

PLANNING COMMITTEE PROTOCOL

Introduction

1. This protocol is intended to ensure that planning decisions made at the Planning Committee meeting are reached, and are seen to be reached, in a fair, open and impartial manner, and that only relevant planning matters are taken into account.
2. Planning Committee is empowered by the Borough Council, as the democratically accountable decision maker, to determine planning applications in accordance with its constitution. In making legally binding decisions therefore, it is important that the committee meeting is run in an ordered way, with Councillors, officers and members of the public understanding their role within the process.
3. If a Councillor has any doubts about the application of this Protocol to their own circumstances they should seek advice from the Council Solicitor and Monitoring Officer as soon as possible and preferably well before any meeting takes place at which they think the issue might arise.
4. This protocol should be read in conjunction with the Council's Member's Code of Conduct, Code of Practice for Councillors in dealing with Planning Applications, briefing note on predetermination and the Council's Constitution.

Disclosable Pecuniary and Non- Pecuniary Interests

5. The guidance relating to this is covered in the Council's Member's Code of Conduct and Code of Practice for Councillors in dealing with Planning Applications.
6. If a Councillor requires advice about whether they need to declare an interest, they should seek advice from the Council Solicitor and Monitoring Officer as soon as possible and preferably well before any meeting takes place at which they think the issue might arise.

Pre-determination and Predisposition

7. Councillors will often form an initial view (a predisposition) about a planning application early on in its passage through the system whether or not they have been lobbied. Under Section 25(2) of the Localism Act 2011 a Councillor 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.
8. This provision recognises the role of Councillors in matters of local interest and debate, but Councillors who are members of the Planning Committee taking part in a decision on a planning matter should not make up their minds how to vote prior to consideration of the matter by the Planning Committee and therefore should not

comment or make any commitment in advance as to how they intend to vote which might indicate that they have a closed mind (predetermination).

9. If a Councillor has made up their mind prior to the meeting, or have made public comments which indicate that they might have done, and is not able to reconsider their previously held view, then they will not be able to participate on the matter. The Councillor should declare that they do not intend to vote because they have (or could reasonably be perceived as having) judged the matter elsewhere. The Councillor will be then not be entitled to speak on the matter at the Planning Committee, unless they register to do so as part of the public speaking provision. For advice on pre-determination and predisposition, Councillors should refer to the Code of Practice for Councillors in dealing with Planning Applications in the Council's Constitution, and seek the advice of the Council Solicitor and Monitoring Officer.

Lobbying

10. The guidance relating to this is covered in the Code for dealing with Planning Applications.
11. If a Councillor requires advice about being lobbied, they should seek advice from the Council Solicitor and Monitoring Officer as soon as possible and preferably well before any meeting takes place at which they think the issue might arise.

Roles at Planning Committee

12. The role of Councillors at committee is not to represent the views of their constituents, but to consider planning applications in the interests of the whole Borough. When voting on applications, Councillors may therefore decide to vote against the views expressed by their constituents. Councillors may also request that their votes are recorded.
13. The role of Officers at Planning Committee is to advise the Councillors on professional matters, and to assist in the smooth running of the meeting. There will normally be a senior Planning Officer, plus a supporting Planning Officer, a senior Legal Officer and a Member Services Officer in attendance, who will provide advice on matters within their own professional expertise.
14. If they have questions about a development proposal, Councillors are encouraged to contact the case Officer in advance. The Officer will then provide advice and answer any questions about the report and the proposal, which will result in more efficient use of the Committees time and more transparent decision making.

Speaking at Planning Committee

15. Planning Committee meetings are in public and members of the public are welcome to attend and observe; however, they are not allowed to address the meeting unless they have an interest in a planning application and follow the correct procedure.
16. Speaking at Planning Committee is restricted to applicants for planning permission, residents and residents' associations who have made written comments to the Council

about the application and these have been received before the committee report is published. Professional agents representing either applicants or residents are not allowed to speak on their behalf. Anyone intending to speak at Committee must register to do so in writing, providing name and contact details, by 5pm three working days before the Committee meeting. As most Committee meetings are currently held on Wednesdays, this is usually 5pm on the Friday before. A maximum of 3 minutes per speaker is allowed, unless extended at the Chair of the Committee's discretion, so where more than one person wishes to address the meeting, all parties with a common interest should normally agree who should represent them or split the three minutes between them. No additional material or photographs will be allowed to be presented to the committee, and Councillors are not allowed to ask questions of speakers.

17. Other than as detailed above, no person is permitted to address the Planning Committee and interruptions to the proceedings will not be tolerated. Should the meeting be interrupted, the Chair of the Committee will bring the meeting to order. In exceptional circumstances the Chair of the Committee can suspend the meeting, or clear the chamber and continue behind closed doors, or adjourn the meeting to a future date.
18. Where members of the public wish to leave the chamber before the end of the meeting, they should do so in an orderly and respectful manner, refraining from talking until they have passed through the chamber doors, as talking within the foyer can disrupt the meeting.

Determination of planning applications

19. Councillors will then debate the motion and may ask for clarification from officers. However, if there are issues which require factual clarification, normally these should be directed to the case Officer before the Committee meeting, not at the meeting itself. After Councillors have debated the application, a vote will be taken.
20. Whilst Officers will provide advice and a recommendation on every application and matter considered, it is the responsibility of Councillors, acting in the interests of the whole Borough, to decide what weight to attach to the advice given and to the considerations of each individual application. In this way, Councillors may decide to apply different weight to certain issues and reach a decision contrary to Officer advice. In this instance, if the Officer recommendation has been moved and seconded but fails to be supported, or if the recommendation is not moved or seconded, then this does not mean that the decision contrary to Officer advice has been approved; this needs to be a separate motion to move and must be voted on. If, in moving such a motion Councillors require advice about the details of the motion, the meeting can be adjourned for a short time to allow members and Officers to draft the motion, which will include reasons for the decision which are relevant to the planning considerations on the application, and which are capable of being supported and substantiated should an appeal be lodged. Councillors may move that the vote be recorded and, in the event of a refusal of planning permission, record the names of Councillors who would be willing to appear if the refusal was the subject of an appeal.

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