

"Planning for the Future" White Paper:



Zack Simons, Landmark Chambers 12th August 2020





How did we get here?



Localism Act 2011 – SoS Eric Pickles abolished regional strategies:

"putting a swift end to Whitehall's grip on local planning policy by scrapping regional strategies and their centrally imposed building targets that failed to increase housebuilding [...] Regional edicts, which allowed communities no say, injected poison into the planning system which stymied development."

"Councils will now have the freedom to prepare their local plans without having to follow top-down targets from regional quangos and bureaucrats that prescribe exactly what, where and when to build."

"Communities will no longer have to endure the previous government's failed Soviet tractor style top-down planning targets - they were a terrible, expensive, time-consuming way to impose house building"

"They were a national disaster that robbed local people of their democratic voice, alienating them and entrenching opposition against new development."

"Planning for the Future" proposals (1)



New LPA-by-LPA Housing Requirements fixed by MHCLG

- "Binding" new standard method target fixed centrally for each local plan.
- Incorporating constraints (NB Green Belt policy unchanged), opportunities to use PDL, accommodating non-housing uses and a buffer = no more "policy on/off" debates. But <u>how</u>?
- LPAs can agree alternative distributions (but <u>will</u> they?) & Mayors can oversee strategic distribution of numbers (no strategic oversight so far proposed outside Mayors).
- Kept: HDT & "presumption in favour".
- Ditched: 5yhls requirement brought in by PPS3 in 2006.

"Planning for the Future" proposals (2)



Promoting residential-led schemes

Sliding scale of detail in "allocation" through growth & renewal areas:

Height / density / use parameters --->

Design code / pattern books --->

LDO / adopted scheme-specific masterplan.

- How to promote housing sites through the sped-up plan examination process:
 - Stage 1: "call for" growth or renewal areas (depending on if your scheme is "substantial").
 - Stage 3: comments on LPA's "Statement of Reasons".
 - Stage 4: reps to examining Inspector (in person, in writing and/or online)

"Planning for the Future" proposals (3)



Promoting residential-led schemes

- Even if you're "allocated", applications are probably required:
 - RMs applications required in the "growth" area (unless you have an LDO linked to a masterplan).
 - New settlements in "growth areas" may require a DCO.
 - In "renewal" areas, you'll need a planning application or an LDO unless you're PD by meeting design / prior approval standards – the so-called "fast track to beauty" which Jan will return to.
 - In "protect" areas, you'll need a planning permission. But without a 5yhls target or the concept of "out-of-date" local plans, are you likely to <u>get</u> one?

Appeals?

Questions



- How will the new binding standard method be calculated?
 - (NB the answer is **not** in the consultation on updates to the existing standard method).
- What procedure(s) will fix the housing target for each LPA?
- In the 3-zone world, how can you assess if a local plan has allocated enough land for housing?
- Risks of inflexibility in the "protect" zone?
- What role for:
 - "Deliverable" sites?
 - "Out of date" plans?
 - Neighbourhood plans which can't zone / allocate land for housing.
- How to guarantee delivery of scheme-specific infrastructure without s.106 Richard will discuss this.



Thank you for listening

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