



## WHAT ARE MATERIAL PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS?

Local Planning Authorities can only take into account 'material planning considerations' when looking at comments and objections to a development proposal. The most common of these (although not an exhaustive list) are shown below:

- Loss of light or overshadowing
- Overlooking/loss of privacy
- Visual amenity (but not loss of private view)
- Adequacy of parking/loading/turning
- Highway safety
- Traffic generation
- Noise and disturbance resulting from use
- Hazardous materials, contaminated land
- Smells and fumes
- Loss of trees
- Effect on listed building, conservation area or archaeological interest
- Layout and density of building
- Design, appearance and materials
- Landscaping
- Road access
- Local, strategic, regional and national planning policies, including emerging policies
- Government circulars, orders and statutory instruments
- Previous planning decisions (including appeal decisions)
- Nature conservation & biodiversity issues
- Deficiencies in community/social facilities i.e. spaces in schools
- Capacity of local infrastructure i.e. public drainage or water systems
- Incompatible or unacceptable uses

Local Planning Authorities cannot take into account matters which are sometimes raised but are not normally planning considerations such as:

- The perceived loss of property value
- Private disputes between neighbours
- The loss of a view
- The impact of construction work or competition between firms
- Restrictive covenants
- Ownerships disputes
- Personal morals or views about the applicant
- Boundary disputes

The weight attached to material considerations in reaching a decision is a matter of judgement for the decision-taker however the decision-taker is required to demonstrate that in reaching that decision that they have considered all relevant matters.

Please note that generally greater weight is attached to issues raised which are supported by evidence rather than solely by assertion.