategic policies should not extend to detailed matters that are more appropriately dealt with through neighbourhood plans or other non-strategic policies.

28. Non-strategic policies should be used by local planning authorities and communities to set out more detailed policies for specific areas, neighbourhoods or types of development. This can include allocating sites, the provision of infrastructure and community facilities at a local level, establishing design principles, conserving and enhancing the natural and historic environment and setting out other development management policies.

29. Neighbourhood planning gives communities the power to develop a shared vision for their area. Neighbourhood plans can shape, direct and help to deliver sustainable development, by influencing local planning decisions as part of the statutory development plan. Neighbourhood plans should not promote less development than set out in the strategic policies for the area, or undermine those strategic policies.¹⁶"

Footnote 16: Neighbourhood plans must be in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in any development plan that covers their area."

2.8 The NPPF also sets out how different policies in different plans should be handled:

"30. Once a neighbourhood plan has been brought into force, the policies it contains take precedence over existing non-strategic policies in a local plan covering the neighbourhood area, where they are in conflict; unless they are superseded by strategic or non-strategic policies that are adopted subsequently."

2.9 The issue of "prematurity" where a proposal comes forward for decision before a plan is completed is dealt with in paragraph 50:

"50. Refusal of planning permission on grounds of prematurity will seldom be justified where a draft plan has yet to be submitted for examination; or – in the case of a neighbourhood plan – before the end of the local planning authority publicity period on the draft plan. Where planning permission is refused on grounds of prematurity, the local planning authority will need to indicate

clearly how granting permission for the development concerned would prejudice the outcome of the plan-making process.”

- 2.10 Communities can also use special types of neighbourhood plan, “orders”, to grant planning permission:

“52. Communities can use Neighbourhood Development Orders and Community Right to Build Orders to grant planning permission. These require the support of the local community through a referendum. Local planning authorities should take a proactive and positive approach to such proposals, working collaboratively with community organisations to resolve any issues before draft orders are submitted for examination.”

- 2.11 The NPPF section on housing sets out the relationship between strategic planning policy and neighbourhood plans:

“66 Strategic policy-making authorities should establish a housing requirement figure for their whole area, which shows the extent to which their identified housing need (and any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas) can be met over the plan period. Within this overall requirement, strategic policies should also set out a housing requirement for designated neighbourhood areas which reflects the overall strategy for the pattern and scale of development and any relevant allocations³². Once the strategic policies have been adopted, these figures should not need re-testing at the neighbourhood plan examination, unless there has been a significant change in circumstances that affects the requirement.”

Footnote 32: Except where a Mayoral, combined authority or high-level joint plan is being prepared as a framework for strategic policies at the individual local authority level; in which case it may be most appropriate for the local authority plans to provide the requirement figure.

67 “Where it is not possible to provide a requirement figure for a neighbourhood area, the local planning authority should provide an indicative figure, if requested to do so by the neighbourhood planning body. This figure should take into account factors such as the latest evidence of local housing need, the population of the neighbourhood area and the most recently available planning strategy of the local planning authority.”

Footnote 33: Because a neighbourhood area is designated at a late stage in the strategic policy-making process, or after strategic policies have been adopted; or in instances where strategic policies for housing are out of date.

- 2.12 Specific guidance is offered neighbourhood planning groups in terms of allocating small sites:

“70. Neighbourhood planning groups should also consider the opportunities for allocating small and medium-sized sites (of a size consistent with paragraph 69a) suitable for housing in their area.”

- 2.13 The NPPF sets out the specific conditions when the Local Green Space designation can be used:

“101. The designation of land as Local Green Space through local and neighbourhood plans allows communities to identify and protect green areas of particular importance to them. Designating land as Local Green Space should be consistent with the local planning of sustainable development and complement investment in sufficient homes, jobs and other essential services. Local Green Spaces should only be designated when a plan is prepared or updated, and be capable of enduring beyond the end of the plan period.

102. The Local Green Space designation should only be used where the green space is:

- a) in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves;*
- b) demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquillity or richness of its wildlife; and*
- c) local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.*

103. Policies for managing development within a Local Green Space should be consistent with those for Green Belts.”

2.14 Neighbourhood plans should also consider setting local design policy:

“127.Plans should, at the most appropriate level, set out a clear design vision and expectations, so that applicants have as much certainty as possible about what is likely to be acceptable. Design policies should be developed with local communities so they reflect local aspirations, and are grounded in an understanding and evaluation of each area’s defining characteristics. Neighbourhood planning groups can play an important role in identifying the special qualities of each area and explaining how this should be reflected in development, both through their own plans and by engaging in the production of design policy, guidance and codes by local planning authorities and developers.”

2.15 Where relevant, the revised NPPF, introduces the ability for neighbourhood plans under certain conditions to alter Green Belt boundaries: (No Green Belt in the Neighbourhood Plan Area)

“140. Once established, Green Belt boundaries should only be altered where exceptional circumstances are fully evidenced and justified, through the preparation or updating of plans. Strategic policies should establish the need for any changes to Green Belt boundaries, having regard to their intended permanence in the long term, so they can endure beyond the plan period. Where a need for changes to Green Belt boundaries has been established through strategic policies, detailed amendments to those boundaries may be made through non-strategic policies, including neighbourhood plans.”

3.0 Preston Local Plan (Adopted 2nd July 2015) covers period 2012 - 2016

3.1 Forms part of the statutory Development Plan for Preston. The role of the Plan:

- To identify the scale of development and allocate sites to meet the development needs of Preston in order to achieve the vision for growth as outlined in the Central Lancashire Core Strategy.
- To identify key local issues and provide a set of policies to manage change which will be used by decision makers to determine planning applications. These are known as Development Management (DM) Policies.



Extract front cover of the Local Plan 2012-2026

3.2 The following policies are relevant to the production of the Barton Neighbourhood Plan.

3.3 Policy AD1 (a) Development within (or in close proximity to) the existing residential area; and
Policy AD1 (b) small scale development within existing villages

3.4 **Housing Allocations**

3.5 Policy HS1 – Allocation of Housing Sites

3.6 The allocated housing land equates to an estimated total of 8,637 houses of which 5,800 are expected to be completed in the period 2014-2026. There is capacity within the strategic allocation at North West Preston for the construction of an additional 2,837 dwellings as and when required. (Refer to changes quoted in the of Preston Housing Need and Demand Assessment 2022)

3.7 HS1.16 Land off Forest Grove, Barton

3.8 This is a 2.76ha green field site adjacent to the rural settlement of Barton. Reserved Matters approval was granted for 62 units on this site in April 2014.

3.9 Policy HS3 – Green Infrastructure in new housing developments

3.10 All new residential development resulting in a net gain of dwellings will be required to provide sufficient public open space to meet the recreational needs of the development, in accordance with the standards set out below:

Typology	Provision Standard
Parks, gardens	1.81ha per 1000 population
Semi-natural greenspace	1.78ha per 1000 population
Amenity greenspace	0.54ha per 1000 population
Provision for children and young people	0.02ha per 1000 population
Allotments	0.17ha per 1000 population
Playing pitches	1.01ha per 1000 population

3.11 Policy HS4 – Rural Exception Affordable Housing

3.12 New housing development adjoining the villages of Barton, Broughton, Goosnargh, Grimsargh, Lea Town and Woodplumpton may be permitted in exceptional cases, for affordable housing, where a need has been identified as a result of a comprehensive needs assessment for the local area.

3.13 Such affordable housing should be for occupancy by households meeting one or more of the following criteria:

- a) existing local residents on the housing waiting list;
- b) people whose work provides important services in the village, and who need to live closer to the local community;
- c) people with the offer of a job locally who cannot take up the offer unless affordable housing were available.

3.14 Policy ST1 – Parking Standards

- 3.15 All development proposals will provide car parking and servicing space in accordance with the Parking Standards adopted by the Council (Appendix B).
- 3.16 Locations that are accessible to services and well served by public transport may be considered appropriate for lower levels of provision.
- 3.17 Proposals for provision above the adopted standards will need to be supported by evidence detailing the local circumstances that justify deviation from the standard.

3.18 Policy ST2 – General Transport Considerations

- 3.19 All development proposals will need to show that:
 - a) road safety and the safe and convenient movement of all highway users (including bus passengers, cyclists, pedestrians and equestrians) is not prejudiced;
 - b) appropriate provision is made for public transport services;
 - c) appropriate measures are included to facilitate access on cycle or foot;
 - d) where practicable, ensure existing pedestrian, cycle and equestrian routes are protected and extended;
 - e) the needs of disabled people are fully provided for;
 - f) corridors which could be developed as future transport routes (e.g. disused railway lines) are not prejudiced.

3.20 Policy EN1 – Development in the Open Countryside

- 3.21 Development in the Open Countryside, as shown on the Policies Map, other than that permissible under policies HS4 and HS5, will be limited to:
 - a) that needed for purposes of agriculture or forestry or other uses appropriate to a rural area including uses which help to diversify the rural economy;
 - b) the re-use or re-habitation of existing buildings;
 - c) in-filing within groups of buildings in smaller rural settlements.

3.22 Policy EN2 – Protection and enhancement of Green Infrastructure

- 3.23 Development proposals should seek to protect and enhance existing green infrastructure as identified on the Policies Map. Proposals which would involve the loss of green infrastructure will only be granted planning permission where:
- a) it can be clearly shown that the site is surplus to requirements; or
 - b) the loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or
 - c) the development itself is for alternative green infrastructure provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss; and
 - d) policy EN10 is adhered to where the site is part of an ecological network.

3.24 Policy EN3 – Future Provision of Green Infrastructure

- 3.25 All developments will where necessary:
- a) provide appropriate landscape enhancements;
 - b) conserve and enhance important environmental assets, natural resources and biodiversity including the City’s ecological network;
 - c) make provision for the long-term use and management of these areas; and
 - d) provide access to well designed cycleways, bridleways and footpaths (both off and on road), to help link local services and facilities.

3.26 Policy EN7 – Land Quality

- 3.27 New development should demonstrate that:
- a) any existing contamination of the land will be addressed by appropriate mitigation measures to ensure that the site is suitable for the proposed use and that there is no unacceptable risk of pollution within the site or in the surrounding area; and
 - b) the proposed development will not cause the land to become contaminated, to the detriment of future use or restoration of the site or so that it would cause pollution in the surrounding area.

3.28 Policy EN9 – Design of new development

A) All new development proposals, including extensions to existing buildings, should be designed with regard to the following principles as set out and explained in the Central Lancashire Design Guide SPD:

- Movement and Legibility
- Space and Enclosure

- Mix of Uses and Tenures
- Adaptability and Resilience
- Resources and Efficiency
- Architecture and Townscape B) Applications will be approved where they:
- Accord with the principles and guidance set in the Design SPD, the relevant policies in the Core Strategy, national policy on the historic environment and the relevant Design Council Caba guidance; and
- Take the opportunity to make a positive contribution to the character and local distinctiveness of the area through high quality new design that responds to its context; and,
- Are accompanied by a satisfactory Design and Access Statement that fully explains and justifies the design approach for the scheme.

3.29 Policy EN10 – Biodiversity and Nature Conservation

3.30 In Preston, Biodiversity and Ecological Network resources will be protected, conserved, restored and enhanced:

Priority will be given to:

- i. Protecting and safeguarding all designated sites of international, national, regional, county and local level importance including all Ramsar sites, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, national nature reserves, sites of special scientific interest and biological heritage sites, S41 Habitats of Principal Importance, geological heritage sites, local nature reserves and wildlife corridors together with any ecological network approved by the Council;
- ii. Protecting, safeguarding and enhancing habitats for European, nationally and locally important species;
- iii. The ecology of the site and the surrounding area (safeguarding existing habitats/features such as but not exclusive to trees, hedgerows, ponds and streams), unless justified otherwise.
- iv. When considering applications for planning permission, protecting, conserving, restoring and enhancing Preston's ecological network and providing links to the network from and/or through the proposed development site.

3.31 Policy WB1 – Protection of Community Facilities

3.32 Development proposing the change of use or loss of any premises or land currently or last used as a community facility (including community centres, village and church

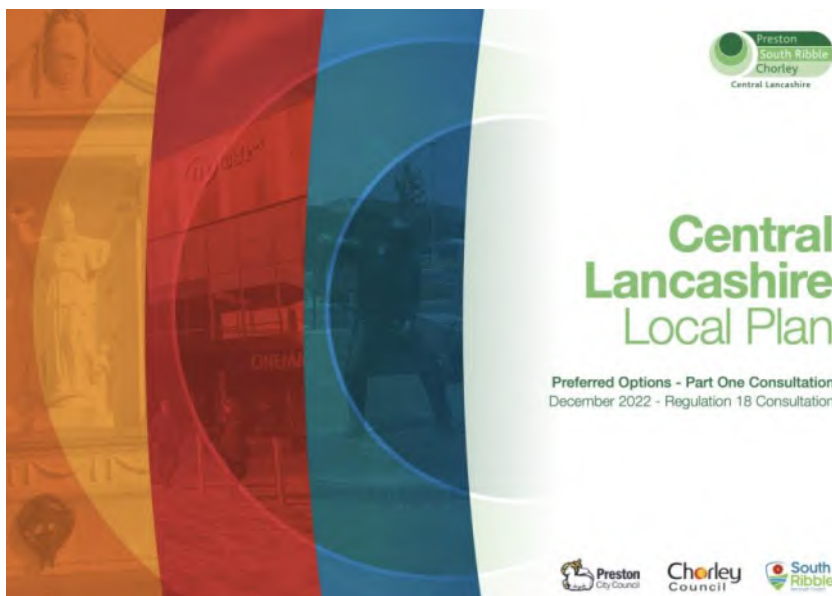
halls, places of worship, public houses and neighbourhood convenience stores) will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that:

- a) the use no longer serves the needs of the community in which it is located; and
- b) adequate alternative provision has been made, or is already available, in the local area; and
- c) the use is no longer financially viable; or
- d) there is an amenity or environmental reason why the facility is no longer acceptable.

3.33 Central Lancashire Core Strategy

3.34 The Central Lancashire Core Strategy, jointly produced by Preston, South Ribble and Chorley Councils was adopted in July 2012 and is currently under review. Regulation 18 Part One Preferred Options 2023 – 2038 went out to consultation Dec 2022 – Feb 2023.

3.35 The Central Lancashire Local Plan (CLLP) will replace the Central Lancashire Core Strategy (2012), the Chorley Local Plan (2015), the Preston Local Plan (2015) and the South Ribble Local Plan (2015). It will include both strategic and local (development management policies) and will bring all these policies into one plan.



4.0 Wyre Local Plan 2011 – 2031 Partial Review January 2023

- 4.1 On the 26 January 2023 Wyre council adopted the Wyre Local Plan (2011-2031) (incorporating partial update of 2022) (the “Local Plan”). Wyre's new Local Plan is a revised replacement of the Wyre Local Plan (2011-2031) retaining all of its policies except those revised by the partial update. The Wyre Local Plan (2011-2031) contained Policy LPR1 that committed the council to undertake an early partial review of the adopted Local Plan to address the housing shortfall against the identified housing need. Whilst the scope of the partial review has principally directed itself to matters relating to the borough’s housing need, the council has also considered conformity with the latest National Planning Policy Framework and responded accordingly with revisions.
- 4.2 The new Local Plan covers the whole of the Borough for the period 2011-2031. It provides the statutory planning framework for non-minerals and waste matters. Wyre's new Local Plan is a revised replacement of the Wyre Local Plan (2011-2031) retaining all of its policies except those revised by the partial update. The new Local Plan replaces 20 policies and elements of the supporting text of the Wyre Local Plan (2011-2031) (adopted in February 2019).
- 4.3 Relevant Policies
- 4.4 Development Strategy
- 4.5 Policy SP1 sets out what the Local Plan Strategy means overall in practice. It establishes a settlement hierarchy taking into account proposed growth and which will influence development management in the future. The policy gives a clear steer where the majority of development should be directed. As such it provides necessary protection in designated countryside areas outside settlement boundaries.
- 4.6 The many separate communities and settlements across the borough are a defining element in Wyre’s character. Although the Local Plan recognises the importance of meeting development needs it is important that Wyre’s identity inherit in the distinct and separate settlements is maintained. Thus Policy SP1 identifies ‘Strategic Areas of Separation’ between distinct settlements to ensure that the individuality and separate character of different settlements is maintained. The identified areas of separation are shown on the Adopted Policies Map.

SP1 Development Strategy

1. The overall planning strategy for the Borough will be one of growth within environmental limits. The overarching aim will be to meet the housing needs of all sections of the community, raise economic performance, average wage levels and GVA generation, while minimising or eliminating net environmental impact. This will be achieved through new development and other activity by the Council and stakeholders in relation to the following factors that affect these outcomes:

- a) Land supply for business development;
- b) Quantity, quality and mix of housing;
- c) Environmental protection and enhancement;
- d) Provision of key infrastructure and services;
- e) Quality of place;

2. The spatial approach in this Local Plan is one of sustainable extensions to the towns and rural settlements in accordance with the settlement hierarchy below, with settlements higher up the hierarchy, where possible, taking more new development than settlements lower down the hierarchy.

New development is required to be of appropriate type and scale to the character of the settlement in the hierarchy unless specifically proposed by other policies in this Local Plan.

Hierarchy	Settlement (s)	% of housing growth ¹⁸		Employment growth ¹⁹	
		Number	%	Ha	%
Urban Town	Fleetwood, Poulton-le-Fylde, Cleveleys, Thornton, Normoss ²⁰	4,285	48.6	23.6	49.6
Key Service Centre	Garstang	1,036	11.8	4.8	10.1
Rural Service Centres	Knott End/Preesall, Great Eccleston, Hambleton, Catterall	1,626	18.5	11.1	23.3
Main Rural Settlements	Bilbsborrow, Pilling, Barton, St Michaels, Bowgreave, Inskip, Stalmine, Forton, Preesall Hill, Scorton	1,309	14.9	1.9	4
Small Rural Settlements	Cabus, Churchtown/Kirkland, Hollins Lane, Calder Vale, Dolphinholme (Lower)	125	1.4	0	0
Other undefined Rural Settlements		421	4.8	6.2	13
Total		8,802	100	47.7	100

3. Within the period 2011 to 2031, the Local Plan will deliver a minimum 7,384 dwellings and 43 hectares of employment land.

4. New built development will take place within settlement boundaries defined on the adopted Policies Map, unless development elsewhere in designated countryside areas is specifically supported by another policy in the Local Plan. Development within settlement boundaries will be granted planning permission where it complies with the other policies of this Local Plan.

5. Outside settlements with defined boundaries the amount of new built development will be strictly limited. Individual opportunities which will help diversify the rural economy or support tourism will be supported where they are appropriate in scale and in accordance with other policies where relevant. If developed sites within the open countryside become available for redevelopment, the priority will be to minimise the amount of new development that takes place and the level of activity that a new use generates, while securing a satisfactory outcome.

6. Strategic areas of separation will be maintained between the following settlements as shown on the adopted Policies Map:

- a) Knott End/ Preesall and Preesall Hill;

- b) Forton and Hollins Lane;
- c) Garstang and Cabus;
- d) Garstang and Bowgreave;
- e) Bowgreave and Catterall;
- f) Fleetwood and Thornton.

7. Development that would erode the openness of designated 'strategic areas of separation' and the effectiveness of the gap in protecting the identity and distinctiveness of the two settlements will not be permitted.

4.7 Housing Requirement and Supply

Policy HP1 seeks to ensure that Wyre will continue to maintain a five year land supply over the local plan period. The figure in Policy HP1 is expressed as a minimum and there is no planning barrier to the early delivery of sites if circumstances and market conditions allow. In order to maximise flexibility in the local plan housing land supply, the Local Plan does not propose to apply a restrictive phasing policy to the release of any allocated housing site.

HP1 Housing Requirement and Supply

There is a minimum housing requirement of 479 net additional dwellings per annum between 2011 and 2019.

There is a minimum housing requirement of 296 net additional dwellings per annum between 2019 and 2031.

Between 2011 and 2031, the Local Plan will deliver a minimum of 7,384 net additional dwellings, of which, 5,192 will be on allocated sites in policies SA1, SA3 and SA4.

Five Year Housing Land Supply Calculation (taken from page 8 of the Housing Implementation Strategy 2022)

Five year housing supply calculation	Number of dwellings
A. Five year requirement (460 X 5)	2,300
B. Completions since 1 April 2011	4,239
C. Shortfall since 2011 [(460 X 11) – 4,239]	821
D. 821 ÷ 9 years remaining of plan period	91
E. Annual requirement (91) x 5 years	455
F. Five year requirement with shortfall (2,300 + 455)	2,755
G. 5% buffer (2,755 x 5%)	137.75
H Five year requirement with shortfall + 5% buffer (2,755 + 137.75)	2,892.75
I. Annual five year requirement (2,892.75 ÷ 5 years)	578.55
J. Total supply deliverable in 5 years	3,902
K. Supply in years (3,902 ÷ 578.55)	6.74 years

4.7 Housing Allocations

The Local Plan ensures that sufficient deliverable land is available for a minimum 7,384 net dwellings to meet the full housing requirement for the period 2011-2031.


There are a total of 3 allocations within the Wyre part of the Neighbourhood Plan area as set out below:

Site SA 1/23 – land off Garstang Road, Barton (39 out of 74 completed)

Site SA 1/24 – land rear of Shepherd’s Farm, Barton (34 dwellings completed)

Site SA 1/25 – land rear of 867 Garstang Road, Barton (39 dwellings completed)

Site SA1/23 – Land off Garstang Road, Barton



Site Area:	3.65 Hectares
Use:	Housing
Site Capacity:	72 dwellings
Site Delivery:	The site is expected to be fully delivered within the Plan period. It has outline planning permission for 72 dwellings and up to 320sq. m. (gross) retail floorspace (16/00625).
Site Description	
The site comprises two fields largely defined by hedgerows and including some trees. The site slopes gently from east to west with small areas of raised ground adjacent to the rail line.	
Key Development Considerations	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The site to be brought forward in line with a masterplan to be produced covering the whole allocation. The masterplan must be agreed by the local planning authority prior to the granting of planning permission for any part of the site. 2. The development should be supported by a landscape and green infrastructure framework incorporating structured tree planting, on-site open space, formal and informal play and pedestrian and cycle connectivity within and where possible outside the site. 3. The design of the development should provide an 'organic' extension to the village. It should utilise important vistas into the adjoining open countryside. Particular attention should be given to the nature and quality of boundary treatments. 	

4. Residual surface water should drain into the canal via existing watercourses mimicking natural drainage and utilising natural features surface SUDs and open space.
5. The site does not have any nature conservation designations. Potential ecological impacts should be considered due to the greenfield nature of the site and features such as hedgerows, trees and pond.
6. A non-designated heritage asset in the form of an ancient monks track crosses the site. An appropriate archaeological investigation and, if necessary, mitigation will be required.
7. The West Coast Main Line runs along the west boundary of the site.
8. A public sewer crosses the site. Development must ensure an appropriate easement from the central line of the sewer. Alternatively the sewer can be diverted.
9. A financial contribution is required towards Primary Sustainable Transport which includes the improvement of specified junctions in the area and contributions to the A6 Barton to Garstang Sustainable Transport Strategy, and any future updates of the Strategy, will be required.
10. Development of the site should include a small convenience store of 280 sq.m net sale area .
11. The following should be taken into account in preparing the masterplan and planning application:
 - a)The site is within a Source Protection Zone 3 of abstraction boreholes.
 - b)The West Coast Main Line runs along the west boundary of the site.
 - c)The site is crossed by Public Right of Way Footpath 2-17-FP 23 which runs in an east/west orientation from the A6 to the railway line in the north of the site.

Site SA1/24 – Land Rear of Shepherds Farm, Barton



Site Area:	2.35 Hectares
Use:	Housing
Site Capacity:	34 dwellings
Site Delivery:	The site is expected to be fully delivered within the Plan period. It is subject to a resolution to grant outline planning permission for 34 dwellings (16/00807) subject to the signing of a S106 agreement.

Site Description

The site comprises agricultural land with established hedgerows incorporating some trees along the northern, southern and western boundaries. The land is generally level.

Key Development Considerations

1. The development should be supported by a landscape and green infrastructure framework incorporating structured tree planting, on-site open space, formal and informal play and pedestrian and cycle connectivity within and where possible outside the site.
2. The design of the development should provide an 'organic' extension to the village. It should utilise important vistas into the adjoining open countryside. Particular attention should be given to the nature and quality of boundary treatments.
3. Residual surface water should drain into the canal via existing watercourses mimicking natural drainage and utilising natural features surface SuDs and open space.
4. The site does not have any nature conservation designations. Potential ecological impacts should be considered due to the greenfield nature of the site and features such as hedgerows, trees and watercourse.
5. A financial contribution is required towards Primary Sustainable Transport which

includes the improvement of specified junctions in the area and contributions to the A6 Barton to Garstang Sustainable Transport Strategy, and any future updates of the Strategy, will be required.

6. The following should be taken into account in preparing a planning application:
 - a) The site is within a Source Protection Zone 3 of abstraction boreholes.
 - b) Two trees on the eastern boundary are protected with a Tree Preservation Order.
 - c) The West Coast Main Line runs along the west boundary of the site.

Site SA1/25 – Land Rear of 867 Garstang Road, Barton



Site Area:	0.93 Hectares
Use:	Housing
Site Capacity:	26 dwellings
Site Delivery:	The site is expected to be fully delivered within the Plan period. It is the subject of a full planning application (16/00090) for 26 dwellings which has a resolution to approve subject to the signing of a S106 agreement.
Site Description	
<p>A generally level site of open countryside with the land falling slightly to a central depression. The land is situated south of an existing dairy with residential properties to the east and south and the main west coast railway line to the west. An existing drainage ditch lies along the southern boundary with another short section along the mid-eastern edge of the site. Hedgerows, with some trees, line the east, west and southern boundaries.</p>	
Key Development Considerations	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The development should be supported by a landscape and green infrastructure framework incorporating structured tree planting, on-site open space, formal and informal play and pedestrian and cycle connectivity within and where possible outside the site. 2. The design of the development should provide an 'organic' extension to the village. It should utilise important vistas into the adjoining open countryside. Particular attention should be given to the nature and quality of boundary treatments. 	

3. Residual surface water should drain into the canal via existing watercourses mimicking natural drainage and utilising natural features surface SUDs and open space.
4. The site does not have any nature conservation designations. Potential ecological impacts should be considered due to the greenfield nature of the site and features such as hedgerows and trees.
5. The site lies adjacent to the West Coast Main Line which sits in a cutting forming the western boundary of the site. Regard should be had to the asset protection requirements of Network Rail.
6. A public sewer crosses the site. No development should be built within a 3 metre buffer of the central line of it; alternatively the sewer must be diverted.
7. A financial contribution is required towards Primary Sustainable Transport which includes the improvement of specified junctions in the area and contributions to the A6 Barton to Garstang Sustainable Transport Strategy, and any future updates of the Strategy, will be required.
8. The following should be taken into account in preparing a planning application:
 - a) An area of potential dumping to the north of the site which may require further investigation.
 - b) The site lies within a Source Protection Zone 3 of abstraction boreholes.

4.8 Accessibility and Transport

- 4.9 Society and businesses rely on an effective and efficient transport system for the movement of people and goods from one place to another. The capacity of the strategic and local road network in Wyre is limited. The effects of development on accessibility and transport needs to be managed. It is important that development is capable of being accessed and serviced safely without compromising safety elsewhere on the network.
- 4.10 Although the rural nature of Wyre means that there is a high reliance on the car, maximising opportunities for safe pedestrian and cycle movements and access to public transport is important. In some circumstances managing the transport implications of a new development will require a specific impact to be mitigated, or work to be undertaken to improve its accessibility at the cost of the developer.

CDMP6 Accessibility and Transport

1. Development will be permitted provided it meets the requirements of the Core Development Management Policies and it has been demonstrated that:
 - a) Land safeguarded for transport and highway improvements in the Local Transport Plan, Fylde Coast Highways and Transport Masterplan and any other scheme or strategy by the Highways Authority and Highways England is not compromised;
 - b) Road safety and the safe, efficient and convenient movement of all highway users (including bus passengers, refuse collection vehicles, the emergency services, cyclists and pedestrians) is not prejudiced;
 - c) Safe and adequate vehicular, cycle and pedestrian access to and from, and circulation within, a proposal site would be provided;
 - d) Appropriate provision is made for vehicular access, off-street servicing and parking in accordance with the Council's standards set out in Appendix B unless it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority in consultation with the Local Highways Authority that different provision is justified taking into account local circumstances;
 - e) Where appropriate, access by public transport is catered for either by providing for bus access into the site where appropriate, or by ensuring that safe and convenient access exists to the nearest public facility;
 - f) Measures are included to encourage access on foot, by bicycle and public transport and reduce car reliance;
 - g) The needs of people with disabilities and older people are fully provided for, including those reliant on community transport services;
 - h) Developments adjacent to or affecting railway lines, including resulting in a material increase or change of character of the traffic using a rail crossing of a railway, should ensure that there will not result in an adverse impact on the operational safety of the railway network; and
 - i) Corridors which could be developed as future transport routes (e.g. disused railway lines) are not prejudiced.
2. Development which includes parking provision shall also make appropriate provision where practical for standard charge Electric Vehicle Recharging (EVR) points.
3. Where a development has an adverse impact on the existing highway network, developers or operators will be required to provide or contribute to such works to the transport network, including sustainable travel measures as are necessary to mitigate these impacts.
4. Where the above requirements can only be satisfied through the undertaking of off-site works the cost of these shall be borne by the developer.
5. Development which would attract large numbers of people on a regular basis or generate significant amounts of movement will be required to be supported by a Travel Plan setting out the measures that the developer, either alone or in conjunction with neighbouring uses, shall adopt to reduce reliance on the use of the private car for journeys to and from the site.

Public Rights of Way

6. Proposals will not be permitted which:

- a) Adversely affect an existing Public Right of Way and the public's enjoyment of it unless a satisfactory alternative is provided in terms of an equally attractive, safe and convenient route; or
- b) Detract from the character of an existing right of way; or
- c) Do not accord with the need to improve and provide access to the countryside for the disabled.

7. Proposals for new and improved walking routes, bridleways and cycling routes across the Borough will be supported.

5.0 Local Plan Evidence Base

5.1 Housing

5.2 Preston City Council Housing land position at 31st March 2022

5.3 This report examines three key areas:

- Housing Completions in Preston since 2003.
- Monitoring of the impact of planning policies on density, previously developed sites and affordable housing.
- Future supply of housing and specifically the 5 year housing supply.

Local Housing Need Five Year Supply April 2022 – March 2027

5 Year supply as at 31/03/2022	
5 Year requirement (5 x 266)	1,330
5 Year requirement with 5% buffer	1,397
Annual requirement for 5 year period	279
5 Year potential supply	4,080
5 year Supply Position	14.6

5.4 The Council is actively reviewing the current Local Plan, with neighbouring districts Chorley and South Ribble in order to establish a new, up-to-date housing requirement and to ensure this forms part of the adopted development plan.

5.5 Current Housing Completions

Monitoring Period	Net Completions	Cumulative Over/Under Supply
April 2003 - March 2004	308	-199
April 2004 - March 2005	544	-162
April 2005 - March 2006	627	-42
April 2006 - March 2007	565	16
April 2007 - March 2008	609	118
April 2008 - March 2009	468	79
April 2009 - March 2010	5	-423
April 2010 - March 2011	127	-803
April 2011 - March 2012	265	-1,045
April 2012 - March 2013	202	-1,350
April 2013 - March 2014	142	-1,715
April 2014 - March 2015	488	-1,734
April 2015 - March 2016	282	-1,959
April 2016 - March 2017	791	-1,675
April 2017 - March 2018	634	-1,548
April 2018 - March 2019	785	-1,270
April 2019 - September 2020	1,121	-628
October 2020 - March 2021	535	
April 2021 – March 2022	1,064	-71
Total Net completions April 2003 - March 2022	9,562	

5.6 5 Year Housing Land Supply

- 5.7 Preston City Council has identified the potential for **4,080** units during the 5 year period (2022 – 2027).
- 5.8 Policy 4 of the Core Strategy seeks to deliver a total of 22,158 new dwellings across the three Central Lancashire districts during the plan period of 2010- 2026, which sets a requirement of 507 dwellings per annum for Preston. Up to January 2020 the Council used the Core Strategy housing requirement to assess its housing land supply. However, following continued monitoring of the situation in the period of time following publication of the revised Framework in 2018 and 2019, the Council stopped using the figure in Policy 4(a) of the Core Strategy in January 2020, as it was considered the introduction and application of the standard methodology represented a significant change in circumstances in Preston, rendering the housing requirement figure in Policy 4, as well as the evidence base which underpinned it, out of date.
- 5.9 The Council's reliance on the standard methodology has been contested by appellants at a number of public inquiries during 2021, and on 3 February 2022 the Planning Inspectorate issued its decisions relating to six appeal sites adjacent to the village of Goosnargh, one appeal site close to Longridge and one appeal site adjacent to the village of Barton. On the specific issue of housing land supply and the calculation of it, the appeal decisions relating to sites at Goosnargh and Longridge are of particular relevance.
- 5.10 In determining the appeals the Inspector observed that:
- (i) The evidence which supported the housing requirement in Policy 4 was based on housing and demographic trends from the period 1998 – 2003 and the methodology for calculating housing need has changed materially since this time.
 - (ii) The practical implementation of the standard methodology in Preston almost halves the housing requirement for Preston when compared to that contained in Policy 4.

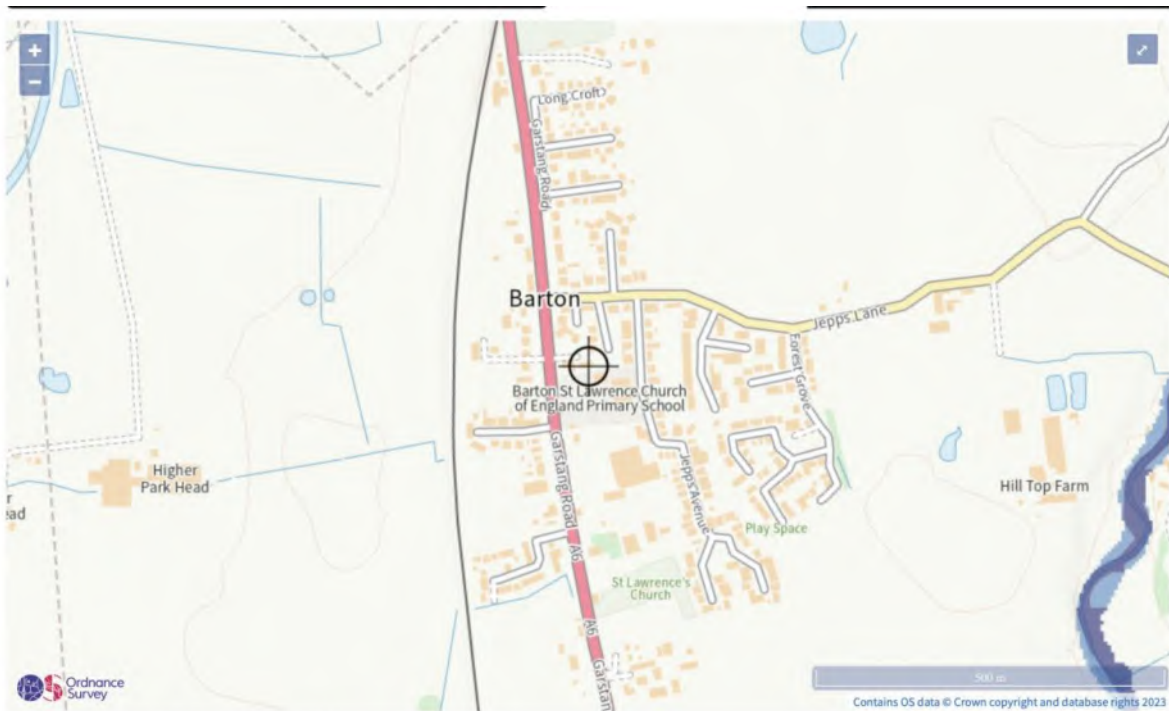
As a result, the Inspector determined that a significant change in circumstances has occurred and this renders Policy 4 out of date, and that this conclusion is supported by the Framework and Planning Practice Guidance when read as a whole.

6.0 Flood Risk

6.1 Environment Agency Flood Maps

6.2 These maps can be found at <https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/>

6.3 Data covering the NP area as of May 2023, the area is within flood zone 1, at low risk of flooding.



Extent of flooding from rivers or the sea

● High
 ● Medium
 ● Low
 ● Very low
 ⊕ Location you selected

The following map shows the areas at risk from surface water flooding dated 2023



7.0 Transport

- 7.1 The principal road through Barton is the A6 which is the primary transport link for many from Preston to Lancaster. This route through the village gives Barton a linear flow with a series of tributary routes diverging to the east and west, creating connections with other local rural villages.
- 7.2 The A6 receives a great deal of traffic which can often be used as an alternative route if there are issues with the M6.
- 7.3 There are a range of bus services and public footpaths but there is a lack of joint up connectivity within the parish area.
- 7.4 Over the years, the parish has seen the development of large parcels of land along the A6 which has started to alter its overall character. Section 106 contributions have been agreed on certain traffic improvements and connectivity with LCC as the highways authority are working on.

8.0 Landscape Character & Natural Environment

8.1 Natural England Character Areas²

8.2 As part of Natural England’s responsibilities as set out in the Natural Environment White Paper, Biodiversity 2020² and the European Landscape Convention, they are revising profiles for England’s 159 National Character Areas (NCAs). These are areas that share similar landscape characteristics, and which follow natural lines in the landscape rather than administrative boundaries, making them a good decision-making framework for the natural environment.

8.3 NCA profiles are guidance documents which can help communities to inform their decision-making about the places that they live in and care for. The information they contain will support the planning of conservation initiatives at a landscape scale, inform the delivery of Nature Improvement Areas and encourage broader partnership working through Local Nature Partnerships. The profiles will also help to inform choices about how land is managed and can change.

8.4 Barton Parish lies within National Character Areas 32 and 33.

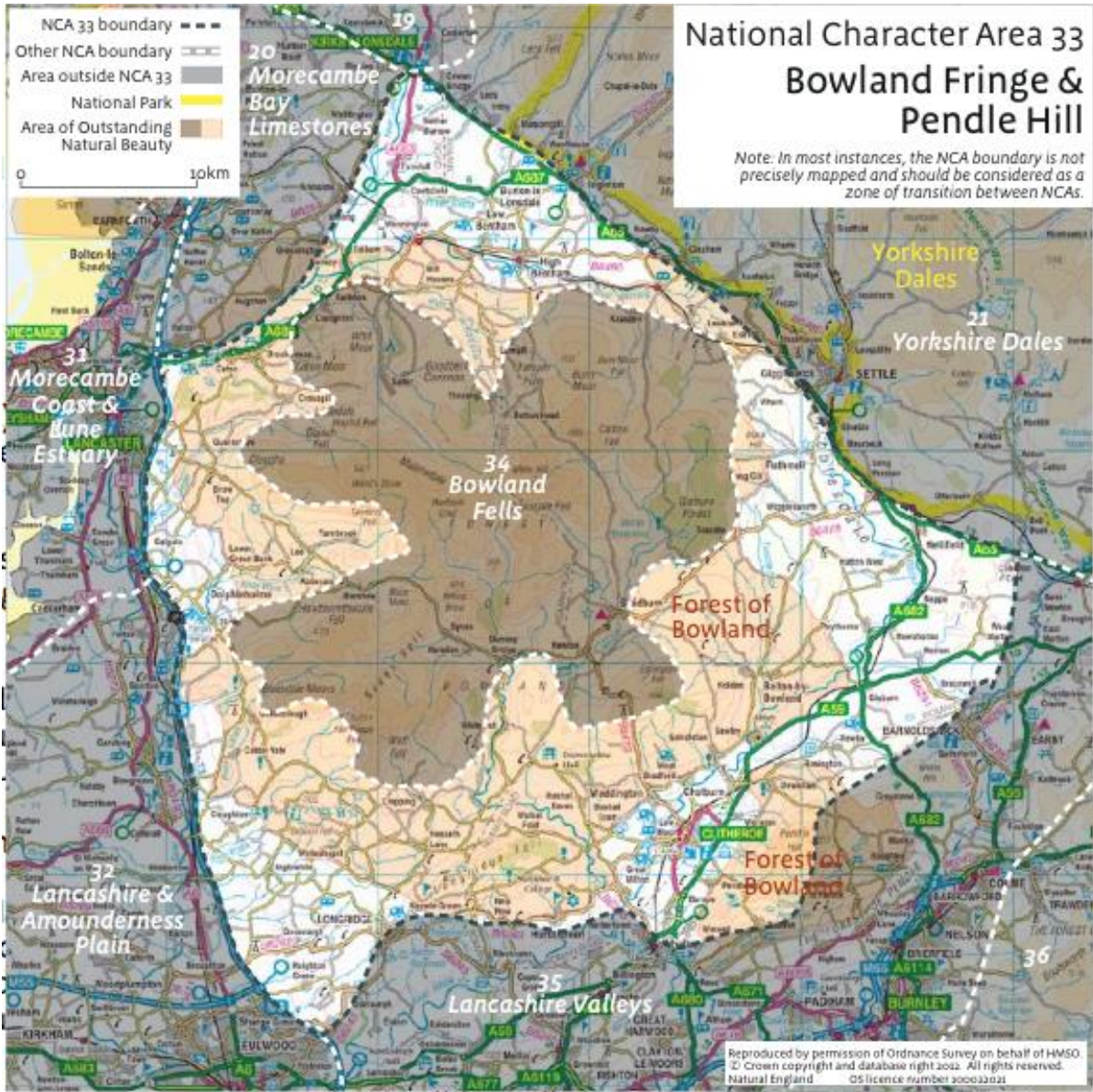


8.5 The Lancashire and Amounderness Plain is an area of high-grade agricultural land, bounded by Morecambe Bay in the north and Liverpool in the south. The eastern

² <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making/national-character-area-profiles>

boundary is contained by the Bowland Fringe. The plain is made up of a series of low-lying landscape types: in the east, undulating lowland farmland on the highly productive coastal plain, and in the west, the former mosslands and their remnant sites, and the coastal marshes and dunes.

- 8.6 The northern Fylde (or Amounderness) coastal plain contains the estuary and lower reaches of the River Wyre, as well as its tributaries, the rivers Calder and Brock. It is predominantly improved pasture, with isolated arable fields. It is an ordered landscape of medium-sized fields with field ponds, clipped hedgerows and drainage ditches. This is a medium- to large-scale landscape, where blocks of wind-sculpted mixed woodland punctuate the relatively flat to gently rolling plain.
- 8.7 South of the Ribble Estuary the plain has a different physiographical history to that to the north, and this is reflected in the land use of the area. It is predominantly highly productive arable land with large fields. Agricultural drainage systems, including steep-sided ditches with localised reedbeds and steep embankments, are a dominant feature, and are responsible for the area's dramatic transformation from marshland to a rich and ordered landscape of rectilinear fields. This is mainly an area of open, high-quality farmland.



8.8 The Bowland Fringe and Pendle Hill National Character Area (NCA) is a transitional landscape that wraps around the dramatic upland core of the Bowland Fells, underpinned by Carboniferous geology. Over half of this NCA, along with the Bowland Fells, makes up the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. This is a diverse landscape of herb- rich hay meadows – several of which are nationally and internationally designated – lush pastures, broadleaved woodland, parkland and waterbodies (including rivers and streams supporting nationally and internationally protected species). The numerous river valleys and associated woodlands are a major component of the area. To the west, this NCA includes part of the Bowland Fells Special Protection Area (SPA), designated for its important populations of hen harrier, merlin and lesser black-backed gull. The influence of human habitation and activity, and the area’s long farming history, contribute significantly to its character. In contrast

to the predominantly rural feel of the area, this NCA includes several relatively urban areas including Clitheroe, Bentham and Longridge.

- 8.9 The NCA faces the challenge of managing substantial pressures to accommodate urban expansion around the major centres of population and recreational destinations, while maintaining and protecting its valuable cultural and biodiversity assets. This, however, also offers increased opportunities, such as through the use of the Pennine Bridleway, to encourage visitors to engage with and enjoy the local environment. A priority for the area is the protection of its rich and distinct landscapes, including the substantial extent of semi-natural woodland, tree-fringed rivers, species-rich hay meadows, and irregular field patterns defined by well-maintained hedgerows and hedgerow trees. To protect the rural quality of the open countryside, it is essential to control and manage the development of the urban fringe and farmsteads.

9.0 Built Heritage

9.1 Statutory National Heritage List for England

9.2 The following are located within the defined NP area:

BARTON CROSS

List Entry Number: 1073555

- Heritage Category: Listing
- Grade: II
- Location: BARTON CROSS, BARTON LANE, Barton, Preston, Lancashire

WING OF FORMER BARTON OLD HALL, CIRCA 20 METRES SOUTH OF OLD HALL FARMHOUSE

List Entry Number: 1073560

- Heritage Category: Listing
- Grade: II*
- Location: WING OF FORMER BARTON OLD HALL, CIRCA 20 METRES SOUTH OF OLD HALL FARMHOUSE, JEPPI LANE, Barton, Preston, Lancashire

RABY'S OLD FARMHOUSE CIRCA 25 METRES SOUTH EAST OF RABY'S FARMHOUSE

List Entry Number: 1073556

- Heritage Category: Listing
- Grade: II
- Location: RABY'S OLD FARMHOUSE CIRCA 25 METRES SOUTH EAST OF RABY'S FARMHOUSE, BILSBORROW LANE, Barton, Preston, Lancashire

BARN CIRCA 25 METRES SOUTH WEST OF FISHERS FARMHOUSE

List Entry Number: 1361646

- Heritage Category: Listing
- Grade: II
- Location: BARN CIRCA 25 METRES SOUTH WEST OF FISHERS FARMHOUSE, GREEN LANE, Barton, Preston, Lancashire

BARN AND SHIPPON CIRCA 10 METRES NORTH EAST OF OLD HALL FARMHOUSE

List Entry Number: 1073561

- Heritage Category: Listing
- Grade: II
- Location: BARN AND SHIPPON CIRCA 10 METRES NORTH EAST OF OLD HALL FARMHOUSE, JEPPI LANE, Barton, Preston, Lancashire

LANCASTER CANAL HEPGREAVE BRIDGE NUMBER 39

List Entry Number: 1073554

- Heritage Category: Listing
- Grade: II
- Location: LANCASTER CANAL HEPGREAVE BRIDGE NUMBER 39, Barton, LANCASTER CANAL, Preston, Lancashire

CHURCH OF SAINT LAWRENCE

List Entry Number: 1361645

- Heritage Category: Listing
- Grade: II
- Location: CHURCH OF SAINT LAWRENCE, GARSTANG ROAD, Barton, Preston, Lancashire

HOLLOWFORTH AQUEDUCT BRIDGE NUMBER 38

List Entry Number: 1361643

- Heritage Category: Listing
- Grade: II
- Location: HOLLOWFORTH AQUEDUCT BRIDGE NUMBER 38, Barton, LANCASTER CANAL, Preston, Lancashire

MILESTONE ON WEST SIDE OF ROAD OPPOSITE NUMBER 650

List Entry Number: 1073557

- Heritage Category: Listing
- Grade: II
- Location: MILESTONE ON WEST SIDE OF ROAD OPPOSITE NUMBER 650, GARSTANG ROAD, Barton, Preston, Lancashire

MILESTONE ON WEST SIDE OF ROAD IN FRONT OF NUMBERS 931 AND 933

List Entry Number: 1073558

- Heritage Category: Listing
- Grade: II
- Location: MILESTONE ON WEST SIDE OF ROAD IN FRONT OF NUMBERS 931 AND 933, GARSTANG ROAD, Barton, Preston, Lancashire

9.3 Locally Listed Building

9.4 The following are located within the defined NP area:

Asset Number	Brief Description	Address
LLA 35	The Boars Head Public House	724 Garstang Road, PR3 5DR, south of Bridge House Farm & Preston Grindings
LLA 36	The Old School House	Garstang Road, PR3 5AS

LLA 37	Blacow House Farm, including barn and ancillary buildings to west	Jepps Lane, PR3 5AQ
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10.0 Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP)

10.1 The Infrastructure Delivery Scheme

10.2 The Infrastructure Delivery Schedule takes an overview of what infrastructure is currently planned, what is required and how it might be delivered. The Infrastructure Delivery Schedule has informed the Central Lancashire Draft Regulation 123 list which itemises infrastructure projects already envisaged or probably needed. This takes into account the broad amounts and locations of development proposed in the Central Lancashire Core Strategy.

10.3 This document is very much a “live” document, to be regularly updated as schemes progress, and as funding circumstances change.

10.4 The Infrastructure Delivery Schedule includes transport, social infrastructure, utilities, and green infrastructure:

10.5 Transport

10.6 There are many transport links between Preston and its Central Lancashire neighbours of South Ribble and Chorley, and adjoining neighbours Fylde, Wyre and Ribble Valley. Many journeys are made into Preston every day from these adjacent areas by commuters and shoppers.

10.7 There are a number of major employers in these areas that attract commuters from Preston. New transport infrastructure schemes include:

- Broughton Bypass
- Preston Western Distributor Road
- North West Preston East-West Link road
- Cottam Parkway Railway Station

10.8 Social Infrastructure

10.9 Social infrastructure includes facilities such as doctor’s surgeries, schools, sports centres and community halls. Developers will be required to contribute to providing these facilities where there is an identifiable need. New social infrastructure includes:

- Additional primary school provision at Whittingham (1 school site), Cottam (1 to 2 school sites) and North West Preston (3 to 3.5 school sites)
- Additional secondary school provision at North West Preston.
- Additional primary care facilities in Central Preston, Ingol, and North West Preston.

10.10 Utilities Infrastructure

10.11 Through discussion with key utility providers including National Grid and United Utilities, we understand that there are no known electricity, water or gas capacity issues in Preston that cannot be overcome over the duration of the Plan.

10.12 There is, however, a need to undertake some works to reinforce the electricity network in the Preston East area. There is also a need to address high speed broadband limitations in the rural areas. To this end BT is currently seeking to upgrade rural telephone exchanges to higher broadband speeds.

10.13 Green Infrastructure

10.14 Green Infrastructure is the network of green spaces and water courses that lie within and between towns and villages. This providing multiple social, environmental and economic benefits. These are sometimes referred to as “eco-system services”. These are the benefits provided by eco-systems that contribute to making human life possible and worth living. These benefits are wide-ranging and include amenity and recreation, social activity, bio-diversity, climate change mitigation (providing shade, releasing oxygen), and flood and water protection. These eco-system services often depend on the interconnectedness of the component parts of the “jigsaw”.

10.15 Green infrastructure needs to be well planned and maintained, and viewed as integral to new development. Examples of green infrastructure in Preston include the Lancaster Canal and the network of brook valleys and open spaces that cross the city. Open space within new developments should link into and enhance existing green infrastructure.

10.16 North West Preston Strategic Location

10.17 The Core Strategy sets out the amount of new housing and other development which is required to meet Preston’s needs. In particular, significant development is proposed in the North West Preston Strategic Location. It is recognised that significant new infrastructure provision is required to enable this new development to come forward. This infrastructure will have to be funded primarily by the development itself. Preston City Council, alongside South Ribble and Chorley Councils, has worked together with

Lancashire County Council (the highway authority) for some time to establish the transport impact of the Core Strategy. It has been recognised that the existing transport network cannot accommodate the level of predicted additional traffic without considerably more congestion. Indeed, parts of the network in this area are already at a practical capacity during busy periods of the day. Particular problems are likely to be on the main radial routes to and from the City Centre (including the A6) and the M55/A6 junction which currently operate over or very close to capacity.

- 10.18 The County Council has considered the extent to which improvements can be made to the existing network to increase its effectiveness. It is evident that sustainable transport measures alone (public transport improvements, cycling, etc.) will not have a significant effect.

10.19 Local Transport Plan (LTP)

- 10.20 The County Council's current Local Transport Plan (LTP) 2011-2021 gives a high priority to supporting the growth of the key economic centre of Preston. This includes a commitment to reducing congestion and delay, and increasing road capacity in the most congested transport corridors, and improving highway links and junctions. The LTP Implementation Plan for 2011/12 to 2013/14 commits to the delivery of a Highways and Transport Master plan for Central Lancashire. The Central Lancashire Highways and Transport Master Plan (March 2013) sets out a future highways and transport strategy which reflects the priorities of the Core Strategy.
- 10.21 The Central Lancashire Highways and Transport Master Plan was essential to informing the production of detailed proposals for additional supporting infrastructure to come forward at North West Preston.
- 10.22 It is therefore recognised by Preston City Council that significant new investment in highways and transport infrastructure is required before there can be significant development at North West Preston.

10.23 North West Preston Master plan

- 10.24 Working with the County Council, Preston City Council has prepared a Master plan for North West Preston. This provides a comprehensively planned approach to the development of this Strategic Location. One of the aims of the Master plan is to provide a clear understanding of the necessary infrastructure and phasing to serve such large scale proposals. The Highways and Transport Master plan proposes a North West Preston East-West Link Road (EWL). This is a local distributor to serve the new development. It is crucial to deter through and locally generated traffic from using the congested routes to the east. The EWL is considered in more detail within the North West Preston Master plan.
- 10.25 Cottam Hall – Development at North West Preston is in addition to the continued development of Cottam Hall. In developing the transport solutions for North West Preston, account is being taken of the impact of Cottam Hall. Cottam Hall has benefited from significant public sector-funded infrastructure investment over a number of years. The Preston, South Ribble and Lancashire City Deal, is key to the delivery of transport

infrastructure. Specifically, the Preston Western Distributor and the Broughton Bypass.

10.26 Preston Western Distributor – The Central Lancashire Highways and Transport Master Plan proposes a new road linking the M55 near Bartle with the A583/A584 at Clifton. This will support delivery of the North West Preston strategic housing location and improve access to the Strategic Road Network from the Enterprise Zone site at Warton. The Western Distributor will;

- Give easier access westwards without having to use narrow country lanes.
- Provide options to avoid peak hour congestion in the city centre for eastwards travel.
- Give access to the motorway network without using the M55 Junction 1 at Broughton, which will still be very busy.
- Enable provision of a new railway station in the Cottam area. This will serve new development and act as a Park and Ride station similar to Buckshaw Parkway near Chorley.
- Allow bus priority measures, public realm enhancements, and improvements to prioritise and promote walking and cycling along the B5411 Tag Lane / Woodplumpton Road and the A583 Riversway corridors.

10.27 Policy IN1 - Western Distributor

10.28 A Preferred Route is safeguarded for the Preston Western Distributor Road in the location shown on the Policies Map. Planning permission will not be granted for any development that would prejudice the construction of the road.

10.29 Broughton Bypass – The previous Local Plan (2004) contained proposals for a bypass of Broughton village, on the A6 just to the north of Preston. This is referred to in Policy 3 of the Core Strategy. Heavy volumes of traffic through Broughton resulted in severe congestion, delay and environmental problems. The bypass had long been a proposal of the County Council, which granted permission for a scheme in 2001. This was renewed in 2008 and in 2013.

10.30 Policy IN2 - Broughton Bypass

10.31 Alignments for the Broughton Bypass and D'Urton Lane/ Eastway Link road are safeguarded in the location shown on the Policies Map. Planning permission will not be granted for any development that would prejudice the construction of the road.

10.32 The Broughton Bypass was opened to the public in October 2017.

10.33 Park and Ride

10.34 Bus or rail-based Park and Ride facilities help to provide a choice of transport modes, and to reduce the number of cars on the highway network. Policy 3 of the Core Strategy proposes a ring of Park and Ride facilities around Preston, including Broughton and Riversway. These facilities have to be linked to an appropriate rapid bus service into the City Centre, or they will not be an attractive alternative to the private car.

- 10.35 The Central Lancashire Highways and Transport Master Plan commits Lancashire County Council to work with bus operators to establish a comprehensive network of bus rapid transit corridors potentially linked to and supported by Park and Ride sites at locations where demand is most evident.
- 10.36 The Core Strategy also refers to a new railway station at Cottam, and a site was earmarked in the previous Local Plan (2004). The Highways and Transport Master Plan now proposes a new 'parkway' rail station in the Cottam area. This is similar to the concept of Buckshaw Parkway, to serve the North West Preston strategic housing location. Accessed from the Western Distributor to provide rail-based Park and Ride opportunities to Preston, Manchester, Liverpool and Blackpool. Lancashire County Council is in discussion with Network Rail about the optimum location and size for a new Cottam Parkway railway station. An option for the location of the proposed station is at the intersection of the Preston – Blackpool railway line and the proposed Preston Western Distributor Road.
- 10.37 Locations for each of the bus-based facilities are shown on the Policies Map which can be found in the documents section on this page. Implementation of schemes will be carried out in partnership with Lancashire County Council.
- 10.38 Policy IN3 - Park and Ride sites (Broughton and Riversway)
- 10.39 Land is safeguarded for proposed bus based Park and Ride facilities in the locations shown on [the Policies Map](#). Planning permission will not be granted for any development that would prejudice the future use of the land for that purpose.

11.0 Community Infrastructure Levy

- 11.1 The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a levy that local authorities in England and Wales can choose to charge on new developments in their area. The money raised from the CIL can be used to support development by funding infrastructure that the council, local community and neighbourhoods want, like new or safer road schemes, park improvements or a new health centre and has been in effect since 30 September 2013.
- 11.2 A CIL payment is liable on any development that involves new buildings or extensions of 100 sq metres or more of gross internal floor space or that involves the creation of an additional dwelling even when that is below the 100 sq metre threshold. Any floor space in existing and/or demolished buildings on a site will normally be deducted from the total liable for CIL.
- 11.3 However, to qualify for this the existing/demolished floor space must have been in continuous lawful use for at least 6 months in the 3 years preceding the day on which the planning permission first permits the chargeable development. It is for applicants to demonstrate that this requirement has been met.
- 11.4 Applicants need to provide sufficient information at the time when a planning application is submitted to enable the local planning authority to determine whether the development is liable to pay the levy and to estimate the amount of CIL chargeable.
- 11.5 After planning permission is granted the local Planning authority will issue a Liability Notice setting out the estimated CIL charge.
- 11.6 The actual CIL chargeable is calculated at the date when the planning permission first permits development. In the case of a full permission this will normally be when all pre-commencement conditions have been discharged. In the case of an outline permission it will be when the last reserved matter has been approved either for the whole development or, if the development is phased, for that particular phase. Before then the applicant must tell state who is liable to pay the CIL by submitting an Assumption of Liability Notice. Failure to do so will result, by default, in liability falling on the owners of material interest in the land and surcharges will be applied.
- 11.7 CIL indexation
- 11.8 The CIL regulations require the CIL charge to be index linked from the year that the

CIL charging schedule was introduced to the year that planning permission is granted. CIL is indexed from 1st April in each year and the index figure is the national All-in Tender Price Index figure for the 1st November in the proceeding year published by the Building Cost Information Service (BCIS).

11.9 A summary of how the amount of CIL chargeable will be calculated is as follows:

CIL Rate (R) x Chargeable Floor Area (A) x BCIS Tender Price Index (Ip) BCIS Tender Price Index (Ic)

- A = The deemed net area chargeable at rate R (see charging schedule)
- Ip = The BCIS All-in Tender Price Index for the year in which planning permission was granted (published on 1 November of the preceding year). **The Ip figure from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020 is 318.**
- Ic = The BCIS All-in Tender Price Index for the year in which the charging schedule containing rate R took effect. **The figure from September 2013, when the charging schedule was adopted, is 234.**
- For planning permissions granted in the year 2023, the RICS CIL Index to be applied is **355.**

12.0 Conclusions

- 12.1 This Planning Policy Assessment provides a broad planning policy framework on which to build the Neighbourhood Plan for Barton NP. The Assessment should assist with identifying key themes and planning policy areas in the proposed Plan and much of the information referred to within the document will form part of the Neighbourhood Plan evidence base.
- 12.2 The Assessment should be considered as a “live”, working document, and Kirkwells will continue to review and amend the information at key stages in the preparation of the Plans. In the meantime, it is essential that the Steering Group use the document as a key source of information and reference point for preparing planning policies.

Appendix 1: NOMIS Report – Neighbourhood Statistics

Barton Parish (as of 2011)

(Census 2021 is available at a Preston Local Authority level but not currently available at local parish or ward level)

Local Area Report

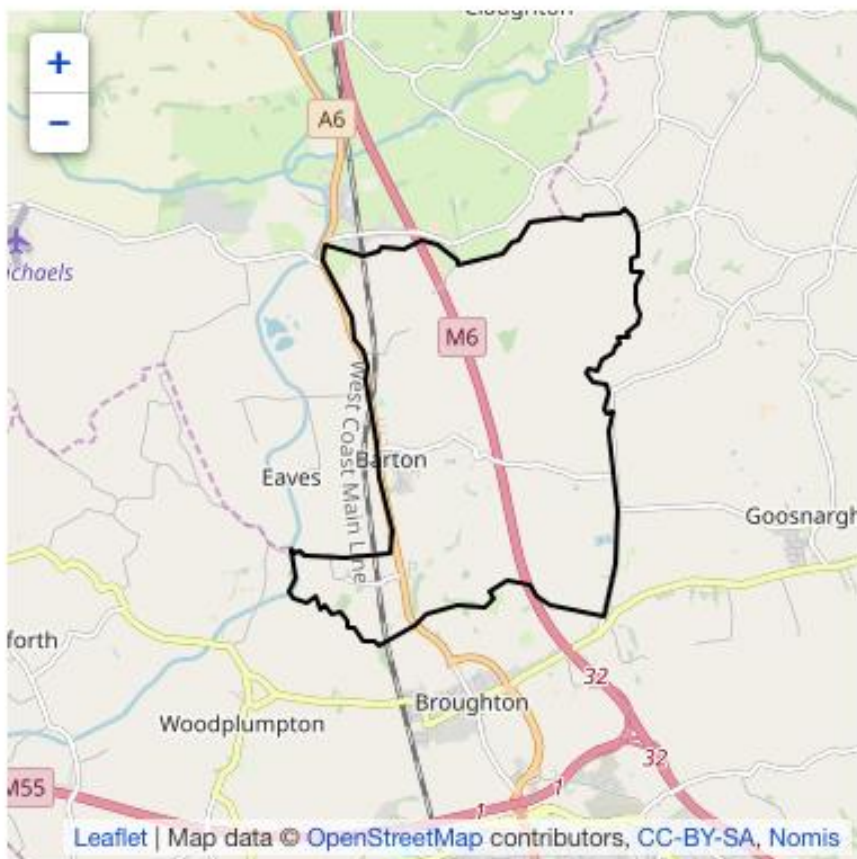
Summary

This report covers the characteristics of people and households in Barton Parish in Preston (GSS code E04005234). Figures are sourced from the 2011 Census key statistics.

There were 1,150 usual residents as at Census day 2011. Of these, 100% lived in households and 0% lived in communal establishments. The average (mean) age of residents was 43.8 years.

In total there were 460 household spaces. Of these, 446 (97%) had at least one usual resident and 14 (3%) had no usual residents.

<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/localarea?compare=E04005234>



Usual resident population

	Persons	
	count	Barton Parish %
All usual residents	1,150	100.0
Males	552	48.0
Females	598	52.0
Lives in a household	1,150	100.0
Lives in a communal establishment	0	0.0
Schoolchild or full-time student aged 4 and over at their non term-time address	29	-
Area (Hectares)	987.66	-
Density (number of persons per hectare)	1.2	-

- These figures are missing.

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS101EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Age structure

	Persons	
	count	Barton Parish %
All usual residents	1,150	100.0
Age 0 to 4	52	4.5
Age 5 to 7	41	3.6
Age 8 to 9	25	2.2
Age 10 to 14	85	7.4
Age 15	9	0.8
Age 16 to 17	28	2.4
Age 18 to 19	19	1.7
Age 20 to 24	56	4.9
Age 25 to 29	28	2.4
Age 30 to 44	193	16.8
Age 45 to 59	276	24.0
Age 60 to 64	77	6.7
Age 65 to 74	153	13.3
Age 75 to 84	84	7.3
Age 85 to 89	19	1.7
Age 90 and over	5	0.4
Mean Age	43.8	-
Median Age	47	-

- These figures are missing. Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS102EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

HOUSING

How we live

Dwellings, household spaces and accommodation type

	Household spaces, Dwellings	
	Barton Parish	
	count	%
All dwelling types	460	100.0
Unshared dwelling	460	100.0
Shared dwelling: Two household spaces	0	0.0
Shared dwelling: Three or more household spaces	0	0.0
All household spaces	460	100.0
Household spaces with at least one usual resident	446	97.0
Household spaces with no usual residents	14	3.0
Whole house or bungalow: Detached	307	66.7
Whole house or bungalow: Semi-detached	138	30.0
Whole house or bungalow: Terraced (including end-terrace)	8	1.7
Flat, maisonette or apartment: Purpose-built block of flats or tenement	2	0.4
Flat, maisonette or apartment: Part of a converted or shared house (including bed-sits)	2	0.4
Flat, maisonette or apartment: In a commercial building	3	0.7
Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	0	0.0

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS401EW)

Car or van availability

	Households	
	Barton Parish	
	count	%
All households	446	100.0
No cars or vans in household	21	4.7
1 car or van in household	122	27.4
2 cars or vans in household	221	49.6
3 cars or vans in household	60	13.5
4 or more cars or vans in household	22	4.9
sum of all cars or vans in the area	843	-

- These figures are missing.

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS404EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Tenure

	Households	
	Barton Parish	
	count	%
All households	446	100.0
Owned	409	91.7
Owned outright	230	51.6
Owned with a mortgage or loan	179	40.1
Shared ownership (part owned and part rented)	0	0.0
Social rented	1	0.2
Rented from council (Local Authority)	0	0.0
Other	1	0.2
Private rented	27	6.1
Private landlord or letting agency	20	4.5
Other	7	1.6
Living rent free	9	2.0

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS402EW)

Household composition

	Households	
	count	Barton Parish %
All households	446	100.0
One person household	89	20.0
Aged 65 and over	51	11.4
Other	38	8.5
One family household	334	74.9
All aged 65 and over	71	15.9
Married or same-sex civil partnership couple	217	48.7
No children	66	14.8
Dependent children	99	22.2
All children non-dependent	52	11.7
Cohabiting couple	24	5.4
No children	8	1.8
Dependent children	16	3.6
All children non-dependent	0	0.0
Lone parent	22	4.9
Dependent children	15	3.4
All children non-dependent	7	1.6
Other household types	23	5.2
With dependent children	10	2.2
All full-time students	0	0.0
All aged 65 and over	3	0.7
Other	10	2.2

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS105EW)

Economy

Economic activity

	Persons	
	count	Barton Parish %
All usual residents aged 16 to 74	830	100.0
Economically active	620	74.7
In employment	587	70.7
Employee: Part-time	121	14.6
Employee: Full-time	306	36.9
Self-employed	160	19.3
Unemployed	13	1.6
Full-time student	20	2.4
Economically Inactive	210	25.3
Retired	153	18.4
Student (including full-time students)	25	3.0
Looking after home or family	17	2.0
Long-term sick or disabled	8	1.0
Other	7	0.8
Unemployed: Age 16 to 24	3	0.4
Unemployed: Age 50 to 74	4	0.5
Unemployed: Never worked	0	0.0
Long-term unemployed	2	0.2

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS601EW)

Industry

	Persons	
	Barton Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census	603	100.0
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	26	4.3
B Mining and quarrying	0	0.0
C Manufacturing	61	10.1
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2	0.3
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	8	1.3
F Construction	47	7.8
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	79	13.1
H Transport and storage	11	1.8
I Accommodation and food service activities	26	4.3
J Information and communication	16	2.7
K Financial and insurance activities	17	2.8
L Real estate activities	6	1.0
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	51	8.5
N Administrative and support service activities	9	1.5
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	66	10.9
P Education	77	12.8
Q Human health and social work activities	76	12.6
R, S, T, U Other	25	4.1

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS605EW)

Occupation

	Persons	
	Barton Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census	603	100.0
1. Managers, directors and senior officials	91	15.1
2. Professional occupations	153	25.4
3. Associate professional and technical occupations	69	11.4
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	80	13.3
5. Skilled trades occupations	80	13.3
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations	52	8.6
7. Sales and customer service occupations	30	5.0
8. Process plant and machine operatives	18	3.0
9. Elementary occupations	30	5.0

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS608EW)

Qualifications and students

	Persons	
	Barton Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 and over	938	100.0
No qualifications	123	13.1
Level 1 qualifications	87	9.3
Level 2 qualifications	155	16.5
Apprenticeship	41	4.4
Level 3 qualifications	116	12.4
Level 4 qualifications and above	382	40.7
Other qualifications	34	3.6
Schoolchildren and full-time students: Age 16 to 17	24	2.6
Schoolchildren and full-time students: Age 18 and over	21	2.2
Full-time students: Age 18 to 74: Economically active: In employment	13	1.4
Full-time students: Age 18 to 74: Economically active: Unemployed	0	0.0
Full-time students: Age 18 to 74: Economically inactive	8	0.9

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS501EW)

General information (applicable to all tables)

Statistical Disclosure Control

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information from the 2011 Census, there has been swapping of records in the Census database between different geographic areas, and so some counts will be affected. In the main, the greatest effects will be at the lowest geographies, since the record swapping is targeted towards those households with unusual characteristics in small areas. More details on the ONS Census disclosure control strategy may be found on the [Statistical Disclosure Control](#) page on the ONS web site.

Contact details

Name	Census
Telephone	01329 444 972
Web site	http://www.ons.gov.uk/census
Email	census.customerservices@ons.gov.uk

Usual resident population [Go to table](#)

Sex

Sex is the classification of a person as either male or female.

Household

A household is defined as:

- one person living alone, or
- a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities and share a living room or sitting room or dining area.

This includes:

- sheltered accommodation units in an establishment where 50 per cent or more have their own kitchens (irrespective of whether there are other communal facilities), and
- all people living in caravans on any type of site that is their usual residence. This will include anyone who has no other usual residence elsewhere in the UK.

A household must contain at least one person whose place of usual residence is at the address. A group of short-term residents living together is not classified as a household, and neither is a group of people at an address where only visitors are staying.

Communal establishments

A communal establishment is an establishment providing managed residential accommodation. 'Managed' in this context means full-time or part-time supervision of the accommodation. Types of communal establishment include:

- Sheltered accommodation units where fewer than 50 per cent of the units in the establishment have their own cooking facilities, or similar accommodation where residents have their own rooms, but the main meal is provided. If half or more possess their own facilities for cooking (regardless of use) all units in the whole establishment are treated as separate households.
- Small hotels, guest houses, bed & breakfasts and inns and pubs with residential accommodation with room for 10 or more guests (excluding the owner/manager and his/her family).
- All accommodation provided solely for students (during term-time). This includes university-owned cluster flats, houses and apartments located within student villages, and similar accommodation owned by a private company and provided solely for students (University owned student houses that were difficult to identify and not clearly located with other student residences are treated as households, and houses rented to students by private landlords are also treated as households). Accommodation available only to students may include a small number of care-taking or maintenance staff, or academic staff.
- Accommodation available only to nurses. This includes cluster flats and similar accommodation, provided solely for nurses. Nurses' accommodation on a hospital site that does not also contain patients is treated as a separate communal establishment from the hospital (and not categorised as a hospital), so that nurses are treated as

'residents' and not 'resident staff' or 'patients'. This ensures consistency with similar nurses' accommodation not on a hospital site.

Schoolchildren and full-time students

Schoolchildren and students in full-time education studying away from their family home are treated as usually resident at their term-time address. Basic demographic information only (name, sex, age, marital status and relationship) is collected at their non term-time address (their 'home' or 'vacation' address).

The information on families, household size and household composition for their non term-time address does not include them.

Area

For area measurements, census statistics use Standard Area Measurements (SAM), created by ONS Geography for key geographies in the UK using standard methodologies. SAMs are land measurement figures defined by topographic boundaries (coastline and inland water) as at the end of 2011.

Area measurements are in hectares - the metric unit of area defined as 10,000 square metres or approximately 2.47 acres - there are 100 hectares in 1 km².

Each area measurement used in census results is calculated by aggregating the SAM (measured to two decimal places) for each output area that has been best-fitted to each higher area.

Age structure [Go to table](#)

Age

Age is derived from the date of birth question and is a person's age at their last birthday, at 27 March 2011. Dates of birth that imply an age over 115 are treated as invalid and the person's age is imputed. Infants less than one year old are classified as 0 years of age.

Marital and civil partnership status [Go to table](#)

Marital and civil partnership status

Marital and civil partnership status classifies an individual according to their legal marital or registered same-sex civil partnership status as at census day, 27 March 2011.

This topic is the equivalent of the 2001 Census topic 'Marital status', but has undergone significant revision to take account of the Civil Partnership Act which came into force on 5 December 2005.

Marital and civil partnership states include:

- married/in a registered same-sex civil partnership,
- separated (but still legally married/in a registered same-sex civil partnership),
- divorced/formerly in a registered same-sex civil partnership, or
- widowed/surviving same-sex civil partner.

Although the term 'single' is widely used to cover people in a number of states such as divorced or separated it is not a legally recognised status and was not an option on the census questionnaire. In census results the term 'single' is used to refer only to someone who has never been married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership, which were options on the census questionnaire.

Living arrangements [Go to table](#)

Living arrangements

The living arrangements classification combines responses to the question on marital and civil partnership status with information about whether or not a person is living in a couple. This topic is only applicable to people in households. Living arrangements differs from marital and civil partnership status because cohabiting takes priority over other categories. For example, if a person is divorced and cohabiting, then in results for living arrangements they are classified as cohabiting.

Ethnic group [Go to table](#)

Ethnic group

Ethnic group classifies people according to their own perceived ethnic group and cultural background.

Country of birth [Go to table](#)

Country of birth

Country of birth is the country in which a person was born. The country of birth question included six tick box responses - one for each of the four parts of the UK, one for the Republic of Ireland, and one for 'Elsewhere'. Where a person ticked 'Elsewhere', they were asked to write in the current name of the country in which they were born. Responses are assigned codes based on the National Statistics Country Classification.

The grouping of countries within the classification is broadly regional, but takes into account the grouping of European Union (EU) countries. Countries in the EU are grouped into those that were EU members in March 2001, and those that became members (Accession countries) between April 2001 and March 2011 as part of the EU enlargement process.

Household language [Go to table](#)

Proficiency in English language

Proficiency in English language classifies people whose main language is not English (or not English or Welsh in Wales) according to their ability to speak English. A person is classified in one of the categories:

- can speak English very well,
- can speak English well,
- cannot speak English well, or
- cannot speak English.

Religion [Go to table](#)

The voluntary question on religion in the 2011 Census was intended to capture people's religious affiliation and identification at the time of the Census irrespective of whether they practised or believed in that religion or how important it was in their lives. If a person had no religion then the first of a series of tick boxes could be selected. Care should be taken when using these data not to infer, or allow the inference by others, that the practice of a religion or specific religious activities that are expected of believers has been measured. Unlike other census questions where missing answers are imputed, this question was voluntary, and where no answer was provided the response is categorised as 'not stated'.

Due to an error in the processing of census data, the number of usual residents in the 'Religion not stated' category has been overestimated by a total of 62,000 for three local authorities: Camden, Islington and Tower Hamlets. More information from the [Census issues and corrections](#) page.

Health and provision of unpaid Care [Go to table](#)

Long-term health problem or disability

A long-term health problem or disability that limits a person's day-to-day activities, and has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months. This includes problems that are related to old age. People were asked to assess whether their daily activities were limited a lot or a little by such a health problem, or whether their daily activities were not limited at all.

General Health

General health is a self-assessment of a person's general state of health. People were asked to assess whether their health was very good, good, fair, bad or very bad. This assessment is not based on a person's health over any specified period of time.

Provision of unpaid care

A person is a provider of unpaid care if they look after or give help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental ill health or disability, or problems related to old age. This does not include any activities as part of paid employment. No distinction is made about whether any care that a person provides is within their own household or outside of the household, so no explicit link can be made about whether the care provided is for a person within the household who has poor general health or a long-term health problem or disability.

Dwellings, household spaces and accommodation type [Go to table](#)

Number of household spaces in shared dwellings

A household space is the accommodation used or available for use by an individual household. Household spaces are identified separately in census results as those with at least one usual resident, and those that do not have any usual residents.

A household space with no usual residents may still be used by short-term residents, visitors who were present on census night, or a combination of short-term residents and visitors.

Vacant household spaces, and household spaces that are used as second addresses, are also classified in census results as 'household spaces with no usual residents'.

A dwelling is shared if:

- the household spaces it contains have the accommodation type 'part of a converted or shared house',
- not all of the rooms (including kitchen, bathroom and toilet, if any) are behind a door that only that household can use, and
- there is at least one other such household space at the same address with which it can be combined to form the shared dwelling

Tenure [Go to table](#)

Tenure

Tenure provides information about whether a household rents or owns the accommodation that it occupies and, if rented, combines this with information about the type of landlord who owns or manages the accommodation.

Rooms, bedrooms and central heating [Go to table](#)

Central heating (variable)

A household's accommodation is classified as having central heating if it is present in some or all rooms (whether used or not). Central heating is classified by type, as shown in the classification table. Other central heating includes solar, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) or other bottled gas.

This information is not available for household spaces with no usual residents.

Car or van availability [Go to table](#)

Cars or vans in household

This applies to the number of cars or vans that are owned, or available for use, by one or more members of a household. This includes company cars and vans that are available for private use. It does not include motorbikes or scooters, or any cars or vans belonging to visitors. The count of cars or vans in an area relates only to households. Cars or vans used by residents of communal establishments are not counted.

Households with 10 to 20 cars or vans are counted as having only 10. Responses indicating a number of cars or vans greater than 20 were treated as invalid and a value was imputed.

Household composition [Go to table](#)**Household composition**

Household composition classifies households according to the relationships between the household members. Households consisting of one family and no other usual residents are classified according to the type of family (married, same-sex civil partnership or cohabiting couple family, or lone parent family) and the number of dependent children. Other households are classified by the number of people, the number of dependent children, or whether the household consists only of students or only of people aged 65 and over.

This definition is used in most results from the 2011 Census. In a small number of results an alternative classification is used that defines households by the age of the household members. It takes no account of the relationships between them. In results where this different definition is used it is clearly indicated.

Economic activity [Go to table](#)**Economic activity**

Economic activity relates to whether or not a person who was working or looking for work in the week before census.

Rather than a simple indicator of whether or not someone was currently in employment, it provides a measure of whether or not a person was an active participant in the labour market.

A person's economic activity is derived from their 'Activity last week'. This is an indicator of their status or availability for employment - whether employed, actively looking for work, waiting to start a new job, available to start a new job, or their status if not employed or not seeking employment. Additional information included in the economic activity classification is also derived from information about the number of hours a person works and their type of employment - whether employed or self-employed.

The census concept of economic activity is compatible with the standard for economic status defined by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). It is one of a number of definitions used internationally to produce accurate and comparable statistics on employment, unemployment and economic status.

Economic activity – males [Go to table](#)**Economic activity**

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Economic activity – females [Go to table](#)

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Hours worked [Go to table](#)

Hours worked

number of hours that a person in employment in the week before the census, worked in their main job. This includes paid and unpaid overtime.

Industry [Go to table](#)

Industry

The industry in which a person works relates to their main job, and is derived from information provided on the main activity of their employer or business. This is used to assign responses to an industry code based on the Standard Industrial Classification 2007.

Industry – males [Go to table](#)

Industry

The industry in which a person works relates to their main job, and is derived from information provided on the main activity of their employer or business. This is used to assign responses to an industry code based on the Standard Industrial Classification 2007.

Industry – females [Go to table](#)

Industry

The industry in which a person works relates to their main job, and is derived from information provided on the main activity of their employer or business. This is used to assign responses to an industry code based on the Standard Industrial Classification 2007.

Occupation [Go to table](#)

Occupation

A person's occupation relates to their main job and is derived from either their job title or details of the activities involved in their job. This is used to assign responses to an occupation code based on the Standard Occupational Classification 2010 (SOC2010).

Occupation - Major group

'Major group' refers to the categories at the highest level of the hierarchy of occupations.

Occupation – males [Go to table](#)

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Occupation - Major group

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Occupation – females [Go to table](#)

Occupation

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Occupation - Major group

'Major group' refers to the categories at the highest level of the hierarchy of occupations.

NS-SeC [Go to table](#)

NS-SeC

The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) provides an indication of socioeconomic position based on occupation. It is an Office for National Statistics standard classification. To assign a person to an NS-SEC category their occupation title is combined with information about their employment status, whether they are employed or self-employed, and whether or not they supervise other employees. Full-time students are recorded in the 'full-time students' category regardless of whether they are economically active or not.

The rebased version of NS-SEC used in census results uses occupation coded to SOC2010. More information about NS-SEC:

<http://ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/classifications/current-standard-classifications/soc2010/soc2010-volume-3-ns-sec--rebased-on-soc2010--user-manual/index.html>

In 2011 Census results, because the census did not ask a question about the number of employees at a person's workplace, the reduced method of deriving NS-SEC (which does not require this information) is used.

NS-SeC – males [Go to table](#)

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NS-SeC – females [Go to table](#)

NS-SeC

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Kirkwells

The Planning People

For more information on the contents of this document contact:

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