

Protocol 4 – Schedule of proposed amendments – Amended by Constitution Focus Group 2 September 2019 following Full Council on 9 July 2019

Original Wording	Proposed Wording	Comment
<p>1. Why a 'Code of Good Practice' is required</p> <p>1.1. As a local councillor you will inevitably be involved in planning matters; as a councillor representing your division's constituents; as a councillor responsible for overseeing the planning framework for Wiltshire, or as a councillor responsible for deciding planning applications at an area or strategic planning committee. You will have a crucial role to play in both making the planning system work and ensuring the best possible outcomes for the community, both now and in the future.</p> <p>1.2. The key purpose of planning is to manage development in the public interest. However, concerns are sometimes expressed about the probity of councillors meeting developers, applicants and interest groups and then taking decisions on an impartial basis. The aim of</p>	<p>1. The purpose of this Code of Good Practice is to give advice to Members that will preserve the integrity of the Planning system as open and fair to all parties, whilst avoiding rigid and overbearing procedural rules</p>	<p>Excess wording removed to make the point more succinct</p>

<p>this code of good practice is to ensure that in the planning process in Wiltshire there are no grounds for suggesting that a decision has been biased, partial or not well founded in any way. Your role as a member of the council is to make planning decisions openly, impartially, with sound judgement and for justifiable reasons. This Code of Good Practice has been prepared to help and guide you in this task.</p> <p>2. When the Code of Good Practice applies</p> <p>2.1. This code applies to councillors at all times when involving themselves in the planning process. This includes not just the taking part in the planning committee meetings of the council, but on less formal occasions, such as meetings with officers, the public, parish/town/city councils and preapplication and consultation meetings. It applies equally to planning enforcement matters or site-specific policy issues as it does to planning applications.</p>	<p>2. When the Code of Good Practice applies</p> <p>2.1 This code applies at all times when Members are involved in the planning process, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a Member representing your division's constituents • As a Member responsible for overseeing the planning framework 	<p>Bullet points added for ease of reference</p>
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<p>2.2. If you have any doubts about the application of this Code or Wiltshire Council’s Code of Conduct for Members to your own circumstances, and in particular where you may have a disclosable pecuniary interest in any planning matter, you should seek advice early, from the Monitoring Officer or one of his/her staff, and preferably well before any meeting takes place.</p> <p>2.3. This code is based upon the ‘Model Members Planning Code’ adopted by the Association of Council Secretaries and Solicitors in 2003 (updated in 2007). The Model Code was produced following consultation with the Standards for England, the Local Government Ombudsman and the Audit Commission but has been updated to take account of the clarification of the predetermination rules and the new standards regime introduced by the Localism Act 2011.</p> <p>3. Relationship to Wiltshire Council’s Members Code of Conduct</p>	<p>for Wiltshire; or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a Member responsible for deciding planning applications at an area or strategic planning committee • Planning enforcement matters • Involvement in local and neighbourhood plans • Occasional involvement in appeals <p>https://www.local.gov.uk/Pas-probity-planning</p>	<p>Link added for ease of reference</p>
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<p>3.1. The Members' Code of Conduct must be complied with at all times when you are acting in your capacity as a member or co-opted member. This Planning Code of Good Practice seeks to explain and supplement the Members' Code of Conduct for the purposes of planning. It provides helpful guidance for members. However, you are advised that if you do not abide by this Code of Good Practice, you may put the council at risk of proceedings on the legality of the related decision or a complaint of maladministration to the Local Government Ombudsman, and yourself at risk of a complaint under the Members' Code of Conduct.</p> <p>3.2. In the event of a conflict between this Planning Code of Good Practice and the Members' Code of Conduct the latter will prevail.</p>	<p>3. Relationship to Wiltshire Council's Members' Code of Conduct</p> <p>3.1 The Members' Code of Conduct must be complied with at all times when you are acting in your capacity as a Member. This Planning Code of Good Practice constitutes guidance for Members of Planning Committees. However, you are advised that if you do not abide by this Code of Good Practice, you may put the Council at risk of proceedings on the legality of any related decision or a complaint of maladministration to the Local Government Ombudsman, and yourself at risk of a complaint under the Members' Code of Conduct. http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/complaints-members-code-of-conduct</p> <p>3.2 In the event of a conflict between this Planning Code of Good Practice and the Members' Code of Conduct the latter will prevail.</p> <p>If you have any doubts about</p>	<p>Emphasis on guidance status of protocol rather than a supplement to the code of conduct</p> <p>Link added for ease of reference</p>
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	<p>the application of this Code or Wiltshire Council's Code of Conduct for Members to your own circumstances, and in particular where you may have a disclosable pecuniary interest in any planning matter, you should seek advice early from the Monitoring Officer or one of his/her staff, and preferably well before any meeting takes place.</p> <p>https://www.local.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/members-interests-bias-an-533.pdf</p>	<p>Note re advice from Monitoring Officer. Link to note from PAS on member interests</p>
<p>4. Development proposals and interests under the Members' Code of Conduct</p> <p>4.1. It is a fundamental point of principle that those who have a significant interest in the outcome of a planning decision should not take part in the decision making process, for example, Members may wish to make their own planning proposals, such as extending their own property. Members should disclose the existence and nature of their</p>	<p>4. Development proposals and interests under the Members' Code of Conduct</p> <p>4.1 It is a fundamental point of principle that those who have a material interest in the outcome of a planning decision should not take part in the decision-making process. Members should disclose the existence and nature of their interest at any relevant meeting, including informal meetings or discussions with officers and other Members.</p>	<p>Wording about members' own planning applications removed as this is inserted at 4.4 below</p>

<p>interest at any relevant meeting, including informal meetings or discussions with officers and other members. Such interests should be declared at the start of the meeting.</p> <p>4.2 The requirements for the registration and declaration of interests are set out in Wiltshire Council's Members' Code of Conduct and in the underlying legislation contained in the Localism Act 2011, and the Relevant Authorities (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests) Regulations 2012. You should be aware that failure to comply with the requirements relating to disclosable pecuniary interests without reasonable excuse could result in prosecution.</p> <p>4.3 If you have a disclosable pecuniary interest in any planning matter you must not participate in any discussion of the matter or vote on it at the meeting of the Committee unless you have obtained a dispensation from the Standards Dispensation Sub-Committee. In addition you should:</p>	<p>Such interests should also be declared at the start of the meeting.</p> <p>In the event of a member having any material interest or the application concerns a property in the vicinity of their own property then the member should seek guidance from the Monitoring Officer</p> <p>4.2 The requirements for the registration and declaration of interests are set out in Wiltshire Council's Members' Code of Conduct and in the underlying legislation contained in the Localism Act 2011, and the Relevant Authorities (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests) Regulations 2012. http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/1464/made</p> <p>4.3 If you have a disclosable pecuniary interest in any planning matter you must not participate in any discussion of the matter or vote on it at the meeting of the Committee unless you have obtained a</p>	<p>Link to DPI regulations. Note that interests also apply to spouses, civil partners and people living together a husband and wife. In addition WC's own guidance in 3D of the Constitution goes further than the DPI regulations by also including other family members</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider employing an agent to act on your behalf in dealing with officers and any public speaking at Committee (although you may participate as and to the same extent as a member of the public); • Ask another elected member to represent division views¹; • Not participate in the processing of the application or the making of any decision on the matter by the Council; • Not seek or accept any preferential treatment, or place yourself in a position that could lead the public to think you are receiving preferential treatment because of your position as a councillor • Withdraw from the meeting in your capacity as a councillor when business relating to your interest is being considered. <p>Your proposal will not be dealt with by officers under delegated powers if a valid planning objection to it is received. Where this happens it will</p>	<p>dispensation from the Standards Dispensation Sub-Committee. In addition, you should:</p> <p>4.3.1 Consider employing an agent to act on your behalf in dealing with officers and any public speaking at Committee (although you may participate as and to the same extent as a member of the public);</p> <p>4.3.2 Ask another elected member to represent division views;</p> <p>4.3.3 Not participate in the processing of the application or the making of any decision on the matter by the Council;</p> <p>4.3.4 Not seek or accept any preferential treatment or place yourself in a position that could lead the public to think you are receiving preferential treatment because of your position as a Member.</p> <p>4.3.5 Withdraw from the meeting in your capacity as a Member when business relating to your interest is being considered.</p>	<p>Points reordered</p>
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<p>be reported to a committee for a decision.</p> <p>1 It is acceptable for councillors to nominate a substitute(s) to undertake their planning responsibilities, including application 'call-in', if they have a conflict of interest or during periods of absence such as holidays or illness. In the case of death, the Chairman will nominate a stand in.</p>	<p>http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/part_03_c_-_scheme_of_delegation_planning_.pdf</p> <p>4.4 It is acceptable for councillors to nominate an alternative member to undertake their planning responsibilities, including application 'member request for call-in', if they have a conflict of interest or during periods of absence such as holidays or illness. In the case of death or incapacity the group leader will nominate a stand in in consultation with the relevant Chairman.</p> <p>5. Your role as a Member of the Planning Authority [NB taken from para 1.2 of the existing code]</p> <p>5.1 To ensure that planning decisions are made openly, impartially, with sound judgment and for justifiable planning reasons.</p>	<p>Link attached for ease of reference</p> <p>Moved from a footnote.</p>
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		<p>Added as a standalone para</p>
<p>5. Bias and Predetermination [NB this has been moved to Section 9 in the amended document]</p> <p>5.1 A planning decision may be challenged and ruled unlawful on the ground of bias. The test is whether a fair-minded and informed observer, having considered the facts, would conclude that there was a real possibility that the member was biased. In particular, under the Council's Code of</p>	<p>6. The purpose of the Planning system [NB this is a new para]</p> <p>6.1 Planning has a positive and proactive role to play at the heart of local government in Wiltshire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It helps the Council to stimulate growth whilst looking after important environmental assets. 	<p>Added as a standalone para</p>

<p>Conduct for Members, bias would occur if you place yourself under a financial or other obligation to third parties that might seek to influence you in the performance of your official duties.</p> <p>5.2 The integrity of and public support for the planning process relies on members of planning committees making decisions that are open, transparent and above board. To participate in decision-making on planning matters, it is essential that you do not have a closed mind and that you make your final decision only when you have seen and heard all the evidence and arguments presented, including the Officer's report and representations on both sides. The Localism Act has helpfully clarified the rules on predetermination. Predetermination occurs where someone has a closed mind so that they are unable to apply their judgment fully and properly to the issue requiring a decision. This can lead to legal challenges and decisions being set aside.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It can help translate goals into action • It balances social, economic and environmental needs to achieve sustainable development. <p>6.2 Planning decisions are based on balancing many competing interests and making an informed judgement against a local policy (ie local plan and neighbourhood plan) and national policy framework. The decision-making process is open and transparent. Decisions can be controversial. The risk of controversy and conflict are heightened by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the openness of a system which invites public opinion before taking decisions and • the legal nature of the development plan and decision notices. <p>In other words, members have to take into account</p>	
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<p>The Act makes it clear that a member is not deemed to have had a closed mind on an issue just because they have indicated what view they have taken or may take before the issue is decided. A member is not, for example, prevented from participating in discussion of an issue or voting on it if they have campaigned on the issue or made public statements about their approach to it.</p> <p>The general position, however, remains that, whatever their views, members must approach their decision-making with an open mind in the sense that they must have regard to all material considerations and must be prepared to change their views if persuaded that they should.</p> <p>5.3 If you are a member of a Wiltshire Council planning committee and also a member of a parish, town or city council, you can still take part in debates on planning proposals at parish/town/city council meetings, provided that:</p>	<p>not only relevant planning policy when making decisions but they also have to be aware of the legal framework in which the planning system operates.</p> <p>7. How the Planning system works [NB this is a new para]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planning applications registered by the Council are uploaded to the planning pages of the Council's web site, including details of the plans and reports submitted by applicants; representations received by the Council and consultation responses. - Each week, a list of applications that have been registered by the Council in the week leading up to publication ('the weekly list') is sent to members. This contains a description of the 	<p>Brief rundown of procedure</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You make it clear at the meeting that any views you express are based on the limited information before you only and that you will not in any way commit yourself as to how you or others may vote when the proposal comes before the Wiltshire Council Planning Committee; • You make it clear that you must reserve judgement and the independence to make up your own mind on each separate proposal, based on your overriding duty to the whole community and not just to the people in that parish, as and when it comes before the Committee and you hear all of the relevant information; • When the development proposal comes up for consideration at a Wiltshire Council Planning Committee, you should disclose your interest regarding your membership or role at the town/city or parish council. <p>6. Contact with applicants, developers and objectors [NB see paragraph 10 of the amended document]</p>	<p>proposal, including its location and the name of the Planning Officer handling the application.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Council receives over 5,000 planning applications each year. To deal with this workload as efficiently and effectively as possible, the vast majority of these are dealt with by planning officers under delegated powers. <p>The Scheme of Delegation to Officers (Part D3 of the Constitution) http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/p_art_03_c_-_scheme_of_delegation_planning_.pdf is part of the Council's Constitution and sets out the remits of the Strategic Planning Committee and Area Planning Committees and the rules relating to referring applications to a planning committee.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - However, as a Member, you can request that a 	
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<p>6.1. As a community leader and local representative you will want to be involved in relevant public meetings, pre-application discussions and policy development. You can involve yourself as a councillor in discussions with developers and others about planning matters provided you keep to the following guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where developers organise a public exhibition or display of their proposals, it is acceptable for you to visit to examine the proposals and ask questions of the developers to ensure that you are fully informed of the nature of the proposals. You may feed in your own and your local community's concerns and issues and engage in discussion. However, irrespective of any position adopted in advance of a planning meeting you must have and be seen to have an open mind at the point of decision-making and base your decision on the information available at that time. 	<p>planning application in your division be referred to a planning committee and not be dealt with under delegated powers. This is known as a 'member request for call-in' and is dealt with in Section 12.2 – 12.6 below. There are a few exceptions, such as tree applications, that cannot be called-in and these are set out the scheme of Delegation [link]</p> <p>8. Procedure if the application is decided at committee [link to committee procedure]</p> <p>9. Bias and Predetermination [NB this is para 5 in the existing protocol]</p> <p>9.1 Members of a planning committee need to avoid any appearance of bias or of having predetermined their views before taking a decision on a planning application. This is because a planning decision may be challenged and ruled unlawful on the ground of bias. The test is</p>	<p>Link to list of applications that can't be called in</p> <p>Rundown of order of procedure at committee,</p>
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- Pre-application meetings with developers or prospective applicants may be a positive way of engaging the developer to seek to ensure that community needs are met. However, if approached, you should refer any requests for such a meeting to an officer of the Development Service. The officer(s) will then organise the meeting and ensure that those present are advised from the start that the discussions will not bind the authority to any particular course of action and that the meeting is properly recorded.
- Refer those who approach you for planning, procedural or technical advice to officers;
- Advise those looking for policy guidance to examine the policies in adopted local plans and the Local Development Framework;
- Avoid meeting developers alone or putting yourself in a position where you appear to favour a person, company or group.

7. Lobbying and councillors [NB see para 11 of proposed amendment]

whether a fair-minded and informed observer, having considered the facts, would conclude that there was a real possibility that the Member was biased.

In particular, under the Council's Code of Conduct for Members, bias would occur if you place yourself under a financial or other obligation to third parties that might seek to influence you in the performance of your official duties.

9.2 The integrity of and public support for the planning process relies on members of planning committees making decisions that are open, transparent and above board. To participate in decision-making on planning matters, it is essential that you ***do not have a closed mind and that you make your final decision only when you have seen and heard all the evidence and arguments presented, including the Officer's report and representations on both sides.***

[Link to Section 25 Localism](#)

<p>7.1. Lobbying is recognised as a normal and proper part of the political process. However, it is important for members to protect their impartiality and integrity in planning matters. You will not breach this Code of Good Practice by listening to or receiving viewpoints from residents or other interested parties provided that you make it clear that your final position will be determined at the end of the planning process when you are aware of all of the material considerations. Councillor's attention is drawn to the following advice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not place yourself under a financial or other obligation to any person involved or affected by a planning proposal; • Pass a copy of any lobbying correspondence that you receive to the relevant Development Control Area Team Manager or the case officer at the earliest opportunity; • Do not pressurise or lobby officers for a particular recommendation; 	<p>9.3 The Localism Act sets out the rules on predetermination. http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20/section/25/enacted</p> <p>Predetermination occurs where someone has a closed mind so that they are unable to apply their judgment fully and properly to the issue requiring a decision. This could, for example, occur where a member clearly expresses an intention to vote in a particular way before a meeting. This can lead to legal challenges and planning decisions being set aside.</p> <p>9.4 The Act makes it clear that a member is not deemed to have had a closed mind on an issue where they make it clear that they are willing to listen to all considerations presented at the committee before deciding on how to vote. A member may not, for example, be automatically prevented from participating in discussion of an issue or voting on it if they have made public statements about their approach to it. Advice should be sought</p>	<p>Act 2011</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promptly refer to the Development Control Area Team Manager any offers made to you of planning gain or constraint of development, through a Section 106 Planning Obligation or otherwise; • Inform the Monitoring Officer where you feel that you 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. • Political Groups should never dictate how Members should vote on a planning issue and members should not excessively lobby fellow councillors regarding concerns or views, 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. <p>7.2. Can I remain a member of an amenity society when it makes representations on planning</p>	<p>from the Monitoring Officer in these circumstances.</p> <p>9.5 The general position, however, remains that, whatever their views, Members must approach their decision-making with an open mind in the sense that they must have regard to all material considerations (a summary of these can be found at https://www.planningportal.co.uk/aqs/faq/4/what_are_material_considerations and must be prepared to change their views in light of all the information presented at the meeting if persuaded that they should.</p> <p>9.6 If you are a Member of a Wiltshire Council planning committee and also a Member of a parish, town or city council, you can still take part in debates on planning proposals at parish/town/city council meetings, provided that:</p> <p>9.6.1 You make it clear at the</p>	<p>Link to short summary of what constitutes a material consideration</p>
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<p>matters? [NB – please see para 11.3 of the proposed guidance]</p> <p>There are many general interest groups who concentrate on issues beyond particular planning proposals. These include bodies such as the National Trust; CPRE; Wiltshire Archaeology and Natural History Society; Ramblers Association; local civic societies. It is acceptable to be members of these societies, provided that an interest is declared when that organisation has made representations on a particular proposal and you make it clear that you have reserved judgement and the independence to make up your own mind on each separate proposal. However, if you become a member of or lead or represent an organisation whose primary purpose is to lobby to promote or oppose planning proposals, you will have to ensure that you still have an open mind and will again have regard to all material considerations at the time any decision is made.</p>	<p>parish/town or city council meeting that any views you express are based on the limited information before you only and that you will not in any way commit yourself as to how you or others may vote when the proposal comes before a Wiltshire Council planning committee;</p> <p>9.6.2 You make it clear that you must reserve judgement and the independence to make up your own mind on each separate proposal, based on your overriding duty to the whole community and not just to the people in that parish, as and when it comes before the Committee and you hear all of the relevant information;</p> <p>9.6.3 When the development proposal comes up for consideration at a Wiltshire Council</p>	
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<p>8. The role of officers [NB – see para 14 of amended document]</p> <p>8.1. Officers and members work together to deliver the outcomes that seek to deliver the outcomes that seek to deliver the right development at the right place at the right time, whilst protecting the built and natural environment. It is therefore essential that there is mutual trust and understanding between officers and members. Officers will advise and assist members in their formulation of planning advice and the determination of applications and will provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impartial and professional advice; • Committee reports that include a clear and accurate analysis of the issues <p>in the context of the relevant development plan and other material considerations; the substance of the representations and views of those who have been consulted and a clear recommendation of action.</p>	<p>Planning Committee, you should disclose your interest regarding your membership or role at the town/city or parish council.</p> <p>10. Discussions and contact with applicants, developers and objectors [NB this is para 6 of the existing protocol]</p> <p>10.1 Discussions between a potential applicant and the Council can benefit both parties and are encouraged as a way of gathering information. They are not to be seen as a means of influencing members. Whilst potential applicants may seek the professional advice of planning officers in relation to relevant planning policies and material planning considerations, on major applications (sites of ten houses or developments of above 1000 square metres floorspace) officers will always encourage potential applicants to discuss their proposals with the local parish, town or city council before submitting a planning application. Members have an</p>	
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<p>Officers will process and determine applications in accordance with the council's code of Conduct for Officers and the Royal Town Planning Institute's Code of Professional Conduct.</p> <p>9. Decision making [NB – see para 12 of amended document]</p> <p>9.1 By law, the council has to make decisions in accordance with the Development Plan unless material planning considerations indicate otherwise. The National Planning Policy Framework is a material planning consideration.</p> <p>9.2. As a member, you can request that the relevant planning committee considers a planning application in your division and not be dealt with under delegated powers (although there are a few exceptions, such as tree applications, set out in the Scheme of Delegation). To call-in an application, you need to do this in writing, (an electronic proforma is available for electronic submission),and send it to the</p>	<p>important role to play in such pre-application discussions, bringing your local knowledge and expertise along with an understanding of community views.</p> <p>10.2 As a community leader and local representative, you may want to be involved in relevant public meetings and discussions to help make sure that issues of local concern don't come to light for the first time at a planning committee meeting. You can involve yourself as a Member in discussions with developers and others about planning matters provided you keep to the following guidelines, which also apply to officers:</p> <p>10.2.1 Where developers organise a public exhibition, or display of their proposals, or arrange a meeting with a parish, town or city council to which you are invited</p> <p>You can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • visit/attend to examine 	
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<p>relevant area team manager or case officer handling the application. Requests must be received within 21 days of the circulation of the weekly list (but there are some exceptions set out in detail in the Scheme of Delegation to Officers – Part 3B of the Constitution). The proforma must record planning reasons why the committee should deal with the application. (It would be helpful if councillors would contact the case officer prior to call-in to discuss the planning issues involved and whether a call-in is necessary.) Following receipt of a request, officers will confirm the action to be taken and keep the member informed when they are ready to make a recommendation.</p> <p>9.3. While there is a strong presumption that the Division Member’s views on call in should prevail, if another Member (i.e. one from a neighbouring division which is affected by the development) thinks an application should go to committee and this is contrary to the view of the local Division Member, it will be open to that</p>	<p>the proposals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ask questions of the developers to ensure that you are fully informed of the nature of the proposals. • feed in your own and your local community's concerns and issues • engage in discussion <i>provided that you always make it clear that any views you express are personal and provisional and will not bind the Council to making a particular decision if an application is subsequently submitted.</i> <p>Irrespective of any position adopted in advance of a planning committee meeting you must have and be seen to have an open mind at the point of decision-making and base your decision on the information available at that time</p> <p>10.2.2 Where developers or</p>	
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<p>member to discuss the application with the Chairman of the committee. Having discussed the application and considered the possible impacts the Chairman will then have the ability to ask for the application to proceed to committee for determination. In the rare event that the application is in the Chairman's own division, the adjoining member can discuss the application with the Director of the service.</p> <p>9.4 Councillors should arrive at meeting with an open mind and make a decision only after due consideration of all the information reasonably required to make that decision including any matters reported at the meeting. If you feel that there is insufficient information before you, you should request that further information. If necessary, defer or, if the grounds are adequate, refuse the proposal.</p> <p>9.5 Site Visits – Councillors will be expected to be familiar with the site and issues surrounding the decision when they arrive at a committee meeting. It is acceptable</p>	<p>prospective applicants approach you for an individual meeting.</p> <p>You can attend an informal meeting subject to the following caveats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • avoid giving separate advice on the development plan or material considerations • avoid being drawn into negotiations; • refer those who approach you for planning, procedural or technical advice to officers; • Advise those looking for policy guidance to examine the policies in adopted local plans, Neighbourhood Plans and the Local Development Framework. These are all available on the Council's website http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/planning-policy • Avoid putting yourself in a position where you appear to favour a person, company or group. 	<p>Link to Council planning policy</p>
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<p>to visit the site and, if necessary, surrounding properties that may be affected by the proposal, as an individual councillor before the meeting, although councillors should not enter onto a site without the consent of the owner. On no account should councillors express a view on the merits of the application to anyone, including the applicant, owner or any third party. With regard to the Strategic Committee, for major and controversial applications arrangements will exceptionally be made for organised site visits where these are considered necessary.</p> <p>The committee reports and officer presentations should provide ample information for councillors to determine applications. Very exceptionally, councillors at a committee may feel that a site visit is appropriate to assess the implications of the development. In these cases, reasons for the site visit will be provided and consideration of the application should be deferred pending the visit. (The site visit will be arranged by officers and although the</p>	<p>11 Lobbying and Members [NB – this is para 7 of the existing protocol]</p> <p>11.1 Lobbying is a normal and proper part of the political process. Those who may be affected by a planning decision will often seek to influence it through an approach to their Division Member or to a member of the planning committee. However, it is important for Members to protect their impartiality and integrity in planning matters. This Code of Good Practice recognises the value of listening to or receiving viewpoints from residents or other interested parties provided that you make it clear that your final position will be determined at the end of the planning process when you are aware of all of the material considerations.</p> <p>11.2 Members' attention is drawn to the following advice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not place yourself under a financial or other obligation to any person involved or affected by a planning proposal. 	
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<p>owner's permission will be required, there should be no dialogue with members of the public or applicant/owner during the visit.) The application will then be re-listed on the following agenda.</p> <p>9.6. Public Speaking at Meetings [NB see para 12.11 of amended document]</p> <p>The council has an established procedure in respect of public participation at planning meetings. This should be complied with. In particular, it is not permissible during meetings for members of the public to communicate with councillors debating the proposal either orally or in writing, as this may give the appearance of bias.</p> <p>Consultees and members of the public who wish to speak at a planning meeting, either in favour of or against an application will be asked to register with Democratic Services. Notification can be given in advance of the meeting, but not before the agenda has been published, by contacting the Democratic Services Officer</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider referring any correspondence that you receive to the relevant Development Management Team Leader or the case officer at the earliest opportunity; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not put pressure on or lobby officers for a particular recommendation or decision • Do not do anything which compromises or is likely to compromise the officer's impartiality or professional integrity; • Do promptly refer to the relevant Development Management Area Team Leader any offers made to you of planning gain or constraint of development, through a Section 106 Planning Obligation or otherwise; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.gov.uk/guidance/planning-obligations • Do Inform the Monitoring Officer where you feel that you have been exposed to undue or excessive lobbying or approaches (including inappropriate offers of gifts or hospitality) who will in turn 	<p>Link to planning obligations section in National Planning Policy Guidance</p>
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<p>identified on the agenda. However it should be noted that the Democratic Services Officer must receive registrations in person at least ten minutes prior to the meeting; registration will take place on a first come first served basis and if someone fails to register in person the opportunity to speak will be offered to someone else if appropriate. If a large number of speakers wish to speak on an application, Democratic Services will advise them to coordinate their speakers.</p> <p>Town/parish/city councils will have an individual four minute representation slot should they wish to speak. Only one representative per council should speak and it is important that the spokesperson expresses the formal views of their council, and not their own individual thoughts. If an application is near the boundary with an adjacent parish, each affected council will have a four minute slot. Any additional time will be at the committee chairman's discretion.</p>	<p>advise the appropriate officers to follow the matter up.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning decisions cannot be made on a party political basis. Political groups should never dictate how Members should vote on a planning issue and Members should not excessively lobby fellow Members regarding concerns or views, 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. <p>Can I remain a member of an amenity society when it makes representations on planning matters? [NB – this is 7.2 of the existing protocol]</p> <p>11.3 There are many general interest groups who concentrate on issues beyond particular planning proposals. These include bodies such as the National Trust; CPRE; Wiltshire Archaeology and Natural History Society; Ramblers Association; local civic societies. It is acceptable to be members of these societies, provided that:</p>	
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<p>There will be a maximum of three members of the public permitted to speak in objection to an application and three members of the public permitted to speak in support of an application. Where a committee member with a disclosable pecuniary interest wants to participate in their private capacity as a member of the public (as they are entitled to do) they will need to secure one of the ‘public slots’.</p> <p>Each speaker will be allotted 3 minutes to address the committee and an audible 30 second warning may sometimes be given before the end of the three minutes.</p> <p>In the case of particularly controversial or large scale applications the chairman of the committee will have discretion over these timings and will be able to allow more speakers. It is imperative, however, in the interests of natural justice that any increase in time allowance is applied equally between those speaking for and against.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an interest is declared when that organisation has made representations on a particular proposal - you make it clear that you have reserved judgement and the independence to make up your own mind on each separate proposal <p>However, if you lead or represent an organisation whose primary purpose is to lobby to promote or oppose planning proposals, you should seek the advice of the Monitoring Officer about any decisions to be made affecting that organisation.</p> <p>12 Decision making</p> <p>12.1 By law, the council has to make decisions in accordance with the Development Plan unless material planning considerations indicate otherwise. The Development Plan includes the Wiltshire Core Strategy and any made Neighbourhood Plans. The National Planning Policy</p>	<p>Difference between membership of an amenity group and leadership/representation of lobby group</p> <p>Link to NPPF</p>
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<p>9.7 Decisions Contrary to Officer Recommendation</p> <p>There will be occasions when councillors wish to make a decision that conflicts with the planning officer's recommendation. In these circumstances, members proposing, seconding or supporting such a decision must clearly identify and understand the planning reasons leading to this decision and must give the planning officer an opportunity to explain the implications of it. The reasons for the decision must be given prior to the vote and be recorded. If an application is to be approved, councillors should set out any particular conditions they would like imposed which will be in addition to the 'standard' conditions for that type of development which will be added by officers. An opportunity must be given to the planning officer to comment on conditions suggested by members and if necessary, the application should be deferred to the next available meeting to enable proper consideration to be given to the wording needed to achieve</p>	<p>Framework (NPPF) sets out Government planning policy and is also a material planning consideration. https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2</p> <p>Member request for Call-in 12.2 The Council receives over 5,000 planning applications each year. To deal with this workload as efficiently and effectively as possible, the vast majority of these are dealt with by Planning Officers under delegated powers. However, as a Member, you can request that a planning application in your division be referred to a planning committee and not be dealt with under delegated powers. This is known as a 'member request for call-in'. There are a few exceptions, such as tree applications, that cannot be called-in and these are set out in the Scheme of Delegation (Part 3D of the Constitution). http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/part_03_c_-_scheme_of_delegation_planning</p>	<p>link to scheme of delegation NB check 3D</p>
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<p>members' objectives or members may delegate to the officers the imposition of suitable conditions.</p> <p>Reasons for refusal against officer advice must be planning related, clear and convincing. Be aware that you may have to justify the resulting decision by giving evidence in the event of any challenge or appeal. Where councillors think they could have concerns about any given recommendation at committee, officers will be happy to discuss the application beforehand to explore the options which may be open to the Members.</p> <p>In cases where councillors have overturned a recommendation and the applicant lodges an appeal with the Planning Inspectorate which will be dealt with by way of hearing or public inquiry, Members should be prepared to defend that decision. This defence should be made in person or, at the Member's discretion in writing. Where Members attend and give evidence as part of the council's 'official team,' e.g., they are supported by</p>	<p>.pdf</p> <p>12.3 Before deciding whether to request call-in of any application, you should seek to discuss the matter with the Planning Officer handling the application, or in their absence, with one of the Area Team Leaders overseeing applications in your division. If you are in agreement with their likely course of action, it will seldom be necessary for the application to be placed before a planning committee. If you are not in agreement, then you will need to activate the member request for call-in procedure. While you may be requested by an agent, applicant or parish council to call an application to committee, it is important to carefully consider each request on its planning merits and discuss with the planning officer before agreeing to request a call-in.</p> <p>12.4 To request call-in of an application, you need to complete the on-line call-in request form http://thewire.wiltshire.council/inde</p>	<p>Link to call-in form</p>
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<p>counsel (as opposed to turning up to speak on an individual basis,) a Rule 6 statement will be required which usually has to be submitted nine weeks before the appeal hearing/inquiry. (Members may of course also be called upon to support the council's case on appeal where the decision has been made in line with the officer recommendation.)</p> <p>10. Training [NB See para 13 of the amended document]</p> <p>Planning is a complex area, but one that generates a great deal of interest amongst local residents and is at the heart of much of the activity of the council. Great care needs to be taken over procedural matters and to ensure that consideration of applications takes place in a clear and open manner and that decisions are based on sound planning principles. For these reasons, it is mandatory for all elected councillors of Wiltshire Council to have training in planning matters prior to sitting on a planning committee. All elected</p>	<p>x/councillors-area/planning-app-to-be-considered-by-committee.htm</p> <p>The proforma must record the planning reasons why the committee should deal with the application.</p> <p>12.5 Requests to call-in an application must be received within 21 days of the circulation of the weekly list on which the application is recorded, although there are some very limited exceptions to this time limit detailed in the Scheme of Delegation, for example the time limit is 15 days for applications for Permissions in Principle [link]. The reason for this is that the Government lays down strict time limits for the determination of planning applications, and if these are exceeded applicants may appeal to the Secretary of State, taking the matter out of the hands of the Council. As applications may be amended during the consultation process, often dealing with issues that have been raised, Members may</p>	
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<p>councillors will be able to attend this training and it will be arranged immediately after each election. For those elected at by-elections, similar training will be made available.</p> <p>11. The order of events at committee meetings</p> <p>Meetings will normally commence at 6 p.m. and the applications will be determined in the order in which they appear in the agenda unless the chairman has valid reasons for changing the order. Officer will try and ensure that applications which are likely to attract large numbers of the public appear early in the agendas. If the order is changed, this will be announced at the start of each meeting.</p> <p>The usual procedure will be:</p> <p>a) The planning officer will introduce each item and set out any representations, amended plans or material considerations which have been received or come to light in the period between the publication</p>	<p>withdraw their requested call-in at any time up until a committee agenda is published containing a report on the called-in application. Once a report on an application has been published on a committee agenda, the committee will proceed to determine the application (unless the application is withdrawn by the applicant or their agent before the meeting takes place). Members can request to be kept advised as to the date when the application will be put before a planning committee for determination.</p> <p>12.6 While there is a strong presumption that the Division Member's request for call in should prevail, if another Member (i.e. one from a neighbouring division which is materially affected by the development) thinks an application should go to committee they can make that request in the same way as a request within their own division.</p> <p>12.7 Members should arrive at meeting with an open mind and make a decision only after due</p>	
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<p>of the agenda and the committee meeting.</p> <p>b) Committee Members will then ask the officer to clarify any points/ask technical questions.</p> <p>c) Members of the public who wish to make representations opposing the application will then be invited to do so. (up to 3 minutes each)</p> <p>d) Members of the public/applicant/agent (in this order) who wish to make representations in support of the application will then be invited to do so.</p> <p>e) Consultees who wish to make representations will be invited to do so. (up to 3 minutes each)</p> <p>f) The town/city or parish council representative, if present, will then be invited to make representations. (up to 4 minutes each)</p> <p>g) The division member will be invited to make representations².</p>	<p>consideration of all the information reasonably required to make that decision including any matters reported at the meeting.</p> <p>12.8 Members should expect to receive officer reports that are accurate and include the substance of any objections and consultation responses. The reports should contain a clear assessment of the proposal against the relevant policies of the development plan and any other material planning considerations, with a written recommendation for a decision to be made. If the report's recommendation is contrary to the provisions of the development plan, the material considerations that justify the departure must be clearly stated. If you feel that there is insufficient information before you to make an informed decision, you should request such further information. In the absence of such further information it may be necessary for the application to be deferred or even refused.</p>	
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<p>h) The planning officer will then have an opportunity to respond to comments or provide clarification of any points raised.</p> <p>i) The chairman will then normally ask if anyone is prepared to move the officer recommendation or propose an alternative motion. Once a motion has been seconded it will be open to the councillors to debate it and ask further questions of officers if required and determine the issue. The rules of debate as detailed in Part 4 of the Constitution will apply.</p> <p>2 Any division member, be they a member of the committee or not is welcome to attend committee meetings and make representations on any application within their division. Councillors who are part of the committee will have voting rights but those who are not can speak, but are not eligible to vote. Division members who are not on the committee may be invited to participate in any debate at the chairman's discretion.</p>	<p><u>Site Visits</u> (see Appendix 1 – <u>Wiltshire Council Planning Site Visit Protocol</u>)</p> <p>12.9 Members will be expected to be familiar with the site and the issues surrounding the application when they arrive at a committee meeting. It is acceptable to visit the site and surrounding properties that may be affected by the proposal, as an individual Member before the meeting, although Members should not enter onto a site without the consent of the owner. On no account should Members express a view on the merits of the application to anyone, including the applicant, owner or any third party. The Head of Development Management may, after consultation with the chairman of the relevant committee, arrange for an organised site visit before the committee meeting by the committee where this is considered necessary for major and/or controversial applications, or other exceptional circumstances.</p>	
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	<p>12.10 The committee reports and officer presentations should provide ample information for Members to determine applications. If there has been no organised site visit prior to the meeting, Members at a committee may, exceptionally, feel that a site visit is appropriate to assess the implications of the development. In these cases, Members must give reasons for the site visit before consideration of the application for deferral pending the visit. The site visit will be arranged by officers and although the owner's permission will be required, there should be no dialogue with members of the public or applicant/owner during the visit. The application will then be re-listed on the following agenda.</p> <p>Public Speaking at Meetings</p> <p>https://cms.wiltshire.gov.uk/documents/s134074/Public%20Participation%20FAQ.pdf</p> <p>12.11 The council has an</p>	
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	<p>established procedure in respect of public participation at planning meetings. This should be complied with in the interests of equity. In particular, it is not permissible during meetings for members of the public to communicate with members either orally or in writing once debate has commenced, as it could be seen as seeking to influence a member improperly and may give the appearance of bias.</p> <p>Decisions Contrary to Officer Recommendation</p> <p>12.12 Planning committees can, and often do, make a decision which is different from the officer recommendation. Sometimes this will relate to conditions, or sometimes it will change the outcome, from an approval to a refusal or vice versa. This will usually reflect a difference in the assessment of how a policy has been complied with, or different weight ascribed to material considerations.</p>	
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	<p>12.13 If a member is concerned about an officer recommendation, it may be helpful to discuss their areas of difference and the reasons for that with officers in advance of the committee meeting. A better mutual understanding of each other's reasons may avoid misunderstandings at the meeting.</p> <p>12.14 In circumstances where members are proposing a decision contrary to the officer recommendation, members should be prepared to give a full explanation of their planning reasons, including reference to relevant policies, for not agreeing with the officer's recommendation. This is because the applicant and members of the public should be clear about why a decision has been made. The reasons for the decision must be given prior to the vote and be recorded in the minutes.</p> <p>12.15 The Planning Officer should also be given an opportunity to explain the implications of any</p>	
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	<p>contrary decision, including an assessment of any reasons put forward for refusal, or conditions suggested for approval. Where a refusal is proposed, this may include an assessment of a likely appeal outcome and chances of a successful award of costs against the Council, should one be made. In exceptional circumstances, the application may be deferred to the next available meeting to enable proper consideration to be given to the wording needed to achieve members' objectives or members may delegate to the officers the imposition of suitable conditions. Reasons for refusal against officer advice must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• planning related,• clear• evidence based. <p>This is because at any subsequent appeal, should one be lodged, a Planning Inspector will carefully scrutinise the reasons and the evidence relied upon.</p> <p>12.16 In cases where members have overturned a recommendation</p>	
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	<p>and the applicant lodges an appeal, most appeals will be defended by the Planning Officers employed by the Council. However, there may be rare cases at hearings or public inquiries where planning officers are unable to defend the reasons put forward by members and no external professional can be called upon. In these circumstances, members may be required to defend that decision, appearing as the Council's witness. Officers will assist and support but may not be able to give evidence. This is because if they have taken a different stance on the application leading up to the decision, cross examination of them as witnesses at any subsequent appeal will weaken the Council's case.</p> <p>13 Training [NB this is para 10 of the existing protocol]</p> <p>13.1 Planning is a complex area, but one that generates a great deal of interest amongst local residents and is at the heart of much of the activity of the Council. Great care needs to be taken over procedural matters</p>	
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	<p>and to ensure that consideration of applications takes place in a clear and open manner and that decisions are based on sound planning principles.</p> <p>13.2 For these reasons, it is mandatory for all elected members of Wiltshire Council to undergo training in planning matters prior to sitting on a planning committee. All elected members will be able to attend this training and it will be arranged immediately after each election. For those elected at by-elections, similar training will be made available.</p> <p>13.3 The legislation surrounding planning matters is often subject to change. Officers will provide ongoing training, which is also mandatory, including updates through written briefings, e-learning and training events and will be happy to answer questions that members may raise on planning matters</p> <p>14 The role of officers [NB this is para 8 of the existing protocol]</p>	
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	<p>14.1 Officers and members work together to deliver the right development at the right place at the right time, whilst protecting the built and natural environment. It is therefore essential that there is mutual trust and understanding between officers and members. Officers will advise and assist members in their formulation of planning advice and the determination of applications and will provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Impartial and professional advice;• Committee reports that include a clear and accurate analysis of the issues in the context of the relevant development plan and other material considerations• Details of the representations and views of those who have	
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	<p>been consulted and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a clear recommendation of action.	
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APPENDIX 1 – SITE VISIT PROTOCOL

Appendix 1 to Protocol 4

Wiltshire Council Planning Site Visit Protocol – NB updated in accordance with current best practice

1. Arranging the visit

1.1 When members have decided in committee that they would like to visit a site, they will be asked to agree a time and date at the end of the meeting. If this is not possible, a schedule for the visit will be agreed between the chairman and officers.

- 1.2 Democratic services will then notify the applicant or their agent of the time and date of the site visit and seek authority for councillors and officers to visit the site. Where the application site is on private land, the applicant or agent will be requested to be in attendance only to facilitate access.
- 1.3 All members of the relevant committee (including any substitutes) will be invited to attend the site visit as will the local division member should he or she not be on the committee. Where a proposal would have a significant impact on an adjoining division, the adjoining division member will similarly be invited to attend.
- 1.4 On occasion, officers of other services such as highways or drainage may be invited (by the Head of Development Management or the relevant Area Team Leader) to attend a site visit to clarify factual matters.
- 1.5 Councillors are reminded that they have no right of entry to private land except by permission of the owner and that they and officers should not enter a private site until all are present and an officer has made contact with the landowner/operator/applicant.
- 1.6 In the unlikely event that the landowner will not give permission to enter a private site, the site will have to be viewed from public highway.

2. Conduct of the visit

- 2.1 The purpose of the site visit is to enable councillors to familiarise themselves with the site and its surroundings in order to understand the planning issues related to the proposal more clearly when considering the application at committee.
- 2.2 While it may be necessary for an applicant or his agent to be present on the site (e.g. to provide access or for safety reasons), discussions between members and the applicant or their agent or any third party should be avoided and they will be advised that lobbying of councillors is unacceptable.
- 2.3 At the request of the chairman, and after taking a note of the members present for the site visit, the planning officer will describe the proposal to councillors and will display and/or circulate appropriate plans or drawings of the proposal. (It is expected that councillors will already be familiar with the planning officer's report) The planning officer will indicate matters of fact in relation to the proposal and surrounding land which councillors should take into account when the application is brought back before them for determination.
- 2.4 Questions by councillors should be addressed to the planning officer and be of a factual nature, for example, distances to adjoining or objectors' properties; the landscape features to be retained; the status of any nearby heritage assets. If it is necessary to seek information from the applicant or agent on site this will be done by an officer.
- 2.5 At no time during the site visit should councillors debate or comment on the planning merits or otherwise of a proposal. The application will be debated in public at a subsequent planning committee meeting.

2.6 On occasion, it may be helpful to members to view the site from a neighbouring property. This should only be done where consent has been obtained by officers from the landowner concerned and again, at no time should councillors debate or comment on the planning merits of the proposal.

2.7 The role of the local division member at the site visit will be limited to drawing attention to features of the site and its surroundings that he/she considers relevant to the committee's understanding of the site, its surroundings and the proposal. The local member will not be permitted to make representations on the merits or otherwise of the application.

3. General

3.1 Councillors should avoid being separated; it is essential that they should not allow themselves to be lobbied at the site visit or enter into a debate about the application with any third party, including applicant, agent, supporters or objectors, as this could create a perception of bias.

3.2 Councillors should ensure that they have seen all aspects of the site suggested by the accompanying officer or the chairman during the visit.

3.3 Councillors will not make any decision at the site visit and individual members should keep an open mind about the merits or otherwise of the proposal to which the site visit relates.

3.4 The application will usually be the first item on the agenda of the following Planning Committee meeting where the decision will be made.

4. Record of the visit

4.1 A record of the visit will be retained on the planning application file. The record will include the timetable for the meeting, attendees and what matters were viewed on site.

5. Notes

5.1 Officers will identify relevant health and safety issues for all site visits. All health and safety instructions, as issued by the site owner/operator must be strictly followed.

5.2 Where appropriate, protective clothing e.g. visibility jackets, hard hats will be provided for councillors on arrival at the site. Councillors should, however, be aware of the need to wear appropriate footwear.

5.3 In the interests of sustainability and highway safety, it is recommended that car- sharing opportunities be used where practical to minimise travelling and parking.