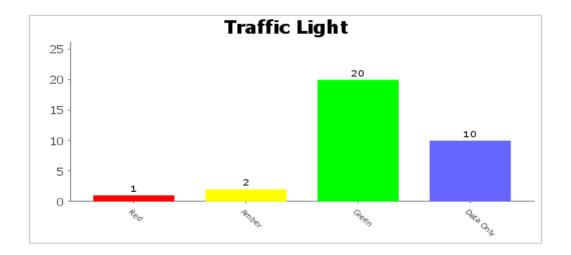


| PI Status | | | Long Term Trends | Short Term Trends | | |
|-----------|-----------|---|------------------|-------------------|---------------|--|
| | Alert | 1 | Improving | • | Improving | |
| | Warning | - | No Change | - | No Change | |
| Ø | ок | - | Getting Worse | 4 | Getting Worse | |
| ? | Unknown | | | | | |
| - | Data Only | | | | | |



Red Indicator on page: 12

Amber Indicators on pages: 20 & 49

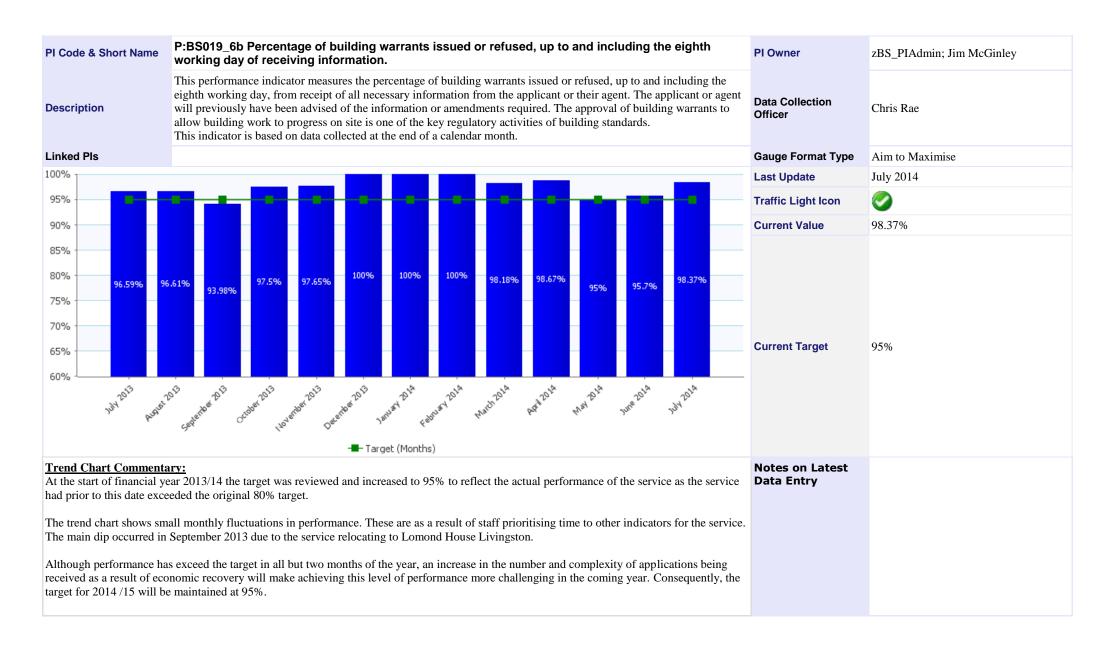
| PI Code & Short Name | BS015_9b.1c Percentage of applications for building warrant which receive a full technical assessment within 20 days of receipt by Building Standards. | PI Owner | zBS_PIAdmin; Jim McGinley |
|----------------------|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Description | This performance indicator measures the percentage of building warrant applications which receive a full check for technical compliance with the building regulations and the results of this check being sent to the applicant or their agent within 20 days from an application being received. This indicator forms part of the process whereby an applicant gains building warrant approval. The approval of building warrants to allow building work to progress on site is one of the key regulatory activities of building standards. This indicator is based on data collected at the end of a calendar month. This indicator originally had a e target set at 80% as this was the target for this activity under a former national Accounts Commission indicator which had been dropped as a result of the introduction of a new building standards system to Scotland in May 2005. In October 2012 the Scottish Government in conjunction with Local Authority Building Standards Scotland agreed a Performance Framework for all Scottish building standards verifiers which included the percentage of building warrant applications which receive a full check for technical compliance with the building regulations and the results of this check being sent to the applicant or their agent within 20 days from an application being received. This framework introduced three periods for assessment. The first being within 20 days of receipt and this is the expected target for the majority of applications. A backstop target of between 21 and 35 days was also introduced to account for more technically complex applications, and finally the option of agreeing up front with a customer via a customer agreement the actual date that an assessment would be carried out for a specific application. If an application did not have a technical assessment carried out within these periods the applicant had the right to approach the Scottish Government and request that another verifier deal with the application. As a result of the introduction of this national performance framewo | Data Collection Officer | Chris Rae |
| Linked Pls | | Gauge Format Type | Aim to Maximise |



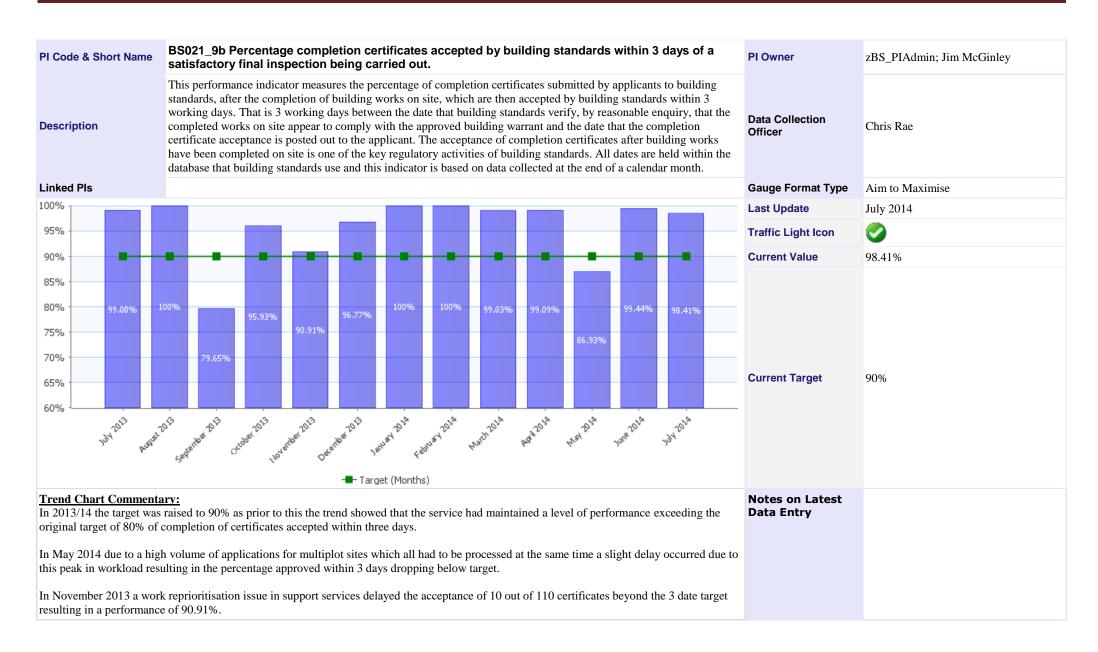
| PI Code & Short Name | BS017_9a Average number of working days to respond to a request for completion certificate. | PI Owner | zBS_PIAdmin; Jim McGinley |
|----------------------|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Description | This performance indicator measures the average number of working days for building standards to respond to completion certificate submissions. This is the average number of working days from receipt of a completion certificate submission to building standards visiting the premises or contacting the applicant to notify them that a specific appointment needs to be arranged. The acceptance of completion certificates after building works have been completed on site is one of the key regulatory activities of building standards. Under statute all completion certificate submissions must be either accepted or refused by building standards within 10 days of receipt. As a consequence building standards have to visit properties as early as possible to ensure that (1) if changes are needed then applicants have as much time as possible to carry these out, and (2) that both building standards and support services have the maximum time possible to complete the required administrative work irrespective of whether a completion certificate is accepted or refused. This indicator is calculated from the total number of days for all completion responses responded to divided by the total number of completion submissions received in a month. As a result this figure varies frequently over a range of just over half a day. This variation also depends on the number of completion submissions, whether they are for a site or an individual property and the number of staff available at any time. To accommodate this an original target was set at 3 days. However as this was being consistently met the target was reviewed and reduced from three days to two days for 2013/14, with levels monitored throughout the year. | Data Collection Officer | Chris Rae |
| Linked Pls | This indicator is based on data collected at the end of a calendar month. | Gauge Format Type | Aim to Minimise |



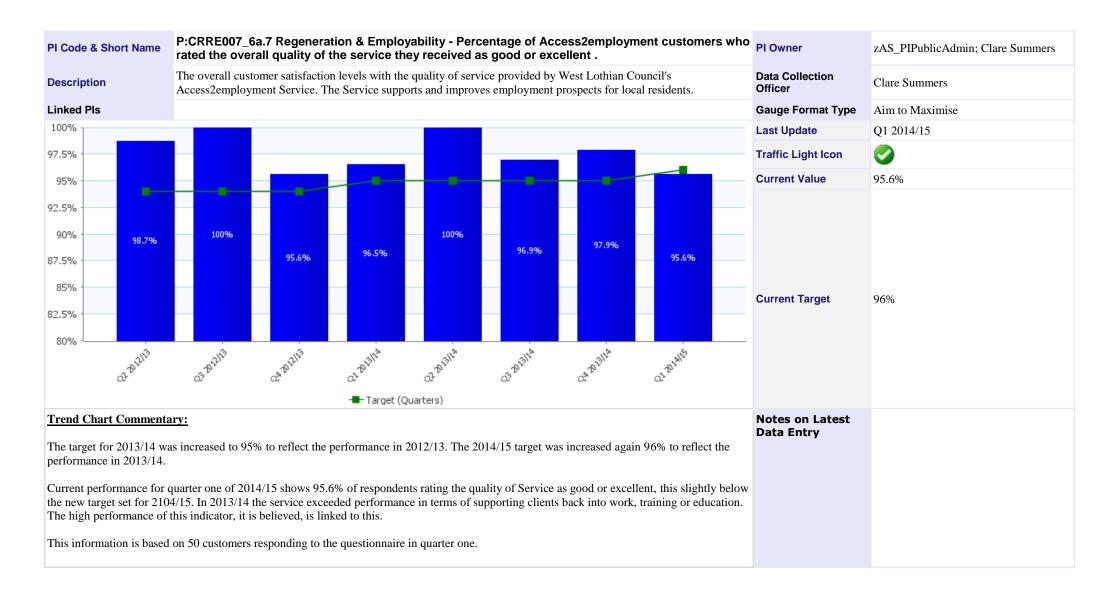
| March 2014 (105), | |
|-----------------------|--|
| February 2014 (110), | |
| January 2014 (55), | |
| December 2013 (95), | |
| November 2013 (126), | |
| October 2013 (136), | |
| September 2013 (121), | |
| August 2013 (173)and | |
| July 2013 (115). | |



| For information, the number of applications determined each month were as follows: | |
|--|--|
| July 2014 (123), | |
| June 2014 (93), | |
| May 2014 (100), | |
| April 2014 (75), | |
| March 2014 (110), | |
| February 2014 (102), | |
| January 2014 (64), | |
| December 2013 (73), | |
| November 2013 (85), | |
| October 2013 (80), | |
| September 2013 (83), | |
| August 2013 (118) and | |
| July 2013 (88). | |
| | |

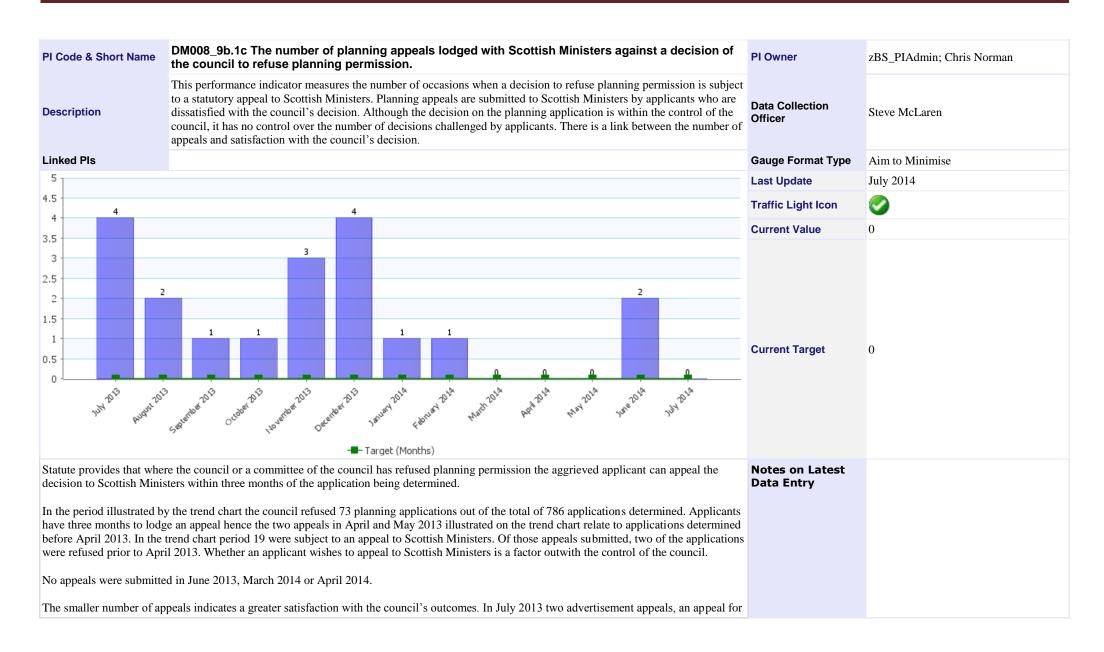


| In September 2013, due to the service relocating from County Buildings, Linlithgow to Lomond House, Livingston and the short term disruption which resulted, this 3 day target was missed in 23 out of 113 applications reducing performance to 79.65%. | |
|--|--|
| Although performance has exceed the target in all but three months of the year, an increase in the number and complexity of applications being received as a result of economic recovery will make achieving this level of performance more challenging in the coming year. Consequently, the 90% target will be maintained for 2014/15. | |

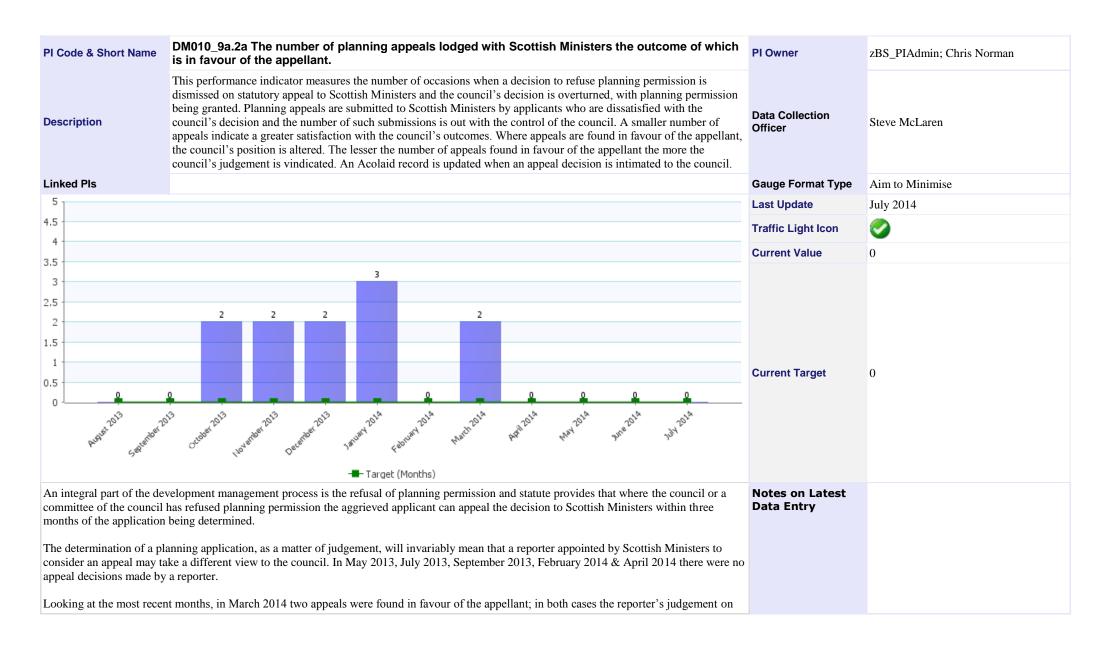




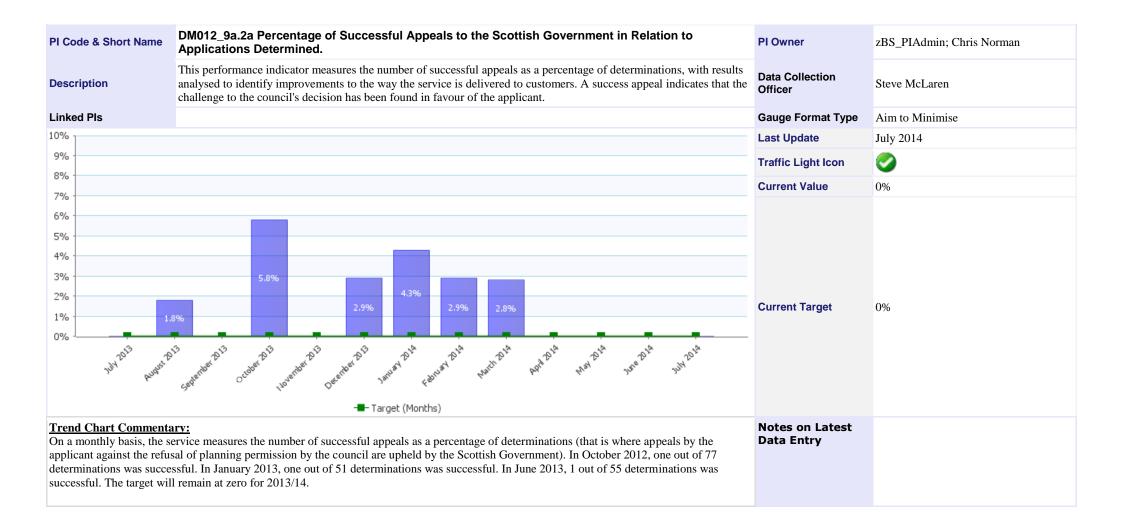
| planning objections and the submission of changes from the applicant. The conclusion of planning obligations and changes to proposals brought about by the applicant contributed to the council's lengthier determination of applications. | |
|---|--|
| Legacy cases are systematically being disposed of which is also impacting on performance. Whilst there is no statutory definition of a 'legacy case' in the period illustrated by the trend chart, nine cases submitted between 2007 and the advent of planning reform in 2009 were determined; a further eleven cases were determined that were submitted more than three years ago. Of these cases, thirteen were due to the delay in achieving a legal agreement; five due to additional information being required from the applicant and two to miscellaneous reasons. | |
| In assessing a planning application an opportunity is afforded to applicants to alter their schemes if such amendments render a proposal acceptable in planning term and thus avoiding the risk of an appeal, despite the effects on overall performance. Such circumstances are beyond the control of the council. Notwithstanding the factors set out above, as this is a measure which was previously a specified performance indicator and is now incorporated as a planning performance indicator set by the Scottish Government, the target will be maintained at the statutory level of 80% for the coming year. | |

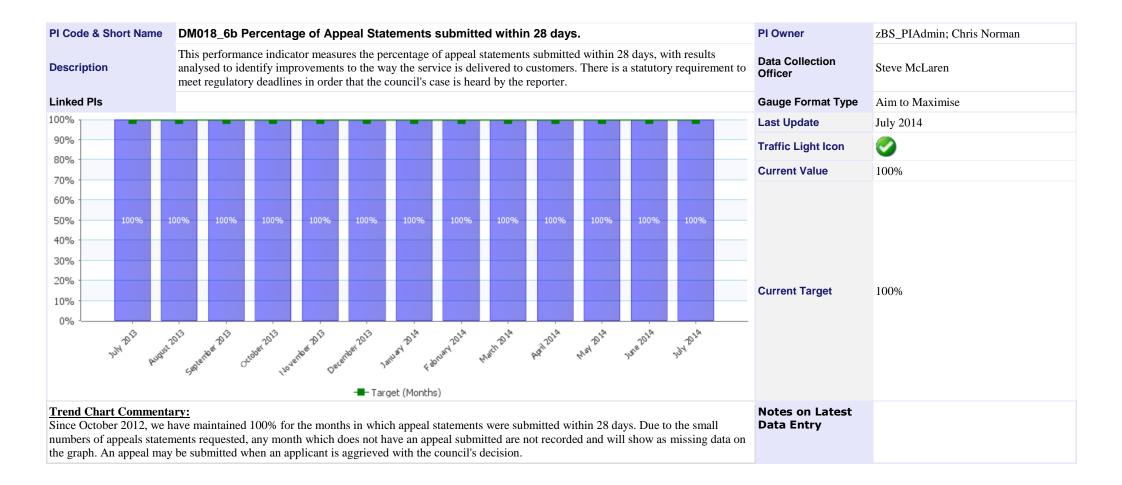


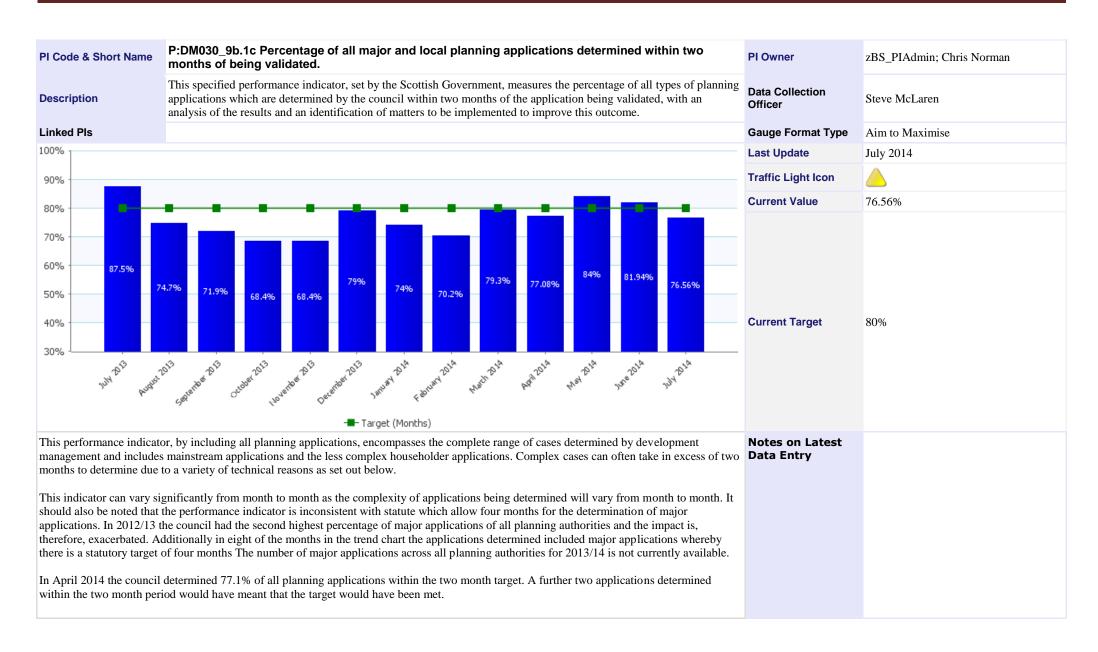
| a single house and a major housing development were appealed; in November appeals were for a major housing development, development relating to a town centre public house and against a condition imposed by the development management committee. In December the appeals related to an advertisement, a wind turbine, small scale infill housing and a householder development. | |
|--|--|
| The submission of appeal is out with the control of the council. | |
| Applications refused planning permission by the development management manager under delegated powers can be reviewed by the council's Local Review Body and are not subject to a planning appeal and are thus excluded from these figures. These figures also exclude enforcement notice appeals. | |
| The target is zero, although this is out with the control of the council. | |



| the impact of a wind turbine and the siting of a house differed to that of the council; in January 2014 the reporter took an opposing view on the hours of operation of a health facility and the appearance of windows on a dwelling house and a commercial town centre use; in December 2013 the 2 successful appeals relate to conditions and wind turbines, the reporter again taking a different judgment on policy interpretation. | |
|--|--|
| The trend chart shows that in the last twelve months, twelve appeal decisions determined by a reporter appointed by the Scottish Government were in favour of the appellant; two of these decisions relate to applications refused by the council prior to the period illustrated in the trend chart. Five appeal decisions were in favour of the council and are not included in this chart. | |
| The target only reached the red threshold on one occasion in the reported year, with no appeal determinations being issued on 50% of occasions From an analysis of the unsuccessful appeals, a less vigilant stance on minor cases resulting in less refusals of planning permission and thus less appeals would assist in the target of no appeals being lodged. | |
| The target is zero, although this is out with the control of the council. | |







All applications which miss the target are scrutinised. All householder applications were determined within two months in April 2014 and this data is a component of the trend chart.

From an analysis of the non-householder applications that missed the two month target this month, the reasons include the technical complexity of the cases being assessed including unlawful activity (3 cases), the position of the applicant concerning the potential withdrawal of the application (2 cases), the submission of revised drawings and amended data being received by the applicant (2 cases). Such factors are outwith the control of the council.

The annual trend includes complex applications with a legal agreement, legacy cases, cases where revised plans have been required to overcome planning objections and the submission of changes from the applicant. The conclusion of planning obligations and changes to proposals brought about by the applicant contributed to the council's lengthier determination of applications.

Legacy cases are those applications which have been with the council for a long period of time and on which no progress has been made. These cases are systematically being disposed of which is impacting on performance. Whilst there is no statutory definition of a 'legacy case', in the period illustrated by the trend chart, nine cases submitted between 2007 and the advent of planning reform in 2009 were determined; a further eleven cases were determined that were submitted more than three years ago. Of all these cases, thirteen were due to the delay in achieving a legal agreement, five due to additional information being required from the applicant and two to miscellaneous reasons.

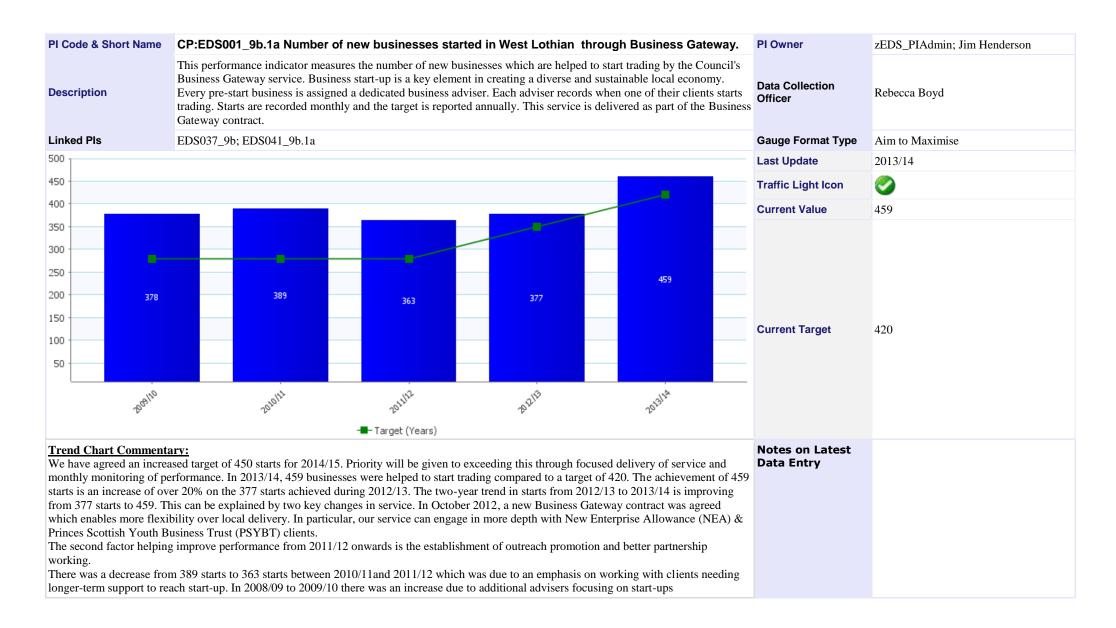
On a month by month basis the average number of applications determined is 49. As illustrated in the trend chart commentary the council achieve the target, or is within 5 percentage points from the target, in the majority of months. This monthly figure could exceed the target, on average, by the determination of an additional 3 applications. In the poorest performing month, June 2013, a determination of an additional 7 applications within two months would have meant the target was met.

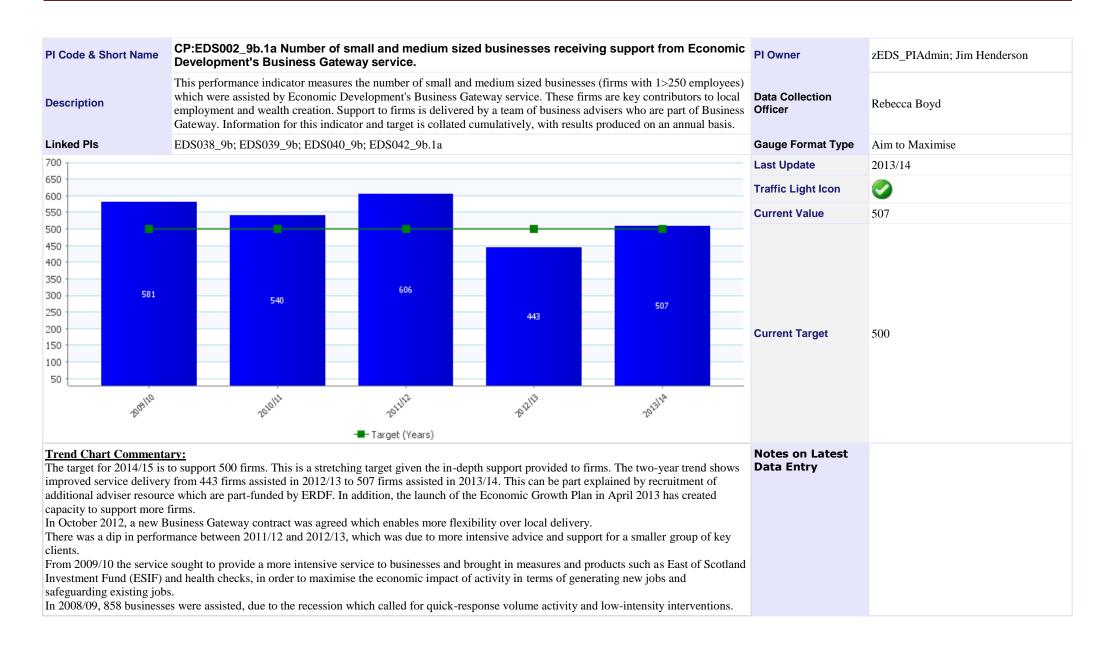
In assessing a planning application an opportunity is afforded to applicants to alter their schemes if such amendments render a proposal acceptable in planning term and thus avoiding the risk of an appeal, despite the effects on overall performance. Such circumstances are beyond the control of the council.

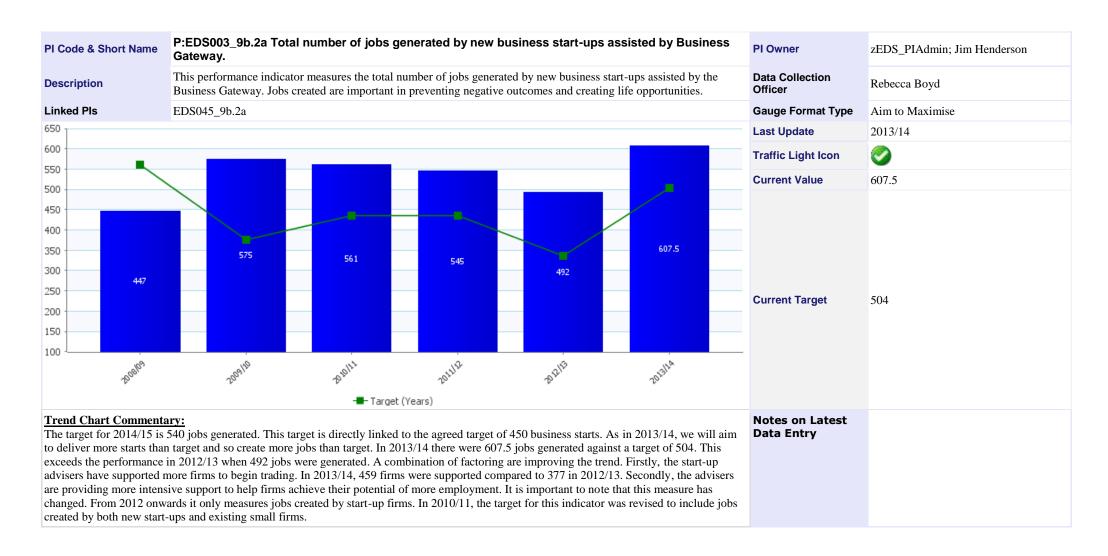
Notwithstanding the factors set out above, as this is a measure which was previously a specified performance indicator and is now incorporated as a planning performance indicator, the target will be maintained at the statutory level of 80% for the coming year.

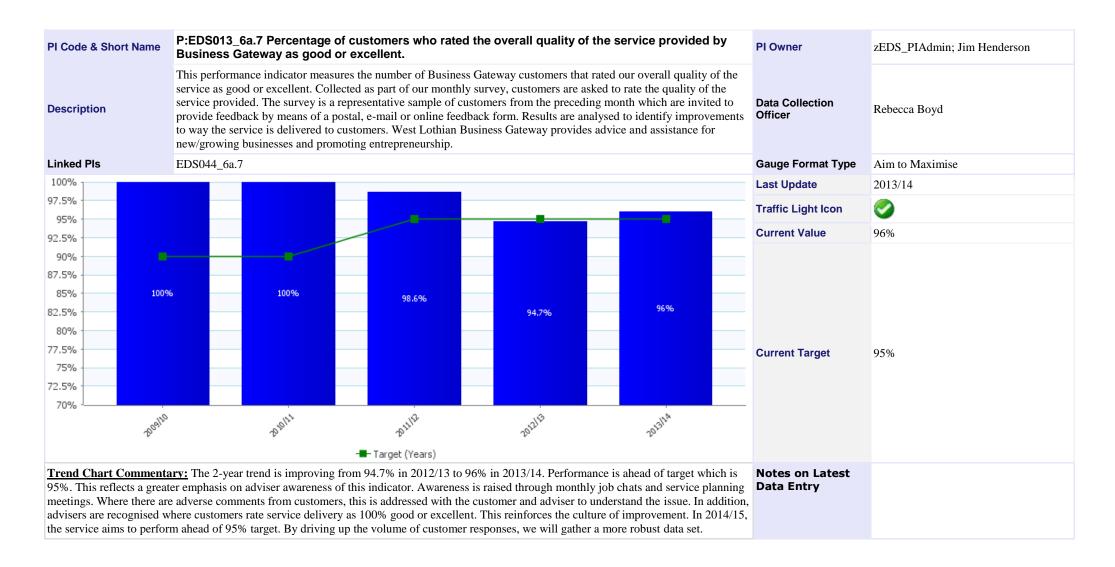
A target of 80% will remain for the next financial year

| PI Code & Short Name Description | | DP001_9b.1 | b Percentage of | population covered by | the adopted West Loth | nian Local Plan | PI Owner | zSTP_PIAdmin; Fiona McBrierty |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | West Lothian communities preparation of and replaced | Local Plan sets out and the development f local plans is a state every five years. | the development strategy it industry with details of futory requirement. Local pourced from a variety of are | for West Lothian over a 5-1 uture development sites and plans are required by Scottis | Vest Lothian Local Plan. The 0 year period and provides d proposals across the area. Thish Government to be updated ernment policy, community | e Data Collection Officer | Steve Lovell; Steve McLucas |
| inked Pls | | | | | | | Gauge Format Type | Aim to Maximise |
| 100% | 1009 | 6 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Last Update | 2013/14 |
| 7.5% | | | | | | | Traffic Light Icon | |
| 7.5% | | | | | | | Current Value | 100% |
| 95% | | | | | | | | |
| 2.5% | | | | | | | | |
| 90% | | | | | | | | |
| 7.5% | | | | | | | Current Target | 100% |
| 85% - | | | | | - | : | _ | |
| | 208/10 | | 2010111 | BILIE | 2012113 | Ballia | | |
| | | | | Target (Years) | | | | |
| | d 2009 – 20 | 014 the percent | | | n Local Plan has consistent Lothian and will continue to | | Notes on Latest Data Entry | |
| | | | | on of a development plan is ork on a replacement plan | | ll parts of West Lothian are | | |











| PI Code & Short Name | CP:PMD161_9b.1a Industrial Portfolio - Percentage of Total Units Let. | PI Owner | zPMD_PIAdmin; Stephen Letch; Jack Orr |
|--|--|----------------------------|--|
| Description | This is one of three Performance Indicators (PI) that record the occupancy levels of the major parts of the council's Tenanted Non-Residential Property (TNRP) portfolio, i.e. those properties that the council owns but does not occupy itself, and which are leased to third parties. This PI is based on 284 industrial units. The calculation of the PI was reviewed in April 2010 to ensure it's comparability with PI's produced by our benchmarking partners in other local authorities, and again in January 2013 to reflect changes in the portfolio. The base figure primarily consists of properties that are let on short term agreements, where occupancy levels are expected to be more volatile. Targets are reviewed annually in April and take account of the economic climate, the property market, and our rental income target. More details on the council's portfolio can be found on http://www.westlothian.com/pmd | Data Collection Officer | |
| inked Pls | | Gauge Format Type | Aim to Maximise |
| 95% | 94 37% | Last Update | August 2014 |
| 92.5% | 91,9% 92.25% 91,9% 92.25% | Traffic Light Icon | |
| 90% 88.73% | 9.79% 89.79% 89.08% 89.08% | Current Value | 94.37% |
| 85% | Target (Months) | Current Target | 85% |
| revious years the perform esult of the credit crunch and letting of our properti | lease agreements - easy-in, easy-out, month to month - means that the occupancy level is particularly volatile. In nance has reflected the difficult conditions businesses faced in the economic recession, and occupancy fell regularly as a . However, steady improvement has been sustained over more than a year, as a result of work to improve the marketing es - specifically by varying the permitted uses, providing incentives for hard to let units, and more aggressive marketing monitored. We will continue to work on improving the attraction of our properties. | | 15-Aug-2014 Occupancy has improve slightly this month, continuing a gener upward trend over the last twelve months |

| Occupancy levels are above target and there is a general upward trend over the past twelve months. However, despite a marginal improvement | |
|---|--|
| this month, tenancies are volatile and there is turnover of occupiers. This accounts for minor monthly variations. Capital expenditure has been | |
| committed on some estates to improve the property stock and tenant retention. | |
| | |

| PI Code & Short Name | CP:PMD162_ | _9b.1a Re | tail Port | folio - Pe | ercentag | je of To | tal Shop | s Let. | | | | | PI Owner | zPMD_PIAdmin; Stephen Letch; Jack Orr |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|---|---|---|-------------------------------|--|
| Description | This is one of t Tenanted Non- itself, and whice calculation of t Indicators prod- in the portfolio and our rental in http://www.we | Residentia ch are lease he Perforn luced by or . Targets a income tar | d Property ed to third nance Indi ur benchm re reviewe get. More | (TNRP) parties. T cator was arking pa ed annuall details on | portfolio, his PI is larely reviewed rtners in a | i.e. those based on l in April other loca l and take | e propertie 108 shops 2010 to e al authorit e account | es that the s in settle nsure it's ies. The to of the ec | e council ments thr s compara total also onomic cl | owns but oughout bility wit total refl | does no West Lo h Perfor ects mind | t occupy thian. The mance or changes | Data Collection | |
| Linked Pls | | | | | | | | | | | | | Gauge Format Type | Aim to Maximise |
| 100% | | | | | | | | | | | | | Last Update | August 2014 |
| 97.5% - | | | | | | | | | | | | | Traffic Light Icon | |
| 95% | | | | | | | | | | | | | Current Value | 96.33% |
| 92.5% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 90% | 8 8 | 8 | 8 | % | | × | ₂ e | æ | | | | | | |
| 37.5% | 98.15 | 98,15% | 98.15% | 99.07 | 36.3% | 97.22% | 97.22 | 97.22 | %EE'9 | 6.33% | 96:33% | | | |
| 85% | | | | | | | | | _ | _ | _ ~ | | | |
| 32.5% | | | | | | | | | | | | | Current Target | 94% |
| 909/ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assist Talif | A DE OUR DE DE | eriber 2013 | inber 2013 | Jany 2014 Febr | Jay Dia | Auth 2014 | pupil 2012 | MAYZOLA | June Dia | ndy 2014 | August 2018 | | | |
| | | | | - ■ - Targe | et (Months |) | | | | | | | | |
| Frend Chart Commenta Although occupancy leve the past year represent pro- teen steady over the past | els are above targ operties being re | | | | | | | | | | | | Notes on Latest Data Entry | 15-Aug-2014 Performance is unchanged; we are above our target. |
| Performance for the monty volatile, as tenants are ex the level may drop again | th has been stead periencing diffic | ulty, and v | ve are also | forced to | take acti | on to terr | ninate sor | ne leases | | | | | | |

| PI Code & Short Name | CP:PMD163_ | 9b.1a Off | ice Portf | olio - Pe | ercentaç | ge of Off | ice Unit | s Let. | | | | | PI Owner | zPMD_PIAdmin; Stephen Letch; Jack Orr |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Description | This is one of the Tenanted Non-itself, and whice buildings. The obenchmarking previewed annual target. More de | Residential hare leased calculation partners in ally in Apri | Property d to third of the PI other loca l and take | (TNRP) parties. T was revie l authorit account | portfolio, his PI is lewed in A hies. The toof the eco | i.e. those based on pril 2010 otal also pnomic cl | properties 38 self control to ensure reflects retirate, the | es that the ntained o e it's comp ecent char e property | council of ffices, or sparability ages in the market, a | wns but desuites in m with PI's p portfolio. nd our ren | oes not oc ulti-occup roduced b Targets a | oancy by our are | Data Collection Officer | |
| inked Pls | | | | | | | | | | | | | Gauge Format Type | Aim to Maximise |
| 100% | | | | | | | | | | | | | Last Update | August 2014 |
| 95% | | | | | | | | | | | | | Traffic Light Icon | ② |
| 2.5% | | | | | | | | | | | | | Current Value | 97.37% |
| Çga. | Day October Day Indian | Present Operand | ALA6 | 40- | Strice (Months | Vo | Agriculture 82.11% | 20 - 92.11% | 47.46 - 94.74 | 24.746 | % :7.6 | | Current Target | 84% |
| Crend Chart Commentation Commentation of the market is still voluming lease renewals. To the current economic content of the current economic content economic conte | ve target but are title and there is a he Council also himate. | a lot of offi as a large | ice space v proportion | with whic n of small | ch we are I to mediu | competin im size bi | g. This m asiness oc | ay also b cupiers, | e a factor who may l | when trying oe particul | ng to nego arly vulno | tiate erable | Notes on Latest Data Entry | 15-Aug-2014 Occupancy has improved marginally and is above our target. |

| PI Code & Short Name | PPF453_9b.1c Decision-making timescales - average number of weeks to decision: major developments. | PI Owner | zPPF_PIAdmin; Craig McCorriston |
|---------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|
| | As part of the Planning Performance Framework Annual Report to the Scottish Government, this is a National Headline Indicator (NHI). Figures are relevant to Development Management, and Decision-making. | | |
| Description | An analysis of the council's 'Official Statistics' on performance reveals a combination of trends when seen on a year on year basis. The reporting of 'average' timescales will, by definition, reflect the impact of lengthy decision making periods and there are many reasons why elongated periods do occur. Reasons can include changes to the contents of a planning application as submitted by the applicant, the time taken to agree heads of terms for a planning obligation and the actual negotiation to completion of that agreement. | Data Collection Officer | |
| | Figures are collated on an annual basis, and returned to the Scottish Government late September of each year. | | |
| inked Pls | | Gauge Format Type | Aim to Minimise |
| 00 | | Last Update | 2012/13 |
| 75 | | Traffic Light Icon | |
| 50 | | Current Value | 124.8 |
| 25 00 75 50 25 0 | 59.9 ARTHE Target (Years) | Current Target | |
| ontrol of the council, and | or records the average number of weeks to come to a decision for all major applications received and is "outwith" the d is a reflection of the state of the national and local economy. | Notes on Latest Data Entry | 10-Sep-2013 Total number of major developments in 2012/13 is 16. |
| | anning applications processed, major applications by far make up the smallest portion of types of applications e application taking an extended time to determine can have a disproportionate impact on the overall average timescales. | | |

To highlight this, looking at the average number of weeks for major industrial developments, in 2011/12 the average timescale was 146 weeks. In 2012/13, this has reduced to 16 weeks. The higher figure from last year can be traced primarily back to an application for a maturation warehouse which took a considerable time to conclude a legal agreement.

West Lothian received the fifth highest number of major applications in Scotland and the second highest major housing applications after Glasgow. The complex workload associated with major housing developments in particular generates very lengthly financial, legal, infrastructure and planning issues, in turn causing extended determination periods for these applications. There has been an increase in the time period taken to determine 16 major applications. In summary this time period is attributable to \$75\$ negotiations, the failure of the developer to conclude outstanding requirements; the complexity of a brownfield site; the link between matters specified in a MSC application; complexities of landownership, design changes and the refusal of long term legacy cases.

There were seven major housing applications determined in this period. The time period for determination ranged from 85 weeks to 343 weeks with an average timescale of 233 weeks, an increase from 58 weeks last year.

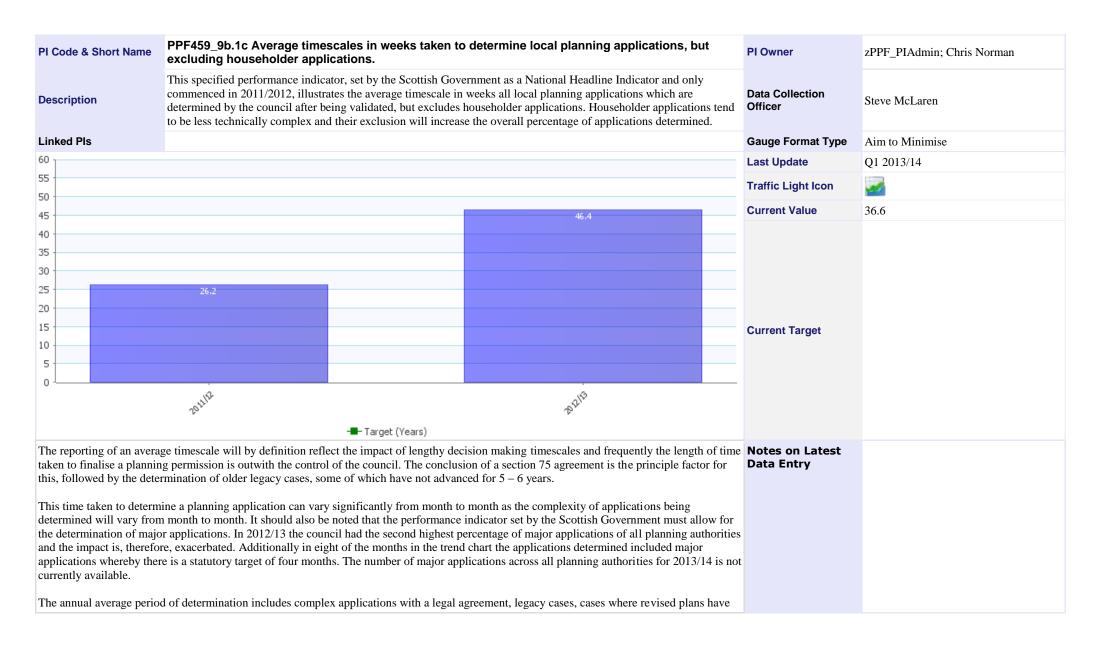
There are many reasons that can cause a delay in determination of a major planning application. Whilst this appears to be a significant increase in the time period for determining this type of planning application, it should be noted that the small number of major housing applications and the complexity of each case necessitating an extended period of time significantly skews these results.

For example, planning application 1012/P/05 for development of the Winchburgh Core Development Area was validated on 20 September 2005 but was not issued until 17 April 2012. This single major application for a 352ha residential and mixed use development, includes a new town centre, schools, a motorway junction and railway station and took some 343 weeks to conclude. This is due to the complexity of the legal agreement that was required to ensure developer contributions and infrastructure improvements for such a large and complex development. The timescale to conclude this application on its own therefore has a significant impact on the overall timescales to conclude major planning applications.

| PI Code & Short Name | PPF454_9b.1c Decision-making timescales - average number of weeks to decision: local developments (non-householder). | PI Owner | zPPF_PIAdmin; Craig McCorriston |
|--|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Description | As part of the Planning Performance Framework Annual Report to the Scottish Government, this is a National Headline Indicator (NHI). Figures are relevant to Development Management, and Decision-making. An analysis of the council's 'Official Statistics' on performance reveals a combination of trends when seen on a year on year basis. The reporting of 'average' timescales will, by definition, reflect the impact of lengthy decision making periods and there are many reasons why elongated periods do occur. Reasons can include changes to the contents of a planning application as submitted by the applicant, the time taken to agree heads of terms for a planning obligation and the actual negotiation to completion of that agreement. | Data Collection Officer | |
| | Figures are collated on an annual basis, and returned to the Scottish Government late September of each year. | | |
| Linked Pls | | Gauge Format Type | Aim to Minimise |
| 40 | | Last Update | 2012/13 |
| 35 | | Traffic Light Icon | |
| 30 | | Current Value | 22.7 |
| 25 20 15 10 5 | 12.7 12.7 ABUILE Target (Years) | Current Target | |
| is "outwith" the control of There has been an increase principle factor for this, win part due to a reluctance | ary: or records the average number of weeks to come to a decision for all local (non-householder) applications received and f the council, and is a reflection of the state of the national and local economy. See in the time period to determine all local applications. Again, the conclusion of \$75 for developer contributions is the which older legacy cases being reported, some of which have not advanced for five or six year. While such \$75 delays are to of developers to pay contributions, occupancy requirements and specific individual factors have also affected this. The region of the state of the national and local (non-householder) applications received and the determination of the state of the council, and is a reflection of the state of the national and local (non-householder) applications received and for the council, and is a reflection of the state of the national and local economy. | Notes on Latest Data Entry | |

| | PRESENTA OF A Particle and the discount of the Land of the Control | | |
|--|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| PI Code & Short Name | PPF458_9b.1c Decision-making timescales- Local Developments (non-householder): Local: less than 2 months (Average timescale (weeks)). | PI Owner | zPPF_PIAdmin; Craig McCorriston |
| | As part of the Planning Performance Framework Annual Report to the Scottish Government, this is a National Headline Indicator (NHI). An analysis of the council's 'Official Statistics' on performance reveals a combination of trends when seen on a year on year basis. The reporting of 'average' timescales will, by definition, reflect the impact of lengthy decision making | | |
| Description | periods and there are many reasons why elongated periods do occur. Reasons can include changes to the contents of a planning application as submitted by the applicant, the time taken to agree heads of terms for a planning obligation and the actual negotiation to completion of that agreement. | Data Collection Officer | |
| | Figures are relevant to Development Management. Figures are collated on an annual basis, and returned to the Scottish Government late September of each year. | | |
| Linked Pls | | Gauge Format Type | Aim to Minimise |
| 10 | | Last Update | 2012/13 |
| 9 | | Traffic Light Icon | |
| 8 | | Current Value | 7 |
| 6 | 6.9 | | |
| 4 | | | |
| 3 | | Current Target | |
| 1 | | | |
| 0 1 | 20.11E | | |
| | -■- Target (Years) | | |
| Trend Chart Commenta This information confirm timescale and is showing | s that the average time taken by the council to determine local non-householder developments is within the statutory | Notes on Latest Data Entry | |
| A minimum period of sor | ne four weeks is required to allow for validation, neighbour notification and, frequently, statutory advertising and | | |

| applications cannot be determined before the lapse of that time. | |
|---|--|
| Additionally this category of application may attract developer contributions delivered by a legal agreement this extending the timescale and impacting upon average times. | |
| There has been an increase in the time period to determine all local applications. Again, the conclusion of s75 agreements for developer contributions is the principle factor for this, with older legacy cases being reported, some of which have not advanced for five or six years. While such s75 delays are in part due to a reluctance of developers to pay contributions, occupancy requirements and specific individual factors have also affected this. | |
| The overall increase in average timescales from 12.9 weeks to 22.7 weeks again is largely attributable to s75 cases and the determination of long-term legacy cases. | |
| Figures here show a very modest increase in time and account for the majority of local application determinations. Typically these will be straight forward applications without the requirement for legal obligations. | |



been required to overcome planning objections and the submission of changes from the applicant. The conclusion of planning obligations and changes to proposals brought about by the applicant contributed to the council's lengthier determination of applications.

Legacy cases are those applications which have been with the council for a long period of time and on which no progress has been made. These cases are systematically being disposed of which is also impacting on performance. There no statutory definition of a 'legacy case', but when the data for 2013-2014 is provided by Scottish Government a commentary will set out those cases where an elongated a timescale was taken, thereby affecting average timescales and the reasons for this.

The council has policies that require developer contributions and the securing of such contributions will necessitate a legal agreement that will increase average timescales for the determination of planning applications.

The data for the financial year 2013 -2014 is provided by Scottish Government based upon quarterly returns submitted by the council. Figures submitted to the Scottish Government for 2013/14, unlike those for previous years, take account of 'stopping the clock' whereby defined periods of inactivity outwith the control of the council are discounted for from the overall calculation.

The data has yet to be provided by Scottish Government to enable the trend chart commentary including this financial year to be prepared. It is anticipated that this data will be available to the council by 22nd May 2014.

The target will be to minimise the average time taken to determine such applications and is set at the mid-point between the previously reported figures at 36 weeks

| PI Code & Short Name | PPF462_9b.1c Housing Developments - Major - Local Housing Developments : Local: less than 2 months (Average timescale (weeks)). | PI Owner | zPPF_PIAdmin; Craig McCorriston |
|--|--|-------------------------------|--|
| | As part of the Planning Performance Framework Annual Report to the Scottish Government, this is a National Headline Indicator (NHI). Figures are relevant to Development Management. | | |
| Description | An analysis of the council's 'Official Statistics' on performance reveals a combination of trends when seen on a year on year basis. The reporting of 'average' timescales will, by definition, reflect the impact of lengthy decision making periods and there are many reasons why elongated periods do occur. Reasons can include changes to the contents of a planning application as submitted by the applicant, the time taken to agree heads of terms for a planning obligation and the actual negotiation to completion of that agreement. | Data Collection Officer | |
| | Figures are collated on an annual basis, and returned to the Scottish Government late September of each year. | | |
| Linked Pls | | Gauge Format Type | Aim to Minimise |
| 10 | | Last Update | 2012/13 |
| 9 | | Traffic Light Icon | |
| 8 | 7.3 | Current Value | 7.3 |
| 6 - 5 - 4 - 3 - 2 - 1 - 0 | 7.1 ABILIT Target (Years) | Current Target | |
| contributions mean that e legal agreement to be fac Whilst there is a significa of applications taking an | Rev: se in the amount of time taken to determine local housing developments. The council's thresholds for developer ven planning applications for single houses must be subject to developer contributions and this by definition requires a tored in to the determination period. In time taken to determining this type of planning application, it should be noted that a small number extended period of time skews these results. In to be the more straightforward cases and there has only been a very modest increase in the amount of time taken. | Notes on Latest Data Entry | 22-Jul-2013 total number of decisions within period was 28 |

| PI Code & Short Name | PPF463_9b.1c Housing Developments - Major - Local Housing Developments : Local: more than 2 months (Average timescale (weeks)). | PI Owner | zPPF_PIAdmin; Craig McCorriston |
|--|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Description | As part of the Planning Performance Framework Annual Report to the Scottish Government, this is a National Headline Indicator (NHI). Figures are relevant to Development Management. An analysis of the council's 'Official Statistics' on performance reveals a combination of trends when seen on a year on year basis. The reporting of 'average' timescales will, by definition, reflect the impact of lengthy decision making periods and there are many reasons why elongated periods do occur. Reasons can include changes to the contents of a planning application as submitted by the applicant, the time taken to agree heads of terms for a planning obligation and the actual negotiation to completion of that agreement. | Data Collection Officer | |
| Linked Pls | Figures are collated on an annual basis, and returned to the Scottish Government late September of each year. | Course Format Type | Aim to Minimise |
| 80 T | | Gauge Format Type Last Update | 2012/13 |
| 70 - | 72,3 | | |
| 70 | 72.5 | Traffic Light Icon | |
| 60 | | Current Value | 72.3 |
| 50 40 30 20 10 | Aprilia de la companya del companya della companya | Current Target | |
| contributions mean that e legal agreement to be fac Whilst there is a significa applications taking an ext The year on year increase | see in the amount of time taken to determine local housing developments. The council's thresholds for developer ven planning applications for single houses must be subject to developer contributions and this by definition requires a tored in to the determination period. In increase in the time period for determining this type of planning application, it should be noted that a small number of tended period of time skew these results. The here will again be attributable to the complexity of cases and the need for developer contributions and the rise in the constaking over two months is offset by a reduction in the number of such applications taking under two months. | Notes on Latest Data Entry | |

| PI Code & Short Name | PPF464_9b.1c Business and Industry - Major - Local Housing Developments - Local: less than 2 months (Average timescale (weeks)). | PI Owner | zPPF_PIAdmin; Craig McCorriston |
|----------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Description | As part of the Planning Performance Framework Annual Report to the Scottish Government, this is a National Headline Indicator (NHI). Figures are relevant to Development Management. An analysis of the council's 'Official Statistics' on performance reveals a combination of trends when seen on a year on year basis. The reporting of 'average' timescales will, by definition, reflect the impact of lengthy decision making periods and there are many reasons why elongated periods do occur. Reasons can include changes to the contents of a planning application as submitted by the applicant, the time taken to agree heads of terms for a planning obligation and the actual negotiation to completion of that agreement. Figures are collated on an annual basis, and returned to the Scottish Government late September of each year. | Data Collection Officer | |
| Linked Pls | | Gauge Format Type | Aim to Minimise |
| 10 | | Last Update | 2012/13 |
| 9 | | Traffic Light Icon | |
| 8 | | Current Value | 7.2 |
| 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 | 7.2 6.6 ARUIR -■- Target (Years) | Current Target | |
| | business and industry cases were determined in under two months and within the statutory two month determination | Notes on Latest Data Entry | |
| period. | , | | |

| PI Code & Short Name | PPF465_9b.1c Business and Industry - Major - Local Housing Developments - Local: more than 2 months (Average timescale (weeks)). | PI Owner | zPPF_PIAdmin; Craig McCorriston |
|---|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Description | As part of the Planning Performance Framework Annual Report to the Scottish Government, this is a National Headline Indicator (NHI). An analysis of the council's 'Official Statistics' on performance reveals a combination of trends when seen on a year on year basis. The reporting of 'average' timescales will, by definition, reflect the impact of lengthy decision making periods and there are many reasons why elongated periods do occur. Reasons can include changes to the contents of a planning application as submitted by the applicant, the time taken to agree heads of terms for a planning obligation and the actual negotiation to completion of that agreement. Figures are relevant to Development Management. Figures are collated on an annual basis, and returned to the Scottish Government late September of each year. | Data Collection Officer | |
| Linked Pls | | Gauge Format Type | Aim to Minimise |
| 30] | | Last Update | 2012/13 |
| 27.5 | | Traffic Light Icon | |
| 22.5 | | Current Value | 12.9 |
| 20 17.5 15 12.5 10 7.5 5 2.5 | 19.6 12.9 ABLUE Target (Years) | Current Target | |
| | | Notes on Latest Data Entry | |

| PI Code & Short Name | PPF467_9b.1c Decision-making timescales - Other co | PI Owner | zPPF_PIAdmin; Craig McCorriston | |
|--|--|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| | As part of the Planning Performance Framework Annual Repo Headline Indicator (NHI). Figures are relevant to Development and returned to the Scottish Government late September of each | | | |
| Description | * Other consents - consents and certificates: Listed buildings a Advertisement consents, Hazardous Substances consents, Estal existing use or development, notification on overhead electricit & relating to agricultural and forestry development and application operator under classes 60 & 62 of the GPDO. | Data Collection Officer | | |
| Linked Pls | | | Gauge Format Type | Aim to Minimise |
| 20 | | | Last Update | 2012/13 |
| 17.5 | | 16.1 | Traffic Light Icon | |
| 15 | | 10:1 | Current Value | 16.1 |
| 12.5 | 11.6 | | | |
| 10 | 11.6 | | | |
| 7.5 | | | | |
| 5 | | | Current Target | |
| 2.5 | | | | |
| 0 1 | 201112 | ALLIS | | |
| | ╼ Target (Years) | | | |
| Trend Chart Comments There has been an improve | ary: vement in the average timescale for determination of other conse | ents. | Notes on Latest Data Entry | |

| PI Code & Short Name | PPF471_9b.1c The percenta reviews submitted to the coappellant. | ges of planning appeals lodged with uncil's Local Review Body whereby | n Scottish Ministers and statutory the outcome is in favour of the | PI Owner | zPPF_PIAdmin; Chris Norman |
|----------------------|---|--|--|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Description | This performance indicator meas dismissed by a statutory process in Review Body. For those applications refused by Ministers. If an application is refused planning the aggrieved applicant can seek The performance indicator illustry of the applicant, and planning permanagement manager. A lower permanagement manager are vindicator. | Data Collection Officer | Steve McLaren | | |
| Linked Pls | | | | Gauge Format Type | Aim to Minimise |
| 100% | | | Last Update | 2013/14 | |
| 90% | | | | Traffic Light Icon | - |
| 80% | | | | Current Value | 50% |
| 70% | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | |
| 50% | | | 50% | | |
| 40% | | 40.9% | | | |
| 30% - | | | | | |
| 20% | | | | Current Target | |
| 10% | | | | | |
| 0% | 0% | Auli | | | |
| | ZOLITZ | | | | |
| | | - Target (Years) | BEILA | | |
| | lanning application is a matter of ju w body when considering an appeal | Notes on Latest Data Entry | | | |

In 2013/2014 there were 17 appeal decisions and 17 statutory review decisions made.

In 2013/2014, Twelve appeal decisions determined by a reporter were in favour of the appellant; two of these decisions relate to applications refused by the council in the previous financial year. Five appeal decisions between 2013/2014 were in favour of the council.

In 2013/2014 seventeen review decisions were made by the Local Review Body; five of these decisions were in favour of the applicant and twelve were of the same view as that of the development management manager who issued a delegated decision to refuse the application.

Of all 34 decisions made in 2013/2014 by Scottish Ministers or the Local Review Body 50% were considered in the applicant's favour. Of these, 70% (12 applications) of appeals were determined in the applicant's favour by a reporter appointed by Scottish Ministers; 30% (5 applications) of reviews conducted by the Local Review Body were found in favour of the appellant.

The target is zero, although this is out with the control of the council and the development management service.

| I Code & Short Name | P:PTS002_9b.1b Percentage of residents with access to an hourly or more frequent bus service. | PI Owner | zPTS_PIAdmin; Ian Forbes |
|--|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| escription | This performance indicator measures the number of West Lothian residents who live within 800 metres of an hourly or more frequent bus service. This is a simple accessibility indicator adopted by the council in April 2011. The indicator is defined as the percentage of residents within a 10 minute walk of a bus stop with an hourly, or more frequent, daytime (Monday to Saturday) service. A 10 minute walk equates to about 800m at a walking speed of 3 miles per hour. The indicator does indicate the level of availability of at least a basic level of public transport in West Lothian. | Data Collection Officer | Ian Forbes |
| iked Pls | | Gauge Format Type | Aim to Maximise |
| 0% | | Last Update | 2013/14 |
| 5% | 2007 | Traffic Light Icon | |
| 0% | 90% 90% 90% | Current Value | 90% |
| 50% 55% 55% 55% 55% | Agus Agus Agus Agus Agus | Current Target | 90% |
| ouncil approval and the mes of operation. Council nown. Council contract efined by the indicator be not otherwise commercil the commercial bus netwois PI in recent years. Ar | rese in West Lothian are profitable and operate on a commercial basis without council subsidy. These services need no council cannot influence their availability or design. Commercial services tend to be the busiest routes and the busiest rils can only legally provide services they deem to be socially necessary once the extent of the commercial network is ous services build on the commercial core and can increase the number of residents with access to services at the level yielder providing new bus or Taxibus services to places otherwise unserved or by adding additional subsidised journeys all bus services to bring their availability up to the standard to meet the indicator definition. ork, accounting for approximately 80% of bus mileage in West Lothian, has remained static under the measurement of ever-present risk to the council is the loss of some part or parts of the commercial bus network due to an operator ervices have become unprofitable. Any loss of this kind could affect the PI. | Notes on Latest Data Entry | |

|--|

| PI Code & | Short Name | RTS231_6b.3 | Draft Road Co | onstruction Co | onsents com | oleted within | 12 weeks. | | PI Owner | zTRA_PIAdmin; Graeme Malcolm |
|------------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| Descriptio | This performance indicator measures the time taken to process draft road construction consents. When a developer wishes to build a road that is to be maintained by the council in future they are required to apply a road construction consent. The approval of road construction consents is carried out in two stages; stage 1 draft approval and stage 2 final approval. Transportation Services has a core service standard to complete draft road construction consents within 12 weeks of an application being lodged with us. This indicator monitors our perform over a rolling 12 month period. The number of applications/RCC Final consents processed in any 12 month period is relatively small and can vary quite a lot. Therefore, the target chosen of 85% is a realistic target that reflects the large changes in percentage value that can occur when only a small number of applicants/RCC Final consents are processed. | | | | | | Data Collection Officer | Jim Stewart | | |
| Linked Pla | 5 | | | | | | | | Gauge Format Type | Aim to Maximise |
| 100% | | | | | | | | | Last Update | Q1 2014/15 |
| 95% | | | | | | | | | Traffic Light Icon | ② |
| 90% | | _ | _ | _ | | _ | _ | _ | Current Value | 100% |
| 80% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 97% | 9696 | 100% | Current Target | 85% |
| | Q-20 LIV3 | OF TOTAL UP | CA BERLIE | ریکانگ ^{ایگ} - ■- Target (Q | ري آيايا ^{يم} uarters) | OF TOLINA | CA BIHA | CL TOTALES | | |
| For each q performandrop in per | ce target each or rformance was | Ary: d indicator shows quarter with the e as a result of the b keep them up to | Notes on Latest Data Entry | 19-Aug-2014 19 applications were assessed in this rolling 12 month period. All were processed within the 12 week processing time period. | | | | | | |

| PI Code & | Short Name | RTS232_6b.3 | 3 Final Road C | onstruction (| Consent Comp | | PI Owner | zTRA_PIAdmin; Graeme Malcolm | | |
|--|---|-------------|----------------|--|--|----------------|---|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Descriptio | This performance indicator measures the time taken to process final road construction consents. When a developer wishes to build a road that is to be maintained by the council in future they are required to apply for a road construction consent. The approval of road construction consents is carried out in two stages; stage 1 draft approval and stage 2 final approval. Transportation Services has a core service standard to complete final road construction consents within 4 weeks of an application being lodged with us. This indicator monitors our performance over a rolling 12 month period. The number of applications/RCC Final consents processed in any 12 month period is relatively small and can vary quite a lot. Therefore, the target chosen of 85% is a realistic target that reflects the large changes in percentage values that can occur when only a small number of applicants/RCC Final consents are processed. | | | | | | are required to apply for tages; stage 1 draft applete final road onitors our performance | Data Collection Officer | Jim Stewart | |
| Linked Pls | S | | | | | | | | Gauge Format Type | Aim to Maximise |
| 100% | | | | | | | | | Last Update | Q1 2014/15 |
| 95% - | | | | | Traffic Light Icon | | | | | |
| 90% | _ | | _ | | | | _ | _ | Current Value | 80% |
| 85% 80% 75% 70% 65% 60% 55% | 100% | 100% | 83% 83% | 88% Qr20131l ^A -₩- Target (| 86% Registration of the second of the secon | 86% CEARTHA | 8296 CA TO THE | 80% | Current Target | 85% |
| For each q performand periods, the consent reconstruction | | | | | | | | | Notes on Latest Data Entry | 19-Aug-2014 25 Road Construction Consents were issued in this rolling 12 month period. 5 of which were not issued within the 4 week period. Long term staff illness delayed issue of some consents. All consents issued in Q1 of 2014/2015 were issued in time. |

END OF REPORT