

All Change Please...

Implications of the Planning Bill



Rynd Smith

- Director Policy and Communications
- Royal Town Planning Institute



Royal Town Planning Institute

- Professional body for spatial planners
- Charity that advances the art and science of spatial planning
- Major provider of advice and community involvement through Planning Aid
- 21,000 members
- Your institute
- MRTPI
- Networks, policy and practice services



My Brief...

- To examine emerging legislative change in the Planning Bill
- To consider it's effects on housing policy and delivery – the challenges that it poses to planners



My Brief...

- Circumstances have changed quite substantially since I was invited to speak...
- I will address the Planning Bill; but
- I will start by taking an overview of some of the issues bearing on planning legislation and policy for housing as the RTPI sees them









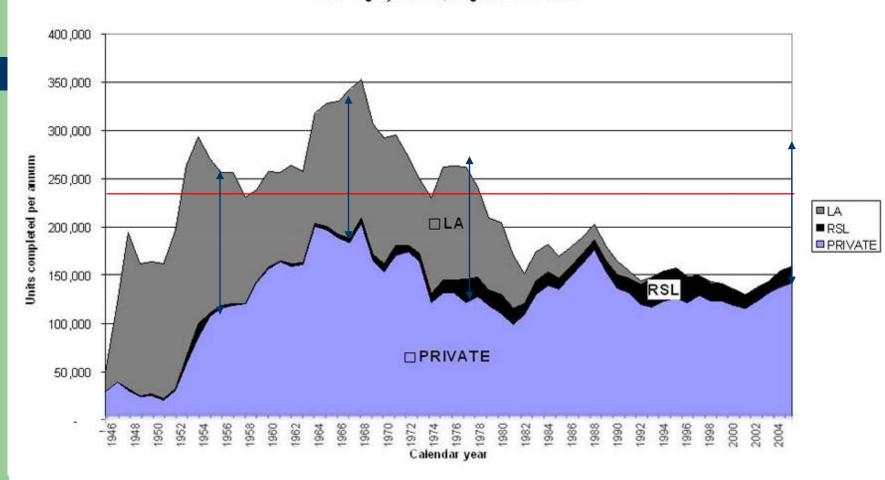




Where were we in 2007?



Housing by tenure, England 1946-2005



Source: Prof A Wenban-Smith



The housing crisis: are you paying the price?

Developers taking over your village?

Children can't afford to fly the nest?

Got nowhere to call home?

Did you know the Government is proposing to build thousands more homes in your area?

Make sure you have your say

On Thursday 29 March, Sheller and the Campaign for More and Better Homes will host a Question Time-style debate on housing in the South West.

Come and participate in this public discussion about the issues facing your community and put your questions to our panel of experts.

We want to hear from you.

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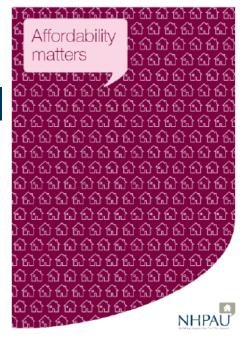


More & Detter Heat

Shelter









'All other things being equal, current plans would lead to a further deterioration in the lower quartile house price to earnings ratio from seven to around ten by 2026.'





'And when people ask me what I will focus on as Prime Minister, I tell them ... the new challenges are affordable housing; building safe secure and sustainable communities ...'

Leadership statement, May 2007





'So for England we will raise the annual housebuilding target for 2016 from 200,000 to 240,000 new homes a year. We propose a new Housing Bill and ... will bring together English Partnerships with the Housing Corporation to create a new homes agency charged with bringing surplus public land into housing use to deliver more social and affordable housing and support regeneration. This will include new partnerships with local authorities, health authorities and the private and voluntary sectors to build more housing made affordable by shared equity schemes and more social housing responsive to individual needs...'

House of Commons, 11 July 2007



The Housing Green Paper

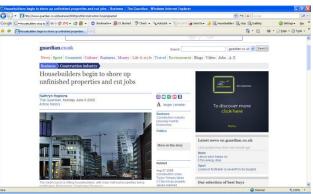
- 3 million additional homes by 2020
- Regional Strategies (1.6 million 1.8 million)
- New Growth Points (100,000 150,000)
- Eco-towns (25,000 100,000)
- 200,000 new homes on surplus public land by 2016
- 60,000 new homes on surplus brownfield land held by local authorities
- The minimum level of affordable housing provision on these sites will be 50%



The Credit Crunch

 Housing market driven global financial downturn







What do we know?

- Interest rates rise
- House prices decline
- Compound with real decline in individual housing affordability as lending income multipliers and risk assumptions decline
- Substantial decline in new housing output 70-80,000 units/year??



What do we know?

- 100,000 homeless households in England
- 1.7 million households on Local Authority housing waiting lists in England
- 79,500 homeless households living in temporary accommodation in England
- 500,000 households living in overcrowded conditions in England
- 2007 repossessions double 2000 base
 - Sources
 - CLG Housing Statistics 2008 (2007 data)/Shelter/Council of Mortgage Lenders



What don't we know?

Almost everything else



What don't we know?

- When will confidence return and financial markets response to housing securitisation/lending normalise?
- If so, will it normalise on 'old rules'
- Or will there be new market arrangements that are difficult to describe from our current position in history...



What don't we know?

- Grounds for optimism
- Fannie Mae Freddie Mac: an apparent uplift in market confidence
- People still need homes
- The UK and people within it are still relatively wealthy
- We will need new means to bring capital to invest in housing provision



Key Variables

- The willingness of financial institutions
 - to lend to/securitise home builders' land stocks and projects,
 - to lend to/securitise housing property portfolios as ongoing investments
 - To lend to individual home buyers or part buyers
- Institutions' expectations of risk and return on investment



Key variables for Planners

- What constitutes an economically viable and hence deliverable site under 2008-09 and foreseeable future economic settings?
- What level of social/sub-market housing and infrastructure provision can be levered out of private provision?
- On what assumptions do private and public sector planners plan?



The Credit Crunch: Summary

- We must acknowledge that the drivers for legislation and policy bearing on planning for housing are in a state of substantial change
- The drivers for current and prospective legislation and policy developed before the credit crunch
- We are likely to need a significant re-evaluation, to conform policy to the realities of emerging delivery models – once we know what these are







Housing and Regeneration Act 2008

CONTENTS

PART 1

THE HOME AND COMMERCIES ACRECY

CHAPTER 1

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Facilities ment and constitution Chiefs 8

Principal Powers 4 Powers general

CHAPTER 2

LAND AND INSPANTENCE IN

POWERS to provide bording or other land.
Powers for regeneration, Gravingment or effective use of land.
Powers for regeneration. Powers to provide housing or other land

Powers to deal with land etc.

Powers to deal with land ex-Acquisition of land Su retictors on disposal of land

Powers in relation to expained land

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Planning shapes the places where people live and work and the country we live in. It plays a key role in supporting the Government's wider economic, social and environmental objectives and for sustainable communities,







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brought from the Commons on 26th June 2008 Ordered to be Printed, 26th June 2008

HLBill 69

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The Credit Crunch: Summary

- Planners work in decades, not quarters
- The house-building industry, the HCA and local government planners can and must continue to identify land for housing to meet underlying demand
- We must all keep our innovation hats on
 - Develop new financial and delivery models
 - Speak to government and the HCA about pump priming over and above the September 2008 housing package



So – to the Bill

Planning Bill

54/3

BILL

To establish the Infrastructure Planning Commission and make provision about its functions to make provision about and about matters arising to make provision about and about matters arising to make provision about town and commissionally significant provision about the imposition of a Community Infrastructure Levy; and for infrastructure; to make provision about town and country planning; to make provision about the imposition of a Community Infrastructure Lavy; and for

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HL Bill 69



Progress

- Currently in House of Lords
- At Committee Stage
- Next consideration: 6, 8, 14 & 16 October
- See: http://services.parliament.uk/bills/2007-08/planning.html



What is in it for Housing?

- Part 1: an Infrastructure Planning Commission
- Part 2: National Policy Statements
- Part 3: what will Parts 1 & 2 apply to?
- Parts 4-8: making Parts 1 & 2 operational
- Part 11: Community Infrastructure Levy
- [Part 9: Local Member Review Bodies]



An Infrastructure Planning Commission

- A new expert and expeditious decision making body for nationally significant infrastructure projects
- A delegated decision-maker:
 - Taking the project decision out of the political arena



National Policy Statements

- So what do the politicians do?
- Make POLICY to closely frame the delegated decision making by the Commission
- Broadly welcomed by a broad range of stakeholders
- Critical to ensure robust public engagement and policy scrutiny/soundness mechanism



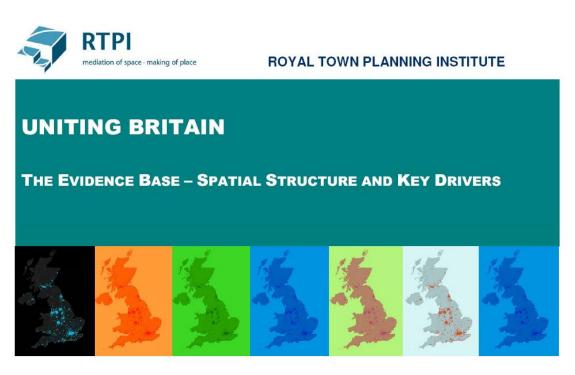
National Policy Subject Matters

 Generating stations 	CI 15
Electric lines	CI 16
 Underground gas storage 	CI 17
 LNG facilities 	CI 18
 Gas reception facilities 	CI 19
 Pipe-lines 	CI 20
 Highways 	CI 21
 Airports 	Cl 22
 Harbour facilities 	CI 23
 Railways 	CI 24
 Rail freight interchanges 	CI 25
 Dams and reservoirs 	CI 26
 Transfer of water resources 	CI 27
 Waste water treatment plants 	CI 28
 Hazardous waste facilities 	CI 29

Housing???

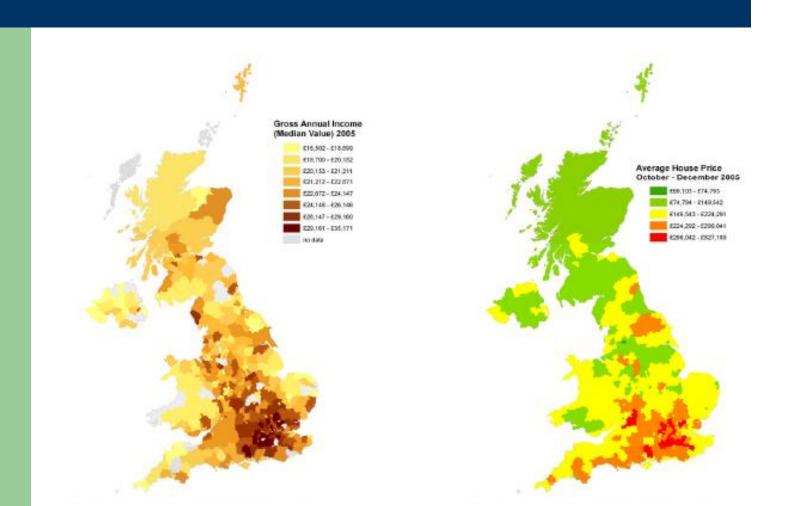


UK SPF



http://www.rtpi.org.uk/download/241/spatial2.pdf







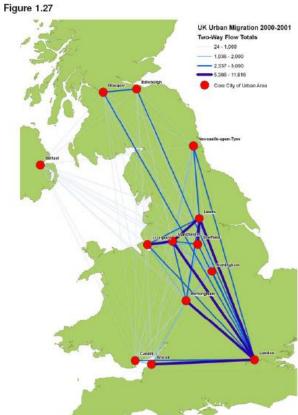
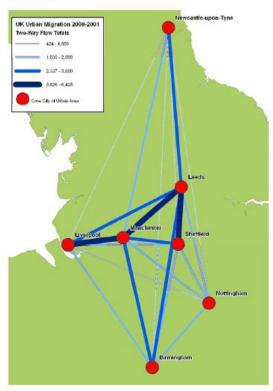


Figure 1.28





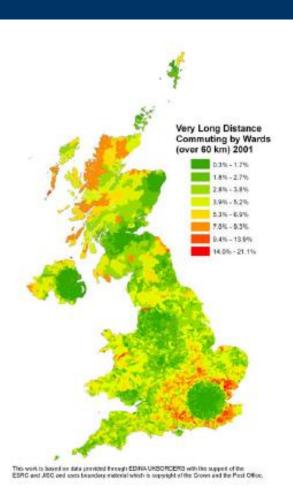




Figure 3.1 Transport Infrastructure and Functional Spatial Clusters





RTPI Messages on NPS

- Good NPS must
 - Be spatial say where
 - Be integrated and integrating join up and relate to subject matters such as demographic change and housing growth as drivers for infrastructure demand



Benefits for housing

- Big ticket infrastructure location, capacity and cost settled more clearly and swiftly
- Clearer foundations for major housing growth planning and investment decisions
- Clause 14 (3)
- Secretary of State may add to or subtract from list of National Policy Statement subject matters
- Keep strategic housing on the watch list...



Challenges

- Make the NPS system into an integrated policy framework that provides high level strategic support for major housing delivery
- Consider whether the current portfolio of projects subject to NPS and IPC decision making is adequately supportive of emerging housing policy needs?



Community Infrastructure Levy

 Enabling powers: the Secretary of State may make regulations (Cl 198)

Section	Topic
Section 199	Charging authorities
Section 200	Liability
Section 201	Amount
Section 202	Application
Section 203	Collection
Section 204	Enforcement
Section 205	Community Infrastructure Levy: procedure
Section 206	Secretary of State
Section 207	CIL regulations: general
Section 208	Relationship with other powers



Issues

- Potentially substantial benefit in simplification of contributions regime for infrastructures
- Clear, fair and transparent: liabilities calculable in advance
- Capturing value from small developments that have been contributing to increased infrastructure demand but have not warranted an individual s 106 sgreement



Issues

- CIL unlikely to apply everywhere
- CIL plan preparation likely to be voluntary
- Relationships between CIL and
 - S 106 TCPA
 - S 278 Highways Act 1980
 need to be thought through



Challenges

- CIL in a 'post crunch' world
- Moving to sustainable assumptions about value and yield to underpin fair charging schedules
- The sands are still shifting here...
- Ensuring that CIL contributions do not unduly cap off social and sub-market housing delivery



Local Member Review Bodies

- Proposal to remove an applicant's right to appeal via PINS, where a decision is made under delegated powers
- On its face, not likely to be relevant to larger housing proposals, but smaller proposals would have been caught
- However, RTPI has strongly campaigned against these proposals and has received clear Ministerial undertakings that amendments in the Lords will remove them from the Bill
- Your Institute works for you



Conclusions

- The only thing we can say with any certainty about housing policy directions is that they need to change significantly to face new economic realities
- The approaches taken in the Bill emerge from 'precrunch' thinking
- Some of its tools may well prove helpful
- But we must continue to innovate and create new policies, new tools and (if needs be) new or changed legislation to respond to emerging 'post crunch' circumstances



All change again please

