



Planning Applications: October to December 2012 (England)

In the period October to December 2012 authorities undertaking district level planning in England:

- received 106,200 applications for planning permission, a decrease of 5 per cent compared with the corresponding quarter in 2011;
- decided 103,600 planning applications, 5 per cent lower than in the same quarter in the previous year;
- granted 84,600 permissions, 5 per cent lower than in the same quarter in 2011;
- and decided 4 per cent more residential decisions compared to the December quarter 2011.

In the year ending December 2012, district level planning authorities:

- received 461,300 applications, a decrease of 3 per cent on the year ending December 2011 figure;
- decided 425,000 planning applications, a decrease of 1 per cent on the year ending December 2011 figure;
- granted 346,300 permissions, a decrease of 1 per cent compared to the figure for the year to December 2011. Overall, 87% of decisions were granted.
- decided 57 per cent of major applications in 13 weeks, 68 per cent of minors and 81 per cent of others in 8 weeks. This compares to 60 per cent for majors, 71 per cent for minors and 83 per cent for others in the year ending December 2011;
- and decided 1 per cent more residential decisions compared to the year ending December 2011.

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Introduction

This Statistical Release presents National Statistics on authorities that undertake district and county level planning activities in England. It covers information on planning applications received and decided including decisions on applications for residential developments (dwellings) and enforcement activities. Data are provided at national and local authority level and are based on information reported as at 19th December 2012. The *Definitions* section provides more detail of the terms used within this release.

Authorities undertaking district level planning

A summary of the trends in applications, decisions and permissions granted is provided in Table 1. The number of applications, decisions and permissions at district level in this publication is given to the nearest hundred; more detailed figures are available in the accompanying Live Tables (P120-P138).

Planning applications

In October to December 2012, authorities undertaking district level planning in England received 106,200 applications for planning permission. This represents a decrease of 5 per cent compared with the corresponding quarter in 2011. In the year ending December 2012, authorities received 461,300 planning applications, a decrease of 3% compared to the year ending December 2011. **(Table P120)**

Planning decisions

In October to December 2012, authorities decided 103,600 planning applications, 5 per cent lower than in the same quarter in the previous year. In the year ending December 2012 authorities decided 425,000 planning applications, a decrease of 1% compared to the year ending December 2011. **(Tables P123/P124)**

Applications granted

In October to December 2012, authorities granted 84,600 permissions, 5 per cent lower than in the same quarter in 2011. Authorities granted 87 per cent of all decisions, unchanged when compared to the December quarter 2011. Overall, 84 per cent of major and minor decisions were granted. **(Tables P123/P131)**

Over the 12 months to December 2012, 346,300 applications were granted, 1 per cent lower than the figure of 351,000 permissions granted in the year to December 2011. Authorities granted 87 per cent of all decisions in the year to December 2012, unchanged when compared to the year to December 2011. Overall, 84 per cent of major and minor decisions were granted. **(Tables P124/P132)**

Table 1: District level planning applications received, decided and granted

Financial Year	Quarter	Received		Decided		Granted ¹	
		Number ('000s)	% change on corresponding quarter last year	Number ('000s)	% change on corresponding quarter last year	Number ('000s)	% change on corresponding quarter last year
2005-06	Jun	170	-8%	164	-5%	130	-6%
	Sep	161	-8%	158	-11%	125	-11%
	Dec	147	-8%	143	-8%	112	-9%
	Mar	165	-3%	134	-4%	105	-5%
2006-07	Jun	170	0%	155	-5%	123	-5%
	Sep	157	-2%	155	-2%	122	-2%
	Dec	149	1%	141	-1%	111	-1%
	Mar	168	2%	136	1%	107	3%
2007-08	Jun	174	2%	156	1%	124	1%
	Sep	166	6%	160	3%	126	2%
	Dec	151	1%	148	5%	116	5%
	Mar	158	-6%	132	-3%	102	-5%
2008-09	Jun	150	-14%	144	-8%	114	-8%
	Sep	135	-19%	136	-15%	108	-14%
	Dec	111	-26%	116	-22%	91	-21%
	Mar	111	-29%	93	-29%	73	-28%
2009-10	Jun	118	-21%	105	-27%	84	-27%
	Sep	119	-12%	112	-18%	90	-17%
	Dec	111	0%	105	-9%	85	-7%
	Mar	118	6%	96	3%	77	5%
2010/11	Jun	127	8%	113	8%	91	9%
	Sep	126	6%	120	7%	97	8%
	Dec	111	-1%	110	5%	89	5%
	Mar	119	1%	97	1%	78	2%
2011/12	Jun	123	-3%	109	-3%	89	-2%
	Sep	122	-3%	117	-3%	95	-3%
	Dec	112	1%	109	-2%	89	0%
	Mar	121	1%	100	4%	82	4%
2012/13 ^P	Jun	121	-1%	110	1%	90	1%
	Sep	113	-7%	111	-5%	90	-5%
	Dec	106	-5%	104	-5%	85	-5%
Year to Dec 2011		476		431		351	
Year to Dec 2012		461	-3%	425	-1%	346	-1%

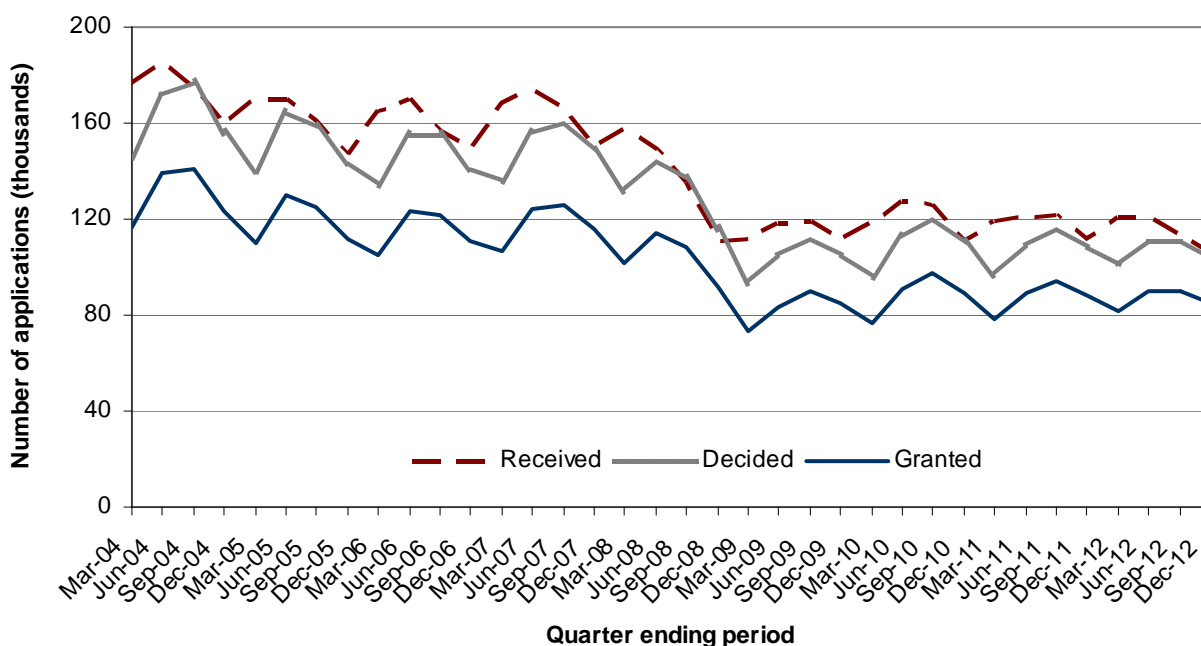
¹ Excludes planning applications which can neither be granted nor refused.

Figures are rounded and the components do not necessarily sum to the independently rounded totals.

Percentages are calculated using unrounded figures.

P Provisional.

Figure 1: Number of planning applications received, decided and granted by district authorities



Speed of decisions

In October to December 2012, 56 per cent of major applications were processed within 13 weeks, compared with 58 per cent in the December 2011 quarter. Also, 68 per cent of minor applications and 82 per cent of other applications were processed within 8 weeks compared with 71 per cent and 82 per cent respectively for the quarter ending December 2011. **(Table P123)**. District level planning authorities decided 50 per cent of large-scale major applications, and 58 per cent of small-scale major applications within 13 weeks compared with 46 per cent and 61 per cent respectively for the quarter ending December 2011. Also, 91 per cent of all major decisions were within 52 weeks compared to 92 per cent in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. **(Table P125)**.

In the year ending December 2012, 57 per cent of major applications were processed within 13 weeks, compared with 60 per cent in the year ending December 2011. Also, 68 per cent of minor applications and 81 per cent of other applications were processed within 8 weeks compared with 71 per cent and 83 per cent respectively in the year ending December 2011. **(Table P124)**. District level planning authorities decided 50 per cent of large-scale major applications, and 58 per cent of small-scale major applications within 13 weeks compared with 52 per cent and 62 per cent respectively in the year ending December 2011. Also 91 per cent of all major decisions were within 52 weeks, compared to 92 per cent in the previous year **(Table P126)**.

Residential Decisions

In October to December 2012, there were 13,400 decisions on applications for residential developments, compared with around 12,900 decisions in the December quarter 2011, an increase of 4 per cent. The number of major residential decisions increased from 1,200 decisions in the December quarter 2011 to 1,400 decisions, while minor residential decisions increased by around 3 per cent to 12,000 decisions. Authorities granted 82 per cent of major residential applications, unchanged from the December quarter 2011, and determined 44 per cent of them within 13 weeks, down from 48 per cent in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Authorities granted 75 per cent of decisions on minor residential applications and determined 61 per cent within 8 weeks, compared with 74 per cent and 63 per cent respectively in the December quarter 2011. **(Table P123)**.

In the year to December 2012, residential decisions increased by 1 per cent from 49,900 in the 12 months to December 2011 to 50,300. The number of major decisions increased by 4 per cent while minor residential decisions increased slightly from 44,900 to 45,100 decisions. Authorities granted 83 per cent of major residential applications, compared with 81 per cent in the year ending December 2011, and determined 45 per cent of them within 13 weeks, down from 51 per cent in the previous year. Authorities granted 74 per cent of decisions on minor residential applications and determined 60 per cent within 8 weeks, compared with 73 per cent and 64 per cent respectively in the previous year. **(Table P124)**

Historical context

The number of applications received, decided and granted in the December 2012 quarter all fell by 6% from the corresponding numbers in the September 2012 quarter. The percentage of applications granted remained unchanged at 87%, although this is still higher than in any quarter in the period 2007-08 to 2010-11. At the same time, the percentage of major applications decided in 13 weeks has declined markedly since Q3 2009-10, when it stood at 71 per cent, and it has fallen back slightly from the 57 per cent level recorded in the previous quarter. However, this indicator can be volatile, and stood at just 43 per cent in 2002-03. The speed of decisions for minors and other applications have also fallen over the same period although not as quickly or steeply as that of major decisions.

Householder Developments

Householder developments are those developments to a house which require planning permission such as extensions, loft conversions, conservatories, and so on. The number of decisions on householder developments decreased by 6 per cent from 46,400 decisions in the December quarter 2011 to 43,700 decisions in the corresponding quarter in 2012 (when they accounted for 42 per cent of all decisions). Authorities granted 89 per cent and decided 85 per cent within 8 weeks, compared with 88 per cent and 85 per cent respectively in October to December 2011. **(Table P123)**

In the year ending December 2012, the number of householder developments decided fell by 4 per cent from 193,800 decisions in the previous year to 186,400 decisions (accounting for 44 per cent of all decisions). Authorities granted 89 per cent and decided 84 per cent within 8 weeks, compared with 88 per cent and 85 per cent respectively in the year to December 2011 (**Table P124**).

Planning Applications for Gypsy and Traveller Pitches

In the year ending December 2012, authorities determined 39 major applications for Gypsy and Traveller pitches. Authorities granted 72 per cent of the major applications and determined 38 per cent within 13 weeks. Also, authorities determined 271 minor applications on Gypsy and Traveller pitches. Authorities granted 62 per cent of the minor applications and 41 per cent were determined within 8 weeks (**Table P138**).

Enforcement action

Table P127 shows statistics on formal enforcement action taken by responding authorities. In the December quarter 2012, authorities issued 1,080 Enforcement Notices and served 1,069 Planning Contravention Notices, 128 Breach of Condition Notices, 27 Stop Notices and 38 Temporary Stop Notices, while 11 Enforcement Injunctions were granted and 1 refused by the High/County Court.

Regulation 3 and 4 consents

Table P128 shows the number of Regulation 3 and 4 Consents granted. In the December 2012 quarter, 515 Regulation 3 consents and 54 Regulation 4 consents were granted.

Applications for determination

Authorities received 1,610 applications for determination on whether local authority approval was required for certain works in the December quarter 2012 (**Table P128**). Local authorities decided to intervene in 261 cases (16 per cent).

Applications decided under delegated powers

Table P133/P134 show the percentage of applications decided by planning officers under a scheme of delegation and without referral to committee or councillors on such decisions. In the December quarter 2012 authorities delegated 90 per cent of decisions to planning officers. In the year ending December 2012 authorities also delegated 90 per cent of decisions to planning officers.

Authorities undertaking county level planning

Authorities that undertake county level planning activity – which includes counties, unitary authorities, London boroughs, metropolitan districts, urban development corporations and National Parks - received around 1,600 ‘county matters’ applications in the year ending December 2012. This compares with around 461,300 planning applications received by authorities that undertake district level planning activities. Statistics for ‘county matters’ decisions are therefore likely to be much more volatile than those for districts because of the smaller numbers of such decisions.

Summary statistics on numbers of applications, decisions and permissions granted are shown in Table 2. More detailed figures are in the accompanying Live Tables (P139 - P150).

Planning applications

In the December quarter 2012, authorities received 363 ‘county matter’ applications, a decrease of 5 per cent compared with the same quarter last year. County councils accounted for 76 per cent of total applications, unitary authorities for 15 per cent and metropolitan districts for 8 per cent (**Table P139**). The highest number of applications was received by Surrey (20 applications). (**Table P143**)

In the year ending December 2012, authorities received 1,558 ‘county matter’ applications. County councils accounted for 75 per cent of total applications, unitary authorities for 17 per cent and metropolitan districts for 7 per cent. The highest number of applications was received by Dorset (92 applications) (**Table P144**).

Planning decisions

County matter authorities determined 362 planning applications in the December quarter 2012, unchanged compared with the number of decisions made in the same quarter last year. Of these, 95 per cent were granted, a 1 percentage point increase when compared with the same quarter last year (**Table P139**). Lancashire determined the highest number of planning applications (27 applications) (**Table P143**). Waste developments accounted for 67 per cent of the total decisions and minerals developments accounted for 25 per cent (**Table P140**).

In the year ending December 2012, county matter authorities determined 1,395 planning applications, an increase of 1 per cent on the number in the 12 months to December 2011. Of these, 94 per cent were granted. Nottinghamshire determined the highest number of planning applications (69 applications decided) (**Table P144**). Waste developments accounted for 67 per cent of the total decisions and minerals developments accounted for 27 per cent (**Table P141**).

Speed of decisions

In the December quarter 2012, county-level planning authorities determined 63 per cent of applications within 13 weeks (**Table P143**). In the year ending December 2012, county-level planning authorities determined 59 per cent of applications within 13 weeks (**Table P144**). This indicator can be volatile due to the small number of county-level applications.

Regulation 3 and 4 consents

Table P143 and **P144** show the number of permissions granted by authorities under Regulations 3 and 4 of the Town and Country Planning General Regulations 1992. In the December quarter 2012, a total of 333 Regulation 3 consents were granted by county level planning authorities. The highest number of consents was granted by Derbyshire (32 consents). In the year ending December 2012, a total of 1,551 Regulation 3 and 11 Regulation 4 consents were granted. The highest number of Regulation 3 consents was granted by Kent (133 consents).

In the December quarter 2012, 300 decisions were made under Article 21, with the highest number reported by Buckinghamshire (47 decisions). The number of determinations under the review of mineral planning permissions was also collated, however only 10 were determined by county level planning authorities.

In the year ending December 2012, 1,294 decisions were made under Article 21, with the highest number reported by Derbyshire (193 decisions). The number of determinations under the review of mineral planning permissions was also collated, however only 31 were determined by county level planning authorities.

Enforcement action

In the quarter to December 2012 county level planning authorities issued 21 Enforcement Notices, served 3 Stop Notices and 3 Temporary Stop Notices, 14 Planning Contravention Notices and 9 Breach of Condition Notices. (**Table P145**).

Table 2: County level planning applications received, decided and granted

Financial Year	Quarter	Planning Applications		Planning Decisions		Applications Granted	
		Number	% change on corresponding quarter last year	Number	% change on corresponding quarter last year	Number	% change on corresponding quarter last year
2005-06	Jun	466	-14%	390	-3%	353	-4%
	Sep	510	-6%	416	-17%	375	-19%
	Dec	398	-22%	458	-1%	417	0%
	Mar	483	-7%	419	-1%	386	0%
2006-07	Jun	450	-3%	416	7%	376	7%
	Sep	448	-12%	389	-6%	347	-7%
	Dec	441	11%	399	-13%	349	-16%
	Mar	466	-4%	387	-8%	363	-6%
2007-08	Jun	464	3%	393	-6%	364	-3%
	Sep	446	0%	375	-4%	348	0%
	Dec	444	1%	389	-3%	357	2%
	Mar	473	2%	341	-12%	317	-13%
2008-09	Jun	392	-16%	374	-5%	344	-13%
	Sep	439	-2%	379	1%	347	0%
	Dec	405	-9%	361	-7%	334	-6%
	Mar	431	-9%	393	15%	358	13%
2009-10	Jun	355	-9%	313	-16%	293	-15%
	Sep	406	-8%	336	-11%	304	-12%
	Dec	406	0%	376	4%	343	3%
	Mar	408	-5%	312	-21%	294	-18%
2010-11	Jun	355	0%	314	0%	291	-1%
	Sep	400	-1%	299	-11%	275	-10%
	Dec	426	5%	310	-18%	286	-17%
	Mar	395	-3%	362	16%	332	13%
2011-12	Jun	366	3%	335	7%	316	9%
	Sep	416	4%	326	9%	305	11%
	Dec	384	-10%	362	17%	342	20%
	Mar	441	12%	332	-8%	308	-7%
2012-13 ^P	Jun	351	-4%	373	11%	352	11%
	Sep	403	-3%	328	1%	310	2%
	Dec	363	-5%	362	0%	343	0%
Year to Dec 2011		1561		1385		1295	
Year to Dec 2012		1558	0%	1395	1%	1313	1%

Data collection and methods

Statistics of planning applications received and decided by authorities that undertake district level planning activity have been collated, on a quarterly basis, since April 1979 on the PS1 and PS2 General Development Control statistical returns (District). From the March quarter 2008, the PS1, PS2 and the Fee1 (revenue collected in respect of PS1 and PS2) returns are now combined as a single return, the PSF return. Information on planning applications for authorities that undertake county level planning activities are collated on the CPS1/2 General Development Control statistical returns (County Matters). The PSF and CPS1/2 forms are reported to the department via *Interform* – the department's housing and planning electronic data collection system.

The data collected has been chosen to provide useful and relevant information on the level and trends in planning applications and decisions to users while ensuring that the burden of completing the PSF return placed on local authorities is not excessive. The analysis carried out by DCLG aggregates the raw data and calculates percentages so as to allow comparison between authorities and between different quarters or years. In particular, the percentage of decisions permitted, and the percentage of decisions made in a specified time period allow the performance and efficiency of local authorities to be judged.

Data quality

Both the PSF and CPS1/2 returns submitted by local planning authorities undergo thorough validation and checks. Inconsistent data highlighted during validation and checks are verified by contacting the local authority. Late returns are pursued to ensure the overall response rate is as high as possible. Where a response rate of 100% is not achieved estimates are imputed for non-responding district level authorities.

In the December quarter, 324 authorities (96 per cent) submitted data in time for this publication. Authorities for which partial or no data has been received over the year (i.e. they did not submit information for one or more quarters) are highlighted in the Live Tables. The figures for the small number of non-responding authorities have been imputed using data from similar authorities, although some information, such as the fees received, or the number of enforcement notices issued are not imputed. Where data for non-responding authorities has been imputed it is marked in the tables. No imputation is carried out for county level planning. Data for individual local authorities are presented in tables P129 to P138.

All figures included in the commentary have been calculated using unrounded data. As a result, there may be some apparent discrepancy with figures shown in the accompanying tables.

From April 2007 an indication on the level of quality assurance undertaken by the local authority is recorded as part of the final sign-off for these returns.

Authorities are supplied with comprehensive guidance to ensure that there is a common understanding of the various categories of planning applications which are recorded on the PSF forms. Possible sources of error include mistakes when submitting information, although we do ask authorities to indicate what quality assurance they have undertaken when completing the PSF form, as well as the errors caused by using imputed data because an authority has not submitted information in time. However, as we routinely achieve response rates of 95%+ this error is minimised.

Revisions policy

This policy has been developed in accordance with the UK Statistics Authority Code of Practice for Official statistics and the Department for Communities and Local Government Revisions Policy (found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/statistical-notice-dclg-revisions-policy>).

There are two types of revisions that the policy covers:

Non-Scheduled Revisions

Where a substantial error has occurred as a result of the compilation, imputation or dissemination process, the statistical release, live tables and other accompanying releases will be updated with a correction notice as soon as is practical.

Scheduled Revisions

Local authorities can submit missing data or revise their PSF and CPS 1/2 returns following publication of the data. At the end of each financial year the figures for the four quarters of the previous year will be reviewed for revision. A decision on whether to revise will be made based on the impact of any change and the effect it has on the interpretation of the time series. Provisional figures are labelled in the tables with a "P".

Revisions to historic data (all data older than that currently due for scheduled revision) are only made where there is a substantial revision, such as a change in methodology or definition. Where there are small changes that do not substantially change historic data, internal updates are maintained.

Previously published information is not revised unless there has been a systematic error.

Scale of Revisions

Actual revisions to submitted data are rare. In the last quarter which has been subject to revision, the quarter ending December 2011, the overall number of applications received has been revised upwards by 0.3%. This is mostly due to imputed data for authorities which did not return information on time for the original publication being replaced by submitted data; however two authorities did correct the information they originally provided.

User engagement

Users are encouraged to provide feedback on how these statistics are used and how well they meet user needs. Comments on any issues relating to this statistical release are welcomed and encouraged. Responses should be addressed to the "Public enquiries" contact given in the "Enquiries" section below.

The Department's engagement strategy to meet the needs of statistics users is published here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/engagement-strategy-to-meet-the-needs-of-statistics-users>

Accompanying tables

Accompanying tables are available to download alongside this release. These are:

P120	District planning authorities – Planning applications received and decided by speed of decision
P121/P122	District planning authorities - Planning decisions by type of authority and speed of decision
P123/P124	District planning authorities – Planning decisions by speed, performance agreements and type of development
P124A	District planning authorities – Planning decisions by development type and authority
P125/P126	District planning authorities – Major planning decisions by speed, performance agreements and type of development
P127	District planning authorities – Enforcement action
P128	District planning authorities – Regulation 3 and 4 consents granted and applications for determination
P129/P130	District planning authorities – Enforcement action by authority
P131/P132	District planning authorities – Planning decisions, by development type, speed of decision and authority
P133/P134	District planning authorities – Applications received, decided, granted and delegated, environmental statements received and flow of applications by authority
P135/P136	District planning authorities – Planning decisions on Major and Minor residential development by authority
P137/P138	District planning authorities – Planning decisions on Major and Minor Gypsy and Traveller Pitches by authority
P139	'County matters' planning authorities – Planning applications received, decided and granted by type of authority
P140/P141	'County matters' planning authorities – Planning decisions decided and granted by type of authority and type and size of development
P142	'County matters' planning authorities – Planning decisions by speed of decision
P143/P144	'County matter' planning authorities – Planning applications received, decided and granted and Regulation 3 and 4 consents by authority
P145	'County matter' planning authorities – Enforcement action
P146	'County matters' planning authorities – Decisions on minerals applications by type of development
P147	'County matters' planning authorities – Decisions on waste planning applications by type of development
P148	'County matters' planning authorities – Planning decisions decided and granted by nature of site, type of development and nature of application
P149	'County matters' planning authorities – Planning decisions by speed, size of site and type of development
P150	'County matters' planning authorities – Reasons given for decisions taking over 8 weeks

These tables can be accessed at

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-planning-application-statistics>

Definitions

District level planning is undertaken by metropolitan and non-metropolitan districts, unitary authorities, national park authorities and urban development corporations. These authorities deal with all other planning applications that are not classified as county matters and mainly include applications for planning permissions on residential, offices, industrial, retail and householder developments.

Largescale Major Developments

For dwellings, a largescale major development is one where the number of residential units to be constructed is 200 or more. Where the number of residential units to be constructed is not given in the application a site area of 4 hectares or more should be used as the definition of a largescale major development. For all other uses a largescale major development is one where the floor space to be built is 10,000 square metres or more, or where the site area is 2 hectares or more.

Smallscale Major Developments

For dwellings, a smallscale major development is one where the number of residential units to be constructed is between 10 and 199 (inclusive). Where the number of dwellings to be constructed is not given in the application a site area of 0.5 hectare and less than 4 hectares should be used as the definition of a smallscale major development. For all other uses a smallscale major development is one where the floor space to be built is 1,000 square metres and up to 9,999 square metres or where the site area is 1 hectare and less than 2 hectares.

Minor Developments

For dwellings, minor development is one where the number of dwellings to be constructed is between 1 and 9 inclusive. Where the number of dwellings to be constructed is not given in the application, a site area of less than 0.5 hectares should be used as the definition of a minor development. For all other uses, a minor development is one where the floor space to be built is less than 1,000 square metres or where the site area is less than 1 hectare.

Decisions are classified as relating to a Major/Minor Development on the basis of the development covered by the application which was decided.

Use categories

Decisions relating to largescale major, smallscale major or minor developments are classified by reference to the principal use within the development (i.e. the use on which other uses are considered to depend). Normally this is the one which accounts for the greater proportion of the new floorspace (although in certain cases the principal use will be one that does not account for any floorspace as such).

If there is any doubt as to the principal use in a multi-storey block the ground floor use is taken as the principal one. (This rule would apply where, for example, the amounts of floorspace taken up by two different uses were approximately equal). Proposed developments are classified on the basis of the principal use and not that of the complex of which they are part. Thus a development involving the construction of offices within the curtilage of a general industrial site would be classified as 'Offices/Research and Development/Light Industry'. Similarly, a dance-floor extension to a restaurant would be classified as 'All other minor developments' and not to 'Retail, distribution and servicing'.

Change of Use

Many developments involve some change of land use but a decision is only classified as 'Change of Use' if:

- (i) the application does not concern a major development; and
- (iia) no building or engineering work is involved; or
- (iib) the building or engineering work would be permitted development were it not for the fact that the development involved a change of use (such as the removal of internal dividing walls in a dwelling house to provide more spacious accommodation for office use).

Householder Developments

Householder developments are defined as those within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse which require an application for planning permission and are not a change of use. **Included** in householder developments are extensions, conservatories, loft conversions, dormer windows, alterations, garages, car ports or outbuildings, swimming pools, walls, fences, domestic vehicular accesses including footway crossovers, porches and satellite dishes. **Excluded** from householder developments are: applications relating to any work to one or more flats, applications to change the number of dwellings (flat conversions, building a separate house in the garden), changes of use to part or all of the property to non-residential (including business) uses, or anything outside the garden of the property (including stables if in a separate paddock).

Advertisements

Decisions on applications for consent to display advertisements under the Town and Country Planning (Control of Advertisements) Regulations 1992 (as amended).

Listed building consents

Decisions by the district planning authority on:

- (i) applications for listed building consent to extend and/or alter under section 8 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990; and
- (ii) applications for listed building consent to demolish under section 8 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

Conservation Area Consents

Decisions on applications for conservation area consent under section 74 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

Certificates of lawful development and certificates of appropriate alternative development

These include all decisions relating to:

- (a) applications for certificates of lawful development;
- (b) applications for certificates of appropriate alternative development

Notifications

These include all decisions relating to notifications under Circular 14/90 (electricity generating stations and overhead lines), applications by the British Coal Corporation under Class A, Part 21 of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development Order) and other notifications.

Enforcement activity

Local planning authorities have discretionary powers to take formal enforcement action if, in their view, an unacceptable breach of planning control has occurred. Where it is necessary to stop a breach immediately, the authority may issue a Temporary Stop Notice. This will halt development for 28 days while the alleged breach is investigated and further enforcement action is considered, without the need for the authority to issue an associated enforcement notice.

The authority may issue an Enforcement Notice requiring the alleged breach to be remedied. If an authority considers that any activity alleged in an Enforcement Notice should cease before the end of the specified compliance period, they may serve a Stop Notice prohibiting continuation of that activity.

Where conditional planning permission has been granted for a development of land and there has been a failure to comply with one or more of the conditions, an authority may serve a Breach of Condition Notice on any person who is carrying out or has carried out development, or anyone having control of the land, requiring compliance with the conditions specified in the notice.

Regulation 3 and 4 consents

Under Regulation 3 of the Town and Country Planning General Regulations 1992, SI 1992/1492, a local planning authority makes an application to itself for permission to develop land within its area, and determines that application. Regulation 4 is concerned with planning permission for development of land in which the local planning authority has an interest but which it does not itself propose to carry out.

Notes

This Release is a web-only publication. Details of officials who receive pre-release access to this statistical release 24 hours before publication can be found at

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government/about/statistics#pre-release-access-to-official-statistics>

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Information and statistics on planning applications for the devolved administrations can be accessed at the following links:

Scotland: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Planning>

Wales: <http://wales.gov.uk/topics/planning/planningstats/?lang=en>

Northern Ireland: <http://www.planningni.gov.uk/index/tools/about-statistics.htm>

Date of next publication

The next publication of this Statistical Release will be in June or July 2013 and will publish statistics on the March quarter 2013, as well as information on the year to March 2013.

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