



The Planning Inspectorate

Yr Arolygiaeth Gynllunio

Official Statistics
18 February 2021

Introduction

This statistical release provides summary information on appeals, which represent the highest volume (in terms of number of cases) of the work of the Planning Inspectorate.

This release also provides a general overview of the impact of the Covid pandemic on the work of the Planning Inspectorate to enable everyone to see the effect of the restrictions on performance.

These statistics are produced each month and the focus is on timeliness, as that is an area in which stakeholders have an interest. Information on the decisions that we have made is also included; and on the number of Inspectors available to make those decisions.

These statistics have been published to ensure everyone has equal access to the information and to support the Planning Inspectorate's commitment to release information where possible.

This statistical bulletin provides¹;

- An overview of the impact of Covid on the work of the Inspectorate
- Appeals decisions from February 2020 to January 2021
- The time taken to reach those decisions
- Number of open cases
- Number of Inspectors
- Number of virtual events.

The data in this release is only applicable to England.

The Planning Inspectorate

The Planning Inspectorate's job is to make decisions and provide recommendations and advice on a range of land use planning-related issues across England and Wales. We do this in a fair, open and timely way.

The Planning Inspectorate deals with planning appeals, national infrastructure planning applications, examinations of local plans and other planning-related and specialist casework in England and Wales.

The Planning Inspectorate is an executive agency, sponsored by the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government and the Welsh Government.

¹ See Annex A for breakdown of what has been included in recent releases.

Summary

The impact of COVID can be seen in the Planning Inspectorate data in three ways:

1. The Inspectorate suspended all events during the Spring lockdown, but have since resumed activities, including holding events virtually and, where possible, carrying out site visits during the latest lockdown. The number of events held peaked in September 20 at 2,070 but have been gradually reducing since. This is most likely the result of the tiered restrictions and lockdowns, in November 20 and January 21.
2. In deciding cases that were impacted by the Spring lockdown, and the after-effects of the lockdown, the timeliness measure increased, peaking at a median timeliness of almost 27 weeks in November 20, compared to pre pandemic when performance just over 21 weeks. The last two months have seen a reduction in median timeliness.
3. The number of open cases (cases received but not yet closed) increased to a high of around 11,000 in August 20. It was decreasing, as the Inspectorate closed more cases than were being received on a monthly basis; but this trend has plateaued recently, with open cases being around 10,300.

The Planning Inspectorate has made 17,381 appeal decisions² in the last 12 months, an average of almost 1,500 per month. The 1,421 decisions in January was 16% lower than December, and the lowest number of decisions for a month since August 20.

Written representations decisions represent the highest volume and had recovered to pre-pandemic levels. However there has been a drop in decisions for January 21. In contrast the main trend for hearings and inquiries from March 20 onwards was fewer decisions, but these have increased in the last two months. Both planning and enforcement decisions were lower in January 21 compared to recent previous months; Specialist casework had its highest number of decisions since Apr 20.

The mean average time to make a decision, across all cases in the last 12 months (Feb 20 to Jan 21), was 27 weeks. The median time is 23 weeks.

The median timeliness for January 21, at 22 weeks, is back to the level last seen in Apr 20. In the period between Apr 20 and Jan 21 performance was consistently above 22 weeks. Hearings and inquiries take longer than written representations – with inquiries taking more than twice as long as written representations.

The median time for written representations over the 12 months to January 21 is 22 weeks. The median time for inquiries over the 12 months to January 21 is just over a year - 53 weeks. The median time for hearings is slightly less at 43 weeks.

The median time to decision for planning cases is lower than for other casework categories, apart from in May 2020. Across the whole year, the median time to decision for planning cases is 21 weeks. Enforcement decisions made in the last 12 months had a median decision time of 34 weeks. The median time to decision for specialist decisions is broadly the same as for enforcement decisions, and longer than the median for planning decisions.

The median time for inquiries under the Rosewell Process over the 12 months to January 21 is 29 weeks. Since the COVID outbreak there had been fewer such decisions but decision levels in the last two months have increased, with 18 decisions in December 20

² The appeal types include planning & related appeals, Enforcement and Specialist casework (covering a range of casework types). Please note that some previous releases covered only Rights of Way orders within Specialist casework. Annex A details the scope of previous releases, Annex D the scope of this release and Background Notes has further information.

and 13 in January 21, compared to an average of four per month in the period Apr 20 to Nov 20.

At the end of January 21, the Planning Inspectorate had ten thousand three hundred cases open. This is a small increase of 26 compared to the previous month.

There were 343 Planning Inspectors employed by the Inspectorate in January 2021 – with a full-time equivalent of 305.4.

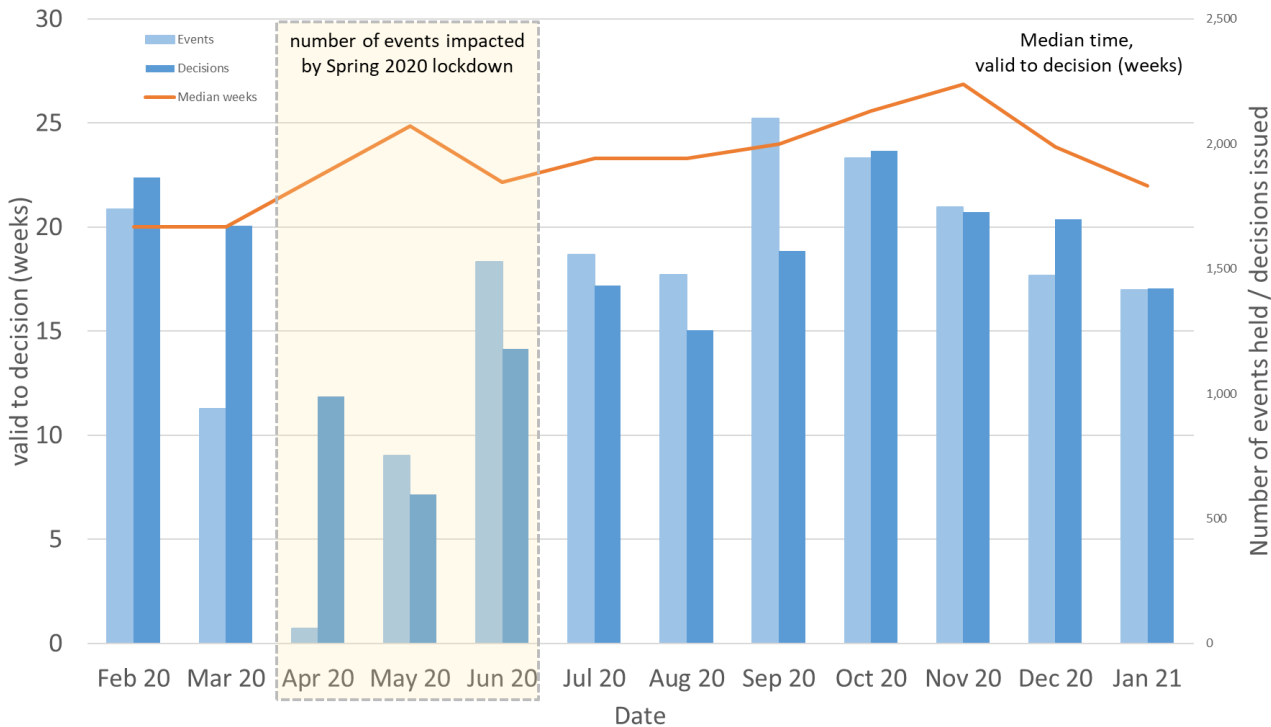
The Inspectorate are continuing to increase the number of events carried out 'virtually'. There were 106 virtual events during January 2021, the highest number yet and 92 are estimated for February 2021.

Impact of Covid

The impact of COVID can be seen in the Planning Inspectorate data in three ways:

1. The Inspectorate suspended all events during the Spring lockdown, but have since resumed activities, including holding events virtually and, where possible, carrying out site visits during the latest lockdown. The number of events held peaked in September 20 at 2,070 but have been gradually reducing since. This is likely to be the impact of tiered restrictions and lockdowns, in November 20 and January 21.
2. In deciding cases that were impacted by the Spring lockdown, and the after-effects of the lockdown, the timeliness measure increased, peaking at a median timeliness of almost 27 weeks in November 20, compared to pre pandemic when performance just over 21 weeks. The last two months have seen a reduction in median timeliness.
3. The number of open cases (cases received but not yet closed) increased to a high of around 11,000 in August 20. It was decreasing, as the Inspectorate closed more cases than are received on a monthly basis; but this trend has plateaued recently, with open cases being around 10,300.

Figure 1: Number of events held, decisions issued and median time between valid date & decision date; Feb 20 to Jan 21



Source: Horizon, Picaso, Inspector Scheduling System

Table 1: Number of events³ held, decisions issued and median time between valid date & decision date; Feb 20 to Jan 21

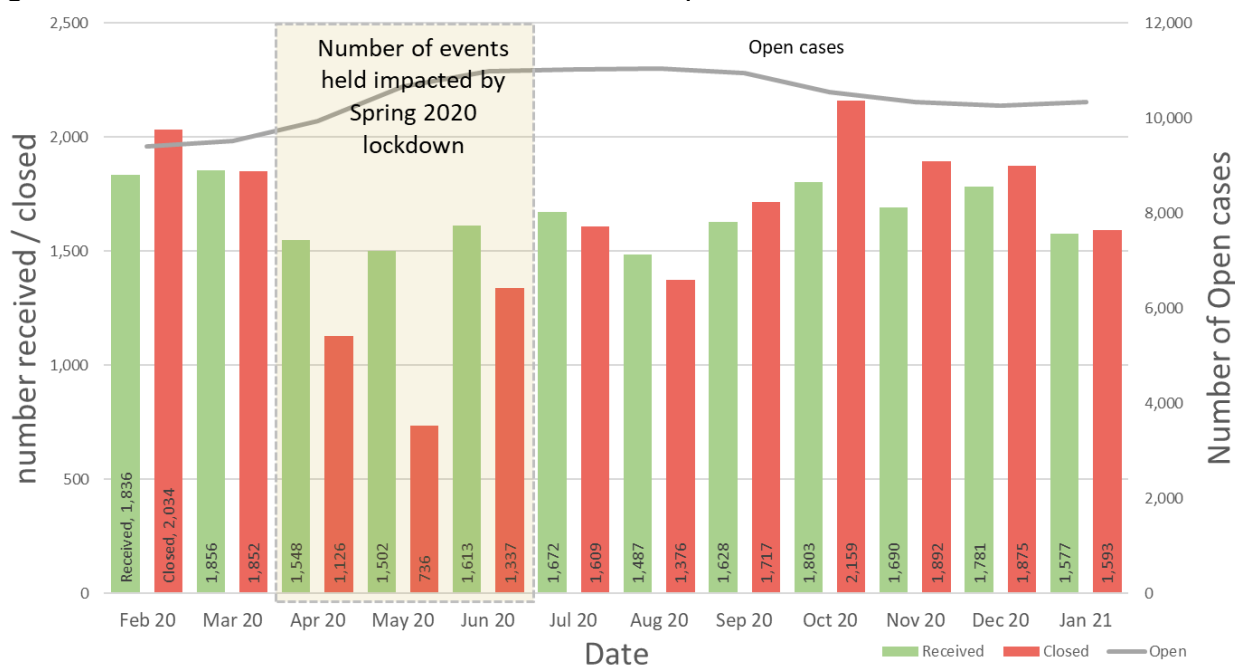
Month	Feb 20	Mar 20	Apr 20	May 20	Jun 20	Jul 20	Aug 20	Sep 20	Oct 20	Nov 20	Dec 20	Jan 21	Total
Events Held	1,738	939	60	753	1,528	1,556	1,477	2,102	1,944r	1,747r	1,474r	1,414	16,732
Decisions	1,866	1,671	989	597	1,180	1,433	1,254	1,572	1,973r	1,728	1,697	1,421	17,381
Median	20.0	20.0	22.4	24.9	22.1	23.3	23.3	24.0	25.6	26.9	23.9	22.0	22.9

Source: Horizon, Picaso, Inspector Scheduling System. r denotes revision – a change of more than 5 cases since last month (see Background Quality Report for more information)

The Planning Inspectorate were able to continue deciding cases where the site visit, hearing or inquiry had already occurred. The impact of pandemic meant that the Inspectorate did not carry out site visits, hearings and inquiries events during the lockdown period in Spring 2020. In contrast, we have continued to carry out site visits and virtual events during the later lockdowns.

The Inspectorate needed to adapt to new ways of working and re-arrange those events that were cancelled during the Spring lockdown period and this also impacted on customers who appealed before (from as early as Dec 19), during and after the Spring lockdown.

Figure 2: Number of cases received, closed and open; Feb 20 to Jan 21



Source: Horizon and Picaso

The number of open cases increased, peaking at an increase of 1,650 more cases than February (an 18% increase from the fewest cases open). In the last four months the number of cases being closed noticeably exceeded the number received (September - December 2020, once schools re-opened and full capacity returned). The trend of the overall number of open cases is now flat.

³ Data collection and quality assurance will be examined to determine why events are being shown during months when the Inspectorate did not carry out any site visits, hearings or inquiry events.

Table 2: Number of cases received, closed⁴ and open; Feb 20 to Jan 21

Month	Feb 20	Mar 20	Apr 20	May 20	Jun 20	Jul 20	Aug 20	Sep 20	Oct 20	Nov 20	Dec 20	Jan 21	Total
Received	1,836	1,856	1,548	1,502	1,613	1,672	1,487	1,628	1,803	1,690r	1,781r	1,577	19,993
Closed	2,034	1,852	1,126	736r	1,337	1,609	1,376	1,717r	2,159	1,892	1,875	1,593	19,306
Open	9,397	9,512	9,932	10,664	10,986	11,022	11,046	10,949	10,539	10,348	10,259	10,342	N/A

Source: Horizon and Picaso. r denotes revision – a change of more than 5 cases since last month (see Background Quality Report for more information)

Number of Decisions

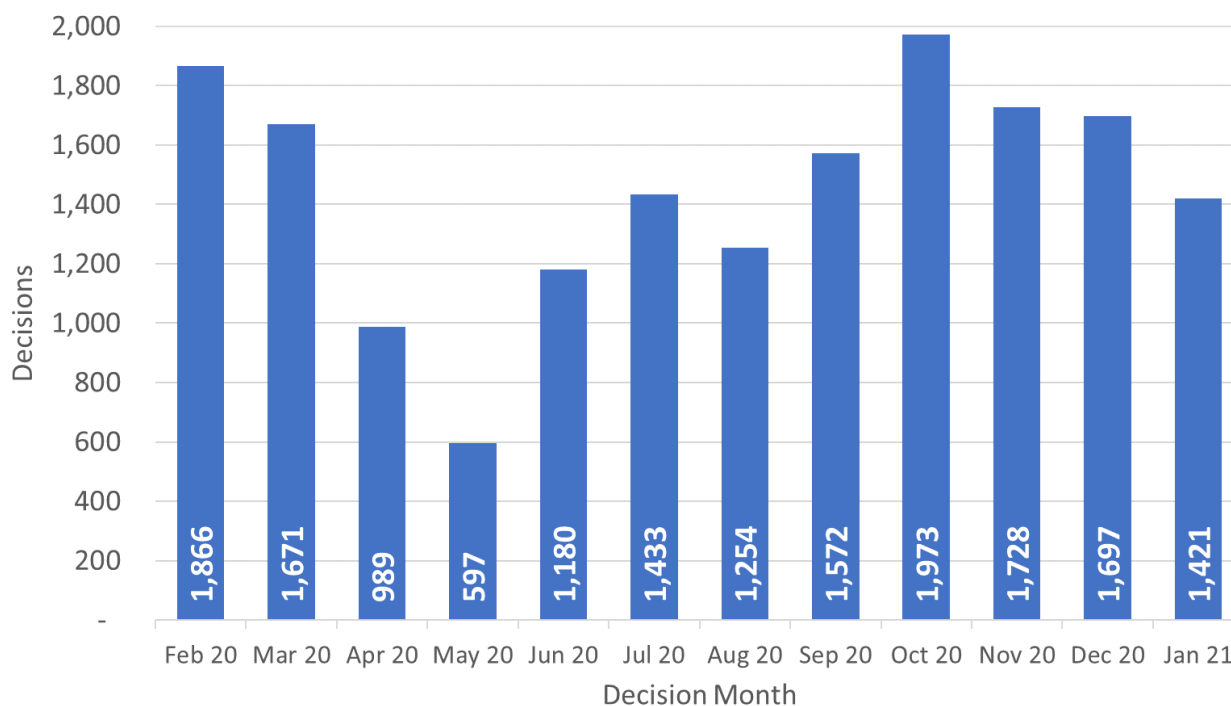
The Planning Inspectorate has made 17,381 appeal decisions⁵ in the last 12 months, an average of almost 1,500 per month. Table 3 below shows the monthly breakdown with fewer decisions from April to August 2020, and January 2021, than would have been expected, due to the impact of COVID-19. The same information is represented in Figure 3.

Table 3: Appeal Decisions; Feb 20 to Jan 21

Month	Feb 20	Mar 20	Apr 20	May 20	Jun 20	Jul 20	Aug 20	Sep 20	Oct 20	Nov 20	Dec 20	Jan 21	Total
Decisions	1,866	1,671	989	597	1,180	1,433	1,254	1,572	1,973r	1,728	1,697	1,421	17,381

Source: Horizon and Picaso. r denotes revision – a change of more than 5 cases since last month (see Background Quality Report for more information)

Figure 3 – Appeal Decisions; Feb 20 to Jan 21



Source: Horizon and Picaso

As can be seen from the table, the fewest decisions were made in May 2020 – just under six hundred decisions. Since then the number of decisions each month showed an upward

⁴ The number of cases closed is considerably higher than the number of decisions, as it includes cases where an appeal is withdrawn, notice is withdrawn, or the appeal is turned away.

⁵ The appeal types are the same as last month. They include planning & related appeals, Enforcement and Specialist casework (covering a range of casework types). Please note that some previous releases covered only Rights of Way orders within Specialist casework. Annex A details the scope of previous releases, Annex D the scope of this release and Background Notes has further information.

trend to October 20 (with a slight dip in August linked to annual leave). However, since October decisions have been decreasing. The 1,421 decisions in January is unusually low, 4% lower than December and 16% lower than the same month in 2020⁶.

Planning Inspectors work on a broader range of work than the appeals featured in this Release. For example, they also work on examining Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project applications, Local Plans, Compulsory Purchase Order applications and many other specialist licencing/application types.

Table 4 below gives the numbers of appeal decisions made broken down by whether the case was dealt with by written representations, hearings, or inquiries.

The large majority of decisions (16,697) were made on written representations. This is about ninety five percent of all appeal decisions made. There were 465 decisions made on hearings; and 219 on inquiries. These totals are shown in Figure 2 below.

The large majority of cases were planning (14,226). This is about eighty-two per cent of all appeal decisions made. There were 2,538 enforcement decisions and 617 specialist decisions. These totals are also shown in Figure 4 below.

Table 4: Appeal Decisions by procedure and casework category; Feb 20 to Jan 21

Month	Feb 20	Mar 20	Apr 20	May 20	Jun 20	Jul 20	Aug 20	Sep 20	Oct 20	Nov 20	Dec 20	Jan 21	Total
Written Representations	1,738	1,566	932	575	1,157	1,412	1,230	1,544	1,920r	1,673	1,611	1,339	16,697
Hearings	80	71	40	17	13	16	14	21	40	35	60	58	465
Inquiries	48	34	17	5	10	5	10	7	13	20	26	24	219
Total	1,866	1,671	989	597	1,180	1,433	1,254	1,572	1,973	1,728	1,697	1,421	17,381

Month	Feb 20	Mar 20	Apr 20	May 20	Jun 20	Jul 20	Aug 20	Sep 20	Oct 20	Nov 20	Dec 20	Jan 21	Total
Planning	1,474	1,343	752	439	970	1,150	991	1,324	1,640	1,488	1,461	1,194	14,226
Enforcement	287	272	144	146	178	239	227	215	281	196	187	166	2,538
Specialist	105	56	93	12	32	44	36	33	52r	44	49	61	617
Total	1,866	1,671	989	597	1,180	1,433	1,254	1,572	1,973	1,728	1,697	1,421	17,381

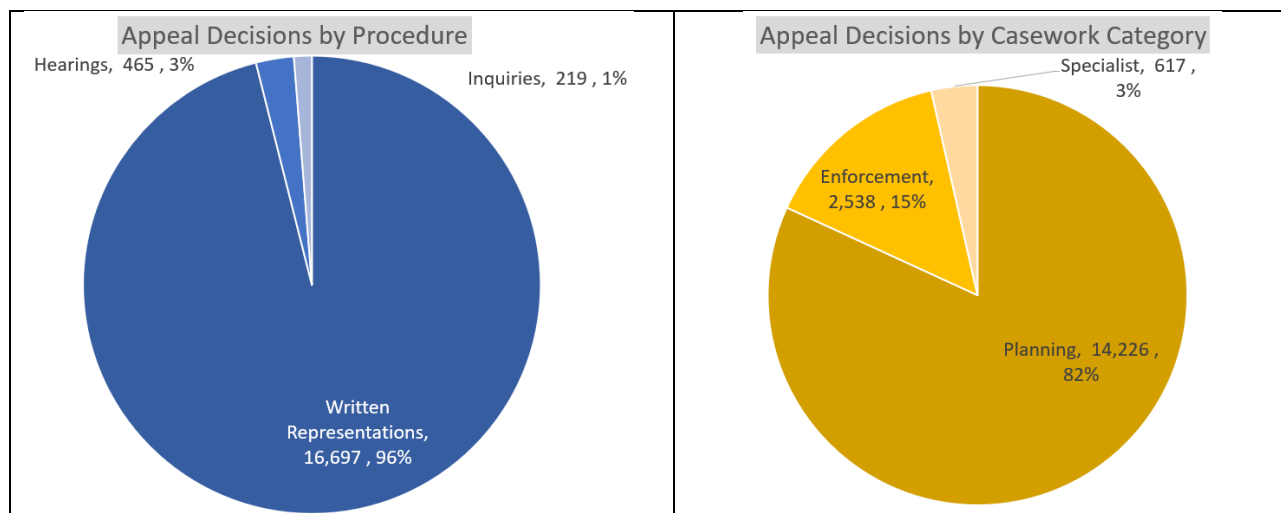
Source: Horizon and Picaso. r denotes revision – a change of more than 5 cases since last month (see Background Quality Report for more information)

Table 4 shows that written representations decisions had recovered to pre-pandemic levels between September and December 20, but January 21 is lower. Decisions for hearings have in the last two months (December and January) increased to levels approaching pre-pandemic, whilst inquiry decisions have been 20 or more for the last three months.

Trends for planning decisions show similar patterns to written representations. Except for January 21, planning decisions had, from Sep 20 onwards, returned to pre-pandemic levels. Enforcement decision volumes have been decreasing month on month since Oct 20. Specialist casework figures remain volatile; 61 decisions in January 21 being the highest monthly total since Apr 20.

⁶ See Planning Inspectorate Statistical Release 21 January 2021 (<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/planning-inspectorate-statistical-release-21-january-2021>)

Figure 4 – Appeal Decisions by Procedure and Casework Category; Feb 20 to Jan 21



Source: Horizon and Picaso

Decision timeliness

It is important for people to know how long an appeal is going to take, so that they can make plans and decisions based on this information. This section covers the timeliness of decisions (i.e. how long it takes to make a decision) across our appeal casework. In addition to an overall measure, timeliness is analysed by procedure type and casework category, as timeliness varies a great deal depending on these characteristics.

Table 5 below shows that the mean average time to make a decision⁷, across all cases in the last 12 months (Feb 20 to Jan 21), was 27 weeks.⁸ The table also shows the median time is 23 weeks. Each month the median is less than the mean; this is due to the larger impact on the mean of very long cases.

Also included in the table is the *standard deviation* of decision timeliness. A lower standard deviation would demonstrate greater consistency in the Planning Inspectorates decision timeliness. The data shows that the variability was getting less towards the end of 2020 – the standard deviation values are around 16 to 18 for much of Jan 20 to May 20; but 15.6 or lower for June to December. January 21 represents a slight increase, back up to 18 weeks.

What are mean, median, and standard deviation?	
Measure	Definition
Mean	The total time taken divided by the number of cases. Also referred to as the 'average'. A measure of how long each case would take, if the total time taken was spread evenly across all cases.
Median	This is the time taken by the 'middle' case if all cases were sorted from quickest to longest

⁷ The time to make a decision is measured from the time we judge we have enough information for the case to proceed (i.e. it is deemed 'valid') to the time a decision letter is issued. We estimate that most cases are 'validated' (the difference between receipt date and the validation process being completed) in a week or less.

⁸ The decisions made in a given month will include those that started many months before, and thus do not give an accurate indication of how decisions submitted, or deemed 'valid' in that month, will take.

Standard deviation	This is a measure of variability or spread. It is calculated by examining how much each value differs from the mean. A higher standard deviation means the individual decision times vary more widely around the mean.
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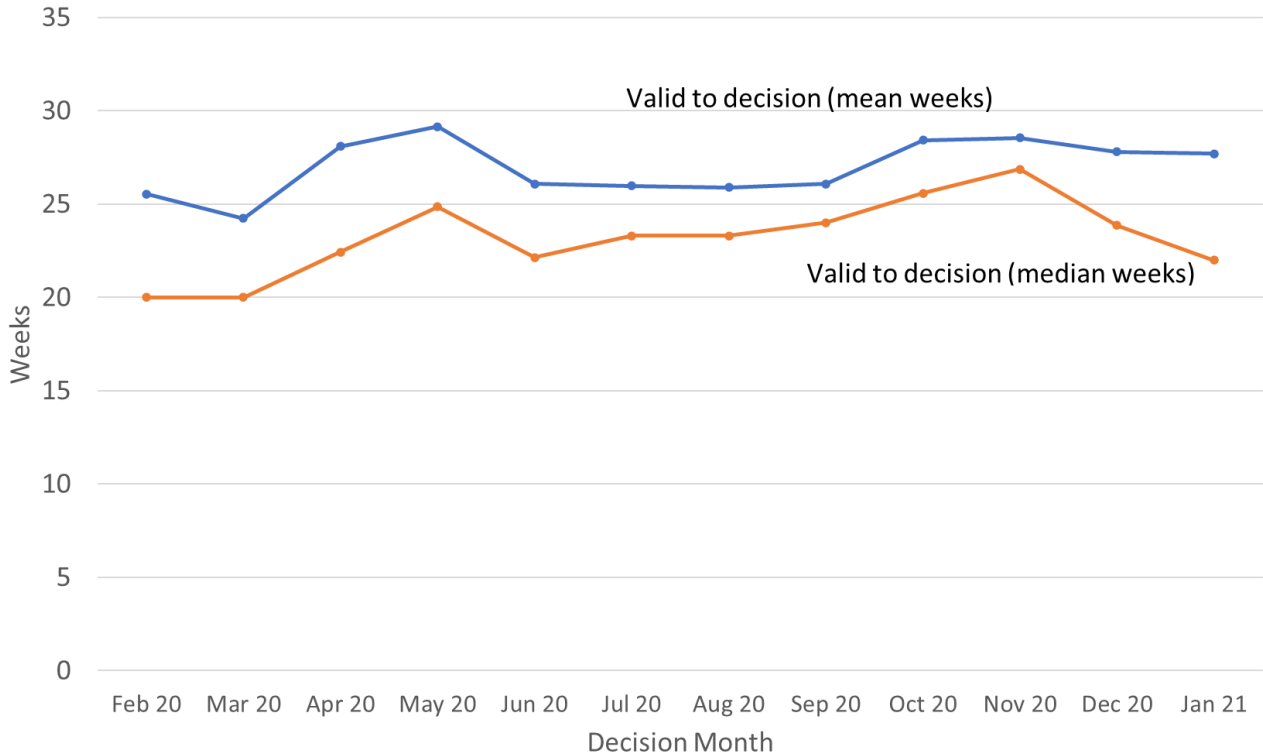
Table 5: Mean, Median and Standard Deviation of Time to Decision; Feb 20 to Jan 21

Month	Feb 20	Mar 20	Apr 20	May 20	Jun 20	Jul 20	Aug 20	Sep 20	Oct 20	Nov 20	Dec 20	Jan 21	Total
Valid to Decision (mean weeks)	25.5	24.2	28.1	29.1	26.1	26.0	25.9	26.1	28.4	28.5	27.8	27.7	26.9
Valid to Decision (median weeks)	20.0	20.0	22.4	24.9	22.1	23.3	23.3	24.0	25.6	26.9	23.9	22.0	22.9
Standard Deviation (weeks)	16.2	14.1	17.4	15.9	13.9	14.4	14.1	12.5	14.9	12.9	15.6	18.0	15.2

Source: Horizon and Picaso

The median timeliness from April 20 onwards is consistently above 22 weeks, contrasting with February and March, where it was 20 weeks. The median timeliness was gradually increasing from Jun 2020 to Nov 20. There has been a reduction in the median since Dec 20.

Figure 5: Mean and Median time to decision; Feb 20 to Jan 21



Source: Horizon and Picaso

The mean time to decide, shows a different pattern. The mean has often been above 25 weeks, dropping below this only in Mar 20 (to 24.2 weeks). The mean from Oct 20 onwards has been around 28 weeks and has not shown any decreases, unlike the median measure.

Procedure Type

Table 6 below shows decision timeliness broken down by the procedure type. Hearings and inquiries take longer than written representations – with Inquiries taking more than twice as long as written representations. Because 19 of every 20 cases are by written representation, the timeliness measures for written representations is similar to the measure across all cases.

Where a small number of cases has been decided, the average timeliness (whether mean or median) is less meaningful as a measure than where there are many cases. Those areas shaded in the table below should be treated with caution as there are fewer than 20 cases decided.

The median time for written representations over the 12 months to January 21 is 22 weeks. The median time for inquiries over the 12 months to January 21 is just over a year - 53 weeks. The median time for hearings is slightly less at 43 weeks. For each of these procedure types, the mean is higher as it is more affected by the longest cases.

Table 6: Mean and Median Time to Decision, with standard deviation, by procedure; Feb 20 to Jan 21

Measure	Procedure	Feb 20	Mar 20	Apr 20	May 20	Jun 20	Jul 20	Aug 20	Sep 20	Oct 20	Nov 20	Dec 20	Jan 21	Total
Valid to Decision (mean weeks)	Written Representations	23.7	22.7	26.4	28.1	25.3	25.6	25.4	25.6	27.9	28.0	26.6	25.8	25.8
	Hearings	48.3	45.5	48.0	50.4	63.8	56.0	44.5	50.5	49.8	37.6	49.6	59.8	48.0
	Inquiries	55.9	48.5	73.4	77.4	71.4	42.3	55.1	63.2	43.8	58.5	52.8	57.0	57.8
	All Cases	25.5	24.2	28.1	29.1	26.1	26.0	25.9	26.1	28.4	28.5	27.8	27.7	26.9
Valid to Decision (median weeks)	Written Representations	19.3	19.4	22.1	24.1	22.0	23.1	23.0	23.9	25.1	26.6	23.0	21.3	22.4
	Hearings	41.7	44.0	43.9	47.1	52.6	39.6	47.6	40.3	40.1	37.3	43.9	51.5	43.0
	Inquiries	59.5	43.9	96.9	88.1	67.7	24.0	44.4	65.0	37.3	55.0	40.1	52.0	52.9
	All Cases	20.0	20.0	22.4	24.9	22.1	23.3	23.3	24.0	25.6	26.9	23.9	22.0	22.9
Standard Deviation (weeks)	Written Representations	13.3	12.2	15.1	14.5	12.3	13.7	13.4	11.7	14.2	12.3	14.0	15.1	13.7
	Hearings	27.1	19.2	19.8	20.3	30.7	31.8	11.4	20.4	25.5	15.0	20.0	29.1	23.3
	Inquiries	26.5	24.3	32.8	18.5	13.2	24.0	34.0	18.5	17.4	14.0	31.0	29.8	28.2
	All Cases	16.2	14.1	17.4	15.9	13.9	14.4	14.1	12.5	14.9	12.9	15.6	18.0	15.2

Source: Horizon and Picaso. Cells shaded grey had fewer than 20 decisions.

The standard deviation information indicates that for all three procedures, there is considerable variation, meaning times are widely spread about the mean. For each type, the amount of variation is fairly stable through the year.

Annex B gives information on mean and median time to decision, with standard deviation, for these procedure types, split by planning, enforcement and specialist casework categories (see next section).

Casework Category

The nature of the cases the Planning Inspectorate deal with varies widely and several factors play a part in determining how long it takes to make a decision. One such factor is the

casework type. Table 7 below shows the time taken to decide, in planning cases, in enforcement cases, and in specialist⁹ cases, as does Figure 6.

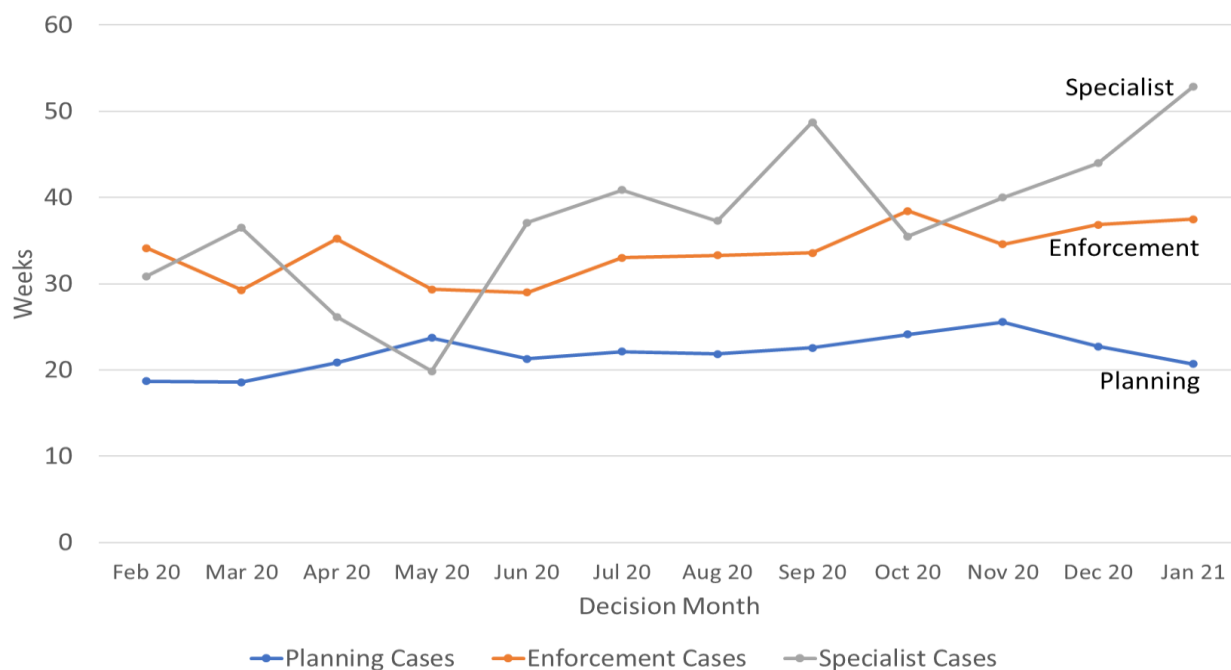
The median time to decision for planning cases (there are many more of these decisions than in the other categories) is lower than for other casework categories, apart from in May 2020. Table 7 and Figure 6 show an increase in median time for planning cases – they are consistently below 19 weeks up to March 2020; from April 2020 onwards they are above 20 weeks and in November 2020 rose to 25.6 weeks, higher than at any time in the last 12 months. The median for Jan 21 was 20.7 weeks, the lowest since Apr 20. Across the whole year, the median time to decision is 21 weeks.

Table 7: Decisions, Mean, Median and Standard Deviation of Time to Decision – Planning, Enforcement, Specialist Cases; Feb 20 to Jan 21

Casework Category	Measure	Feb 20	Mar 20	Apr 20	May 20	Jun 20	Jul 20	Aug 20	Sep 20	Oct 20	Nov 20	Dec 20	Jan 21	Total
Planning Cases	Valid to Decision (mean wks)	22.1	21.6	25.2	27.1	23.5	22.9	23.0	23.7	25.6	27.0	25.4	24.6	24.1
	Valid to Decision (median wks)	18.7	18.6	20.9	23.7	21.3	22.1	21.9	22.6	24.1	25.6	22.7	20.7	21.3
	St. dev. of decision (weeks)	12.3	11.6	15.0	14.4	10.0	9.6	11.4	9.7	11.3	11.3	12.3	12.3	11.9
Enforcement Cases	Valid to Decision (mean wks)	39.7	34.1	39.6	34.9	37.5	38.0	36.8	37.5	42.8	37.7	42.1	43.5	39.0
	Valid to Decision (median wks)	34.1	29.3	35.2	29.4	29.0	33.0	33.3	33.6	38.4	34.6	36.9	37.5	33.8
	St. dev. of decision (weeks)	21.4	17.4	20.4	18.2	21.3	22.6	17.3	15.5	20.5	16.7	23.0	28.9	20.5
Specialist Cases	Valid to Decision (mean wks)	34.7	39.9	33.8	32.3	40.6	42.3r	37.6r	47.0	38.8r	39.0	44.3r	46.1	39.6
	Valid to Decision (median wks)	30.9	36.5	26.1	19.9	37.1r	40.9	37.3r	48.7	35.5r	40.0r	44.0r	52.9	36.6
	St. dev. of decision (weeks)	22.8	19.8	21.8	18.5	23.1r	17.2r	17.7	24.3	26.4	18.5	25.4	33.7	23.4

Source: Horizon and Picaso. Cells shaded grey had fewer than 20 decisions. r denotes revision – a change of more than 0.5 weeks since last month.

Figure 6 – Median time to decision by casework area; Feb 20 to Jan 21



Source: Horizon and Picaso

⁹ Specialist cases comprise Common Land, Rights of Way orders, Tree Preservation Orders, High Hedges appeals and Hedgerow appeals

The 2,538 enforcement decisions made in the last 12 months had a median decision time of 34 weeks. The median decision time showed an improvement at the start of the 12-month period; then it increased to peak in October 20. This, together with the drop in number of decisions, could be due to working through a backlog of older decisions. The median time for enforcement decisions is longer than the median decision time for planning cases.

There are considerably fewer specialist cases (617 for the year) which means results are more liable to be distorted by extreme values. Looking at the annual totals, the median and mean time to decision for specialist decisions are broadly the same as for enforcement decisions, and longer than the median for planning decisions. The median time for decisions in specialist cases since June 2020 has been longer than for other case work areas.

Note that the Inspectorate publishes each month, information on the mean and median times from valid to decision, for selected appeal types – data for December 20 are published at the same time as this Release, and are given at Annex C. The information published also breaks down the time for each stage of the process, see “Open Cases” below.

Planning Inquiry Decisions

For planning appeals decided by the inquiry process, The Planning Inspectorate has been implementing recommendations from the Rosewell review.

The median time for inquiries over the 12 months to January 21 is 29 weeks, with the mean being higher at almost 35 weeks. The number of decisions for both Dec 20 and Jan 21 are comparable to pre-pandemic levels.

Table 8: Decisions, Mean and Median Time to Decision, Planning Inquiry cases under Rosewell process; Feb 20 to Jan 21

Measure	Feb 20	Mar 20	Apr 20	May 20	Jun 20	Jul 20	Aug 20	Sep 20	Oct 20	Nov 20	Dec 20	Jan 21	Total
Decisions	17	16	4	1	0	3	5	2	7	7	18	13	93
Mean (weeks)	28.9	30.4	35.2	47.0		22.7	42.5	41.1	45.7	45.7	35.3	36.5	34.7
Median (weeks)	26.0	23.7	34.4	47.0	-	23.4	45.6	41.1	32.6	50.9	39.4	40.3	28.9
St. Dev. (weeks)	10.5	12.7	7.7	-	-	1.4	16.0	1.1	22.1	9.1	10.2	12.2	13.5

Source: Horizon

Most inquiry decisions now being issued are under the revised ‘Rosewell’ process, but we are still deciding those under the previous process.

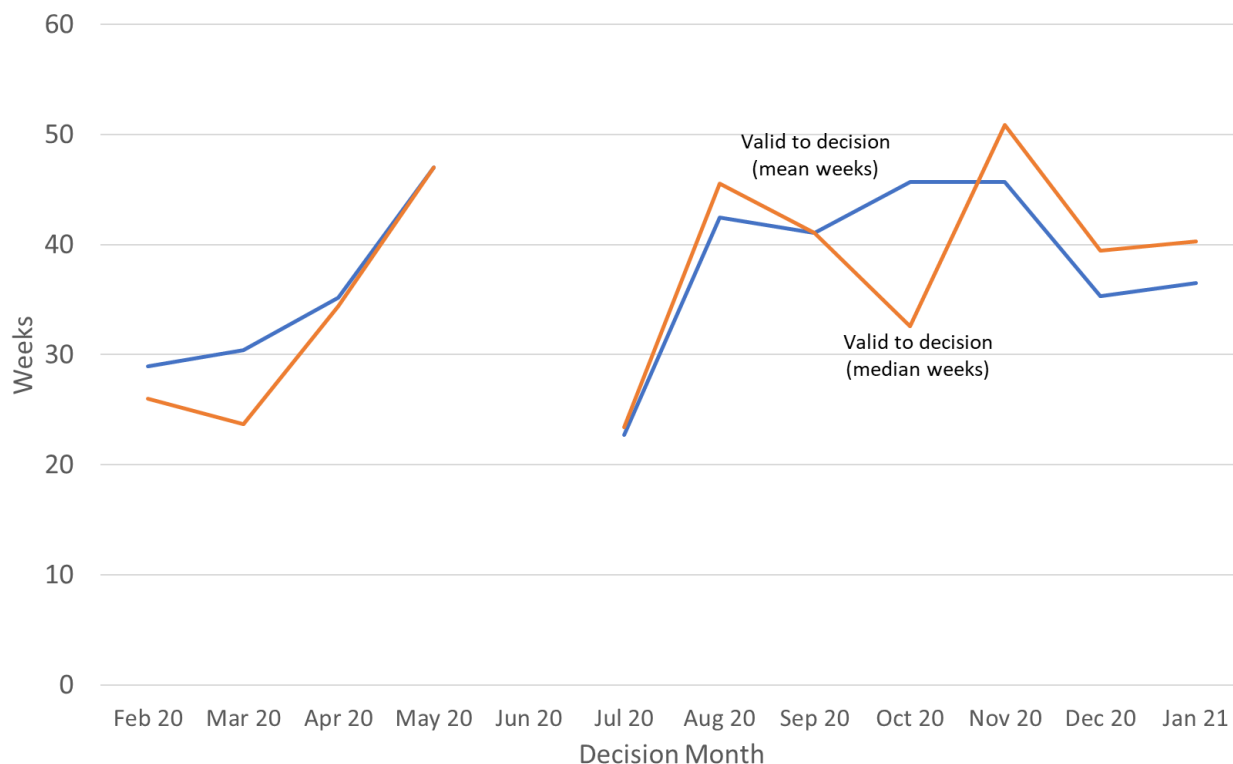
Table 9: Decisions, Planning Inquiry cases under non-Rosewell process; Feb 20 to Jan 21

Month	Feb 20	Mar 20	Apr 20	May 20	Jun 20	Jul 20	Aug 20	Sep 20	Oct 20	Nov 20	Dec 20	Jan 21	Total
Decisions	11	6	2	1	2	0	1	0	1	5	0	1	30

Source: Horizon

Figure 7 below shows the mean and median time to decision for planning inquiry cases under the Rosewell process. Since the COVD outbreak there had been fewer such decisions but decision levels in the last two months have increased, with 18 decisions in December 20 and 13 in January 21, compared to an average of four per month in the period Apr 20 to Nov 20.

Figure 7: Mean, Median Time to Decision, Rosewell Inquiry Process; Feb 20 to Jan 21



Source: Horizon

Note – no decisions were made during June 2020

Open Cases

At the end of January, the Planning Inspectorate had ten thousand three hundred cases open¹⁰ (10,342). This is an increase of 55 from the previous month. The open cases comprised 8,542 cases being handled through written representations; 1,079 through hearings; and 669 through inquiries. This is not the number of ‘live’ hearings and inquiries since it includes cases where the event (hearing or inquiry) has yet to start, as well as those where the event has finished but the decision has yet to be issued.

For each procedure type, there are more cases with an event scheduled but not yet started, than at any other stage in the process.

This information provides a ‘snapshot’ in time. As subsequent ‘snapshots’ are issued, more insight will be possible – including such issues as how the numbers and proportions change over time. Event refers to either a site visit, hearing or inquiry.

¹⁰ Open cases are any that have been received but on which a decision has not yet been made/ issued. Cases included comprise Planning, Enforcement, and the following Specialist cases: Common Land, Environment, Purchase Notice and Rights of Way. Tree Preservation Orders, Hedgerows and High Hedges cases are excluded.

Table 10: Open cases by procedure and stage, as of end of January 2021

Procedure	Case received but yet to be deemed valid	Case deemed valid, event date yet to be set / in the future	Event complete but decision not yet issued	Total
Written Representations	970	5898	1,674	8,542
Hearings	92	887	100	1,079
Inquiries	2	584	83	669
Total	1,064	7,415	1,863	10,342

Source: Horizon and Picaso

Note there are 52 cases that have no procedure type recorded (see Background Quality Report for more detail)

Inspectors

Table 11 below shows the number of inspectors in the Planning Inspectorate in each month from February 20 and January 21¹¹. This includes headcount (i.e. the number of different individuals) and full-time equivalents (FTE) where those working part time are counted in proportion with their contracted hours. There were 343 Planning Inspectors employed by the Inspectorate in January 2021 – with a full-time equivalent of just over 305.

By both measures (headcount and FTE) the maximum Inspector resource was in February 2020; and by both, the number at the end of the 12-month period was lower; 21 for both headcount & FTE.

Table 11: Planning Inspectors – Headcount and FTE; Feb 20 to Jan 21 (at end of month)

Month	Feb 20	Mar 20	Apr 20	May 20	Jun 20	Jul 20	Aug 20	Sep 20	Oct 20	Nov 20	Dec 20	Jan 21
Headcount	364	361	357	356	356	355	352	352	347	345	345	343
FTE	326.3	323.6	320.8	319.1	319.0	318.2	316.0	316.4	310.0	308.1	308.1	305.4

Source: SAP HR

As above, Planning Inspectors work on a broader range of work than the appeals featured in this Release. They also work on applications and examinations. Please note that data on Planning Inspectors is only applicable to salaried employees (it does not include fixed term contract Inspectors or non-salaried Inspectors).

¹¹ Data as at the last day of the month.

Virtual Events¹²

The Planning Inspectorate has continued moving casework forward during the pandemic by adapting the ways of working so that examinations, hearings and inquiries (which would previously have been held face-to-face) could take place virtually.

The Inspectorate are continuing to increase the number of events carried out 'virtually'. The table and graph below the number of virtual events that have occurred each month. Data for January 2021 is an estimate.

There were 106 Virtual Events during January 2020, with 92 estimated for February 2021.

There are concerns about the quality and accuracy of the data collection methods for virtual events data. For National Infrastructure, the number given in the table is the number of projects that have held virtual events. The number in brackets is the number of individual events but this is potentially misleading as multiple sessions on the same day (e.g. morning and afternoon sessions) have been counted as separate events.

Table 12: Virtual Events, Jun-19 to Feb-21^P

	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec 20	Jan 21	Feb21
s78 Hearings	8	11	18	36	41	43	36	34	21
s78 Inquiries	4	6	4	11	11	17	17	21	20
Enforcement	0	1	3	9	15	18	20	32	36
Local Plans	1	2	2	7	9	5	0	0	0
National Infrastructure	3 (3)	1 (3)	1 (2)	2 (3)	10 (30)	3 (9)	6 (18)	3 (7)	4 (8)
Other	0	1	0	0	4	16	7	16	11
Total	16 (16)	22 (24)	28 (29)	65 (66)	90 (110)	102 (108)	86 (98)	106 (110)	92 (96)

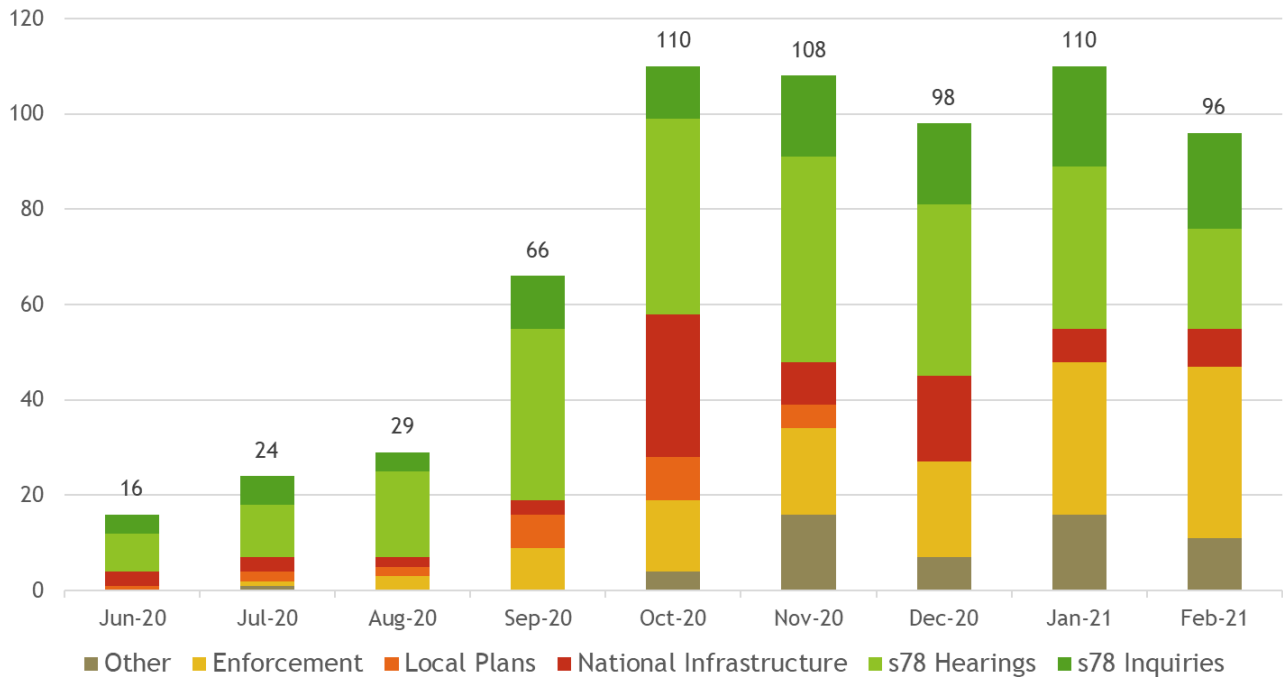
Source: Virtual Events Project Dashboard, data as at 15/02/2021

Numbers in brackets show count of events but note concerns above over counting sessions on same day.

P – These numbers should be treated as provisional due to concerns about quality and accuracy.

¹² Virtual Events data includes casework types not covered elsewhere in this release, including Local Plans and Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects.

Figure 8: Virtual Events; Jun 19 to Feb 21



Source: Virtual Events Project Dashboard, data as at 15/02/2021

P – These numbers should be treated as provisional.

Note – some cases can have multiple ‘events’ – for example an inquiry may sit over four to eight days but would only be counted as one ‘event’. On the other hand, casework like National Infrastructure may have multiple events for the same project.

Annex A – Content of ad-hoc Statistical Releases, 2020

Note: The Table below covers ad-hoc statistical releases. From November onwards, the content is fixed, so is the same as this publication.

Date	March 2020	April 2020	July 2020	September 2020	October 2020
Content	<p>Appeals receipts and decisions in the last 12 and 24 months (1st March 2018 – 29th February 2020)</p> <p>Number of section 78 Planning Appeals received / decided / within target that used the written representation method in the last 12 months (1st March 2019 – 29th February 2020)</p> <p>Number of dwellings decided and number of dwellings allowed by appeal decisions between 1st January 2017 and 31st December 2019.</p> <p>Number of Planning Inspectors employed by the Planning Inspectorate at the end of each quarter between 31st March 2017 and 31st December 2019.</p>	<p>Appeals receipts and decisions between 17th March 2020 and 22nd April 2020</p> <p>Live appeals in the system as at 23rd April 2020</p> <p>Number of appeals involving housing within the system as at 23rd April 2020</p> <p>Virtual site visits</p>	<p>Appeals decisions between 17th March 2020 and 22nd June 2020</p> <p>Number of open cases</p> <p>Number of virtual events</p> <p>Number of appeals involving housing within the system as at 12th June 2020</p>	<p>Appeals decisions between 17th March 2020 and 21st September 2020</p> <p>Number of open cases</p> <p>Number of virtual events</p>	<p>Appeals decisions from October 2019 to September 2020</p> <p>Number of open cases</p> <p>Number of virtual events</p>
Scope	<p>England only</p> <p>Planning cases, Enforcement cases and Rights of Way orders</p>	<p>England only</p> <p>Planning cases, Enforcement cases and Rights of Way orders</p>	<p>England only</p> <p>Planning cases, Enforcement cases and Rights of Way orders</p>	<p>England only</p> <p>Planning cases, Enforcement cases and Rights of Way orders</p>	<p>England only</p> <p>Planning cases, Enforcement cases, Specialist cases: Common Land, Rights of Way orders, Tree Preservation Orders, High Hedges appeals and Hedgerow appeals</p>

Annex B – Mean and median time to decision, with standard deviation, for planning, enforcement and specialist casework

Planning

Measure	Procedure	Feb 20	Mar 20	Apr 20	May 20	Jun 20	Jul 20	Aug 20	Sep 20	Oct 20	Nov 20	Dec 20	Jan 21	Total
Valid to decision (mean weeks)	Written Representations	20.9	20.3	24.3	26.5	23.2	22.6	22.5	23.3	25.2	26.6	24.6	23.7	23.4
	Hearings	40.4	42.0	40.8	42.9	50.0	46.7	42.2	51.3	39.7	35.4	45.9	46.2	41.7
	Inquiries	46.3	40.3	56.2	69.4	62.0	22.7	60.0	41.1	44.6	54.9	35.3	40.4	46.3
	All Cases	22.1	21.6	25.2	27.1	23.5	22.9	23.0	23.7	25.6	27.0	25.4	24.6	24.1
Valid to decision (median weeks)	Written Representations	18.1	18.0	20.3	23.3	21.3	22.0	21.7	22.3	23.9	25.4	22.0	20.4	21.0
	Hearings	32.4	42.9	36.1	42.0	42.4	34.4	45.1	43.1	34.0	36.1	43.0	46.6	39.1
	Inquiries	29.1	30.3	42.4	69.4	62.0	23.4	49.2	41.1	34.8	53.9	39.4	40.7	40.3
	All Cases	18.7	18.6	20.9	23.7	21.3	22.1	21.9	22.6	24.1	25.6	22.7	20.7	21.3
Standard Deviation (weeks)	Written Representations	10.3	9.7	14.1	13.7	9.2	8.8	10.4	8.8	10.7	10.9	11.4	10.8	10.8
	Hearings	18.5	16.9	15.1	14.7	24.9	27.9	9.7	20.5	18.5	13.9	17.4	23.0	18.4
	Inquiries	24.8	21.0	30.4	22.4	1.6	1.4	41.8	1.1	20.8	13.1	10.2	18.4	25.7
	All Cases	12.3	11.6	15.0	14.4	10.0	9.6	11.4	9.7	11.3	11.3	12.3	12.3	11.9

Enforcement

Measure	Procedure	Feb 20	Mar 20	Apr 20	May 20	Jun 20	Jul 20	Aug 20	Sep 20	Oct 20	Nov 20	Dec 20	Jan 21	Total
Valid to decision (mean weeks)	Written Representations	35.4	31.7	34.1	33.0	35.0	37.2	36.8	37.1	41.4	36.7	38.4	36.4	36.5
	Hearings	73.3	67.9	69.7	74.8	94.8	96.5	34.4	34.3	84.4	54.4	64.3	82.7	73.2
	Inquiries	77.5	72.7	88.5	91.6	85.6	-	-	84.6	43.9	62.5	102.9	94.7	78.6
	All Cases	39.7	34.1	39.6	34.9	37.5	38.0	36.8	37.5	42.8	37.7	42.1	43.5	39.0
Valid to decision (median weeks)	Written Representations	31.7	27.9	32.1	28.5	28.9	32.6	33.3	33.6	36.9	34.0	35.3	31.1	32.5
	Hearings	63.9	72.0	70.4	76.5	93.4	100.1	34.4	34.3	89.0	56.0	68.5	78.8	70.7
	Inquiries	69.0	85.9	101.1	91.6	87.0	-	-	84.6	42.6	56.1	99.0	96.9	84.6
	All Cases	34.1	29.3	35.2	29.4	29.0	33.0	33.3	33.6	38.4	34.6	36.9	37.5	33.8
Standard Deviation (weeks)	Written Representations	15.6	14.2	12.6	15.6	18.2	21.8	17.3	14.9	19.3	16.3	18.9	23.1	17.6
	Hearings	34.8	19.0	16.0	16.4	16.6	5.2	0.0	0.0	12.8	12.3	22.6	23.2	24.7
	Inquiries	17.5	22.3	25.8	3.5	7.6	-	-	0.0	10.1	10.1	19.2	21.0	23.8
	All Cases	21.4	17.4	20.4	18.2	21.3	22.6	17.3	15.5	20.5	16.7	23.0	28.9	20.5

Specialist

Measure	Procedure	Feb 20	Mar 20	Apr 20	May 20	Jun 20	Jul 20	Aug 20	Sep 20	Oct 20	Nov 20	Dec 20	Jan 21	Total
Valid to decision (mean weeks)	Written Representations	32.8	39.1	32.6	29.4	37.4r	40.9r	34.6r	45.2	38.9r	37.0	43.6r	42.7	0.0
	Hearings	63.4	58.7	-	-	-	-	62.1	-	-	-	-	89.8	60.2
	Inquiries	50.0	45.0	67.7	65.0	62.0	71.6r	47.9r	63.7	37.3r	66.7	59.9r	58.4	55.5
	All Cases	34.7	39.9	33.8	32.3	40.6	42.3	37.6	47.0	38.8	39.0	44.3	46.1	39.6
Valid to decision (median weeks)	Written Representations	29.9	34.0	26.1	18.6	34.5r	39.8r	35.9	48.1	33.7r	38.9	42.4r	43.6	35.3
	Hearings	44.9	58.7	-	-	-	-	62.1	-	-	-	-	102.1	52.6
	Inquiries	47.7	41.5	45.4	65.0	63.5	71.6	43.1	65.0	37.3	60.4	59.9	64.0	52.9
	All Cases	30.9	36.5	26.1	19.9	37.1r	40.9	37.3r	48.7	35.5r	40.0r	44.0r	52.9	36.6
Standard Deviation (weeks)	Written Representations	21.6	20.4	20.1	16.3	22.6r	16.4r	17.0	24.5	26.6	16.9	25.6	33.3	23.0
	Hearings	28.9	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	18.1	22.1
	Inquiries	21.7	6.6	35.5	0.0	6.5	0.6	13.4	12.7	0.0	17.3	13.1	19.5	19.8
	All Cases	22.8	19.8	21.8	18.5	23.1r	17.2r	17.7	24.3	26.4	18.5	25.4	33.7	23.4

r denotes revision – a change of more than 0.5 weeks since last month.

Annex C – Detailed Information on timeliness (January)

The information below is published today on the number and length of decisions made in January 2021:

Casework Type	Procedure Type	Mean (weeks)	Median (weeks)	Decisions
s78 planning appeals	Written Representations	25.2	21.9	727
	Hearings	46.2	46.6	37
	Inquiries	32.8	27.3	10
Householder appeals	Written Representations	20.2	17.4	369
Enforcement appeals	Written Representations	36.4	31.1	142
	Hearings	82.7	78.8	18
	Inquiries	94.7	96.9	6

The smaller the number of decisions, the less helpful the mean and median are as measures for summarising performance. Particular care should be taken when there are fewer than twenty decisions. These are shaded grey in the table but have been provided for completeness and transparency.

The information published below shows the time taken for different stages of the appeals process:

	s78 planning appeals			Householder appeals
	Written Representations	Hearings	Inquiries	
Weeks between valid date & start date				
Mean (average)	9.0	24.8	14.3	6.5
Median (average)	8.0	24.1	5.0	6.3
Cases that started in Jan 21	649	63	33	517
Weeks between start date & event date				
Mean (average)	11.3	24.7	26.3	7.4
Median (average)	8.9	18.4	19.6	6.1
Cases where an event occurred during Jan 21	822	36	16	295
Weeks between event date & decision date				
Mean (average)	5.5	5.9	8.6	4.2
Median (average)	4.4	5.3	7.1	4.0
Cases that have been decided in Jan 21	722	37	10	368

- Valid date – the date a case is deemed to have been validly received
- Start date – date when a case has started its documentation phase (requesting statements and additional information) and an Inspector resource has usually been identified to carry out the case
- Event date – the date of either a site visit, hearing or inquiry
- Decision date – the date the decision was issued by The Planning Inspectorate

Annex D – Casework types included in this release

Planning covers s78 planning appeals, Householder appeals, Commercial appeals, s20 Listed Building appeals, Advertisement appeals, s106 Planning Obligation appeals and Called In Planning Applications.

Enforcement covers s174 Enforcement appeals, s39 Enforcement Listed Building appeals and Lawful Development Certificate appeals.

Specialist casework includes Common Land, Rights of Way orders, Purchase orders, Tree Preservation Orders, High Hedges appeals and Hedgerow appeals.

Note that the data on Open Cases excludes Tree Preservation Orders and High Hedges and Hedgerow appeals.

Background notes

Data sources

Horizon / Picaso – The main casework management systems used for processing appeals casework.

SAP HR – The Human Resources system database used to store all information regarding members of staff.

Measure	Definition
Mean	The total time taken divided by the number of cases. Also referred to as the 'average'. A measure of how long each case would take, if the total time taken was spread evenly across all cases.
Median	This is the time taken by the 'middle' case if all cases were sorted from quickest to longest
Standard deviation	This is a measure of variability or spread. It is calculated by examining how much each value differs from the mean. A higher standard deviation means the individual decision times vary more widely around the mean.

Compliance with the Code of Practice for Statistics

These statistics have been published in accordance with the Code of Practice for Statistics, which cover trustworthiness, quality and value. They have been pre-announced, and publication is overseen by the Head of Profession.

Technical Notes

A Background Quality Report is published alongside this Statistical Release. It provides more detail on the quality of statistics in this publication.

Data quality	Data on cases is taken from a live casework system, and details of cases can change for a number of reasons even after a decision has been made. We are seeking to get a better understanding of the nature and volume of these changes and will provide further information as it is available. We carry out regular checks on the quality of our data and may undertake ad hoc data cleansing exercises. Therefore, all the data for the last 12 rolling months is published in provisional form.
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	We have indicated in this publication any data where a number of cases has changed by more than five cases in a month; or where a measure (mean, median or standard deviation) has changed by more than 0.5 weeks.
Virtual Events	Data is currently being sourced from an operational MS Excel workbook. It is therefore being constantly updated and refined and may result in data may changing between monthly publications. There are concerns about the quality and accuracy of the data collection methods. Definitions of what constitutes an event are being refined, as this differs according to the type of casework. Whilst this work is in progress these numbers should be treated as provisional.
Measuring weeks	Data are measured in days and then converted to weeks. Note that not all decimal values are possible where converting days to weeks. 1 day is 1/7 of a week, or 0.14 weeks (to two decimal places). 2 days = 0.29; 3 days = 0.43; 4 days = 0.57; 5 days = 0.71; 6 days = 0.86. When these are used to calculate averages, or displayed to one decimal place, the result will not equate to a full day which can be misleading: it may appear that we are measuring part days (e.g. 19.8 weeks) but we only measure in whole days.

Glossary

Term	Explanation
Appeals	The right to appeal a planning decision made by a local authority is a key feature of the planning system, as is appealing when an authority is taking too long.
Appeals decided	Number of appeals by the date the appeal was decided by The Planning Inspectorate.
Appeals received	Number of appeals by the date the appeal was received by The Planning Inspectorate.
Applications	Planning Inspectorate manage the application process for proposed Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) within England and Wales in line with the 2008 Planning Act.
Closed	The total number of appeals decided, withdrawn or turned away.
Decision	The outcome of the case e.g. appeal allowed or rejected. The date of the decision is taken as the date a decision letter is sent to the appellant.
Event	A site visit, hearing or inquiry (may be virtual)
Event Type	The different options of how an Inspector visits a site for a written representations appeal.
Examinations	The process of examining local plans is dealt with by the Planning Inspectorate. Every Local Planning Authority is required to have a local plan. This includes a vision for the future and plan to address housing needs in the area. When a Local Planning Authority has finished preparing and consulting on a local plan it must be submitted to the Secretary of State who appoints an Inspector to carry out an independent examination.

FTE	Full Time Equivalent – a count of employees where those working part time are counted in proportion with their contracted hours.
Headcount	Total number of staff employed regardless of how many hours they work (i.e. the number of different individuals).
Hearings	<p>A hearing involves the submission of written evidence by the main parties and a hearing once all the written submissions have been received.</p> <p>This takes the form of a round-the-table discussion (in person or virtually) that will be led by the planning inspector. It allows for all parties to respond to any questions that the inspector might have, and to let everyone make their case known.</p> <p>Source: Planning Portal</p>
Inquiries	<p>An inquiry is usually used for complex cases where legal issues may need to be considered. The main parties will usually have legal representatives to present their case and to cross-examine any witnesses. Prior to the inquiry date, the Planning Inspectorate will expect to have received various documents from all parties that will be taking part in the appeal. These may include statements of case and proofs of evidence from expert witnesses. Third parties may also take part. The inquiry will be led by the inspector and will follow a formal procedure.</p> <p>At some point during or on conclusion of the inquiry the inspector and the main parties will undertake a site visit.</p> <p>Source: Planning Portal</p>
Live appeals	Number of live appeals in that have an appeal valid date but no end date (either decision date or a closed date, e.g. for appeals that have been withdrawn).
Open Cases	Number of cases that have been received but on which a decision has not yet been made/ issued. Will differ from Live Appeals as it includes those received but not yet verified.
Procedure Type	The method by which The Planning Inspectorate processes and decides appeals.
Written Representations	Most planning appeals are decided by the written representations' procedure. With this procedure the Inspector considers written evidence from the appellant, the LPA and anyone else who has an interest in the appeal. The site is also likely to be visited.

Contact Us

The Planning Inspectorate welcome feedback on our statistical products. If you have any comments or questions about this publication or about our statistics in general, you can contact us as follows:

Media enquiries 0303 444 5004
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Public enquiries email statistics@planninginspectorate.gov.uk

Please note we are currently reviewing our statistics with a view to making them as clear and helpful as possible for users. We would be delighted if you could contact us via the

address below with any views on this approach; particularly on what content would be most useful and why.

email statistics@planninginspectorate.gov.uk

If you require information which is not available within this or other available publications, you may wish to submit a Request for Information under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 to the Planning Inspectorate. For more information, see: <https://www.gov.uk/make-a-freedom-of-information-request/the-freedom-of-information-act>