

# Planning Committee

2.00pm, Wednesday, 1 December 2021

## Planning and Building Standards Charters Update

Executive/routine Wards Council Commitments	Routine All <a href="#">1,4,10-15,18,28</a>
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### 1. Recommendations

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- 1.1 It is recommended that Planning Committee:
  - 1.1.1 Notes the appended charters;
  - 1.1.2 Notes that the Planning and Building Standards charters (Appendices 1 and 2) have been separated to meet national requirements and updated to reflect service changes; and
  - 1.1.3 Notes that the Enforcement charter has been updated to reflect legislative change and to provide a clearer explanation of the enforcement process, priorities and outcomes.

**Paul Lawrence**

Executive Director of Place

Contact: David Givan, Chief Planning Officer

E-mail: [David.givan@edinburgh.gov.uk](mailto:David.givan@edinburgh.gov.uk) | Tel: 0131 529 3679

# Report

## Planning and Building Standards Charters

### 2. Executive Summary

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- 2.1 This report presents for noting three customer charters. Previously there was a joint Planning and Building Standards customer charter, which has now been separated to meet a national requirement for a dedicated Building Standards charter. The appended standalone customer charters incorporate amendments to reflect changes to the relevant services. Wherever possible, they have been kept in alignment to ensure consistently high-quality customer experiences.
- 2.2 The appended enforcement charter has also been updated to meet a national requirement for two-yearly review and to support improvements in the enforcement service.

### 3. Background

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- 3.1 The Council has published Planning and Building Standards customer charters for a number of years. They set out the levels of service which customers can expect and seek to provide useful information to help customers get the most out of their experiences using the services.
- 3.2 The previous editions of the charters date from:
  - 3.2.1 Planning and Building Standards (joint) – October 2019;
  - 3.2.2 Enforcement – December 2019; and
  - 3.2.3 Street Naming – October 2019.
- 3.3 The Street Naming charter is not appended to this report as it does not require significant updating at this time. It will be kept under review and reported as an update when necessary.

### 4. Main report

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- 4.1 The Building Standards customer charter, attached as Appendix 1, was published in its current form in September 2021. It includes the following updates:

- 4.1.1 Incorporates both the national and local building standards charters into one document;
  - 4.1.2 Provides updates on service in relation to pandemic measures; and
  - 4.1.3 Includes technical amendments to webpage links.
- 4.2 The standalone Planning Customer Charter is attached as Appendix 2. It includes the following updates:
- 4.2.1 References to time performance indicators to reflect the nationally-aligned indicators now in use by the service;
  - 4.2.2 References to digital engagement to reflect focus on the Planning help desk email service, not social media channels as referenced in the previous charter;
  - 4.2.3 References to development plan documents;
  - 4.2.4 Includes reference to Scottish Government guidance on temporary suspension of public events in relation to pre-application consultation;
  - 4.2.5 Provides clarification the comments on certain applications do not form part of their assessment;
  - 4.2.6 Provides updates on the service in relation to pandemic measures, including the email and telephone help desk service; and
  - 4.2.7 Technical amendments to webpage links.
- 4.3 The updated Enforcement charter is attached as Appendix 3. There is a statutory requirement to update it every two years. The appended charter includes the following:
- 4.3.1 Changes to help the public better understand the enforcement process and its potential outcomes;
  - 4.3.2 Updates relating to the statutory duty to monitor implementation of major developments, which arises from new planning legislation;
  - 4.3.3 Additional text outlining how national guidance on enforcement priorities is translated to Edinburgh and its context;
  - 4.3.4 Updates to service standards, with particular regard to informal action; and
  - 4.3.5 Technical amendments to webpage links.

## **5. Next Steps**

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- 5.1 The attached charters will be made publicly available and kept under review, in accordance with national requirements as relevant.
- 5.2 Wider work on monitoring and improving the service which Planning and Building Standards customers experience will continue to be carried out as part of the Planning and Building Standards improvement programmes.

## **6. Financial impact**

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- 6.1 There are no financial impacts arising from this report.

## **7. Stakeholder/Community Impact**

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- 7.1 The appended updated charters will be available on the Council's website. Customer and stakeholder groups will be notified.
- 7.2 It is intended to keep under review the effectiveness of the Planning help desk service at serving the needs of all customer groups. This will seek to identify if there are customers whose needs are unable to be met through the current email or telephone call back service, and to identify appropriate alternative arrangements.

## **8. Background reading/external references**

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- 8.1 Planning Improvement Plan – Interim Refresh, Planning Committee [3 February 2021](#)

## **9. Appendices**

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- 9.1 Appendix 1 – Building Standards Customer Charter.
- 9.2 Appendix 2 – Planning Customer Charter.
- 9.3 Appendix 3 – Enforcement Charter.



**Building Standards Customer  
Charter September 2021**

### Version control information

Version	Comments	Review By	Date	Date for next review
V1.1	Initial Version	DG	31 August 17	
V1.2	Reviewed	DG	29 January 19	15 April 19
V2.0	Completely Revised	GG/NB	20 September 21	Jan 22

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## **Purpose of the Building Standards Customer Charter:**

The Building Standards Customer Charter provides information about the standards of service that all verifiers should meet. This gives customers the reassurance that a consistent, high quality service will be delivered no matter which verifier provides the service.

It is divided into two parts: 1) National Charter; and 2) Local Charter.

## **PART 1: National Charter**

### **Our Aims:**

To grant building warrants and accept completion certificates:

- To secure the health, safety, welfare and convenience of persons in and about buildings and others who may be affected by buildings or matters connected with buildings
- Furthering the conservation of fuel and power, and
- Furthering the achievement of sustainable development.

### **Our vision/values:**

To provide a professional and informative service to all our customers.

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**Our Commitments:**

Nationally all verifiers will:

1. Seek to minimise the time it takes for customers to obtain a building warrant or amendment to a building warrant.
  2. Ensure continuous improvement around the robustness of verification assessments to ensure compliance.
  3. Meet and seek to exceed customer expectations.
  4. Carry out local customer satisfaction research, such as surveys, focus groups etc.
  5. Address feedback obtained through local and national customer satisfaction research (including a National Customer Satisfaction Survey) to improve the customer experience.
  6. Provide information on local formal complaints procedures, the LABSS Dispute Resolution Process, and the BSD Customer Performance Reporting Service, and refer customers as appropriate.
  7. Provide accurate financial data that is evidence-based.
  8. Engage and participate in partnership working at local and national level to identify and embed service improvements at a national level.
  9. Adhere to a national annual performance report outlining our objectives, targets and performance.
  10. Fully adhere to the commitments outlined in this Charter (including information on customer dissatisfaction in relation to building warrant processing timescales, processes and technical interpretation).
  11. Use a consistent format for continuous improvement plans.
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**Our targets:**

The following are the National Targets:

<b>KPO1 Targets</b>	
1.1	95% of first reports (for building warrants and amendments) issued within 20 days – all first reports (including BWs and amendments issued without a first report).
1.2	90% of building warrants and amendments issued within 10 days from receipt of all satisfactory information – all building warrants and amendments (not including BWs and amendments issued without a first report).
<b>KPO2 Targets</b>	
	Targets to be developed as part of future review of KPO2.
<b>KPO3 Targets</b>	
3.1	National customer charter is published prominently on the website and incorporates version control detailing reviews (reviewed at least quarterly).
3.2	95% of BSD requests for information on a BSD 'Verifier Performance Reporting Service for Customers' case responded to by verifier within 5 days.
<b>KPO4 Targets</b>	
4.1	Minimum overall average satisfaction rating of 7.5 out of 10.
<b>KPO5 Targets</b>	
5.1	Building standards verification fee income to cover indicative verification service costs (staff costs plus 30%).
<b>KPO6 Targets</b>	
6.1	Details of eBuilding Standards to be published prominently on the verifier's website.
6.2	75% of each key building warrant related process being done electronically <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan checking</li> <li>• Building warrant or amendments (and plans) being issued</li> <li>• Verification during construction</li> <li>• Completion certificates being accepted</li> </ul>
<b>KPO7 Targets</b>	
7.1	Annual performance report published prominently on website with version control (reviewed at least quarterly).
7.2	Annual performance report to include performance data in line with KPOs and associated targets (annually covering previous year e.g. April 2016 – March

**Information:**

National information on the verification performance framework can be found at the Scottish Government website [www.scotland.gov.uk/bsd](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/bsd)

# PART 2: Local Charter

## Introduction



The purpose of the Building Standards system is to protect the public interest. The system sets out the essential standards that are required to be met when building work or conversion of a building takes place in order to meet building regulations. The Building Standards system checks that proposed building work or conversion of a building meets standards; inspections are limited to a minimal necessary to ensure that legislation is not avoided. The control of work on site is not down to the system but is a matter for contracts and arrangements

in place between a builder and client. Verifiers, appointed by Scottish Ministers are responsible for the independent checking of applications for building warrants to construct or demolish buildings, to provide services, fittings or equipment in buildings, or for conversions. Building Standards is the service within the City of Edinburgh Council which carries out the verification function.

### What this charter does

This charter explains what the Council's Building Standards service does and what its customers can expect from us: We will consider and make decisions on building warrant applications, completion certificates and property inspections to secure the health, safety, welfare and convenience of users and achieve sustainable development.

### Customer communication and engagement

We recognise the importance of effective communication with customers and engages with them in a number of ways including:

- issuing a quarterly newsletter
- hosting a customer stakeholder panel
- facilitating technical and procedural meetings via pre-warrant discussions for large/complex buildings
- provision of an updated and informative website
- publication of Building Standards Customer Charter online
- publication of Building Standards Annual Performance Report online
- regular review of correspondence issued by the service to ensure an accurate and effective customer engagement.

## Customer Satisfaction

Your views on our service delivery mean a lot to us to help shape areas of improvement. In the last year we have listened to feedback from our customers through a series of outbound calls, focus groups and our annual National Satisfaction Survey. We strive each year to improve our scoring on the National Survey and will continually engage with our customers to listen and improve service delivery.

### Getting in touch \*

#### If you contact us by telephone:

- We will help you with your query on the spot if we can
- We will respond within three working days if you leave a message
- We will direct you to further information online

\* During the pandemic all our staff have been working from home. Whilst we make every effort to deliver a normal service, there may at times be a slight delay in some of our response times.

#### If you email or write to us:

- We will respond to you within ten working days or tell you if we need longer
- We will ensure our response is free from jargon and easy to understand
- We will direct you to further information online, including online forms to request pre-application advice
- We will translate information into large print, other languages or Braille if needed.

#### If you visit us: \*

- We will advise you when our help desk is available for general enquiries
- One of our staff will give you information that meets your needs or direct you to where you can find it online, including online forms
- We will have friendly public offices, with clean and tidy waiting areas \*

\* At present our offices are closed to members of the public due to the pandemic. However, you can still email or call us.

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## What you need to know

What the Building Standards System does is set out by the Scottish Government in legislation, guidance and advice. Further information is available on Scottish Government's [Building Standards webpages](#)



### Building warrants

You should be aware that to carry out work which requires a Building Warrant, without first having obtained this type of approval, is an offence in terms of Section 8(2) of the Building (Scotland) Act 2003. Additionally, it will lead to legal complications if you want to sell your property.

### Making a building warrant application

Before you carry out any work to your building, you should check our [Frequently Asked Questions](#) to see if you need a building warrant. Most works need a building warrant which you must obtain before starting the work.

You should apply for a building warrant on the [eBuilding Standards website](#). You can also download a paper version of the form from the website.

You can find further guidance on how to apply for a Building Warrant,

along with our Building Warrant fees list showing how much your application will cost on our [website](#)

### Building warrant applications - what you can expect from us

Within four working days, we will carry out an administrative check on your application and advise you of any problems after this check. Alternatively, we will let you know your application is valid and is being progressed.

### Building Standards performance targets

- **95%** of first reports on building warrant applications, telling you if you need to make changes to your proposals to comply with current building regulations to be issued within 20 working days.
- **90%** of building warrants, if the final revised drawings are altered to the Council's satisfaction, to be issued within 10 working days.
- **90%** of requests for a site inspection in relation to a completion certificate to be responded to within ten working days.
- **90%** of completion certificates to be issued within five working days after final inspection.

## Making a decision on a building warrant application

We will grant a building warrant if we are satisfied that the building will be constructed in accordance with the building operations regulations and the building standards regulations. A warrant for demolition will be granted if the requirements of the building operations regulations are met.

### What you can expect from us

We will seek to minimise the overall average time taken to grant a building warrant measured from the date of lodging to the date of granting the warrant.

### Works where there is no record of permission

We understand that sometimes work is carried out and there is no record of permission. This is called retrospective works. This can be particularly frustrating when you are trying to sell your house. If you do not have a building warrant or a certificate of completion, there are various ways you can get this sorted.

### Retrospective works – what you can expect from us

We will direct you to our online [Building Standards Register](#) if you want to check whether work has permission.

We will ask you to submit a [Completion Certificate where no Building Warrant obtained](#) if the work was carried out and completed on or after 1 May 2005, together with plans and the relevant fee. Our target response time is twenty working days.

We will ask you to apply for a [Property Inspection](#) together with the relevant fee, if the work is of a minor non-structural nature and was carried out and completed before 1 May 2005 and you do not have a building warrant for the works.

We will ask you to apply for a [Confirmation of Completion](#) together with the relevant fee, if you have a Building Warrant but do not have a Completion Certificate and the works were carried out before 1 May 2005.

Our target response time for both services is ten working days.

## Information Requests

The Building Standards service holds a great deal of information. Some must be kept in perpetuity, but other information is only kept in accordance with a records retention schedule. Under the Public Records (Scotland) Act 2011 the Council is obliged to keep schedules of what records we keep and for how long we keep them. You can find further information on our [Records Management webpage](#)

Anyone has a right to request information from a public authority. Data relating to building warrants is available online on our [Public Access](#) system and you may find the information you want there. Paper records are also available to view and copy.

### **Information requests – what you can expect from us**

We will hold information in accordance with our records retention schedule. We will make information available online in accordance with the Council's publication scheme.

The [Building Standards Plan Store](#) can be contacted to view and copy records when authorised to do so.

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## Data Protection



When handling personal data, the Council must do so fairly and lawfully in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulations.

### **Data Protection – what you can expect from us**

We will comply with the Data Protection Act when we publish information.

We will redact any personal email addresses, phone numbers, signatures and other personal information from our online records

We will consider whether we can remove information from our website if you are not happy about its publication.

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## Seeking advice

The Council is committed to giving advice on a range of building warrant proposals. If you are unable to go online to seek advice, please visit us at Waverley Court, East Market Street, Edinburgh Monday to Friday between 9am – 1pm. \*

\* At present our offices are closed to members of the public due to the pandemic. However, you can still email or call us.

### Seeking advice – what you can expect from us

If you have a general enquiry about a building warrant matter, we will aim to respond within ten working days. As part of this process, we will advise you where you can find the information online.

Pre-warrant discussions will normally be restricted to larger high value projects or to more complex lower value projects.

Requests for meetings will be handled by team managers and these will be decided based on the complexity and/or size of the proposals.

## Contact Us

The Building Standards team consists of three technical teams.

### Major Applications team

We process applications for plan assessment and site inspection where the estimated value of works exceeds £250,000 for large or complex construction projects. The team also process all applications in relation to new build housing sites. [Email Building Standards major applications](#) with any queries.

### Plan Reporting team

We carry out the assessment of Building Warrant applications with an estimated value of works up to £250,000. [Email Building Standards plan reporting](#) with any queries.

### Site Inspections team

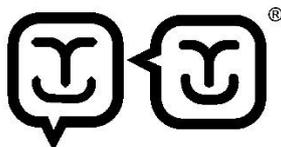
We deal with inspections at the interim or completion stage for all projects with an estimated value of works up to £250,000. [Email Building Standards site inspections](#) with any queries.

### Phone

The Building Standards service can be contacted daily between 9am and 1pm on **0131 529 3550**.

### See our website for more information:

[http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20140/building\\_warrants](http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20140/building_warrants)



**HAPPY TO TRANSLATE**

Telephone 0131 242 8181

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# Planning

# CUSTOMER SERVICE CHARTER

## Planning Customer Service Charter

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## What this Charter does

This Charter explains what the Council's Planning service does and what its customers can expect from us. It begins by setting out **what you can expect from us** when contacting the service and then more specific standards linked to our three main responsibilities which are:

### Planning

- To prepare a [policy framework](#) that sets out how land should be developed and our natural and built places protected; and
- To consider and make decisions on applications for [planning permission](#), listed building consent and other types of application and investigate breaches of planning control to ensure the development of our City is properly managed.

## What you can expect from us

*If you contact us by telephone: \**

- We will help you with your query on the spot if we can
- We will direct you to further information online, including online forms to request pre-application advice

*If you email or write to us:*

- will respond to you within 10 working days or tell you if we need longer
- ensure our response is free from jargon and easy to understand
- direct you to further information online, including online forms to request pre-application advice
- translate information into large print, other languages or Braille if needed.

*If you visit us: \**

- we will advise you when the Planning helpdesk is available for general enquiries
- one of our staff will give you information that meets your needs or direct you to where you can find it online, including online forms
- we will see you within five minutes of your appointment time
- have friendly public offices, with clean and tidy waiting areas

*\*At present our offices and direct phone lines are closed due to the pandemic. We are currently providing an enhanced Helpdesk service via email and (where necessary) customer call-backs. We are also using Microsoft Teams.*

## Policy Framework

What the Planning System does is set out by the Scottish Government in legislation, guidance and advice. Further information is available at [www.gov.scot/planning](http://www.gov.scot/planning)

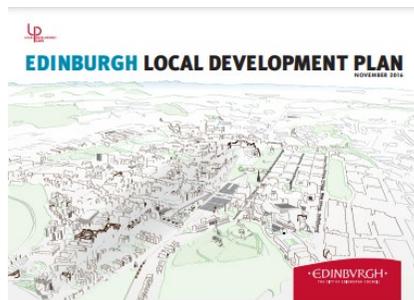
Scottish Government legislation requires that all Councils prepare a document setting out principles for where development of land will be allowed and where buildings and green spaces will be protected. These are called **Development Plans**. In Edinburgh, the Scottish Government requires that this Development Plan be made up of two documents: the Strategic Development Plan and the Local Development Plan.

**The Strategic Development Plan** for Edinburgh and South East Scotland sets out broad principles for the future use of land over a 20-year period on matters that cross Council boundaries. This includes key topics such as how many new houses are required, how they should be spread across the area and whether green belt land should remain as green belt. This document is not prepared by City of Edinburgh Council but by a partnership of the six Councils in the area called SESplan. It must accord with the Government's Scottish Planning Policy.

## The Strategic Development Plan - what you can expect from us

The Strategic Development Plan is prepared, and consulted upon, by SESplan. We will advise you to contact them directly if we cannot answer your questions about it.

Further information is available at [www.sesplan.gov.uk](http://www.sesplan.gov.uk)



**The Local Development Plan** for Edinburgh contains detailed policies and proposals that must follow the principles set out in the Strategic Development Plan. The document sets out policies and proposals for the future use of land and the protection of the natural and built environment over a 10-year period. This includes key topics such as identifying sites for housing to meet the requirements set out in the Strategic Development Plan discussed above. Preparation of the document begins with the main consultation stage where the Council produce a **Main Issues Report** presenting options and asking for your input on how they meet the requirements that have already been set by both Scottish Government policy and the Strategic Development Plan.

The Planning Service can also prepare more detailed guidance, for example on design, which forms part of the Local Development Plan but is prepared at a later time. This is called Supplementary Guidance and must meet Scottish Government requirements on preparation, participation and adoption.

The next local development plan will be called City Plan 2030 and was approved in proposed form in September 2021.

## The Local Development Plan - what you can expect from us

The programme for preparing the replacement local development plan – City Plan 2030 – can be found in a document called the Development Plan Scheme at [www.edinburgh.gov.uk/cityplan2030](http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/cityplan2030)

We will update this document annually.

We will use a range of ways of making sure there are opportunities to comment on future plans including using the [Council's Consultation Hub](#), drop-in sessions, website information and workshops.

As stated above, the “Development Plan” for the city consists of the Strategic Development Plan and the Local Development Plan. Planning applications must be decided in line with the content of the Development Plan unless there are important planning reasons for an alternative decision.

## Planning Applications

This charter explains what you can expect to happen when you want to make an application for planning permission or other planning consents and when you want to comment on someone else’s application. It then explains what happens when making a decision on a planning application.

All applications for planning permission are grouped in terms of size and importance of the type of development that is being proposed. National developments are proposed by Scottish Government, are of Scotland-wide significance, and are the top tier in the hierarchy. An example is the new Forth Crossing. Below national developments are major developments which are of a size and scale to be considered of major importance. Examples might be a new shopping centre, a business park or a large-scale housing development. All development proposals which are not national or major are classed as local developments. Examples are house extensions, small scale housing development of less than 50 houses and changes to the use of a property.

Anyone proposing a national or major development must carry out [pre-application consultation](#) with the local community to allow them to be better informed and to have an opportunity to contribute their views to the developer prior to the submission of a planning application. Developers must submit a Proposal of Application Notice with details of consultation at least 12 weeks before they want to submit a planning application.

As of the date of this Charter, the Government has suspended the requirement for public events due to the outbreak of the Coronavirus (Covid-19).

<https://www.gov.scot/policies/planning-architecture/>

Further information is on our [major applications webpage](#).

## Pre-Application Consultation - what you can expect from us

We will assess Proposal of Application Notices in accordance with the [Edinburgh Planning Concordat](#) which sets out how the Council, communities and developers work together on major developments.

We will expect developers to carry out more than the minimum consultation for more complex and contentious cases and we will encourage developers to set up websites to allow communities to access information and make comment more easily.

**Making an application for planning permission**, and all types of applications, is quicker when done online and it helps to avoid many of the reasons for applications not being valid on receipt.

- Online applications are submitted via the Scottish Government ePlanning website at [www.edevelopment.scotland.gov.uk](http://www.edevelopment.scotland.gov.uk)
- Forms can be downloaded from ePlanning.

As well as applications for planning permission, there are many other types of application depending on what it is you are proposing.

Heads or Planning Scotland have prepared [standards for the validation and of planning applications and other related consents](#).

If you are unsure whether you need planning permission or other consents, read our [online information](#) whether to make an application.

The image shows a screenshot of a web-based application form. At the top, it says 'Application form'. Below this, there are several sections of text and form fields. Section 1 asks for the name and contact details of the lead organization responsible for the work, with fields for Name, Job title, Organisation, Address, Telephone, Fax, and Email. Section 2 asks if this is a joint application, with a 'Yes' checkbox and a 'No' checkbox. Section 3 asks for the type of development, with checkboxes for 'Development of a new building', 'Development of an existing building', 'Development of a new structure', and 'Development of an existing structure'. Section 4 asks for the title of the development. Section 5 asks for a brief summary of the proposal, with a 'Yes' checkbox and a 'No' checkbox. At the bottom, there are checkboxes for 'Pre-application consultation', 'Information', 'Minor works', 'Major works', 'Planning', 'Community interest', 'Proposals', and 'Customer satisfaction'. The form is titled 'Application form' and has a 'Please note' section at the top.



The completion and submission of planning application forms, and all other types of application, can be submitted by applicants themselves or using a professional agent, such as an architect.

## Making an application for planning permission –

### what you can expect from us

**Within 5 working days**, we will check your application and advise you of any problems. It is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure that their application is submitted correctly. Further information on the process and what should be submitted is in the [guide to the Validation of Applications](#).

**Within 10 working days** of a valid application being received, we will send you an acknowledgement letter and inform you of the planning officer who will be dealing with it and the timescale for making a decision.

If a professional agent is used to submit a planning application, we will deal with the agent rather than the applicant in all discussions and negotiations. It is the responsibility of the agent to keep their client informed of progress and of any requirements of, or delays to, the process.

**Within 15 working days** of a valid application being received, we will carry out neighbour notification and consult on the application, where it applies. Notification involves sending a letter to all postal properties within 20 metres of the application site giving details of the proposal and highlighting that comments must be made to the planning service within 21 days from the date of the notification letter. Some applications are also advertised in the Evening News and a site notice is put up nearby.

**Within 25 working days** of a valid application being received, we will visit the site where appropriate.

The case officer will advise if changes are needed to make the proposals acceptable. In some cases, where substantial changes are needed, we will refuse the application or advise the applicant to withdraw their application and re-apply. If we do accept amendments during the application process, we will only arrange for neighbours to be re-notified if the changes raise new planning matters.

## Time Performance Indicators

### Major and Local Developments

We aim to issue decisions\* within the timescales set in processing agreements and/or extensions, or faster than the national average time where bespoke timescales have not been agreed.

### Householder Developments

We aim to issue decisions faster than the national average time.

### Listed Building Consents

We aim to issue decisions within 8 weeks.

*\* Decision making times include period up to signing of any legal agreement, after which planning permission is issued. National average times are published annually by the Scottish Government here:*

<https://www.gov.scot/collections/planning-statistics/>

## Commenting on someone else's planning application \_

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If you wish to look at a planning application or decision, or on an application, you can do so via the Planning and Building Standards Portal. Your comments cannot be treated as confidential for a number of reasons:

- if the application is refused, the applicant needs to know about objections if deciding to appeal;
- the closeness of an objector to the application site may be an important factor in the decision
- comments on an application are part of the background papers and have to be available under Freedom of Information and Environmental Information Acts.

Comments made on Certificates of Lawfulness for a Proposed Use or Development, non-material variations and Tree work applications are not taken into account in the assessment of these applications.

Only comments relevant to planning issues can be considered as part of the assessment of the planning application. Relevant planning issues include:



*- traffic and parking - appearance of the area - impact on a conservation area - setting or character of a listed building - loss of significant landscape features - noise and disturbance*

*- effect of cooking odours - loss of sunlight or daylight - overshadowing - privacy - economic benefits.*

**We cannot consider comments on non-relevant planning issues, such as:**

*- loss of private view - effect of the development on property values - building regulation matters.*

***Racist remarks may be forwarded to Police Scotland.***

Our guide on [How to Comment on Planning Proposals](#) outlines how to ensure you make a valid comment.

Comments must be received within 21 days of the date of registration, neighbour notification letter, or advertisement in the press, whichever is later. Extra time is given for public holidays and if the application has an Environmental Impact Assessment.

There is no statutory provision for the public to make comments on some application types e.g. tree applications and certificates of lawfulness.

Community Councils should contact the case officer if they need more time to comment.

## Commenting on someone else's planning application what you can expect from us

You will have the opportunity to receive an automatic email acknowledgement when commenting online using the Planning and Building Standards Portal.

We will send you a letter acknowledging receipt if you comment by letter or email.

We will consider all comments on applications provided they are submitted on time and the comments are relevant to planning issues. We will only consider late comments if they raise important planning matters that were not previously considered. We do not accept anonymous comments.

We will make your comments known to the agent, but we will not make your personal details available at that time.

We will only re-notify you of changes to the application if they raise new planning issues: changes can be viewed on the *Planning and Building Standards Portal*.

We are unable to discuss the merits or demerits of a case with objectors or other third parties when an application is being considered as this may affect the objective assessment of the proposal.

We will inform you of the decision on the planning application.

Comments on Committee items will be publicly available online but we will redact personal information such as email addresses, phone numbers and signatures. Comments will be taken offline 6 months after the decision is issued.

We will deal with requests for comments to be taken offline before 6 months as sympathetically as possible.



## Making a decision on a planning application

Once the application, including the responses from consultees, and public comments has been assessed by the planning officer, a report of handling is prepared. Decisions on planning applications are taken in one of two ways. In some cases, the decision can be made by planning officers and is referred to as a “delegated decision”. Delegated decisions make up the vast majority of all decisions and enable quicker decisions on simpler cases. They are usually the less contentious, smaller applications, but can include cases with objections or which are being recommended for refusal.

In other cases, the planning officer makes a recommendation to the Development Management Sub-Committee or a Full Council meeting in some circumstances and the decision is then taken by the City’s councillors.

## Making a decision on a planning application – what can you expect from us

We will notify you or your agent within 4 working days of the decision being made.

We will notify all those who have made comments on the application within 4 working days of the decision being made.

We will place a copy of the decision notice and the report of handling on Planning and Building Standards Portal.

If a scheme needs to be changed after the decision, we will assess the proposals to see if they raise any new planning issues which might change the substance of the consent. If so,

we will ask for a new planning application. If the changes do not raise any new planning issues which change the substance of the consent, we will vary the consent; neighbours and other interested parties will not be notified of these changes but they can be viewed ~~tracked~~ on *Planning and Building Standards Portal*.

Planning permission lasts for 3 years although we can make a Direction for it to be longer or shorter.

If an applicant is unhappy about a delegated decision taken on a local development, or the application has taken longer than the legal time limit, they can request a review by the [Local Review Body](#).

In cases that cannot be decided by a Local Review Body, the applicant has the right to appeal to Scottish Ministers.

Further information is available at [www.dpea.scotland.gov.uk](http://www.dpea.scotland.gov.uk)

There is no 3rd party right of appeal in Scotland. This means that if anyone commenting on an application is unhappy about the decision, they cannot ask for a review and they cannot appeal to Scottish Ministers. We will direct any aggrieved parties to our Report of Handling which explains the reasons for our decision. We are unable to respond if you think the decision was wrong. However, you can complain if you thought our processes or procedures were wrong in coming to the decision.



## Seeking Advice

The Council is committed to giving advice on a range of planning proposals. Details of general planning advice and our pre-application service are online.

### Seeking Advice – what you can expect from us

If you have a general enquiry about a planning matter, we will aim to respond within 10 working days. As part of this process, we will advise you to where you can find the information online.

The Planning Help Desk will be open from 9am to 1pm for general enquiries every weekday other than between Xmas and New Year.  
\*

The Council offers two tiers of [pre-application advice](#): generic and bespoke.

Generic advice is free on the Council website that customers can use to determine whether their proposals are in accordance with planning policies.

We will not generally give advice on the following types of developments as the information can be found online – *householder - windows - driveways- straight forward change of uses - adverts*. Advice on these types of proposals can be accessed in the [planning quick guides](#).

Bespoke advice is tailored advice prepared by planning officers based on information provided by the customer. All bespoke pre-application advice provided by the Council is subject to a **charge** with the sole exception of developments **primarily** relating to works to improve accessibility for people with disabilities, for example the installation of a wheelchair ramp.

More information on the Pre-Application Advice Service can be found [here](#).

*\* At present our offices and direct phone lines are closed to due to the pandemic. However, you can still email us.*

## Works where there is no Record of Permission

We understand that sometimes work is carried out and there is no record of permission. This is called retrospective works. This can be particularly frustrating when you are trying to sell your house.

### In relation to Planning:

If the works were done more than 4 years ago to your house, they are then legal under planning law but if you need a formal letter to confirm this, you will need to apply for a [certificate of lawfulness](#). Other types of development such as a change of use, other than to a house, have a longer period (10 years) before they become legal.

It may be that the works did not need planning permission but again you need to apply for a certificate of lawfulness if you want legal confirmation.

If you have a listed building and have done work to it without consent or confirmation that may need consent, you should read out guide to [Selling Your Home](#).

You can check [online whether work has consent](#).

Finally, if you are concerned that work has been carried out without permission, please fill in the [enforcement breach form](#). You can find out more in our [Enforcement Charter](#).

## Retrospective works – what you can expect from us

In all cases, the target response time is 10 working days.

We will direct you to our online systems if you want to check whether work has permission.

We will direct you to our [enforcement breach form](#) if you think work has been carried out without Planning permission.

## In relation to Planning

We will advise you to apply for a [certificate of lawfulness](#) if you need a legal decision on whether planning permission is needed.

We will direct you to our guidance on [Guide to selling your home](#) if work has been done to your listed building without consent. Alternatively you can apply for [listed building consent](#) as we do not issue letters of comfort.

## Information Requests

The Planning Service holds a great deal of information. Some has to be kept in perpetuity, but other information is only kept in accordance with a records retention schedule. Under the Public Records (Scotland) Act 2011 the Council is obliged to keep schedules of what records we keep and for how long we keep them. You can check if we've already published the information that you want. If you cannot find the information you want online, you can request information via our [Managing Information](#) webpage. Information requests are dealt with centrally within the Council and the Planning service will send any information requests to that unit for processing.

Anyone has a right to request information from a public authority. Many planning applications and certain data relating to building warrants are available online on the [Planning and Building Standards Portal](#).

Details of Tree Preservation Orders are online at [www.edinburgh.gov.uk/privatelyownedtrees](http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/privatelyownedtrees)

## Information Requests – what you can expect from us

We will hold information in accordance with our records retention schedule.

We will make information available online in accordance with the [Council's publication scheme](#).

The Plan Store\* where you can view and copy paper records, when authorised to do so, will be open from 9am to 12 noon and 2pm to 4pm, Monday to Thursday. It is closed all day Friday and between Christmas and New Year.

*\*The plan store is currently closed to the public. All requests will be sent out by post/email <https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/building-warrant-records/building-standards-plan-store>*

We will send any environmental information requests to the Freedom of Information team for processing and you will receive a response within 20 working days.





If you are unhappy that information about you is published in connection with a planning application, please contact the Council at [planning@edinburgh.gov.uk](mailto:planning@edinburgh.gov.uk) and, depending on the nature of your concern, we will consider what we can do about the matter.

### **Data Protection – what you can expect from us**

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We will comply with the Data Protection Act when we publish information.

We will redact any personal email addresses, phone numbers, signatures and other personal information from our online records

We will consider whether we can remove information from our website if you are not happy about its publication.

## Contact Us

### Phone Planning

**0131 529 3550**

### Planning Enquiries

*[planning@edinburgh.gov.uk](mailto:planning@edinburgh.gov.uk)*

*[www.edinburgh.gov.uk/planning](http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/planning)*



## Planning Enforcement Charter

December 2021



Foreword

*AWAITING REVISED FOREWORD FROM PLANNING CONVENOR*

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## Introduction

The City of Edinburgh Council provides a dedicated planning enforcement team who have an essential role in delivering an effective and efficient planning service.

Planning enforcement powers are set out in legislation and the use of these powers is informed by Scottish Government guidance (Planning Circular 10/2009). Amongst other things, this guidance highlights the following key points:

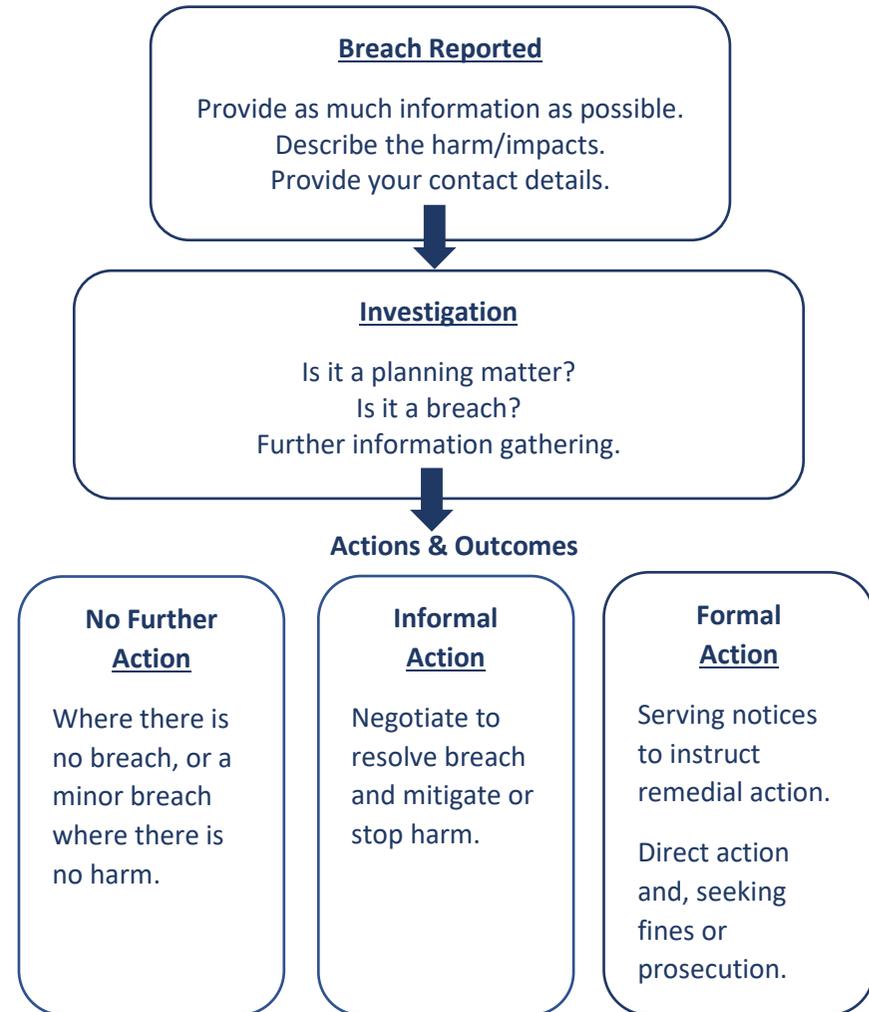
- The purpose of planning enforcement is to resolve breaches of planning control.
- Planning enforcement is a discretionary power, meaning the Council can decide whether or not to take enforcement action.
- Enforcement action should be in the public interest.
- Any action taken must be proportionate to the breach, meaning it must be reasonable and not excessive.
- Effective enforcement ensures the credibility of the planning system is not undermined.

This charter explains the purpose of the Council’s planning enforcement service, the process for handling enquiries, and sets out the standards of service we seek to achieve. It also explains where planning enforcement has no remit.

The aim of this charter is to ensure that the Council’s procedures are fair and reasonable, that interested parties are made aware of what is required and that they are kept informed at key stages within the

enforcement process.

This diagram illustrates the main stages of the enforcement investigation process. Each of these stages are described in detail in the following pages of the Charter.



## Planning Controls

There are three types of planning control against which the Council, as the planning authority, may consider taking enforcement action. Each of these are explained in more detail within this charter, they are:

- Planning Control - relating to development including building works and changes of use;
- Listed Building Control – relating to works to listed buildings;
- Advertisement Control – relating to the display of advertisements

**Where works do not involve development or where they do not affect the character of a listed building, involve the loss of or damage to protected trees, or involve the display of an advertisement, they will not be subject to planning controls or enforcement.**

### Planning Control

Planning permission is required for most development that takes place in Scotland. Development is defined in legislation and further established in planning case law. Permitted development rights allow a range of works to be carried out without the need to formally apply for planning permission. **The Council has no remit to assess the merits of or consider enforcement action against permitted development.**

### Breaches of Planning Control

A breach of planning control is defined in legislation and can include:

- Works carried out without planning permission or other required planning consents;
- An unauthorised change of use;
- Departures from plans and drawings approved as part of planning permission or other consent.
- Failure to comply with conditions attached to a permission or consent;

**It is important to note that a breach of planning control is not a criminal offence.**

## Identifying and Reporting Alleged Breaches

The Council does not actively monitor the implementation of consents or search for breaches of planning control and relies on members of the public to report potential breaches. Before reporting a possible breach, you should use the Council's [online planning service](#) to check if the works have the appropriate consents. If you still believe there is a breach you should submit an enforcement enquiry using the [online form](#).

**Anonymous complaints will not be accepted.** However, if you have concerns about raising an enquiry, you can ask a [local ward Councillor](#) to raise it on your behalf. The Council does not comment on enquiries relating to possible breaches or individual cases on social media.

In accordance with the Environmental Information (Scotland) Regulations 2004 we will treat the identity of enquirers in confidence. We will only release information regarding the identity of an enquirer where it is in the public interest to do so, as a result of a ruling by the Scottish Information Commissioner or if directed to do so by a court of law.

## Our Approach to Enforcement

The planning authority has statutory powers to investigate alleged breaches of planning control and to take enforcement action where it is expedient to do so, having regard to the development plan and to any other material planning considerations.

**It is important to understand that planning enforcement is a discretionary power and it is for the Council to take a view on whether or not to exercise that power.**

### Expediency and Proportionality

This means that even if a breach of planning control has occurred, the Council must consider if it is in the public interest to take enforcement action. In doing so, the Council will consider the level of material ‘harm’ that the breach is resulting, or, is likely to result in. Although not exhaustive, ‘harm’ in planning terms can include:

- Adverse impacts to public amenity or the use of land and buildings meriting protection in the public interest
- Adverse impact on visual amenity;
- Loss of protected trees;
- Loss or damage to a listed building and demolition of buildings in a conservation area;
- Adverse impacts on neighbouring amenity including loss of privacy and daylight, overshadowing, and operational noise.

If the Council determine that it is expedient to take enforcement action, then any such action must be proportionate to the breach.

**While the Council does not condone any breach of planning control, the aim of the enforcement service is to resolve breaches rather than to punish those who carried out the work.**

### Non-Planning Matters

Sometimes the enforcement service receives enquiries about matters that cannot be controlled or conditioned by planning. These may be civil/legal matters or may fall under different legislative regimes. Examples include:

- Private disputes over land ownership/title deeds/right of access/maintenance and common repairs;
- Devaluation of property;
- Loss of private views;
- Competition between businesses;

- Fire Safety;
- On street parking or allocation of parking spaces;
- Building warrants
- Building safety
- Construction noise/arrangements.
- Anti-social behaviour

**Any non-planning matters will be outwith the remit of a planning enforcement investigation.** However, where appropriate, planning will pass enquiries onto the relevant Council service to investigate.

### Council-Owned Land

Sometimes breaches of planning control occur on land which is under the ownership and control of the Council. In these circumstances it is not expedient to take formal planning enforcement action, however, the planning enforcement service will work with other relevant Council services to try and secure an appropriate resolution.

### Time-Limited Procedures

**In some cases, the Council is time-barred from taking enforcement action.**

For unauthorised operational development, e.g. building, mining, engineering and other physical works, and the change of use of any building to a single dwelling house the time limit is four years. This means that after a period of four years from the date when operations were substantially complete, the development becomes lawful and no enforcement action can be taken. This could include development such as replacement windows, extensions or the erection of fences and sheds. For other breaches of planning control including changes of use (other than to a single dwelling house) and breach of conditions, the time limit is ten years from the date of the breach.

## Other Enforcement Controls

### Listed Building Control

Any works for the demolition of a listed building or for its alteration or extension in any manner which would affect its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest requires listed building consent.

**Works carried out without authorisation constitute a breach of listed building control and this is a criminal offence. It is important to note that there is no time limit after which unauthorised works to listed building become immune from enforcement action.**

In taking a view on works that are relatively old, the Council will have regard to the nature of the works and whether they have previously given rise to complaints.

It is also important to note that if works to a listed building constitute development then planning permission may be required. Where unauthorised works constitute a breach of planning and listed building control, the Council can take action in respect of either or both breaches.

### Advertisement Control

A wide range of signs and advertisements can be displayed without having to apply for advertisement consent if they meet certain criteria and conditions and if the landowner has given permission for the advertisement to be displayed on their land. This is known as deemed consent.

Advertisements which are displayed without authorisation or deemed consent constitute a breach of advertisement control and this is an offence. Adverts which are attached to and affect the character of a listed

building will also require listed building consent.

Within Edinburgh, a regulation 11 Order is in place which removes deemed consent for most advertisements on the Royal Mile. This is known as an Area of Special Control. Unauthorised advertisements within the Area of Special Control which result in unacceptable impacts on amenity will be treated as a priority.

**It is important to note that planning cannot control the content of any advertisement. This would be a matter for the Advertising Standards Agency.**

## Monitoring Major Developments

The Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 introduces provision for Planning Authorities to include a statement within their Planning Enforcement Charter setting out how they monitor and record compliance with planning permission for major developments.

It is primarily the responsibility of the developer to ensure they are in compliance with the terms of a permission. Where permission has been granted subject to conditions which prohibit the commencement of development on site, Officers undertake to ensure that these conditions are complied with. Information relating to the compliance with conditions is recorded in the application file and is available to view via the planning portal. This approach is supported by the Council's existing monitoring frameworks for legal agreements and the implementation and delivery of major housing and commercial use sites.

Where further guidance relating to monitoring of major developments is brought in to force we will continue to review our processes and will update this statement as appropriate.

## Enforcement Service Priorities

The Development Plan provides the policy framework for development across the City of Edinburgh. Unauthorised development which raises significant issues of conflict with the development plan is unlikely to be supported by the Council and may be subject to enforcement action.

### Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas

The City of Edinburgh has a rich heritage with over nine thousand Listed Buildings and fifty designated Conservation Areas. The Old and New Towns are designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site and are recognised for their contribution to European urban planning.

Planning enforcement has a responsibility in helping ensure that the character and appearance of land and buildings which contribute positively to the city's heritage are preserved.

Priority will be given to remedying unauthorised works which:

- Have resulted in unacceptable impacts to Category A listed buildings and listed buildings within the World Heritage Site;
- Have significant adverse impacts to the character of a conservation area.

However, it is also important to recognise that a number of the City's buildings have been altered and adapted over time and this may have already significantly compromised their character. This will be taken into account when considering the expediency and proportionality of any potential enforcement action.

A similar approach will be taken when considering the expediency and proportionality of any potential enforcement action in respect of unauthorised works within a conservation area.

## Short Term Lets

The Council recognises the impacts that short term commercial visitor accommodation, short term lets, can have on neighbourhood character and residential amenity.

Planning enforcement will continue to investigate and take action where unauthorised changes of use to short term lets would have a materially detrimental effect on the living conditions of nearby residents, or where there is unacceptable conflict with policies in the Local Development Plan. Enforcement action will have regard to any future designated control area and Planning Enforcement will work with other Council services to support the implementation of any related licensing scheme.

## Trees

It is an offence to carry out works to protected trees that results in their uprooting, felling, lopping or wilful destruction, without the prior consent of the planning authority. This includes trees that are subject to a Tree Preservation Order (TPO), and trees within a Conservation Area. Where protected trees have been removed or destroyed formal action can take the form of service of a Tree Replacement Notice requiring tree replacements. In certain cases, reports for offences in respect of trees may be submitted to the Procurator Fiscal and, if successful, can result in fines up to £20,000.

All enquiries relating to alleged unauthorised work on protected trees will be investigated as a matter of urgency.

## Residential Amenity

Where the Council is concerned that a breach of planning control may require immediate action to address serious material harm to residential amenity, this will be investigated as a matter of urgency.

## Investigation Process

### Registration of your enquiry

When an alleged breach of planning control is submitted, we check it to ensure that it includes all the detail required for a possible enforcement case to be investigated. This must include a full address for the location of the alleged breach (including number and flat position where possible), legitimate enquirer contact details, and a description of the alleged breach and any associated impacts or harm.

It may be necessary to request further information from you before we can register your enquiry. This might include copies of relevant photographs or a more detailed account of the alleged breach and its specific impacts on you.

**Where insufficient information is provided and where no significant concerns of material harm have been raised, it may not be possible to carry out a detailed investigation.**

**Where your enquiry concerns purely non-planning matters an investigation will not be opened however your enquiry will be passed to another relevant Council Service where appropriate.**

Service Standard: After preliminary checks, enforcement enquiries which have sufficient information will be registered within five working days of receipt and an acknowledgement will be sent to the enquirer.

### Initial Investigations

To ensure that we focus our resources on investigating and resolving alleged breaches which are resulting in obvious and significant material harm, cases will be allocated to reflect our service priorities.

In practice, this means that if your enquiry raises genuine planning matters, but the level of material harm is low and any associated impacts do not widely affect public amenity, your enquiry may only be progressed to a detailed investigation when there is sufficient capacity to do so, or, timescales to complete the investigation may be affected. This can include enquiries where the alleged breach:

- Is likely to benefit from permitted development,
- Involves very minor departures from approved plans, or
- Is not widely visible from common or public land.

Once an enforcement case has been set up, an Officer will carry out preliminary investigations and may undertake a site visit. The need and timescales for a site visit will depend on the nature and urgency of the alleged breach and the level of information provided by an enquirer.

Once initial investigations have been carried out, a proposed course of action will be decided as soon as possible. In some cases, a more detailed investigation is required to establish if a breach has occurred, and this can significantly lengthen the process involved in reaching a decision.

For detailed investigations and enquiries involving alleged harm to amenity it may be necessary for enquirers to actively contribute to evidence gathering procedures. This can include providing access to your property to carry out appropriate tests, providing written witness statements and participating in interviews. Failure to engage in this process may affect the ability of Officers to carry out a complete investigation.

Service Standard: You will receive an update within 20 working days of registration of your enforcement enquiry. For cases where no breach has been identified or the breach is minor and does not give rise to significant harm, we will aim at this stage to include notification if no further action is being taken and the case is to be closed.

## Actions and Outcomes

### Resolving Cases

Resolving cases involves two decisions – i) whether a breach of planning control has occurred, and ii) where a breach has occurred, whether it is expedient to take enforcement action. The decision to take formal action is at the discretion of the planning authority and is a matter of judgement.

**There are three possible outcomes when resolving cases; no further action, informal action and formal action.**

### No Further Action

Where, there is no breach, or a breach of planning control is identified which is not resulting in material harm and no remedial works are required, it would not be expedient to take any further action and the case will be closed. This can include:

- minor exceedances of permitted development rights
- minor departures from approved schemes
- occurrences where the outcome of any enforcement action would not result in a significant gain or benefit.

Service Standard: Where no further action is to be taken we will aim to close the enquiry no later than three months from the date the initial enquiry was registered.

### Informal Action

Where a breach of planning control requiring remedial action is identified, and where it is practicable to do so, the Council will seek to resolve the breach through negotiation. This can involve a request to carry out further works.

It can be difficult to predict timescales and progress can be delayed for a number of reasons.

For more substantial breaches of planning control where the unauthorised development is likely to be acceptable, but may require modification or control by conditions, it may be more appropriate to seek the submission of a planning application and there are provisions in the Planning Acts for the planning authority to require applications to be made in retrospect. In most cases, potential enforcement action is suspended until the application is determined.

The Council recognises that delays can be a source of frustration to those affected by potential breaches, particularly if they consider their amenity is affected. We will try to keep you informed at significant stages in the investigation process, such as when remedial works are agreed or when a planning application is submitted. To ensure efficient use of our resources, Officers may not be able to provide additional interim updates or respond to follow-up enquiries which do not raise new material concerns.

You will be informed once a final decision has been made and an investigation report will be produced to explain why the case is being closed or why formal action is recommended.

Service Standard: Where informal action is appropriate, we will seek to negotiate a suitable outcome to resolve the breach within 3 months from the date the enquiry is registered. (This may take up to 6 months for Short Stay Commercial Visitor Accommodation cases).

### Formal Action

Where unauthorised development is not acceptable, or it has not been possible to resolve the case through informal negotiation, formal action will be taken.

Service Standard: Where formal action is required, we will aim to serve the enforcement notice either within 3 months from the date the enquiry is registered, or within 1 month of the informal action stage where negotiation has not resolved the breach. (This may take up to 6 months for Short Stay Commercial Visitor Accommodation cases).

With only a few exceptions, the Chief Planning Officer has delegated authority to proceed with such action without referral to the Development Management Sub-Committee. Formal action is instigated by the service of a notice (see Types of Notice). These all include the following information:

- A description of the breach of control which has taken place;
- The steps which should be taken to remedy the breach;
- The timescales for taking these steps;
- The consequences of failure to comply with the notice; and
- Rights of appeal where appropriate.

Where a notice is appealed this will add to the timescale to resolve the breach. If an appeal is successful, the notice will not take effect and the Council may be limited in what further action can be taken. If a notice is not complied with, and it is expedient to do so, the Council may take further action to remedy the breach of planning control, including:

- Prosecution through the Courts;
- Carrying out works in 'default' of an Enforcement Notice. This means the Council may arrange for works to be carried out and then recover the cost of this work from the recipient of the notice. This is known as direct action.

If the recipient of an enforcement notice is found guilty of contravening the notice, a maximum fine of £20,000 may be imposed by the Courts. If the notice is still not complied with, a second prosecution may be sought with a recommendation that courts impose a 'continuance fine' which will

apply every day the notice is in breach.

When a notice has been complied with a closing report will be published on the Planning portal and the enquirer will be notified.

The planning authority has additional powers, including the use of interdicts, which complement the serving of notices. Further information is provided on pages 10 to 12 of this charter.

Service Standard: Where a breach of planning control has required informal or formal resolution an investigation report will be published explaining our decision.

### Appeals

In most cases, if an appeal is lodged against a notice, it is submitted to and considered by Scottish ministers. In almost all cases appeals are dealt with by Reporters from the Scottish Government's Planning and Environmental Appeals Division (DPEA). There is no appeal against breach of condition notices however these may be challenged in court. There is no provision in planning legislation for enquirers to appeal the Council's decision. Any challenge to that decision would be a legal matter.

Service Standard: We will inform the enquirer within 5 working days of receipt of an appeal against an enforcement notice served by the Council.

### Burden on Property

In some circumstances where a notice has not been complied with the Council may decide not to take any action and leave an extant enforcement notice as blight on land/property. This can lead to a delay if a house/land is to be sold and the sellers agents require these breaches to

be rectified for the sale to conclude. Where there are any outstanding financial implications registered against land/property that appear on a Council's Property Enquiry Certificate, all sums due to the Council will be deducted from the future sale of that land/property.

### Enforcement Register

Details of enforcement notices, breach of condition notices and stop notices are entered into an Enforcement Register, which forms part of the Planning Register. These are available at Waverley Court, 4 East Market Street, Edinburgh, EH8 8BG and on the Council's website.

### Enforcement Legislation

Planning Enforcement powers are set out in Part VI of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997; in part VII, regulations 24 to 26A of the Town and Country Planning (Control of Advertisements)(Scotland) regulations 1984; and in Chapter IV of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997. Government policy on planning enforcement is set out in Circular 10/2009: Planning Enforcement. The Planning Acts and this publication are available online

### Customer Care

[The Planning Customer Charter](#) sets out the standards that customers should expect in their dealings with the service. The service is committed to providing high quality customer care and suggestions on how we could improve the service are welcomed.

We are also committed to dealing fairly, honestly and promptly with any concerns. However, if there has been a service failure, we want to hear from you.

We will consider all complaints made about the way in which your enquiry was dealt with however, disagreement with a decision of the Council will not in itself be a ground for complaint.

The quickest way to sort things out is to talk to the officer concerned. However if you are still dissatisfied, you can use Council's online [Complaints Form](#) to receive a formal response. If, after you have gone through our complaints process you still feel aggrieved, you have the right to take the complaint to the Scottish Public Services Ombudsman (SPSO). The power of the SPSO does not extend to the amendment of planning enforcement decisions – the function of the SPSO in planning cases is to judge whether Councils have fulfilled their duties reasonably.

## Types of Notice

### Breach of Condition Notice

Makes provision for enforcing the conditions to which any planning permission is subject. It is effective on the date of service. It may be used as an alternative to an enforcement notice (see below) and is served on any person carrying out the development and/or any person having control of the land. There is no right of appeal against this notice. Those receiving the notice may make representations to the planning authority if they believe the notice to be unreasonable. Summary prosecution in Court is available for contravening a breach of condition notice.

### Enforcement Notice

This notice is generally used to deal with unauthorised development but can also be used for a breach of planning conditions. There are similar notices and powers to deal with listed buildings (see below), and advertisements. An Enforcement Notice will specify a time period to take effect (usually a minimum of 28 days); and will specify what steps must be taken to remedy the breach and the period by which these steps must be completed. There is a right of appeal against an Enforcement Notice, and the terms of the notice are suspended until a decision is reached on the appeal to the Scottish Ministers. **Failure to comply with the terms of an Enforcement Notice within the time specified is an offence and may lead to the imposition of a fine in the Sheriff Court.**

### Fixed Penalty Notices

Where an Enforcement Notice (or Breach of Condition Notice) has been served and has not been complied with, the Council can serve a Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN) on the recipient of the notice. The fine is £2000 for an FPN relating to a planning Enforcement Notice and £300 in respect of failure to comply with a Breach of Condition Notice. There is no right of

appeal against these notices, although timeous payment prevents the council from reporting the noncompliance with the original notice to the Procurator Fiscal.

### Listed Building Enforcement Notice

This must be served on the current owner, lessee, occupier and on anyone else with an interest in the property, and the procedures involved are similar to those outlined above. The notice must specify the steps to be taken to remedy the breach and specify a final date for compliance. If the current owner fails to meet the terms of the notice by the date specified, they are guilty of an offence. There is the right of appeal to Scottish Ministers against the notice. Breaches of listed building controls are a serious matter. It is a criminal offence to undertake unauthorised works to demolish, significantly alter or extend a listed building, and this could, in certain circumstances, lead to either an unlimited fine or imprisonment.

### Stop Notice

This is only used in particularly urgent or serious cases where unauthorised activity must be stopped. This is usually where there are implications for public safety or a significant impact on public amenity. A Stop Notice is served with an Enforcement Notice. A Stop Notice cannot prohibit the use of a building as a dwellinghouse or prohibit the carrying out of any activity if the activity has been carried out for a period of more than four years. If a Stop Notice is served without due cause, or a subsequent appeal against a parallel Enforcement Notice is sustained, the Council may be open to claims for compensation. The use of Stop Notices therefore needs to be carefully assessed by the Council. There is no right of appeal against a Stop Notice, and failure to comply with its terms is an offence.

### Temporary Stop Notices

In certain cases where a breach of planning control is considered to have a

severe impact on amenity, a Temporary Stop Notice can be served. These do not require to be accompanied by an Enforcement Notice and last for a maximum of 28 days.

### Notice Requiring Application for Planning Permission for Development Already Carried out

Where the planning authority considers that a development which does not have planning permission may be acceptable (i.e. they consider that it might be granted planning permission) they may issue a notice requiring the landowner or developer to submit a retrospective planning application. This application will be considered on its planning merits and handled in the same way as any other planning application. Issuing such a notice does **not** guarantee that permission will be granted; the planning authority may, on consideration of the application, decide instead to refuse permission, or to grant permission subject to conditions or alterations to make the development acceptable.

## Other Powers

### Planning Contravention Notice

Used to obtain information about activities on land where a breach of planning control is suspected. It is served on the owner or occupier of the land in question; on a person with any other interest in the land; or on a person who is using or carrying out operations on the land. Those who receive a Planning Contravention Notice are required to provide specified information about operations being carried out on the land or relating to conditions or limitations which apply to any planning permission granted in respect of the land. Supplementary information or representations on the matters raised in the notice may also be requested. Failure to comply with the notice within 21 days of it being served is an offence and can lead to a fine in the Courts.

### Notice under Section 272 (of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997)

Provides limited powers which enable information to be obtained regarding interests in the land, and the use of the land. Failure to provide the information required is an offence.

### Notice under Section 179 (of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997)

Provides planning authorities with the power to serve a notice on the owner, lessee or occupier of land, the condition of which is adversely affecting the amenity of the area. The notice, which is also known as an 'Amenity Notice' sets out the steps to be taken to decrease the adverse effect of the condition of the land within a specified period.

### Interdict and Interim Interdict

Used to stop or prevent a breach of planning control. Such applications are considered by the courts. Before initiating proceedings, the planning authority will need to assess the likely outcome and the risk of incurring wasted expenditure.

### Power to Enter Land

The Council has powers to enter land to find out if there has been a breach of planning control, to check whether there has been compliance with a formal notice, or to check whether a breach has been satisfactorily resolved. This power applies to *any* land and may involve officials entering land owned by neighbours adjacent to the site of the breach or alleged breach.

### Direct Action

Failure to comply with the terms of an enforcement notice within the time specified can result in the Council carrying out the specified work. The Council may recover any costs it incurs from the landowner.

### Removal and Obliteration of Placards and Posters

The Council has powers to remove or obliterate placards and posters that do not have express or deemed advertisement consent. If the person who put up the poster can be identified, they have to be given at least two days' notice that the Council intends to take the poster down. If they cannot be readily identified, then the advert can be removed immediately.

Council officials can enter unoccupied land, if necessary, to remove an advertisement. However, they have no powers to remove advertisements displayed within a building to which there is no public access.

## Contact Details

Planning Helpdesk (Monday - Friday 9am-1pm)  
Waverley Court  
4 East Market Street  
Edinburgh EH8 8BG

Telephone: 0131 529 3550

Email: [planning@edinburgh.gov.uk](mailto:planning@edinburgh.gov.uk)

Report a possible breach of planning control at  
[www.edinburgh.gov.uk/planningenforcement](http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/planningenforcement)



HAPPY TO TRANSLATE

ترجمہ کے لئے حاضر! آماندہر سادہ انوباد کراب  
يسعدنا توفير الترجمة MOZEMY PRZETŁUMACZYĆ 很樂意翻譯

The City of Edinburgh Council  
Directorate of Place  
December 2021