

Members Planning Code of Good Practice 2024

Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This Code offers guidance to Councillors about good practice in the planning process. It supplements the Cambridge City and South Cambridge District Councils' Code of Conduct for Members and aims to ensure that the Councils make and are seen to make planning decisions on proper planning grounds (set out in Appendix 1) and that the Councils make (and are seen to make) decisions properly, openly, impartially, and for justifiable reasons.
- 1.2 This Code applies to Members at all times when involved in the planning process, not just at Planning Committee. It applies to formal decision-making and to less formal occasions, such as informal pre application advice, development control forum meetings, meetings with officers or the public and consultative meetings, planning enforcement matters or site-specific policy issues as well as to the consideration of planning applications. It also applies to all, and any, forms of communication and interaction including online or telephone discussions or meetings, emails, electronic and social media communications, posts, statements and comments.
- 1.3 The purpose of the planning system is to consider development proposals in the public interest. To be successful, the planning system relies on Councillors and officers acting in a way that is fair and clearly seen to be fair and even handed. Councillors have a special duty to their constituents but a wider duty to the communities of Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire. Where planning matters are concerned the interests of the wider public have to be considered as well as the Development Plan and all other relevant material considerations.

2. Relationship to the Members' Code of Conduct

- 2.1 This Code is intended to supplement the two adopted Member Codes of Conduct. It is unlikely that there will be any conflict between the codes but, if there is, the provisions of the general Code will take precedence. An extract from the Code of Conduct relating to General Conduct is set out below:

You must:

- 3.1 provide leadership to the authority and communities within its area, by personal example and
- 3.2 respect others and not bully or threaten or attempt to bully or threaten any person
- 3.3 respect the confidentiality of information which you receive as a Member by-
 - 3.3.1 not disclosing confidential information to third parties unless required by law to do so or where there is a clear and over-riding public interest in doing so; and
 - 3.3.2 not obstructing third parties' legal rights of access to information
- 3.4 not conduct yourself in a manner which is likely to bring the Authority into disrepute
- 3.5 use your position as a Member in the public interest and not for personal advantage
- 3.6 comply with the Authority's reasonable rules on the use of public resources for private and political purposes

- 3.7 exercise your own independent judgement, taking decisions for good and substantial reasons by -
 - 3.7.1 attaching appropriate weight to all relevant considerations including, where appropriate, public opinion and the views of political groups
 - 3.7.2 paying due regard to the advice of Officers, and in particular to the advice of the statutory officers, namely the Head of Paid Service, the Chief Finance Officer and the Monitoring Officer and
 - 3.7.3 stating the reasons for your decisions where those reasons are not otherwise apparent
- 3.8 do nothing that causes the Authority to act unlawfully.

extract from South Cambridgeshire District Council Councillor Code of Conduct

- 3.1 You must treat others with respect.
- 3.2 You must not—
- (a) do anything which may cause your authority to breach its public sector equality duty as defined in section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 or its obligations under the Human Rights Act, 2000.
- (b) bully any person;
- (c) intimidate or attempt to intimidate any person who is or is likely to be—
- (i) a complainant,
- (ii) a witness, or
- (iii) involved in the administration of any investigation or proceedings,
- in relation to an allegation that a member (including yourself) has failed to comply with his or her authority's code of conduct; or
- (d) do anything which compromises or is likely to compromise the impartiality of those who work for, or on behalf of, your authority.

Extract from Cambridge City Council councillors code of conduct

- 2.2 It is very important that Members are careful to apply both the general Codes of Conduct and this Code in dealing with planning issues. Failure to do this may place the Council at risk of legal challenge or a finding of maladministration and for individual Members the potential for complaint about them to the Monitoring Officer.

3. Development Proposals and Interests under the Members' Planning Code

General points to consider and beware of

- 3.1 You must avoid representing your ward or any local views on a planning matter in which you have a disclosable pecuniary interest. In these circumstances it is appropriate to ask another ward member to take on this role for you.
- 3.2 You must not use your position as a Member to obtain access to planning officers or planning application papers that you submit either as a Member or an agent of an applicant.
- 3.3 You should not lobby other Members of the Council on a planning matter, including the circulation of letters or emails, or by raising the matter in Member group meetings or any other meetings of the Council.

Personal, Prejudicial and Pecuniary Interests

- 3.4 Members and Officers are required to declare any disclosable interests that they hold. Declaration is usually given upon their election or appointment to office; Members are under a duty to maintain that declaration and amend, as necessary within twenty-eight days of becoming aware of any such changes throughout their term of office.
- 3.5 A register of Members' interests will be maintained by the Council's Monitoring Officer of each Council's Democratic Services Team and is available for public inspection.
- 3.6 Members and Planning Officers are also under a duty to declare interests as and when matters arise or prior to Planning Committee. Guidance on any issue may be sought from the Council's Monitoring Officer or the Legal Adviser to the Committee. The decision as to whether an interest ought to be declared rests with the individual Member or Officer involved. *The interest should be declared at the start of the meeting under the agenda item "Declarations of Interest" rather than the start of the relevant item.*

- 3.7 There are three types of interest, 'personal' 'prejudicial' and pecuniary. A Member will have a personal interest in a Planning Committee decision if the matter relates to an interest in respect of which the Member has given notice in the statutory register of Member's interests; or the decision might reasonably be regarded as affecting their financial position or that of a relative, spouse, civil partner, employer or friend. Where a Member considers he or she has a personal interest in a matter, they must always declare it.
- 3.8 A personal interest becomes a prejudicial interest if a member of the public (with knowledge of the relevant facts) would reasonably conclude that the Member's interest is significant and as such that it is likely to prejudice the Member's ability to objectively and impartially consider the application and to take part in the decision making process for that particular application.
- 3.9 Where any Member of the Committee is unsure as to whether they have a prejudicial interest they should discuss their concerns with the Monitoring Officer or the Legal Adviser who to the Committee without delay and where possible in advance of the Committee. The decision to take part in the Committee's determination of the application is a matter for the individual Member's judgement. However, Members are strongly advised to refrain from any participation at any stage in the consideration and determination of the planning application particularly if they have been so advised by either the Monitoring Officer or the Legal Adviser to the Committee. This course of action is intended to reduce the risk of a challenge of the Committee's decision.

Pecuniary Interests

- 3.10 Interests which fall into this category are those which include but are not limited to business, employment, trade, profession, contract and wider financial interests, assets such as land, payments, securities, and shares. Members are encouraged to seek advice from the Monitoring Officer or the Legal Adviser to the Committee where they have any concerns as to whether a pecuniary interest exists. Any Member with a pecuniary interest must, following declaration of the interest at the meeting immediately recuse themselves from the meeting and take no further part in the application. Members can remain in the Chamber should they wish to do so but must sit in the public gallery until the item has been determined.
- 3.11 There are things you should avoid if you have a disclosable pecuniary interest or a personal and prejudicial interest. These include the following:
- You try to avoid representing ward or local views on a matter in which you have such an interest. In these circumstances it is appropriate to ask another ward councillor to take on this role;
 - You should avoid getting involved in the processing of the application by using your position as a councillor to get access to officers or papers;
 - You should not lobby other members of the Council, including the circulation of letters or emails, or by raising the matter in group or similar meetings;
 - You may address the meeting that considers the application or other matter in the same way that members of the public may address the meeting. However you should then withdraw from the meeting (formal or informal) at which the matter is under consideration. You may not sit in at the meeting, even as a member of the public and you may not vote. This is the position even if you are not a member of the committee which is making the decision;
 - If you are submitting your own planning application, or have a disclosable pecuniary interest or a personal and prejudicial interest in a planning application, you should be particularly careful to avoid any impression of either seeking or receiving special treatment. You should also make sure that the relevant Delivery Manager is aware of the interest. You may wish to

consider employing an agent to act on your behalf in dealing with officers and/or addressing the committee. However, as mentioned above, you may exercise the same speaking rights as are afforded to members of the public, provided that you then withdraw from the meeting when the item is considered.

4. Open and Fair decision making

- 4.1 Planning Committee takes decisions on planning matters openly and in public. For a decision to be open and fair:
- Those taking the decision should not be biased or have pre-determined how they will decide;
 - Those taking the decision should not have a prejudicial interest in the outcome;
 - The decision should be consistent with others taken previously unless there are good reasons to decide otherwise; and
 - The reasons for the decisions should be clearly set out, based on proper planning grounds and in accordance with the development plan.

Predetermination, Predisposition or Bias

- 4.2 In addition to declaring personal or prejudicial interests, Members of a Planning Committee must avoid any appearance of bias or of having predetermined their view before taking a decision on a planning application.
- 4.3 Predetermination goes beyond predisposition by failing to weigh up and balance all the relevant factors and taking into account other viewpoints which are reached as a result of the Committee's determination process and importantly includes the Officer's report, the Officer recommendation and presentation and any public participation. Section 25 (2) of the Localism Act 2011 introduced provisions for dealing with allegations of bias or pre-determination. Under the provisions of the Act, a Member is not to be taken to have had, or appeared to have had a closed mind when making the decision just because
- (a) the decision maker had previously done anything that directly or indirectly indicated what view the decision maker took, or what or might take, in relation to a matter
 - (b) the matter was relevant to the decision.
- 4.4 It is permissible for a Member to be *predisposed* towards a particular outcome. There is however a distinction between being predisposed and predetermined and it is this distinction which Members need to be aware of throughout the decision making process. It follows, the fact that a Member may have campaigned for or against a proposal does not automatically mean that they have a closed mind, *but* Members must be extremely careful to ensure that it is clear that they have considered, all relevant information and made their decision in accordance with the principles of openness, transparency and their statutory duty.
- 4.5 Members should be prepared to change their view right up to the point of voting on the application having listened to the application in full.
- 4.6 Members can absent themselves from an application where they wish to represent the views of their constituents as a Ward Councillor and in these circumstances they should take no part in the determination of the application.

Predisposition

- 4.7 A distinction is drawn by the Courts between a Member having clearly expressed an intention to vote in a particular way before a Committee meeting (*pre-determination*) and a *predisposition* on the application having formed a preliminary view where that view has been reached without full knowledge of all the relevant information. Where a Member is clear that they have an open mind and are willing to listen to all the information presented to the Planning Committee before deciding on how to exercise their vote, there will be no predetermination.

Predetermination

- 4.8 If a Member has formed a view before Committee sits, they should consider whether the view they have formed could be regarded as being predetermined. In other words, whether they have already made up their mind (to vote in a particular way) and are unprepared to fully consider the information presented to the Planning Committee before deciding on how to exercise their vote.
- 4.9 If a Member has predetermined their position they must not take part in the decision making for that application for to do so represents a breach of the Member Code of Conduct and leave the decision open to legal challenge by way of Judicial Review.

Bias

- 4.10 Bias is defined as the inclination to favour or disfavour certain people or things especially a personal prejudice.
- 4.11 The test for establishing whether a Member has shown bias is: *“would the fair-minded observer, knowing the background, consider that there was a real possibility of bias?”* It is not the Member’s view of whether they are biased but the view of the independent observer. Perception is important and can lead to judicial challenge in the High Court i.e., Judicial Review proceedings. If a Member believes that their participation would lead a fair-minded observer to consider there is a real possibility of bias, they should not participate in the decision making process and should withdraw from involvement in the application’s determination. The Courts have held it is primarily a matter for the Member to judge on whether to withdraw but given the scope for challenge the Member should always err on the side of caution or if in doubt seek guidance from the Monitoring Officer or the Legal Adviser to the Committee.

Lobbying

- 4.12 Concerns on poor practices within local authorities have often been based on the issue of lobbying. Lobbying can lead to the impartiality and integrity of a Member being called into question, unless care and common sense is exercised. When being lobbied Members should be mindful about expressing an opinion that may be taken as indicating that they have already made up their mind on the planning application before the Committee sits and thus avoid any risk of an accusation of predetermination and/or bias. In such situations, the Member should direct the lobbyist to either speak or write to the relevant planning officer with conduct of the application.
- 4.13 Members of the Planning Committee should not organise support or opposition, lobby other Members or act as an advocate or put pressure on Officers for a particular recommendation.

Avoiding Bias or Pre-determination

- 4.14 It is entirely permissible for Planning Committee Members who are democratically accountable decision makers, to be pre-disposed towards a particular outcome. Nonetheless they must address the planning issues before them fairly and on their merits. That means they can have a view on the application but must not make up their mind on how to vote before formally considering the application and any representations. Planning Committee Members must have an open mind on the merits of a proposal before it is formally considered at the committee meeting. They must be prepared to be persuaded by a different view in the light of any detailed arguments or representations concerning the particular matter under consideration.
- 4.15 If the committee’s decision on a planning application is challenged in the High Court by way of judicial review on the grounds that some of the committee members were biased, or had pre-determined the application, the court will assess the case on the basis of what a fair-minded observer, knowing the relevant facts would think.

4.16 Section 25 of the Localism Act 2011 came into effect on January 15 2012 and provides that a decision maker is not to be taken to have had, or appeared to have had, a closed mind when making the decision just because;

- (a) 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
- (b) The matter was relevant to the decision.

4.17 The position remains the same that Councillors should approach planning applications with an open mind and are able to weigh all the arguments right up to the point at which a decision is made. The safest course is to avoid statements as to support or opposition for an application (that may leave the impression that minds have been made up). If a Member has made such a statement they must be satisfied they can still consider the application with an open mind and be prepared to take into account any matters in favour or against the proposed development until the decision is made.

4.18 Care should be taken with the following, where you are likely to be a decision-maker:

- Making statements in advance of the meeting that you have made up your mind how you are going to vote;
- Taking up a campaigning role for or against an application;
- Acting as an advocate for groups opposed to or supporting the application;

4.19 Issues around bias and predetermination are difficult and getting it wrong can lead to legal challenge and/or reference to the Local Government Ombudsman. Each case needs to be considered on its facts and if you are in any doubt you should seek advice from the Head of Legal Practice.

5. Contact with Applicants, Developers and Objectors

5.1 It is important to recognise that lobbying is a normal and perfectly proper part of the political process and is important to local democracy; those who may be affected by a planning decision will often seek to influence it through an approach to their elected ward member or a member of the Planning Committee. However, unless care is taken, lobbying can lead to the impartiality of a member being called into question and to difficulties for the member participating in the decision.

5.2 When being lobbied, members should have regard to the advice in Section 4 about the dangers of appearing to approach a decision with a “closed mind”. However, unless you have a disclosable pecuniary interest or a personal and prejudicial interest, you can:

- Listen to/receive viewpoints from residents or other interested parties
- Make comments and express views to residents, interested parties, other members or appropriate officers
- Give non-technical advice on planning procedures, including suggesting to those who are lobbying, that they should speak or write to the relevant officer, in order that their opinions can be included in the officers report to Committee
- Seek information through appropriate channels

- Alert the decision-making committee to issues and concerns that have been drawn to your attention.
- 5.3 If you are approached by applicants or others seeking planning, procedural or technical advice, they should be referred to officers.
- 5.4 If you are invited to, or asked to arrange, a formal meeting with applicants, developers or groups of objectors (for instance, residents' associations) or supporters, you should inform the case officer dealing with the application. It is generally better to put formal meetings on an official basis, with Planning Department support and a note taken of the meeting. This applies to all stages of the planning process, including the pre-application stage.
- 5.5 If you receive any approaches which raise new issues or bring new information to light, you should let the case officer know what these are as soon as possible. If a developer offers any planning gain or offers to accept any conditions on development in return for consent, be sure to let the case officer know as soon as possible.
- 5.6 If any approach by a developer or anyone else gives you cause to feel uneasy, please approach the Head of Legal Practice.
- 5.7 In addition, if you consider any issue or fact to be a relevant consideration, and other members may not be aware of it, be sure to raise it when the application is considered. You should not rely on information which is not in the public arena in reaching a decision.
- 5.8 In personal dealings with applicants, objectors etc, you should be mindful of the need to avoid giving a firm commitment to support/oppose the application if you are to participate in the decision. Bear in mind that your overriding duty is to the whole community not just to the people in your ward, that planning decisions need to be taken on planning grounds and that you should avoid the appearance of improperly favouring any person, company, group or locality
- 5.9 You should not accept gifts or hospitality from developers or from any person involved in or affected by a planning proposal including pre-application proposals. If acceptance of some hospitality is unavoidable, it should be kept to a minimum and should be declared and recorded in the Council's hospitality register. The Council's policy is that all hospitality beyond the insignificant (tea and biscuits or similar) should be entered in the register. If significant hospitality is offered, you should seek advice from the Head of Legal Practice before accepting.
- 6. Pre Application Discussions**
- 6.1 Discussions between a potential applicant and the Council prior to the submission of an application can be of considerable benefit to both parties and are encouraged by the National Planning Policy Framework. However, it would be easy for such discussions to become, or to be seen by objectors to become, part of a lobbying process on the part of the potential applicant. For this reason the Council have developed pre-application processes that enables engagement at the pre-application stage.
- 6.2 For major applications the Council offers a service to potential applicants to present their schemes to the Council's Planning Committee. This is the way in which Planning Committee Councillors engage with these schemes and there should therefore be no need to attend any other meeting with potential applicants or their agents/representatives.
- 6.3 In other cases potential applicants may seek to meet Councillors. For minor or household applications these can be treated as a form of lobbying and Councillors, including Planning Committee Members, should follow the advice set out above.

- 6.4 Where the application is more substantial, but not subject to pre-application committee presentations, these meetings will be subject to the following procedures:
- No meeting shall be convened without the presence of a Council planning officer for the entire duration of the meeting.
 - Both this Code and the Members' Code of Conduct will apply when attending such meetings.
 - Any Planning Committee Member involved in such a meeting, who sits on the Committee that subsequently considers any resulting application, should declare their attendance at the meeting in the same way as lobbying would be declared.
 - Officers (and any Councillor, if present) should make it clear from the outset that the discussion will not bind the Council to making a particular decision and that any views expressed are personal and provisional.
 - Any advice given should be consistent and in accordance with the Development Plan and officers should agree, prior to any meeting, on a consistent interpretation of Development Plan policies as applied to the particular proposal.
 - Councillors should not become drawn into any negotiations, which should be done by officers (keeping interested Councillors up to date) to ensure that the authority's position is co-ordinated.
 - A contemporaneous note of the meeting should be prepared by the planning officer attending wherever possible and a copy sent to all parties for their agreement.
 - The final version of the note of the meeting will form part of the planning file and should a planning application subsequently be received, it will thereby be open to public inspection.

6.5 Although the term 'pre-application' has been used, the same considerations should apply to any discussions which occur before a decision is taken.

6.6 Planning Committee Members should not attend pre-application meetings that are not organised through officers.

7. Site Visits

7.1 Individual Planning Committee members may wish to visit a site on which they have been asked to determine an application. If you decide to visit a site, you should avoid putting yourself in a position where you could be accused of partiality by any interested party to the application. It is best to visit a site unaccompanied by the applicant or by objectors. However, if a site visit is carried out in the presence of the applicant and/or their agent, or of residents/objectors, you should bear in mind the advice given in paragraphs 4.14 and 4.15 of this Code. You should avoid being put under undue pressure from any interested party to visit a site.

7.2 You should not enter onto private land or premises without first obtaining the permission of the owner. Where possible, you should seek to familiarise yourself with the site from a public viewpoint. If you go onto a site, you should only do so if satisfied that it is quite safe to do so. You should not, for instance, enter a site where excavations or building works are in progress unless guided by a responsible site manager. If you anticipate a need to ask to enter onto land, you should attempt to make arrangements in advance and should carry (and produce) your Council identity card.

7.3 You should ensure that any information which you gained from the site visit is reported back to the Committee, so that all Members have the same information.

7.4 The decision on whether to carry out a formal committee site visit will rest with the relevant lead Delivery Manager and will be based on

- The complexity or sensitivity of the development proposal.
- The characteristics of the site and its surroundings.

7.5 No formal notes of the site visit will be made. An officer, who will point out any relevant factors and issues concerning the site and its surroundings, will accompany committee members. A site visit is not a meeting to discuss the planning merits of the scheme or to make decisions. The Lead DM or planning case officer will make a record of the date and time of the site visit, attendance and the locations visited. Further information can be found in The Formal Planning Committee Protocol for Officer-Led Site Visits, February 2023.

8. Post submission Documents

8.1 A Planning Committee Member should not usually be involved in discussions with a developer or agent when a planning application has been submitted and remains to be determined. Potentially, these discussions could be interpreted, particularly by objectors to a proposal, as an indicator of predetermination or bias.

8.2 In limited circumstances Planning Committee Members may legitimately engage in post-submission discussions. An example would be in the case of a large-scale development, where it is desirable for there to be a full understanding of the Council's planning and economic objectives. Such meetings will be organised by officers and run under the same procedural rules as pre-application discussions.

8.3 If a Planning Committee Member is contacted by the applicant, their agent or objectors, they should follow the rules on lobbying and consider whether or not it would be prudent in the circumstances to make notes when contacted. A Councillor should report to the Delivery Manager any significant contact with the applicant or other parties, explaining the nature and purpose of the contacts and their involvement in them, so that it can be recorded on the planning file.

8.4 Planning Committee Members should not attend post-submission meetings that are not organised through officers.

9 Public Speaking at Meetings

9.1 You should not 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, as this may give an appearance of bias or special access to councillors.

9.2 All planning matters will be considered in public session, unless there are specific reasons for dealing with an item as confidential under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1972, in which case the public will be asked to leave the room.

9.3 Applicants, agents, ward members, parish councils, members of the public and petitioners will be allowed to speak at Planning Committee meetings, but only in accordance with the agreed Council Public Speaking procedures.

9.4 You should avoid overfamiliarity with applicants, objectors and other members of the public when attending meetings, as this is open to misinterpretation.

10. The role of Officers

10.1 Planning officers must act in accordance with the Council's Code of Conduct for Officers and their professional codes of conduct; primarily the Royal Town Planning Institute's Code of Professional Conduct. The views, opinions and recommendations of planning officers may on occasion differ

from the views, opinions or decisions of the Committee or its Members. Officers are there to give professional and impartial advice, to make sure that members have all the information they need for decision making. They are there to advise on the context of the planning application in terms of the development plan and all other relevant material planning considerations. Officers will give a clear, accurate written analysis of the issues and a recommendation with reasons for the decision they are suggesting. Officers are there to advise (other than where the decision has been delegated to them) and to carry out the decisions of the planning committee.

- 10.2 It is critical to the openness and transparency of the planning service that mutual trust between members and their officers is demonstrated and that there is clear understanding of and respect for the other's role.
- 10.3 All members should pay particular attention to the professional advice and recommendations from officers. Planning decisions are not an exact science so interpretations may vary from time to time. You are not bound to follow officers' advice or recommendations, but you should only depart from advice or recommendations where you have good reason to do so, based on clear and legitimate planning grounds. These will need to be voted on and recorded.

11. Decision Making

- 11.1 If, as ward councillor, you ask for a proposal to be determined by Planning Committee rather than be determined through officer delegation, make sure that your material planning reasons are included in that request.. Any such request must state the material, relevant planning grounds, and where possible citing development plan policies, on which it is based.
- 11.2 As Committee Members you should demonstrate through your conduct at the meeting that you are giving careful, fair and balanced consideration to the issues under discussion. It is particularly important that applicants and members of the public have confidence in the way in which decisions are reached. The conduct of members can be important in ensuring that faith in the planning process is maintained.
- 11.3 You should keep in mind your obligation to make decisions in accordance with the Development Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise, as required by section 38(c) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.
- 11.4 The Council's own proposals for development must be dealt with on exactly the same basis as applications submitted by members of the public. You should be particularly careful to ensure that any decision on a Council application is based purely on relevant planning considerations.
- 11.5 As committee members you should make a decision only after you have considered all the relevant information needed to make a decision. If you feel you have had insufficient time to digest new information or that you need further information, you should say so and, if necessary, ask for a deferral or abstain.
- 11.6 Committee members should not vote or take part in the meeting's discussion on a proposal unless they have been present to hear the entire debate, including the officers' introduction to the matter.
- 11.7 If, as a committee member, you are expressing a view contrary to officer recommendations or the development plan, you should identify clearly the planning reasons leading you to take a different view.

12. Training and Development

- 12.1 Planning decisions are often complex and differ in nature from some of the other decisions taken by the Council. It is crucial that planning decisions are based on legitimate planning grounds and that appropriate weight is given to possibly competing factors. The Council offers training and development to councillors on planning law and procedure and Members who sit on regulatory committees will need to have had at least minimum planning familiarisation training before they attend their first meeting.
- 102.2 Post hoc review of new development by the Planning or Joint Development Control Committees will be arranged on a bi-annual or more frequent basis to aid ongoing development of Members and officers. Bite sized updates and briefing sessions will be provided on committee days along with thematic training sessions on specific topics each municipal year.

13. 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 Councillors are able to attend. Councillors are encouraged to attend such hearings, as they can be a good learning experience. This part of the Code is concerned with Councillors who wish to actively participate in these appeals.
- 13.2 If a Councillor wishes to attend a public inquiry or informal hearing as a Ward Councillor or as a member of the public, they are free to do so. It is strongly recommended that they discuss their participation with the Delivery Manager 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, brings the Council into disrepute or puts the decision made at risk of challenge.
- 13.3 A Member of a Planning Committee cannot attend an appeal on behalf of the Council's Planning Committee, even if they sat on the Committee that made the decision, unless this is as part of the Council's case as decided by the Delivery Manager. The decision of the Committee will be documented in the minute and set out in the decision notice. The planning officer will present the Council's case on its planning merits, in accordance with the 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 Compliance

- 14.1 It is perfectly legitimate for Councillors to bring to the attention of the Planning Service suspected breaches of planning control so that they may be investigated to see whether any action is possible or necessary. They should bring these to the attention of the Planning Compliance Manager via the online reporting tool:

[Report a breach of planning control \(scams.gov.uk\)](https://scams.gov.uk)

- 14.2 The Council's planning compliance service operates to a priority system so that those breaches that cause the most harm are dealt with first. This priority system is designed to produce a fair and responsive compliance service.
- 14.3 For planning committee members, you are advised that when reporting a breach if no opinion on the development / work is given (and you are simply passing on something a resident has reported)

then if a subsequent application is brought to planning committee to regularise the development you are able to sit on the committee. However, if you are considered to be pre-determined by what has been included in breach report then you are advised not sit on the committee when any retrospective application is determined.

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MEMBER GUIDANCE ON REQUESTS TO REFER PLANNING APPLICATIONS TO COMMITTEE

1. The scheme of delegation for planning, allows any Member of the Council and any County Member representing a Ward to request that an application be referred to the Planning Committee for determination, provided the request is made within the timescales set out, that it is in writing, and that it states the planning grounds on which the request is made. Late requests should be avoided.
2. Members are advised to check the progress of the application with the case officer before making a request and also to inspect the application file. This may avoid the need for a referral.
3. It is important that the planning grounds for referral are stated in the written request. An information leaflet entitled 'How to Comment' explains what factors can typically be considered in assessing planning applications, depending on the circumstances of the case. This leaflet is sent out with neighbour notification letters.
4. Relevant material planning grounds can include (but are not limited to):

- Overlooking/loss of privacy
- Loss of light or overshadowing
- Parking
- Highway safety
- Traffic
- Noise
- Effect on listed building and conservation area
- Layout and density of building
- Design, appearance and materials
- Government policy
- Disabled persons' access
- Proposals in the Development Plan
- Previous planning decisions (including appeal decisions)
- Nature conservation

In summary, Members should consider whether the development accords with planning policy set out within the development plan; whether the development is appropriate for the area; whether the development would cause harm to neighbouring amenity; whether the proposal would cause traffic congestion or be a danger to highway safety. Loss of view, loss of property value, loss of trade to businesses and moral objections are not material considerations. The case officer can give further advice if required.

5. Members may feel that a particular planning application raises planning issues of the kind described above that ought to be discussed and determined at Committee, rather than being determined under delegated powers. However, in deciding whether to make such a request, it is important that Members consider their role and responsibility in the decision making process.
6. On receipt of a written request by a Member for an application to be determined by Committee, the case officer will acknowledge the request in writing or by telephone. The case officer will also check with the Member that it is necessary for the application to be determined by Committee, rather than under delegated powers. There may be particular circumstances, depending upon the officer recommendation where a committee decision is not necessary; this should be discussed with the planning case officer.

7. Members' representations are summarised in the officer report.
8. It is not appropriate for a Member to request that Committee determines an application if they have a disclosable pecuniary or personal and 'prejudicial' interest in it under the Council's Member Code of conduct.

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