THE ROLE OF THE
ELECTED MEMBER
IN MAKING
CITY AND COUNTY
DEVELOPMENT PLANS

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# Introduction

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# RESERVED AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS

#### RESERVED FUNCTIONS

Under successive Local Government Acts the powers and responsibilities of local government were divided into Reserved and Executive functions

- ✓ Reserved functions are solely the responsibility of the Elected Members
- ✓ These functions relate for the most part to issues of policy e.g.:
- ✓ Decisions on rates including the annual rate on valuation to be levied, decisions in relation to refunds for vacant premises, waivers of rates and payments by instalment
- ✓ Approving the corporate plan
- ✓ Special amenity area orders, landscape conservation area orders
- ✓ Housing decisions
- ✓ Development plans
- ✓ Development contribution schemes
- ✓ Planning schemes for Strategic Development Zones
- ✓ Variation of the rate of Local Property Tax

## RESERVED AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS

- Planning is divided into 3 components:
  - FORWARD PLANNING
    - City & County Development Plans
    - Local Area Plans
    - Strategic Development Zones
  - DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT OR CONTROL
    - The processing of Planning Applications
  - THE ENFORCEMENT OF PLANNING CODE
- Forward planning is a reserved function, whereas decisions on Planning Applications and Enforcement are executive functions
- The only non-policy planning matter that is a reserved function is the Part 8 process which relates to works proposed to be carried out by a Planning Authority

## CONTENT OF A PLAN

- Outlines a set of policies and objectives to secure the proper planning and sustainable development of the area of the Development Plan:
  - Must contain a 'Written Statement'
  - Must contain a set of development objectives (mandatory) e.g. land use, housing, heritage, etc.
  - Must include a Housing Strategy
  - Must include a Settlement Strategy for future population growth in the form of a Core Strategy
  - Plan must be consistent with National and Regional Plans
  - Plan must comply with Ministerial Guidelines (Section 28 SPPRs)
  - Members in making the Plan are restricted to considering the proper planning and sustainable development of an area.

## **TIMELINES**

### **TIMESCALE**

- 6 year cycle 2 year progress report
- 2 year review process which commences after 4 years

## Stages\* Three separate stages of public consultation

- Issues Paper\* gives direction
- Pre-draft Development Plan members only
- Draft Development Plan\*
- Amendments\*
- Adoption members only

### Four Distinct Sectoral Interests

- The citizen
- The property owner
- The Minister (including the Office of the Planning Regulator)
- The Executive to ensure that the integrity of the process is not undermined

## **PROCEDURES**

- **Members determine Standing Orders (reserved function). Provision can include the following:**
- Holding of meetings
- Time and place of meetings
- Summoning and notification of meetings
- Public notice of meeting
- Order of Business
- Notices of motion (amending and revoking)
- Votes and divisions
- Attendance of the public and media
- **Members can amend Standing Orders for special meetings of Council to review Development Plan, e.g.**
- Number/Notice of motions
- Motions must refer to a submission
- Motions must include a reason
- Reason has to be related to the proper planning and sustainable development of the area
- Reason does not have to be elaborate, e.g. reason for including conditions attached to a Grant of Planning Permission short and simple

**Executive may advise on the composition and content of a Motion and Reason** 

## PROCEDURES

#### Terms

- Ultra vires illegal or outside the law, e.g.
  - no reason given in motion
  - motion refers to a separate code other than Planning, such as Fire Regulations
- Out of Order e.g.:
  - not received in time
  - motion does not relate to a submission received in connection with the Public Consultation process

#### Conflict of Interest

- Executive can advise of potential conflicts
- Matter for Members to exercise and regulate
- Where there is a potential conflict, the procedure is clear declare and leave the meeting

# CONSULTATION/LOBBYING

- Members, to fulfill their statutory duties in considering and making a Plan must engage with the participants citizens, property owners, the Minister, and the Executive
- The review process involves three separate public consultation stages
- The submissions are a matter of public record
- The purpose of the Lobbying Act is to ensure transparency the review process involving public consultation stages provides for this
- Onus is on Lobbyists to declare and submit records under the Act
- Advisable for Members to keep a note/record of such meetings (not necessary during the statutory Public Consultation period in the making of a Development Plan)

# CONCLUSION/ISSUES

- ☐ The Executive are there to assist and cooperate with the Members to ensure the Development Plan which is adopted is compliant with statutory obligations and with due process and procedure
- ☐ The advances in I.T. and social media, while welcomed, do pose significant pressure on both the Members and the Executive in maintaining the integrity of the process
- ☐ The role of the Member in making a Development Plan is central to our system of Local Government
- ☐ There is a risk that Members become unduly influenced by coordinated pressure groups who are seeking Decisions that are contrary to the proper planning and development of the area
- □Such pressure might result in undermining the integrity of the Development Plan if the Members act in an improper way
- ☐ The provisions of the Lobbying Act as they pertain to plan-making should be suspended during the entire Statutory Review period
- ☐ The central requirement of the plan-making process is that the members have due regard to the proper planning and sustainable development of their area