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(includes 2009/10 figures)

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Contents

Section 1 – All types of applications received and decided

Incomplete applications	4
Applications received	4
Applications withdrawn	4
Applications decided	4
Applications approved	5
Applications by Type of Development	5

Section 2 – Applications for residential development

Applications received and decided	6
Applications for residential developments in urban and rural areas	6
Applications for single dwellings	7

Section 3 – Performance on processing planning applications

Progress made toward achieving Public Service Agreement (PSA) targets	8
Progress made toward achieving Business Plan targets	9
Average processing times by Divisional Planning Office	10

Section 4 – Statistical Tables

Table 1 – All applications received and decided by type of application	11
Table 2 – All applications received and decided by Local Government District	12
Table 3 – All applications received and decided by Assembly Constituency Area	13
Table 4 – All applications received and decided by type of development	14
Table 5 – All applications received and decided for residential developments in urban and rural areas by type of application	15
Table 6 – All applications received and decided for residential developments in urban and rural areas by type of development	16

Section 5 – Notes on the data and speed of decisions

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Types of Application	18
Appendix 2 – Types of Development Proposal	20
Appendix 3 – Key Performance Targets	21
Appendix 4 – Contact points for further information	22

Section 1 – Applications received and decided

Incomplete applications

In 2010/11, 412 planning applications were received that were deemed to be incomplete for a variety of reasons, including errors on the application form, lack of documentation or incorrect application fees. This compares with 5,123 incomplete applications received in 2009/10, a reduction of 4,711 (92%).

Applications received

A total of 16,768 applications were received during 2010/11 (**Table 1**), a decrease of 14.3% on the number of applications received in 2009/10. Geographically, the Local Government District (LGD) with the greatest decrease in applications received when compared with 2009/10 was Fermanagh which saw a decrease of 360 applications (28.8%). Only Strabane LGD saw an increase in the number of planning applications it received, up from 469 in 2009/10 to 502 in 2010/11 (**Table 2**). Similar comparisons are available by Northern Ireland Assembly Constituency Area (**Table 3**).

Applications withdrawn

During the 2010/11 year 1,268 applications were withdrawn by applicants or planning agents prior to a decision being issued. This is comparable with the number of applications withdrawn in 2009/10 (1,238) (**Table 1**). Applications can be withdrawn at any stage before a decision has been made and relate to valid applications received in the year and in earlier financial years.

Applications decided

Planning Service issued decisions on 16,191 applications in 2010/11, a fifth (19.9%) fewer than the number issued in 2009/10.

- The number of decisions issued for outline applications decreased slightly from 1,903 in 2009/10 to 1,863 in 2010/11 (a reduction of 2.1%).

- The number of decisions issued for full applications decreased from 15,192 in 2009/10 to 12,488 in 2010/11, a decrease of 17.8%.
- The number of decisions issued for reserved matters applications fell by just over three-fifths (60.7%), from 1,791 in 2009/10 to 704 in 2010/11 (**Table 1**).

Geographically, all Local Government Districts saw decreases in the number of applications decided. The greatest decrease in the number of applications decided was in Belfast LGD, which experienced a fall of 526 decisions issued (or 29.1%) when compared with 2009/10. The greatest decrease in percentage terms was in Derry LGD which fell by 32.8% (from 832 decisions issued in 2009/10 to 559 decisions issued in 2010/11) (**Table 2**).

Applications approved

Overall 89.3% of applications decided in 2010/11 were approved, down from 94.0% in 2009/10 (**Table 1**). Approval rates varied across local government districts, ranging from 80.3% in Banbridge LGD to 94.8% in Moyle LGD (**Table 2**). The approval rates for Northern Ireland Assembly Constituency Areas ranged from 82.9% in South Down to 96.4% in Belfast East (**Table 3**).

Applications Received by Type of Development

Applications for government and civic development rose from 1,742 applications received in 2009/10 to 2,334 in 2010/11 (an increase of 34.0%). There were also increases in the number of applications received for agricultural, commercial, and industrial developments.

Decisions issued for agricultural development increased by 10.7% from 2009/10 to 2010/11, with 259 decisions issued. All other types of development saw decreases. Decisions on industrial developments fell by 101, representing a 29.4% decrease on the number decided in 2009/10. The approval rate for type of development ranged from 83.8% for agricultural developments to 95.5% for government and civic developments.

Section 2 – Applications for Residential Development

Applications received and decided

Of the 16,768 applications received in 2010/11, 11,391 (67.9%) were for residential development. This proportion is 6.5 percentage points lower than 2009/10 when 74.4% of applications received were for residential development (**Table 4**).

There were 16,191 decisions issued in 2010/11. Of this, 11,760 (72.6%) were for residential development applications. This figure represents a reduction of 3,301 decisions issued in the year when compared with 2009/10, a decrease of a fifth (21.9%) (**Table 4**).

Applications for Residential Development in urban and rural areas

In 2010/11, Planning received 668 (13.0%) fewer applications for full planning permission in urban areas when compared with 2009/10. There was also a decrease in the number of applications for full planning permission in rural areas, down 19.1% from 5,588 in 2009/10 to 4,520 in 2010/11 (**Table 5**).

The number of decisions issued for full planning permission for residential development in urban areas fell from 6,098 in 2009/10 to 4,410 in 2010/11, representing a decrease of 27.7%. There was a smaller decrease in the number of decisions issued in rural areas (from 4,969 to 4,562, a decrease of 8.2%) (**Table 5**). The number of decisions issued for outline planning permission for residential development in urban areas decreased by 40.6% (from 409 to 243) when compared with the previous year, but for rural areas it increased by 11.3% (from 1,416 to 1,576 decisions) (**Table 5**).

The approval rate for residential development in urban areas increased by 2.4 percentage points between 2009/10 and 2010/11. Approvals for residential development in the countryside fell from 96.1% in 2009/10 to 83.3% in 2010/11, a decrease of 12.9 percentage points (**Table 5**).

There was a decrease in the number of applications received for domestic alterations and extensions in both urban and rural areas, down 15.1% and 17.8% respectively (**Table 6**).

Applications for single dwellings

The number of applications decided for new single houses in urban areas fell from 569 in 2009/10 to 324 in 2010/11 (**Table 6**). The number of applications decided for new single houses in the countryside fell from 3,542 in 2009/10 to 3,146 in 2010/11. This includes applications for full planning permission, outline planning permission and approval of reserved matters following granting of outline planning permission. As such it is not equivalent to the same number of new dwellings which may be constructed in the countryside. The approval rate for new single dwellings in urban areas increased to 85.5%, an increase of 4.5 percentage points. The approval rate for new single dwellings in rural areas decreased from 95.2% in 2009/10 to 74.4% in 2010/11. This decrease will in part be due to applications that were held pending the publication of Planning Policy Statement 21 Sustainable Development in the Countryside¹ (**Table 6**).

¹ See http://www.planningni.gov.uk/index/policy/policy_publications/planning_statements.htm for more detail.

Section 3 – Performance on processing planning applications

Progress made towards achieving Public Service Agreement (PSA) targets 2011 *(Figures in brackets refer to 2009/10)*

The Planning Service achieved one of its three PSA targets during 2010/11. Although the Agency did not achieve its PSA target for major applications, performance increased from 48% of major applications decided or withdrawn within 23 weeks in 2009/10 to 57% of applications decided or withdrawn within the target period in 2010/11.

Major Applications

PSA Target: to process 60% of major applications to decision or withdrawal in 23 weeks.

Actual Performance: 57% of major planning applications were decided or withdrawn within the target period in 2010/11 compared with 48% in 2009/10 representing a 9 percentage point increase in performance.

60% of Major planning applications were decided or withdrawn in 25 (35) weeks.

Intermediate Applications

PSA Target: to process 70% of intermediate applications to decision or withdrawal in 31 weeks.

Actual Performance: 75% of intermediate planning applications were decided or withdrawn within the target period in 2010/11 compared with 81% in the previous year representing a 6 percentage point decrease in performance.

70% of intermediate planning applications were decided or withdrawn in 28 (23) weeks.

Minor Applications

PSA Target: to process 80% of minor applications to decision or withdrawal in 18 weeks.

Actual Performance: 77% of minor planning applications were decided or withdrawn within the target period in 2010/11 compared with 82% in the previous year representing a 5 percentage point decrease in performance.

80% of minor planning applications were decided or withdrawn in 20 (17) weeks.

For information on 2011 PSA targets please refer to the appendix 3 at the end of the report.

Progress made towards achieving Business Plan targets

Validation Target *(Figures in brackets refer to 2009/10)*

Target: to validate 85% of all applications within 6 days

Actual Performance: 84.8% (96%) of all applications were validated within 6 days.

Target: to validate 95% of all applications within 10 days;

Actual Performance: 94% (99%) of all applications were validated within 10 days.

Issuing Decisions *(Figures in brackets refer to 2009/10)*

Target to issue 85% of decisions within 2 weeks of last Council consultation;

Actual Performance 81% (91%) of decisions were issued within 2 weeks of last Council consultation

Target to issue 95% of decisions within 4 weeks of last Council consultation;

Actual Performance 93% (96%) of decisions were issued within 4 weeks of last Council consultation

Average processing times by Planning Division

The average number of weeks taken to process planning applications in 2010/11 by divisional planning office is shown in the table below. (*Figures in brackets refer to the processing times for 2009/10*).

Divisions	Major		Intermediate		Minor	
	(average number of weeks)		(average number of weeks)		(average number of weeks)	
Ballymena	16	(16)	14	(12)	9	(6)
Belfast	24	(29)	23	(23)	12	(8)
Craigavon	22	(22)	25	(18)	13	(8)
Downpatrick	24	(34)	22	(21)	12	(10)
Headquarters ¹	32	(44)				
Londonderry	19	(22)	20	(16)	10	(8)
Omagh	12	(17)	13	(13)	8	(8)
Planning Overall	19	(24)	19	(16)	11	(8)

¹ Headquarters generally process only major planning applications.

Section 4 – Statistical Tables

Table 1 All applications received and decided by type of application
Northern Ireland, April 2010 to March 2011, (April 2009 to March 2010 in brackets)

Type of Application	Applications Received ¹		Applications Decided ²		Applications Approved ³					
					Number		Percentage		Applications Withdrawn	
Outline Planning Permission	1465	(2049)	1863	(1903)	1088	(1636)	58.4	(86.0)	531	(334)
Full Planning Permission	13358	(14743)	12488	(15192)	11685	(14448)	93.6	(95.1)	673	(809)
Approval of Reserved Matters	705	(1451)	704	(1791)	702	(1786)	99.7	(99.7)	5	(10)
Consent to Display	504	(508)	444	(531)	383	(448)	86.3	(84.4)	19	(22)
Certificates of Lawful Use or Development for a Proposed Use	292	(319)	250	(331)	216	(277)	86.4	(83.7)	7	(11)
Certificates of Lawful Use or Development for an Existing Use	118	(122)	97	(115)	71	(86)	73.2	(74.8)	7	(5)
Listed Building Consent	263	(282)	271	(276)	245	(262)	90.4	(94.9)	13	(26)
Other Types of Consent ⁴	63	(83)	74	(84)	66	(73)	89.2	(86.9)	13	(21)
All Applications	16768	(19557)	16191	(20223)	14456	(19016)	89.3	(94.0)	1268	(1238)

¹ All applications received in the year may not have had a decision issued within the same time period and applications decided in the year may not have been received in the same time period. Therefore direct comparisons between the figures can not be made. Applications received also include withdrawn applications.

² Applications decided do not include withdrawn applications

³ The number and per cent of applications approved is based on the number of decisions issued in the same year.

⁴ Other types of consent include Hazard Substance Consent and Conservation Area Consent

Table 2 All applications received and decided by Local Government District
Northern Ireland, April 2010 to March 2011, (April 2009 to March 2010 in brackets)

Local Government District	Applications Received ¹		Applications Decided ²		Applications Approved ³			
					Number		Percentage	
Antrim	537	(630)	526	(660)	478	(632)	90.9	(95.8)
Ards	753	(924)	783	(846)	729	(771)	93.1	(91.1)
Armagh	767	(830)	613	(756)	578	(738)	94.3	(97.6)
Ballymena	684	(775)	639	(850)	594	(825)	93.0	(97.1)
Ballymoney	310	(368)	309	(342)	288	(329)	93.2	(96.2)
Banbridge	532	(617)	554	(599)	445	(567)	80.3	(94.7)
Belfast	1498	(1651)	1281	(1807)	1204	(1664)	94.0	(92.1)
Carrickfergus	217	(252)	208	(270)	197	(256)	94.7	(94.8)
Castlereagh	408	(480)	399	(447)	373	(403)	93.5	(90.2)
Coleraine	596	(758)	649	(763)	589	(729)	90.8	(95.5)
Cookstown	548	(604)	559	(659)	464	(622)	83.0	(94.4)
Craigavon	636	(739)	605	(760)	558	(745)	92.2	(98.0)
Derry	648	(842)	559	(832)	495	(759)	88.6	(91.2)
Down	871	(936)	673	(969)	595	(888)	88.4	(91.6)
Dungannon & South Tyrone	774	(1002)	841	(955)	776	(894)	92.3	(93.6)
Fermanagh	889	(1249)	1079	(1427)	875	(1359)	81.1	(95.2)
Lame	333	(370)	306	(381)	272	(369)	88.9	(96.9)
Limavady	375	(414)	342	(344)	296	(321)	86.5	(93.3)
Lisburn	964	(1065)	788	(1161)	741	(1088)	94.0	(93.7)
Magherafelt	579	(689)	644	(825)	556	(808)	86.3	(97.9)
Moyle	294	(367)	309	(332)	293	(320)	94.8	(96.4)
Newry and Moume	1296	(1539)	1319	(1551)	1072	(1400)	81.3	(90.3)
Newtownabbey	492	(537)	451	(610)	426	(565)	94.5	(92.6)
North Down	573	(622)	573	(684)	539	(646)	94.1	(94.4)
Omagh	692	(828)	728	(890)	636	(846)	87.4	(95.1)
Strabane	502	(469)	454	(503)	387	(472)	85.2	(93.8)
All Areas	16768	(19557)	16191	(20223)	14456	(19016)	89.3	(94.0)

¹ All applications received in the year may not have had a decision issued within the same time period and applications decided in the year may not have been received in the same time period. Therefore direct comparisons between the figures can not be made. Applications received also include withdrawn applications.

² Applications decided do not include withdrawn applications

³ The number and per cent of applications approved is based on the number of decisions issued in the same year.

Table 3 All applications received and decided by Assembly Constituency Area
Northern Ireland, April 2010 to March 2011, (April 2009 to March 2010 in brackets)

Northern Ireland Assembly Constituency Area	Applications Received ¹		Applications Decided ²		Applications Approved ³		Percentage	
					Number	Percentage		
Belfast East	450	(471)	390	(521)	376	(483)	96.4	(92.7)
Belfast North	369	(379)	304	(446)	290	(417)	95.4	(93.5)
Belfast South	677	(811)	617	(855)	585	(768)	94.8	(89.8)
Belfast West	302	(308)	247	(343)	223	(318)	90.3	(92.7)
East Antrim	648	(724)	603	(759)	554	(727)	91.9	(95.8)
East Londonderry	971	(1172)	991	(1105)	885	(1049)	89.3	(94.9)
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	1436	(1981)	1678	(2128)	1424	(2010)	84.9	(94.5)
Foyle	648	(842)	559	(831)	495	(758)	88.6	(91.2)
Lagan Valley	1094	(1203)	928	(1286)	856	(1206)	92.2	(93.8)
Mid Ulster	1352	(1563)	1445	(1729)	1247	(1664)	86.3	(96.2)
Newry and Armagh	1367	(1547)	1228	(1493)	1081	(1397)	88.0	(93.6)
North Antrim	1288	(1510)	1257	(1524)	1175	(1473)	93.5	(96.7)
North Down	668	(749)	680	(800)	636	(753)	93.5	(94.1)
South Antrim	877	(1011)	837	(1085)	770	(1022)	92.0	(94.2)
South Down	1638	(1885)	1482	(1869)	1229	(1721)	82.9	(92.1)
Strangford	986	(1159)	978	(1067)	903	(977)	92.3	(91.6)
Upper Bann	802	(945)	785	(992)	704	(958)	89.7	(96.6)
West Tyrone	1195	(1297)	1182	(1390)	1023	(1315)	86.5	(94.6)
All Areas	16768	(19557)	16191	(20223)	14456	(19016)	89.3	(94.0)

¹ All applications received in the year may not have had a decision issued within the same time period and applications decided in the year may not have been received in the same time period. Therefore direct comparisons between the figures can not be made. Applications received also include withdrawn applications.

² Applications decided do not include withdrawn applications

³ The number and per cent of applications approved is based on the number of decisions issued in the same year.

Table 4 All applications received and decided by type of development
Northern Ireland, April 2010 to March 2011, (April 2009 to March 2010 in brackets)

Type of Development ⁵	Applications Received ¹		Applications Decided ²		Applications Approved ³			
					Number		Percentage	
Agricultural	280	(274)	259	(234)	217	(213)	83.8	(91.0)
Commercial	1280	(1269)	1166	(1314)	1060	(1221)	90.9	(92.9)
Government and Civic	2334	(1742)	1662	(1696)	1587	(1629)	95.5	(96.0)
Industrial	268	(256)	242	(343)	223	(306)	92.1	(89.2)
Mixed Use ⁴	60	(182)	40	(234)	38	(209)	95.0	(89.3)
Residential	11391	(14551)	11760	(15061)	10383	(14246)	88.3	(94.6)
Other	1155	(1283)	1062	(1341)	948	(1192)	89.3	(88.9)
All Applications	16768	(19557)	16191	(20223)	14456	(19016)	89.3	(94.0)

¹ All applications received in the year may not have had a decision issued within the same time period and applications decided in the year may not have been received in the same time period. Therefore direct comparisons between the figures can not be made. Applications received also include withdrawn applications.

² Applications decided do not include withdrawn applications

³ The number and per cent of applications approved is based on the number of decisions issued in the same year.

⁴ Mixed Use applications will include some residential units

⁵ Residential applications include housing, holiday chalets, sheltered housing, mobile homes, caravans, domestic extensions and residential or nursing homes. Commercial types include shops, car parks, hotels and restaurants, offices and motor trade facilities. Industrial types include quarries, warehousing and fuel depots. Government and civic types include police stations, civic amenity sites, education and medical establishments, utilities and recreational facilities.

Table 5 All applications received and decided for residential¹ developments in urban and rural areas by type of application
Northern Ireland, April 2010 to March 2011, (April 2009 to March 2010 in brackets)

Type of Development	Applications Received ²			Applications Decided ³		Applications Approved ⁴		
	Number	Percentage	(2009-2010)	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Outline Planning Permission	228	(272)	243	(409)	198	(317)	81.5	(77.5)
Full Planning Permission	4482	(5150)	4410	(6098)	4232	(5725)	96.0	(93.9)
Applications in Reserved Matters	87	(118)	103	(148)	103	(147)	100.0	(99.3)
Urban Areas	147	(229)	129	(245)	118	(210)	91.5	(85.7)
Certificates of Lawful Use or Development	55	(63)	63	(60)	59	(58)	93.7	(96.7)
Other Types of Consents ⁵	4999	(5832)	4948	(6960)	4710	(6457)	95.2	(92.8)
All residential applications in Urban Areas	1188	(1705)	1576	(1416)	855	(1252)	54.3	(88.4)
Outline Planning Permission	4520	(5588)	4562	(4969)	4162	(4835)	91.2	(97.3)
Full Planning Permission	600	(1318)	592	(1617)	590	(1613)	99.7	(99.8)
Applications in Reserved Matters	48	(60)	45	(59)	31	(50)	68.9	(84.7)
Rural Areas	36	(48)	37	(40)	35	(39)	94.6	(97.5)
Certificates of Lawful Use or Development	6392	(8719)	6812	(8101)	5673	(7789)	83.3	(96.1)
Other Types of Consents ⁵	11391	(14551)	11760	(15061)	10383	(14246)	88.3	(94.6)
All Residential applications in Northern Ireland								

¹ Residential applications include housing, holiday chalets, sheltered housing, mobile homes, caravans, domestic extensions and residential or nursing homes. Commercial types include shops, car parks, hotels and restaurants, offices and motor trade facilities. Industrial types include quarries, warehousing and fuel depots. Government and civic types include police stations, civic amenity sites, education and medical establishments, utilities and recreational facilities.

² All applications received in the year may not have had a decision issued within the same time period and applications decided in the year may not have been received in the same time period. Therefore direct comparisons between the figures can not be made. Applications received also include withdrawn applications.

³ Applications decided do not include withdrawn applications

⁴ The number and per cent of applications approved is based on the number of decisions issued in the same year.

⁵ Other types of consent include Consent to Display, Listed Building Consent, Hazard Substance Consent and Conservation Area Consent

Table 6 All applications received and decided for residential¹ developments in urban and rural areas by type of development

Northern Ireland, April 2010 to March 2011, (April 2009 to March 2010 in brackets)

Location	Type of Development	Applications Received ²			Applications Decided ³		Applications Approved ⁴		
		Number	(2009-10)	(2010-11)	Number	(2009-10)	Number	(2010-11)	
Applications in urban areas	New single dwellings	378	(435)	324	(569)	277	(461)	85.5	(81.0)
	Replacement single dwellings	96	(114)	95	(130)	92	(125)	96.8	(96.2)
Applications in rural areas	Domestic alterations and extensions	3380	(3979)	3051	(4121)	3000	(3994)	98.3	(96.9)
	New single dwellings	2716	(4043)	3146	(3542)	2342	(3371)	74.4	(95.2)
Applications in urban and rural areas	Replacement single dwellings	1067	(1652)	1125	(1670)	993	(1629)	88.3	(97.5)
	Domestic alterations and extensions	1167	(1419)	1111	(1414)	1068	(1375)	96.1	(97.2)
Applications in urban and rural areas	Housing Developments ⁵	879	(1026)	1234	(1848)	1057	(1584)	85.7	(85.7)
	Other ⁶	1708	(1883)	1674	(1767)	1554	(1707)	92.8	(96.6)
All Residential Applications in Northern Ireland		11391	(14551)	11760	(15061)	10383	(14246)	88.3	(94.6)

¹ Residential applications include housing, holiday chalets, sheltered housing, mobile homes, caravans, domestic extensions and residential or nursing homes.

² All applications received in the year may not have had a decision issued within the same time period and applications decided in the year may not have been received in the same time period. Therefore direct comparisons between the figures can not be made. Applications received also include withdrawn applications.

³ Applications decided do not include withdrawn applications

⁴ The number and per cent of applications approved is based on the number of decisions issued in the same year.

⁵ Housing developments also include apartments.

⁶ Other includes temporary buildings, change of use and renewal of planning permissions.

Section 5 - Notes

Notes on the data

The records of all applications from 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011 were transferred in June 2011 from a live database and inspected for consistency in coding. The comparative figures from 2009/10 were transferred from a live database in June 2010 and also checked for coding anomalies.

Notes on the speed of decisions

Planning decisions are categorised as major, intermediate and minor, depending on the type of land use. Intermediate applications, which are predominately single houses, usually take the longest number of weeks for a decision to be reached. The majority of major applications are multiple housing, commercial and government and civic types of development. Minor applications, which are mainly residential alterations and extensions, take the least number of weeks for a decision to be reached. The time taken to process a decision is calculated from the date on which an application is deemed valid to the date on which the decision is issued. The average processing time is the median.

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Types of Application

A number of different types of application are received by Planning and are categorized into the following groups:

- **Outline permission**

An application for outline planning permission can be used to ascertain whether a proposed development is acceptable in principle. This usually means that detailed drawings are not needed. However Planning can, in certain circumstances, require the submission of additional information, or insist that an application for full planning permission be submitted.

- **Full permission**

A full planning application requires the submission of all details of the proposal. This type of application would be appropriate, for example, if a change of use of land or buildings is proposed.

- **Approval of Reserved Matters**

If outline permission is granted, a subsequent permission relating to the siting, design, external appearance, means of access and landscaping details known as 'reserved matters' will be required before building work can commence. The reserved matter application must be consistent with the outline permission and take into account any conditions that have been given in the original permission. If the development proposal changes, it may be necessary to start again with a fresh application.

- **Consent to Display**

Advertisement consent is normally required to display an advertisement particularly large signs and illuminated adverts.

- **Listed Building Consent**

Works that would affect the character of a listed building need listed building consent. This includes work to the internal or external fabric of the building or any demolition. It should be noted that the requirement for Listed Building Consent is in addition to any requirement for planning permission.

- **Conservation Area Consent**

Works that would entail the full or partial demolition of a non-listed building in a conservation area need conservation area consent. It should be noted that the requirement for Conservation Area Consent may be in addition to any requirement for planning permission.

- **Certificates of Lawful Use or Development (Lawful Development Certificates)**

Planning will issue a Certificate of Lawful Use or Development if it is satisfied that a particular development is lawful within the provisions of planning legislation. Examples include proposed extensions, which fall within the provisions of the Planning (General Development) Order (Northern Ireland) 1993 for permitted development and do not require planning permission, or uses that have become lawful due to the length of time they have been in existence.

- **Hazardous Substances Consent**

The Planning (Control of Major-Accident Hazards) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2000 are concerned with the storage and use of hazardous substances which could, in quantities at or above specified limits, present a major off-site risk. Hazardous Substances Consent ensures that hazardous substances can be kept or used in significant amounts only after Planning has had the opportunity to assess the degree of risk arising to persons in the surrounding area, and to the environment.

Appendix 2 – Types of Development Proposal

The applications for planning permissions received and decided in 2010/11 comprise a wide variety of types of development.

These include:

- **Residential** - housing developments (incorporating a mixture of house types and apartments), purpose built apartment developments, sheltered housing schemes, single dwellings including dwellings on farms, holiday chalets, caravans and mobile homes, alteration, extension or improvement of existing dwelling houses, residential homes or nursing homes.
- **Industrial and Manufacturing** – Factories, warehousing, light and general industrial floorspace, quarries, sand and gravel extraction and fuel depots.
- **Commercial** – Food supermarkets and superstores, non food retailing, major retail developments exceeding 1000 sq m, alterations, extensions and improvements to buildings used for retailing, retail warehouses, warehouse clubs, post offices, factory outlets, petrol stations, offices, purpose built office developments, hotels, motels and restaurants, car parking, and motor vehicle display, hire, repair or sale.
- **Mixed Use** – Application for mixed use buildings or mixed use developments incorporated a mix of complementary uses, such as residential, retailing, offices, community and leisure uses, within a building, buildings or on a development site.
- **Change of Use** – Application for a change in the use of land or buildings including changes to residential, retailing, offices, community or leisure uses.
- **Government and Civic** – Police stations, coastguard stations, civic amenity sites, recycling centres, schools and colleges, hospitals, clinics, other medical establishments including surgeries and dental practices. “Hard infrastructure” facilities such as roads, water mains, water treatment works, trunk sewers, waste water treatment works and natural gas pipelines. Recreational facilities including indoor and outdoor sports facilities, and swimming pools.
- **Agricultural** – Agricultural buildings including buildings or structures for the storage of slurry and/or manure, agricultural glasshouses, stables and livery yards and infilling of land for agricultural purposes.
- **Other types of development** – amendments to existing applications and miscellaneous applications which include satellite dishes, cash dispensers, ancient monuments, and access fences and walls.

Appendix 3 - Key Performance Targets

Public Service Agreement (PSA) Targets (2011)

The key Ministerial targets for Planning, as reflected in the Department of the Environment's Public Service Agreement (PSA), set the time taken to process planning applications to decision or withdrawal as follows:

- 60% of Major planning applications processed in 23 weeks;
- 70% of Intermediate planning applications processed in 31 Weeks; and
- 80% of Minor planning applications processed in 18 Weeks

Business Plan Targets (2010/11)

Planning's Business Plan 2010/11 includes operational targets for validating applications and issuing decisions as follows:

- 85% of all applications to be validated within 6 days;
- 95% of all applications to be validated within 10 days;
- 75% of decisions to issue within 2 weeks of last Council consultation;
- 95% of decisions to issue within 4 weeks of last Council consultation.

Appendix 4 - Contact points for further information

Development management statistics

An electronic version of this planning statistics publication is available at
http://www.planningni.gov.uk/Corporate_Services/stats/planning-statistics.htm

Enquiries about the figures in this publication or requests for extracts of the data should be addressed to:

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