

**ARGYLL AND BUTE COUNCIL**  
**PROCEDURE NOTE FOR USE AT**  
**HYBRID DISCRETIONARY HEARING**

**HELD BY THE PLANNING, PROTECTIVE SERVICES & LICENSING COMMITTEE**

1. Hybrid meetings are those that will involve a physical location and facilitate attendees joining virtually if they wish.
2. The Executive Director with responsibility for Legal and Regulatory Support will notify the applicant, all representees, supporters and objectors of the Council's decision to hold a Hearing and to indicate the date on which the hearing will take place. The hearing will proceed on that day, unless the Council otherwise decides, whether or not some or all of the parties are represented or not. Statutory consultees (including Community Councils) will be invited to attend the meeting to provide an oral presentation on their written submissions to the Committee, if they so wish. Details on how interested parties can access the meeting will be referenced within the same notification.
3. On receipt of the notification the applicant, all representees, including supporters and objectors will be encouraged to appoint one or a small number of spokespersons to present their views to concentrate on the matters of main concern to them and to avoid repetition. Parties who wish to speak at the meeting shall notify Argyll and Bute Council no less than 2 working Days (excluding public holidays and weekends) prior to the start of the meeting. This is to facilitate remote access (see note 1) and the good conduct of the meeting.
4. The Executive Director with responsibility for Legal and Regulatory Support will give a minimum of 7 days' notice of the date and time for the proposed Hearing to all parties.
5. The hearing will proceed in the following order and as follows.
6. The Chair will introduce the Members of the Committee, confirm the parties present who have indicated their wish to speak and outline the procedure which will be followed. It is therefore imperative that those parties intending to speak join the meeting at its commencement.
7. The Executive Director with responsibility for Development and Economic Growth's representative will present their report and recommendations to the Committee.

8. The applicant will be given an opportunity to present their case for approval of the proposal and may include in their submission any relevant points made by representees supporting the application or in relation to points contained in the written representations of objectors.
9. The consultees, supporters and objectors in that order (see note 1), will be given the opportunity to state their case to the Committee.
10. All parties to the proceedings will be given a period of time to state their case (see note 3). In exceptional circumstances and on good cause shown the Committee may extend the time for a presentation by any of the parties at their sole discretion.
11. Members of the Committee only will have the opportunity to put questions to the Executive Director with responsibility for Development and Economic Growth's representative, the applicant, the consultees, the supporters and the objectors.
12. At the conclusion of the question session the Executive Director with responsibility for Development and Economic Growth's representative, the applicant, any consultees present, the supporters and the objectors (in that order) will each be given an opportunity to comment on any particular information given by any other party after they had made their original submission and sum up their case.
13. If at any stage it appears to the Chair that any of the parties is speaking for an excessive length of time he/she will be entitled to invite them to conclude their presentation forthwith. (see note 3)
14. The Chair will ascertain from the parties present that they have had a reasonable opportunity to state their case.
15. The Committee will then debate the merits of the application and will reach a decision on it. No new information can be introduced after the Committee begins to debate.
16. The Chair or the Governance Officer on his/her behalf will announce the decision.
17. A summary of the proceedings will be recorded by the Committee Services Officer.

#### NOTE

- (1) If you wish to speak at the hearing you will require to notify the Committee Services Officer no less than 2 working Days (excluding public holidays and weekends) prior to the start of the meeting. This is to facilitate remote access if required and the good conduct of the meeting.

In the event that a party wishes to speak to a visual presentation, this requires to be sent to Committee Services no less than 2 working days (excluding public holidays and weekends) before the commencement of the Hearing; this will not be shared with other parties prior to the meeting but will ensure its availability for the commencement of the Hearing. The Committee Services Officer will control the slides under explicit instruction from the spokesperson(s), it would therefore be helpful if the slides were individually numbered. It would also be helpful if the file size of the presentations is kept to a minimum to mitigate against any potential IT issues – guidance can be provided if required.

If it is your intention to join the hearing to observe the proceedings, please advise the Committee Services Officer no less than 2 working Days (excluding public holidays and weekends) prior to the start of the meeting to facilitate remote access if required.

- (2) Councillors (other than those on the Committee) who have made written representations and who wish to speak at the hearing will do so under note 1 above according to their representations but will be heard by the Committee individually.
- (3) Recognising the level of representation the following time periods have been allocated to the parties involved in the Hearing. For the avoidance of doubt the time allocated will be per party and will include for example all supporters/objectors in the half hour slot except where additional time is agreed by the Chair.

The representative of the Executive Director with responsibility for Development and Economic Growth – not more than half an hour  
The Applicant - not more than half an hour.  
The Consultees - not more than half an hour.  
The Supporters - not more than half an hour.  
The Objectors - not more than half an hour.

- (4) The purpose of the meeting is to ensure that all relevant information is before the Committee and this is best achieved when people with similar views co-operate in making their submissions.
- (5) Everyone properly qualified as a representee recorded on the application report who wishes to be given an opportunity to speak will be given such opportunity subject to the requirements for notice herein.
- (6) Should, for any reason, Members of the Committee who are joining remotely lose connection or have any technical issues during the meeting, they will be asked to contact the Governance or Committee Support officer, if possible, by email or instant message. A short adjournment may be taken to try and resolve the connection. If the Members of the Committee are unable to re-join the meeting and a quorum still exists then the meeting will continue to proceed. If a

quorum does not exist the meeting will require to be adjourned. For the avoidance of doubt Members of the Committee have to be present for the whole hearing in order to take part in the decision.

- (7) Should, for any reason, participants joining the hearing remotely lose connection or have any technical issues during the meeting, a short adjournment may be taken to try and resolve the connection. In the event the connection cannot be restored within a reasonable timeframe consideration will be given to the continuation of the meeting.
- (8) Members of the Committee joining remotely will use the hands up function to indicate to the Chair when they wish to speak to ask a question or make a comment. This function will be monitored by the Chair and by governance staff in attendance.
- (9) Where a Councillor who is a member of the PPSL has made or wishes to make a representation (on behalf of any party) during the meeting in relation to the application under consideration, they should make their position clear to the Chair and declare an interest. Having done so, they may, at the appropriate time, make the relevant representation and then must retire fully from the meeting room prior to deliberation of the matter commencing. A Councillor, not a member of the PPSL, may make a representation (on behalf of any party) during the meeting in relation to the application then must retire fully from the meeting room prior to deliberation of the matter commencing.
- (10) The Council has developed guidance for Councillors on the need to compose a competent motion if they consider that they do not support the recommendation from the Executive Director with responsibility for Development and Economic Growth which is attached hereto.

I:data/typing/virtual planning hearings/procedure note

## COMPETENT MOTIONS

- Why is there a need for a competent motion?
  - Need to avoid challenge by “third party” to local authority decision which may result in award of expenses and/or decision being overturned.
  - Challenges may arise from: judicial review, planning appeal, ombudsman (maladministration) referral. Expenses may be awarded against unsuccessful parties, or on the basis of one party acting in an unreasonable manner, in appeal/review proceedings.
- Member/Officer protocol for agreeing competent motion:
  - The process that should be followed should Members be minded to go against an officer’s recommendation is set out below.
- The key elements involved in formulating a competent motion:
  - It is preferable to have discussed the component parts of a competent motion with the relevant Member in advance of the Committee (role of professional officers). This does not mean that a Member has prejudged the matter but rather will reflect discussions on whether opinions contrary to that of professional officers have a sound basis as material planning considerations.
  - A motion should relate to material considerations only.
  - A motion must address the issue as to whether proposals are considered consistent with Adopted Policy of justified as a departure to the Development Plan. Departure must be determined as being major or minor.
  - If a motion for approval is on the basis of being consistent with policy reasoned justification for considering why it is consistent with policy contrary to the Head of Development and Economic Growth’s recommendation must be clearly stated and minuted.
  - If a motion for approval is on the basis of a departure from policy, reasoned justification for that departure must be clearly stated and minuted. Consideration should be given to holding a PAN 41 Hearing (determined by policy grounds for objection, how up to date development plan policies are, volume and strength of representation/contention)
  - A motion should also address planning conditions and the need for a Section 75 Agreement.
  - Advice from the Scottish Government as contained within Planning Circular 3/2013: Development management procedures on the definition of a material planning consideration is attached herewith However, interested parties should always seek their own advice on matters relating to legal or

Ref: ABH1/2009

planning considerations as the Council cannot be held liable for any error or omission in the said guidance.

## DEFINING A MATERIAL CONSIDERATION

1. Legislation requires decisions on planning applications to be made in accordance with the development plan (and, in the case of national developments, any statement in the National Planning Framework made under section 3A (5) of the 1997 Act) unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The House of Lord's judgement on *City of Edinburgh Council v the Secretary of State for Scotland* (1998) provided the following interpretation. If a proposal accords with the development plan and there are no material considerations indicating that it should be refused, permission should be granted. If the proposal does not accord with the development plan, it should be refused unless there are material considerations indicating that it should be granted.
2. The House of Lord's judgement also set out the following approach to deciding an application:
  - 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, and
  - Assess whether these considerations warrant a departure from the development plan.
3. 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. It should therefore relate to the development and use of land, and
  - It should fairly and reasonably relate to the particular application.
4. It is for the decision maker 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 development plan. Where development plan policies are not directly relevant to the development proposal, material considerations will be of particular importance.
5. The range of considerations which might be considered material in planning terms is very wide and can only be determined in the context of each case. Examples of possible material considerations include:
  - Scottish Government policy, and UK Government policy on reserved matters
  - The National Planning Framework
  - Scottish planning policy, advice and circulars
  - European policy
  - A proposed strategic development plan, a proposed local development plan, or proposed supplementary guidance

Ref: ABH1/2009

- Guidance adopted by a Strategic Development Plan Authority or a planning authority that is not supplementary guidance adopted under section 22(1) of the 1997 Act
  - A National Park Plan
  - The National Waste Management Plan
  - Community plans
  - The Environmental impact of the proposal
  - The design of the proposed development and its relationship to its surroundings
  - Access, provision of infrastructure and planning history of the site
  - Views of statutory and other consultees
  - Legitimate public concern or support expressed on relevant planning matters
6. The planning system operates in the long term public interest. It does not exist to protect the interests 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.