

THE VIENNA MODEL

HOUSING FOR THE
21ST CENTURY CITY

Demography, Migration,
Integration and Housing

08/04/2019

Ms. Grainia Long
Belfast City Council



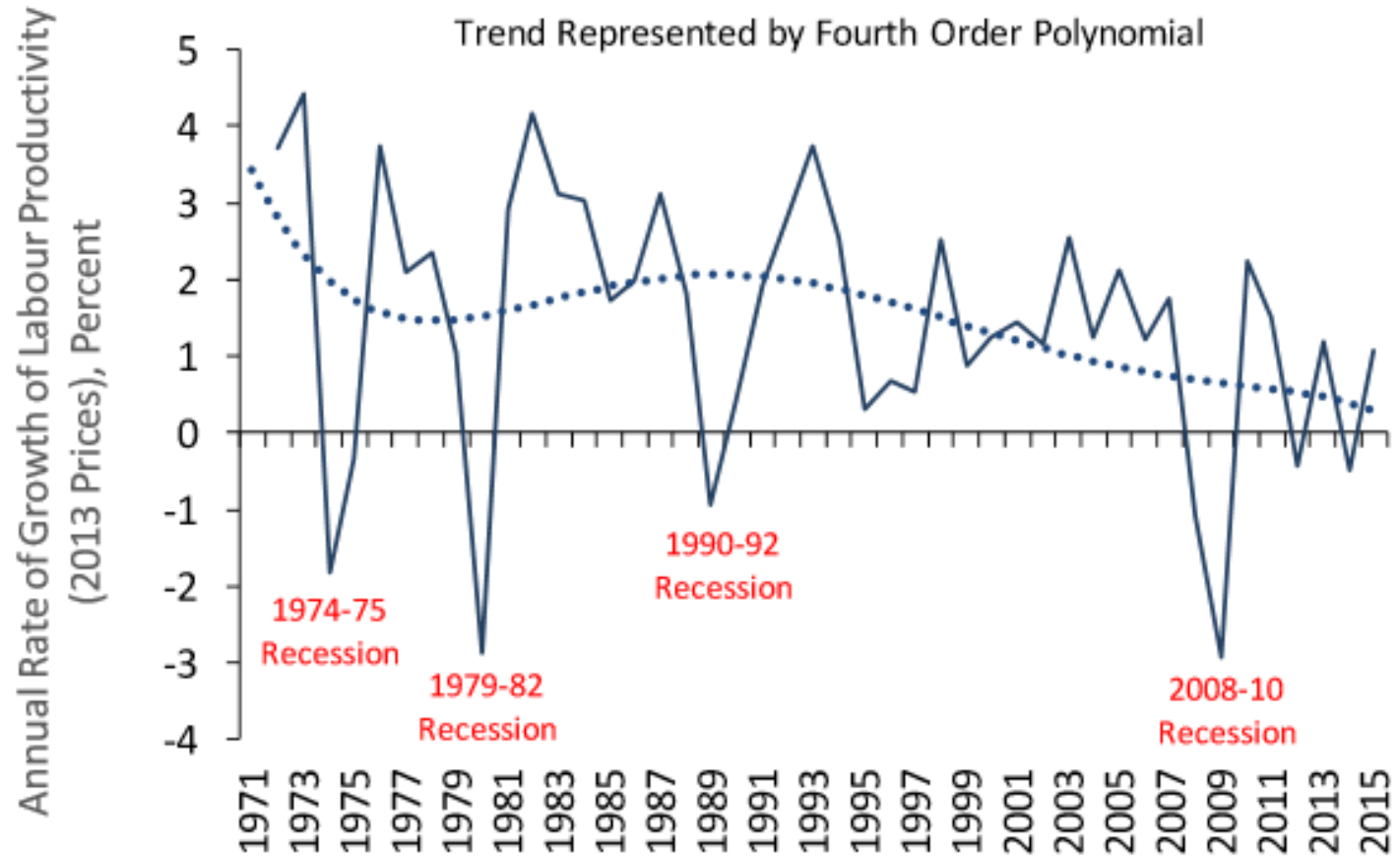
Comhairle Cathrach
Bhaile Átha Cliath
Dublin City Council



A nighttime photograph taken from a rooftop terrace. In the foreground, a blue-tinted metal railing runs diagonally across the frame. To the left, a modern building with a glass facade reflects the city lights. In the background, the Belfast city skyline is visible under a dark blue sky, with the prominent, illuminated dome of St. Andrew's Cathedral on the right. Hills are visible in the distance.

Migration, Integration and Housing
Grainia Long - Commissioner for Resilience
Belfast City Council

The long-run slowdown in UK productivity growth 1971-2015



Ability to recover from economic shock

Belfast score and rank in PWC Good Growth for (42) Cities index



Belfast
City Council

Energising
Belfast

Urban Resilience is the capacity of cities to survive, adapt, and grow no matter what kinds of chronic stresses and acute shocks they experience.





How do resilient cities behave?

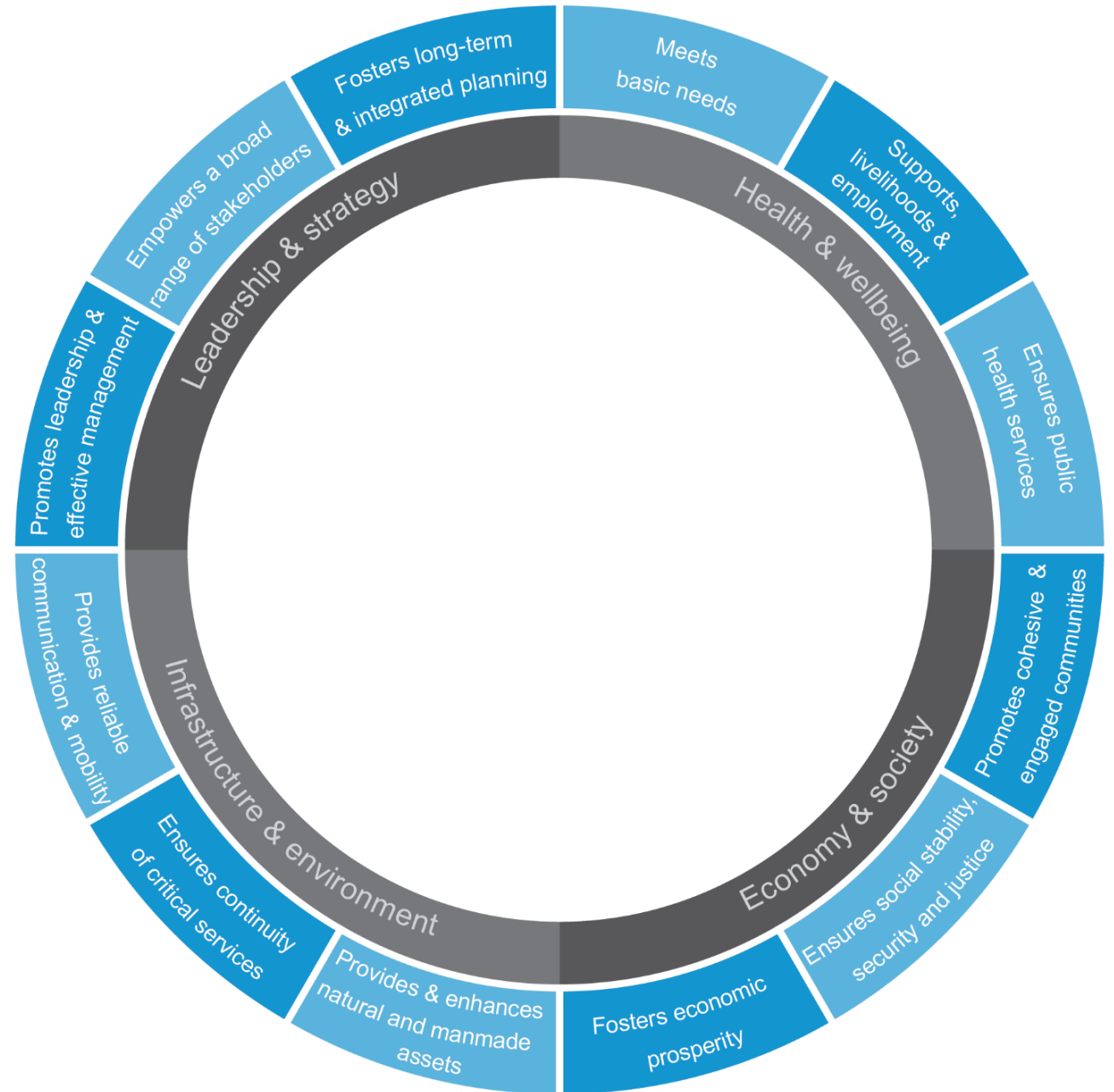
How do resilient cities behave?

- ✓ Risk aware – strong understanding of exposures that (1) make us vulnerable (2) could knock us off course
- ✓ Collective agreement on the 'top five risks' and a plan!
- ✓ Strong resistance to shock – often through resilient infrastructure- i.e integrated into all capital projects
- ✓ Ensuring there's capacity 'in the system' to respond to shocks (redundancy)

How do resilient cities behave?

- ✓ Integrating its networks so they are better able to withstand shocks- research into neighbourhoods where people know each other
- ✓ Improved learning from shocks
- ✓ De-risking investment- public and private (GDP@Risk)
- ✓ They include resilience indicators in how they measure the performance of their city (using OECD measures)
- ✓ They develop multiple problem solvers

City Resilience Framework
12 drivers that determine the city's ability to withstand a wide range of shocks and stresses.





Mapping strategic risks for Belfast...

Vision

Our vision for Belfast in 2035

Belfast will be a city re-imagined and resurgent. A great place to live and work for everyone.

Beautiful, well connected and culturally vibrant, it will be a sustainable city shared and loved by all its citizens, free from the legacy of conflict. A compassionate city offering opportunities for everyone. A confident and successful city energising a dynamic and prosperous city region. A magnet for talent and business and admired around the world. A city people dream to visit.

Reality

+1°C / 2017

The world has already warmed by 1.0°C above pre-industrial levels due to human activities and is experiencing related impacts.

+1.5°C / 2030 - 2052

At the current rate of warming of 0.2°C per decade, global warming will reach 1.5°C between 2030 and 2052.

Major
immediate
environmental
risks :

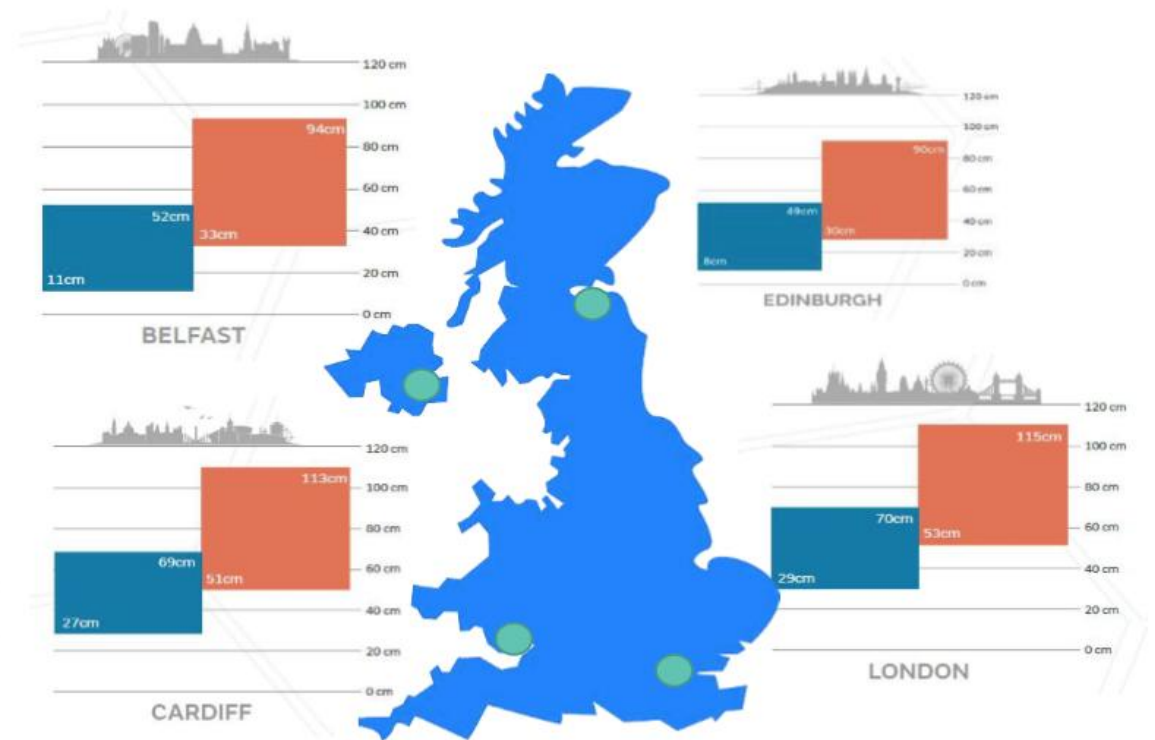
Climate Risk

Sea-level rise

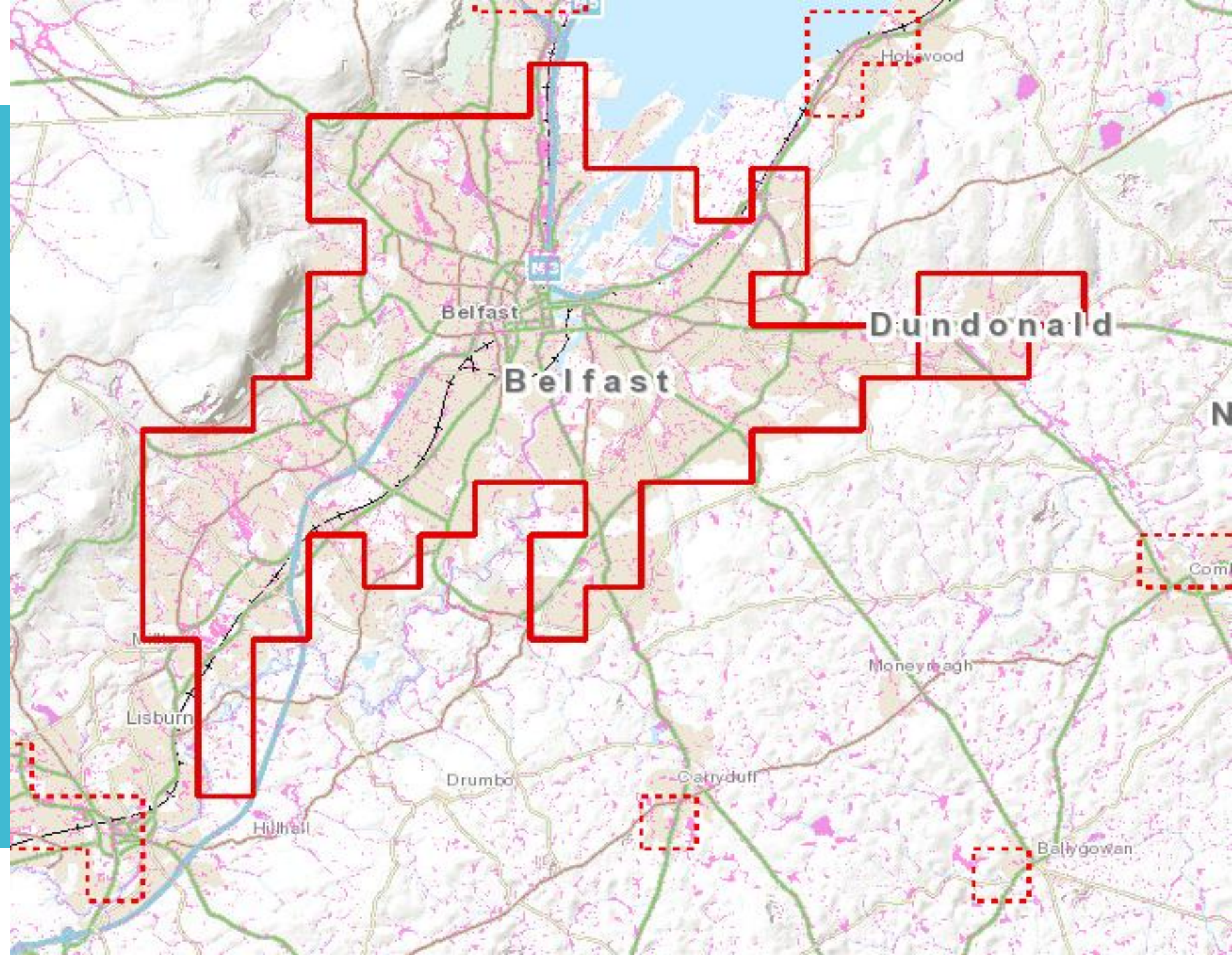
Increase will generally be
greater in the south than
in the north

■ Range in low emission scenario ■ Range in high emission scenario

(by 2100 relative to 1981-2000)

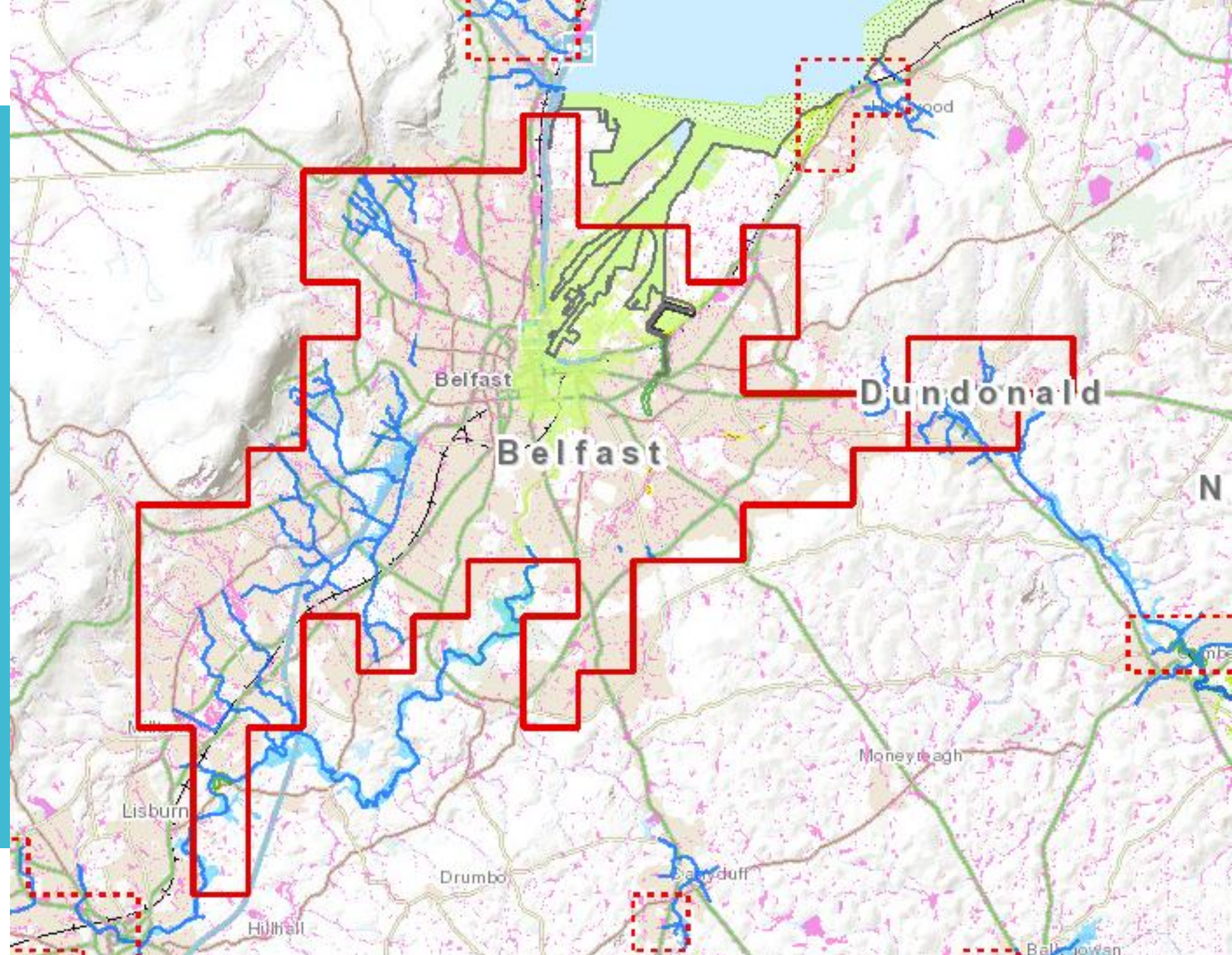


Significant Flood Risk Areas Today

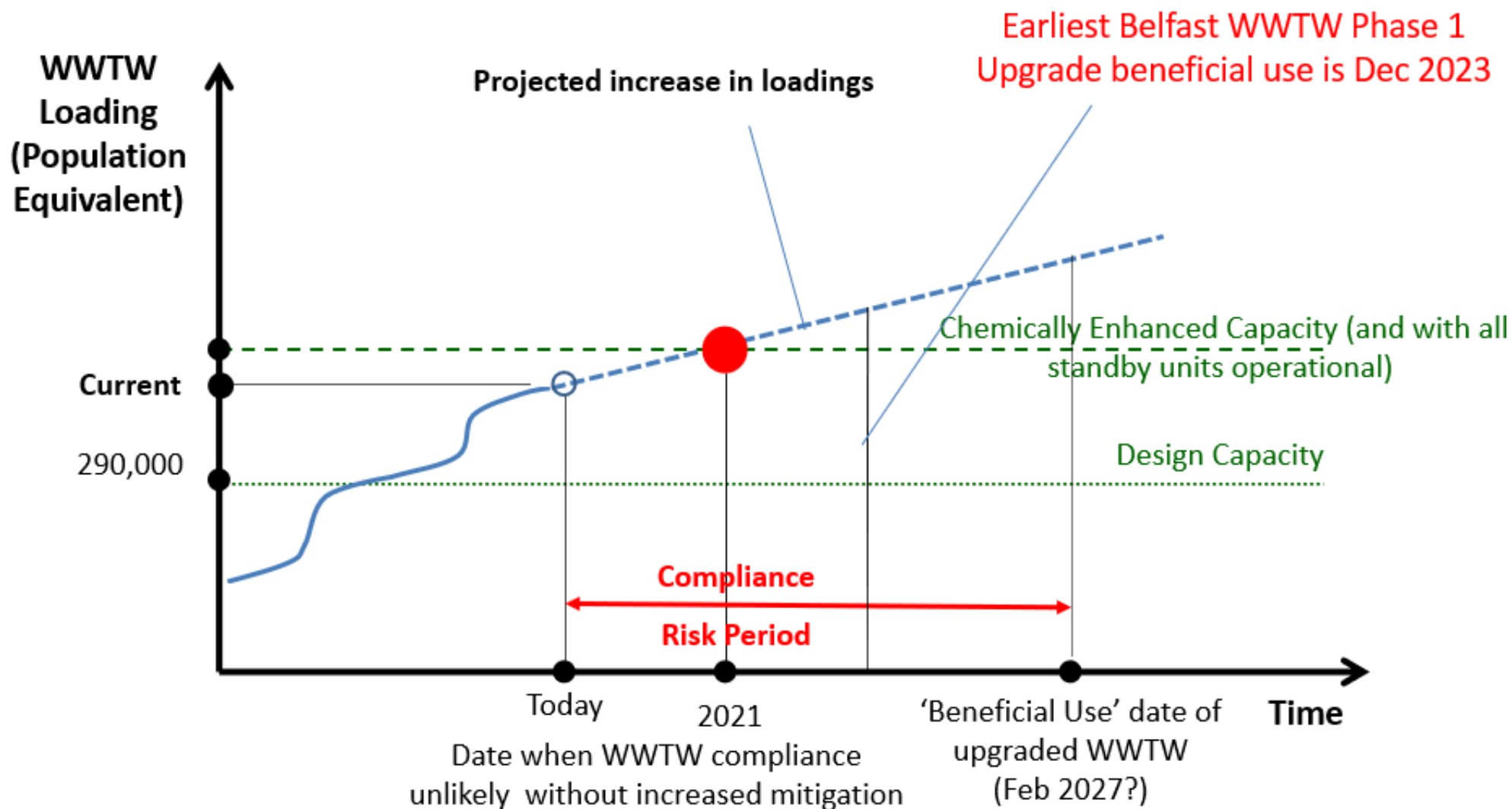


Significant
Flood Risk
Areas

With Climate
Change Data



Belfast WWTW Capacity Challenge



Reality

UK watchdog puts property funds on daily watch as outflows surge

Retail investors withdraw £315m in December as Brexit uncertainty sparks fears of liquidity crunch



Investors have been withdrawing money from property funds in anticipation of a potential hard Brexit in March © AP



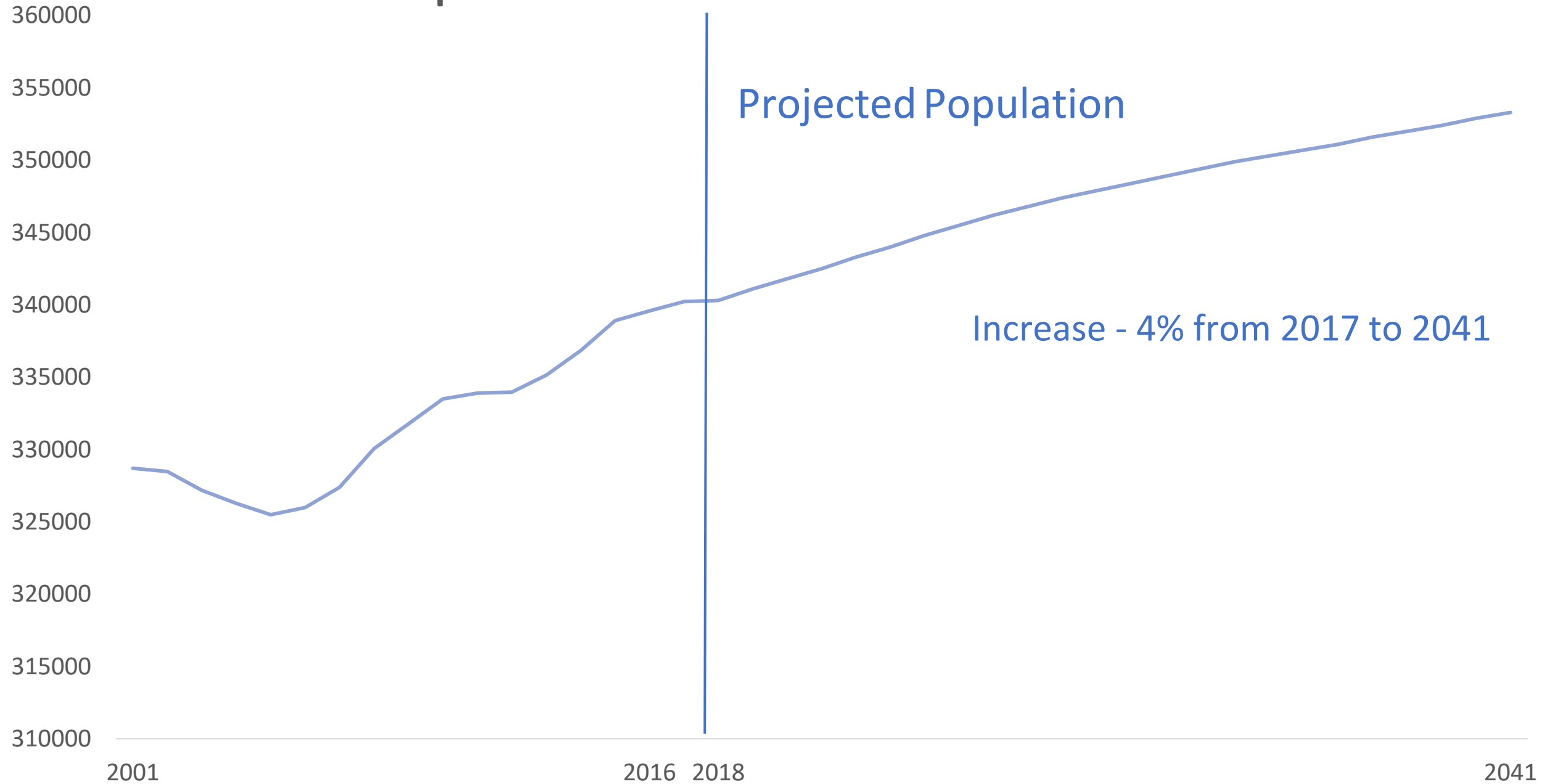
Planners green light Primark Bank Buildings work - safety cordon to be reduced

Planning officers at Belfast City Council have recommended an application from Primark to begin work to conserve the Bank Building be approved.



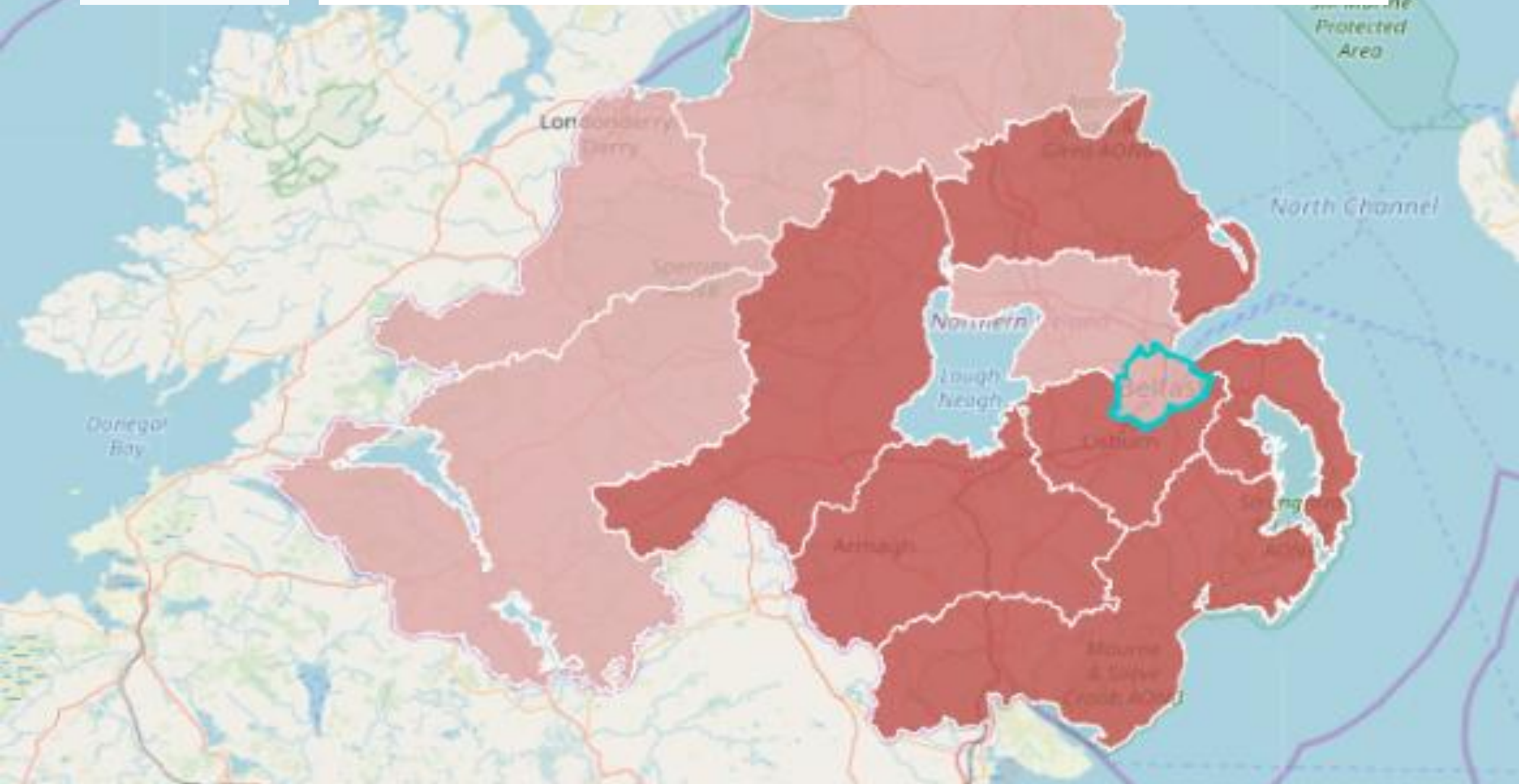
Population and Place...

Population Totals Belfast LGD14





Mid-2016 to Mid-2026



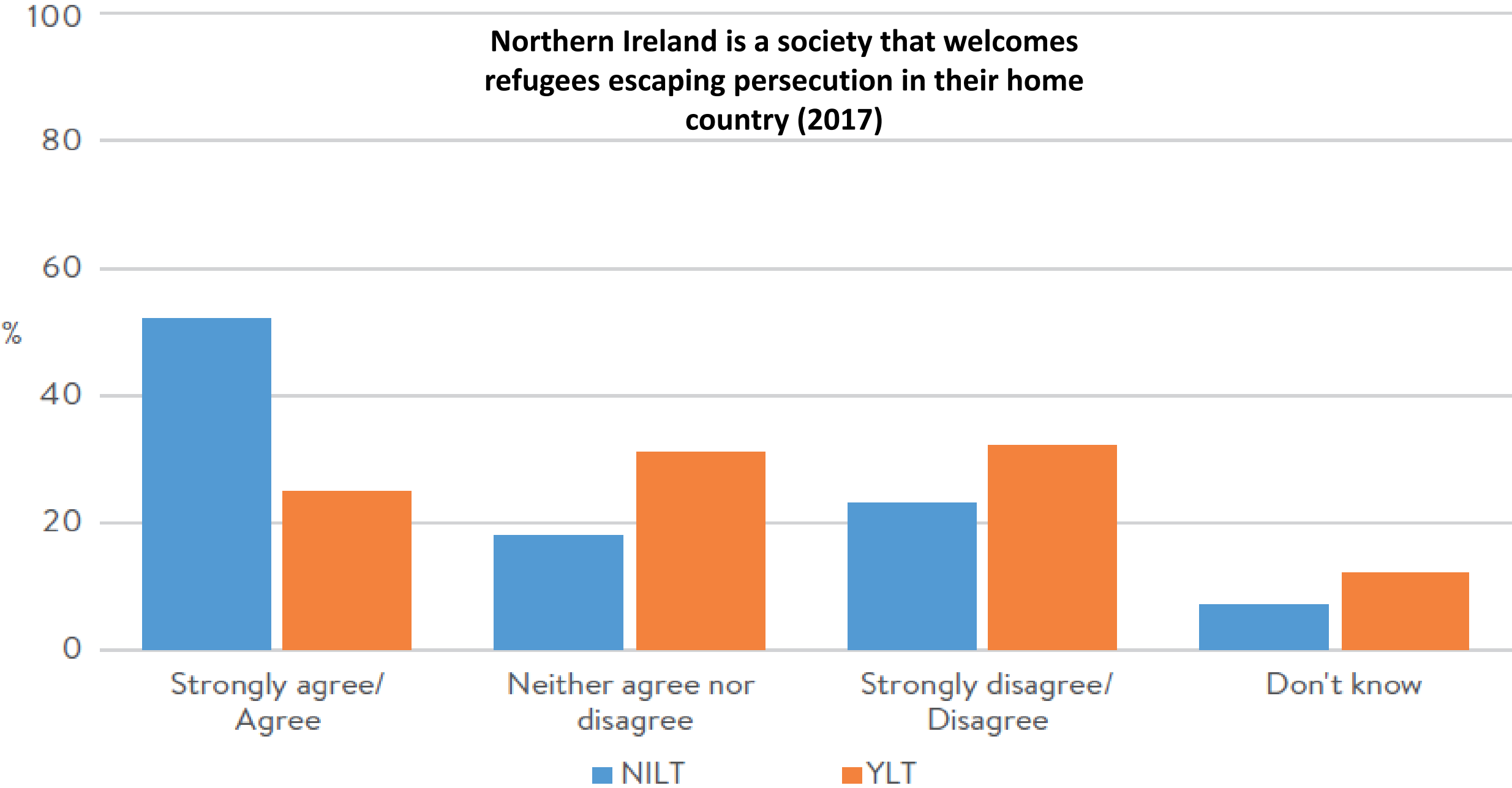
Key findings: ECNI 'Key Inequalities in Housing and Communities' report (2018)

- Lower proportions of Black residents and those from the EU Accession countries are in homeownership
- Among minority ethnic and migrant groups there is a higher prevalence of private renting.
- Higher levels of satisfaction with PRS in NI than in England
- Some evidence that landlords attach additional terms to tenancies of minority ethnic groups and provide unsatisfactory information about tenant rights.
- Tied accommodation for migrant workers remains a concern since it was identified in the 2007 report. Conditions are often poor, residents isolated and overcrowded and often have little general understanding of their rights.
- [?] Access to quality transit and settled sites for Irish Travellers is limited and although they do not wait a long time for social housing, this is not always their first choice of home. Irish Travellers experience a serious lack of basic amenities on some sites, identified as a persistent theme.
- [?] People from minority ethnic backgrounds, particularly Black people and Irish Travellers, experience significantly more overcrowding than other White people, especially in housing association and private rented sector properties.
- [?] A resurgence in racial attacks on people from minority ethnic communities' homes is a critical concern, with implications for the safety of the home.

There is much evidence that asylum seekers and refugees in Northern Ireland experience repeat harassment in their neighbourhoods, including arson and criminal damage, with some forced to leave their homes.

Racist violence and intimidation against Syrian refugees, as well as poor institutional support, received much media coverage in 2018 after it was confirmed that 1,000 people had arrived in Northern Ireland between 2016 and 2018 under the United Nations Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme.

**Northern Ireland is a society that welcomes
refugees escaping persecution in their home
country (2017)**



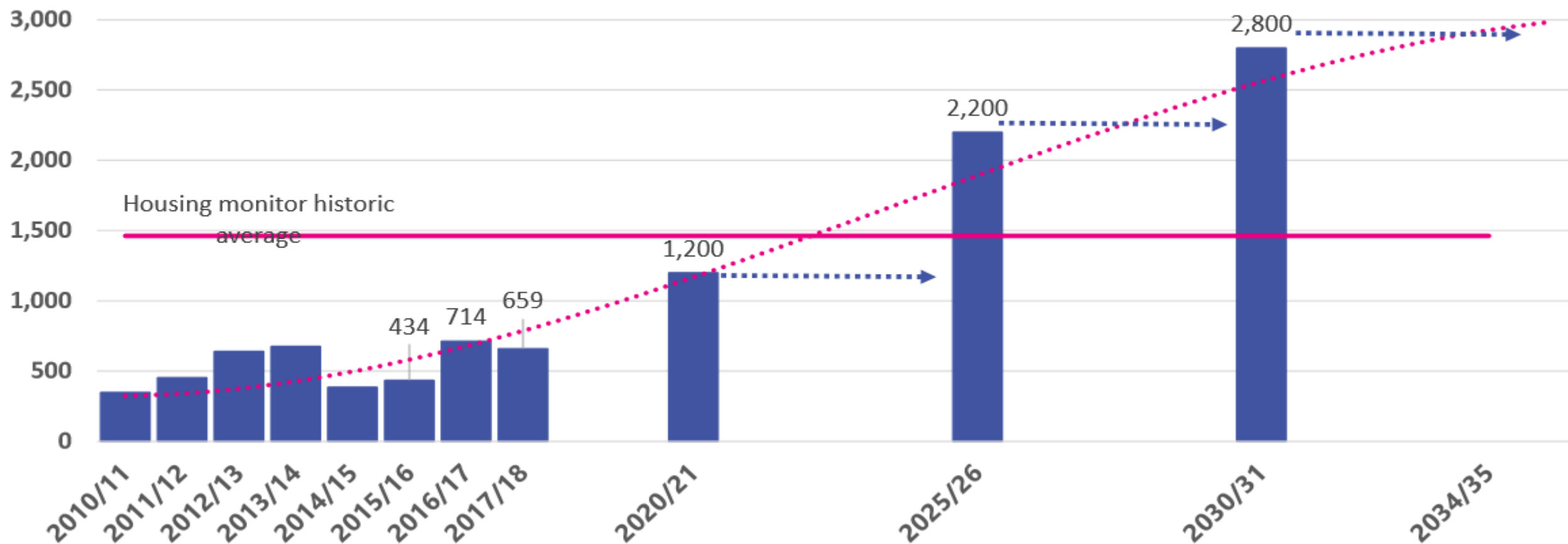


So what are we doing about it?

What are we doing about it?

- ✓ Recognising that housing for a changing population is key to the growth and resilience of the city
- ✓ Stretch targets- 66,000 additional people to the city: 38,000 homes
- ✓ Using our enabling powers to build partnerships to build the right homes in the right places
- ✓ Community Planning powers- all statutory partners working together to find solutions
- ✓ Strategic Land Use Planning- our Local Development Plan
- ✓ Mapping our assets to put them to good use
- ✓ Designing our spaces for children and young people – incidental play
- ✓ Identifying multiple problem solvers- i.e. homes that are climate resilient and enable the growth of our economy

Scale of Growth



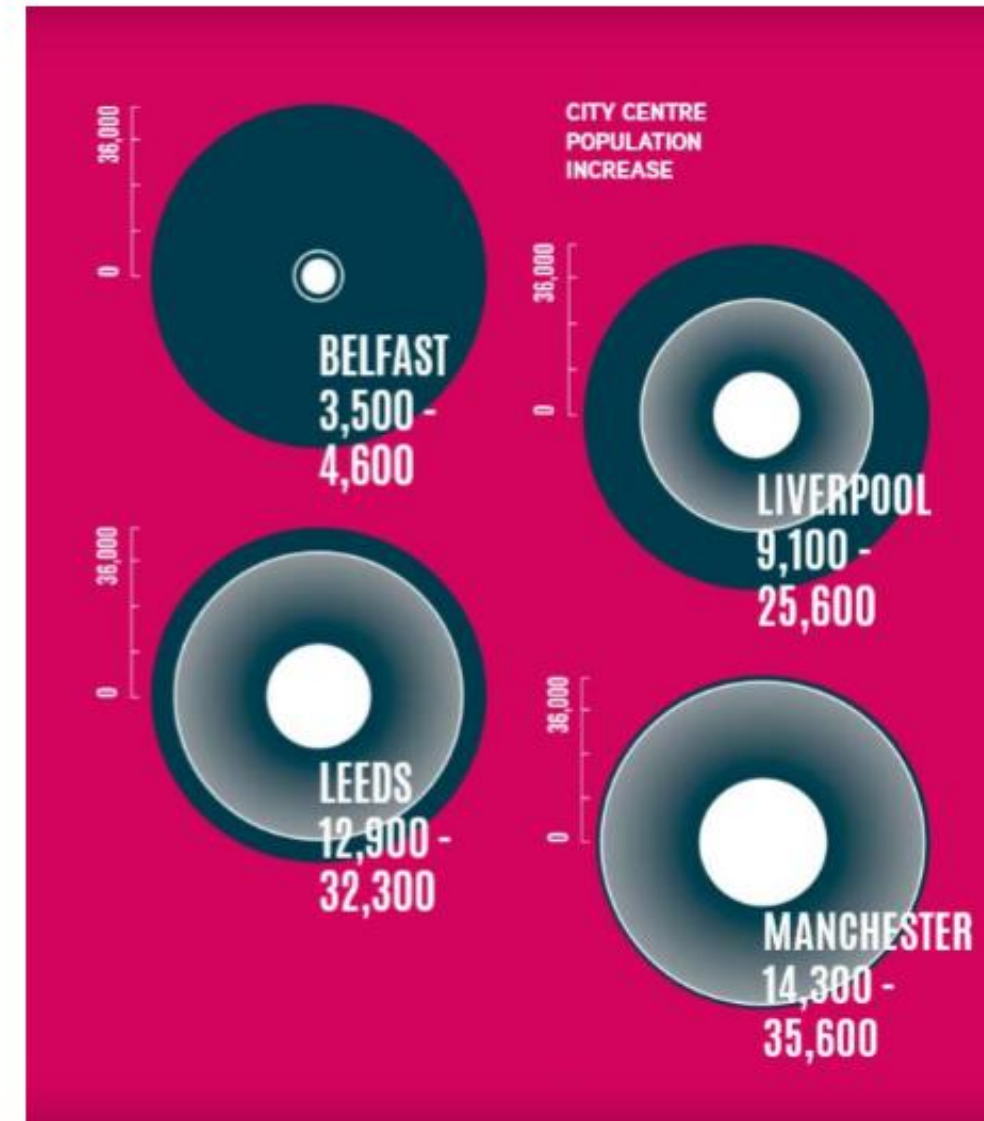
Distribution of housing



| Settlement / Area | | Net additional dwellings (2020-2035) |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Belfast city | Belfast city centre | 8,000 |
| | Belfast Harbour estate | 3,500 |
| | Rest of Belfast city | 18,100 |
| | <i>Belfast city Total</i> | <i>29,600</i> |
| Small Settlements | Edenderry | 40 |
| | Hannahstown | 0 |
| | Loughview | 20 |
| | <i>Small settlements total</i> | <i>60</i> |
| Windfall | | 2,000 |

City Centre – Residential Tracker

- 103 net gain in residential units since 2015
- 203 units currently under construction
- Available potential for 5,452 units according to housing monitor (includes zoned land)
- Planning decision pending re: 1,500 units
- Pre-planning (e.g. PAD/PAN) for c. 1,800 units





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