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HOW PLANNING POLICY CHANGES AFFECT LOCAL HIGH STREET STRATEGIES

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SCOPE OF PRESENTATION



- Background and town centre challenges
- Key policy changes
 - Use Class Changes introduction of Class E
 - Permitted Development Rights and Article 4 Directions
 - High Street Auctions
 - Mayoral Development Corporations
 - High Street (Designation, Review and Improvement) Bill





A PERFECT STORM!





Interest rates @ 5.25% Inflation @ 3.4%



UK gross debt @£2,6bn¹ (101% of GDP)



Online Sales @ 26%



High Streets Vacancies @14%²



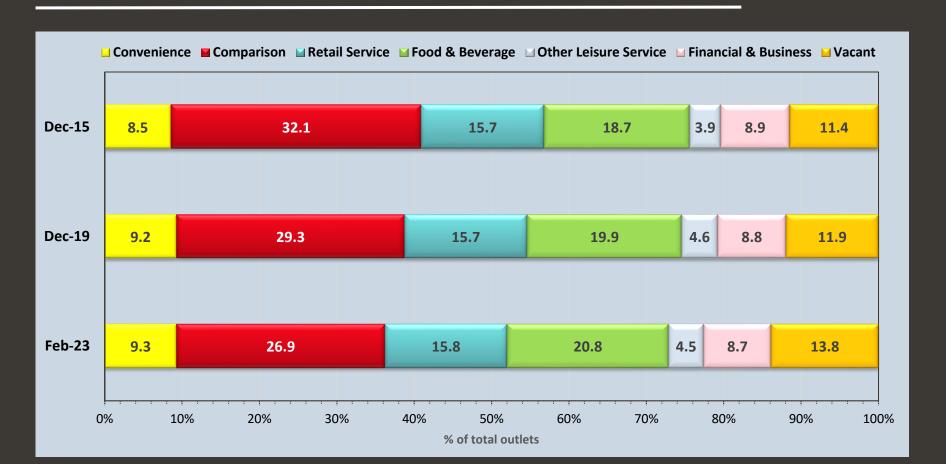
Retail Park Vacancies @ 9%



Shopping Centre Vacancies @18%

TOWN CENTRE COMPOSITION





Government Response



- National and Local Government responding to problems
- Plan-led approach seen as key to success



- Central Government can introduce initiatives and policy changes that affect local governance and decisions, including:
 - Funding for town centre
 - Policy changes

USE CLASSES ORDER 2020



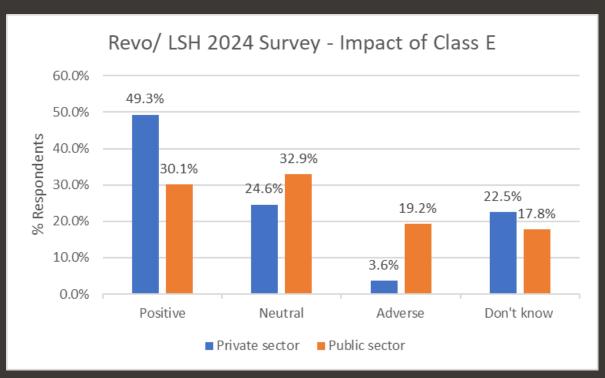
Changes to Use Classes Order in 2020 introduced Class E, which includes retail but also wider range of uses:

- ✓ Restaurants & Cafés
- ✓ Financial & professional services
- ✓ Offices
- ✓ Indoor sport, recreation & fitness uses
- ✓ Medical & health services,
- ✓ Creche, day nursery or day centre

UCO 2020 - IMPACT OF CLASS E



Removed ability of local authorities to prevent loss of retail units in town centres



NHS COMMUNITY DIAGNOSTIC CENTRES



- Eastgate Centre, Basildon healthcare facility opened in former Debenhams unit. There are longer term plans to incorporate step up/down care beds and optometry/ eyecare services.
- The Glass Works, Barnsley part of wider town centre redevelopment. Services include ultrasound, X-ray, breast screening, phlebotomy and bone density scans. Open 7-days a week.
- **Dolphin Centre, Poole** Dorset Health Village in the former Beales store. Brings together primary, community and secondary care as well as local health support teams.
- St George's Shopping Centre, Gravesend NHS ultrasound clinic offer patients a seven-day service.



PERMITTED DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS

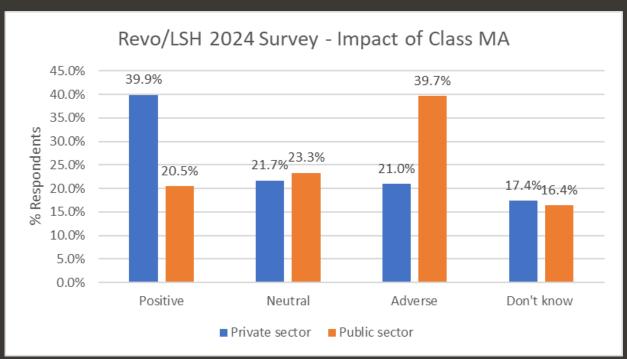


- PDR apply in many parts of planning but those that affect town centre uses include:
 - Offices to residential conversion (introduced 2013)
 - Conversion of shops and certain other uses to residential (introduced 2013)
 - 2020 Use Class changes introduced Class MA PDR rights for Class E to residential use
 - Upward extensions on existing homes, blocks of flats and buildings in mixed or commercial use (introduced 2020)
 - Demolition of commercial buildings

PDR – CONVERSION TO RESIDENTIAL



Prior approval still required but matters for consideration now relate more to residential amenity than retail area



PDR – ARTICLE 4 DIRECTIONS



- A Council can remove PDR rights using Article 4 Directive
- However, the NPPF (paragraph 53) indicates this should only be done:
 - ✓ Where it is necessary to avoid wholly unacceptable adverse impacts.
 - ✓ There is robust evidence it is required.
 - ✓ It applies to the smallest possible geographic area
- If the SoS does not consider that these criteria have been met, he/she can amend the Direction

PDR – DEMOLITION OF COMMERCIAL SPACE

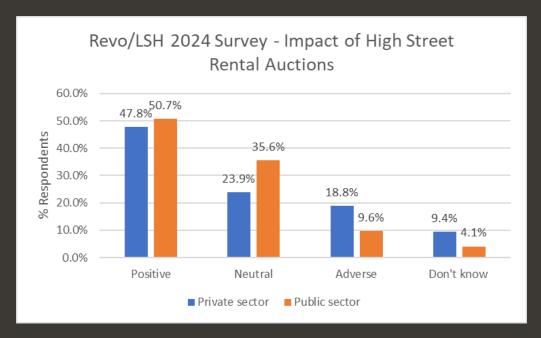


- Currently PDR rights allow demolition of some commercial buildings and construction of residential in their place
 - ✓ Limited to certain previous uses (office, R&D or light industrial)
 - ✓ Buildings built before 1990
 - ✓ Vacant for at least 6 months
 - ✓ Footprint under 1,000 sqm and rebuild to same footprint
- Government consultation to possibly extend these PDRs ended in April 2024

LUPRA: HIGH STREET RENTAL AUCTIONS



- Part 10 gives local authorities a mechanism to revitalise high streets by auctioning off leases of vacant premises
- Limited application in practice but seen more as a positive "tool" in the LSH/Revo survey



MAYORAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS



- Expansion of established programme for regeneration involving central government-led public-private partnerships
- Extended powers to London mayor in 2011 and since 2017 applies to other mayors - now totalling 13
- Areas can include town centres and being applied as follows:
 - ✓ **Greater Manchester** Stockport town centre
 - ✓ **Tees Valley** 2 DC established including Middlesbrough town centre and Middleton Grange Shopping Centre, Hartlepool

HIGH STREET (DESIGNATION, REVIEW & IMPROVEMENT PLAN) BILL



A Bill to require local authorities to:

- designate high streets in their area;
- undertake and publish periodic reviews of the condition of those high streets;
- develop action plans for the improvement of the condition of those high streets and for connected purposes.
 - ✓ Private Members Bill introduced in 2024 with Government support
 - ✓ Completed readings in House of Commons and for debate in the Lords on 17th May 2024.
 - ✓ Shows on-going recognition of importance of High Streets

WHAT HAVE WE LEARNT?



- Every town centres and high street is unique no "one-size-fits-all" approach
- Places cannot stand still.
- Diversity & flexibility are key.
- Need strong leadership & governance.
- Collaboration and (balanced) partnership-working
- Tap into the passion & energy of communities & key stakeholders
- Informed by robust policy framework, deliverable visions & regeneration strategies

"Government measures have the power to influence high street strategies, but the important thing is to have a robust vision and strategy in place"

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