

# Appendix 1: Comparison of temporalities for planning in procedural models of the UK, Spain and Poland as of 2023.

Source: Authors.

KEY: **statutory controlled temporalities**      **uncertainty of temporalities**

	Poland (tier1: General Plan)	Poland (tier 2: LSDP)	UK (local plan)	Spain
legal status	legally binding		not legally binding	Legally binding
content scope and format	strictly regulated by law		standard general outline	strictly regulated by law
spatial representation	Not included in the plan - general zoning in appendix	spatial precision of zoning & detailed design guidance	blurred lines for many development directions	General zoning (and areas with very detailed zoning)
public consultations	call for policies (min. 21 days)  review of a final draft (min. 28 days)	1) request to change a plan - anytime 2) council's call for amendments 3) consultations of a draft plan (min.28 d.) 4) public debate over the final draft (1d.)  SPECIAL PROCEDURE: consultation of the draft (min. 14 d.)	1) regulation 18 consultation (issues and options) 2) council's call for site allocations 3) Regulation 19 consultation on soundness of a draft 4) post examination consultation on major modifications Each for min.6 weeks	1) call for policy suggestions 2) comments on a draft 3) consultations on the complete document and sectoral reports  Each for 12 weeks
No of statutory consultees	31	28	Not set, depends on site	Not set, depends on site

Verification of the Plan	desktop assessment of legal compliance by the relevant regional authority statutory 30 days	examination in public led by the independent inspector, additional modifications supported by consultation	NA
adoption	full council	full council	regional authority

## Appendix 2 Comparison of temporalities of planning in procedural models of Poland, the UK and Spain.

Source: Authors.

KEY: **statutory controlled temporalities**      **uncertainty of temporalities**

	Poland (from 2023)	UK	Spain
Pre-Application procedure	Applicable only in specific zones identified in the legally binding General Plan	pre-application advice informed by the local plan negotiations on design and public benefits	Pre-application advice informed by the legally binding local plan ('informacion urbanistica')
statutory time for decision:	90 days time for processing DDC excludes time to complete the documentation	based on a Planning Performance Agreement (PPA) between the council and the applicant	non statutory time for decision
time related risk	decision may be challenged by neighbouring landlords financial penalties to Council for failing to meet deadlines	no time related executable controls	NA
status of pre-application advice / decision	legally binding	guidance	Not mandatory / non-binding

Type of planning decision	building permit	planning permission	building permit
statutory time for decision:	65 calendar days time for processing excludes time needed to complete the documentation	8 weeks for minor applications 13 weeks for major applications / 16 weeks in of applications requiring EIA	60 calendar days time for processing excludes time needed to complete the documentation
if statutory time has not been met	penalties for every day over the deadline paid by the council to the state budget	extension through planning guarantee (unless PPA is signed): 6 weeks major applications and 16 weeks non-major applications  Applicant has right to appeal for non-determination  Planning responsibilities taken over by the higher tier	NA
Additional decision related temporalities	N/A	Planning obligations negotiated between resolution to permit and issuing the actual decision with no time restrictions  Discharge of planning conditions (time for each decision: 8 weeks), if not met: applicant can serve a 'deemed discharge' notice	NA

### Appendix 3 Comparison of temporalities in planning in spatial planning models of Poland, the UK and Spain.

Source: Authors.

KEY: statutory controlled temporalities uncertainty of temporalities

	Poland (up to 2023)	Poland (from 2023)	UK	Spain
validity of a plan	review as and if the local authority decides, often related to change of administration		review every 5 years	review every 8 years
validity of pre-application / DDC	indefinite	5 years	no time limit, but adoption of a new local plan effectively cancels an advice	not binding
validity of building / planning permission	3 years		3 years	2 years (extendable)
start of implementation	14 days after building permit has been granted		after discharging pre-commencement conditions  time depending on number and complexity of conditions	To be determined in the planning permission (licencia)
validity of building / planning permission if construction stalls	start on site, including preparatory works validates building permission  building permit void after works on site stall		discharged pre-commencement planning conditions  and the any material operation comprised in the development carried out  once implemented, permission has no expiry date	To be determined in the planning permission (licencia)