

Commentary:
 The data set covers the last 13 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. **End June 2024:** Receipts of new applications during FQ1 2024/25 have increased slightly from the previous reporting period, and are above average when compared to 2023/24.

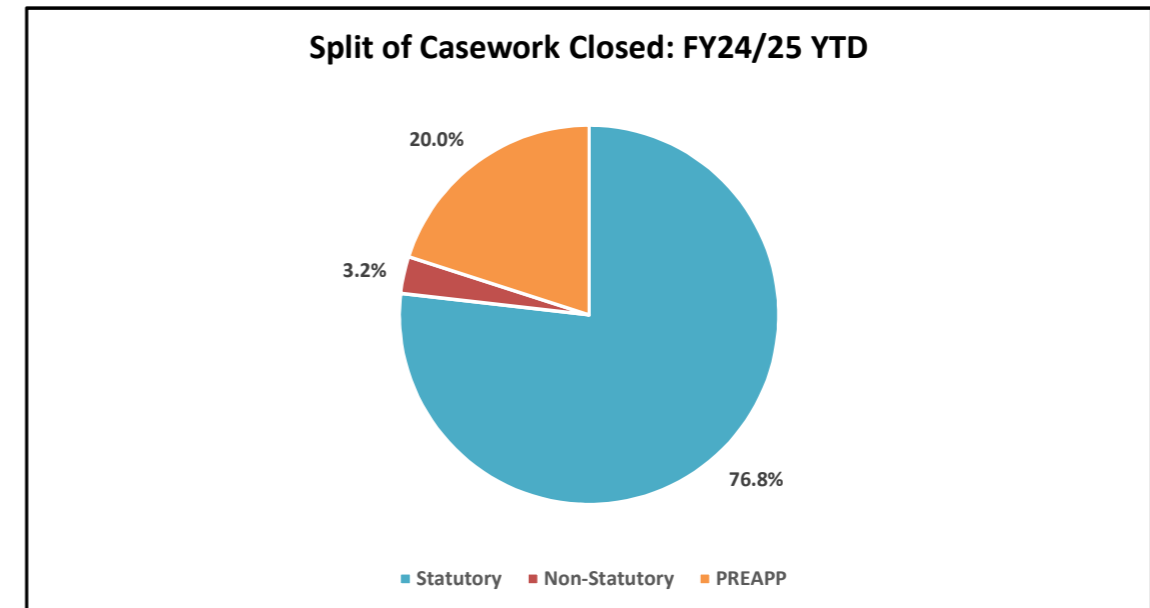
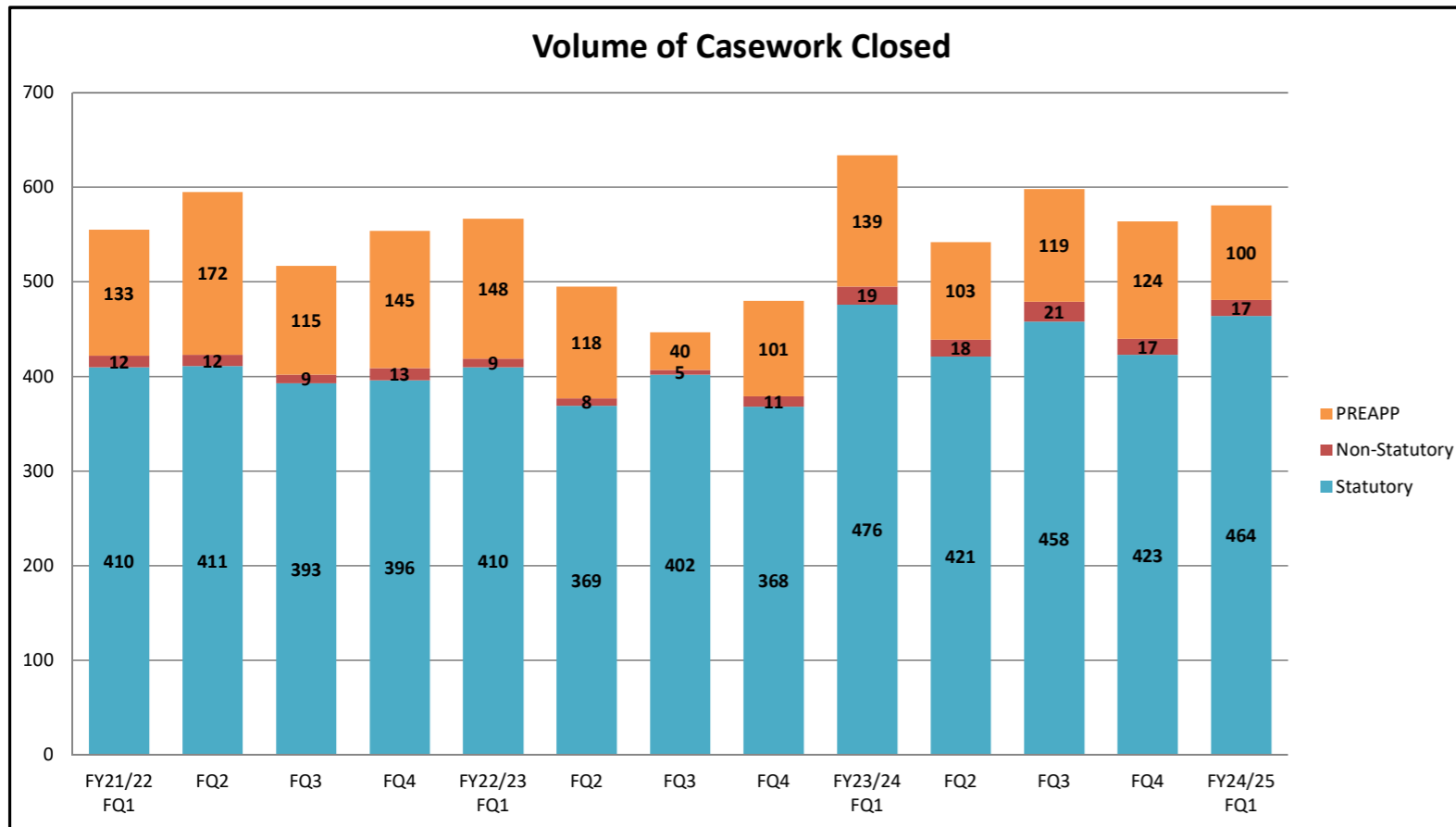
This tab provides information on the volume of DM case work received by financial quarter and includes a breakdown between statutory items (planning and related applications), non-statutory items (consultations from other regulatory bodies), and pre-application enquiries.

New Casework Received													
Volumes	FY21/22 FQ1	FQ2	FQ3	FQ4	FY22/23 FQ1	FQ2	FQ3	FQ4	FY23/24 FQ1	FQ2	FQ3	FQ4	FY24/25 FQ1
Statutory	517	478	508	509	511	451	508	512	457	468	404	422	469
Non-Statutory	5	20	21	10	10	10	14	17	15	26	25	21	14
PREAPP	136	158	122	166	153	146	121	150	122	138	120	141	119
Totals	658	656	651	685	674	607	643	679	594	632	549	584	602

Split of Casework Received							
FY21/22		FY22/23		FY23/24		FY24/25 YTD	
2012	75.9%	1982	76.1%	2220	75.0%	469	77.9%
56	2.1%	51	2.0%	101	3.4%	14	2.3%
582	22.0%	570	21.9%	640	21.6%	119	19.8%
2650		2603		2961		602	

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

YTD: as at 30/06/24



Commentary:
 The data set covers the last 13 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. 2023/24 has seen a notable improvement in productivity which corresponds with the increasing availability of officer resource and a more settled position following the introduction of NPF4. **End June 2024:** Productivity during FQ1 has been excellent and is currently on par with the improved performance seen across 2023/24. It is noted that the adoption of LDP2 in late Feb 2024 did not give rise to the same level of disruption to output as the introduction of NPF4 in FQ4 2022/23. The continuity of output across this period of policy change is a very positive outcome.

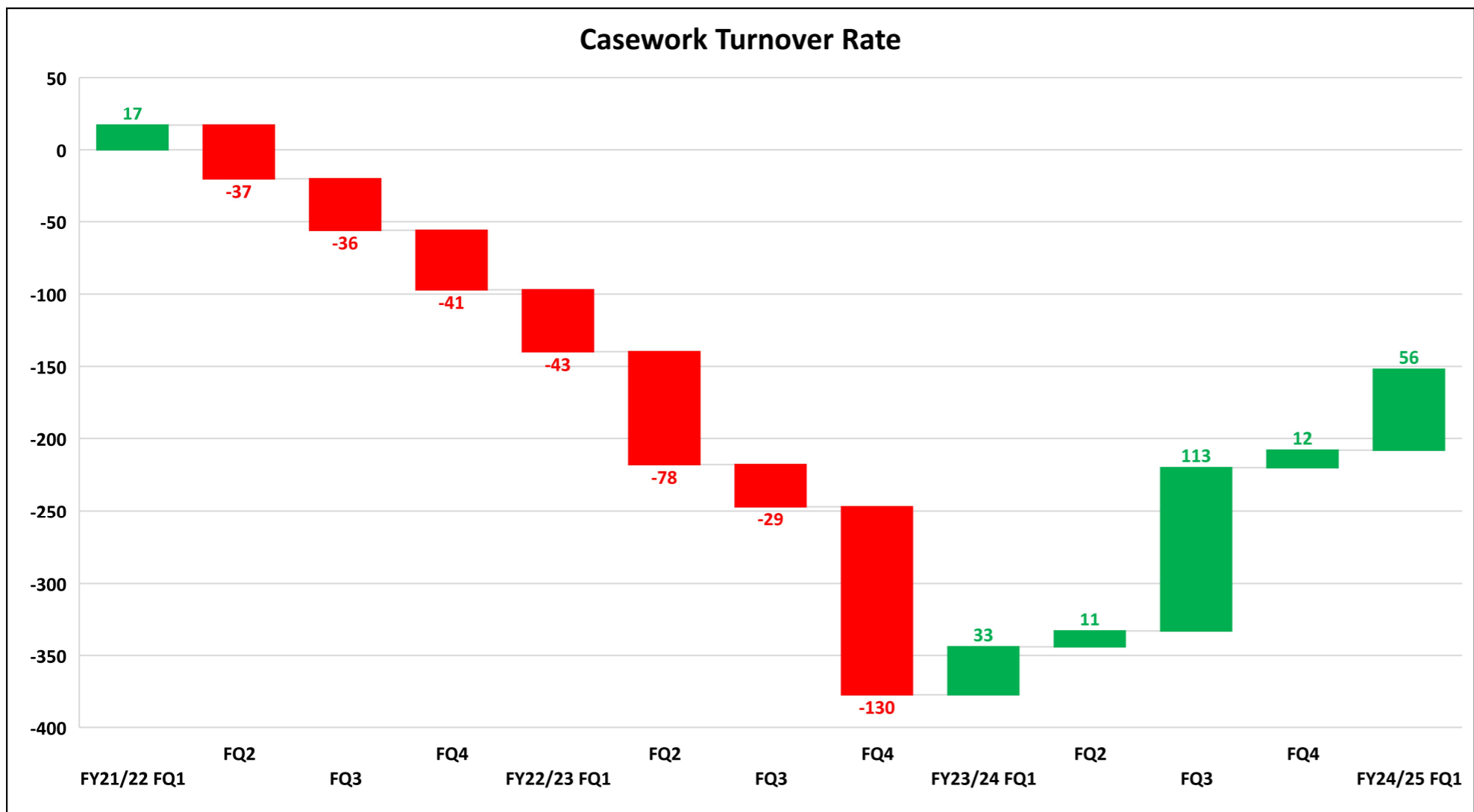
This tab provides detail on the volume of DM casework that has been closed and includes a breakdown between statutory items (planning and related applications), non-statutory items (consultations from other regulatory bodies), and pre-application enquiries.

Casework Closed													
Volumes	FY21/22 FQ1	FQ2	FQ3	FQ4	FY22/23 FQ1	FQ2	FQ3	FQ4	FY23/24 FQ1	FQ2	FQ3	FQ4	FY24/25 FQ1
Statutory	410	411	393	396	410	369	402	368	476	421	458	423	464
Non-Statutory	12	12	9	13	9	8	5	11	19	18	21	17	17
PREAPP	133	172	115	145	148	118	40	101	139	103	119	124	100

Split of Casework Closed							
FY21/22		FY22/23		FY23/24		FY24/25 YTD	
1610	72.5%	1549	77.9%	2242	76.8%	464	79.9%
46	2.1%	33	1.7%	92	3.2%	17	2.9%
565	25.4%	407	20.5%	585	20.0%	100	17.2%
2221		1989		2919		581	

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

YTD: as at 30/06/24



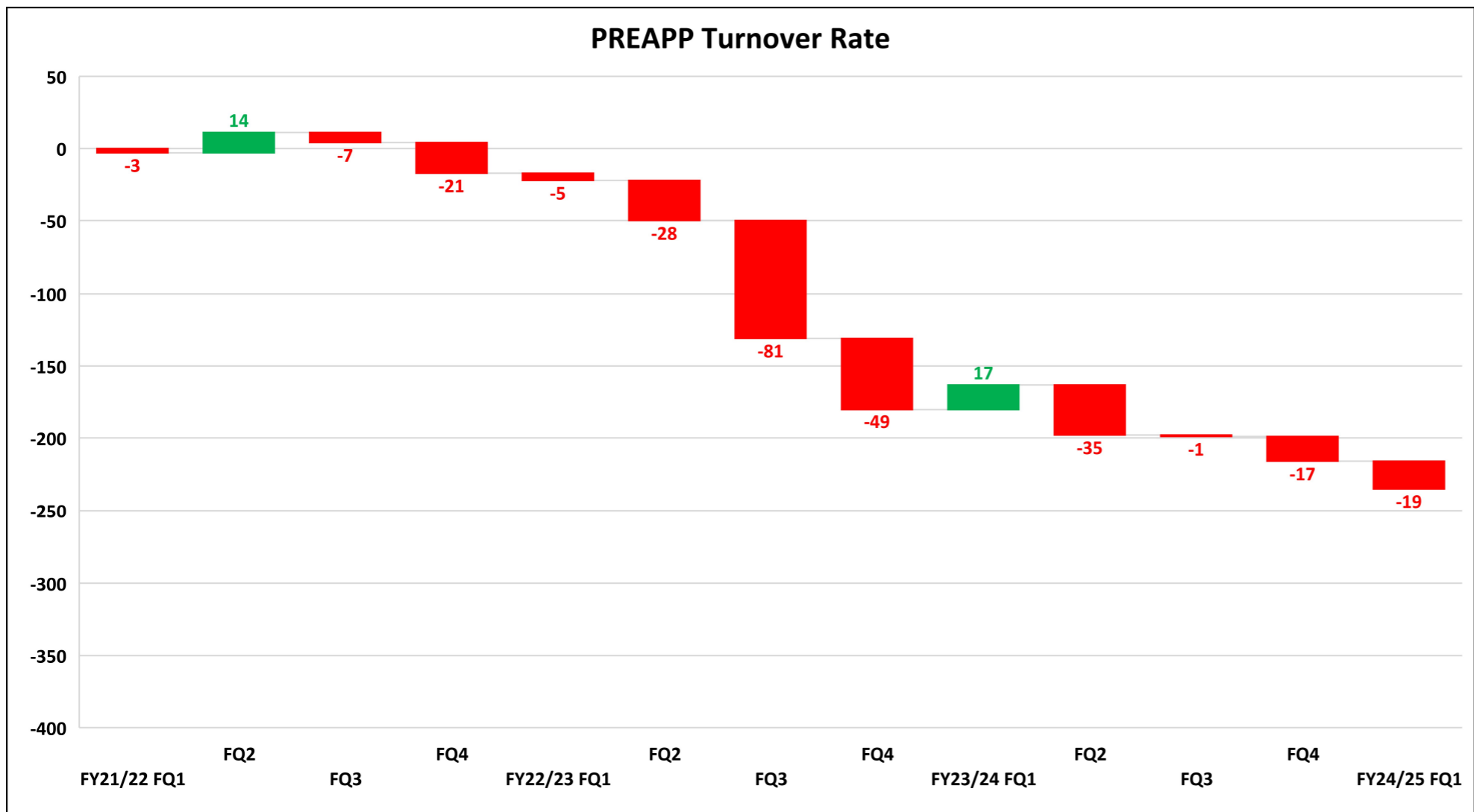
Commentary:

The graph shows that after 7 financial quarters (FQ2 2021/22 - FQ4 2022/23) where output was lower than input, a backlog of 375 casework items were accumulated. During this period the DM Service were impacted by Covid restrictions/recovery and required to operate with a number of key vacancies due to a national shortage of planning professionals. Improving performance during 2023/24 has however reduced the backlog at the end of that period to 206 items. **End June 2024:** The backlog of casework has reduced further during FQ1 and now sits at just over 150 items. Productivity during FQ1 has been strong and remains comparable with 2023/24. However, the scale of the task in addressing the remaining casework backlog continues to highlight that whilst the permanent staff resource is adequate to meet 'normal' demand, additional professional officer resource continues to be required on a temporary basis in the short/medium term in order to achieve the output required to return workflow and performance expectations to 'normal' levels.

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	FY24/25 FQ1
Closed	422	423	402	409	419	377	407	379	495	439	479	440	481
Validated	405	460	438	450	462	455	436	509	462	428	366	428	425
Difference (no)	17	-37	-36	-41	-43	-78	-29	-130	33	11	113	12	56

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



Commentary:

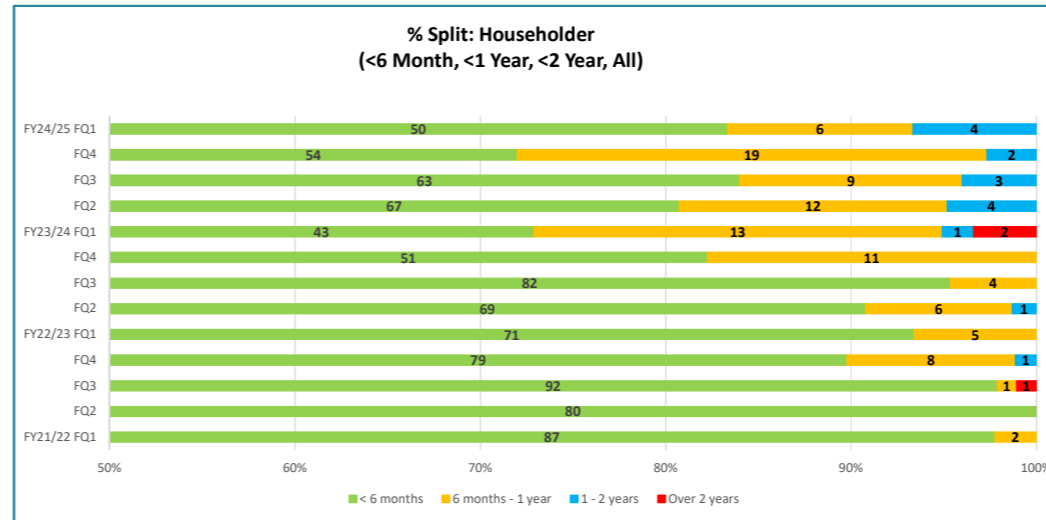
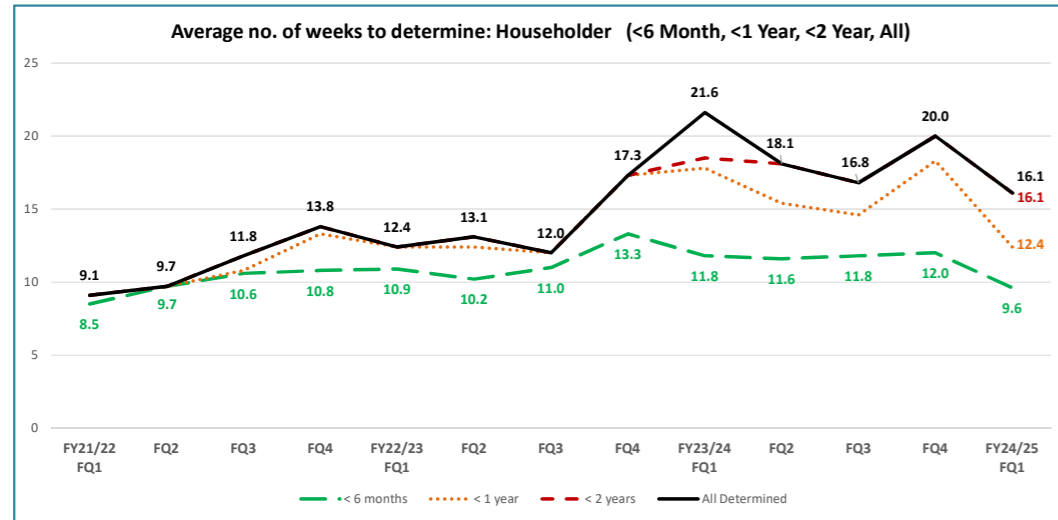
The graph shows that after 6 financial quarters (FQ3 2021/22 - FQ4 2022/23) where output was lower than input, a backlog of 180 pre-app casework items were accumulated during a period where the DM Service were impacted by Covid restrictions/recovery, and required to operate with a number of key vacancies due to a national shortage of planning professionals. Performance on pre-application enquiries has been variable during 2023/24 as staff resource has been focussed on the clearance of statutory casework and as a result the backlog has increased and stood at just over 200 items at the end of 2023/24. **End June 2024:** FQ1 has seen the backlog of pre-apps increase further as statutory casework continues to be prioritised and coupled with increased demand for pre-app engagement over recent months following the adoption of LDP2. It is identified that the failure to provide timely responses to pre-app enquiries will not only give rise to increased customer dissatisfaction but also has potential to delay new development being brought forward. Work is currently ongoing to review the pre-application service; this will involve a holistic review of customer requirements and expectations, the level of service and performance targets that the Council is able to provide, how this will be resourced, and how current processes can be improved or adapted to reduce the resource implications to the Council in delivering the service.

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													
	FY21/22				FY22/23				FY23/24				FY24/25
Volumes	FQ1	FQ2	FQ3	FQ4	FQ1	FQ2	FQ3	FQ4	FQ1	FQ2	FQ3	FQ4	FQ1
Closed	133	172	115	145	148	118	40	101	139	103	119	124	100
Received	136	158	122	166	153	146	121	150	122	138	120	141	119
Difference (no)	-3	14	-7	-21	-5	-28	-81	-49	17	-35	-1	-17	-19

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 bar graph shows the proportionate split between 'legacy' casework and newer items. A comparison of the two demonstrates that 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 across 2023/24 to move from addressing the most urgent applications to also addressing the wider backlog of application casework. Increasing output does however mean that a high volume of 'legacy' applications continue to be determined with significant detriment to average time measures as is seen with the deterioration of performance across FQ4 2022/23 to FQ4 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 June 2024:** During FQ1, four 'legacy' items have been determined with a consequent impact of 3.7 weeks on average time measures. Householder applications have been determined in an average of 16.1 weeks during FQ1 to date, (decrease from 20.0 weeks in FQ4 23/24). It is also highlighted that 83% of all householder applications in FQ1 were newer items determined in an average time of 9.6 weeks.

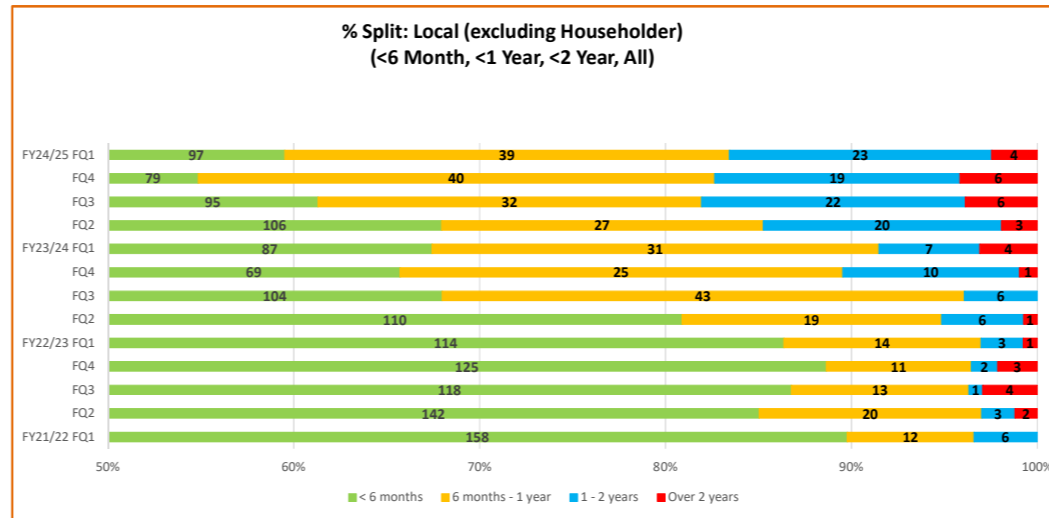
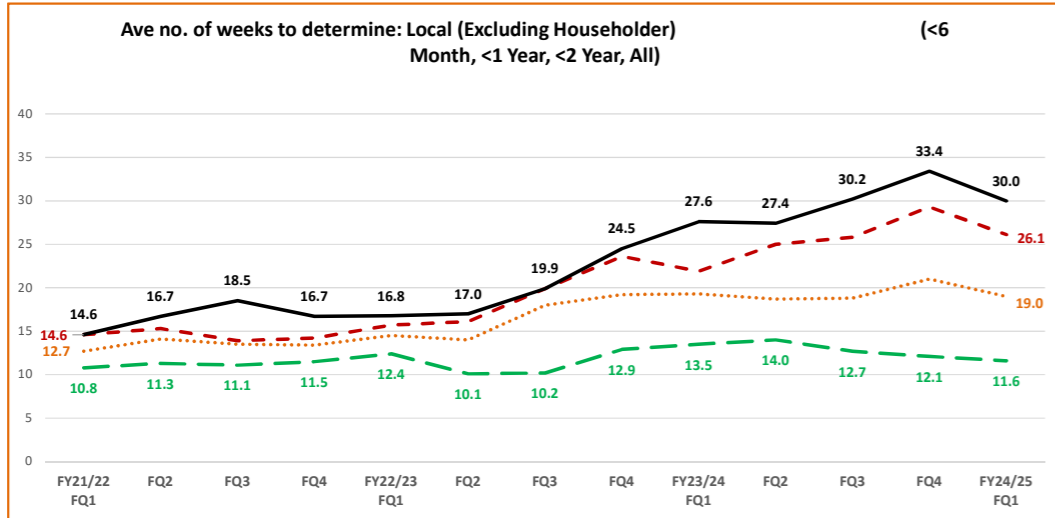
This tab provides detail on the average time taken to determine 'householder' planning applications, this is based on raw data which does not take into account any delays that might arise from matters outwith the control of the planning authority.

	FY21/22 FQ1	FY21/22 FQ2	FY21/22 FQ3	FY21/22 FQ4	FY22/23 FQ1	FY22/23 FQ2	FY22/23 FQ3	FY22/23 FQ4	FY23/24 FQ1	FY23/24 FQ2	FY23/24 FQ3	FY23/24 FQ4	FY24/25 FQ1
< 6 months	8.5	9.7	10.6	10.8	10.9	10.2	11.0	13.3	11.8	11.6	11.8	12.0	9.6
< 1 year	9.1	9.7	10.8	13.3	12.4	12.4	12.0	17.3	17.8	15.4	14.6	18.3	12.4
< 2 years	9.1	9.7	11.8	13.8	12.4	13.1	12.0	17.3	18.5	18.1	16.8	20.0	16.1
All Determined	9.1	9.7	11.8	13.8	12.4	13.1	12.0	17.3	21.6	18.1	16.8	20.0	16.1

	FY21/22 FQ1	FY21/22 FQ2	FY21/22 FQ3	FY21/22 FQ4	FY22/23 FQ1	FY22/23 FQ2	FY22/23 FQ3	FY22/23 FQ4	FY23/24 FQ1	FY23/24 FQ2	FY23/24 FQ3	FY23/24 FQ4	FY24/25 FQ1
< 6 months	87	80	92	79	71	69	82	51	43	67	63	54	50
6 months - 1 year	2	0	1	8	5	6	4	11	13	12	9	19	6
1 - 2 years	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	4	3	2	4
Over 2 years	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Total	89	80	94	88	76	76	86	62	59	83	75	75	60

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 bar graph shows the proportionate split between 'legacy' and newer items. A comparison of the two demonstrates that 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 during 2023/24 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 overall average time performance measures from FQ2 2022/23 to FQ4 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 the larger proportion of casework that has been determined. 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 June 2024:** FQ1 has seen 27 legacy applications cleared with the effect of adding 11.0 weeks to the overall average time measure which now sits at 30 weeks (improvement from 33.4 weeks in FQ4 2023/24) although it is noted that some of the negative 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. Excluding 'legacy' items, local applications in FQ1 to date were determined in an average of 19.0 weeks; furthermore, 59% of all local applications are newer items which were determined in an average time of 11.6 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	FY24/25 FQ1
< 6 months	10.8	11.3	11.1	11.5	12.4	10.1	10.2	12.9	13.5	14.0	12.7	12.1	11.6
< 1 year	12.7	14.1	13.5	13.4	14.5	14.0	18.0	19.2	19.3	18.7	18.8	21.0	19.0
< 2 years	14.6	15.3	13.9	14.2	15.7	16.1	19.9	23.6	21.9	25.0	25.8	29.3	26.1
All Determined	14.6	16.7	18.5	16.7	16.8	17.0	19.9	24.5	27.6	27.4	30.2	33.4	30.0

	FY21/22 FQ1	FQ2	FQ3	FQ4	FY22/23 FQ1	FQ2	FQ3	FQ4	FY23/24 FQ1	FQ2	FQ3	FQ4	FY24/25 FQ1
< 6 months	158	142	118	125	114	110	104	69	87	106	95	79	97
6 months - 1 year	12	20	13	11	14	19	43	25	31	27	32	40	39
1 - 2 years	6	3	1	2	3	6	6	10	7	20	22	19	23
Over 2 years	0	2	4	3	1	1	0	1	4	3	6	6	4
Total	176	167	136	141	132	136	153	105	129	156	155	144	163

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)