Informal Joint Performance and Audit Scrutiny Committee 30 May 2019

Profile of Planning Enforcement Cases by Date		Q3 Oct - Dec 2018	Q4 Jan - Mar 2019
		Total	Total
Cases resolved in period 01/01/2019 - 31/03/2019	Resolved	100	73
New cases received in period 01/01/2019 - 31/03/2019	Incoming	93	97
Total number of outstanding enforcement cases as of 31/03/2019		250	282
	Age of open	 enforceme	nt cases
	<1 Month	18	25
	1 Month	18	24
	3 Months	24	18
	6 Months	53	28
	1 year	42	67
	2 years	52	57
	3 Years	24	33
	3+ Years	19	30

Explanatory Notes - activities typically in train during these timescales

Under 1 month - cases awaiting triage, desk assessment and site inspection. Advice and/or no further action

Over 1 month - Site inspection completed - giving advice, further investigation, speaking to other services or agencies.

Over 3 months - Negotiating cessation, submission of planning application to regularise the breach, awaiting legal advice.

Over 6 months - Awaiting outcome of planning application or appeal. Examples: Operational (built) development, UPVC windows in conservation area, businesses from home.

Over 1 year- More complex sites with multiple planning breaches or where harm has or is occurring and requires a formal remedy. Examples include untidy land, prosecution for tree offences, advertisements and also commercial sites where economic benefit needs to be balanced.

Over 2 years - As above and includes complex sites and/or protracted actions with land owners. Cases going through prosecution and or process to take direct action in default of a notice.

Over 3 years and beyond - Sites with continuing and developing multiple issues. Direct action and repeated prosecution and high court action

Additional Information

Land use and development enforcement issues tend to fall into two categories:

Operational (built) development is the easiest to regularise from an enforcement perspective. Most are non development, permitted development, de minimis, voluntarily remedied through advice or not expedient to pursue and can be closed quickly. Some will require planning permission which will extend that period, but will mostly be closed within a matter of months. Similarly breach of conditions are often quick to clear as the matter will be voluntarily resolved or a condition varied.

Land use issues are more time consuming and problematic. These cases are generally more contentious and involve appeals. In this category there will also be some low level issues where developers will not voluntarily comply and therefore go down the notice and appeal route. As an example, if a notice is appealed, it generally takes 12-18 months to get a decision and then, assuming an unsuccessful appeal, a further period of compliance. Non-compliance with a notice is an offence which extends the matter out even further.

Examples are representative, the specific site details have been excluded for GDPR purposes however this information can be provided if required. The rule of thumb is the degree of harm, whether it is capable of being put right and the cooperation of the landowner. Of specific note however is that it is currently taking us between 12-18 months for an appeal to be determined by PINS (which is a National issue) and adding any subsequent period of compliance to that time where the appeal is refused means that these issues are beyond our control.