

## **Belfast City Council**

Report to: Development Committee

Subject: Former Visteon Feasibility Study

Date: 16 September, 2014

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1	Relevant Ba	ckground Information
1.1	scheme on development and private/a involves a no	mber 2013, Fold Housing submitted a planning application for a mixed use the former Visteon site on Blacks Road in West Belfast. The proposed consists of demolition of existing buildings and development of 244 social affordable residential units with access from Blacks Road. The proposal also on-residential element to include community centre and class B business units and parking which will be accessed from Finaghy Road North.
1.2	that the Cour	eetings with various groups on the proposal, an elected member requested noil commission a Feasibility Study of the site. The purpose of the Feasibility consider the optimal use of the site to support future city development.
1.3	preparation of 1 August to	ch 2014, Development Committee agreed to allocate £15,000 for the of a Feasibility Study on the site. A consultant was subsequently appointed on undertake the Study examining the suitability, viability and deliverability of use options on the site.
1.4	A draft Feas	sibility Study has been completed which explores the following land use
	Option 1:	All industrial / Business
	Option 2:	All residential
	Option 3a:	70% Industrial / Business 30% Residential
	Option 3b:	30% Industrial / Business
		70% Residential
	Option 3c:	40% Industrial / Business
		40% Residential 20% Other (Community, Creche, Convenience Store, Nursing Home)
1.5		(
	A copy of the	Study is included in Appendix 1.

## 2 **Key Issues** 2.1 **Key Development Considerations** 2.2 Ownership The site was acquired by Fold Housing Association in June 2013 at a reported cost of £2.4m. It is estimated that the cost of demolition and pre-development investigations undertaken to date is approximately £1m. It is noted that the cost of re-acquiring the site for non-residential use would significantly impact upon the feasibility of any future development options. 2.3 **Planning and Policy Considerations** On the 9th September 2014 the zoning status of the site as unzoned white land was confirmed by DOE Planning via its formal adoption of the Belfast Metropolitan Area Plan 2015 (BMAP). As a result, it is now confirmed that it is no longer designated as an Area of Existing Employment, as previously proposed under draft BMAP. In this regard, there is no longer a presumption under planning that only employment uses should be developed on this former industrial site. Rather, the site can be developed for non-employment purposes if it satisfies a number of planning considerations outlined in Planning Policy Statement 4 entitled Planning and Economic Development (PPS 4). 2.4 Under PPS 4 a range of land uses can be considered feasible for this site. Indeed, judging by the experience of the former Bass Ireland site on the Glen Road, this can also include mainly residential use. On balance, therefore, the percentage mix of uses proposed under the extant planning application would have to be seriously considered by DOE Planning under the adopted BMAP and PPS 4. 2.5 **Environmental Factors** The Feasibility Study examines the potential implications of developing the various land use options. While the Study acknowledges that industrial use poses the least risk to human health compared to residential use which is the most sensitive end use, it concludes that even if the site is redeveloped for industrial use, it would require significant remediation measures and costs. 2.6 Traffic/Access Issues A Traffic Review was undertaken to assess the impact of the various landuse options on the road network. The traffic review examined the impact of the options identified in 1.4 as well as the conditions when the former factory was operational and traffic conditions forecasted for the current planning application. The Traffic Review deduced that development options based primarily on residential use posed least pressure on the existing accesses and surrounding junctions. 2.7 Demand /need to retain land for industrial use The Feasibility Study identifies a number of sites zoned for employment/industrial use across west Belfast. The study notes that land zoned for employment/industrial use is being lost to other, often residential, uses (for example at Glenmona and the former Bass Ireland site). The report suggests that approximately 15 hectares (37 acres) of zoned employment / industrial land remains undeveloped. The Study highlights that this figure is significantly below the figure suggested in the Lisney Property Review (169 acres). The Feasibility Study suggests that the undeveloped zoned land could, in theory, generate over 600,000 sqft of employment/industrial space. 2.8 Demand/need for social housing The Feasibility Study notes that there are approximately 1,500 applicants for social housing in the Andersonstown area, with over 1000 classified as being in housing stress. 2.9 **Viability**

The viability of each option was estimated on the basis of the return minus the cost to

develop the site. Furthermore, the study suggests that a viable proposal would require a standard profit margin of 12.5-15%. The various options produced the following estimates:

**Table 1: Value to Cost Balance of Landuse Options** 

Option	Use	Estimate of Development	Estimate of Development	Value to cost balance
		Value	Costs	
Option 1:	All industrial/business	£14,187,955	£25,658,438	-£11,470,483
Option 2:	All residential	£30,689,421	£25,415,284	£5,274,137
Option	70%	£19,138,395	£25,585,492	-£6,447,097
3a:	Industrial/Business			
	30% Residential			
Option	30%	£25,738,981	£25,488,230	£250,751
3b:	Industrial/Business			
	70% Residential			
Option	40%	£20,542,066	£27,557,472	-£7,015,406
3c:	Industrial/Business			
	40% Residential			
	20% Other			

2.10 The Feasibility Study concluded that due to the high acquisition and high clearance costs, proposals without a high residential element would not be viable. Furthermore, as indicated by the "Value to Cost Balance" in Table 1, the study concluded that funding would be required to secure the viability of industrial uses on the site.

## 2.11 Deliverability and Funding

The Feasibility Study argues that the ability to deliver the various options is dependent upon addressing acquisition and pre-development costs as well as any future remediation costs. In this regard, residential development is considered feasible in the short term, whereas it is suggested that employment/industry can only be considered as a medium to long term objective if both a demand for the site and funding is secured.

In relation to funding, a number of potential sources were identified such as Invest NI and Belfast City Council. However, it was noted that the availability of funding from these sources is unlikely due to existing commitments to other projects.

3	Resource Implications
3.1	There are no resource implications

4	4	Equality and Good Relations Considerations
4	4.1	There are no equality and Good Relations Considerations attached to this report

5	Recommendations
5.1	The Committee is asked to note the content of the report and consider whether the report should be forwarded to Town planning Committee for information.

6	Decision Tracking
	There is no decision tracking attached to this report.

7	Key to Abbreviations
	BMAP – Belfast Metropolitan Area Plan BUAP – Belfast Urban Area Plan DOE – Department of the Environment PAC – Planning Appeals Commission

8	Documents Attached
	Appendix 1 – Former Visteon Site Feasibility Study