

Commentary:
 The data set covers the last 11 financial quarters and confirms that demand for the determination of planning applications and other statutory activity of the Council as the Planning Authority remains high and relatively constant in its volume. The volume of new submissions for 2022/23 were up 5% on pre-pandemic levels and appear likely to be sustained moving forward. **End FQ3 2023/24:** Receipts during FQ3 have dipped from the previous period. Pre-app demand remains particularly high with applicants interested in the potential implications of the impending LDP2.

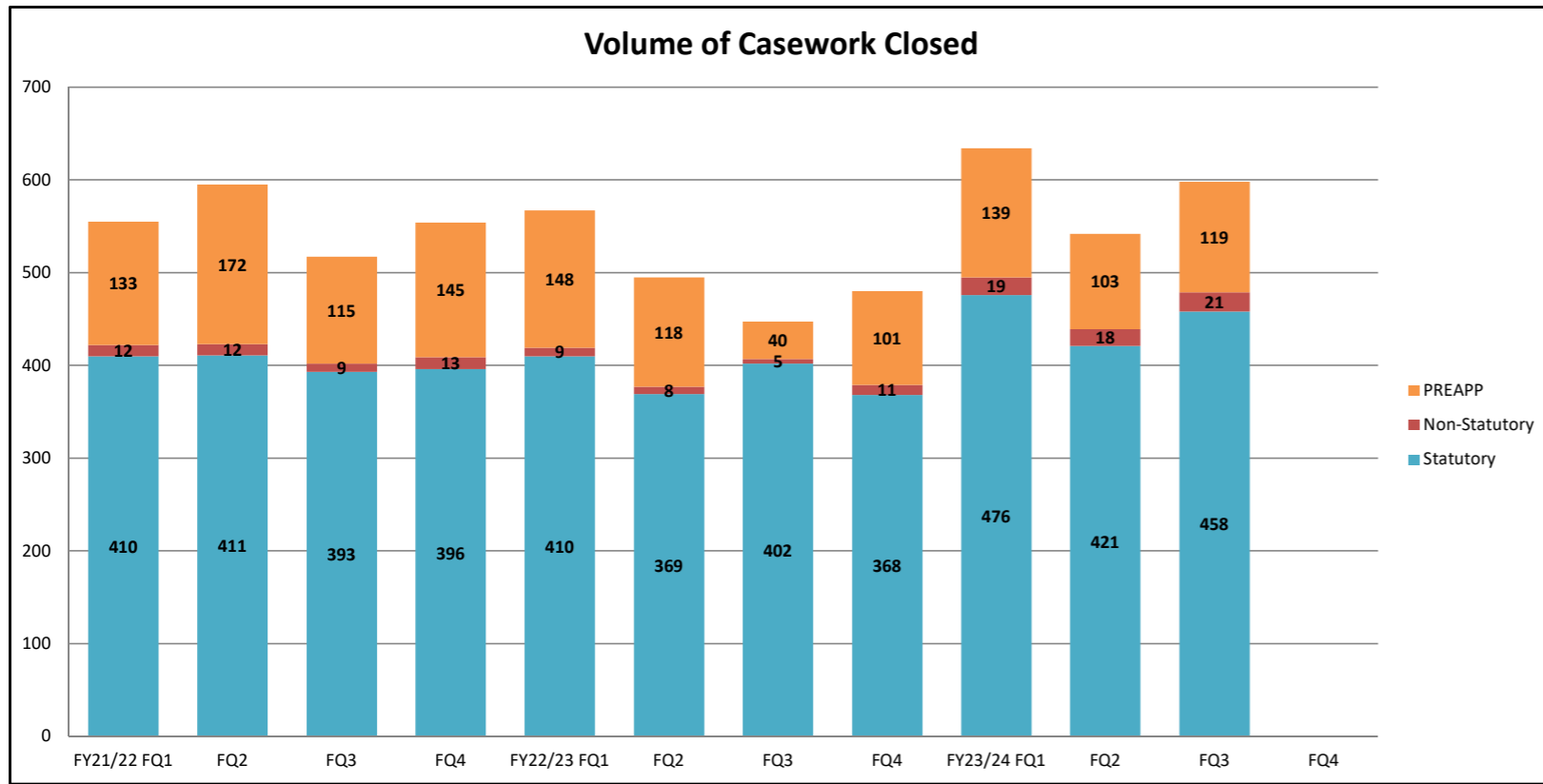
This tab provides information on the volume of DM case work received by financial quarter and includes a breakdown between statutory items (planning and related applications), non-statutory items (consultations from other regulatory bodies), and pre-application enquiries.

New Casework Received												
Volumes	FY21/22 FQ1	FQ2	FQ3	FQ4	FY22/23 FQ1	FQ2	FQ3	FQ4	FY23/24 FQ1	FQ2	FQ3	FQ4
Statutory	517	478	508	509	511	451	508	512	457	468	404	
Non-Statutory	5	20	21	10	10	10	14	17	15	26	25	
PREAPP	136	158	122	166	153	146	121	150	122	138	120	
Totals	658	656	651	685	674	607	643	679	594	632	549	0

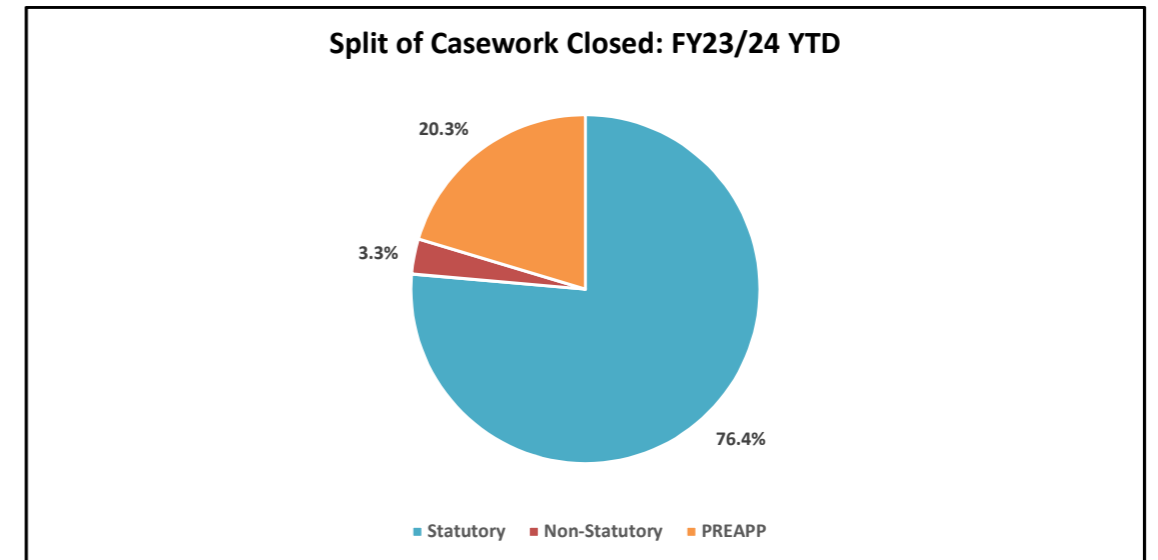
Split of Casework Received					
FY21/22		FY22/23		FY23/24 (YTD)	
Statutory	2012	1982	1329	75.9%	74.9%
Non-Statutory	56	51	66	2.1%	3.7%
PREAPP	582	570	380	22.0%	21.4%
Totals	2650	2603	1775		

This data is unfiltered - it shows all casework received.
 data source = UNiform (Access queries)

YTD = as at 31st December 2023



This tab provides detail on the volume of DM casework that has been closed and includes a breakdown between statutory items (planning and related applications), non-statutory items (consultations from other regulatory bodies), and pre-application enquiries.



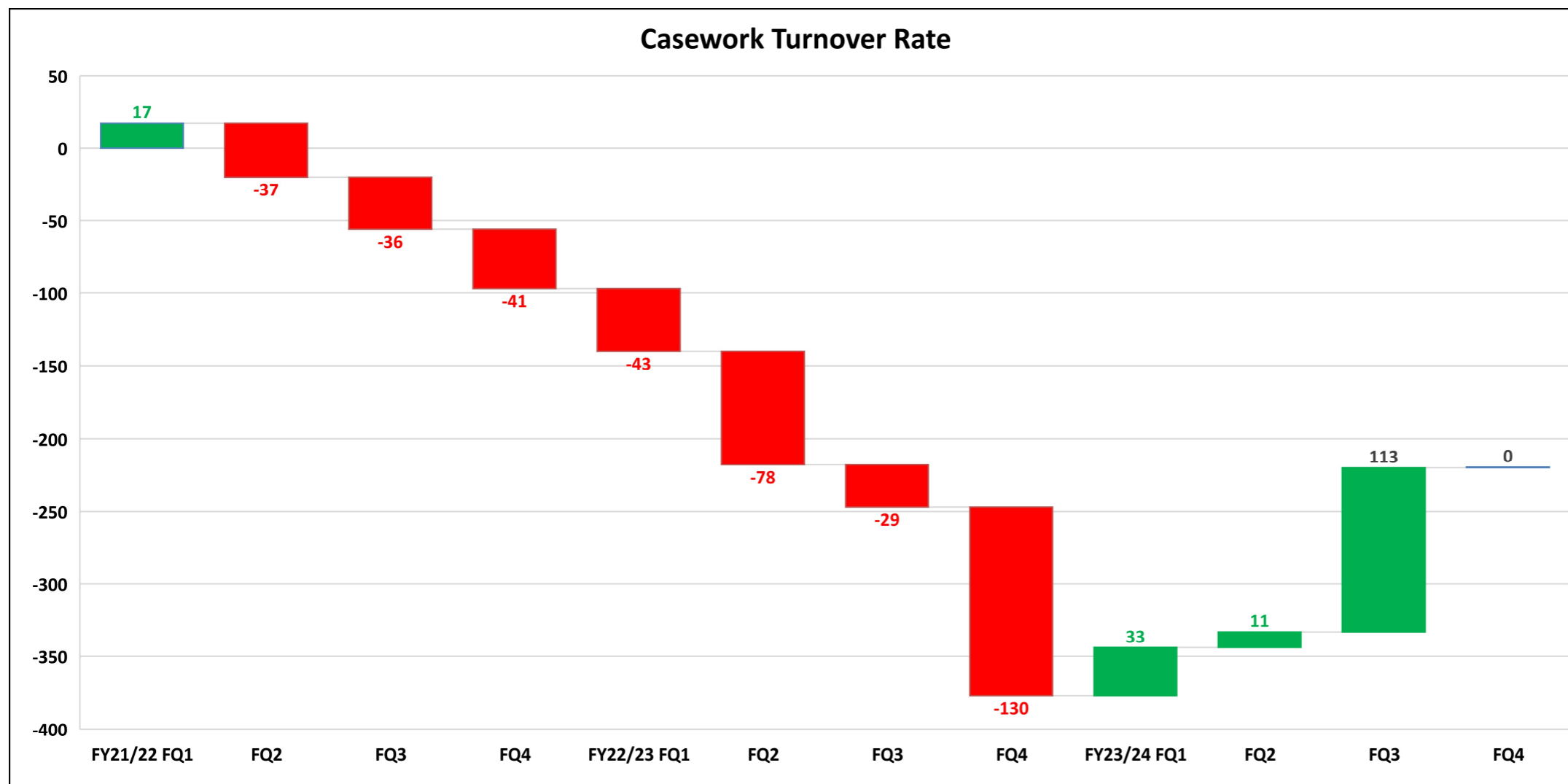
Commentary:
 The data set covers the last 11 financial quarters and demonstrates that regardless of performance issues in respect of timeliness output remains high. Output during both 2021/22 and 2022/23 output has however been down between 20-25% as a result of interruption of workflow during Covid coupled with the constant stream of new casework and reduced availability of officer resource which was in part a result of increased absence but also more significantly as a result of difficulty in recruiting to vacant posts attributable to a national shortage of planning professionals. FQ1 2023/24 has shown a notable rise in output from previous quarters which is indicative of the increasing availability of officer resource and a more settled position following the initial introduction of NPF4. **End FQ3 2023/24:** Productivity during FQ3 has been very good and reflects the more settled period in terms of staff availability notwithstanding a significant absence within the OLI team (ATL).

Casework Closed												
Volumes	FY21/22 FQ1	FQ2	FQ3	FQ4	FY22/23 FQ1	FQ2	FQ3	FQ4	FY23/24 FQ1	FQ2	FQ3	FQ4
Statutory	410	411	393	396	410	369	402	368	476	421	458	
Non-Statutory	12	12	9	13	9	8	5	11	19	18	21	
PREAPP	133	172	115	145	148	118	40	101	139	103	119	

This data is unfiltered - it shows all casework closed.
 data source = UNiform (Access queries)

Split of Casework Closed					
FY21/22		FY22/23		FY23/24 (YTD)	
1610	72.5%	1549	77.9%	1355	76.4%
46	2.1%	33	1.7%	58	3.3%
565	25.4%	407	20.5%	361	20.3%
2221		1989		1774	

YTD = as at 31st December 2023

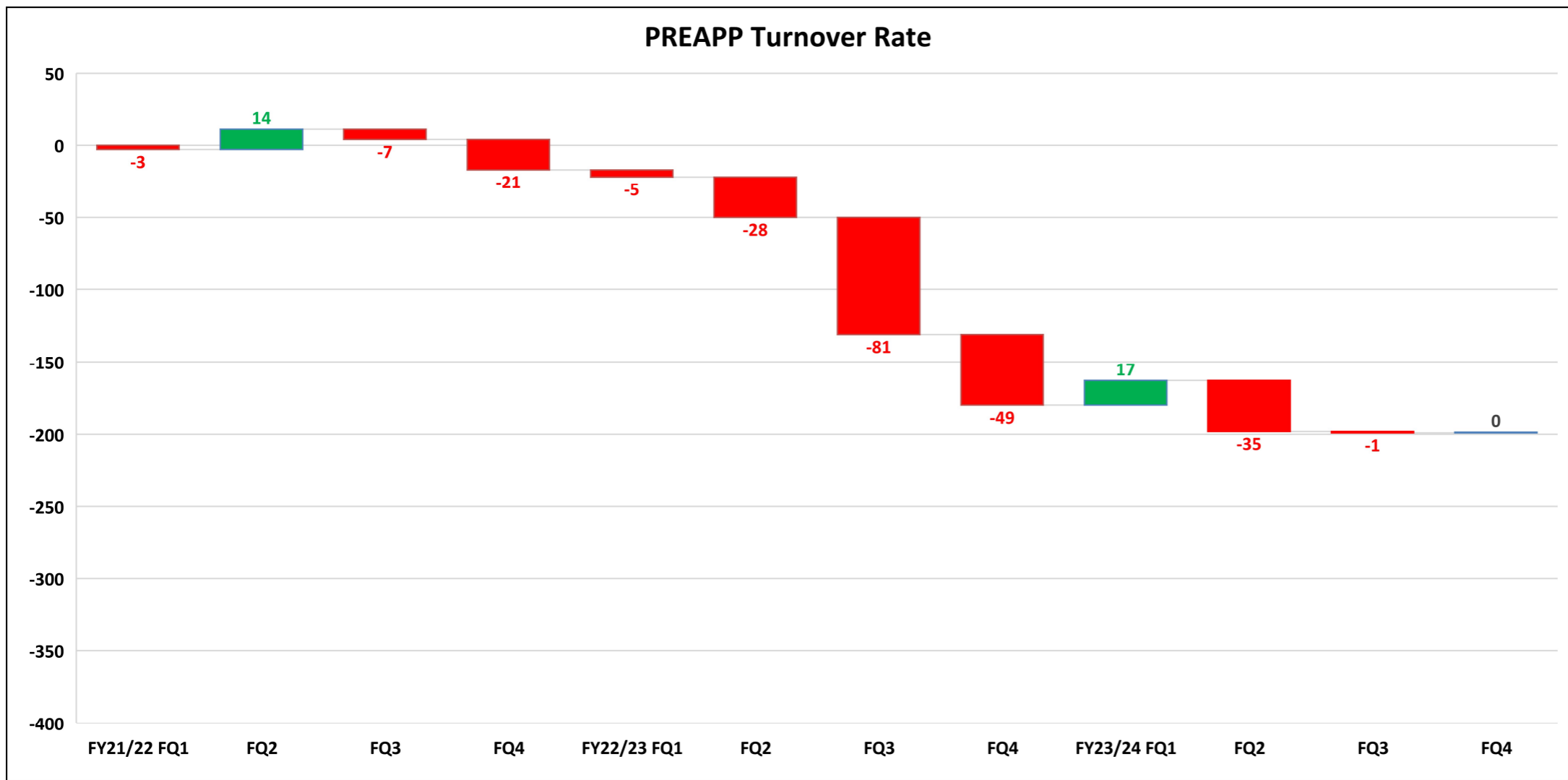


Commentary:
 The graph shows that after 7 financial quarters where output has been lower than input a backlog of 375 casework items had been amassed since the start of FY21/22. A strong performance during FQ1 2023/24 has reduced the backlog at the end of June 2023 to 344 applications. End FQ3 2023/24: The backlog of casework has been reduced to 218 items. The FQ3 has seen a period of good productivity and slightly reduced demand in respect of new casework. These circumstances combined with the improving staff resource have allowed significant inroads in the casework backlog to be made. The scale of the task in addressing the remaining backlog does however highlight that current staff resource is adequate to meet 'normal' demand however additional planning officer resource is required on a short-term basis if any meaningful impact on the backlog is to be delivered.

This tab shows a comparison between the volume of new statutory and non-statutory casework and output per financial quarter. The Y axis has been formatted to track the cumulative backlog of applications that have accrued since FQ1 2021/22.

Casework Turnover - Volume												
Volumes	FY21/22 FQ1	FQ2	FQ3	FQ4	FY22/23 FQ1	FQ2	FQ3	FQ4	FY23/24 FQ1	FQ2	FQ3	FQ4
Closed	422	423	402	409	419	377	407	379	495	439	479	0
Validated	405	460	438	450	462	455	436	509	462	428	366	0
Difference (no)	17	-37	-36	-41	-43	-78	-29	-130	33	11	113	0

This data is unfiltered - it shows the number of cases closed vs number of cases validated.
 data source = UNiform (Access queries)



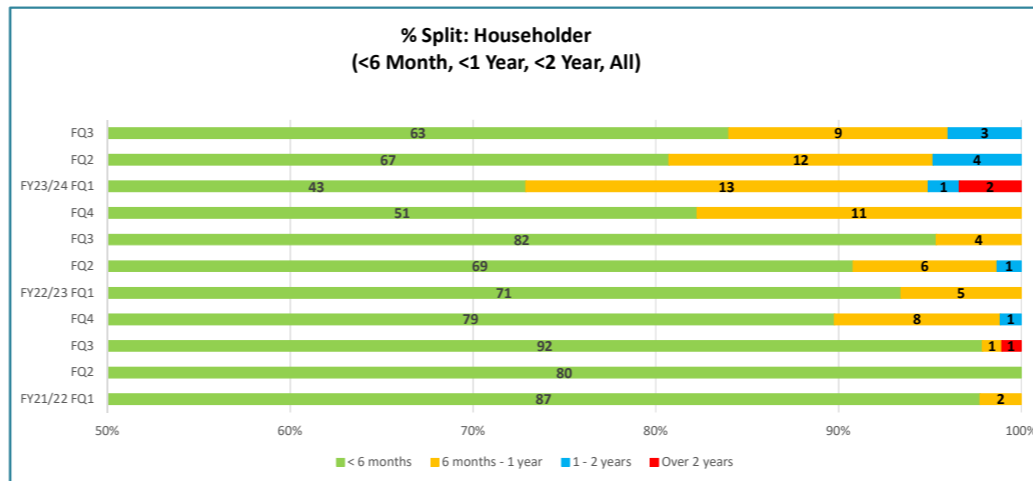
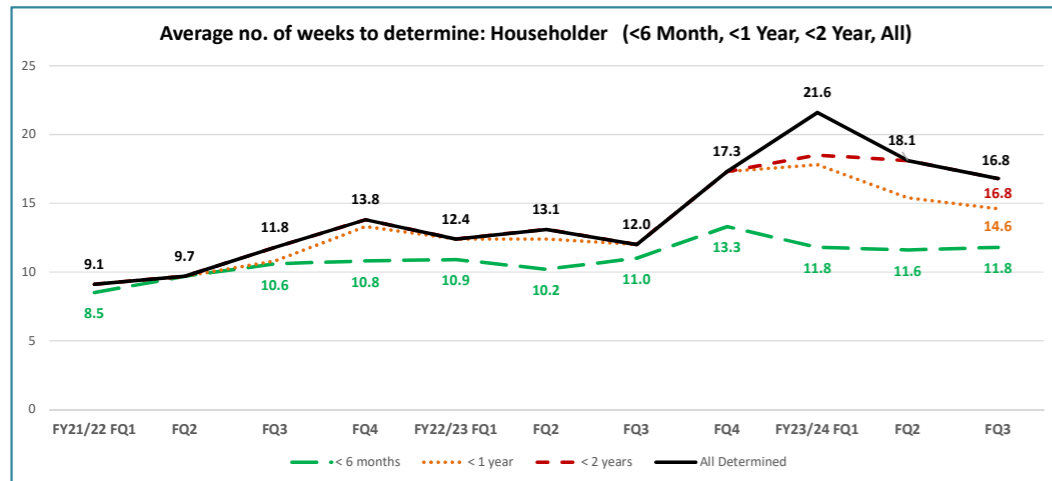
Commentary:
 The graph shows that after 6 financial quarters where output has been lower than input a backlog of 180 pre-app casework items had been amassed since the start of FY21/22. Improving performance during FQ1 2023/24 has reduced the backlog at the end of June 2023 to 163 pre-app enquiries. **End FQ3 2023/24:** FQ3 has not seen any reduction in the backlog of pre-apps. It is however noted that demand for pre-app advice remains high and it is positive that FQ3 has been a period where output has match new demand.

This tab shows a comparison between the volume of new pre-application casework and output per financial quarter. The Y axis has been formatted to track the cumulative backlog of pre-application enquiries that have accrued since FQ1 2021/22.

PREAPP Turnover - Volume												
Volumes	FY21/22 FQ1	FQ2	FQ3	FQ4	FY22/23 FQ1	FQ2	FQ3	FQ4	FY23/24 FQ1	FQ2	FQ3	FQ4
Closed	133	172	115	145	148	118	40	101	139	103	119	0
Received	136	158	122	166	153	146	121	150	122	138	120	0
Difference (no)	-3	14	-7	-21	-5	-28	-81	-49	17	-35	-1	0

Number of PREAPP's closed vs number of PREAPP's validated.
 data source = UNiform (Access queries)

The Average Time Taken to Determine Householder Planning Applications



Commentary:
 The line graph shows performance over time; the 'All Determined' average can be readily impacted by the determination of a small number of 'legacy' applications. The improving resource availability has allowed the focus of the DM Service to move from addressing the most urgent applications to also addressing the wider backlog of application casework. Increasing output does however mean that a higher volume of 'legacy' applications will be determined with significant detriment to average time measures as is seen with the deterioration of performance during FQ4 2022/23 and FQ1 2023/24. In order to provide some context additional information is provided that demonstrates the effect of removing older applications from reporting to provide a truer picture of the time taken to deliver the larger proportion of casework. The bar graph provides this breakdown in a format which shows the increasing volume of older applications currently being determined but also confirms that a significant proportion of output is still undertaken in a timely manner. **End FQ3 2023/24:** 3 householder legacy applications have been determined in FQ3 to date with a consequent negative impact of 2.4 weeks upon overall determination time periods; this is reflective of previous reports highlighting that an increasing proportion of newer applications are being determined. Householder applications were determined in an average of 16.8 weeks during FQ3, (improvement from 18.1 weeks in FQ2). It is also highlighted that 84% of all household applications were newer items determined in an average time of 11.8 weeks

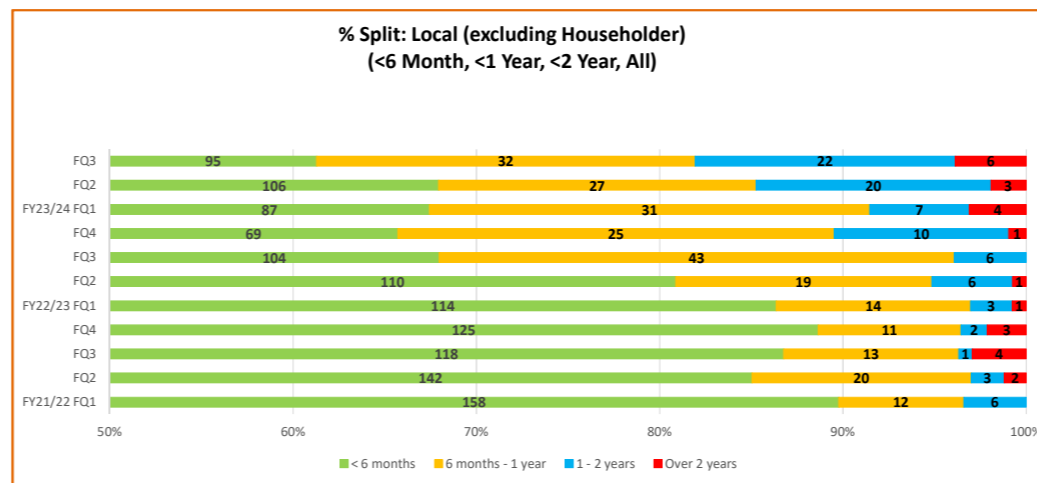
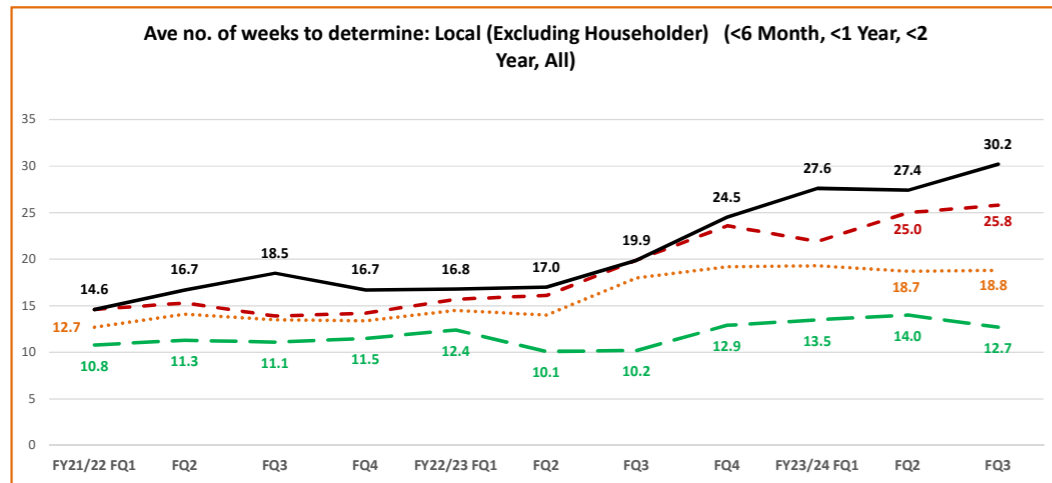
This tab provides detail on the average time taken to determine 'householder' planning applications, this is based on raw data which does not take into account any delays that might arise from matters outwith the control of the planning authority.

Average Time to Determine Applications: Householder (<6 Month, <1 Year, <2 Year, All)												
	FY21/22 FQ1	FQ2	FQ3	FQ4	FY22/23 FQ1	FQ2	FQ3	FQ4	FY23/24 FQ1	FQ2	FQ3	FQ4
< 6 months	8.5	9.7	10.6	10.8	10.9	10.2	11.0	13.3	11.8	11.6	11.8	
< 1 year	9.1	9.7	10.8	13.3	12.4	12.4	12.0	17.3	17.8	15.4	14.6	
< 2 years	9.1	9.7	11.8	13.8	12.4	13.1	12.0	17.3	18.5	18.1	16.8	
All Determined	9.1	9.7	11.8	13.8	12.4	13.1	12.0	17.3	21.6	18.1	16.8	

Volume of Applications Determined: Householder - Time Taken												
	FY21/22 FQ1	FQ2	FQ3	FQ4	FY22/23 FQ1	FQ2	FQ3	FQ4	FY23/24 FQ1	FQ2	FQ3	FQ4
< 6 months	87	80	92	79	71	69	82	51	43	67	63	
6 months - 1 year	2	0	1	8	5	6	4	11	13	12	9	
1 - 2 years	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	4	3	
Over 2 years	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	
Total	89	80	94	88	76	76	86	62	59	83	75	0

This data is filtered - as per Scottish Government statistical returns - to allow benchmarking. "Householder" = Development Type N01.
 data source = UNiform (Access queries)

The Average Time Taken to Determine Local (excluding Householder) Planning Applications



Commentary:
The line graph shows performance over time; the 'All Determined' average can be readily impacted by the determination of a small number of 'legacy' applications. The improving resource availability has allowed the focus of the DM Service is to move from addressing the most urgent applications to also addressing the wider backlog of application casework. Increasing output does however mean that a higher volume of 'legacy' applications will be determined with significant detriment to average time measures as is seen with the deterioration of performance during FQ3 & FQ4 2022/23 and FQ1 2023/24. In order to provide some context additional information is provided that demonstrates the effect of removing older applications from considerations to provide a truer picture of the time taken to deliver a larger proportion of casework. The bar graph provides this breakdown in a format which shows the increasing volume of older applications currently being determined but also confirms that a significant proportion of output is still undertaken in a timely manner. End FQ3 2023/24: FQ3 has seen 28 legacy applications cleared with the effect of adding 11.4 weeks to the overall average time measure which now sits at 30.2 weeks (increased from 27.4 weeks in FQ2) although it is noted that much if this impact is attributed to delays to determination which were outwith the control of the planning authority and which will be adjusted in statutory reporting by the Scottish Government. During FQ3 a large volume of newer applications were determined as well; excluding 'legacy' items local applications were determined in an average of 18.8 weeks; 61% of all local applications were newer items that were determined in an average time of 12.7 weeks.

This tab provides detail on the average time taken to determine 'local' planning applications, this is based on raw data which does not take into account any delays that might arise from matters outwith the control of the planning authority.

	FY21/22 FQ1	FQ2	FQ3	FQ4	FY22/23 FQ1	FQ2	FQ3	FQ4	FY23/24 FQ1	FQ2	FQ3	FQ4
< 6 months	10.8	11.3	11.1	11.5	12.4	10.1	10.2	12.9	13.5	14.0	12.7	
< 1 year	12.7	14.1	13.5	13.4	14.5	14.0	18.0	19.2	19.3	18.7	18.8	
< 2 years	14.6	15.3	13.9	14.2	15.7	16.1	19.9	23.6	21.9	25.0	25.8	
All Determined	14.6	16.7	18.5	16.7	16.8	17.0	19.9	24.5	27.6	27.4	30.2	

	FY21/22 FQ1	FQ2	FQ3	FQ4	FY22/23 FQ1	FQ2	FQ3	FQ4	FY23/24 FQ1	FQ2	FQ3	FQ4
< 6 months	158	142	118	125	114	110	104	69	87	106	95	
6 months - 1 year	12	20	13	11	14	19	43	25	31	27	32	
1 - 2 years	6	3	1	2	3	6	6	10	7	20	22	
Over 2 years	0	2	4	3	1	1	0	1	4	3	6	
Total	176	167	136	141	132	136	153	105	129	156	155	0

This data is filtered - as per Scottish Government statistical returns - to allow benchmarking. "Local (excluding Householder)" = Development Types N02B/C, N03B/C, N04B/C, N05B/C, N06B/C, N07B/C, N08B/C, N09B/C, N10B/C.
data source = UNiform (Access queries)