Planning Obligations / Section 106 (s106) agreements/ Developers Contributions

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

Government's Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

- Replaces previous initiatives:
- Planning tariff / Optional planning Charge (2003)
- Planning Gain Supplement (2005)
- CIL Consultation on draft regulations: was to be autumn 2008 now is likely in autumn 2009. Intention to publish final regulations early 2010

Background to CIL

- **Government Aim**: delivering right infrastructure is critical to sustainable economic development, in particular housing.
- s106 agreements are used to bring development in line with sustainable development objectives set out in local, regional and national planning policies.
- Government believes s106 performance to be variable and wants significant improvement.
- Private sector benefits from infrastructure.
- CIL aims to increase the contribution from the private sector to investment in vital community infrastructure.
- CIL loosens the relationship between development and contribution

Stockport's current s106 practice

- Open Space (new or improved sports pitches and children's play facilities) covers capital and maintenance costs
- Transport (include major infrastructure projects, public transport improvements and / or new / improved walking or cycling facilities.)
- Affordable Housing (vast majority of schemes are required to provide actual provision on site, very few schemes pay commuted sums)
- E.g: New Mills, Reddish, Stockport : conversion and new build residential scheme. Proposed 486 units.
 - Existing policy secured
 - Open Space £450K
 Transport £670K
 Affordable Housing 61 units

CIL Arrangements Potential New Infrastructures

- CIL part of wider package for Infrastructure delivery to support housing and economic growth.
- Definition of community Infrastructure not yet set out but likely to be broad ranging: Bill lists infrastructure as including:
 - Roads and other Transport
 - Flood defences
 - Schools and other educational facilities
 - Medical facilities
 - Sporting and recreational facilities
 - Open spaces
 - Affordable housing (although recent policy statement say regulations will exclude AH.
 - Env & Highways Agency may be able to receive part of CIL.
 - List may be widened

Other key features

- Government Considering:
 - Standard charges on all developments
 - Except very small eg: house holders apps
 - Variable/flexible to different types of Devs.
 - Responsive to market conditions
- Use by LPAs is optional, not mandatory
- Not intended to replace s106
 - S106 still required to deal with site specific matters
 - Government still thinking on s106/CIL relationship causing uncertainty
- No reduction in Affordable Housing

Issues

- Inclusion of additional items with the existing requirements is likely to raise the need to prioritise owing to the constraints upon schemes (affordability)
- Any priority (either for existing uses or new uses of s106/CIL money) would need to be enabled by policies within the Core Strategy (LDF).
- Timing of payment
- Timing of infrastructure: affected by scale and type of development

Issues

- CIL is only to be collected for increasing infrastructure capacity.
- Development viability affected by existing s106 requirements + site conditions: demolition & contamination
- Local 'off site' infrastructures can be sought using s106
- Cross boundary sub regional infrastructures better contributed to through CIL (much work)
- Scope to broaden the range of infrastructures is likely to be limited and needs to be carefully considered.

Next steps

- DC&LG has established group of practitioners to work out best practical arrangements. (met this month, last met last Nov)
- Consultation on draft regulations autumn 2009.
- LPAs should continue policy development reflecting current law and govt guidance. (i.e. s106's)
- Should contact Planners so that any infrastructure needs are taken into account as part of work on Local Development Framework- Core Strategy Preferred Options.
- Don't hold your breath