Digitising the planning system
The role of standards

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Future City Market Barriers

Organisational
- Siloed organisational structures
- Lack of local-level and city-level competences
- Fragmented nature of institutional control

Financial
- Lack of available funding
- Inflexibility of public sector budgets
- Difficulties capturing value & lack of bankable benefits

Technical
- Limited technical standards
- Security concerns
- Privacy concerns

Business Case
- Underdeveloped business models
- Lack of evidence to support business cases
- Inadequate evaluation frameworks

Ecosystem
- The customer for innovation is not clear
- Lack of shared understanding and collaboration
- Lack of exchange of best practice
- Responsive regulatory change
- Inadequate management of innovation risk
- High barriers to entry for SMEs
Where can standardisation help?

Organisational
- Siloed organisational structures

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Upgrading how we plan, not what we plan for.
The planning pages for @Council really are the worst. Can't be bothered to name documents. Pot luck until you find what you're after.
364 Planning Authorities

Adur
Allerdale
Amber Valley
Arun
Ashfield
Ashford
Aylesbury Vale
Babergh
Barking and Dagenham
Barnet
Barnsley
Barrow-in-Furness
Basildon
Basingstoke and Deane
Bassetlaw
Bath and North East Somerset
Bedford
Bedfordshire
Bexley
Birmingham
Blaby
Blaenau Gwent
Blyth Valley
Blundell's
Blyth
Bolton
Bolton
Bournemouth
Bracknell Forest
Bradford
Braintree
Breckland
Brent
Brentwood
Brighton & Hove
Bristol
Broadland
Bridgwater
Broads National Park
Broome
Bromley
Bromsgrove
Brook
Bromley
Bury
Bury
Burnley
Bury
Calderdale
Cambridge
Camden
Cannock Chase
Carmarthenshire
Cardiff
Carmen
Carlisle
Carshalton
Caterham
Ceredigion
Chadwick
Chad Valley
Chagford
Chamberlain
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Brownfield Land Register
Brownfield land registers data standard: preparing and publishing a register

PDF, 537KB, 34 pages
3D Modelling standards
PROTOTYPING
THE FUTURE OF PLANNING
PAM - Key Features of the Prototype

- The user is now in the initial enquiry stage of their application. This stage is informal, and can be used both by potential applicants, and interested citizens who might want to learn about a site of interest. The enquiry will yield basic site information and planning history.

- This page also allows the user to specify what they would like to do with the site, and what they would like to use it for. As the user enters this information, it is saved for later in the application, reducing the duplication of activities that an applicant would have had previously.
PAM - KEY FEATURES OF THE PROTOTYPE

• The user can use a drawing tool to identify their site. If it’s a site with pre-defined boundaries from the Land Registry, this will happen automatically. If there are no predefined site boundaries the user can define it manually. Once the user has provided initial details, a 3D massing model will appear on the site, and they will receive some instant feedback notifying them of whether or not they will require planning permission for their development, and will be given some guidance on some issues and policies they are likely to need to address with proposal.

• When the applicant is ready to enter the submission stage they will be taken to a submission form with information that was pre-populated during their enquiry, and a list of additional information. Clicking on this information will result in a drop down form appearing, which the applicant can complete - this will be required data for the application. Consolidating this information in this format means that the applicant can return to this and edit it according to feedback, with the risk of a lengthy resubmission. Once this information, along with required documentation are uploaded, the applicant can submit their application.
PEP - KEY FEATURES OF THE PROTOTYPE

- The Application Summary pages provide users with the core information relating to the application.

- The user can jump between site photos, site plans, floor plans, an interactive 3D model and an augmented reality tool. This data will have been collected and standardised by PAM.

- As we collect better data from applicants, this feature helps citizens to understand the outcomes of a proposal and it also helps to define what councils and developers should be aspiring to measure.
**PEP - KEY FEATURES OF THE PROTOTYPE**

- The final phase of the interface encourages users to comment on the application they've just reviewed. The idea is that an individual will submit a form. On this form will be a selection of check boxes for categories of formal planning considerations.

- Users can review other comments before adding their own and upvote or downvote comments.

- The app includes a dashboard showing comment analysis. This allows users to review the hot topics and potentially contentious issues arising through an application (or pre-application).
SUPPLY-SIDE INNOVATION
Place-based data = planning data
Google Places API
100 million locations
Where next for data standards in planning

Review and redesign customer journeys

Use/modify existing standards where there is a clear user need

Develop standards where there is a clear user need, where they don’t exist already
Planning Standards Ecosystem

- Identifying the need
- Development
- Validation
- Business case
- Implementation
- Incentives
- Governance
- Publication
- Communication
- Case studies & feedback
- Implementation Guidance
Not every standard should have to be prescribed
Priority Challenges in Planning Services
The Importance of Communities of Practice

1. Build community of practice
2. Common problems identified in collaboration
3. Responses co-created
4. Core stakeholders have greater ownership
5. Outputs more likely to be adopted & evangelised