

DONALDSON PLANNING

REF: LC02

LISBURN CASTLEREAGH BOROUGH COUNCIL

RESPONSE TO DRAFT LOCAL PLAN STRATEGY

SUBJECT: MEALOUGH ROAD, CARRYDUFF

January 2020

50a High Street,
Holywood, BT18 9AE
02890423320
www.donaldsonplanning.com



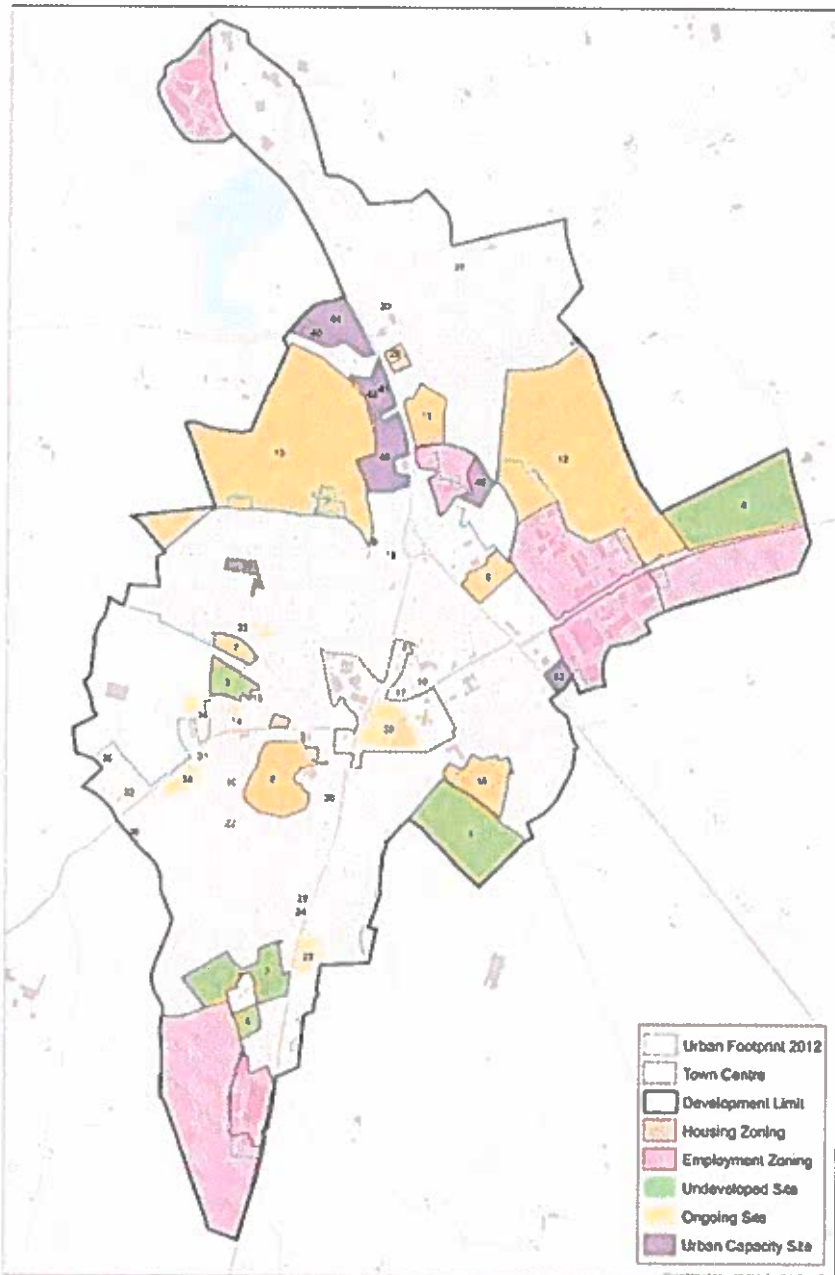
1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This submission responds to the draft Lisburn Castlereagh Plan Strategy, published in October 2019.
- 1.2 The submission highlights aspects of the Draft Strategy that are considered to be **unsound**. It is structured as follows:
- the rationale for the submission is set out in section 2.0;
 - the 'soundness' requirements for the LDP process are set out at section 3.0;
 - issues with the Plan period are set out in section 4.0;
 - the settlement hierarchy is considered in section 5.0;
 - issues with the housing allocation are discussed in section 6.0; and
 - conclusions are in section 7.0.

2.0 RATIONALE FOR SUBMISSION TO PLAN STRATEGY

- 2.1 This submission sets out the reasons why the Draft Plan Strategy will fail to deliver appropriate growth across the settlement hierarchy, including Carryduff.
- 2.2 Carryduff is the largest town in the Borough, outside of the Lisburn and Castlereagh urban areas. It has a population of almost 7,000 persons. The town was identified in the RDS 2025 as one of the potential locations for significant growth to help sustain the Belfast Metropolitan Area.
- 2.3 The town is well located just to the south of Belfast. It is well served by public transport, and it acts as an important housing location. Several large zonings now have planning permissions and, following a reduction in development during the recession years, these are now being brought forward for development. The Map below highlights the main development areas within the town:

Carryduff



Map on Crown Copyright and is reproduced with the permission of Land & Property Services under delegated authority from the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Data copyright and database right NEMA CS&LA156 (2018). Unauthorised reproduction infringes © Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings.

2.4 A suitable location for modest expansion of Carryduff is indicated on the map below:



Potential Growth Location for Carryduff hatched red.

3.0 SOUNDNESS.

- 3.1 All new Local Plans are required to take account of the Regional Development Strategy 2035, the Sustainable Development Strategy for NI, and the Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS).
- 3.2 Section 10(6) of the 2011 Planning (NI) Act 2011 states that Plan Strategies and Local Policies Plans must be submitted to independent examination to determine:
- a) that it satisfies the requirements relating to the preparation of the Development Plan Document; and
 - b) whether it is sound.

- 3.3 In relation to soundness, key tests include: taking account of the RDS; the Community Plan; and policy and guidance from the DFI. The Plan should also be realistic and appropriate, having considered alternatives. Development Plan Practice Note 6 on 'Soundness' summarises the tests as follows:

Procedural tests

- P1 Has the DPD been prepared in accordance with the council's timetable and the Statement of Community Involvement?
- P2 Has the council prepared its Preferred Options Paper and taken into account any representations made?
- P3 Has the DPD been subject to sustainability appraisal including Strategic Environmental Assessment?

Version 2 / May 2017

3

Development Plan Practice Note 6

Soundness

- P4 Did the council comply with the regulations on the form and content of its DPD and procedure for preparing the DPD?

Consistency tests

- C1 Did the council take account of the Regional Development Strategy?
- C2 Did the council take account of its Community Plan?
- C3 Did the council take account of policy and guidance issued by the Department?
- C4 Has the plan had regard to other relevant plans, policies and strategies relating to the council's district or to any adjoining council's district?

Coherence and effectiveness tests

- CE1 The DPD sets out a coherent strategy from which its policies and allocations logically flow and where cross boundary issues are relevant it is not in conflict with the DPDs of neighbouring councils;
- CE2 The strategy, policies and allocations are realistic and appropriate having considered the relevant alternatives and are founded on a robust evidence base;
- CE3 There are clear mechanisms for implementation and monitoring; and
- CE4 It is reasonably flexible to enable it to deal with changing circumstances.

4.0 PLAN PERIOD

- 4.1 The dPS fails the **Consistency Test C3** as the Plan period fails to take account of the SPPS and Development Plan Practice Note 01.
- 4.2 Paragraph 5.7 of the SPPS states that LDPs should provide '**long term**' spatial strategies. Development Plan Practice Note 01 confirms that plans should provide a 15 year framework for development (extract below):

2.6 The LDP should fulfil the following functions:

- provide a 15-year plan framework to support the economic and social needs of a council's district in line with regional strategies and policies, while providing for the delivery of sustainable development;

- 4.3 Significantly, the NPPF in England states that strategic policies should be for a 15 year period following adoption. Logically the same should apply to the dPS.

22. Strategic policies should look ahead over a minimum 15 year period from adoption¹⁴, to anticipate and respond to long-term requirements and opportunities, such as those arising from major improvements in infrastructure.

23. Broad locations for development should be indicated on a key diagram, and land-use designations and allocations identified on a policies map. Strategic policies should provide a clear strategy for bringing sufficient land forward, and at a sufficient rate, to address objectively assessed needs over the plan period, in line with the presumption in favour of sustainable development. This should include planning for and allocating sufficient sites to deliver the strategic priorities of the area (except insofar as these needs can be demonstrated to be met more appropriately through other mechanisms, such as brownfield registers or non-strategic policies)¹⁵.

- 4.4 The Draft Strategy advises that it will provide the policy framework and land use proposals for the Borough **up to 2032**. However the draft Strategy was published in 2019, and the finalisation of the Plan Strategy and Local Policies Plan is likely to take at least another 3-4 years before the Plan will be adopted. Experiences with BMAP and other development plans has demonstrated that these have consistently taken much longer to produce, and have often been at, or close to, their stated end dates before they become effective as decision making tools. The dPS replicates the same unsustainable approach as previous plan strategies in that the period fails to meet the guidance from the outset.
- 4.5 In contrast, Belfast City Council has adopted the DPPN 01 guidance in its Draft Plan Strategy, which aspires to ambitious growth targets **up to 2035**. However the Lisburn Castlereagh Plan is

now already 3 years into its plan period, and even on the best estimate it will not be adopted until at least 7 years into its plan period. It is simply impossible for it to provide the **15 year framework for growth** which is required from a LDP. This renders the Plan **unsound**, and the approach irrational.

- 4.6 By extending the Plan Strategy to 2035 it may be possible to introduce land use proposals for the Borough which will proactively shape the pattern of development, and thus provide greater certainty for the Council, investors, developers and the public. An extended period would also be more efficient in terms of council, community and private resources.

5.0 SETTLEMENT HIERARCHY

- 5.1 The Settlement Hierarchy can be regarded as sound. It proposes 5 categories, with Lisburn City positioned at the top. The towns, of which Carryduff is the largest, are at the third tier, and account for some 14% of the population.

- 5.2 Page 52 (extract below) of the dPS sets out the importance of the main urban areas, and describes their role in providing services, housing and employment.

The urban components of the Council area consist of Lisburn City and the Greater Urban Areas and the three towns of Hillsborough & Culcavy, Carryduff and Moira. Each of these settlements provides an important role within the hierarchy which, in addition to jobs and services, has a strong community focus, including health, education, leisure and recreation. Encouraging consolidation of these urban settlements prevents the need for urban sprawl, and provides opportunity for infrastructure improvements where it is most needed.

- 5.3 Position Paper 2 'Housing and Settlements', published by the Council in November 2019 recognises the role of the towns in the overall growth strategy. In particular they are noted as being important service centres, and suitable locations for residential development in the form of housing estates, smaller groups and individual houses. An Extract from the Position Paper is below:

Towns - These are important local service centres providing a range of goods, services, leisure and cultural facilities to meet the needs of their rural hinterland. Growth should be balanced across these towns to sustain, consolidate and revitalise them, focusing new retail and services within their town centres and providing opportunity for privately led economic investment in business and industry. These towns also can accommodate residential development in the form of housing estates, smaller groups or individual houses.

5.4 The draft Strategy appears to recognise the importance of facilitating development at all levels of the hierarchy, including the towns, and in this respect the draft Strategy can be regarded as sound. However for the reasons set out below, the proposed Housing Allocation will not allow the Plan to deliver upon the wider objectives.

6.0 HOUSING ALLOCATION

6.1 **The Plan Strategy fails the Coherence and Effectiveness tests CE1 and CE2** as its Housing Allocation is both incoherent and unrealistic. The draft Plan Strategy fails completely to provide direction for strategic growth. It simply assesses the likely housing need for the District and comments that there is already a 'healthy supply' within the Borough which will meet this need. The Strategy makes little or no effort to address existing imbalances in the distribution, location or type of available housing land. Similarly, as most of the existing housing potential is already committed, it fails to demonstrate how the significant requirement identified for affordable or social housing (a need for 6,240 units – page 61) might be met.

Difference between HGIs and Plan Housing Allocations

6.2 It is correct that the Council must **have regard** to the Housing Growth Indicators (HGIs) published by Department of Infrastructure.

6.3 However the HGI must not be regarded as, or used as a deliberate 'cap' on building, especially as housing supply in Northern Ireland is currently lagging well behind local needs because of low build rates during the recession years. Plainly, there are other considerations (eg housing tenure and distribution) which must be addressed if the Plan is to be sound, even if this results in a housing allocation which is significantly higher than the HGI figure. Indeed Belfast's Draft Plan Strategy places significant emphasis upon achieving housing growth which will significantly exceed the HGI levels.

- 6.4 An LDP **housing allocation** is required to **facilitate the development management process**. The allocation must provide sufficient land to ensure a reasonable choice of residential accommodation, including affordable and retirement housing provision, in sustainable locations, over the entire Plan period.
- 6.5 In order to deliver the HGI figure, there must be a sufficient lead in period to allow permissions to be secured, infrastructure to be provided, and houses to be built. **A Plan which allocates only enough land to equate to the HGI figure will be unsound**, as the Plan will effectively become redundant as a framework for development management purposes several years before its end date. Furthermore, with the short plan period in this case there will be minimal scope for 'in course' corrections or reviews following Adoption.

Plan Allocation

- 6.6 The dPS indicates (page 58) that projecting the HGI figure from 2017 to 2032 would provide an 'allocation' of 11,070 dwellings for the LDP. A Housing Growth Study was also commissioned by the Council and this identified a need for 10,380 households, or about 700 per annum over the plan period. The text states that a buffer of 10% over supply (to account for potential not coming forward) was applied to the HGI baseline figure, giving a figure of 11,550 units. It appears that the 10% has been added to the Growth Study figure of 10,380, rather than the HGI.
- 6.7 To the figure of 11,500 it is essential to add a further 5 year housing supply (ie $5 \times 700 = 3,500$) to allow for flexibility, delivery, choice, and maintenance of a 5 year supply at all times during the life of the Plan. **This would mean that the Plan's Housing Allocation should be in the region of 15,000 houses.**
- 6.8 Such an allocation would not be inconsistent with the RDS. On the contrary, it would allow the RDS objectives to be realised in terms of continuity of supply, choice, delivery etc. In a recent case in Guildford, the High Court observed that 'headroom' to take account of under delivery of housing is an entirely legitimate aspect in Plan making. An extract from 'Planning Magazine' summarises the case below:

Last week, a High Court judge dismissed a judicial review challenge against Guildford Borough Council's adopted local plan in what observers have described as a highly significant ruling for both plan-makers and promoters.

The plan has long been controversial. It proposes deallocating three major greenbelt sites - Wisley Airfield, Blackwell Farm and Gosden Hill Farm - for development totalling 5,200 homes and an overall reduction in the borough's green belt by 1.5 per cent. In addition, the total number of new homes planned exceeded by some distance the borough's housing requirement based on its objectively-assessed need. Though the requirement came to a total of 10,678 up until 2034, or 562 homes per year, the plan allocates sites for the delivery of 14,602 homes. This, the inspector felt, was justified as "headroom" to take account of potential under delivery of housing in future years and to address the very high level of affordable housing needed in the area.

Deliverability

- 6.9 The draft Strategy does acknowledge the issue of deliverability. This is a fundamental issue, especially as some of the larger zonings in the current Area Plans have remained undeveloped over long periods.
- 6.10 The NPPF in England has reinforced the need to ensure that housing sites will be delivered. The 2019 NPPF definition of 'deliverable' is below:

Deliverable: To be considered deliverable, sites for housing should be available now, offer a suitable location for development now, and be achievable with a realistic prospect that housing will be delivered on the site within five years. In particular:

- a) sites which do not involve major development and have planning permission, and all sites with detailed planning permission, should be considered deliverable until permission expires, unless there is clear evidence that homes will not be delivered within five years (for example because they are no longer viable, there is no longer a demand for the type of units or sites have long term phasing plans).
- b) where a site has outline planning permission for major development, has been allocated in a development plan, has a grant of permission in principle, or is identified on a brownfield register, it should only be considered deliverable where there is clear evidence that housing completions will begin on site within five years.

- 6.11 A range and choice of zoned land must be available in order to stimulate actual delivery, facilitate choice, and discourage land banking by larger developers. In addition, the recent issues with NI Water sewerage and water treatment are likely to restrict deliverability in key areas.
- 6.12 The SPSS requires Councils to ensure that, as a minimum, a 5 year supply of land for housing is maintained (para 6.140). This must mean that, even at the Plan end date of 2032, sites should remain available to support the ongoing development management process and ensure continued delivery of housing supply.

- 6.13 The draft Strategy proposes two ways in which non-deliverability might be addressed. First, it suggests (page 59) that a 10% allowance could be added to account for non-deliverability. Second, it proposes to allocate a major strategic growth area in West Lisburn. This approach is **unsound** for two main reasons. First, the figure of 10% for non-availability does not appear to be based upon actual evidence. Second, and more fundamentally, the West Lisburn proposal will require major investment and infrastructure provision before any houses can be delivered. The proposal also focuses growth within a specific part of the Borough, to the potential detriment of other locations (such as Carryduff) where infrastructure and social and community facilities already exist. There is little evidence to suggest that other alternatives to West Lisburn have been considered.
- 6.14 It is also noted that the Plan Strategy states that there is a requirement for 6,240 affordable units over the plan period, of which 2,400 are social housing units. An extract (page 61) is below:

6. Housing Needs Assessment/Housing Market Analysis:
The Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE) are responsible for carrying out a Housing Needs Assessment (HNA) to assist the Council in the preparation of the Local Development Plan. The HNA seeks to provide a reasonable mix and balance of housing types to cater for a range of housing needs. The total affordable housing requirement for the plan period is 6,240 units of which 2,400 are social housing units. The deliverability of affordable housing and in particular the social housing element will largely depend on the zoned sites remaining to be developed and other sites lying outside these zonings (urban capacity and windfall). The projected units on these sites over the plan period will facilitate the deliverability of more affordable housing beyond the Council's current housing commitments. Any future identified shortfall may be addressed at LPP Stage through the zoning of land for affordable housing. This will be done in consultation with the NIHE as the statutory housing authority.

- 6.15 The Draft Strategy notes that delivery of this substantial requirement will largely depend on the zoned sites remaining to be developed and other urban capacity and windfall sites. But there appears to be no evidence that there are sufficient uncommitted zonings to facilitate such a level of need. In addition, it is unsound to propose that any shortfall will be addressed at Local Policies stage by zoning of land. The general location and quantum of such zonings is a matter which should be addressed at the Plan Strategy stage.
- 6.16 The position in Carryduff is that the major parcels of zoned land have planning permissions which are unencumbered by social housing requirements. The addition of some further land at Mealough Road would help to provide further flexibility to allow for a proportion of affordable or social housing, to complement the large committed housing area adjacent. This

location is logical and defensible, especially given the existing approvals and the development which is already in and around the site.

7.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 The draft Plan Strategy is considered to be **unsound** in a number of respects. These include:

Consistency Test C3:

- the Strategy fails to comply with DPPN 01 as the Plan period is unrealistically short; and
- the Housing Allocation fails to ensure that a 5 year housing supply will remain at all times during the plan period, as required by the SPPS.

Coherence and Effectiveness Tests CE1 and CE2:

- the Housing Allocation fails to recognise that there is a fundamental difference between the purpose of the HGIs and the more diverse purpose of a Local Plan Housing Allocation; and
- the Housing Allocation Strategy fails to address current imbalances and deficiencies in land availability and potential tenure across the District.

7.2 The Council is requested to consider the contents of this submission. We would be pleased to discuss any aspect.

DONALDSONPLANNING

January 2020