

Household spaces and dwelling types, 2011 Census

Summary

There were 651,742 household spaces counted in the Lancashire-14 area, of which 94.8% or 618,019 were occupied by at least one usual resident, and 5.2% classed as having no usual residents. Levels of vacancy or instances of 'no usual residents' on the whole were higher in the north west than the 4.4% national figure. In Lancashire at a local level the figure ranged from 3.4% in South Ribble to 7.2% in Blackpool.

The predominant dwelling type varies across the region, and a different picture is presented when comparing the east side of the region with the central, southern or west parts of the county. Despite a slight reduction in numbers since 2001, some Lancashire districts, particularly those in East Lancashire area, had amongst the highest scores for terraced properties throughout England and Wales. The highest percentage occurred in Pendle, with 56% of household spaces in terraces, followed by Hyndburn (53%) and Burnley (50%). This contrasted against a national average of just under a quarter of terraced dwellings, although new-build terraced properties are often included in contemporary re-development to provide a mix of development and affordable housing. Elsewhere in Lancashire there were higher than average percentages of detached and semi-detached properties, the highest in Ribble Valley with 31.5% detached dwellings, or South Ribble with 45.2% semi-detached.

Introduction

Key statistics (KS401EW) from the office for national statistics have been released which include information at local authority level on household spaces and the type of dwelling or accommodation lived in. In addition the table presents information on whether households share facilities, and where there were no residents present.

Dwellings are defined as self-contained units of accommodation (where a household has exclusive use of facilities) and are classed as one of the several building types based on whether the property is a 'whole' house/bungalow or flats. Building types include detached houses or bungalows; semi-detached houses or bungalows; terraced (including end of terrace); flats, maisonettes or apartments; caravans, mobile or other temporary structures. It is worth pointing out that any conversions to flats will reduce the overall property type from other categories such as detached, semi-detached or terraced.

Most households have exclusive use of facilities but around 0.1% are in spaces where two or more households have to share facilities. Some of these can be accounted for by student households, others by permanent households in boarding house style accommodation.

Lancashire results

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There were around 651,742 household spaces in all types of dwellings in the Lancashire-14 area counted in the 2011 Census. The highest number of household spaces occurred in Blackpool District (just under 70,000) whilst Ribble Valley had less than half of this amount - around 25,000.

Table 1 shows the total number of household spaces, and the percentage of these with or without usual residents. This reflects areas where dwellings were either vacant or occupied on a temporary basis, or second residence and therefore not counted towards the 'usually resident' population. In Blackpool 7.0% of household spaces fell into this category, followed by Fylde (6.8%) and Burnley (6.9%). The figures for all household spaces were higher than the values given for household estimates in the first release, as the latter excludes households where there were no usual residents.

Table 1: Household Spaces and Usual Residents, 2011 census

All Dwelling Types	All Household spaces	Household spaces with usual residents	Household spaces with no usual residents
		%	%
Burnley	39,964	94.0	6.0
Chorley	46,806	96.0	4.0
Fylde	37,435	93.2	6.8
Hyndburn	35,999	95.4	4.6
Lancaster	60,942	94.9	5.1
Pendle	39,387	94.8	5.2
Preston	60,519	95.1	4.9
Ribble Valley	25,019	96.1	3.9
Rossendale	30,852	94.2	5.8
South Ribble	47,715	96.6	3.4
West Lancashire	47,994	94.6	5.4
Wyre	50,073	94.4	5.6
Lancashire-12	522,705	94.9	5.1
Blackburn with Darwen	59,694	96.1	3.9
Blackpool	69,343	92.8	7.2
Lancashire-14	651,742	94.8	5.2
North West	3,150,410	95.5	4.5
England and Wales	24,429,618	95.6	4.4

Source: ONS 2011 Census, Table KS401EW

Dwelling types:

Table 2 shows the percentage of dwelling types for each local authority across the Lancashire area.

The most striking feature was the predominance of terraced dwellings in certain localities, particularly the districts to the east of the county which developed as manufacturing towns during the heyday of the cotton industry. Over half of the dwellings in three of these districts were terraced: Pendle (56.1%), Hyndburn (52.6%) and Burnley (50.1%). Other high percentages occurred in Rossendale (43.6%) and Blackburn with Darwen (45.5%). By contrast the lowest percentages of terraced dwellings were in Fylde (17.4%), South Ribble (17.5%) and Wyre (18%), where there was less of a reliance on the early manufacturing industries, and more open landscapes have enabled a greater variety of development and settlements. Since 2001 terraced properties have also been included in re-development schemes to provide a mix of housing types, for example there has been an increase in terraced properties in Chorley district which have been provided at Buckshaw Village.

Table 2: Household Spaces by Dwelling Type, 2011 census

All Dwelling Types	Detached		Semi-detached		Terraced		Flat/Maisonette		Caravan/ Mobile structure	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Burnley	5,203	13.0	11,144	27.9	20,009	50.1	3,505	8.8	103	0.3
Chorley	13,776	29.4	15,649	33.4	12,590	26.9	4,559	9.7	232	0.5
Fylde	9,814	26.2	11,815	31.6	6,530	17.4	8,580	22.9	696	1.9
Hyndburn	4,225	11.7	9,377	26.0	18,933	52.6	3,322	9.2	142	0.4
Lancaster	11,067	18.2	22,678	37.2	16,128	26.5	10,544	17.3	525	0.9
Pendle	5,157	13.1	9,004	22.9	22,106	56.1	3,043	7.8	77	0.2
Preston	9,846	16.3	19,439	32.1	19,170	31.7	12,031	30.0	33	0.1
Ribble Valley	7,887	31.5	7,101	28.4	7,726	30.9	1,997	8.0	308	1.2
Rossendale	6,233	20.2	7,819	25.3	13,444	43.6	3,263	10.6	93	0.3
South Ribble	13,295	27.9	21,545	45.2	8,352	17.5	4,333	9.1	190	0.4
West Lancashire	14,020	29.2	17,444	36.3	10,845	22.6	4,629	9.6	1,056	2.2
Wyre	14,166	28.3	20,307	40.6	9,026	18.0	5,680	11.3	894	1.8
Lancashire-12	114,689	21.9	173,322	33.2	164,859	31.5	65,486	12.6	4,349	0.8
Blackburn with Darwen	8,242	13.8	16,963	28.4	27,179	45.5	7,256	12.1	54	0.1
Blackpool	5,924	8.5	25,279	36.5	20,771	30.0	17,194	24.9	175	0.3
Lancashire-14	128,855	19.8	215,564	33.1	212,809	32.7	89,936	13.8	4,578	0.7
North West	558,252	17.7	1,123,976	35.7	944,608	30.0	514,840	16.4	8,734	0.3
England and Wales	5,512,289	22.6	7,506,350	30.7	6,028,348	24.7	5,276,618	21.6	106,013	0.4

Source: ONS 2011 Census, Table KS401EW

Detached whole house or bungalows are usually an indicator of more prosperous neighbourhoods. The North West Region had a lower percentage of detached dwellings, 17.7% compared to the national average of 22.6%. However In Lancashire detached dwellings were predominant in Ribble Valley, where 31.5% of all household spaces are in detached accommodation. Five other Lancashire districts also exceeded the national average for detached properties: Chorley (29.4%), Fylde (26.2%), South Ribble (27.9%), West Lancashire (29.2%) and Wyre (28.3%).

Semi-detached properties are considered a popular housing type particularly as a contrast to older or less well maintained terraces, and are a dominant housing style from the pre and post-war years through to more recent modern and contemporary development. Nationally semi-detached properties account for 30.7% of dwellings. In Lancashire the highest percentages occurred in South Ribble (45.2%), Blackpool (36.5%) and Chorley (33.4%).

Flats or maisonettes contribute significantly to household living space, sometimes built as part of the investment market and student accommodation or produced as conversions to existing properties. The number of flats has increased significantly in some districts particularly Preston where there is a large student population. Preston had the highest percentages of flats with 30%, followed by Blackpool with 24.9%.

Caravans and other mobile/temporary structures provide dwellings for around 0.8% of Lancashire households. The highest percentages were in West Lancashire (2.2%), Fylde (1.9%), Wyre (1.8%), and Ribble Valley (1.2%). The rate in West Lancashire has increased since 2001 and may perhaps be partly explained by caravan-style accommodation associated with agricultural/horticultural occupation, also a number of mooring basins for houseboats along the Leeds-Liverpool canal.

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