Dear Kirklees Council

I am writing to make written representation concerning the development of this land in my home village of Mirfield West Yorkshire

And to report to the Reform UK Council a serious crime allergations against the Labour Party and Conservative party in fraud which is Misconduct in public office crime. And also the Kirklees Council can draw up a petition to the House of Commons of impinging the previous MPs for misleading the public. And that all pending building and planning applications effecting land that are not private modifications.. should be put on pause stayed until the government has clarified the law to the public and Council with official statement.

Pictured in the Huddersfield Examiner newspaper front cover today attached. As reported

The Labour Party was removed at the last elections because it wasn't doing what the people wanted. That is significant. To the whole direction of the area.

I have included the general law briefed in this email following my representation here because it is the current law that the Council and Legal Services are using.

The current procedure where land is allocated to building beforehand and then later on.... the public are offered supposedly an opportunity to object.. (petition against) the applicant... and where the applicant only IN THAT ACT has a convenient way given IN THAT ACT to appeal.... is a very serious deception to the public if they are led to believe that is it. That is all there is that exists. Other than a judicial review of the council decision.

We have been misled and deceived for over a decade now. Because the council which used to be part of the courts and committees of Aldermen... a Mayor... and common councillors... a corporation.. it is still supposedly meant to be LIKE A COURT. but for municipal matters.

It's not irrelevant that the Quarter Sessions and Assizes when there were no corporations.. decided matters of building and cottage or housing.. as civil matter sometimes with a jury. And in all civil causes both the applicant and the respondent have a right to appeal.

THAT IS THE LAW OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The corporations had criminal committees for justice and then other proceedings in the town hall as well as the Assize circuit. Its important to know what the law even is in this country supposed to be there for.

I really don't believe that any planning committee making legal decisions on building in local areas can be considered to be "independent" any longer.... when councils are involved in giving awards to builders... having contracts and running schemes... such as allocation of land. And then a very questionable appeal term on objections later.. that supposedly can only be objected on certain grounds or points.

Rather than... we dont want it here. Or we don't want building to change the landscape forever. Or the builders are there to make profit. Or people have no self control and cannot keep themselves under population numbers... and it's making life HELL not a pleasant place and traffic everywhere 24 hour.

Why create he'll on earth??

My main point is that the council is far from independent. It is not actually operating as a civil decision maker fairly between the people effected and the applicant. Because really, political parties aren't even supposedl.to exist. In law and decision making.

If a council has Cllrs like Labour with a manifesto.. to building.. and Cllrs get elected or even randomly put on a building and planning committee... they are affiliated with parties.

Judges and courts never are meant to represent any interest at all other than the argument from each party in a case before it. With the law and evidence. Otherwise it is not law. It cannot be a fair decision.

How can any case where the public object.. (And its perfectly clear now that the local authorities planning... planning notices and objections.. is exactly like a miniature local version of when people put private bills through parliament... and there are mandatory notices required.. in order for opponents to be given an opportunity to petition against the bill) the right to object locally is synonymous with petitions against a private bill in parliament but at a local level. And parliament also has court of referee as well if rules are broken.

Which is a joke because planning notices rules are regularly broken in Kirklees and the council never does anything about it.

If land has ALREADY BEEN ALLOCATED TO BUILDING. and an order made. HOW CAN ANY FURTHER SEPERATE CASES ON ANY INDIVIDUAL PLANNING OBJECTIONS EVER BE TAKEN SERIOUSLY???? In a fair case before the council?? Between and individual applicant and the public respondents??? How can it???? Especially when they are disarming people of reasons they are allowed to use??
And no right of appeal directly using that act of law????

The fact is that IT IS NOT THE ONLY ACT. NOT. NOT the only Act. It is AN ACT. ONE ACT. NOT THE ONLY ACT.

The fact is that the public actually has a legal right to OPPOSE THE LOCAL COUNCIL. ITSELF. OPPOSE THE COUNCIL AND AND DECISIONS THE COUNCIL MAKES OR HAS MADE.

And that is a CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT IN LAW. PERMANENT. as decided I'm the case of *Thoburn v Sunderland City Council [2002] EWHC 195*. *Lord Justice Laws*.

Modern statutes don't extinguish a constitutional right. Therefore none of these Modern planning laws takes away the legal right for people to petition parliament against building and planning matters.

Particularly as the 2009 local department Act which had extensive provisions around local petitions and it being separate from planning objections (repealed) The *Local Government petitions order England 2010* it clearly stated before its repeal that local building was NOT REGARDED AS LOCAL MATTERS when doing petitions.

So it clearly was NATIONAL and there is absolutely NO justification for the House of Commons refusing to publish e petitions on its website in building and planning matters. Because that policy came from 10 Downing Street and bypassed the standing orders of parliament without any vote of the House. And no such Standing orders exist to allow the policy changes effecting our rights.

This is an argument ultimately with the House of Commons. But it is an important argument because we have a right to opppse a local authority in anything it does or has done.

To Try and claim only an applicant has a legal right to appeal a planning decision and no other proceeding or procedure exists outside of these local development acts.. it to be blind and ignorant to the whole constitutional framework of the nation.

The 1688 Bill of Rights is law.

Parliament is called **TO SETTLE ALL GREIVANCES and for amending and strengthening the laws.** It says ALL greivances. So there is no way any Modern act can extinguish that right.

Further.... and similarly in respect of costs... Judicial review are expensive and also putting a private bill through parliament against Kirklees council on the usage of the land by act of law... is expensive using parliamentary agents.. there are only 7 left in practice on the government list of agents. The Kirklees council would have a legal right to petition against a bill to change the usage of land. Or the applicant could petition against it as well...

But the public buisness is meant to be free. We don't pay for the public buisness because our MPS are meant to be our tax payer funded representation.

Francis Palgrave gave evidence in the 1832 petitions committee report with Sir Robert Peel and it was acknowledged..

*"He described the public proclamation inviting people to bring their complaints before the Early parliamentary tribunal of the nation and the work of the receivers and triers of petitions... especially where ordinary law had provided no remedy.. his description of the broad principle.... "Parliament is to redress every greivance; we will redress it by a general law if we think it expedient so to do; we will*

*cut the knot by a particular law; or an order applicable to your own case; if that be sufficient " - it captured the range of remedies parliament was understood to have at its disposal.*

This is the truth about the right and purpose. It is not only private bill buisness because after all the private bill petitions Only grew out of the general petitions. There was no distinction really until the early 1800s standing orders to make special rules for private bills because the evidence fir railways was usually more complicated. And technical with the mandatory notice.... to opponents had opportunity to petition against it fairly.

And that is the structure of local objections so that opponents are properly informed. Yet we find violation of local planning notices not being taken seriously at all for decades.

I have now built.an app for looking at all the petitions from the 2006 - 2010 government. The app is located at www.bentcop.biz/number10stats.html

There actually was even a special category for housing petitions.

Here are the titles of accepted petitions that ran on the government website actually even before the *2010 petitions order* was even made or repeated shortly afterwards and remember... at this time people didn't need 100,000 or 10,000 signatures. Many of the petitions were actioned with only a few hundred signatures or a few thousand.

"Stop the government considering sites in the Selby District for a possible eco town"
683 signed.

""Stop the proposed development of the Western Riverside (Bath) in its present form 294 signed

"STOP THE PROPOSED BUILDING OF 10,500 HOUSES AT YANLEIGH" 214 signed

"Halt the House building in the south of England and instead only allow new housing developments north of Sheffield" 9 signed

"Stop planning permission being granted by Sedgemoor Council in regards to the white Hart Cross 6 signatures.

"Put a stop to the mass building that is destroying our environment" 29 signatures

"Intervene and prevent the installation of the proposed wind farm ar Berrier Hill Greystoke" 10 signatures

"Stop the proposed housing development on Derby Road car park in South Woodford London E18 1 signature

"Instruct Haringay council not to sell Alexandra Palace to a property developer. Save Ally Pally. 1,328 signatures

"Stop Tesco building a wholly inappropriate 9950 sqm 24-hour hypermarket in Patrick Glasgow risking independent retailers markets and wildlife 437 signatures "

"Stop the construction of a supermarket (proposed tesco) anywhere near our river in Hadleigh Suffolk. 395 signatures "

"Tesco is planning a new extra superstore in Clevedon which is a small residential town without major development and already has a tesco 249 signatures

"Reverse the planning decision to allow a tesco store to be built in Greenfield Saddleworth 219 signatures

"To stop tesco from building the biggest superstore in the country of Dartford Kent 68 signatures

"Stop demolition of the "Get Carter car park" trinity shopping centre gateshead 61 signatures

*These are just a few of the examples of petitions to number 10 Downing Street you can find the others many more similar in the attached spreadsheet.*

These petitions were being referred to different government departments at the time for action or a resolution.

So..... if the planning laws only allow an applicant to appeal about a local planning decision then these petitions cannot have been going through that process... therefore they must have been using a constitutional mechanism in order to obtain a remedy and it must have been above the local council and also intervention if it was to be of any use or effect.

Which is exactly the basis I have been advocating to Kirklees council legal services... myself by legal premises of the parliamentary papers act 1840.

You can inspect any of the above listed petitions at
www.bentcop.biz/number_10_downing_street.html

Which is a reconstructed version of the original Website.

We are being deceived by this government and the Labour and Conservative parties have stolen and hidden our rights. How can any local government continue buisness which the entire reality around us is being apprehended by developers?

# WE NEED A NATIONAL PUBLIC INQUIRY INTO GOVERNMENT INVOLVEMENT WITH HOUSING DEVELOPERS. YOU WOULDNT HAVE A JUDGE DRESSING UP AS A BUILDER AND DOING PROMO

# SHOTS THEN GOING INTO A COURT **AND MAKING AN ORDER.** SO HOW CAN ELECTED CLLRS WHO ARE MAKING ORDERS, DOING IT?

The primary law in force governing planning rules and the right to appeal in England and Wales is the **Town and Country Planning Act 1990**. Specifically, **Section 78** of this Act gives applicants the legal right to appeal local council decisions to central government. [1, 2]

How the Law Works

**The Foundation (1947).** The modern UK planning system was originally created by the Town and Country Planning Act 1947. It removed a landowner's automatic right to develop land and required formal permission from local authorities. [1, 2]

**The Current Act (1990).** The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 consolidated decades of updates into the main statute currently in force. [1, 2]

**The Right to Appeal (Section 78).** Under Section 78, only the applicant has the legal right to appeal if a local planning authority refuses permission, grants it with unacceptable conditions, or fails to make a decision within the statutory timeframe. Neighbours and third-party objectors have no right of appeal under this law. [1, 2]

Who Handles the Appeal ("Whitehall")

Legally, appeals are made to the **Secretary of State** (currently the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government). [1, 2, 3]

In practice, almost all appeals are delegated to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS), an executive agency based in Bristol that appoints independent Inspectors to decide cases. However, the Secretary of State retains the power to "recover" major or controversial appeals and make the final decision directly from Whitehall. [1, 2, 3]

Key Supporting Legislation

While the 1990 Act is the core framework, a few other major laws shape how current rules operate:

**Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004:** Established the current system of local development plans that councils use to judge applications. [1]

**Planning Act 2008:** Created a separate regime for nationally significant infrastructure projects (like major energy or transport schemes) and introduced the Community Infrastructure Levy. [1]

**Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015:** Secondary legislation that sets out what you can build without needing a formal planning application. [1]

*(Note: Planning law is devolved, so Scotland and Northern Ireland operate under their own separate Acts, though Wales still primarily uses the 1990 Act alongside Welsh-specific legislation.)* [1, 2]

Are you looking into a specific planning application or appeal? If you let me know **what type of development** it involves (e.g., a householder extension, change of use, or larger build), I can explain the exact **appeal deadlines** and **procedures** that apply.


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HARLAN COBEN
RUN AWAY

Attachments for 2025/93355

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