

CONSTITUTION OF THE DISTRICT OF TENDRING

Part 6 – Planning Probity Protocol

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Planning in Probity Protocol ("Protocol") has been prepared using the advice in the Local Government Association's revised guidance note on good planning practice for Members and Officers dealing with planning matters – Probity in Planning: the Role of Councillors and Officers (December 2019).
- 1.2 **The aim of this Protocol:** To ensure that in the planning process there are no grounds for suggesting that a decision has been biased, partial or not well founded in any way.
- 1.3 **The key purpose of planning:** *"the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development"* (para 7 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)). Planning matters have a significant impact on our lives and the area where we live, work or play. Consequently, planning attracts a great deal of public and media interest. It is important that the system operates, and is seen to be operated, in an honest, open and transparent manner.
- 1.4 **Your role as a Member of the Planning Committee:** To make planning decisions openly, impartially, with sound judgement and for justifiable planning reasons.
- 1.5 **When the Protocol applies:** This Protocol applies to Members at all times they are involved in the planning process. This includes, where applicable, when part of decision-making meetings of the Council, exercising the functions of the planning authority or when involved on less formal occasions, such as meetings with Officers or the public and consultative meetings. It applies as equally to planning enforcement matters or site-specific policy issues as it does to planning applications. If you have any doubts about the application of this

Protocol to your own circumstances you should seek advice early, and preferably well before any meeting takes place, from the Monitoring Officer.

1.6 In this Protocol when the term “Councillor” or “Member” is used it means that the advice is applicable to all Members of the Council. The term “Planning Committee Member” means a Member or a substitute Member of the Council’s Planning Committee.

1.7 **Relationship to the Members' Code of Conduct:** Members are reminded that the Planning Probity Protocol is designed primarily for Members of the Council’s Planning Committees and Members who, for whatever reason, find themselves involved in the planning process. Whilst the Protocol interprets the Members’ Code of Conduct with respect to planning matters it is subordinate to the Members’ Code of Conduct and in the event of any inconsistencies arising between this Protocol and the Members’ Code of Conduct, the Members’ Code of Conduct shall prevail.

2 GENERAL ROLE AND CONDUCT OF MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

OFFICERS:

2.1 The function of Officers is to support and facilitate the Councillors in their work and to ensure that robust and lawful decisions are made. Planning decisions must be made in accordance with the Local Plan and other material planning considerations (section 70(2) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).

2.2 The Director of Planning makes decisions on the majority of planning applications under delegated powers and makes recommendations on more significant and contentious applications and other planning matters for decision by the Planning Committee. Officers will provide professional advice and will provide Members with a recommendation on whether or not planning permission should be granted, based on the Officer’s assessment.

2.3 In considering applications and in advising members of the public on planning policy, the determination of planning applications, enforcement and other planning matters, Officers must:-

- act fairly and openly and avoid any actions that would give rise to an impression of bias;
- avoid inappropriate social contact with applicants and their agents, objectors and other interested parties;
- approach each planning application or issue with an open mind, avoiding preconceived ideas;
- carefully weigh up all relevant planning issues before making a decision;
- make decisions and recommendations purely on planning grounds having regard to the Local Plan and other material considerations;
- give professional, objective and consistent advice; and,
- carry out the decisions of the Committee insofar as they relate to the completion of any legal agreement, or instigation or defence of proceedings.

3 RELATIONSHIPS TO MEMBERS' CODE OF CONDUCT

3.1 The rules contained in the Members' Code of Conduct must always be complied with first. This is both the rules on Disclosable Pecuniary Interests (DPIs) and any other interests identified by your Authority, and the general rules and obligations giving effect to the Seven Principles of Public Life: Selflessness, Integrity, Objectivity, Accountability, Openness, Honesty and Leadership.

3.2 Do then apply the rules in this Protocol, which seek to explain and supplement the Members' Code of Conduct and the law on decision making for the purposes of planning control. If you do not abide by this Protocol, you may:

- put the Council at risk of proceedings on the legality of the related decisions or maladministration;
- undermine the integrity of such important decision making and reduce public trust and confidence; or
- put yourself at risk of being named in a report made to the Council or, if the failure is also likely to be a breach of the interest provisions of the Localism Act 2011, a complaint being made to the Police to consider criminal proceedings.

3.3 DECLARATIONS OF INTERESTS

The Council's Code of Conduct sets out requirements for Members on declaring Disclosable Pecuniary Interests, Other Registerable Interests and Non-Registerable Interests and the consequences on participation of having such an interest. These must be followed scrupulously, and Members should review their situation regularly. Not only should impropriety be avoided but also any appearance or grounds for suspicion of improper conduct.

A Member with a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest in respect of a particular planning matter must declare it and take no part in the discussion or the determination of the proposal. He or she should leave the room before the item is considered. The responsibility for this rests with each Member. Advice can be obtained in advance from the Monitoring Officer or their Deputy if required, in advance of a Planning Committee meeting. It is unsatisfactory if a Members asks for guidance in the course of a debate.

3.4 **Do** disclose the existence and

3.5 **Do take into account when approaching a decision that the principle of Integrity (one of the Nolan Principles in Public Life) is defined as**

*"Holders of public office must avoid placing themselves under any obligation to people or organisations that might try inappropriately to influence them in their work. They should not act or take decisions in order to gain financial or other material benefits for themselves, their family or their friends. **They must declare and resolve any interests and relationships**".*

3.6 It is therefore advisable that Members:

- (i) Note that you are not prevented from seeking to explain and justify a proposal in which you may have a conflict of interest to an appropriate Officer, in person or in writing, but that your role as a Councillor may

place additional limitations on you in representing the proposal in which you have an interest.

(ii) Notify the Monitoring Officer in writing where it is clear to you that you have a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest or other personal conflict of interest and note that:

- you should send the notification no later than submission of that application where you can;
- the proposal will always be reported to the Committee as a main item and not dealt with by Officers under delegated powers;
- you must not get involved in the processing of the application; and
- it is advisable (but not mandatory) that you employ an agent to act on your behalf in respect of the proposal when dealing with Officers and in public speaking at Committee.

4 APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED BY THE COUNCIL, MEMBERS OR OFFICERS

APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED BY THE COUNCIL

4.1 The Planning Committee Terms of Reference (as set out in Part 3 of the Constitution) requires that the following Planning Applications are referred to the Planning Committee for determination:

- a) the applicant is the Council or someone acting as applicant on the Council's behalf or in respect of Council owned land unless the application is recommended for refusal; and
- b) the applicant is a Member of the Council, or a member of permanent staff employed by TDC and there is an Officer recommendation for approval.

5 MEMBER TRAINING

5.1 A Member (or designated named Substitute Member) cannot sit as a member of the Planning Committee unless they have received specific training with regard to the determination of planning applications (Part 4 of the Constitution - Council Procedure Rules).

5.2 The Council provides training for Councillors on planning matters at least once a year. The Council also aims to provide more specialist training to update knowledge, cover topics or to look at matters in greater depth. Training events are open to all Councillors and where places are limited, current Members and named Substitute Members of the Planning or Planning Policy and Local Plan Committees will take priority.

5.3 **Don't** participate in decision making at meetings dealing with planning matters if you have not attended the mandatory planning training prescribed by the Council.

5.4 **Do** endeavour to attend any other specialised training sessions provided and arranged by the Council under a continuing programme, since these will be designed to extend your knowledge of planning policy, law, regulations, regulations, regulations, procedures, Codes of Practice and the Development Plans beyond the minimum referred to above and thus assist you in carrying out your role properly and effectively.

- 5.5 Organised training provides opportunities to review a sample of planning decisions to ensure that Members judgements have been based on proper planning considerations.

6 FETTERING DISCRETION IN THE PLANNING PROCESS

PREDISPOSITION, PREDETERMINATION AND BIAS

- 6.1 In addition to declaring Disclosable Pecuniary interests, Other Registerable Interests and Non-Registerable Interests, members of a Planning Committee need to avoid any appearance of bias or of having predetermined their view at the time of making a decision on a planning application.
- 6.2 The law on **bias and predetermination** (which is a particular form of bias) is part of the general legal obligation on public authorities to act fairly. Decision makers are entitled to be **predisposed** to particular views.

PREDISPOSITION

- 6.3 A distinction is drawn by the Courts between a Councillor having clearly expressed an intention to vote in a particular way before a meeting (pre-determination) and a predisposition to an initial view. Where the Councillor is clear they have an open mind and are willing to listen to all the material considerations presented at the Planning Committee before deciding on how to exercise their vote, there is no predetermination.

BIAS

- 6.4 Councillors should not participate in the consideration of a planning application if to do so would give the appearance of bias, and the decision may be challenged on the grounds of bias in the High Court. The test for bias is: "Would the fair-minded observer, knowing the background, consider that there was a real possibility of bias?" It is not the Councillor's view of whether they are biased that is relevant but the view of the independent observer. Perception is important and can lead a fair-minded observer to consider that there is a real possibility of bias, they should not participate in making the decision and should withdraw from the room (or virtual meeting where appropriate). Further, Councillors do not have to have a personal interest in order to come within the definition of bias. The Courts have held that it is primarily a matter for the Councillor to judge whether to withdraw but given the scope for challenge the Councillor should always err on the side of caution. Whilst not every application will raise the question of bias, there will be occasions when a member of the public in possession of all facts might consider that there is a real risk of bias. In these circumstances, the Councillor should seek advice from the Monitoring Officer or Deputy Monitoring Officer.

PREDETERMINATION

- 6.5 **Predetermination occurs where someone closes their mind to any other possibility beyond that predisposition**, with the effect that they are unable to apply their judgement fully and properly to an issue requiring a decision. The leading case on local authority bias and predetermination acknowledges the

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difference between Judges sitting judicially and Councillors making decisions in a democratic environment. Given the role of Councillors, there must be ‘clear pointers’ before predetermination is established. Where there is predetermination, the Councillor should not participate in the consideration of a planning application.

- 6.6 The courts have sought to distinguish between situations which involve predetermination or bias on the one hand and predisposition on the other. The former is indicative of a “closed mind” and likely to leave the committee’s decision susceptible to challenge by Judicial Review. The latter is the perfectly normal process of someone making up their mind.
- 6.7 EXAMPLE: a Councillor who states, “Windfarms are blots on the landscape and I will oppose each and every windfarm application that comes before the committee” will be perceived very differently from a Councillor who states, “Many people find windfarms ugly and noisy, and I will need a lot of persuading that any more windfarms should be allowed in our area”. The former has a closed mind and is predetermined, whereas the latter is predisposed but is maintaining an open mind.
- 6.8 The following diagram is produced to help Councillors appreciate the range of circumstances (the following is guidance only; any specific questions should be raised with the Council’s Monitoring Officer):

Lawful	No view	
	Predisposition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manifesto pledges/commitments • Policy making and setting
Unlawful	Predetermination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearly expressed intention to vote in a particular way on an individual application whatever the information provided
	Bias	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Membership of an organisation that supports or opposes particular developments or development types

PARTICIPATING IN DECISION MAKING

- 6.9 Councillors are entitled, and are often expected, to have expressed views on planning issues and that these comments have an added measure of protection under Section 25(2) of the Localism Act 2011. The Section provides that a decision maker is not to be taken to have had, or to have appeared to have had, a closed mind when making a decision just because:
 - the decision maker had previously done anything that directly or indirectly indicated what view the decision maker took, or would or might take in relation to a matter, and
 - the matter was relevant to the decision.

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The Section makes it clear that if a Councillor has given a view on an issue, this, considered in isolation, does not show that the Councillor has a closed mind on that issue. So, the mere fact that a Councillor has campaigned on an issue or made public statements about their approach to an item of council business does not prevent that Councillor from being able to participate in discussion of that issue and to vote on it.

6.10 However, decision-makers must not fetter their discretion by approaching the decision to determine a planning application with a closed mind. It is a legal requirement to approach the determination of a planning application with an open mind to prevent a legal challenge for pre-determination or bias (both being judicial review grounds in administrative law).

6.11 When Councillors come to make the decision, they:

- are entitled to have and to express their own views on the matter, provided they are prepared to reconsider their position in the light of all the evidence and arguments;
- must keep an open mind and hear all of the evidence before them, both the Officers' presentation of the facts and their advice as well as the arguments from all sides;
- are not required to cast aside views on planning policy held when seeking election or otherwise acting as a Member, in giving fair consideration to points raised;
- are only entitled to take account of material considerations and must disregard considerations irrelevant to the question and legal context at hand;
- must be prepared to change their view right up to the point of making the decision; and
- come to a decision after giving what they feel is the right weight to those material considerations.

6.12 Councillors can listen to applicants and objectors, and indicate their view, but must not be biased in their consideration of their issues. Councillors can support or oppose an application and represent the views of their residents in their role as a Ward Councillor. To do so as a Planning Committee Member MIGHT compromise their role on the Committee and Councillors are advised to seek advice from the Monitoring Officer or Deputy Monitoring Officer.

6.13 Members should take the opportunity to exercise their separate speaking rights as a Ward Member where you have represented your views or those of local electors and fettered your discretion, but do not have a Disclosable or other personal conflict of interest. Where you do:

- advise the Committee Officer or the Chairman that you wish to speak in this capacity before commencement of the item and in accordance with the Public Speaking Scheme;
- remove yourself from the seating area for Members of the Planning Committee for the duration of that item; and
- ensure that your actions are recorded within the minutes.

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7 CONTACT WITH APPLICANTS, DEVELOPERS AND OBJECTORS

- 7.1 Councillors should refer those who approach them for planning, procedural or technical advice to Officers.
- 7.2 Councillors should only attend those meetings organised in accordance with this Protocol and must not attend private meetings with applicants, developers or groups of objectors.
- 7.3 Where you feel that a formal meeting would be useful in clarifying the issues, you should seek to arrange that meeting yourself through a request to the Director of Planning or Head of Planning and Building Control to organise it. The Officer(s) will ensure that those present at the meeting are advised from the start that the discussions will not bind the Authority to any particular course of action, that the meeting is properly recorded on the public file at the earliest convenience. In all cases, the involvement of Councillors will be recorded in any subsequent planning application, whether in any delegated report or in any Committee report.
- 7.4 **Do** otherwise:
- follow the Authority's rules on lobbying;
 - consider whether or not it would be prudent in the circumstances to make notes when contacted; and
 - report to the Head of Planning and Building Control any significant contact with the applicant and other parties, explaining the nature and purpose of the contacts and your involvement in them, and ensure that this is recorded on the planning file.

IN ADDITION, IN RESPECT OF PRESENTATIONS BY APPLICANTS/DEVELOPERS

- 7.5 **Don't** attend a planning presentation without requesting an Officer to be present.
- 7.6 **Do** ask relevant questions for the purposes of clarifying your understanding of the proposals.
- 7.7 **Do** remember that the presentation is a form of lobbying and not part of the formal process of debate and determination of any subsequent application; this will be carried out by the Planning Committee of the Planning Authority.
- 7.8 **Do** be aware that as the presentation is a form of lobbying, whilst you may express any view on the merits or otherwise of the proposal presented, you should never state how you or other Members would intend to vote at a Committee.

8 LOBBYING OF AND BY COUNCILLORS

- 8.1 Lobbying is a normal and perfectly proper part of the political process. Members of the public, applicants or local interest groups will often seek to influence a decision through an approach to their Ward Member. In the case of a Planning Committee Member, care needs to be taken to avoid the perception of bias or predetermination of any planning matter.
- 8.2 A Planning Committee Member should explain to those lobbying or attempting to lobby them that, whilst they can listen to what is said (or read what is put in writing

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and sent to them), it may subsequently prejudice their impartiality and ability to participate in the Committee's decision-making, if they are asked to express either an intention to vote one way or another or such a firm point of view that amounts to the same thing.

8.3 Planning Committee Members should ensure that it is made clear to any lobbyists that they will only be in a position to reach a final decision on any planning matter after they have heard all of the relevant arguments and looked at the relevant information during the sitting of the determining Committee.

8.4 Planning Committee Members should therefore:

- suggest to lobbyists that they write to the Director of Planning in order that their views can be included in the Officer reports prepared for determination under delegated powers or by Committee;
- pass on any lobbying correspondence received (including plans, data, correspondence etc. in respect of an application) to the Director of Planning or email PlanningSupport&Development@tendringdc.gov.uk as soon as practicably possible so that it can be taken into account and included in the report on the application;
- remember that their overriding duty is to the whole community not just to the residents and businesses within their ward and, taking account of the need and duty to make decisions impartially, and should not improperly favour, or appear to improperly favour, any person, company, group or locality;
- not accept gifts or hospitality from any person involved in or affected by a planning proposal, but if a degree of hospitality is entirely unavoidable, ensure that they comply with the provisions in the Members' Code of Conduct on gifts and hospitality; and,
- inform the Monitoring Officer where they feel that they have been exposed to undue or excessive lobbying or approaches (including inappropriate offers of gifts or hospitality), who will in turn advise the appropriate Officers to follow the matter up where necessary.

8.5 Planning Committee Members should note that, subject to the requirements to ensure that Members comply with the Members' Code of Conduct and the rules regarding bias and pre-determination and ensure that they take appropriate action in relation to Disclosable Pecuniary Interests, they are not precluded from:

- listening or receiving viewpoints from residents or other interested parties;
- making comments to residents, interested parties, or other Members or appropriate Officers, provided they do not consist of or amount to predetermination and they can make clear they are keeping an open mind when it comes to making the decision;
- seeking information through appropriate channels; or,
- being a vehicle for the expression of opinion or speaking at the meeting as a ward Member, provided they explain their actions at the start of the meeting or item and make it clear that, having expressed the opinion or ward/local view, they have not committed themselves to vote in accordance with those views and will make up their own mind having heard all the facts and listened to the debate.

8.6 In the interest of openness, it is recommended that Planning Committee Members should make the necessary declarations that they have been lobbied on any particular matter at the Committee when the application is being considered under the Declaration of Interests item on the agenda.

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- 8.7 Planning Committee Members should not become a member of, lead or represent a national or local organisation whose primary purpose is to lobby to promote or oppose planning proposals. If a Member does, he/she may appear to be biased. Whilst they may be able to address the Committee as a ward Member or an objector, Members are not able to participate or vote on any matter in respect of which they have a disclosure pecuniary interest unless they have received a dispensation for this purpose.
- 8.8 Members can join general groups which reflect their areas of interest, and which concentrate on issues beyond particular planning proposals, but they should disclose a personal interest where that organisation has made representations on a particular proposal. A Member should make it clear to that organisation and the Committee that they have reserved judgement and the independence to make up their own mind on each separate proposal.
- 8.9 Members should not excessively lobby Planning Committee Members regarding their concerns or views on a planning application, nor attempt to persuade them that they should decide how to vote in advance of the meeting at which any planning decision is to be taken.
- 8.10 Members should not decide or discuss how to vote on any application at any sort of political group meeting or lobby any other Member to do so.

9 SITE VISITS/INSPECTIONS

CONDUCT AT THE SITE VISIT

- 9.1 Officers will arrange the site visit in advance with relevant parties. There is no right to enter on private land without permission of the landowner. Where appropriate, officers will obtain permission from the landowner or his/her agent for those invited to attend the site visit to enter the land. If permission is not given for Members and Officers and other interested parties to enter, the site will have to be viewed from the public highways/areas where this is possible.
- 9.2 The Chairman (or Vice-Chairman) will control proceedings throughout.
- 9.3 The Chairman will explain that the purpose of the site visit is to obtain information relevant to the determination of the application.
- 9.4 The Chairman will introduce the Planning Officer who will describe the proposals to Members with reference to matters of fact and features on the land and the submitted plans/drawings and summarise the relevant issues and material considerations. It is expected that Members will already be familiar with the planning Officer's report where one has been provided.
- 9.5 Members may ask the Planning Officer for factual clarification of any planning matter relating to the proposal or surrounding land, for example, distances to adjoining or objectors' properties or the location of the planned development.
- 9.6 Other Officers may be present to provide other specialist/expert advice/information where relevant/required (e.g. Highways Engineers, Tree Officers or Environmental Health Officers etc.)
- 9.7 Members will then be invited through the Chairman to ask any questions of fact or seeking clarification from the Officers present. Members should not direct these

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questions to the applicant or others present. Any matters not to hand will be reported at the Planning Committee meeting. Discussion on the merits of the application will not be permitted, and Members should refrain from making comments on the proposal.

- 9.8 Representatives of Objectors and/or supporters may be invited/allowed to attend the site visit as interested parties. However, the right of a representative to address the Planning Committee does not arise until this item is reached on the agenda during the relevant meeting of the Planning Committee. Presentations from interested parties should on no account be made. However, occasionally it may be appropriate for interested parties to be asked, through the Chairman, to point out important or relevant site features. At no point during the site visit will debate or comment on the planning merits or otherwise of the proposal be permitted, as the proper time for such debate/comment is at the relevant meeting of the Planning Committee.
- 9.9 A Ward Councillor(s) may attend the site visit; however, any Ward Councillor(s) will refrain from debating or commenting on the planning merits or otherwise of the proposal. Ward Councillors will be permitted to make representations at the relevant meeting of the Planning Committee.
- 9.10 During the site visit, no separate discussions regarding the application must take place with Officers or Members and either applicants, objectors or supporters. In order to assist in ensuring that Members receive the same information, they are required to keep together in one group with the Chairman and the Planning Officer during the entirety of the accompanied site visit. They will not break-off to discuss the proposal separately with residents or the applicant.
- 9.11 During the site visit, Officers and Planning Committee Members will not accept any representations (including verbal presentations, documents, letters or petitions) from applicants, objectors or supporters. Any representations should be sent to the Planning Department, and these will be reported to the relevant meeting of the Planning Committee.
- 9.12 No hospitality will be accepted by Officers and Members from the applicant or any other interested party present at the site visit.
- 9.13 The Planning Committee Members present at the site visit will sign an attendance sheet. Planning Committee Members failing to attend the Site Visit will not be considered to have sufficient knowledge of the site and the issues arising from the Site Visit to enable them to take part in determining the application when it is presented to the Planning Committee for consideration.
- 9.14 The Chairman (or Vice-Chairman) will conclude the site visit. Members will leave the site promptly, as a group, and refrain from talking to the applicant, objectors or other interested parties. No indication of the views of Members or the likely outcome of the Planning Committee's deliberations on the application will be given. To do so might imply that a Member's mind is already made up.
- 9.15 If Members require further information or clarification of any aspect of the development, the Officer(s) attending the site visit will be asked to ensure that such information is available by the time the application is considered by Members at the relevant meeting of the Planning Committee.

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- 9.16 The Practice of the Council is to visit application sites prior to their consideration at Planning Committee. The Head of Planning and Building Control will identify which sites will need to be visited. If the Committee have visited a site recently then this site will not be visited again.
- 9.17 The purpose of the site visit is for Members to gain factual knowledge of a site and make a visual assessment of the proposal and its relationship with adjoining development.
- 9.18 The Members will be provided with a "Member Pack" which includes a selection of the PowerPoint slides that will be displayed at the Committee. These describe the application proposal and summarise the main issues.
- 9.19 Officers will arrange with the developer/landowner, where possible, for Members to gain access to the site.
- 9.20 Before Members get on the bus, the Planning Committee Chairman, will ask Members whether they need to declare an interest in an application. When the bus arrives at each site Members will be reminded again of their need to declare any interest they may have, as it may only become apparent to Members that they have an interest when they arrive at a site. The Head of Planning and Building Control will record any interests that are declared.
- 9.21 If Members declare a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest, an Other Registerable Interest or Non-Registerable Interest, then they should remain on the bus and not take part in the site visit. If a Member declares an Interest then they are not able to take part in the visit. It is incumbent upon the Member to ensure the impact of their interest before taking part in the site visit.
- 9.22 Members also need to consider whether they have an open mind about the application before taking part in a site visit.

EXCEPTION TO THE COUNCIL'S LOCAL PRACTICE OF UNDERTAKING SITE VISITS

- 9.23 Whilst it is the Council's standard local practice to undertake site visits, there will be exceptional circumstances where an organised site visit is not possible.
- 9.23 Site visits are not legally required for the determination of planning applications but forms part of local practice, which protocols must clearly set out. If a site visit cannot be organised, due to exceptional circumstances, a planning application can still be determined by the Planning Committee, so long as the guidance issued by the Council is adhered to.
- 9.24 Should circumstances prevail where the Council has had to determine if it is not possible to organise a site visit, Members of the Planning Committee will be issued with guidance by the Monitoring Officer, which is relevant to the particular situation arising. Such guidance will take into account health and safety risk assessments, current legislation and central government guidance, including that issued by the Planning Inspectorate and/or the Chief Planning Officer.

10 POST-SUBMISSION DISCUSSIONS

[THIS IS STILL BEING DISCUSSED AS IT COULD REPEAT PREVIOUS PARAGRAPHS]

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11 PUBLIC SPEAKING AT MEETINGS

- 11.1 **Don't** allow members of the public to communicate with you during the Committee's proceedings (orally or in writing) other than through the scheme for public speaking or through the Chairman, as this may give the appearance of bias.
- 11.2 **Do** ensure that you comply with the Council's procedures in respect of public speaking.

12 REPORTS & DECISION MAKING

- 12.1 In coming to a decision on a planning application, a Planning Committee Member must:
- come to the meeting with an open mind;
 - Comply with section 38 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and make decisions in accordance with the Council's Local Plan and Development Plan Documents unless material considerations indicate otherwise.
 - not communicate with anyone (except Officers, other Planning Committee Members and public speakers through the Chairman) orally, electronically, in writing or by any other means during the proceedings of the Committee;
 - come to a decision only after due consideration of all the information reasonably required to base a decision upon;
 - not vote on a proposal unless they have been present to hear the whole debate including the Officer's presentation and any public speaking (and where applicable, attended the site visit); and
 - ensure that if they are proposing, seconding or supporting a decision contrary to the Officer's recommendation or the Local Plan, that they identify and understand the planning reasons leading to their conclusion and that they consider any professional advice given. Reasons must be given before a Secunder to the proposal is sought and the vote is then taken and recorded.
- 12.2 Reports to the Planning Committee will normally be available at least five working days to the meeting.
- 12.3 All applications submitted to the Planning Committee will have a full written report from Officers including a reasoned assessment of the proposal, reference to relevant policies and a justified recommendation and analysis of available options. Reports will cover the substance of any objections and the views of people and bodies that have been consulted.
- 12.4 Any oral presentations raising new matters and updates by Officers to the Planning Committee will be minuted.
- 12.5 Members should ensure that they are present for the whole presentation by Officers and subsequent debate on a particular matter and do not attend or leave part way through. This is to ensure that they are able to hear all the relevant evidence and debate in relation to a proposal. In the event that Members are not present for the whole of that process and miss a substantial proportion of it they should consider whether they are in a position to vote. The Chairman will be able to offer advice on this point.

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- 12.6 Where an application is recommended for refusal the reasons will be set out in full in the Officer's report.

DECISIONS CONTRARY TO THE OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

- 12.7 Members must indicate reasons at the Planning Committee meeting for approval or refusal of applications determined contrary to Officer advice, including identifying relevant policies. Pressure should never be put on Officers to "go away and sort out planning reasons".
- 12.8 Where an application is being considered at the Planning Committee for refusal contrary to Officer advice, the proposed reasons for refusal will be agreed at that Planning Committee meeting. The reasons will be recorded in the minutes and be based on material planning considerations and the relevant policies supporting the refusal. An opportunity will be given to the Officer to explain the implications of the contrary decision. If a successful planning appeal follows a refusal contrary to Officer advice, clear identification of good reasons for refusal will reduce the chance of a cost award.

FREE FROM POLITICAL INSTRUCTION

- 12.9 Members of the Planning Committee must make planning decisions on planning grounds. "Whipping" is inappropriate, and decisions should not be taken in party grounds on how to vote on particular applications prior to the Planning Committee meeting.

DECLARATIONS OF INTERESTS

- 12.10 The Council's Code of Conduct sets out requirements for Members on declaring pecuniary and non-pecuniary interests and the consequences of having such an interest. These must be followed scrupulously, and Members should review their situation regularly. Not only should impropriety be avoided but also any appearance or grounds for suspicion of improper conduct.
- 12.11 A Member with a pecuniary interest in respect of a particular planning matter must declare it and take no part in the discussion or the determination of the proposal. He or she should leave the room before the item is considered. The responsibility for this rests with each Member. Advice can be obtained from the Head of Legal and Democratic Services if required, in advance of a Planning Committee meeting. It is unsatisfactory if a Members asks for guidance in the course of a debate.

REQUESTS BY MEMBERS FOR INFORMATION

- 12.12 Wherever possible, Members should give advance notice of additional information they intend to request, or information they intend to contest, at the Planning Committee meeting so that Officers can be in a position to assist and avoid the unnecessary deferral of a decision.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

- 12.13 In order to give greater opportunity to applicants and objectors to express their respective points of view, the Planning Committee operates a scheme of public participation.

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13 PLANNING APPEALS

- 13.1 Appeals into the planning decisions of the Council are heard by a Planning Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State. Any hearing or inquiry will be open to the public and Members are able to attend. Members are encouraged to attend such hearings, as they can be a good learning experience. This part of the code is concerned with Members who wish to actively participate in these appeals.
- 13.2 If a Member wishes to attend a public inquiry or informal hearing as a Ward Member or as a member of the public, they are free to do so. It is strongly recommended that they discuss their participation with the Director of Planning to ensure that they are aware of the process and that they do not act in a manner which compromises their position as a Member of the Council or brings the Council into disrepute or puts the decision made at risk of challenge.
- 13.3 A Member cannot attend an appeal on behalf of the Council's Planning Committee, even if they sat on that Committee, unless this is as part of the Council's case as decided by the Director of Planning. The decision of the Planning Committee will be documented in the minute and set out in the decision notice. The Planning Officer will present the Council's case of its planning merits, in accordance with the Planning Committee's decision. The inspector is required to determine the appeal on its planning merits and therefore all representations should be so directed.
- 13.4 Where the appealed decision was contrary to the Officer's recommendation, Officers are generally able to present the Council's case in a satisfactory manner. Where this may not be possible, the case will be presented by a planning consultant employed by the Council.

14 PLANNING ENFORCEMENT

- 14.1 Under the scheme of delegation, all planning and conservation matters are delegated except for the determination of certain planning applications that are specified in the constitution. As decisions on planning enforcement matters are not planning applications, they are delegated decisions to Officers and are therefore dealt with by Officers.
- 14.2 However, principles around such decisions apply as set out in Part 3.6 (paragraph 7) of the constitution. This provides that the delegation of powers to Officers is underpinned by the principle of culture of consultation and liaison with Members, as appropriate, and the ability of Officers to refer matters to the relevant decision-making body, where it is felt that this is appropriate due to the nature of an issue.
- 14.3 So Officer's may decide to refer a planning enforcement matter to the Planning Committee for determination where consultation with Members is deemed necessary given the nature of issues involved.
- 14.4 The Members' Referral Scheme only relates to planning applications and not decisions on planning enforcement cases, so cannot be used by Members to refer a planning enforcement matter to the Planning Committee.
- 14.5 There is a range of ways of tackling alleged breaches of planning control, and local planning authorities should act in a proportionate way. Local planning authorities have discretion to take enforcement action, when they regard it as expedient to do so having regard to the development plan and any other material considerations. This includes a local enforcement plan, where it is not part of the development plan.

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- 14.6 In considering any enforcement action, the local planning authority should have regard to the National Planning Policy Framework, in particular paragraph 59 which provides; 'Effective enforcement is important to maintain public confidence in the planning system. Enforcement action is discretionary, and local planning authorities should act proportionately in responding to suspected breaches of planning control. They should consider publishing a local enforcement plan to manage enforcement proactively, in a way that is appropriate to their area. This should set out how they will monitor the implementation of planning permissions, investigate alleged cases of unauthorised development and take action where appropriate.'
- 14.7 The Council's current local enforcement plan for breaches of planning control is the 'Local Planning Enforcement Policy (v.2: September 2022), which will be updated from time to time.'