

The Planning Series: 4 - Planning permission

Quick Guide

May 2011

What is planning permission?

The *Town and Country Planning Act (1990)* states that:¹

Planning permission is required for the carrying out of any development of land.

The Act defines 'development' as:

The carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over or under land, or the making of any material change in the use of any buildings or other land.

Some types of development and operations don't need permission. Some development is 'permitted', some changes of use of land and buildings are allowed without permission, whilst some activities are excluded altogether from the definition of development.²

What are the different types of planning permission?

There are three main types of planning permission:

Outline: Applications may be made initially without full details of all design elements of the proposal, such as access, appearance, landscaping, layout or scale. There are two types of outline approvals, comprising those where:

1. All of the detailed design elements are reserved for future approval; and
2. Some elements have been included in the outline submission whilst others have been reserved.

Detailed: Once outline permission has been granted, a further application needs to be made to seek approval for the reserved matters that were described in the original outline submission.

Full: This is a combination of outlined and detailed permission where all the detailed information on the proposal has been submitted in one application. It provides specific approval for the proposal to be completed in a single consent.

In addition, any work on or around a listed building that would affect its character requires listed building consent.

¹ *Town and Country Planning Act 1990* (Chapter 8) (as amended)

² Further details are contained in **Quick Guide: Developments that don't need planning permission**

How is a decision made on a planning application?

Planning applications are usually considered by Local Planning Authorities. These are the 22 Unitary Authorities and the three National Park Authorities. The Local Planning Authorities are usually expected to decide on an application within eight weeks, or thirteen weeks if Environmental Impact Assessment is needed. This period can, with agreement, be longer for major schemes. The Local Planning Authority may either grant planning permission unconditionally, with conditions, or refuse to grant permission.

The decision is made by examining the application in the context of:

- National planning policy and guidance as prepared by the Welsh Government;³
- Policies in the Local Planning Authority's Development Plan for the area⁴ and
- Any other relevant issues, known as 'material considerations'.

The application must be determined in accordance with policies in the Development Plan, unless 'material considerations' indicate otherwise. Local Planning Authorities may, however, grant permission for development which does not accord with the provisions of the plan. These are known as departure applications. The Local Planning Authority must tell the Welsh Government about these applications.

In principle, any consideration which relates to the use and development of land is capable of being a planning consideration. Whether a particular consideration is material in any given case will depend on the circumstances. It is ultimately for the Courts to decide. [Planning Policy Wales](#) gives some guidance on what are material considerations. They must be genuine planning matters, that is, they must be relevant to the regulation of the development and use of land in the public interest, towards the goal of sustainability.

The Courts have the final say on what may be regarded as material considerations in relation to any particular application, but they include the number, size, layout, design and appearance of buildings, the means of access, landscaping, service availability and the impact on the neighbourhood and on the environment. The effects of a development on, for example, health, public safety and crime can also be material considerations, as can public concerns in relation to such effects.

Once an application has been accepted for consideration by a Local Planning Authority, a 21 day publicity and consultation period commences. The extent of this depends upon the type of application submitted and the policy of the Local Planning Authority. However the law requires it to give publicity to an application in various ways. This allows those who may be affected by it have the opportunity to make their views known.

The publicity often includes:

- publishing a notice in a local newspaper;
- posting a public site notice; and

³ Further details are contained in [Quick guide: National planning policy in Wales](#)

⁴ Further details are contained in [Quick guide: Local planning policy in Wales](#)

- notifying neighbours in writing (occupiers and owners of adjoining properties).

When determining an application, all comments received must be taken into account. Once a decision has been made, all those who provided comment must be informed.

The Local Planning Authority planning committee is ultimately responsible for all local planning decisions. Planning officers employed by the authority will make a recommendation to the committee about whether or not to approve an application and any conditions that should be imposed. The planning committee does not have to agree with the officer recommendation, but if they decide to reject an application against officer advice they must give their reasons. The decision may be overturned on appeal with costs being awarded against the authority if valid planning reasons for the decision cannot be demonstrated.

Smaller applications are often decided by the Local Planning Authority's Chief Planning Officer, who can be granted powers by the authority to decide some applications under a 'delegated authority' scheme.

When does the Welsh Government get involved in an application?

A small number of applications are "called in" by the Welsh Government. In such cases an application is considered by the Planning Inspectorate in the same way as a planning appeal, with the final decision being made by the Welsh Minister.

The applicant or a third party can ask the Welsh Government to consider calling in an application. However only those applications that raise planning issues of more than local importance or are in conflict with national policy will be called-in. The request to call-in the application must be made before the Local Planning Authority reaches its final decision on that application.⁵

How can you appeal against a decision?

An applicant can appeal against either a refusal of planning permission or the conditions imposed by the Local Planning Authority as part of an approval. Appeals against planning decisions are normally handled by the **Planning Inspectorate – Wales** on behalf of the Welsh Government.⁶ There is no right of appeal by any other interested parties (known as third parties) affected by the application.⁷

⁵Further details are contained in **Quick guide: Call-in of planning applications**

⁶Planning Inspectorate Wales website: **Planning Appeals**

⁷Further details are contained in **Quick guide: Appeals**

Further information

Welsh Government

The **planning section** of the Welsh Government website provides information including the principal statement of planning policy for Wales: ***Planning Policy Wales***

Planning Inspectorate Wales is a Welsh Government agency that deals with planning appeals.

Planning Aid Wales

Planning Aid Wales is a charitable organisation helping **eligible** individuals and communities to participate more effectively in the planning system. It provides advisory services, including a helpline.

Planning portal

The **Planning portal** is the UK Government's planning and building regulations resource. It includes information on the planning system in Wales, although some of the content only applies to England.

Other planning quick guides produced by the Research Service:

- **National planning policy;**
- **Local planning policy;**
- **Developments that don't need planning permission;**
- **Call-in of planning applications;**
- **Appeals**
- **Enforcement**
- **Telecommunications equipment**

For further information on Planning Permission, please contact **Graham Winter**, Research Service (Graham.Winter@wales.gov.uk).

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Enquiry no: 11/0269

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