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Department for
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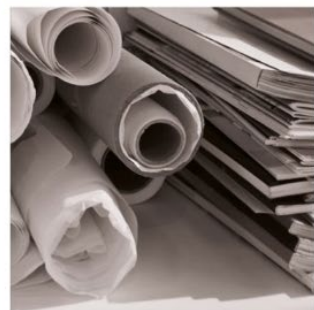
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National Statistics status

National Statistics status means that the statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value as set out in the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#). It is the Department for Infrastructure's responsibility to maintain compliance with these standards.

The Northern Ireland Planning Statistics were designated as National Statistics in December 2020, following a full assessment of compliance with the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#).

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Key points

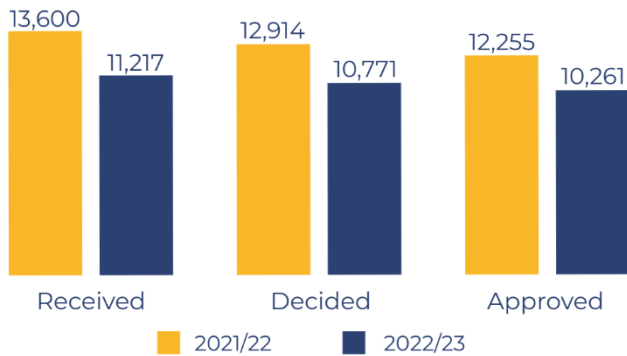
- During 2022/23, 11,217 planning applications were received in Northern Ireland (NI); an 18% decrease from the previous financial year. This comprised 11,072 local, 144 major and one regionally significant application.
- A total of 10,771 planning applications were decided during 2022/23; a decrease of 17% from the previous financial year. Decisions were issued on 10,620 local, 150 major and one regionally significant application during 2022/23.
- The average processing time for local applications brought to a decision or withdrawal during 2022/23 was 19.0 weeks across all councils. This exceeds the 15 week target and represents an increase of 1.8 weeks from the previous financial year. Three of the 11 councils met the 15 week target in 2022/23.
- The average processing time for major applications brought to a decision or withdrawal during 2022/23 was 57.8 weeks across all councils. This represents an increase of 8.0 weeks compared with the previous financial year and exceeds the 30 week target by almost 28 weeks. No council met the 30 week target in 2022/23.
- The number of enforcement cases concluded and corresponding processing times are not presented in this report. This information will be published later and users will be notified when available.
- During the last two years there have been some key events that will have impacted on planning activity and processing performance. These were the coronavirus pandemic with varying restrictions in place up until February 2022; the accessibility of the system for some users for a period during January and February 2022, and a significant change in IT planning systems with the development and implementation of two new planning systems in June and December 2022. All these factors should be borne in mind when interpreting these figures and when making comparisons with other time periods.

Northern Ireland Planning Statistics 2022/23

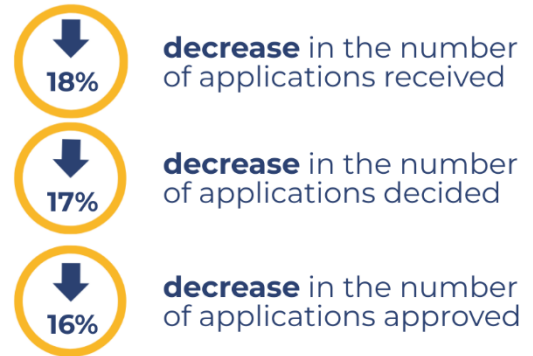
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Overall planning applications

Applications received, decided & approved



Comparing 2022/23 with 2021/22:

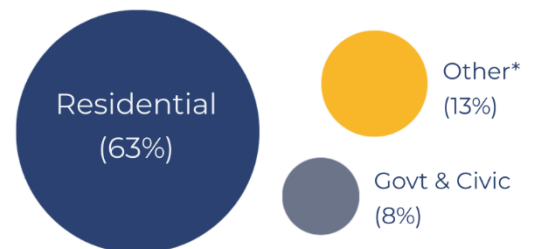


Applications received 2022/23

A total of 11,217 planning applications were received during 2022/23:



3 largest development types



*Other includes work to facilitate disabled persons, signs/advertisements & listed buildings

Planning statutory targets 2022/23

Average processing times (weeks) - major



Councils within major target



Average processing times (weeks) - local



Councils within local target



Northern Ireland Planning Statistics: Annual Statistical Bulletin 2022/23

Introduction

This statistical bulletin presents a summary of Northern Ireland (NI) planning volumes and processing performance for councils and the Department for Infrastructure for 2022/23. From the 8 May 2016, Ministerial responsibility for planning transferred from the former Department of the Environment to the Department for Infrastructure (the 'Department') following departmental re-organisation.

Whilst the bulletin and [accompanying tables](#) report data for 2022/23, the detailed tables also include comparable data from previous periods. Commentary will be mainly focussed on changes since 2021/22. Please note that application figures for 2022/23 are now final and will not be subject to further scheduled revisions. Enforcement figures for 2022/23 remain provisional and will be subject to a further revision once the full suite of enforcement data is available.

Background

The [Planning Act \(Northern Ireland\) 2011](#) (the '2011 Act') sets out the legislative framework for development management in NI and provides that, from 1 April 2015, councils largely have responsibility for this planning function.

Planning applications for development categorised as being either major development or local development are largely determined by the councils. Responsibility for planning applications for regionally significant development rests with the Department. In addition, the Department retains responsibility for legacy 'Article 31' applications (i.e. Article 31 of the [Planning \(Northern Ireland\) Order 1991](#)).

Furthermore, the Department has the power to 'call in' both major and local development applications from councils, where it so directs, and determine them. Responsibility for planning legislation, and for formulating and co-ordinating policy for securing the orderly and consistent development of land, remains with the Department.

Consequently, the responsibility for development management is shared between the 11 councils and the Department (the 12 planning authorities).

The Department continues to have responsibility for the provision and publication of statistics relating to the overall development management function, including enforcement. The quarterly and annual reports provide the NI headline results split by district council (and the Department where relevant). These data will also provide councils with information on their performance in order to meet their own reporting obligations under the [Local Government Act \(Northern Ireland\) 2014](#).

Note that whilst pre-transfer activity volumes can be mapped historically to the new organisational areas from which the demands arise, it would not be valid to do the same with performance data as the newly established district councils did not exist, nor do they neatly overlap with the old area planning office jurisdictions.

The first year of data under the new organisational areas was 2015/16. Therefore 2015/16 is regarded as the base year for reporting of performance-related data at council level with comparative trend data building from that point onwards. Whilst historic comparisons of performance at NI level can still be made, it is important to be aware that there were a number of significant changes to the planning system which will have had an impact. Where relevant these have been highlighted throughout the report.

Statistics included in this report

This bulletin provides an overall view of planning activity across NI. It provides summary statistical information on council progress across two of the statutory targets, for major development applications and local development applications, as laid out in the [Local Government \(Performance Indicators and Standards\) Order \(Northern Ireland\) 2015](#). The number of enforcement cases concluded and corresponding processing times (statutory target) is not presented in this report. This information will be published later and users will be notified when available.

It also provides information relating to Departmental performance against a quantitative corporate business plan target.

All of the information underlying the charts and graphs featured in this bulletin are included in the [accompanying data tables](#) (see [Appendix 1 for additional definitions](#) used in these tables). This summary bulletin provides an overview and high level commentary with more detail and further analysis available [in the data tables](#). Where relevant, some of the more detailed findings may be referred to in the commentary.

Revisions and changes since Quarter 1 2015/16

(i) Major versus local classification - following the publication of the first quarter provisional bulletin in November 2015, a number of planning application classification issues were identified which required further investigation. This led to a number of revisions to the first quarter 2015/16 provisional figures which are reflected in later quarterly bulletins. The validation exercise additionally highlighted some inconsistencies in major and local development classification between 2015/16 and 2014/15 when the new classification hierarchy was first administratively implemented. It was decided, therefore, that 2015/16, when the classification hierarchy was given full legal effect, would be the base year for future comparisons of major and local development activity. As such, back-comparisons at council level for these application types are not possible.

(ii) Discharge of conditions - whilst forming part of a council's workload, these are not planning applications per se and hence should be excluded from the assessment of target processing performance. This led to some further revisions from the previously released first quarter 2015/16 results. However, whilst there were some small changes to activity

volumes, their exclusion did not materially affect average processing times across the vast majority of councils. See [User Guidance](#) for further detail on excluded planning activity. Table 9.1, in the [accompanying data tables](#), provides volumes and processing times for all such 'non-application' workload.

(iii) Legacy versus new council activity – in order to provide additional context around council performance, two additional analyses have been included in the data tables. [Table 8.1](#) shows the volume of legacy work which each council inherited on 1 April 2015 and to what extent it has since been reducing, while [Table 8.2](#) splits out processing performance for major and local development into legacy versus council applications. These tables will be retained until the legacy applications become a negligible part of overall council workload.

User engagement

ASRB plan to carry out a user consultation exercise during the summer/autumn 2023. Part of this engagement will seek users' views on the future format of the quarterly release.

Future releases

The next quarterly release is currently planned for September 2023. The format of this release will be determined by the outcome of the user engagement exercise carried out in the summer/autumn 2023. The next release will contain provisional planning data up to 30 June 2023 and will commence the quarterly reporting cycle for 2023/24. The next annual report covering 2023/24 is planned for release in July 2024. See [GOV.UK](#) Release Calendar and [upcoming statistical releases](#) on the Department's website for future publication dates.

National Statistics designation

Between November 2019 and March 2020, the Northern Ireland Planning Statistics underwent an assessment by the Office for Statistics Regulation. A [report](#) detailing the findings of this assessment was published in May 2020.

The assessment report identified four requirements which, once met, enabled the Northern Ireland Planning Statistics to be designated as new National Statistics. Analysis, Statistics and Research Branch (ASRB) published [an action plan](#), detailing how and by when these requirements were met. This includes a forward work plan which outlines scheduled work and further developments over the coming years, and this will be updated on an ongoing basis.

In [December 2020](#), the UK Statistics Authority Regulatory Committee confirmed National Statistics designation for the Northern Ireland Planning Statistics. This designation means that the statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value as set out in the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#).

New Northern Ireland regional planning IT system

The [New Planning Portal](#) for 10 of the 11 councils and the Department for Infrastructure went live on 5 December 2022. This is the first planning statistics bulletin to be published

following the introduction of the new regional planning IT system. This publication incorporates all planning statistics published in previous bulletins by the Department for Infrastructure with exception of the data relating to the number of enforcements concluded and processing times for these, which will be published at a later date. Users will be notified when this information becomes available. Information reported for Mid Ulster council within this bulletin has been extracted from the [Mid Ulster planning portal](#).

The transfer to the new planning portals will have impacted on planning activity and processing performance; this should be borne in mind and caution taken when interpreting these figures and when making comparisons with other time periods.

Impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic

Restrictions due to the coronavirus pandemic commenced on 12 March 2020, with varying levels of restrictions in place up to 15 February 2022. This impacted planning activity and processing performance; therefore, caution should be taken when interpreting planning figures from 2020/21 and 2021/22, and when making comparisons with other time periods.

Planning Monitoring Framework

The [Northern Ireland Planning Monitoring Framework 2021/22](#) was published in December 2022. The next update of the framework, with data for 2022/23, is planned for publication in winter 2023.



Chapter 1: Overall Northern Ireland planning activity

Chapter 1: Overall NI planning activity

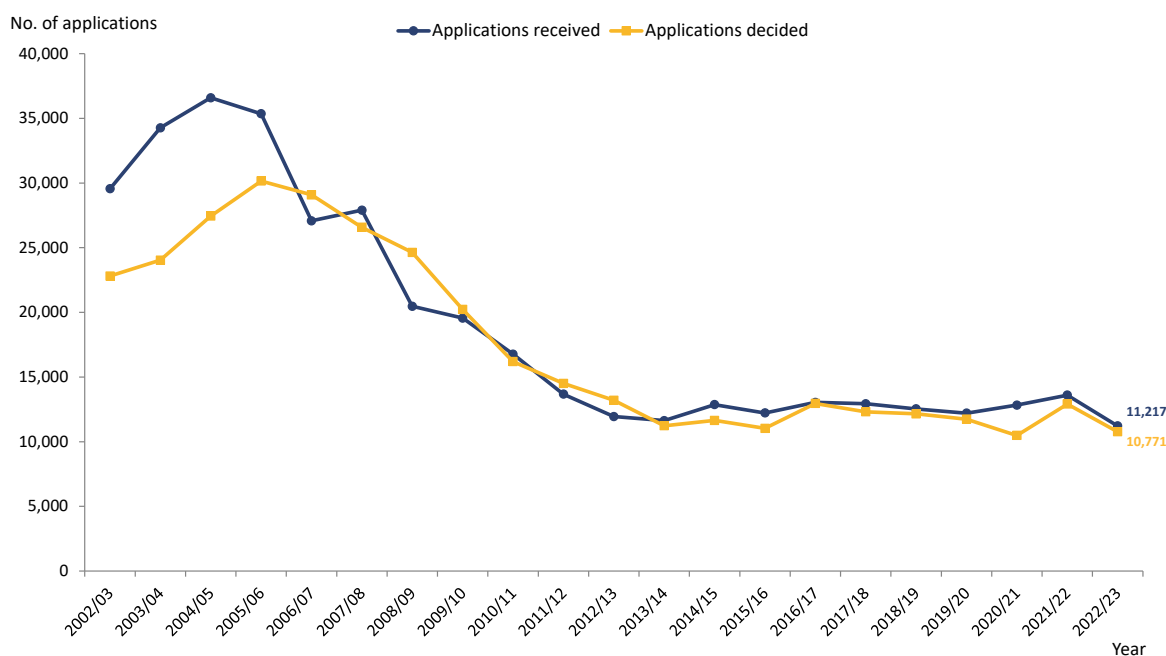
In 2022/23 the volume of planning applications received was the lowest since the series began in 2002/03. With the exception of 2020/21, the volume of planning applications processed (i.e. decided or withdrawn) in the most recent year was also the lowest on record. While the number of enforcement cases opened in 2022/23 was slightly higher than 2021/22, the volume of cases closed was lower than the previous year.

During the last two years there have been some key events that will have impacted on planning activity and processing performance. These were the coronavirus pandemic with varying restrictions in place up until February 2022; the accessibility of the system for some users for a period during January and February 2022, and a significant change in IT planning systems with the development and implementation of two new planning systems in June and December 2022. All these factors should be borne in mind when interpreting these figures and when making comparisons with other time periods.

Applications received

During 2022/23, **11,217** planning applications were **received** in Northern Ireland (NI) by councils and the Department; a decrease of 17.5% from the previous financial year (13,600) and the lowest level on record. ([Figure 1.1](#)). [Refer to Table 1.1](#).

Fig 1.1 NI planning applications, annually, 2002/03 to 2022/23



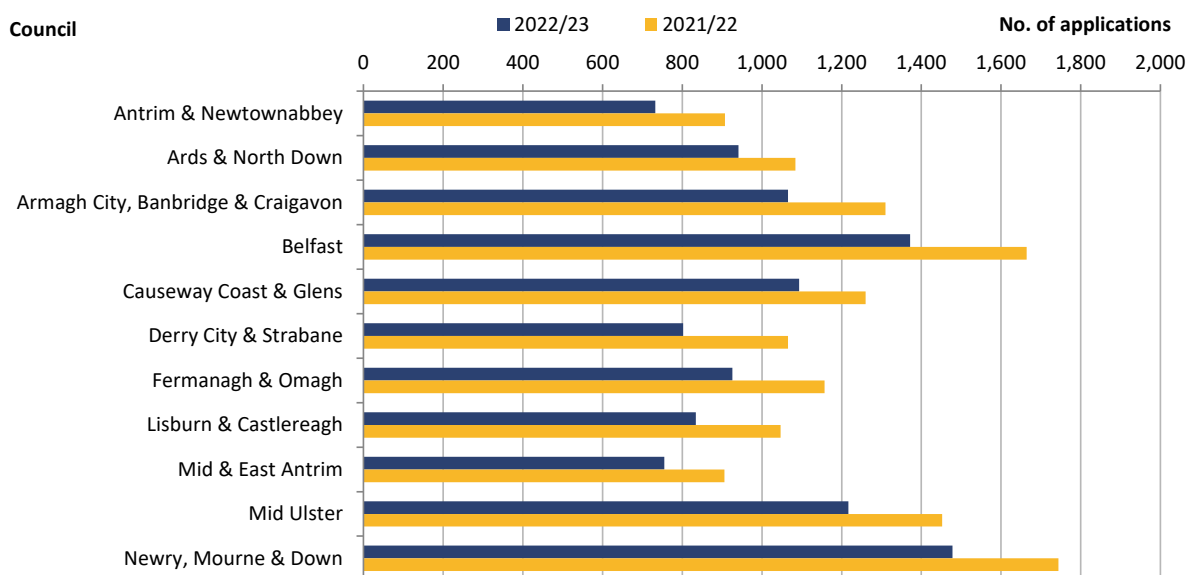
Just over three-quarters of the planning applications received in 2022/23 were for full planning permission (75.5%); similar to the proportion reported for 2021/22 (75.3%).

During 2022/23, the number of planning applications received varied across councils, ranging from 1,478 in Newry, Mourne and Down (accounting for 13.2% of all applications received across NI) to 732 in Antrim and Newtownabbey (6.5% of all applications received).

Reflecting the overall decrease in the number of applications received in 2022/23 compared with 2021/22 (-17.5%), all 11 councils reported a decrease over the year. The largest decrease, in percentage terms, was in Derry City and Strabane (-24.7%). ([Figure 1.2](#)).

[Refer to Tables 1.1, 1.2, 5.6.](#)

Fig 1.2 Applications received by council, 2021/22 & 2022/23



Applications decided

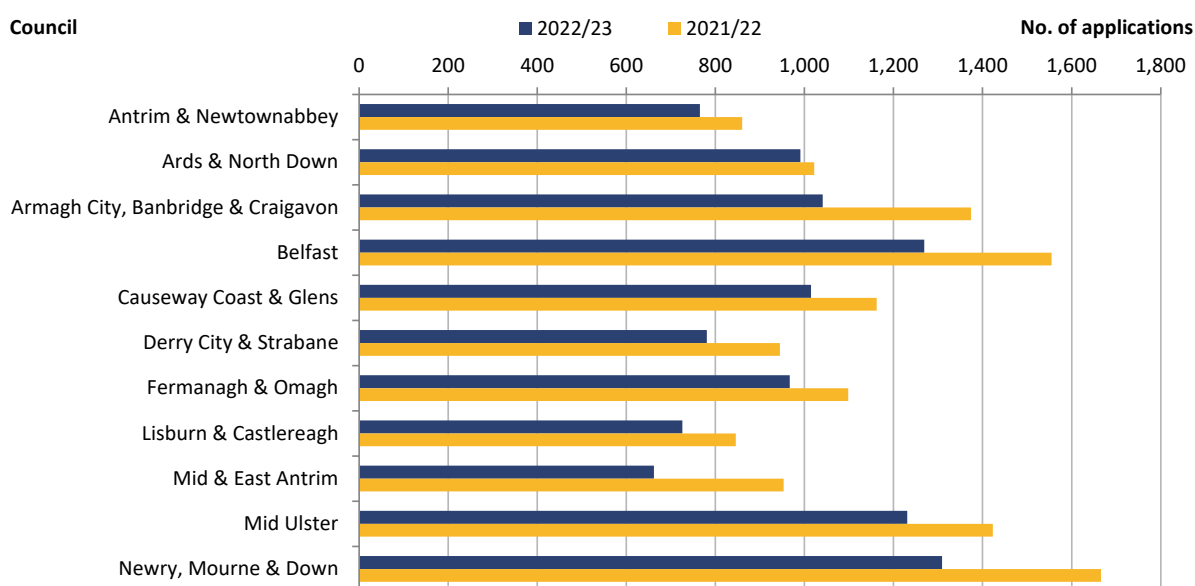
The number of planning **decisions issued** during 2022/23 was **10,771**; the second lowest figure of the series and a decrease of 16.6% from 2021/22 (12,914) ([Figure 1.1](#)). [Refer to Table 1.1.](#)

Over three quarters of planning decisions in 2022/23 (75.2%) were for full planning permission. This was a decrease from the proportion recorded for the previous financial year (76.9%).

Across councils the number of decisions issued during 2022/23 ranged from 1,309 in Newry, Mourne and Down (accounting for 12.2% of all decisions across NI) to 662 in Mid and East Antrim (6.1% of all decisions).

Reflecting the overall decrease in the number of applications decided in 2022/23 compared with 2021/22 (-16.6%), all 11 councils reported a decrease in the number of applications decided in 2022/23, with the percentage decrease greatest in Mid and East Antrim (-30.5%). ([Figure 1.3](#)).

Fig 1.3 Applications decided by council, 2021/22 & 2022/23



The number of applications received exceeded the number of decisions issued in seven out of the 11 councils during 2022/23.

Over the course of the year, **565** applications were **withdrawn**; a decrease of 9.3% from the number withdrawn in 2021/22 (623).

Overall, the number of applications processed (i.e. decided or withdrawn) in 2022/23 was 11,336; a decrease of 16.3% from the previous year (13,537).

[Refer to Tables 1.1, 1.2, 5.6.](#)

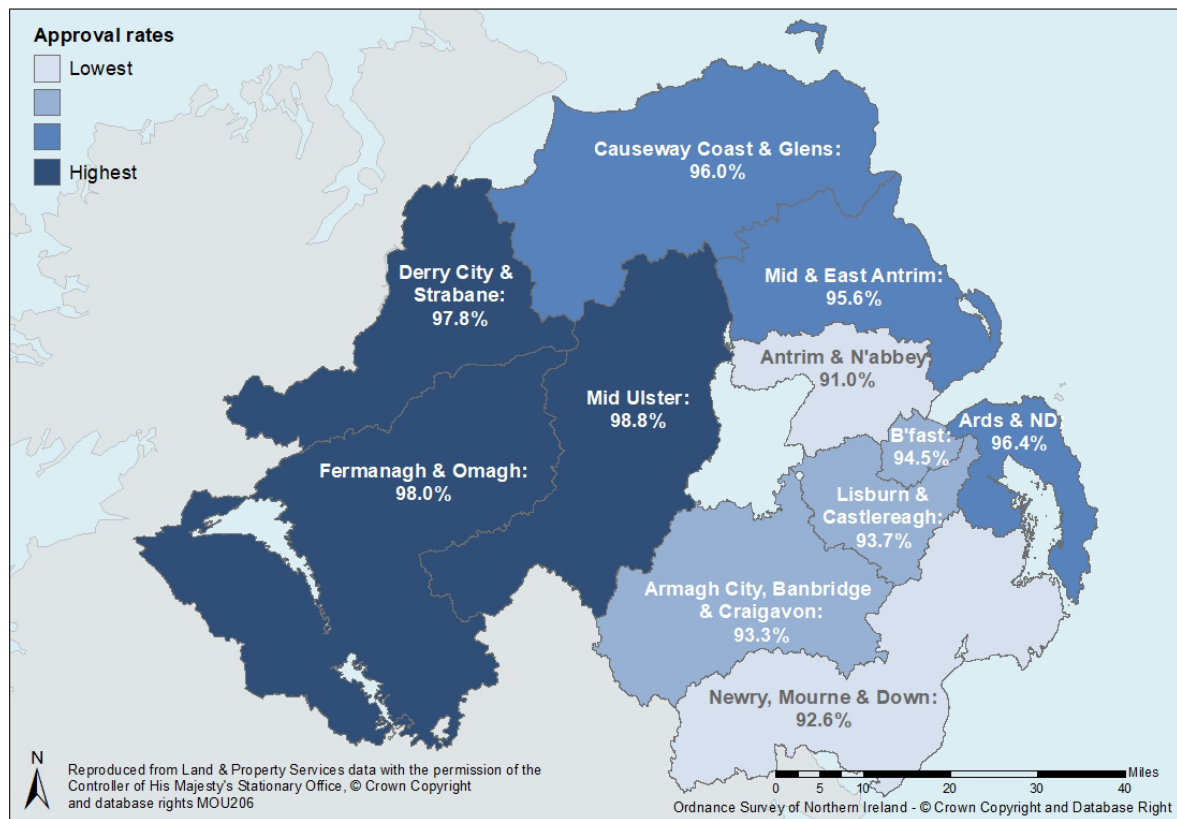
In addition to processing applications, planning authorities deal with a range of other planning related work. For example, during 2022/23 they processed to decision or withdrawal: 950 discharge of conditions; 833 certificates of lawfulness; 395 non-material changes; and 270 tree preservation orders. A further breakdown of these figures is provided in [Table 9.1](#).

Approval rates

The **overall Northern Ireland approval rate** for all planning applications was **95.3%** in 2022/23; an increase from the rate reported for 2021/22 (94.9%). [Refer to Table 1.1.](#)

Approval rates varied across councils during 2022/23, from 98.8% in Mid Ulster to 91.0% in Antrim and Newtownabbey ([Figure 1.4](#)). These rates are dependent on many factors and care should be taken in making any comparisons.

Fig 1.4 Approval rates by council, 2022/23



Six councils reported a decrease in approval rate in 2022/23 when compared with 2021/22, with the largest decrease occurring in Antrim and Newtownabbey (down from 94.5% to 91.0%). Approval rates increased over this period in the remaining five councils, with the largest increase occurring in Newry, Mourne and Down (up from 87.5% to 92.6%). [Refer to Table 1.2.](#)

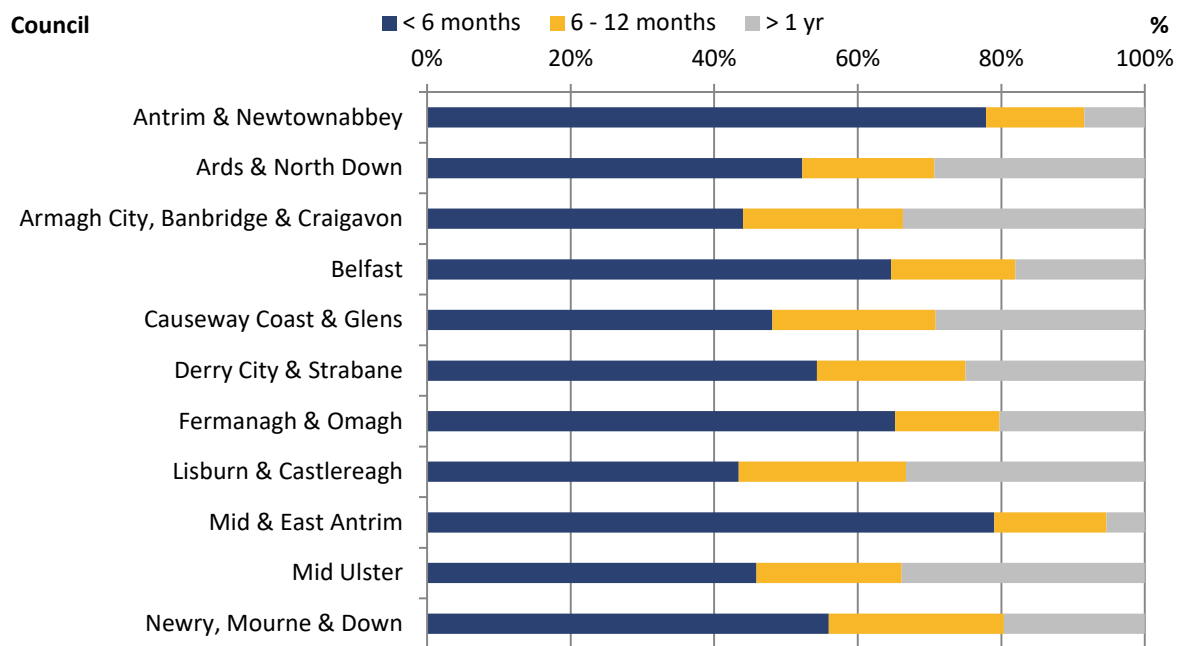
Live applications

There were **8,092 live** applications in the planning system across NI at the end of March 2023, a decrease from the number of live applications at the end of March 2022 (8,236). Any decrease in the live count is due to more applications being processed, i.e. decided or withdrawn, compared with applications received over a given period.

Over one-quarter of all live applications in the planning system at the end of March 2023 were over one year old (25.8%); an increase from the proportion reported for the end of March 2022 (22.5%), and the highest end-of-year proportion since 2012/13. [Refer to Table 1.3.](#)

The proportion of live applications over one year old at the end of March 2023 varied across councils, ranging from 33.9% in Mid Ulster to 5.3% in Mid and East Antrim ([Figure 1.5](#)).

Fig 1.5 Live applications by council & time in the planning system at end of March 2023



Comparing the end of March 2023 with the same point a year earlier, the proportion of live cases in the system for over a year increased across nine councils, with the increase greatest in Lisburn and Castlereagh (up from 26.0% to 33.3%). The remaining two councils reported a decrease in the proportion of live cases over the year with the decrease greatest in Antrim and Newtownabbey (down from 10.4% to 8.4%).

[Refer to Table 1.4.](#)



Chapter 2: Departmental activity

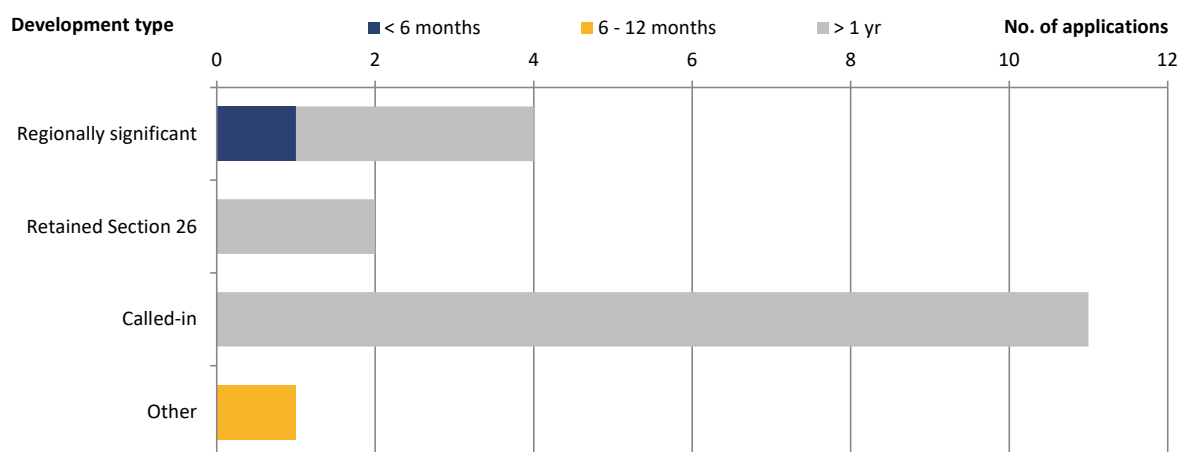
Chapter 2: Departmental activity

Departmental planning activity

In 2022/23 the Department received two applications; one regionally significant development (RSD) and one other application. This compares with 10 received during 2021/22. The Department issued decisions on 15 applications during 2022/23; one RSD, one Retained Section 26, five called-in and eight other applications. This is an increase from the 10 decisions issued by the Department during the previous year. In addition, two applications were withdrawn during the most recent year, compared with one during 2021/22. The applications withdrawn in 2022/23 were both Retained Section 29 applications.

At the end of March 2023 there were 18 live Departmental applications: four ongoing RSD applications; two retained applications; 11 called-in applications; and one other application. The majority of these applications (16 out of 18) were in the planning system for over a year at the end of March 2023 ([Figure 2.1](#)). [Refer to Tables 2.1, 2.2.](#)

Fig 2.1 Live Departmental applications by development type & time in system at end of March 2023



Departmental target

RSD applications are similar to former Article 31 applications in that they will be determined by the Department. These developments have a critical contribution to make to the economic and social success of Northern Ireland as a whole, or a substantial part of the region. They also include developments which have significant effects beyond Northern Ireland or involve a substantial departure from a local development plan.



It is a target for the Department to contribute to sustainable economic growth by processing regionally significant planning applications from date valid to a ministerial recommendation or withdrawal within an average of 30 weeks.

Of the four RSD applications live in the planning system at the end of March 2023, one had already been progressed to ministerial recommendation prior to 2022/23. Another was progressed to ministerial recommendation in Q3 2022/23 but the 30 week period for recommendation / withdrawal had been exceeded. Of the remaining two awaiting ministerial recommendation, the 30 week period has been exceeded for one, and the other which was received during Q4 2022/23 will be progressed in future months. In addition, there are two former Article 31 applications which are being dealt with under Section 26 of the Planning Act (NI) 2011 as regionally significant applications.

Progress on these applications, and any new RSD applications received, will continue to be assessed in future reports.



Chapter 3: Major development planning applications

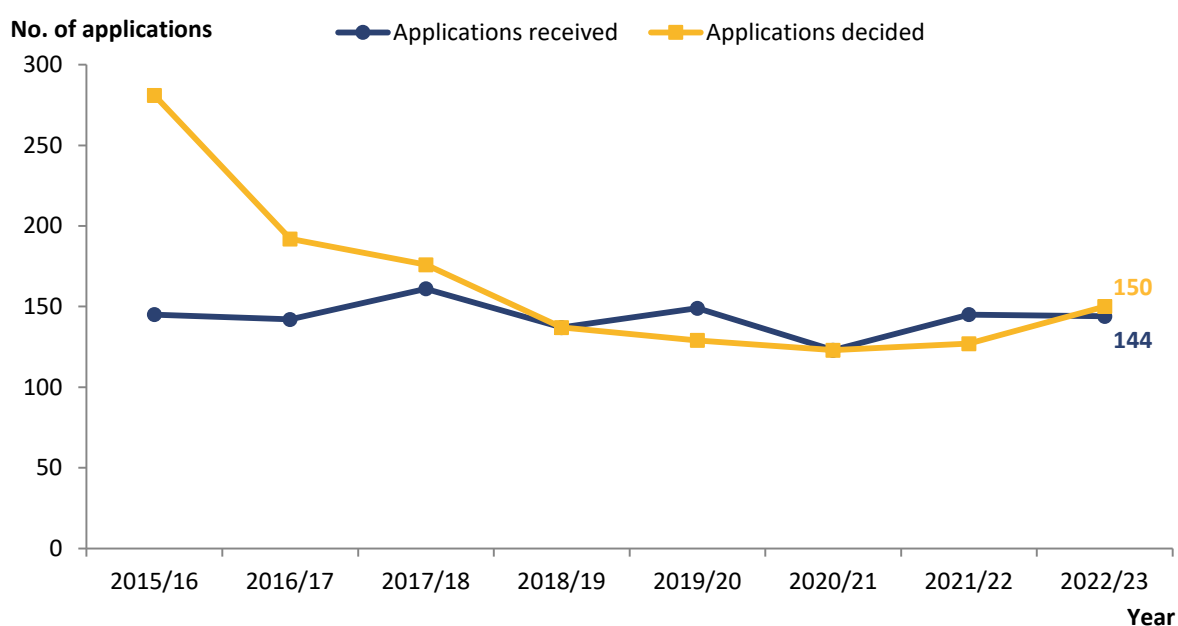
Chapter 3: Major development planning applications

Major Developments have important economic, social and environmental implications. The majority of major applications are multiple housing, commercial, and government and civic types of development.

Major applications received

A total of **144 major** planning applications were **received** in NI during 2022/23; similar to the number received in 2021/22 (145) ([Figure 3.1](#)).

Fig 3.1 Major development applications, annually, 2015/16 to 2022/23



From 1 July 2015, pre-application community consultation became a pre-requisite to a major application. All major applications now go through a minimum 12 week consultation process before being accepted. The impact of this requirement should be borne in mind when considering the longer term trend in major applications received, particularly when considering quarterly data. As [Figure 3.1](#) shows, the impact of this requirement is less evident for annual data. The number of major applications received has been relatively stable since the time series began in 2015/16, ranging from 123 in 2020/21 to 161 in 2017/18.

From 1 May 2020, the requirement to hold a public event as part of the pre-application community consultation was temporarily removed for five months in response to the coronavirus pandemic. This was subsequently extended until 31 March 2022¹.

¹ For more information, see the [Departmental website](#).

The number of major applications received across the councils in 2022/23 ranged from 25 in Belfast to four in Ards and North Down. Six councils recorded decreases in the number of major applications received in 2022/23 compared with 2021/22, with Belfast recording the largest decrease (down 13, from 38 to 25). Five councils reported increases in the number of major applications received over the year, with the greatest increase recorded in Mid Ulster (up 10, from 10 to 20).

Major applications decided

During 2022/23, **150 major** planning applications were **decided**; an increase of 18.1% from the previous year (127) ([Figure 3.1](#)).

There were **seven** major applications **withdrawn** during 2022/23, compared to 4 in 2021/22.

At council level, the number of major applications decided in 2022/23 ranged from 25 in Belfast to three in Ards and North Down. Nine of the 11 councils issued more decisions on major applications in 2022/23 than in 2021/22.

Of the 150 major applications decided upon in NI during 2022/23, 147 were approved, meaning the overall Northern Ireland **approval rate** was **98.0%**. All eleven councils issued decisions on major applications during the most recent year; in nine of those, 100% of the major applications decided upon were approved. [Refer to Tables 3.1, 3.2.](#)

Major planning applications statutory target



It is a statutory target for each council that major development planning applications will be processed from the date valid to decision issued or withdrawal date within an average of 30 weeks.

[Figure 3.2](#) presents annual average processing times for major applications. The **average processing time** for **major** applications brought to a decision or withdrawal during **2022/23** was **57.8 weeks** across all councils. This represents an increase of 8.0 weeks when compared to the average processing time in 2021/22 (49.8 weeks) and is considerably higher than the 30 week target.

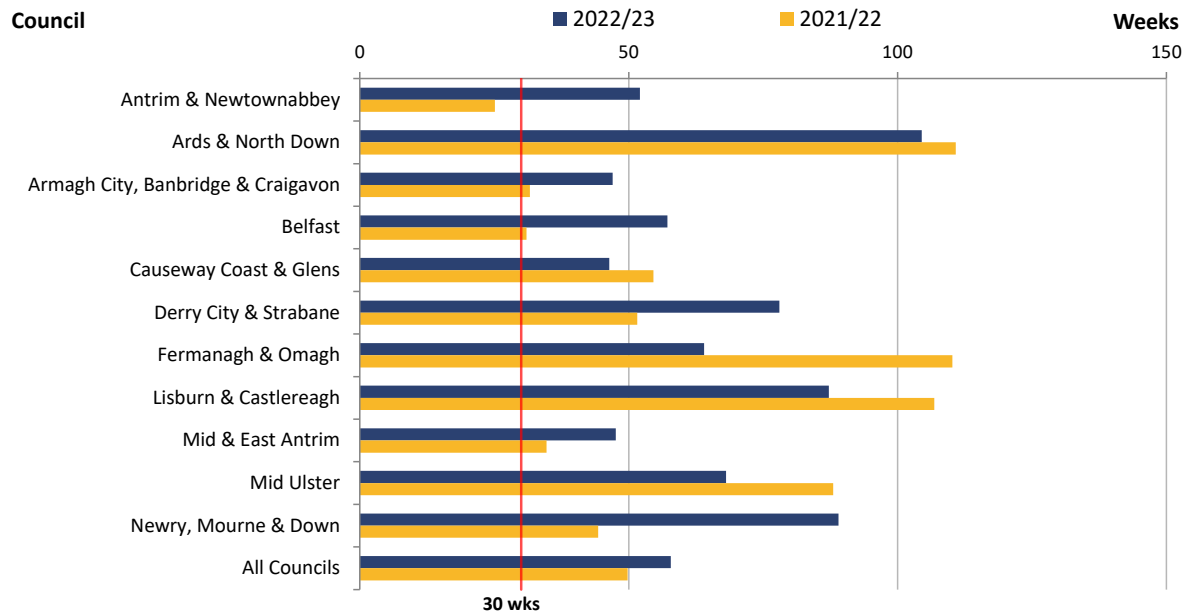
Whilst [Figure 3.2](#) below has been provided for completeness, some councils (3 of the 11) processed fewer than 10 major applications to decision or withdrawal during 2022/23. [Refer to Table 3.2 for further information.](#)

No councils were within the 30 week target in 2022/23. The lowest average processing times were recorded in Causeway Coast and Glens (with an average of 46.4 weeks across 17 applications), Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon (with an average of 47.0 weeks across 17 applications), and Mid and East Antrim (with an average of 47.6 weeks across 9 applications). [Refer to Table 3.2.](#)

Six of the 11 councils reported an increase in average processing times for major applications in 2022/23 compared with 2021/22, with the increase greatest in Newry, Mourne and Down (up from an average of 44.3 weeks to 89.0 weeks). The remaining five

councils reported a decrease in average processing times for major applications over the year, with Fermanagh and Omagh reporting the greatest decrease (down from an average 110.2 weeks to 64.0 weeks).

Fig 3.2 Major development average processing times by council, 2021/22 & 2022/23



[Refer to Table 3.2 for further information.](#)

Three of the 147 major applications processed by councils in 2022/23 were legacy cases (i.e. those received before 1 April 2015). There were 8 live major legacy applications in the planning system at the end of March 2023. A breakdown of these figures by legacy cases (those applications received prior to transition of planning powers) and council received cases is provided in [Table 8.2](#).



Chapter 4: Local development planning applications

Chapter 4: Local development planning applications

Local Development planning applications are mostly residential and minor commercial applications and are largely determined by the councils.

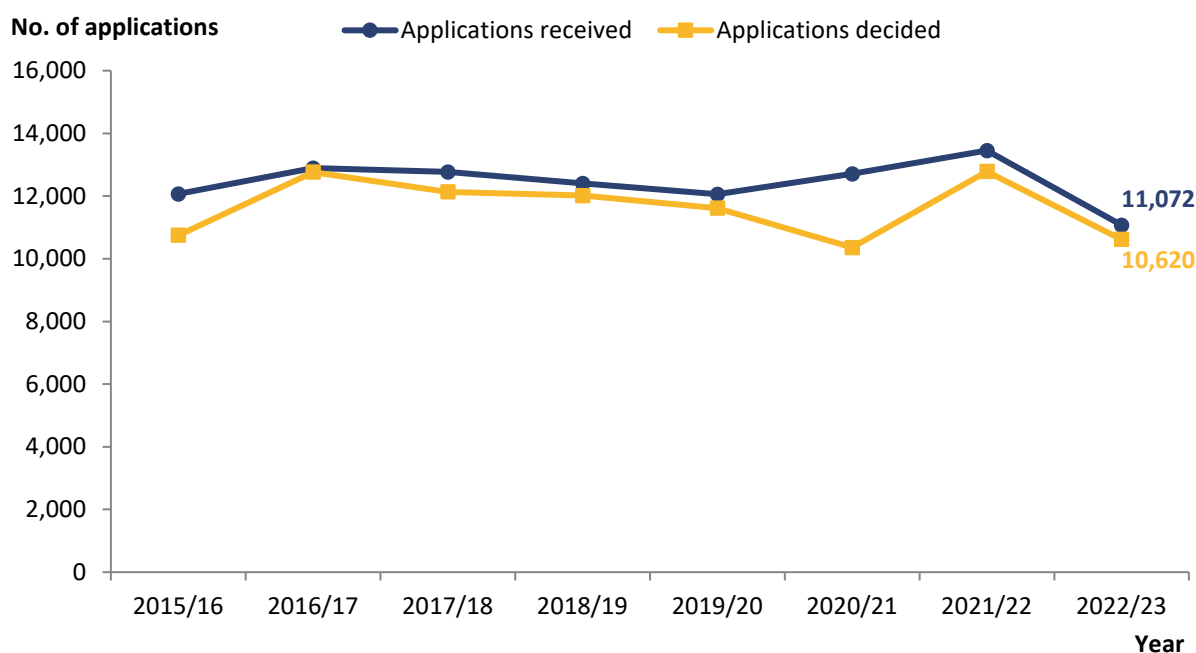
Local applications received

The number of **local** applications **received** in NI during 2022/23 was **11,072**; the lowest since the series began in 2015/16 and a decrease of 17.7% on the 13,454 received during 2021/22 ([Figure 4.1](#)).

Across councils the number of local applications received during 2022/23 ranged from 1,471 in Newry, Mourne and Down to 714 in Antrim and Newtownabbey.

All 11 councils reported a decrease in the number of local applications received in 2022/23 compared with the previous year. The decrease was greatest, in percentage terms, in Derry City and Strabane, where the number of local applications received was down by nearly one quarter (-24.6%).

Fig 4.1 Local development applications, annually, 2015/16 to 2022/23



Local applications decided

The number of **local** applications **decided** in 2022/23 was **10,620**; a decrease of 16.9% from 2021/22 (12,787). In each year since the transfer of planning powers the number of local applications received has exceeded the number decided. This difference was considerable in 2015/16, in large part due to the gap between the number received and decided during the first quarter of 2015/16, immediately following transfer. In 2016/17 the gap narrowed considerably, before widening again in subsequent years. The gap was greatest in 2020/21,

with 2,352 more applications received than decided, suggesting that the coronavirus pandemic and resulting restrictions impacted the ability of planning authorities to issue decisions on local applications. That gap has since narrowed, with 452 more applications received than decided in 2022/23 ([Figure 4.1](#)).

During 2022/23 the number of local planning decisions issued across councils ranged from 1,298 in Newry, Mourne and Down to 653 in Mid and East Antrim.

All 11 councils reported a decrease in the number of local applications decided in 2022/23 compared with the previous year, with the decrease greatest in percentage terms in Mid and East Antrim (-30.9%).

In 2022/23, **558** local applications were **withdrawn**; a decrease of 9.9% from the number withdrawn in 2021/22 (619). Across councils the number of local applications withdrawn in 2022/23 ranged from 71 in Causeway Coast and Glens to 24 in Mid and East Antrim.

The **overall Northern Ireland approval rate** for local applications was **95.2%** in 2022/23; this compares to 94.9% in 2021/22.

[Refer to Tables 4.1, 4.2.](#)

Local planning applications statutory target



It is a statutory target for each council that local development planning applications will be processed from the date valid to decision issued or withdrawal date within an average of 15 weeks.

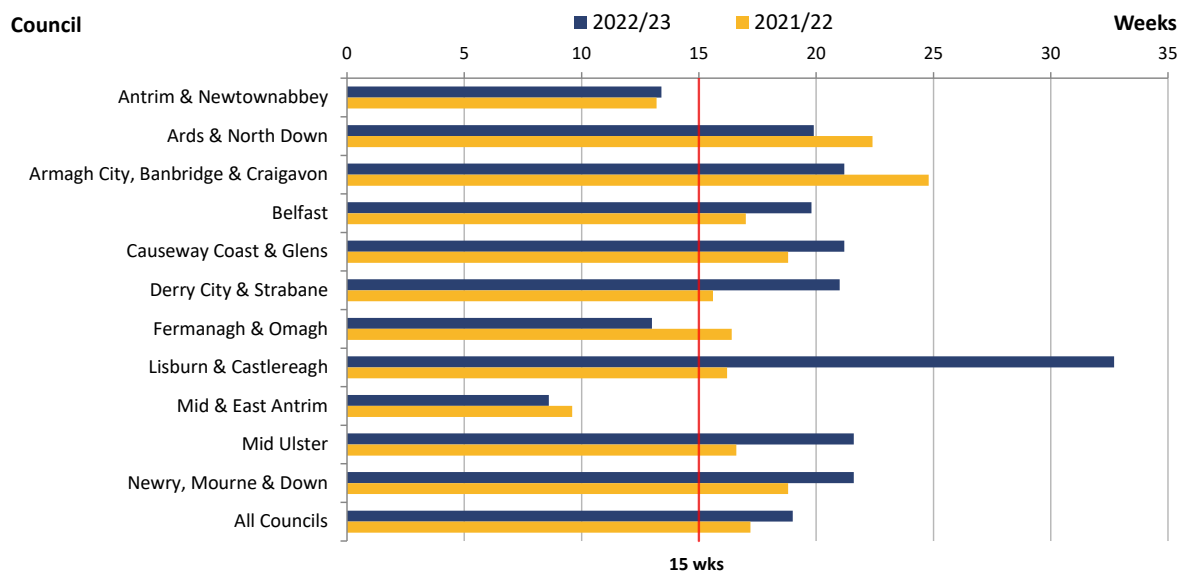
The **average processing time** for local applications brought to a decision or withdrawal during **2022/23** was **19.0 weeks**, exceeding the statutory target of 15 weeks. This represents an increase of 1.8 weeks compared with 2021/22 (17.2 weeks).

Three of the 11 councils met the 15 week target in 2022/23: Mid and East Antrim (8.6 weeks); Fermanagh and Omagh (13.0 weeks); and Antrim and Newtownabbey (13.4 weeks).

The average processing time for local applications increased in seven councils during 2022/23, compared with 2021/22, with the increase greatest in Lisburn and Castlereagh (up 16.5 weeks, from 16.2 to 32.7 weeks). Over the same period, average processing times for local applications decreased in the remaining four councils, with the decrease greatest in percentage terms in Fermanagh and Omagh (down 3.4 weeks, from 16.4 to 13.0 weeks) ([Figure 4.2](#)).

[Refer to Table 4.2.](#)

Fig 4.2 Local development average processing times by council, 2021/22 & 2022/23



Seven of the 11,172 local applications processed by councils in 2022/23 were legacy cases (i.e. those received before 1 April 2015). There were 17 live local legacy applications in the planning system at the end of March 2023. A breakdown of these figures by legacy cases (those applications received prior to transition of planning powers) and council received cases is provided in [Table 8.2](#).



Chapter 5: Development type

Chapter 5: Development type

Generally, the majority of planning applications received are for residential development. During 2022/23, **residential** applications accounted for over three-fifths (**62.5%**) of all planning applications received in NI; a decrease on the proportion for 2021/22 (66.2%).

Residential applications accounted for the majority of applications received in each council during 2022/23; ranging from 71.0% in Mid Ulster to 44.2% in Belfast.

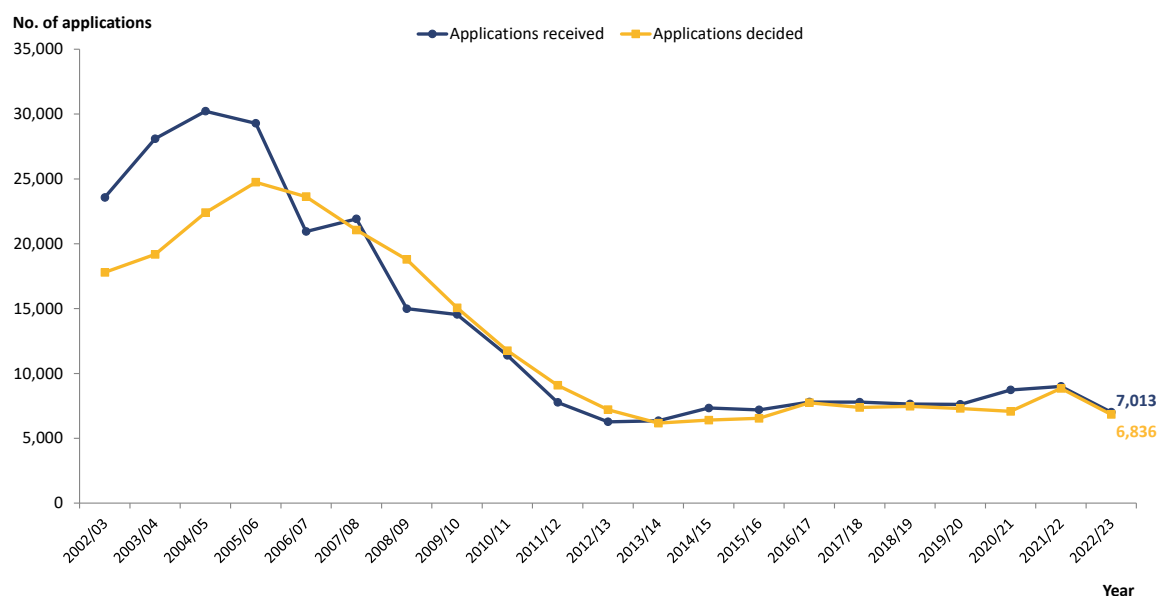
Consistent with previous years, a higher proportion of applications received in Belfast (24.8%) and Derry City and Strabane (23.1%) were categorised as ‘other’² in 2022/23, compared with the other councils. See [Appendix 1 – Definitions](#) for a description of the types of applications included in this category.

At NI level the overall number of planning applications received decreased by 17.5% between 2021/22 and 2022/23. There was also a decrease in six of the eight development types, with the greatest decrease being in residential applications (down 22.1%, from 9,006 to 7,013). The number of industrial applications increased by 11.4% (from 175 to 195), while the number of change of use applications remained the same over the year (634). [Refer to Tables 5.1, 5.2.](#)

Residential applications received

The overall number of **residential** planning applications **received** in NI during 2022/23 was **7,013**; a decrease of 22.1% from 2021/22 (9,006). [See Figure 5.1.](#)

Fig 5.1 NI Residential applications, annually, 2002/03 to 2022/23



² See [Appendix 1 – Definitions](#) for a description of the types of applications included in this category

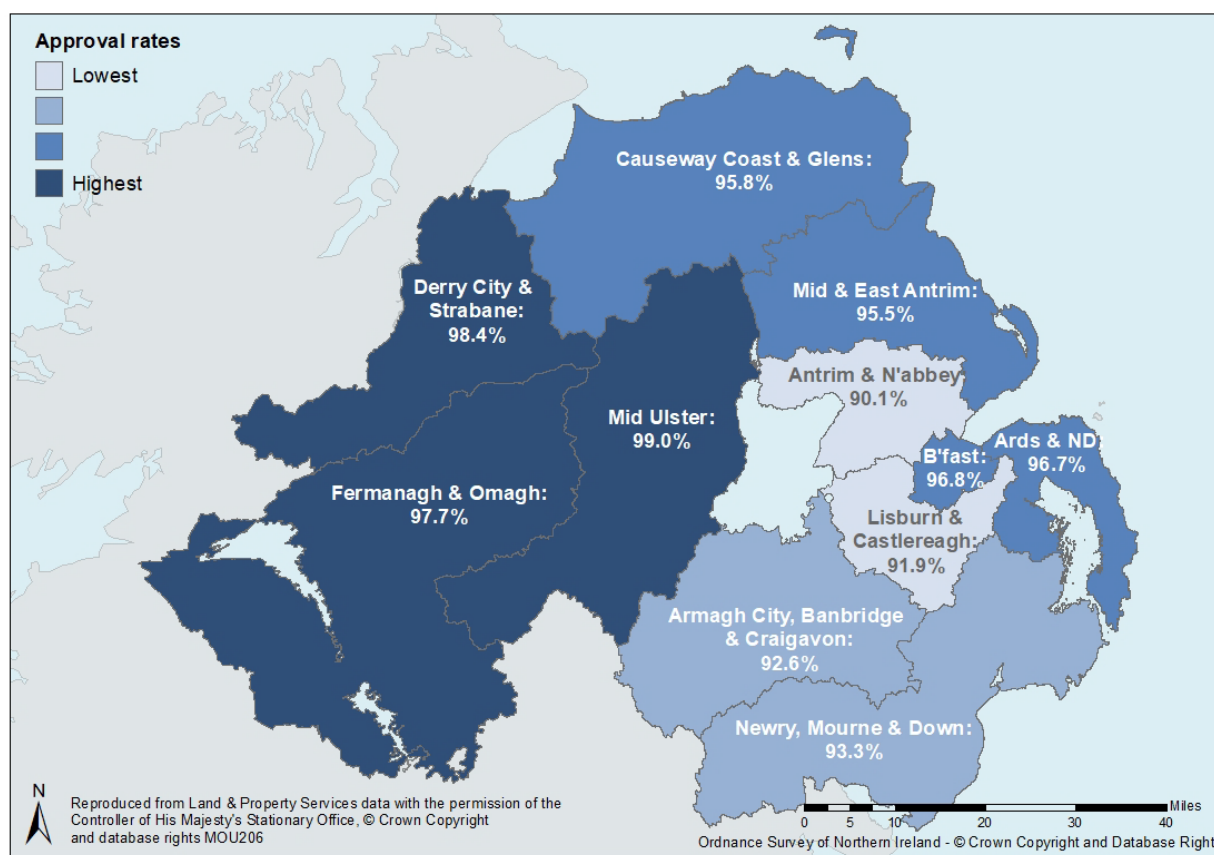
Residential applications decided

There were **6,836 residential** planning applications **decided** during 2022/23; a decrease of 22.7% over the year from 8,846. [See Figure 5.1.](#)

The **Northern Ireland approval rate** for **residential** planning applications was **95.4%** in 2022/23; similar to the rate reported for 2021/22 (95.0%), and the second highest annual residential approval rate reported since the series began in 2002/03.

Approval rates for residential planning applications varied across councils in 2022/23, ranging from 99.0% in Mid Ulster to 90.1% in Antrim and Newtownabbey ([Figure 5.2](#)).

Fig 5.2 Residential approval rates by council, 2022/23



In 2022/23 approval rates for residential planning applications decreased in seven councils when compared with 2021/22, with the largest decrease occurring in Antrim and Newtownabbey (down from 93.9% to 90.1%). Four councils reported an increase in residential approval rates over the same period with the greatest of these reported in Newry, Mourne and Down (up from 87.3% to 93.3%).

During 2022/23, 343 residential applications were withdrawn across NI, a decrease from the number reported for the previous year (389).

[Refer to Tables 5.3 and 5.4.](#)

Residential applications – urban, rural and open countryside

Across urban areas (settlements greater than or equal to 5,000 population), the number of residential applications received in 2022/23 was 2,260; a decrease of 24.1% from 2021/22 (2,978).

In rural areas, within settlements of less than 5,000 population, there was a decrease in the number of residential applications received in 2022/23 (795) compared with 2021/22 (down 27.4%, from 1,095).

In the open countryside (outside population settlements), the number of residential applications received in 2022/23 (3,958) also decreased over the year (down 19.8%; from 4,933).

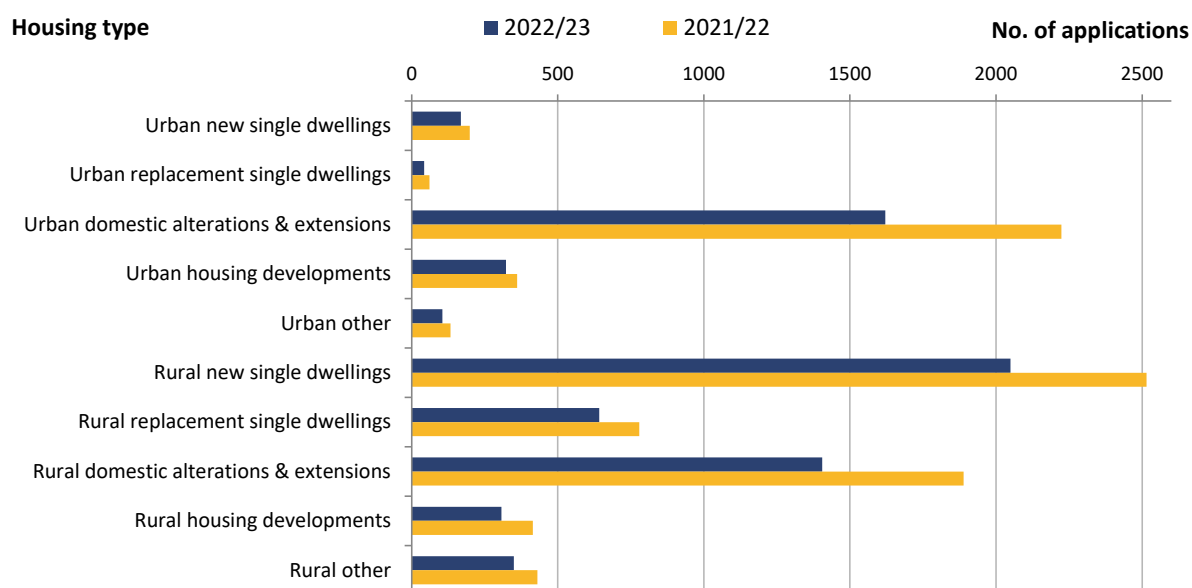
Residential applications – urban and rural

[Figure 5.3](#) shows the number of residential applications received in 2021/22 and 2022/23, broken down by urban and rural housing type. Urban is based on areas with settlements greater than 5,000 population while rural is a combination of settlements below 5,000 population and the open countryside.

New single dwellings in rural areas (2,049) and alterations/extensions in urban areas (1,621) continue to be the most common types of residential application, together accounting for over half (52.3%) of all residential applications received during the 2022/23.

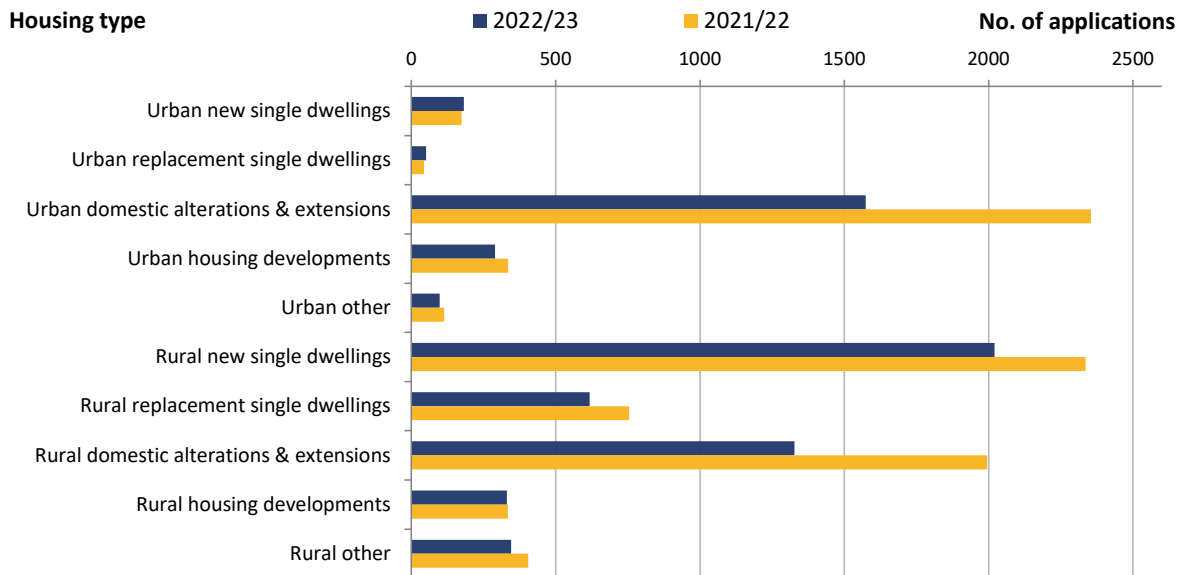
The overall decrease over the year in the number of residential applications received (-22.1%) was a result of decreases in the number of applications across all housing types, see [Figure 5.3](#).

Fig 5.3 NI Residential applications received by urban/rural, 2021/22 & 2022/23



The overall decrease in the number of residential applications decided between 2021/22 and 2022/23 (-22.7%), was driven in large part by decreases in the number of decisions issued on domestic alterations and extensions in rural areas (down 33.5%; from 1,995 to 1,327) and in urban areas (down 33.1%; from 2,354 to 1,574). [Refer to Table 5.5](#) and [Figure 5.4](#).

Fig 5.4 NI Residential applications decided by urban/rural, 2021/22 & 2022/23





Chapter 6: Compliance and enforcement activity

Chapter 6: Compliance and enforcement activity

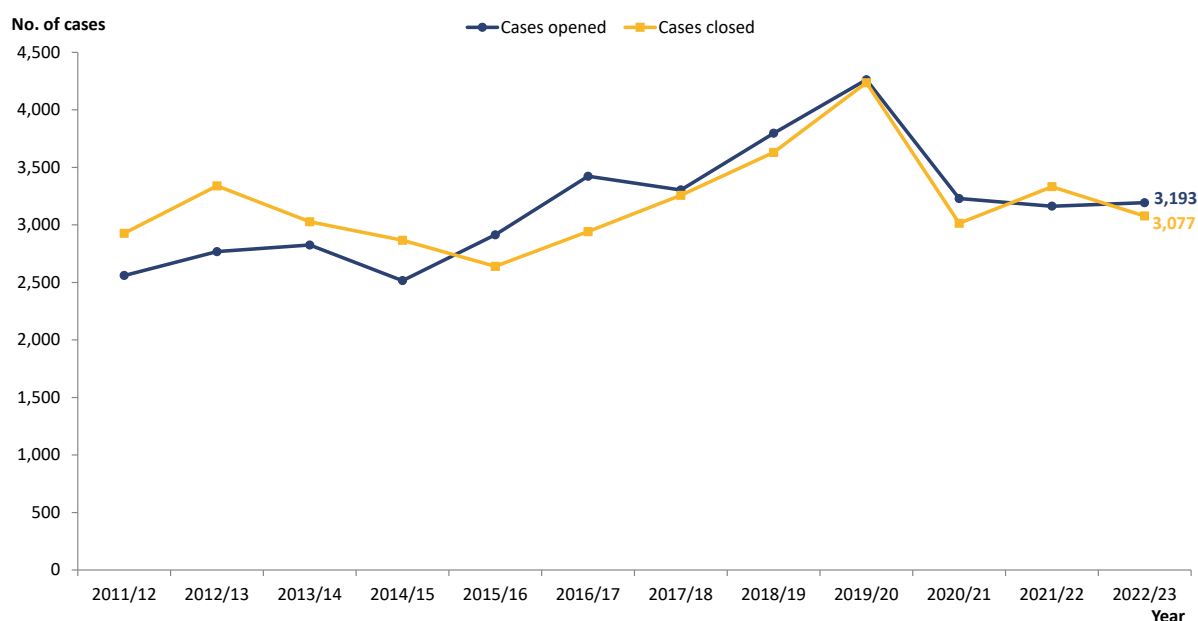
Enforcement cases

The number of **enforcement cases opened** in NI during 2022/23 was **3,193**; up 0.9% from the number opened in 2021/22 (3,163), which was the lowest annual total reported since 2015/16 ([Figure 6.1](#)). [Refer to Table 6.1](#).

Across the councils, the number of enforcement cases opened in 2022/23 ranged from 491 in Belfast, to 171 in Mid Ulster. Six councils reported decreases in the number of cases opened in 2022/23 compared with the previous year. This decrease was greatest in Newry, Mourne and Down, where the number of cases opened fell by more than one-fifth (-21.1%) over the year (from 408 to 322). The number of cases opened increased in five councils over this period, with the largest increase recorded in Derry City and Strabane (up 60.5%, from 172 to 276).

The number of **enforcement cases closed** during 2022/23 was **3,077**; down by 7.7% from the same period a year earlier (3,332) ([Figure 6.1](#)).

Fig 6.1 Enforcement cases opened & closed, annually, 2011/12 to 2022/23



The number of cases closed in 2022/23 varied across councils, ranging from 432 in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon to 145 in Mid Ulster. Eight of the 11 councils reported a decrease in the number of enforcement cases closed in 2022/23 compared with the previous year. This decrease was greatest in Newry, Mourne and Down, where the number of cases closed decreased from 511 to 316 (-38.2%). Three councils reported an increase in the number of cases closed with the greatest of these in percentage terms in Derry City and Strabane, up 80.9% (from 157 to 284).

The most common reasons for enforcement cases closing in 2022/23 were that no breach had actually occurred (35.4%) or that the case had been remedied or resolved (25.0%).

Together these accounted for over three-fifths (1,858; 60.4%) of the 3,077 cases closed during the year.

Enforcement cases statutory target



It is a statutory target that 70% of all enforcement cases dealt with by councils are progressed to target conclusion within 39 weeks of receipt of complaint.

The number of enforcement cases concluded and corresponding processing times is not presented in this report. This information will be published later and users will be notified when available.

Live enforcement cases

The number of **live enforcement cases** at the end of March 2023 was **3,774**, up 3.2% from 2021/22 (3,658).

The number of **cases over two years old** stood at **1,322** at the end of March 2023, accounting for 35.0% of all live cases, the highest end of year proportion since the end of March 2013. This compared with 33.2% of live cases at the end of March 2022.

[Refer to Tables and 6.1 and 6.4.](#)

Across councils, Newry, Mourne and Down had the highest number of live cases at the end of March 2023 (708), with almost one-half (48.6%) of these in the system for over two years.

Mid and East Antrim had the smallest number of live cases (97) at the end of March 2023, with 16.5% of these in the system for over two years.

The number of live enforcement cases increased in seven of the 11 councils between the end of March 2022 and the end of March 2023. The increase was greatest in Belfast, where the number of live cases increased by 50.9% over the year (from 283 to 427).

The overall increase in the enforcement live count recorded across the year was offset by decreases reported in the remaining four councils, with the greatest of these reported in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon (down 23.7%; from 456 to 348).

[Refer to Table 6.5.](#)

Compliance activity

There were 19 prosecutions initiated during 2022/23; down 48.6% from the number recorded for 2021/22 (37). Eight councils initiated prosecutions during 2022/23, with Causeway Coast and Glens initiating the most (6).

During 2022/23, there were 10 convictions across NI; down by -52.4% from the previous year (21). Six councils recorded convictions during this period, with Antirm and Newtownabbey recording the most (four).

[Refer to Tables 6.1 and 6.3.](#)



Chapter 7: Renewable energy activity

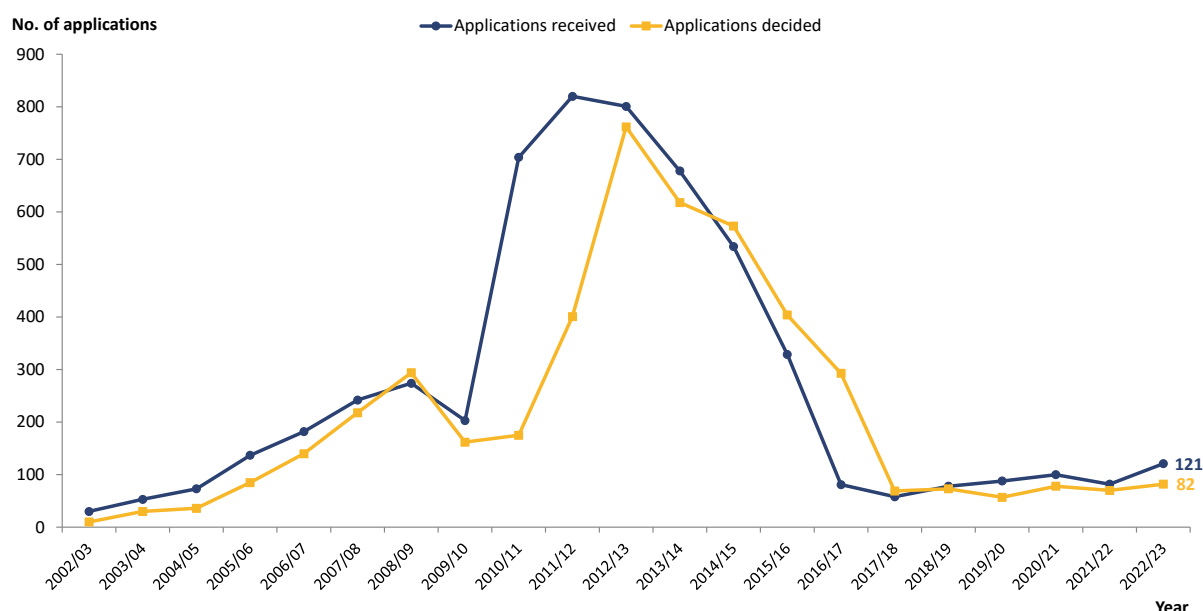
Chapter 7: Renewable energy (RE) activity

Renewable energy applications received

The number of **renewable energy** applications **received** in 2022/23 was **121**; an increase from 82 in 2021/22.

The number of renewable energy applications received annually peaked in 2011/12 at 820. It is likely that the high levels at this time were driven by the NI Executive’s former targets for electricity consumption from renewable sources, with a target of 20% to be achieved by 2015, and 40% by 2020. The sharp decline in recent years (a 85.2% decrease between 2011/12 (820) and 2022/23 (121)) may be partly due to a reduction in government funding available, as well as a lack of capacity on the power grid to allow for new connections ([Figure 7.1](#)).

Fig 7.1 Renewable Energy applications, annually, 2002/03 to 2022/23



Renewable energy applications decided

The number of renewable energy applications **decided** during 2022/23 was **82**; up from 70 reported for 2021/22 ([Figure 7.1](#)). Five renewable energy applications were withdrawn during 2022/23. [Refer to Table 7.1.](#)

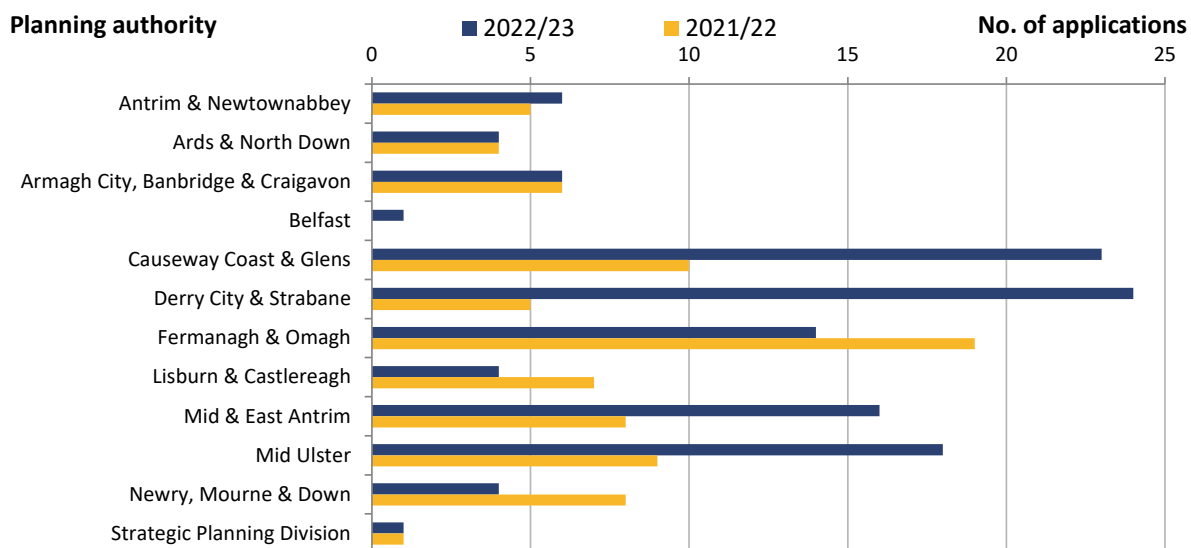
The average processing time for the 87 renewable energy applications brought to a decision or withdrawal during 2022/23 was 51.4 weeks across NI; with processing times increasing over the year from 43.8 weeks reported for 2021/22.

Single wind turbines continue to be the most common renewable energy application, accounting for 82 out of 121 applications received during 2022/23. In addition, 59 of the 82

renewable energy decisions issued during 2022/23 were for single wind turbines. [Refer to Table 7.2.](#)

[Figure 7.2](#) shows the distribution of renewable energy applications received across the different planning authorities, with Derry City and Strabane receiving the most in 2022/23 (24). Six planning authorities received an increased amount of applications in 2022/23 compared with the previous year; this increase was greatest in Derry City and Strabane (up from five to 24).

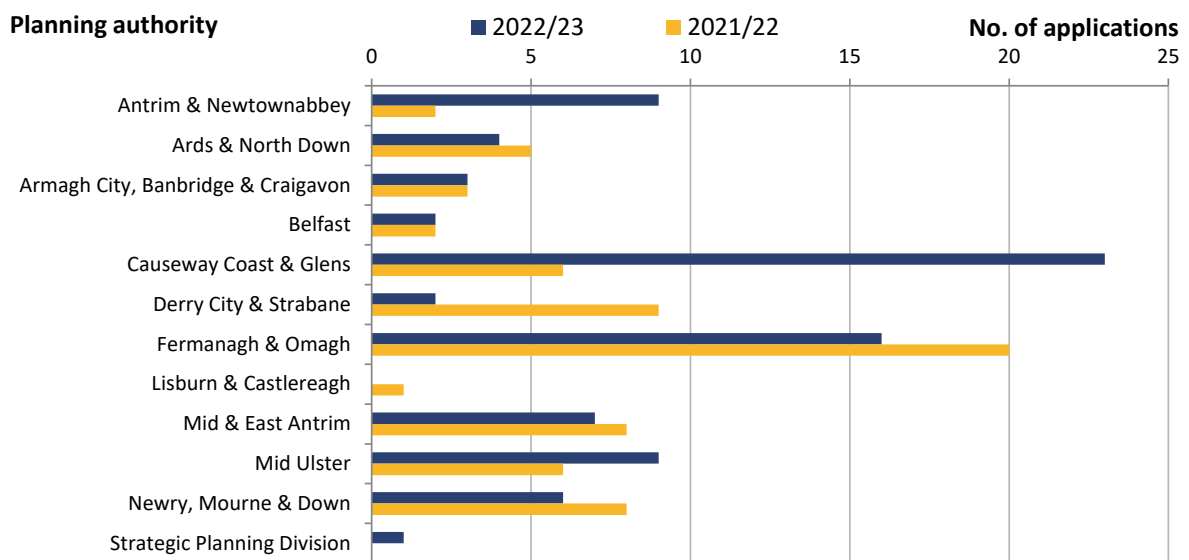
Fig 7.2 Renewable Energy applications received by authority, 2021/22 & 2022/23



[Figure 7.3](#) shows the distribution of decisions issued on renewable energy applications across the different planning authorities. Over the year, in four planning authorities, the number of decisions issued increased, with Causeway Coast and Glens deciding the most in 2022/23 (23).

Derry City and Strabane recorded the largest decrease in the number of renewable energy applications decided in 2022/23 compared with the previous year (down from nine to two), and was one of six authorities to record a decrease.

Fig 7.3 Renewable Energy applications decided by authority, 2021/22 & 2022/23

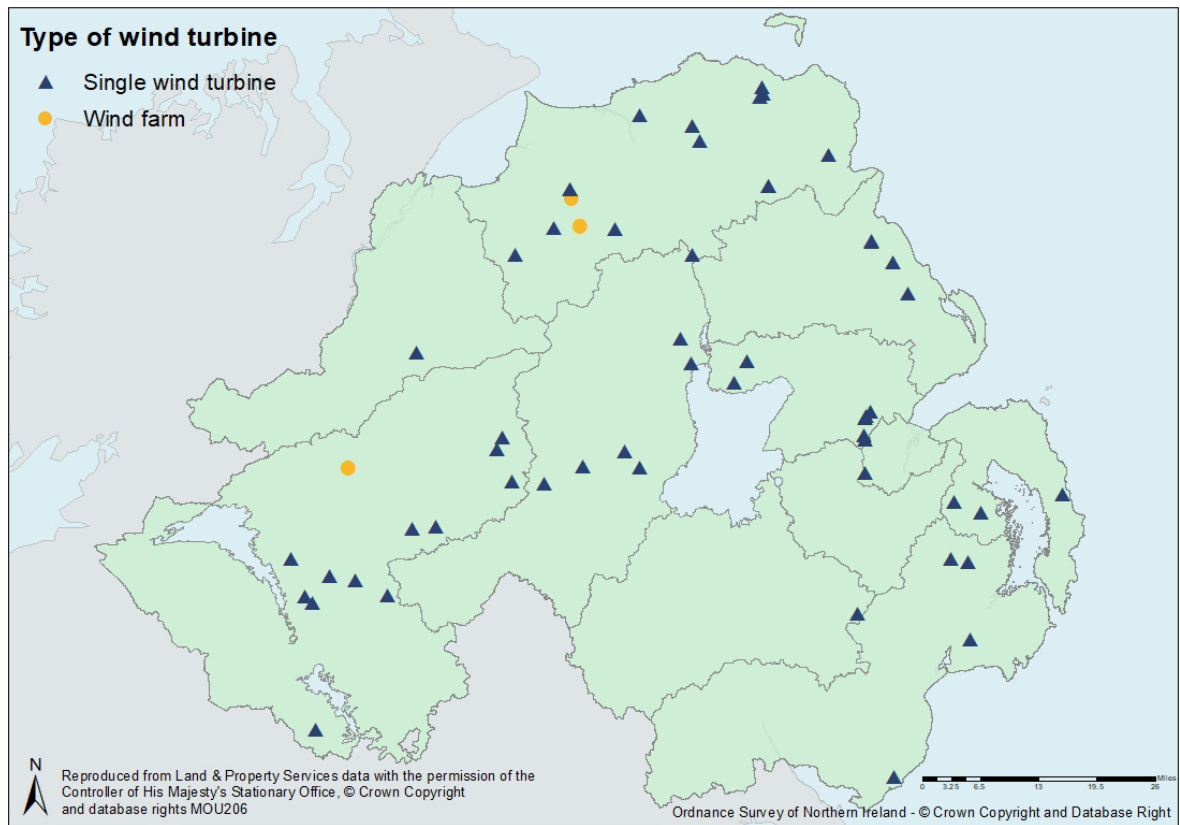


At the end of March 2023, there were **159 live** renewable energy applications in the planning system across NI; 71.7% of these (114 of 159) were for single wind turbines. Of the 159 live applications, 36.5% were in the planning system for over a year; a decrease from the proportion reported for the end of March 2022 (50.0%).

The **NI approval rate** for renewable energy applications was **91.5%** in 2022/23, with 75 out of the 82 decisions issued during this period being approved.

[Figure 7.4](#) displays the locations of wind energy applications approved during 2022/23. A total of 54 single wind turbines and three wind farms were approved during this period. Please note, some approved wind energy applications are in close proximity to each other and may not be individually identifiable on the map.

Fig 7.4 Location of approved wind energy applications by council, 2022/23



[Refer to Tables 7.2, 7.3 and 7.4.](#)

User Guidance

Notes on data source and quality

The records of all planning applications from 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023 were transferred in May 2023 from a live database. This included all live planning applications in the Northern Ireland Planning Portal. The data were validated by Analysis, Statistics and Research Branch (ASRB) which involved quality checks and inspection of the coding of classifications in the Planning Portal. Local councils and the Department were provided with their own headline planning statistics as part of the quality assurance process. On completion of ASRB and planning authority validation, a final extract was taken in May 2023. Quarterly application level data for 2022/23 are now finalised and will not be subject to further scheduled revision. Enforcement data for 2022/23 remains provisional and will be subject to a further revision once the full suite of enforcement data becomes available.

Quality assurance of administrative data sources

In 2015 the UK Statistics Authority published a regulatory standard for the quality assurance of administrative data (QAAD). This standard is supported with an [Administrative Data Quality Assurance Toolkit](#) which provides useful guidance to assure the quality of administrative data used in the production of statistics. ASRB have carried out a QAAD assessment on the Northern Ireland Planning Portal application – the administrative data source that is used to produce the Northern Ireland Planning Statistics. [This report](#) will be reviewed and updated as necessary on a biannual basis, with the most recent update published in December 2021.

Background quality report

In order to provide users with further information on how the statistics in the NI Planning Statistics report have been compiled and detail on the quality of the data used, a [background quality report has been published](#). This report will be reviewed and updated as necessary on a biannual basis, with the most recent update published in December 2021.

Regionally significant / major / local development applications after 1 April 2014

A new classification hierarchy of development for planning applications came into effect on 1 April 2014, on an administrative basis, with the introduction of the following new categories – regionally significant, major and local development. The hierarchy was subsequently placed on a statutory basis in line with the transfer of planning functions to the new district councils on 1 April 2015. It should be noted that there are some differences between the initial administrative hierarchy classifications in place from 1 April 2014 and the final classifications set out in the [Planning \(Development Management\) Regulations \(Northern Ireland\) 2015 \(S.R.2015 No.71\)](#). Data and analysis based on this new hierarchy is available from 1 April 2015.

Regionally significant developments (RSD) are similar to former Article 31 applications in that they will be determined by the Department. These developments have a critical contribution to make to the economic and social success of Northern Ireland as a whole, or a substantial part of the region. They also include developments which have significant effects beyond Northern Ireland or involve a substantial departure from a local development plan. Applications for these development proposals will be submitted to and determined by the Department. However, the thresholds for RSD may mean that applications which may have previously been dealt with by the Department will now be classified as major development and thus determined by the relevant council. Like major applications, RSD proposals will be subject to pre-application consultation with the community. Note that from 1 May 2020, the requirement to hold a public event as part of the pre-application community consultation was temporarily removed for five months in response to the coronavirus pandemic. This was extended until [31 March 2022](#).

Major developments have important economic, social and environmental implications. The majority of applications for major developments will be dealt with by councils and will be subject to pre-application consultation with the community. Note that from 1 May 2020, the requirement to hold a public event as part of the pre-application community consultation was temporarily removed for five months in response to the coronavirus pandemic. This was extended until 31 March 2022.

Local developments will comprise of all other developments (other than permitted development) that do not fall within the classes described for major or for regionally significant developments. They comprise of the vast majority of residential and minor commercial applications to be received and determined by a council.

Departmental activity

[Refers to Chapter 2 of report](#)

Retained Section 26 (former Article 31) applications are major applications being processed by the Department as Article 31 (under the Planning (NI) Order 1991) where a decision had not issued before 1 April 2015. These are now determined under Section 26 of the Planning Act (NI) 2011.

Retained Section 29 (former non Article 31) applications are those being dealt with by the Department's Strategic Planning Division and were retained for determination as if the Department had called them in under Section 29 of the Planning Act (NI) 2015.

Called-in applications are those initially made to councils where the Minister/Department directs that these should fall to the Department for determination.

It should be noted that in Chapter 2 of this report, processing times for called-in applications are calculated from the date the application was called-in by the Department. This method is only used in Chapter 2 of the report in order to show Departmental processing performance. All other processing times reported in the publication are based on the date the application is made valid.

Departmental target

From Q1 2019/20 the Departmental target for Regionally Significant planning applications in the NI Planning Statistics publication changed.

The previous target was:

It is a target for the Department to contribute to sustainable economic growth by processing 50% of regionally significant planning applications to a ministerial recommendation within 30 weeks, subject to pre-application discussions having taken place and meeting the requirements of relevant environmental legislation.

From Q1 2019/20 onwards, this was replaced by:

It is a target for the Department to contribute to sustainable economic growth by processing regionally significant planning applications from date valid to a ministerial recommendation or withdrawal within an average of 30 weeks.

Enforcement activity

[Refers to Chapter 6 of report](#)

Compliance and enforcement are important functions of the planning process. The summary data presented in this report and [accompanying data tables](#) covers enforcement cases opened, enforcement cases closed and concluded, court action taken and the live caseload as at the end of the quarter. A case is closed for one of the following reasons:

- case has been remedied or resolved (the breach may have been removed or amended accordingly);
- planning permission has been granted (so no breach has occurred);
- it would not be expedient to take further action;
- no breach has actually occurred;
- the breach may be immune from enforcement action (it may be outside the time limit in which to initiate action); or
- an application has been allowed on appeal or indeed the notice has been quashed.

The time taken to conclude an enforcement case is calculated from the date the complaint is received to the earliest date of the following:

- a notice is issued;
- legal proceedings commence;
- a planning application is received; or
- the case is closed.

Please note that the number of cases closed is not a sub-set of the number of cases concluded in that period - cases that are concluded in any given period may not be closed until subsequent periods, and cases that are closed in any given period may have been concluded in previous quarters.

The value at 70% is determined by sorting data from its lowest to highest values and then taking the data point at the 70th percentile of the sequence.

Processing times

The time taken to process a decision/withdrawal is calculated from the date on which an application is deemed valid to the date on which the decision is issued or the application is withdrawn. The average processing time is the median. The median is determined by sorting data from its lowest to highest values and then taking the data point in the middle of the sequence. The median is used because some planning applications can take several years to reach a decision. As a consequence, these extreme cases (outliers) can inflate the mean to the extent that the mean may not be considered as 'typical'. Therefore the median is considered to better represent the 'average' or 'typical' processing time.

Geographical classification

The method of classifying the urban and rural marker has been updated to reflect the latest [NISRA guidance](#) using the 2015 Settlement limits. This is preferred to the previous method as it more accurately considers which of the eight settlement bands (A-H) fall into mainly urban or rural areas. The limitation of the previous method was that all settlement bands were classified as urban. Under the new method it is recognised that smaller settlements are more rural than urban in character and should be distinguished as such. Presently the mid-point of the application polygon is used to plot the location and subsequently determine the urban/rural banding.

From Q3 2016/17, an additional split was introduced which reports separately rural settlements with populations of less than 5,000 people. In addition, 'housing developments' and 'other' residential applications have been included within the urban and rural breakdowns.

In line with NISRA guidance, the following definitions have been used in this report:

- Urban settlements - settlements with a population greater than or equal to 5,000 (bands A-E);
- Rural settlements - settlements with a population less than 5,000 (bands F, G and part of H); and
- Rural countryside - the open countryside which falls outside population settlements (part of band H).

If users want to compare this information with information published before 2015/16 the 'housing developments' and 'other' residential applications should be excluded first; the next step to obtain a comparative figure would be to add 'urban settlements' and 'rural settlements' together.

To obtain rural figures in line with the NISRA definition users should add 'rural settlements' and 'rural countryside' together.

The method of classifying the Parliamentary Constituencies is based on the x and y coordinates as recorded on the planning application in conjunction with Westminster Parliamentary Constituency boundaries (2008).

Appeals

All applicants of a planning application have the right to appeal a decision or the conditions attached to a decision. The statistics reflected in this publication only reflect the original decision and not any subsequent decision on appeal.

Note on exclusions

In addition to processing planning applications and enforcement activity, planning authorities deal with a range of other planning related work. Data on this 'non-application' workload is generally excluded from the main publication as it does not inform any of the calculation of performance against relevant statutory targets. Information on this part of the planning authorities' workload is included in [Table 9.1](#) of the accompanying data tables. Details of these exclusions are:

Discharge of Conditions (DCs)

It will be necessary to seek to discharge a condition where planning approval has been granted and a condition has been attached to the decision which requires the further consent, agreement or approval of the council (or the Department).

Certificates of Lawful Use or Development (CLUDs)

Certificates of Lawful Use or Development (CLUDs), either proposed or existing, have not been included in the main NI Planning Statistics bulletin since 2012/13. A council will issue a CLUD 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 \(General Permitted Development\) Order \(Northern Ireland\) 2015](#) 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.

Pre-Application Discussions (PADs)

Pre-Application Discussions (PADs) are not provided for in planning legislation and councils may adopt different approaches in relation to these, as may the Department.

Proposal of Application Notices (PANs)

Proposal of Application Notices (PANs) are provided for under Section 27 of the 2011 Act, but they are not planning applications. They are essentially advance notices of major/RSD planning applications and detail how a developer proposes to engage with the community. A major/RSD development planning application cannot be submitted without a PAN having been issued.

Non Material Changes (NMCs)

Applications for a Non Material Change (NMCs) to an existing planning permission are provided for under the 2011 Act, but they are not planning applications. There is no requirement to advertise or consult on NMCs.

Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs)

While applications for planning permission and other consents were included in the operational statistics produced prior to the transfer of planning powers, Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) were excluded. In the interests of consistency TPOs are excluded from the main NI Planning Statistics bulletin.

Uses of the data

The data in this statistical release are used by a wide variety of users for a range of purposes. For example, the Department uses the information to inform policy and monitor performance in relation to planning in Northern Ireland, as required in legislation. Local councils use the information for policy briefing and development, and to monitor performance. The data are also used to ensure democratic accountability in answers to Northern Ireland Assembly Questions, ministerial correspondence, Freedom of Information Act cases and queries from the public.

User engagement

Users are encouraged to provide feedback on how these statistics are used and how well they meet their needs. Comments on any issues relating to this statistical release are welcomed and encouraged. Feedback can be provided through an [ongoing customer survey](#).

Alternatively, users can email ASRB directly at: ASRB@nisra.gov.uk.

During 2019, ASRB undertook a specific user consultation exercise and [results of this were published](#) in October 2019. It is anticipated that an updated user consultation exercise will take place during the summer/autumn 2023. Part of this user engagement will seek users' views on the future format of the quarterly release.

Further information

Information and statistics for England, Scotland, Wales and the Republic of Ireland, as well as other relevant NISRA statistics, can be found at the following links:

England

This [statistical release](#) presents National Statistics on authorities that undertake district and county level planning activities in England. It covers information on planning applications received and decided, including decisions on applications for residential developments (dwellings) and enforcement activities. Data are provided at national and local planning authority level.

Scotland

The Scottish Government establishes overarching land use policies and principles in Scottish Planning Policy, which is applied spatially in the National Planning Framework for Scotland. In the four largest city regions in Scotland, Strategic Development Planning Authorities prepare strategic development plans which set out the vision for long term development and which should address important land use issues that cross local authority boundaries or involve strategic infrastructure. There are 34 planning authorities in Scotland, 32 local authorities and two national park authorities, who must deliver local development plans, in these plans they must identify sites for new development and set decision-making policies. [Published planning statistics](#) include data on planning performance and vacant and derelict land.

Wales

The context for planning in Wales is established by Planning Policy Wales. There are 25 planning authorities in Wales and each must prepare a local development plan. These plans must conform to the national context and the plans must set out proposals and land use policies for the development of the area. Regional planning is a discretionary layer of the planning system, the Welsh Government has powers to identify 'Strategic Planning Areas', who have planning powers to produce strategic plans. Data on planning services performance are [published](#) on the Welsh Government website.

Republic of Ireland

[Central Statistics Office provides](#) tables which present the number of planning permissions granted, floor area and units. Region and county data is available in associated tables.

Northern Ireland

Building Control (LPS Starts and completions)

Land & Property Services (LPS) receives information from Building Control in each council in Northern Ireland. [This information](#) contains the number of recorded new dwellings (houses and apartments) started and completed.

Housing Bulletin, Department for Communities (DfC)

[DfC produce](#) quarterly and annual compendium publications of housing statistics, as well as biannual homelessness statistics and an ongoing review of data included in these publications and their proposed changes. The Northern Ireland Housing Bulletin is a quarterly bulletin containing information on new housing starts and completions, homelessness, the House Price Index and new house sales and prices.

Cross-government working group on housing and planning

The Department for Infrastructure is part of a cross-government working group, working to improve the trustworthiness, quality and value of housing and planning statistics across the UK. ASRB's involvement in this group ensures continuous engagement with producers of similar and related statistics across the UK, ensuring opportunity for collaboration and improvement of this publication through understanding the wider UK picture. More information can be found on the [Government Statistical Service website](#).

OpenDataNI

Datasets accompanying the finalised Northern Ireland Planning Statistics annual reports are made available on [the OpenDataNI website](#). These datasets contain information on received and decided planning applications during the year, as well as details of pending applications at the end of the financial year. Datasets are available from 2016/17.

NISRA Data Portal

Finalised annual data on planning applications and enforcements from 2015/16 onwards will be made available on the [NISRA Data Portal](#). These data can be found under the 'People, Places and Culture' theme.

Planning readership list

An email alert is sent after the release of each NI Planning Statistics publication to readers who wish to be informed of new / updated planning statistics. To sign up for this free service, please email: ASRB@nisra.gov.uk.

Pre-release access

Details of persons who receive pre-release access to this statistical release up to 24 hours prior to publication can be found on the [Department for Infrastructure website](#).

Appendix 1

Definitions

The statistical categories referred to in [Chapter 5](#) and [Data Tables 5.1 and 5.2](#) are defined below.

Agricultural

These include: agricultural buildings or structures for the storage of slurry and/or manure; agricultural glasshouses, stables and livery yards; and infilling of land for agricultural purposes.

Commercial

These include: 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; clubs; post offices; factory outlets; petrol stations; offices; purpose built office developments; restaurants; car parking; and motor vehicle display, hire, repair or sale.

Government and civic

These include: police stations; coastguard stations; civic amenity sites; recycling centres; schools and colleges; hospitals; clinics; other medical establishments including surgeries and dental practices; and 'hard infrastructure' facilities such as roads, water mains, water treatment works, trunk sewers, waste water treatment works and natural gas pipelines. This also includes: recreational facilities, including indoor and outdoor sports facilities, and swimming pools; and renewable energy applications, including wind turbines, wind farms, solar panels, biomass burners, hydroelectric schemes etc. Note that this category also includes non-public sector applications related to the above topics.

Industrial

These include: factories; warehousing; light and general industrial floor space; quarries; sand and gravel extraction; and fuel depots.

Mixed use

These include applications for mixed development, incorporating a number of development types such as residential, retailing, offices, community and leisure.

Residential

These include: 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; and hotels or motels.

Change of use

These include applications for a change in the use of land or buildings, including changes to residential, retailing, offices, community or leisure uses.

Other

All other types of applications not mentioned above are put into the 'Other' category but mainly comprise 'Works to Facilitate Persons Who Are Disabled', 'Advertisements', and 'Listed Buildings'.

The application types referred to in [Data Table 5.6](#) are defined below.

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 council or, as the case may be, the Department, may, in certain circumstances, require the submission of additional information or insist that an application for full planning permission be submitted.

Full permission

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

Approval of reserved matters

If outline planning permission is granted, then a subsequent application and approval 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 matters application must be consistent with the outline planning permission and take into account any conditions that have been attached to it. If the development proposal changes, then it may be necessary to submit a new planning application.

Consent to display an advertisement

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 for works to a listed building.

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.

Hazardous substances consent

The Planning (Hazardous Substances) (No2) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015 are concerned with the storage and use of hazardous substances which could, in quantities at or above specified limits, present a risk. Hazardous substances consent ensures that hazardous substances can be kept or used in significant amounts only after the council or, as the case may be, the Department has had the opportunity to assess the degree of risk arising to persons in the surrounding area and to the environment.

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