CONFERENCE

Policy/Guidance-based Challenges

session at

Public Law in 2025:

One Day Symposium

with Matt Hutchings KC and Sarah Salmon









Policy/Guidance-based challenges

Matt Hutchings KC & Sarah Salmon (with thanks to Andy Lane & Jack Parker for the slides)

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So far as the law is concerned, the meaning of a policy is a matter for the court, although a policy is not to be interpreted as if it were a statute or a contract: see, for example, *Tesco Stores Ltd v Dundee City Council* [2012] UKSC 13, [2012] PTSR 983 at [18] and [19]. It is an expression of administrative policy intended to be a practical aid to decision making.

Lewison LJ in <u>Haneen Abdelrahman v The Mayor and Burgesses of the London Borough of Islington</u>[2025] EWCA Civ 1038 at para. 46







Policy production – key steps in the process and lessons from recent case law

Sarah Salmon





Legal and policy context



- To produce policy? To achieve an objective? With an indirect bearing?
- FoE1 [2023] 1 WLR 225
- FoE2 [2024] EWHC 995 (Admin)



Relationship to other policies

- Have regard to
- But depart from?
- E.g. R (West Berks DC v SS [2016] EWCA Civ 441



Legal duties pulling in different directions?

Building efficiency standards

R (Rights: Community: Action Limited) v SSHCLG

[2025] EWCA Civ 990

- 2023 WMS Policy Guidance for LPAs wanting to impose local standards for building efficiency
- Statutory Restriction on setting building efficiency standards in s.1 Planning Energy Act 2008

VS

- Statutory Power for LPAs to adopt policies in DPDs setting building efficiency standards which conflict with national policy



Key steps in the process



Duty of Inquiry / Tameside

- Right question?
- Reasonable steps to obtain relevant information to enable it to be answered?
- R(Plantagenet Alliance Ltd) v Secretary of State [2014] EWHC 1662 at [100]



Consultation

- Sedley Principles
- Moseley v LB Haringey
 [2014] UKSC 56



Rational Response?

- Within the range of reasonable responses
- No unexplained evidential gaps / leaps in reasoning
- R(Wells) v Parole Board [2019] EWHC 2710 (Admin) at [33]







Incomplete inquiries

Minimum kerb heights

R (Leadbetter) v SST [2023] EWCA Civ 1496

- Review of kerb height guidance by SS
- Evidence that existing recommended height was inadequate but SoS thought more work needed
- SoS adopted revised guidance maintaining existing recommended height whilst acknowledging that further work was needed and raising possibility of early review
- Adoption of policies may be lawful even if there is "more work to be done"



Consultation: Scope and Limits

Evidence gathering is not consultation

SSWP v Eveleigh [2023] EWCA Civ 810 No need to consider issues not addressed by policy

Transport Action v SST [2025] EWHC 1273 (Admin) Duty to give reasons for making policy, not consultation outcome R (Spurrier) v S ST [2020] PTSR 240





Court approach to Policy challenges

Matt Hutchings KC





Once meaning is established...

Any public law challenge? E.g. fettering of discretion

Does guidance /
policy permit or
encourage
unlawful conduct?

Is any departure from policy / guidance lawful?



Overview of Gillick principles

3-types of case where policy/guidance may be unlawful

- 1. Includes an inaccurate statement of law
- 2. Duty to provide a policy/guidance but includes inaccurate statement of law (or omission)
- Not such a duty but provides one and indicates it's an accurate statement of law (including by omission)

Lords Burnett & Sales JJSC in R (A) v Secretary of State for the Home Department [2021] UKSC 37, [2021] 1 WLR 3931 at para. 38

BUT

- □ 3 categories are **illustrative** of how positive statements/omissions in a policy/guidance may authorise, encourage or approve unlawful conduct see Linden J in R (Cardona) v SSHD [2022] 1 W.L.R. 1855 at para. 70
- Not applicable to policies/guidance giving practical guidance as to how decision-makers should exercise discretion in individual cases - see DHCJ Jonathan Moffett KC in R (CPH) v SSHD from paras. 130. esp. 147
- □ Policies/Guidance may be unlawful for other (public law) reasons



Three common issues for the court

Public bodies should generally follow their policy / guidance R (Duke of Sussex)
v SSHD [2025] 4
WLR 66

Are their cogent reasons for departing from guidance?





Thank you

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