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Environment

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Development Management Statistics Northern Ireland

**2011/12 First Quarterly Statistical Bulletin
(April to June 2011 – provisional figures)**

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Planning NI is the only official source for planning statistics in Northern Ireland

This bulletin sees the addition of data and a location map relating to renewable energy applications. We would welcome any feedback on this and would also like to hear if users have any ideas on material they would like to see incorporated into future publications.

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Section 1 – Applications received and decided

Applications received

The number of planning applications the Department received for the first quarter of 2011/12 was just under 4,000. This is 17% lower than the equivalent quarter last year (see table 1). Of particular note is the 28% fall in the number of planning applications for residential development, in tandem with the downturn in the housing market (table 4). Commercial developments, which would cover retail and office developments, have also experienced significant reductions. There has been a drop of some 44% compared with the first quarter last year, from 294 applications to 164 (table 4).

Applications for renewable energy developments, however, have seen a large increase. In the first quarter of 2011/12 some 210 applications were received (table 7). This is almost half of the 437 received for the whole of 2010/11. Part of the explanation for this may be the availability of renewable energy grants through the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development's Rural Development Programme.

Applications withdrawn (Table 1)

In the first quarter of 2011/12, 189 applications were withdrawn by applicants or planning agents prior to a decision being issued. This is a reduction of 43% compared with the equivalent quarter in 2010/11, though one must remember that the number of applications being submitted has fallen. Indeed, the proportion of planning applications that were withdrawn is broadly comparable (5% of applications received for this quarter and 7% for the equivalent quarter last year). Applications can be withdrawn at any stage prior to a decision being made and relate to valid applications received in the quarter and in earlier financial years.

Applications decided (Table 1)

Planning NI issued decisions on 3,563 applications in the first quarter of 2011/12, a fall of one fifth compared with the same period last year. Whilst there was a 24% increase in the number of decisions issued for outline planning permission applications, from 327 to 405, there were decreases in decisions issued for most other application types, including those seeking full planning permission, which fell from 3,577 to 2,775, and those seeking approval of reserved matters, which fell by 27% from 259 to 189 (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).

Applications approved (Table 2)

Overall 92% of decisions issued for planning applications in the first quarter of 2011/12 were approved. There has been a significant reduction in the proportion of outline planning permission applications that were successful. In quarter 1 of 2010/11 this stood at 90%. For the first quarter of 2011/12 it was 68%.

Applications and geographic area (Tables 2 and 3)

Map 1 on page 13 shows the number of planning applications per head of population. This is lowest in Belfast, Newtownabbey and Carrickfergus Local Government Districts (LGD) and highest in western LGDs as well as the most northerly district of Coleraine. Table 6 shows that there has been an increase in applications received for new single rural dwellings.

In terms of overall numbers, all but three district councils (Castleragh, Coleraine and Magherafelt) saw reductions in the number of planning applications for their area. Approval rates ranged from 81% in Omagh to 99% in Cookstown.

Section 2 – Applications for Residential Development

Applications received and decided (Table 4)

The majority of applications received by the Department are for residential development, accounting for three out of every five applications received in the first quarter of 2011/12. However, when we consider the actual number of residential applications we find that, compared to the corresponding quarter in the previous year, there has been a fall of just over nine hundred, from 3,271 to 2,350, a drop of 28%. This accounts for most of the overall decline in applications.

Of the approximately 3,500 decisions issued in the first quarter of 2011/12, two thirds were for residential development.

Applications received for Residential Development in urban and rural areas (Table 5)

The number of applications for full planning permission in urban areas fell by 454 (35%) when compared with quarter 1 in 2010/11, from 1,299 to 845. The number of applications for full planning permission in rural areas also fell, but by a smaller proportion (25%), from 1,273 to 952. The number of reserved matters applications received for rural areas fell by just over a quarter (26%), from 180 to 134 when compared to the same period last year.

In terms of the decisions issued for residential development, those for urban areas fell by two fifths, from 1,484 in quarter 1 2010/11 to 887 for the first quarter of 2011/12. The decrease in planning decisions issued for residential development in rural areas was not quite as pronounced, falling 15% from 1,758 to 1,494.

The approval rate for residential development applications is higher for urban areas than it is for rural areas, standing at 96% and 88% respectively.

Applications for single dwellings (Table 6)

The number of applications received for new single dwellings in rural areas increased from 605 to 750 when compared with the same period in 2010/11, a rise of 24%. It is interesting to note that planning applications which are in a rural area are most likely to be for single houses whereas applications which are in an urban area are most likely to be for alterations or extensions.

In total, 88% of applications for single houses in an urban area were approved whereas 84% of single house applications in a rural area were approved.

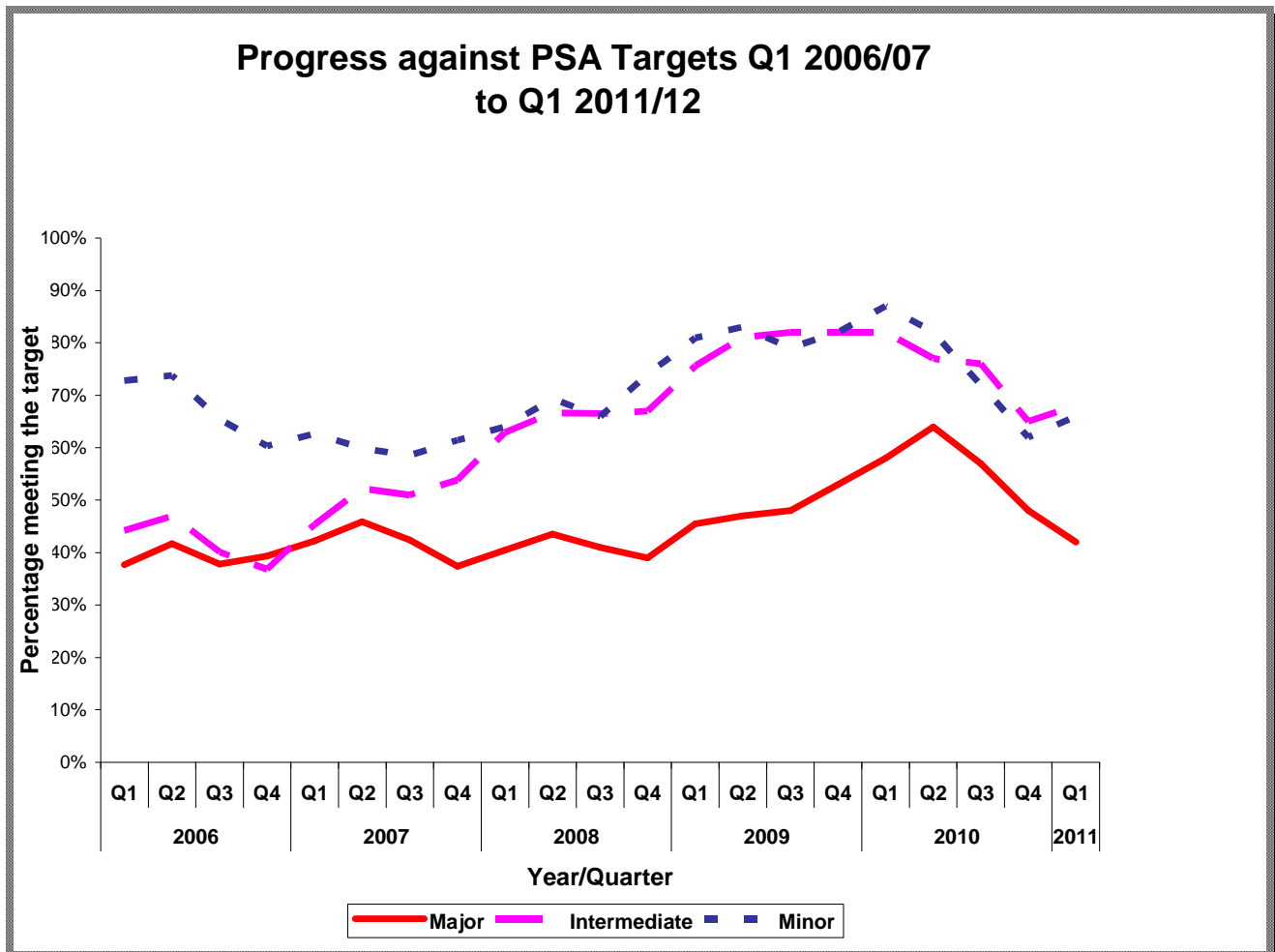
Renewable energy applications (Table 7)

This bulletin sees figures on renewable energy applications published for the first time. Renewable energy applications can include wind turbines, wind farms, solar panels, and hydroelectric schemes. The map on page 19 shows the locations of all wind turbines and wind farms which have been approved by Planning between the 1st of April 2011 and the 30th of June 2011.

Of the 62 wind turbines and wind farms which were approved for quarter 1 2011/12, over half were in Strabane and Omagh LGDs with 12 and 20 approvals in each respectively.

Section 3 – Performance on processing planning applications

Public Service Agreement (PSA) targets (currently under review)



(Figures in brackets refer to the same period in 2010/11)

Major applications

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

Actual Performance: 42% of major planning applications were decided or withdrawn within the target period in quarter 1 of 2011/12 compared with 59% in the same quarter in 2010/11. 60% of Major planning applications were decided in 34 (24) weeks

Intermediate applications

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

Actual Performance: 68% of intermediate planning applications were decided or withdrawn within the target period in quarter 1 of 2011/12 compared with 82% in the corresponding quarter in 2010/11. 70% of Intermediate planning applications were decided in 32 (23) weeks.

Minor applications

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

Actual Performance: 66% of minor planning applications were decided or withdrawn within the target period in quarter 1 of 2011/12 compared with 87% in the corresponding quarter in 2010/11. 80% of Minor planning applications were decided in 26 (14) weeks.

PSA targets refer up to 2010/11. Targets for 2011/12 are currently under review

Progress made towards Business Plan targets (currently under review)**Validation** (*Figures in brackets refer to the same period in 2010/11*)

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

Actual Performance: 90% (93%) of all applications were validated within 6 days during quarter 1 of 2011/12

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

Actual Performance: 98% (99%) of all applications were validated within 10 days during quarter 1 of 2011/12.

Issuing Decisions (*Figures in brackets refer to the same period in 2010/11*)

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

Actual Performance: 80% (88%) of decisions were issued within 2 weeks of last Council consultation during quarter 1 of 2011/12.

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

Actual Performance: 89% (97%) of decisions were issued within 4 weeks of last Council consultation during quarter 1 of 2011/12.

Section 4 – Statistical Tables

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

Type of Application	Applications Received ¹		Applications Decided ²		Applications Approved ³		Applications Withdrawn			
					Number	Percentage				
Outline Planning Permission	366	(426)	405	(327)	276	(295)	68.1	(90.2)	54	(101)
Full Planning Permission	3164	(3757)	2775	(3577)	2646	(3458)	95.4	(96.7)	123	(206)
Approval of Reserved Matters	152	(210)	189	(259)	189	(259)	100.0	(100.0)	0	(2)
Consent to Display	112	(156)	66	(117)	56	(106)	-	(90.6)	7	(7)
Certificates of Lawful Use or Development for a Proposed Use	52	(101)	51	(50)	47	(34)	-	(68.0)	2	(2)
Certificates of Lawful Use or Development for an Existing Use	27	(36)	22	(26)	15	(19)	-	-	0	(1)
Listed Building Consent	54	(67)	42	(83)	39	(71)	-	-	3	(7)
Other Types of Consent ⁴	16	(26)	13	(26)	13	(21)	-	-	0	(5)
All Applications	3943	(4779)	3563	(4465)	3281	(4263)	92.7	(95.5)	189	(331)

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

- numbers are too small to calculate meaningful percentages

^P - provisional

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

Local Government District	Applications Received ¹		Applications received per thousand population ²	Applications Decided ³		Applications Approved ⁴			
						Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Antrim	115	(132)	2.50	128	(122)	121	(119)	94.5	(97.5)
Ards	184	(219)	3.17	151	(232)	138	(215)	91.4	(92.7)
Armagh	151	(217)	3.06	247	(193)	227	(189)	91.9	(97.9)
Ballymena	142	(203)	2.58	181	(139)	172	(135)	95.0	(97.1)
Ballymoney	67	(91)	2.92	62	(83)	60	(81)	-	-
Banbridge	119	(168)	3.96	94	(147)	89	(137)	94.7	(93.2)
Belfast	378	(399)	1.19	228	(393)	216	(364)	94.7	(92.6)
Carrickfergus	42	(66)	1.46	40	(79)	38	(77)	-	-
Castlereagh	111	(111)	1.82	83	(89)	78	(86)	94.0	(96.6)
Coleraine	163	(162)	3.48	125	(201)	122	(190)	97.6	(94.5)
Cookstown	130	(162)	4.58	111	(114)	110	(106)	99.1	(93.0)
Craigavon	144	(202)	1.96	100	(196)	88	(189)	88.0	(96.4)
Derry	183	(207)	2.03	132	(143)	126	(139)	95.5	(97.2)
Down	197	(237)	3.66	169	(196)	150	(175)	88.8	(89.3)
Dungannon & South Tyrone	208	(235)	4.74	220	(253)	197	(245)	89.5	(96.8)
Fermanagh	224	(249)	4.30	205	(259)	194	(253)	94.6	(97.7)
Larne	59	(99)	2.03	71	(92)	66	(86)	-	-
Limavady	63	(110)	2.31	85	(80)	70	(78)	-	-
Lisburn	242	(258)	2.84	187	(284)	170	(274)	90.9	(96.5)
Magherafelt	155	(146)	4.74	116	(143)	112	(141)	96.6	(98.6)
Moyle	63	(93)	4.36	52	(88)	50	(86)	-	-
Newry and Mourne	271	(390)	3.50	239	(352)	201	(331)	84.1	(94.0)
Newtownabbey	103	(114)	1.42	107	(124)	103	(122)	96.3	(98.4)
North Down	136	(171)	2.03	131	(188)	127	(180)	96.9	(95.7)
Omagh	186	(200)	4.15	200	(172)	161	(168)	80.5	(97.7)
Strabane	107	(138)	2.94	99	(103)	95	(97)	-	(94.2)
All Areas	3943	(4779)	2.19	3563	(4465)	3281	(4263)	92.1	(95.5)

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 Population figures are based on Mid Year Estimates 2010 (NISRA).

³ Applications decided do not include withdrawn applications

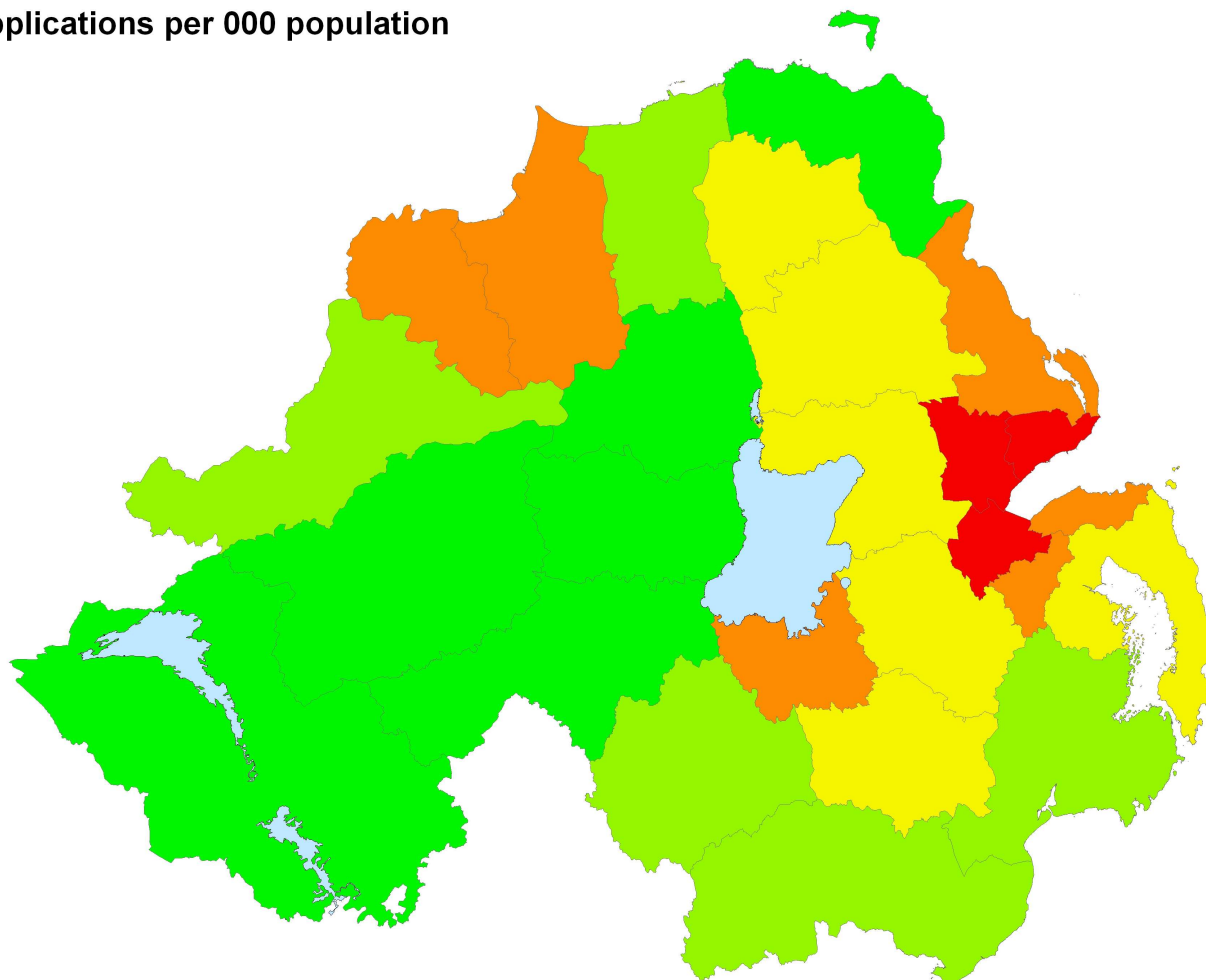
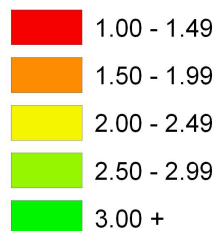
⁴ The number and per cent of applications approved is based on the number of decisions issued in the same year.

- numbers are too small to calculate meaningful percentages

^P - provisional

Map 1: Number of planning applications received per head of population (thousands) by Local Government District

Number of planning applications per 000 population



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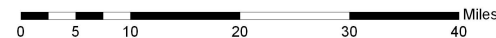


Table 3 All applications received and decided by Assembly Constituency Area ^P
Northern Ireland, April to June 2011, (April to June 2010 in brackets)

Northern Ireland Assembly Constituency Area	Applications Received ¹		Applications Decided ²		Applications Approved ³			
					Number		Percentage	
Belfast East	144	(116)	87	(107)	83	(103)	95.4	(96.3)
Belfast North	120	(86)	87	(84)	78	(80)	89.7	(95.2)
Belfast South	183	(179)	122	(174)	116	(167)	95.1	(96.0)
Belfast West	90	(81)	60	(94)	57	(78)	95.0	(83.0)
East Antrim	135	(184)	158	(196)	150	(187)	94.9	(95.4)
East Londonderry	260	(272)	224	(281)	206	(268)	92.0	(95.4)
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	374	(409)	365	(442)	338	(431)	92.6	(97.5)
Foyle	147	(207)	114	(143)	108	(139)	94.7	(97.2)
Lagan Valley	225	(309)	178	(314)	163	(301)	91.6	(95.9)
Mid Ulster	352	(383)	294	(327)	282	(314)	95.9	(96.0)
Newry and Armagh	293	(396)	364	(369)	331	(355)	90.9	(96.2)
North Antrim	257	(387)	279	(310)	267	(302)	95.7	(97.4)
North Down	152	(195)	146	(224)	140	(209)	95.9	(93.3)
South Antrim	187	(215)	210	(207)	200	(203)	95.2	(98.1)
South Down	314	(472)	280	(402)	235	(369)	83.9	(91.8)
Strangford	233	(294)	162	(268)	150	(255)	92.6	(95.1)
Upper Bann	183	(256)	134	(248)	121	(237)	90.3	(95.6)
West Tyrone	294	(338)	299	(275)	256	(265)	85.6	(96.4)
All Areas	3943	(4779)	3563	(4465)	3281	(4263)	92.1	(95.5)

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.

- numbers are too small to calculate meaningful percentages

^P - provisional

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

Type of Development ⁵	Applications Received ¹		Applications Decided ²		Applications Approved ³			
					Number		Percentage	
Agricultural	69	(90)	61	(54)	56	(49)	-	-
Commercial	164	(294)	151	(330)	142	(301)	94.0	(91.2)
Government and Civic	637	(680)	369	(423)	349	(407)	94.6	(96.2)
Industrial	33	(79)	38	(62)	35	(58)	-	-
Mixed Use ⁴	36	(31)	35	(58)	35	(49)	-	-
Residential	2350	(3271)	2381	(3242)	2163	(3125)	90.8	(96.4)
Other	654	(334)	528	(296)	501	(274)	94.9	(92.6)
All Applications	3943	(4779)	3563	(4465)	3281	(4263)	92.1	(95.5)

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.

- numbers are too small to calculate meaningful percentages

^P - provisional

Table 5 All applications received and decided for residential ¹ developments in urban and rural areas by type of application ^P
Northern Ireland, April to June 2011, (April to June 2010 in brackets)

Type of Development	Applications Received ²		Applications Decided ³		Applications Approved ⁴			
					Number		Percentage	
Outline Planning Permission	50	(59)	51	(70)	43	(57)	-	-
Full Planning Permission	845	(1299)	790	(1334)	768	(1280)	97.2	(96.0)
Applications in Urban Areas	14	(27)	18	(33)	18	(33)	-	-
Approval of Reserved Matters	43	(47)	28	(34)	26	(25)	-	-
Certificates of Lawful Use or Development	0	(13)	0	(13)	0	(12)	-	-
Other Types of Consents ⁵								
All residential applications in Urban Areas	952	(1445)	887	(1484)	855	(1407)	96.4	(94.8)
Outline Planning Permission	306	(348)	341	(243)	222	(226)	65.1	(93.0)
Full Planning Permission	952	(1273)	985	(1266)	919	(1249)	93.3	(98.7)
Applications in Rural Areas	134	(180)	164	(225)	164	(225)	100.0	(100.0)
Approval of Reserved Matters	6	(15)	4	(13)	3	(8)	-	-
Certificates of Lawful Use or Development	0	(10)	0	(11)	0	(10)	-	-
Other Types of Consents ⁵								
All residential applications in Rural Areas	1398	(1826)	1494	(1758)	1308	(1718)	87.6	(97.7)
All Residential Applications in Northern Ireland	2350	(3271)	2381	(3242)	2163	(3125)	90.8	(96.4)

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

- numbers are too small to calculate meaningful percentages

^P - provisional

Table 6 All applications received and decided for residential ¹ developments in urban and rural areas by type of development ^P

Northern Ireland, April to June 2011, (April to June 2010 in brackets)

Location	Type of Development	Applications Received ²		Applications Decided ³		Applications Approved ⁴			
						Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Applications in urban areas	New single dwellings	70	(81)	82	(101)	72	(86)	87.8	(85.1)
	Replacement single dwellings	20	(16)	19	(29)	19	(28)	100.0	-
	Domestic alterations and extensions	667	(832)	573	(892)	565	(874)	98.6	(98.0)
Applications in rural areas	New single dwellings	750	(605)	771	(754)	646	(739)	83.8	(98.0)
	Replacement single dwellings	210	(258)	261	(302)	237	(298)	90.8	(98.7)
	Domestic alterations and extensions	264	(285)	220	(334)	216	(324)	98.2	(97.0)
Applications in urban and rural areas	Housing Developments ⁵	180	(234)	208	(359)	186	(316)	89.4	(88.0)
	Other ⁶	189	(960)	247	(471)	222	(460)	89.9	(97.7)
All Residential Applications in Northern Ireland		2350	(3271)	2381	(3242)	2163	(3125)	90.8	(96.4)

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.

- numbers are too small to calculate meaningful percentages

^P - provisional

Table 7 All Renewable Energy¹ applications received and decided either commercial or non-commercial² by type of development^P
Northern Ireland, April to June 2011, (data not available 2010/11)

Location	Type of Development	Applications Received ³	Applications Decided ⁴	Applications Approved ⁵
Commercial applications	Single wind turbine	37	4	4
	Wind farm	14	3	3
	Hydroelectricity	9	1	1
	Solar panels	1		
	Total	61	8	8
Non-commercial applications	Single wind turbine	142	61	55
	Hydroelectricity	7		
	Total	149	61	55
All Renewable Energy Apps in Northern Ireland		210	69	63

¹ Renewable energy applications include wind farms, single wind turbines, solar panels, hydroelectric applications.

² Commercial applications produce energy to sell back to the National grid. Non-commercial applications produce energy to offset energy costs.

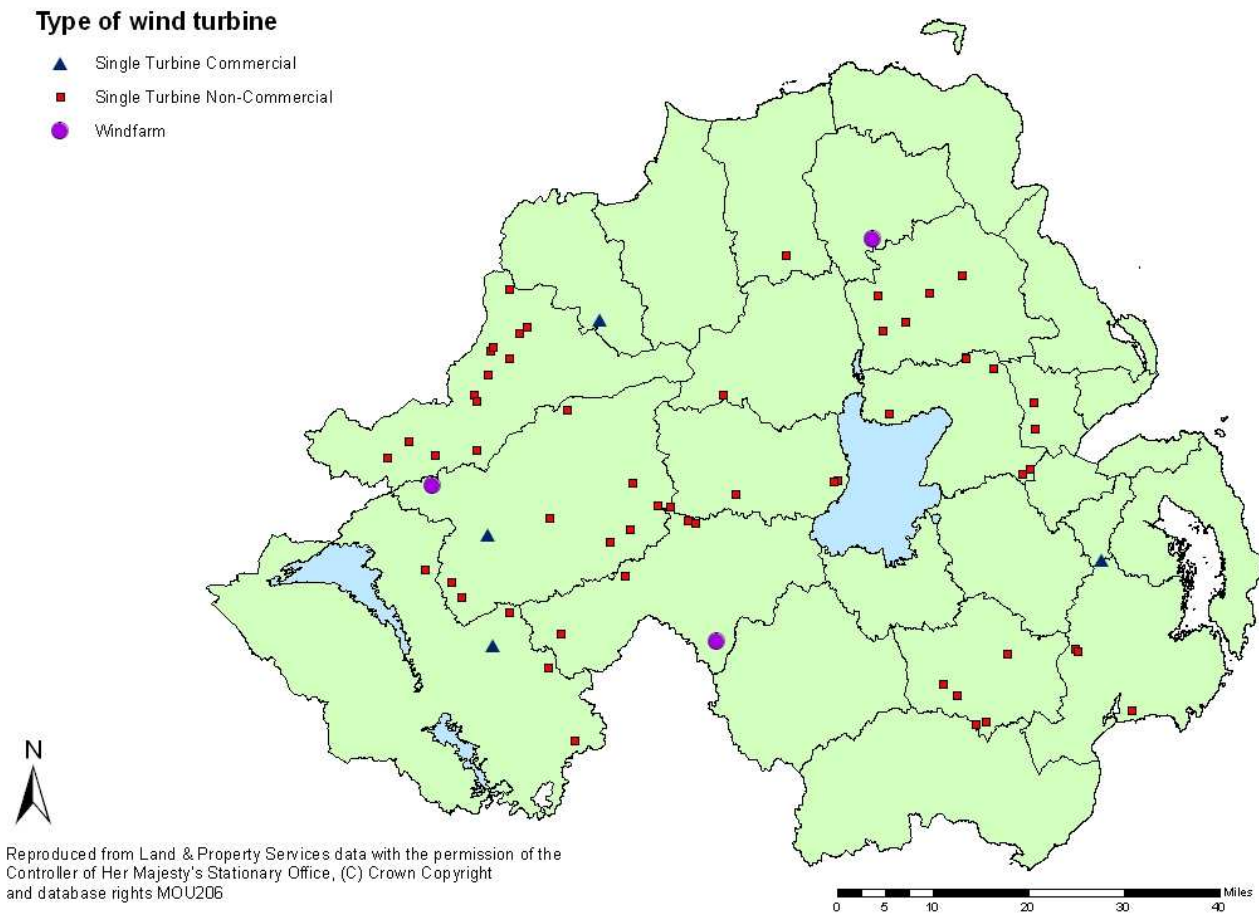
³ All applications received in the year may not have had a decision issued within the same time period and applications decided in the year may not have been received in the same time period. Therefore direct comparisons between the figures can not be made. Applications received also include withdrawn

⁴ Applications decided do not include withdrawn applications

⁵ The number and per cent of applications approved is based on the number of decisions issued in the same year.

^P - provisional

Map 2: Location of wind farms and wind turbines approved



Section 5 – User Guidance

Notes on data source

The records of all applications from 1 April to 30 June 2011 were transferred in August 2011 from a live database and inspected for consistency in coding. The comparative figures from 2010/11 were transferred from a frozen database in August 2010 and also checked for coding anomalies.

Quarterly statistics are provisional. Final figures for 2011/12 will be published in the 2011/12 annual report.

Notes on speed of decisions and PSA categories

Planning decisions are categorised as major, intermediate and minor, depending on the type of land use. Intermediate applications, which are predominantly single dwellings, 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. A new IT system was introduced last year and as such there have been some changes to whether or not an application is major, intermediate, or minor. However the classifications are largely comparable as the number of cases affected is minimal.

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.

Section 6 – Appendices

Appendix 1 – Types of Application

A number of different types of application are received by Planning Service 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 the Planning Service 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)**

The Planning Service 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 Service 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

Users should note that Planning introduced a new IT system last year. This system allows for the broader classification of a planning proposal.

The applications for planning permissions received and decided in quarter 1 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 dwellings, residential homes or nursing homes, hotels or motels.
- **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, 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

Please note that performance targets for 2011/12 are currently under review.
For this publication last years targets have been used purely for reference purposes.

Public Service Agreement (PSA) Targets (2010/11)

The key Ministerial targets for the Planning Service, 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 by 31 March 2011 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

Agency's Business Plan Targets (2010/11)

In addition to the Agency's Public Service Agreement targets, the Planning Service Business Plan 2010/11 includes operational targets for validating applications, issuing decisions and for bringing enforcement cases to a conclusion:

- 85% of all applications to be validated within 6 days;
- 95% of all applications to be validated within 10 days;
- 85% 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 Quarterly planning statistics publication is available at

Annual Statistical reports are available at

<http://www.planningni.gov.uk/index/tools/about-statistics/common-eplanning-stats-publications.htm>

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

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The Citizen's Charter for Northern Ireland seeks to ensure that the public are aware of the officials who are involved in the preparation of the Annual Statistical Publication.

The officers responsible for the production of the Annual Statistical Publication are:

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