

PROCEDURES FOR THE LOCAL REVIEW BODY

Report by Ian Johnson Head of Planning and Development

1 Purpose of Report

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to advise the Local Review Body (LRB) of the current procedural arrangements for the determination of local reviews by the LRB.

2 Background

- 2.1 A report on the administrative and procedural arrangements for the LRB was presented at its meeting of 15 September 2009, following consideration of which, the LRB agreed to the preparation of formal statements on administration and procedural arrangements for approval by the LRB. A report setting out the arrangements was considered and approved by the LRB in April 2010. These arrangements were then updated following review, in January 2011.
- 2.2 The Town and Country Planning (Schemes of Delegation and Local Review Procedures) (Scotland) Regulations 2008 and Scottish Government guidance in Circular 7/2009: Schemes of Delegation and Local Reviews provides the legislative and regulatory framework for the relevant administrative procedures.

3 Procedures

- 3.1 The LRB process comprises the following stages:
1. Submission of **Notice of Review** by the applicant
 2. The **Registration and Acknowledgement** of the Notice of Review
 3. Carrying out **Notification and Consultation**
 4. The **first meeting of the LRB** in connection with the review to decide the determination process
 5. The LRB **Requesting Additional Information** (if required)
 6. The LRB carry out a **Site Visit**
 7. The **second meeting of the LRB** in connection with the review to determine the review
 8. The **Issuing of the Decision Notice**

3.3 Role of the Planning Adviser

The following procedures refer in places to the input of the “planning adviser”. It is important that the role of the planning adviser is clearly defined and well understood by all parties to the process, and therefore is included within these procedures. In conducting reviews it is essential that the LRB acts in an impartial, open and transparent manner. To ensure that its decisions are sound it is vital that in conducting a review the LRB has before it all relevant information and, when required, can seek impartial advice on planning matters.

Accordingly, meetings of the LRB (including site visits) will be attended by a planning adviser. The role of the advisor shall be strictly prescribed in the following terms:-

- a) he/she shall have had no participatory role in the assessment and/or determination of the planning application which is the subject of review;
- b) he/she will only speak if invited to do so by the Chair of the LRB;
- c) he/she will be restricted to advising the LRB on procedural matters, planning law and practice, and the facts of the case; and
- d) on no account shall the planning adviser offer views on the merits of the proposals under review.

3.4 **Stage 1: Notice of Review**

An applicant can request the LRB to review an application for planning permission (this does not include applications for listed building or advertisement consent), or for consent, agreement or approval of a proposal in the category of 'local developments' falling within the scheme of delegation which has been:

- Refused by an appointed officer;
- Granted subject to conditions; or
- Has not been determined within the prescribed period (two months) but is of a class of application that falls within the scope of the scheme of delegation

- 3.5 To initiate this process the applicant submits a formal 'Notice of Review', using forms which are available via the Council's website or directly from the Council's planning office. The details of how to submit a notice of review are provided as an advisory note on the decision notice issued following determination of an application and in the acknowledgement letter sent to applicants following the submission of a planning application. Advice and guidance on this process is also available online via www.eplanning.scotland.gov.uk or by contacting the Development Management duty officer.

- 3.6 The notice of review must include the following information:

- The name and address of the applicant;
- The date and reference number of the application subject of the review;
- The name and address of the applicant's agent (where applicable); and
- A written statement outlining the applicant's reasons for requiring a review and their preferred procedures of review (written submissions or hearing).

3.7 **Stage 2: Registration and Acknowledgement**

A notice of review will be registered (recorded in the Council's back office database) and the submitted notice of review forms and supporting documentation will be scanned (only required if the notice of review is submitted in a paper format) and indexed into the Council's

e-planning document management system. This information can then be viewed online as part of the host application file in the usual way. Following registration of the review the appointed officer will notify the Chair of the LRB and the Council's Secretariat of the notice of review and advise which meeting of the LRB it will be reported to.

- 3.8 As part of the registration process a notice of review will be acknowledged in writing either by post or electronic means. The acknowledgement will be issued by the Council's Planning Service and will advise the applicant of the LRB procedures and inform them of the date of the next available LRB meeting.

3.9 **Stage 3: Notification and Consultation**

Within 14 days of receiving the notice of review the local planning authority will notify interested parties of the review.

- 3.10 Interested parties include those statutory consultees, persons and bodies who made representation on the planning application subject to review. The interested parties will be given a further 14 days to make any further representations.

- 3.11 Any third party representations will be made available for inspection via the Council's website and the appointed officer will notify the applicant that comments have been received.

3.12 **Stage 4: First Meeting of LRB**

The purpose of the first meeting of the LRB in relation to a notice of review is to determine the following:

- Whether any further information is required to determine the review;
- The time and date of the LRB site visit;
- Whether the site visit shall be accompanied or unaccompanied; and
- Whether the review will progress by way of written representations or by a hearing.

The procedures regarding these considerations are addressed in stages 5 to 7.

- 3.13 The agenda papers for the LRB will be collated and issued by the Council's Secretariat three working days before the meeting. The agenda will comprise:
- The minutes from the previous meeting;
 - Any reports unrelated to a specific case review;
 - A report (drafted by the appointed officer) on cases previously considered by the LRB; and
 - A report (drafted by the appointed officer) on new review cases.

3.14 The initial report to the LRB regarding a case will include;

- A site location plan;
- A copy of the notice of review form;
- A copy of the case officer's report;
- A copy of the policies stated in the case officer's report;
- A copy of the decision notice issued, if the review relates to the refusal of planning permission or approval subject to conditions; and
- A copy of the relevant plans.

3.15 **Stage 5: Requesting Additional Information**

At the first meeting of the LRB consideration shall be given to whether any additional information is required to determine the review. Additional information can be requested from the applicant, any consultees, local authority planning staff or any other interested party. Any new information/evidence submitted in response to this request must be made available for comment from interested parties prior to the LRB determining the review. Therefore the timescale for the submission of additional information will be restricted to 7 days. A further 7 days will then be given to third party interests to make comment.

3.16 The planning adviser can be asked to state what additional information, if any, could be requested by the LRB.

3.17 **Stage 6: Site Visit**

The LRB site visit can be undertaken accompanied or unaccompanied. The advisor, if requested, can give advice with regard to which is the most appropriate form of site visit. An accompanied site visit would involve giving the applicant, a representative of the local authority's professional planning staff and interested parties, as defined in section 3.10 of this report, the opportunity to attend. The purpose of the visit is to enable the LRB to understand the context of the proposed development.

3.18 Any debate and discussion on the merits of the case shall take place in the public meeting of the LRB and not on the site visit. This is the case whether the site visit is accompanied or unaccompanied. During an accompanied site visit the LRB can ask for clarification on points already raised in the review process from those parties in attendance. However, it is not permitted for the applicant, the representative of the local authority professional planning staff or interested parties to make oral representation or to introduce new evidence during the site visit. Oral representation can only be given to the LRB if it decides to determine the review by way of a hearing.

3.19 The LRB planning advisor will accompany the LRB on both accompanied and unaccompanied site visits. The role of the advisor during the site visit shall be limited to advising the LRB on clarification/assistance on matters relating to the facts of the case, planning law and practice, and procedural matters.

3.20 The LRB, through the Council's Secretariat services will notify the applicant and interested parties of the LRB's intention to visit the site and advise whether the site visit will be undertaken accompanied or unaccompanied. This notification will include guidance on site visit procedures.

3.21 The site visit is an integral component of the review and as such only those Members attending the site visit would thereafter be able to participate in consideration of the review.

3.22 **Stage 7: Second Meeting of the LRB**

The format of the second meeting of the LRB in relation to a case will depend on the procedure the LRB has decided upon to determine the review. The review can be determined by either written submissions or by way of a hearing.

3.23 **Written Submissions**

Where the LRB has decided to determine the review by way of written submissions it will not hear any oral representations from the applicant, local authority planning staff or any third party.

The agenda papers will include an update report from the appointed officer and any additional information requested by the LRB at its first meeting. In determining the review the LRB shall consider the following:

Assessment of the Review

Legislation requires decisions on planning applications to be made in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

The following approach shall be taken in undertaking a review:

- Identify any provisions of the development plan which are relevant to the decision;
- Interpret them carefully, looking at the aims and objectives of the plan as well as detailed wording of policies;
- Consider whether or not the proposal accords with the development plan;
- Identify and consider relevant material considerations for and against the proposal;
- Assess whether these considerations warrant a departure from the development plan; and
- State the reason/s for the decision and state any conditions required if planning permission is granted.

Having determined its decision on the case the LRB can then ask the planning adviser to advise on appropriate wording to properly reflect the terms of its decision.

Development Plan Policy

The LRB shall identify the relevant development plan policies, which shall be considered when determining the review. The case officer's report will normally be the appropriate starting point for this consideration unless challenged by the applicant. A dispute over the interpretation of policy shall be considered when assessing the planning merits of the case, not in identifying the relevant policies.

Material Considerations

The LRB shall identify any material considerations, which shall be considered in the determination of the review. There are two main tests in deciding whether a consideration is material and relevant:

- It should serve or be related to the purpose of planning and it should thereby relate to the development and use of land; and
- It should fairly and reasonably relate to the particular application.

It is for the LRB to decide if a consideration is material and to assess both the weight to be attached to each material consideration and whether individually or together they are sufficient to outweigh the relevant provisions of the development plan. Where development plan policies are not directly relevant to the development proposal, material considerations will be of particular importance.

Examples of possible material considerations include:

- Development Briefs;
- Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG);
- Scottish Government Planning Policy and Advice;
- The individual circumstances of the applicant;
- The individual circumstances of the application;
- The individual circumstances of the site;
- The planning history of the site (previous grants or refusals of planning permission); and
- Representations submitted to the Council by third parties.

The planning system operates in the long term public interest. It does not exist to protect the interest of one person or business against the activities of another. In distinguishing between public and private interest, the basic question is whether the proposal would unacceptably affect the amenity and existing use of land and buildings which ought to be protected in the public interest, not whether owners or occupiers of neighbouring or other existing properties would experience financial or other loss from a particular development.

Amending the Scheme

In assessing the review, the LRB shall consider the case as proposed. It can not significantly amend the development or make a decision on a part of the application.

A significant amendment would be one which would result in a development of a different description (for example amending an application for 4 dwellinghouses to 3 dwellinghouses), or one of a different character (for example an application for a front extension being amended so that a rear extension is granted planning permission). The planning adviser can offer technical advice on the significance of any amendment.

3.24 Hearing

Where the LRB has decided to determine the review by way of a hearing it will give written notice to the applicant, any interested party who has made representations and any other body the LRB wishes to receive further representations from. A person or body who intends to appear at the hearing session must within 14 days of the date of such notice inform the LRB in writing of their intention to attend. Persons who attend the hearing without giving prior notice can not participate in the proceedings or give oral representations. All those intending to attend the hearing shall be given reasonable notification of the date, time and place of the hearing.

Statements and Documents

A person or body intending to appear at the hearing must submit the following by a specified date:

- a hearing statement, outlining the case relating to the specified matters which a person proposes to put forward at a hearing session;
- a list of all documents referred to in the statement; and
- a copy of every document (or the relevant part of) on the list which is not already available for inspection.

If the applicant submitted a statement with their notice of review, this can be treated as *'the statement'* and will form part of the review papers. The planning officer's report of handling also forms part of the review papers and can be treated as *'the statement'*.

Those parties making oral representations will be given a maximum of 5 minutes. All the hearing statements and documents will be made available for inspection online.

Procedures

At the commencement of the hearing the LRB will outline the procedure to be followed. The procedure may vary depending upon the complexity of the case. In general terms the procedure shall be as follows:

1. The advisor will outline an overview of the procedures and the case.
2. Oral representations by the applicant.
3. Oral representations by any consultees.
4. Oral representations by interested third parties.

5. Oral representations by the appointed local authority planning officer. The appointed local authority planning officer cannot fulfil the role of “planning adviser”.
6. The Chair of the LRB will lead a discussion on the merits of the case, which can include the LRB asking questions of those who have made oral representations.
7. Cross-examination between those parties giving oral representation will be permitted only if the LRB considers it appropriate to ensure a thorough examination of the issues. *(It is expected that cross-examination will only be allowed on very rare occasions).*
8. Once steps 1 to 7 have been concluded there shall be no further opportunity for the parties to make any further representations, and the LRB shall determine the review, as per the procedures outlined in paragraph 3.23 of this report.

The LRB may appoint a person to sit with the LRB at a hearing session to advise them on such matters arising as they may specify (“an assessor”). The appointment of an assessor may be appropriate in cases which require specialist knowledge or expertise such as archaeology or biodiversity. The planning advisor can advise the LRB on the need to appoint an assessor. If the LRB does appoint an assessor it must clearly define its remit prior to the hearing and advise the applicant and other interested parties accordingly.

3.25 **Stage 8: Issuing the Decision Notice**

Following the decision of the LRB on the review the planning adviser can be asked to draft a decision notice to properly reflect the decision of the LRB. The decision notice shall comprise the following:

- confirmation of the development details, site location and applicant details;
- a statement outlining the procedure the LRB followed in the assessment of the case;
- a statement confirming which development plan policies the LRB considered to be relevant in the determination of the review;
- a statement confirming which material considerations the LRB considered to be relevant in the determination of the review;
- the decision of the LRB and the reason/s for the decision;
- any planning conditions attached to the decision if planning permission is granted; and
- the applicants statutory rights to challenge the validity of the decision

Once the advisor has prepared the draft decision notice it will be issued through the Chair of the LRB. A copy of the decision notice will be reported to the next LRB for noting and all those interested parties that have made representations will be advised of the outcome.

A copy of the LRB decision will be register on the planning authority planning register and made available for inspection online.

4 Electronic Communication

- 4.1 Wherever possible communication will be undertaken electronically. All documents connected to the LRB will be made available online and can be accessible by viewing the host planning file. All members of the LRB will receive a paper copy of the agenda and reports.

5 Challenging the Validity of the Decision

- 5.1 If the applicant is aggrieved by the decision of the planning authority (LRB) to refuse permission for the proposed development, or to grant permission or approval subject to conditions, the applicant may question the validity of that decision by making an application to the Court of Session. An application to the Court of Session must be made within 6 weeks of the date of the decision, the grounds for which require to be on the basis of procedure, and cannot be on the planning merits of the case.

6 Report Implications

6.1 Resources

There are no resource implications arising directly from this report.

6.2 Risk

Implementation of the Planning (Scotland) Act 2006 is listed as a strategic risk of the Council. This report provides a summary of procedures to address a requirement of the Act in relation to development management; and thereby reducing the risk that the Council might not be properly prepared to operate the new revised planning system.

6.3 Policy

Strategy

The new planning system has been prepared and approved by Scottish Government. Its provisions do not run counter to the Council's corporate aims and objectives.

Consultations

Consultations on the proposals for the new planning system have been undertaken by Scottish Government.

Equalities

As the revised regulations have been promoted and concluded by Scottish Ministers it will have been a matter for them to have considered any impact on equalities.

Sustainability

In terms of both environmental and operational sustainability there are no specific matters arising directly from this report.

7 Summary

- 7.1 The provisions of the Planning (Scotland) Act 2006, as detailed in the secondary legislation/regulations, represents a substantial revision of the planning system in Scotland. These changes include the establishment of Local Review Bodies which directly impact on all those engaged in planning, be they local planning authorities, community councils, statutory agencies, applicants/appellants and those who submit representations on development plans and on planning applications. Consequently, it is essential that the Council is aware of the statutory and other requirements related to Local Review Bodies and agrees appropriate procedures to ensure the proper operation of the LRB.

8 Recommendation

- 8.1 It is recommended that the LRB notes the administrative and procedural arrangements set out in this report.

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Background Papers

- (a) Scottish Government White Paper: Modernising the Planning System: June 2005**
- (b) Planning (Scotland) Act 2006.**
- (c) New Regulation and Circulars**