1. Why is new housing production such a small proportion of the total supply of housing in Britain? What does this imply for the supply and price of housing overall? What does it imply for the supply and price of new housing?

2. It is often assumed that the supply curve for new housing construction is upward sloping. Clarify the potential sources of increasing marginal costs of housing production in the short-run and the long-run.

3. The demand for housing increases (e.g. because incomes go up and there is increased immigration). Trace the impact of that demand increase on (i) the price and supply of housing in the short run; and (ii) the demand supply and price of land.

4. In country A (not the UK!) the land use planning system determines the quantity of land available for housebuilding. What determines the price of that land? In country B (certainly not the UK!) land use planning controls are weak and developers may build what they want. What determines the price of land for house building? In each case what determines the price of the houses built on the land?