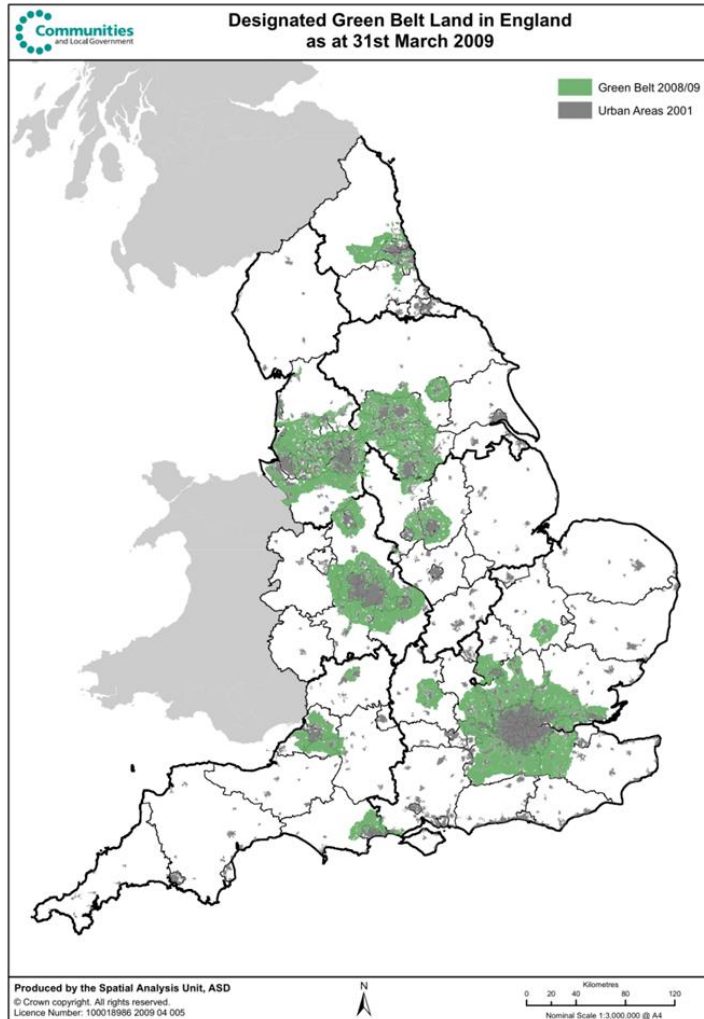


An Overview of Urban-Rural Linkages in English planning thought and practice

28 June 2016



Dr Olivier Sykes
&
Andreas Schulze-Baeing

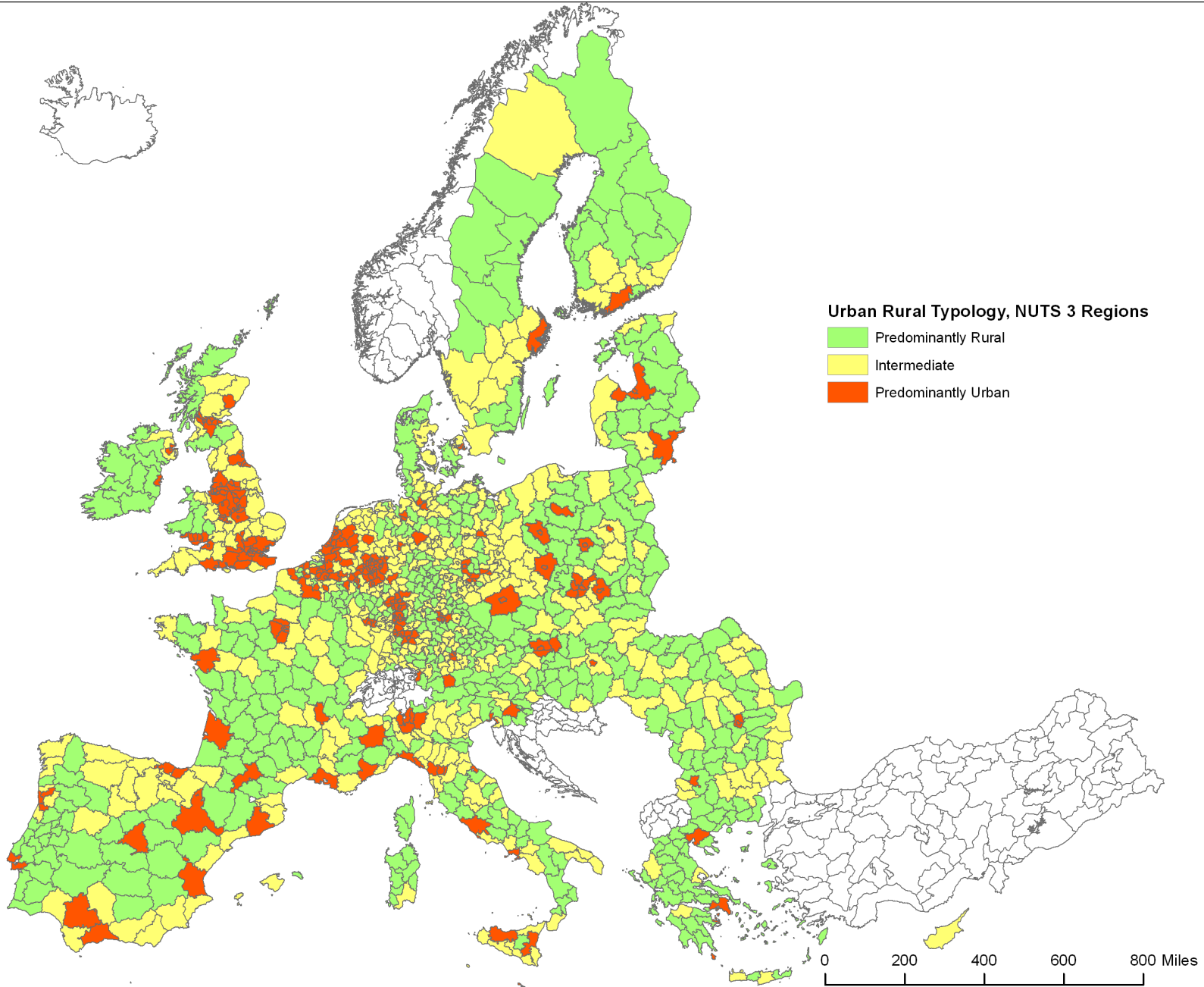
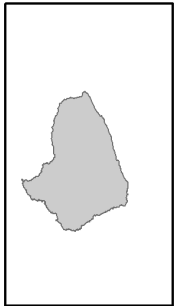
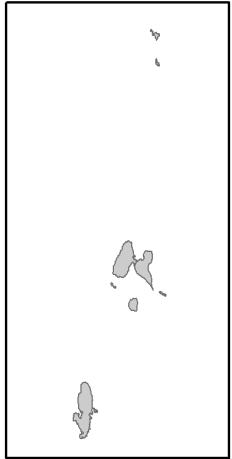
University of Liverpool /
University of Manchester
Liverpool / Manchester
England
(United Kingdom?)
(Europe?)
World

Plan

- Introduction
- Background and some basic information
- The cultural position of the urban and the rural in British society and its effects on the form of planning in the UK
- Debates and reforms
- Conclusions

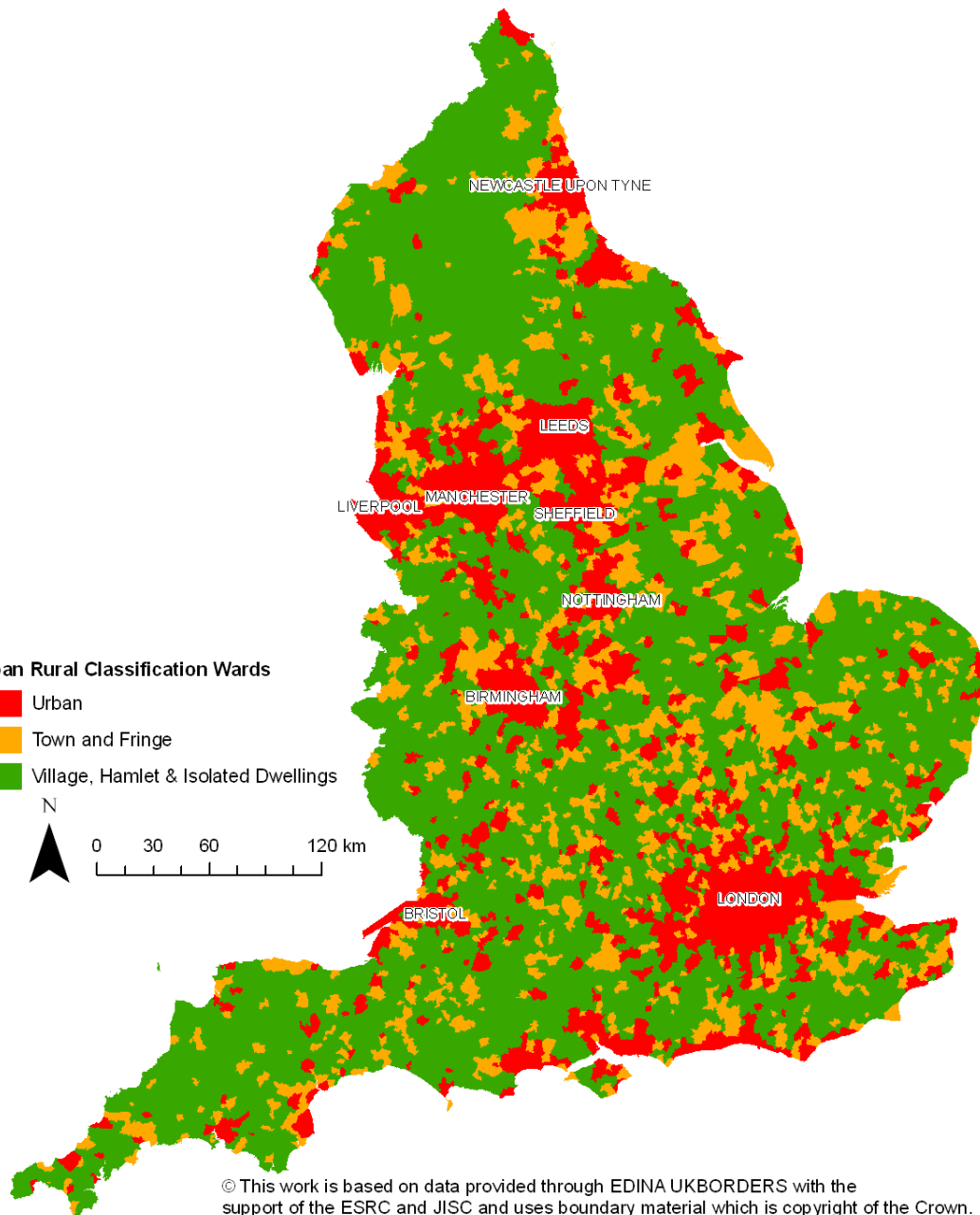
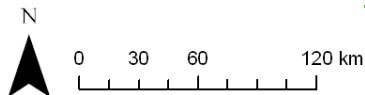
- Background and some basic information

Urban-rural typology by Eurostat



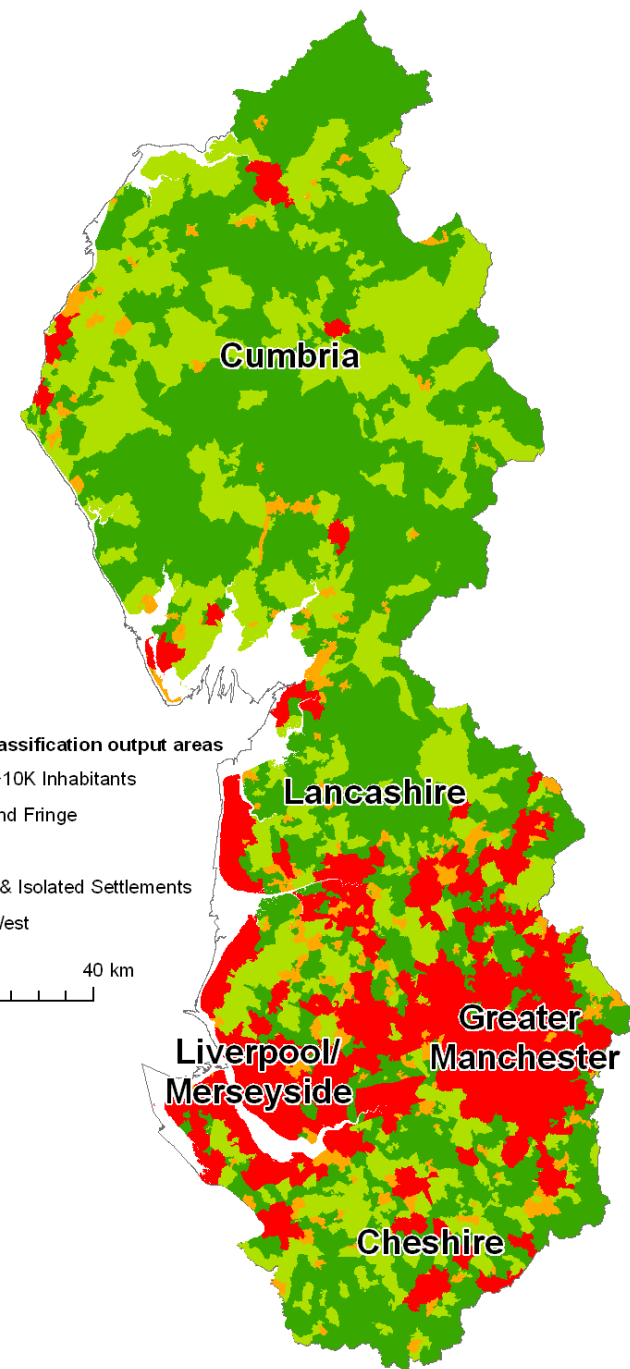
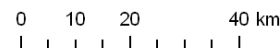
Urban Rural Classification Wards

- Urban
- Town and Fringe
- Village, Hamlet & Isolated Dwellings

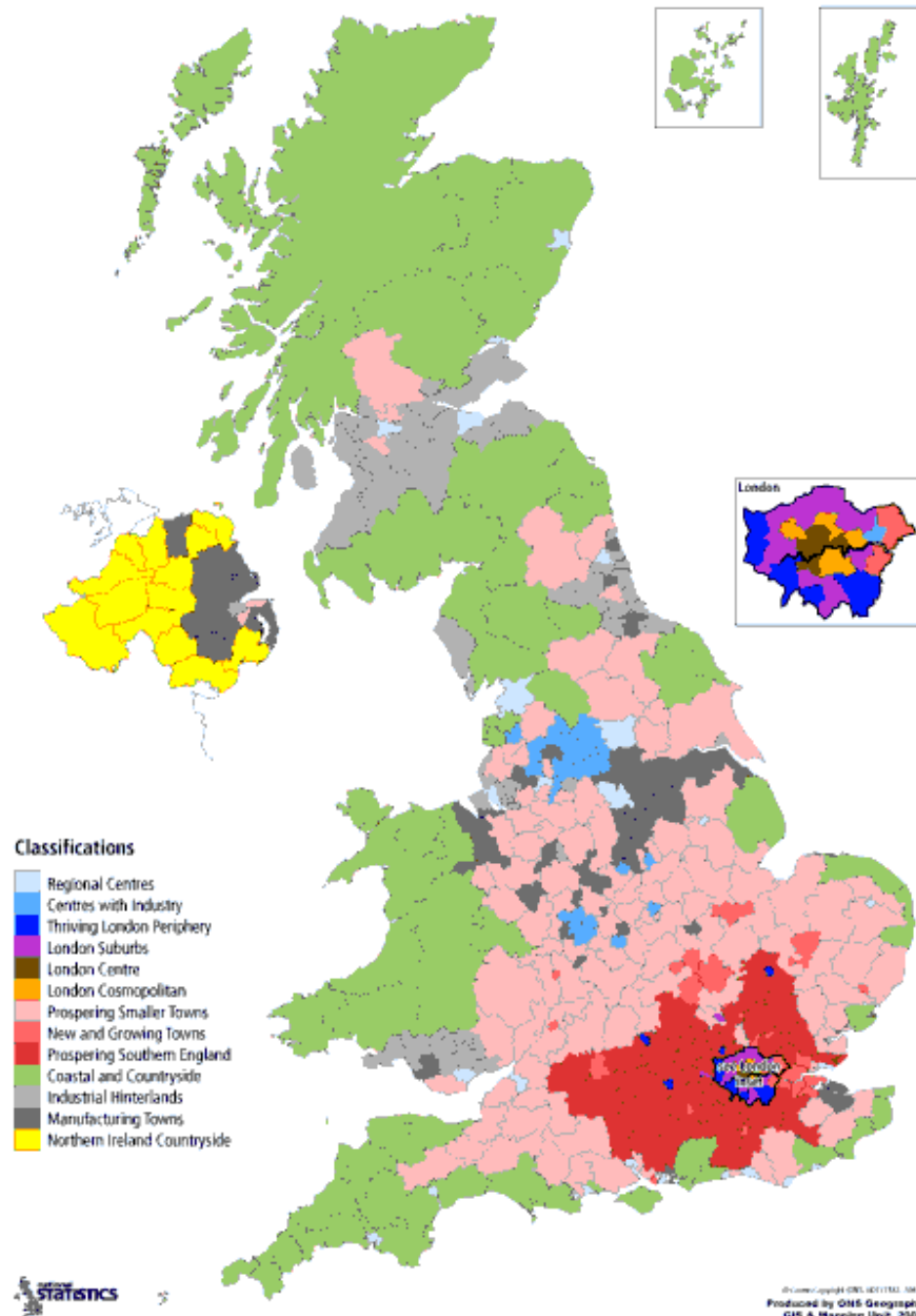


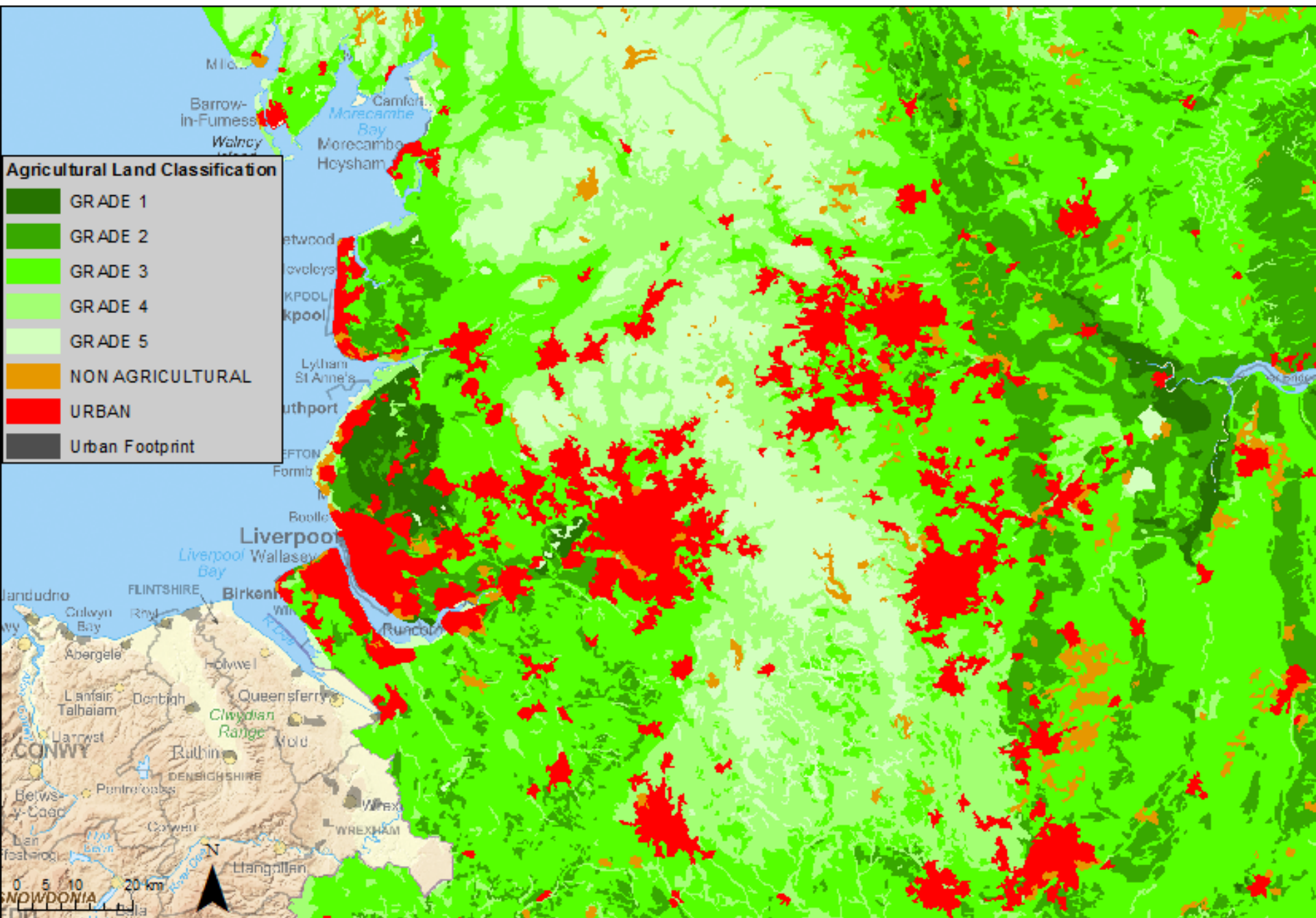
Urban rural classification output areas

- Urban >10K Inhabitants
- Town and Fringe
- Village
- Hamlet & Isolated Settlements
- North West



NS 2001 Area Classification for Local Authorities: Group





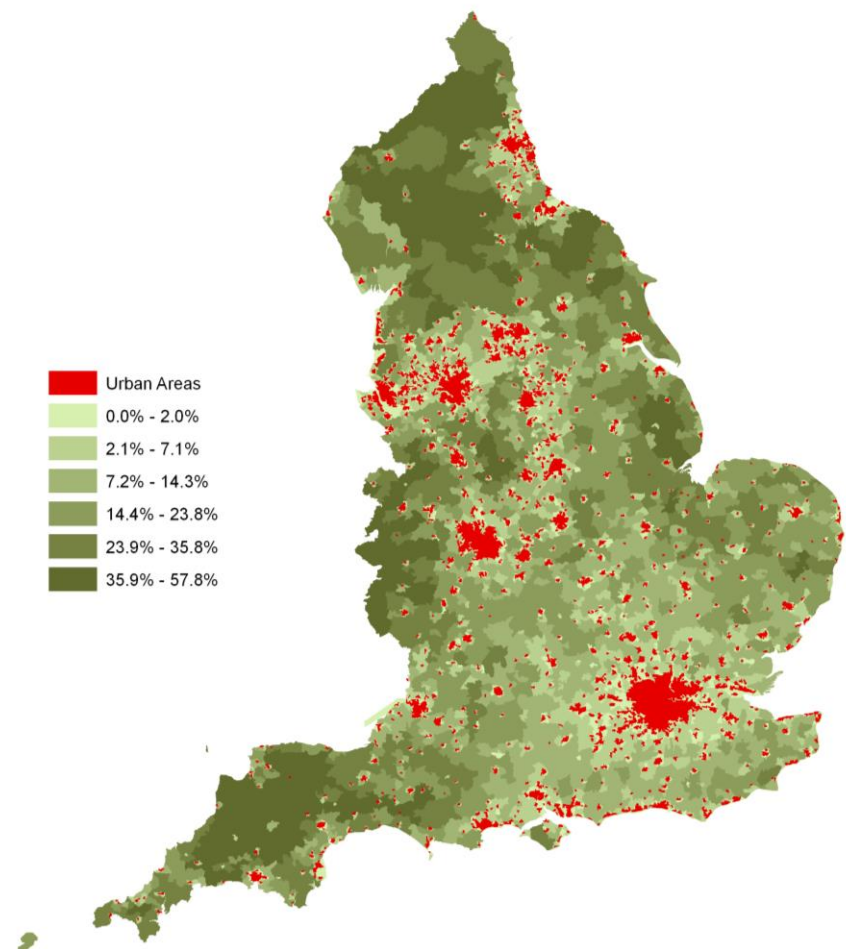
Urban and rural economic structure in England

Figure 16.2: Businesses by industrial sector
Business Stock in April 2002 - standard industrial classification

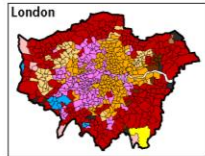
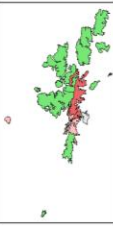
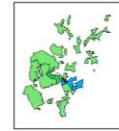
	Rural	Urban	Accessible		All
			Rural	Remote Rural	
1 : AB - Agriculture; fishing	15.2%	1.9%	10.6%	22.6%	6.4%
2 : CE - Mining, energy, water	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
3 : D - Manufacturing	8.5%	9.3%	8.9%	7.9%	9.0%
4 : F - Construction	11.5%	9.7%	11.7%	11.2%	10.3%
5 : G - Wholesale & retail	20.5%	23.6%	20.2%	21.0%	22.6%
6 : H - Hotels & restaurants	6.9%	6.1%	6.0%	8.2%	6.4%
7 : I - Transport & comms	4.6%	4.7%	4.6%	4.5%	4.6%
8 : J - Finance	0.5%	1.3%	0.7%	0.4%	1.0%
9 : K - Real estate	22.6%	31.8%	26.9%	15.9%	28.6%
10 : LO - Public admin; other	8.4%	10.2%	9.3%	7.0%	9.6%
11 : MN - Education; health	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.1%	1.3%
All	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total VAT registered businesses ⁸	489,570	938,780	299,825	189,745	1,428,350

Source: Nomis VAT registrations and deregistrations

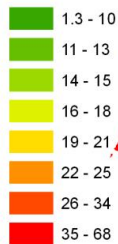
Share of agricultural businesses in rural areas
MSOA 2007



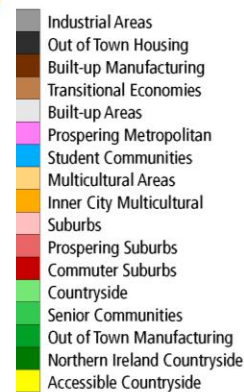
Commuter zones



Average commuting distance England and Wales wards in km, 2001



Classifications



© Andreas Schulze Bäing, University of Manchester
This work is based on data provided through EDINA UKBORDERS with the support of the ESRC and JISC and uses boundary material which is copyright of the Crown and the Post Office.

Economic development of rural areas

- Industrialisation of agriculture
- Loss of importance of agriculture as an employer
- As an example land/labour - ratio total arable hectares cultivated plus land for pasture per male worker employed:

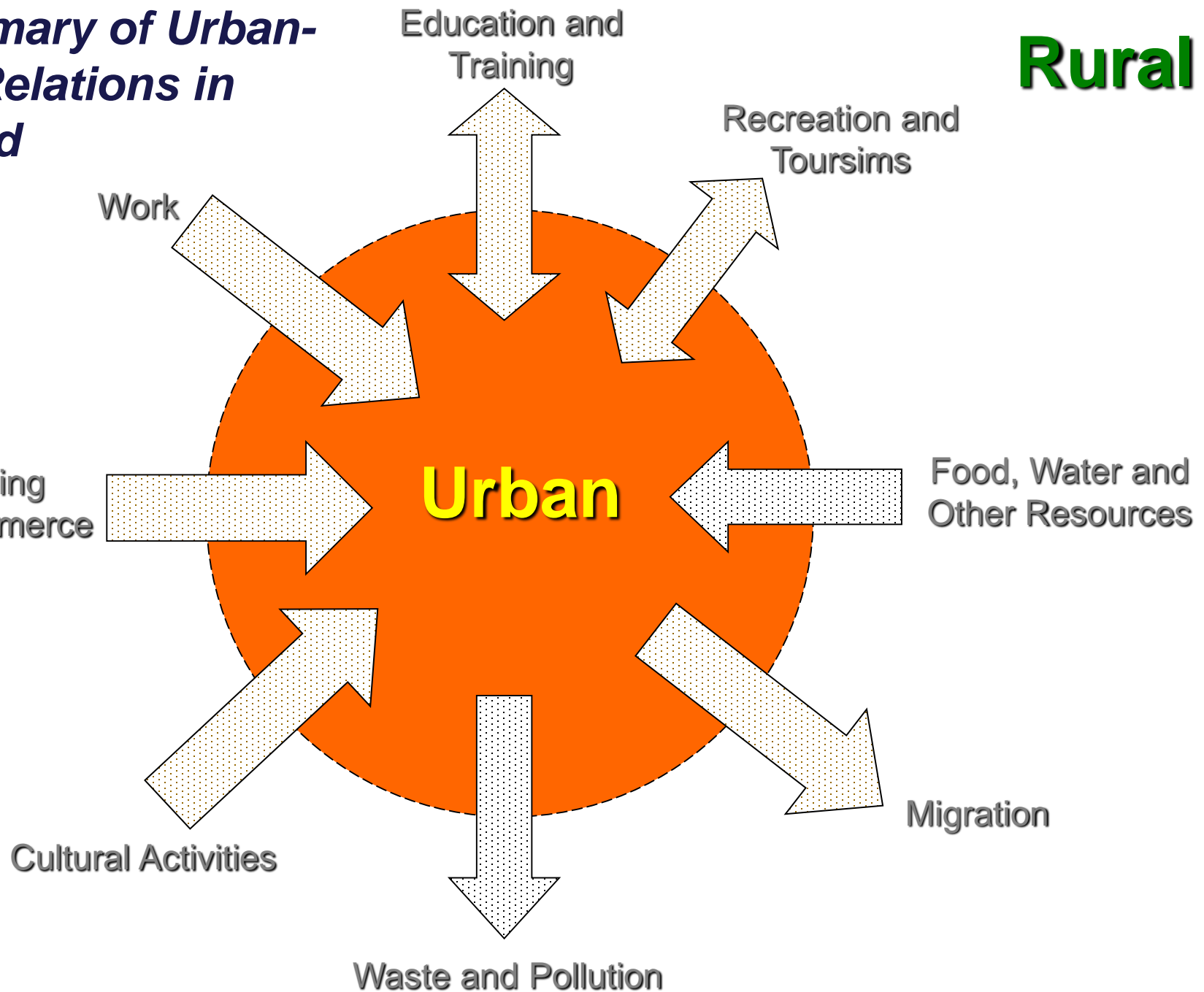
	France	Germany	Italy	Spain	UK	US	Denmark	Netherlands
1890	6.0	6.4	3.3	6.9	10.7	39.2	6.3	5.0
1910	6.9	6.6	3.2	6.7	11.4	44.1	8.3	4.4
1930	7.9	6.5	3.3	8.9	13.6	48.7	8.2	4.4
1950	10.2	6.8	3.3	6.6	16.0	70.7	9.2	4.3
1960	13.0	9.1	4.3	8.3	20.9	117.0	10.1	6.0
1980	24.9	18.8	9.6	20.9	35.0	246.6	23.5	7.7

table 2.1: Land-labour ratios in European and American agricultures (total arable hectares cultivated plus land for pasture per male worker employed)

Source: (O'Brien & Escosura, 1992)

A Summary of Urban-Rural Relations in England

Rural

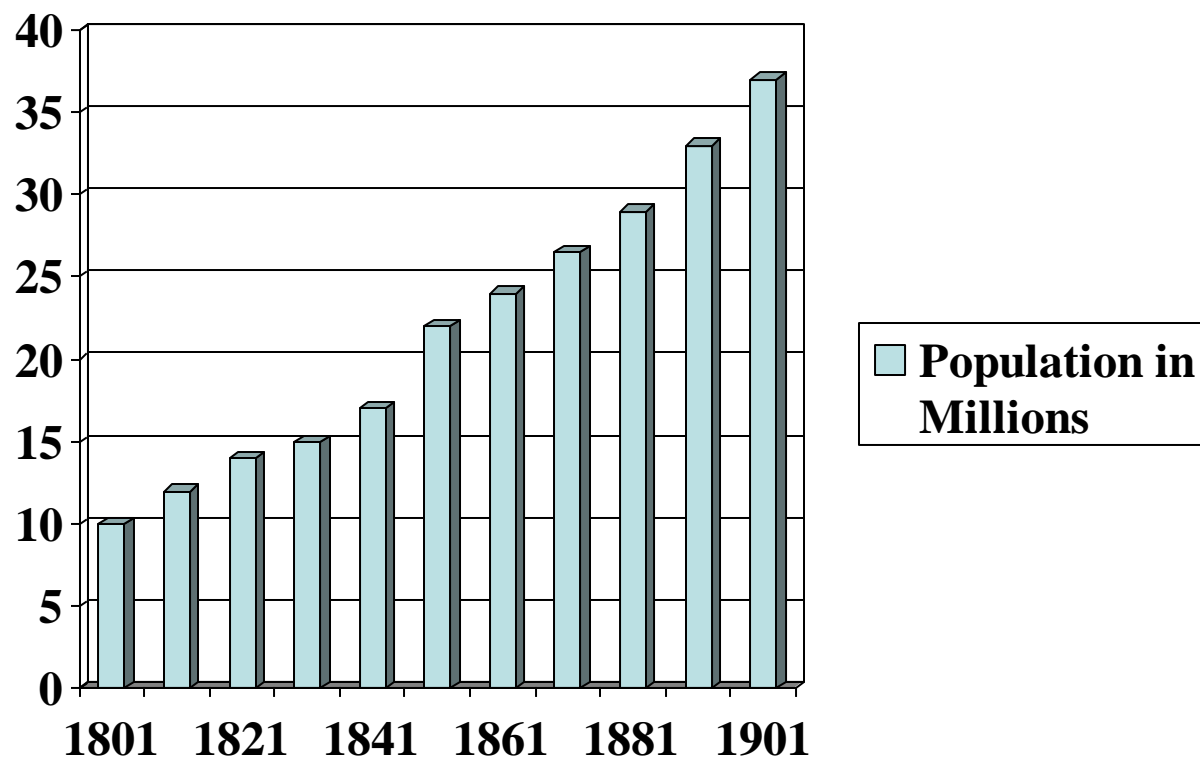


Interpretations of the term rural urban relationship

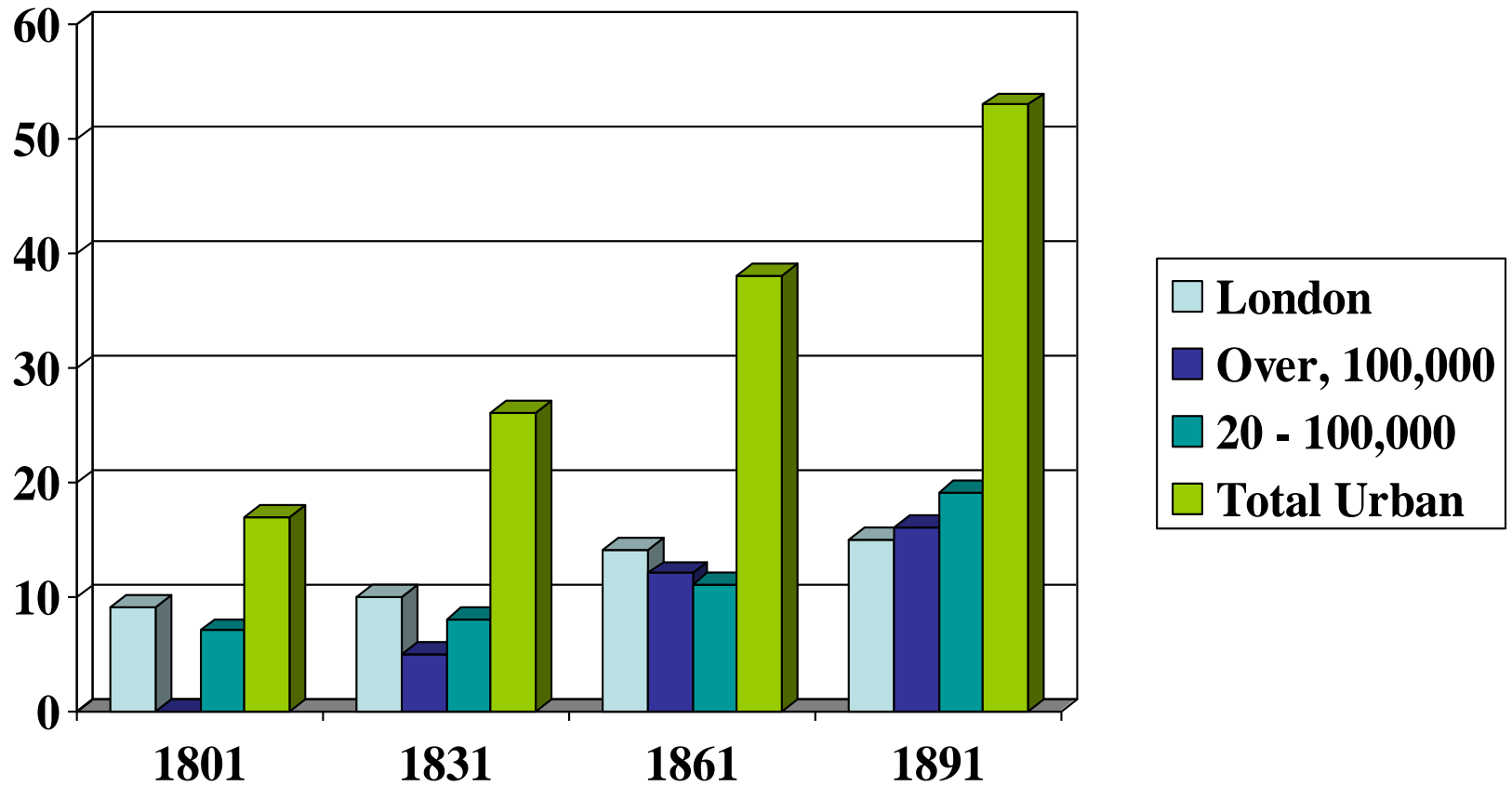
- Patterns of urbanization/”ruralization”
 - Linked to the debate about the definition and classification of rural and urban areas
 - Morphological/ structural
- Flows (material/informational) or links between rural and urban areas, functional
- Relationship as a partnership or cooperation between rural and urban areas
 - Schulze-Baeing (2014)

- **The position of the urban and the rural in British society and its effects on the form of planning in the UK**

Population of Great Britain, 1801 - 1901



Urbanisation of Britain



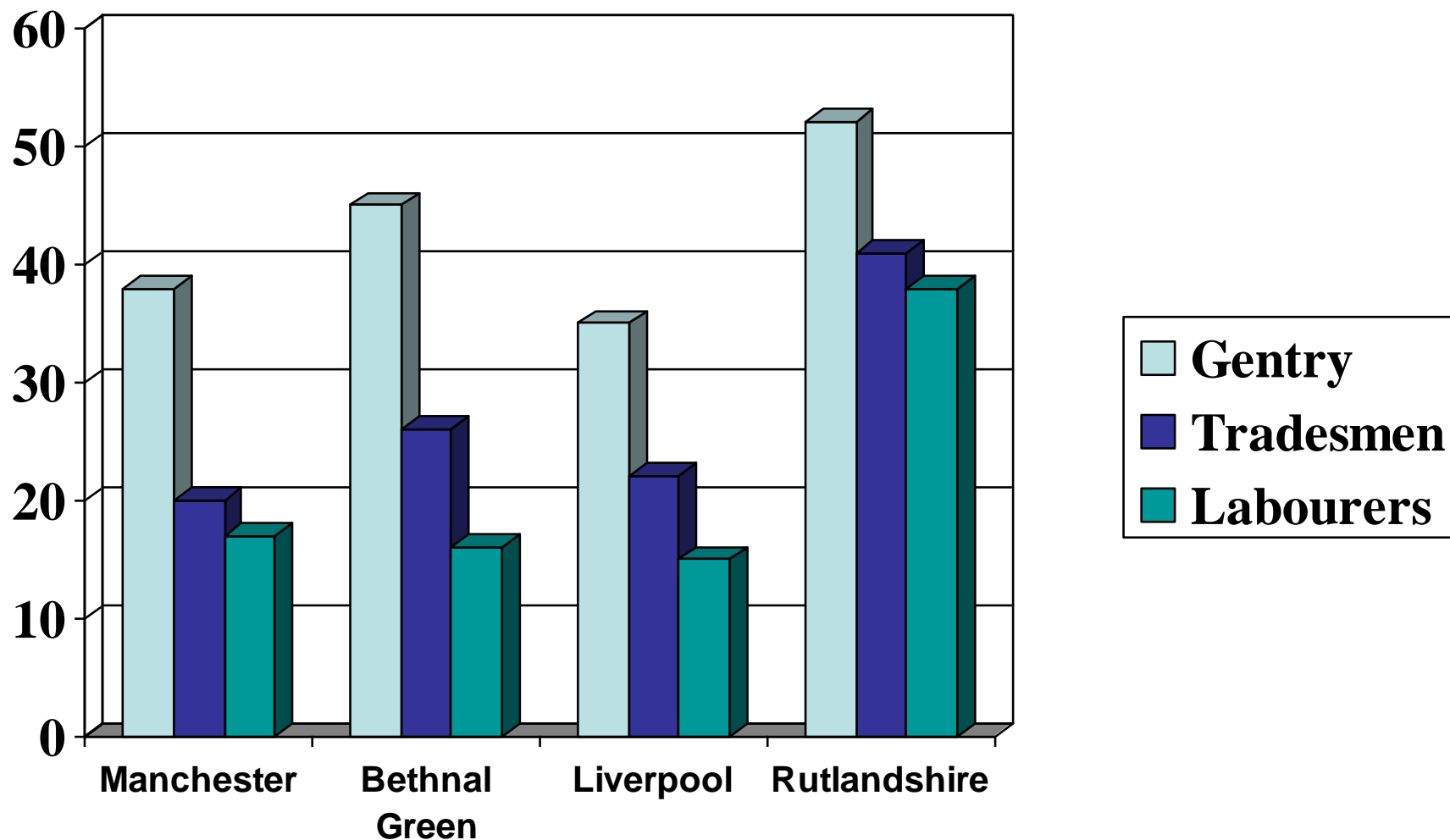
**Percentage of Population of England and Wales
Living in Urban Centres
1801 - 1891**

The « Urban Problem » in the 19th. Century

- Overcrowding and high density
- Congestion
- Lack of appropriate urban infrastructure (e.g. sewerage and clean water supply)
- Concentrations of poverty
- Public Health issues
- High rates of mortality



The Condition of England and the Urban Question



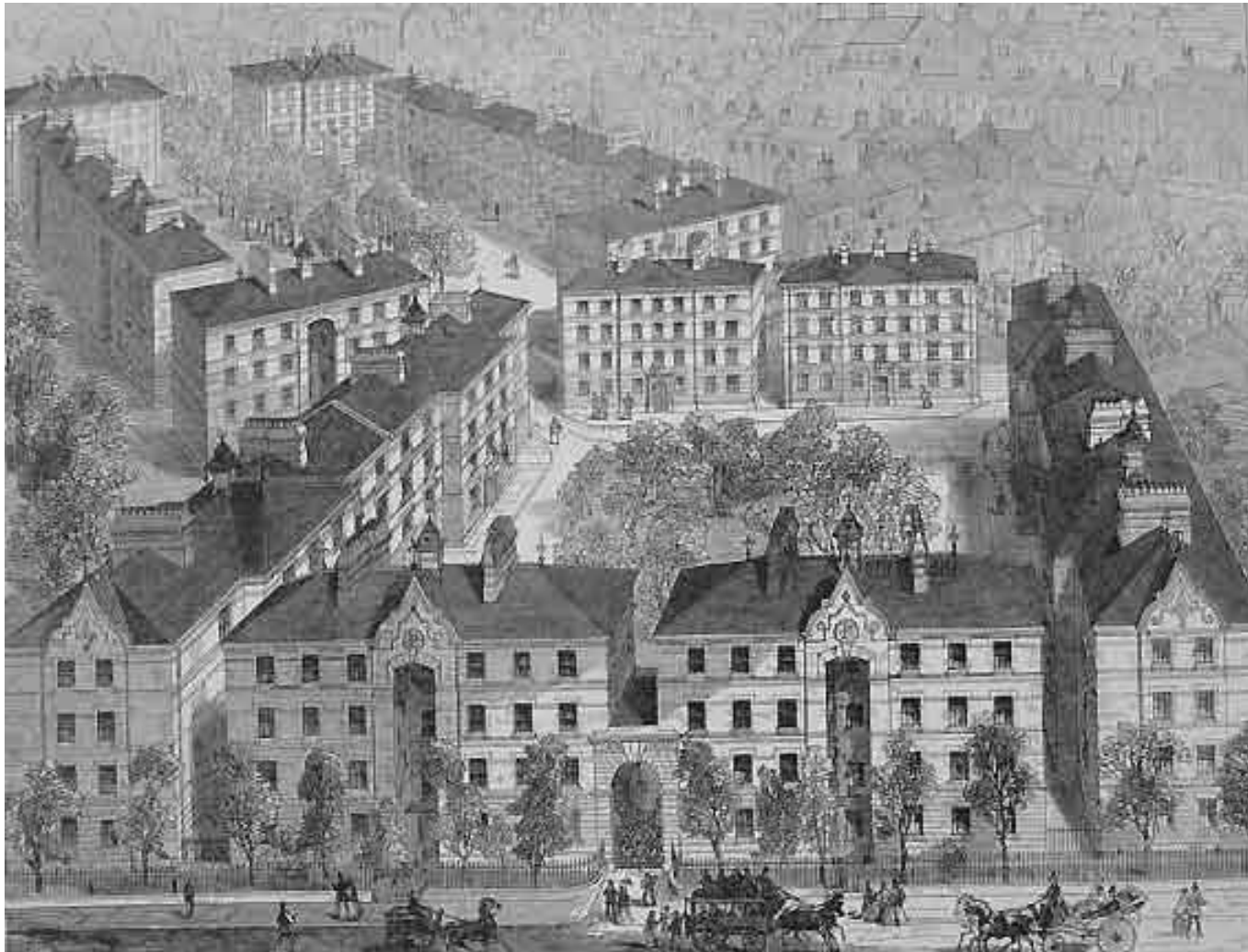
Average age of death by social group in selected areas in 1842

Urban problems in the 19th. Century

- Overcrowding and very high urban densities
- The congestion of cities
- A lack of infrastructure to meet the needs of a growing population
- Poverty
- Public health issues
- A high death rate and low life expectancy
- Issues experienced in urbanising and industrialising societies in different places



**Peabody Square Model Dwellings,
Blackfriars Road *London*
1808-1870**



Unplanned Urbanisation in the 19th. Century



“London going out of Town – The March of Bricks and Mortar”

The Public Health Act of 1875 - Bylaw Housing around 1880



The subjective basis of planning...

- Bylaw housing led to physical improvements coupled with improve water supply and sewerage
- But views of “good” planning are subjective and culturally rooted
- One view of bylaw housing...

‘We have, indeed in all these matters laid a good foundation and have secured many of the necessary elements for a healthy condition of life; and yet the remarkable fact remains that there are growing up around our big towns vast districts, under these vary by-laws, which for dreariness and sheer ugliness it is difficult to match anywhere, and compared with which many of the unhealthy slums are, from the point of view of picturesqueness and beauty, infinitely more attractive.’

(Raymond Unwin, 1909)

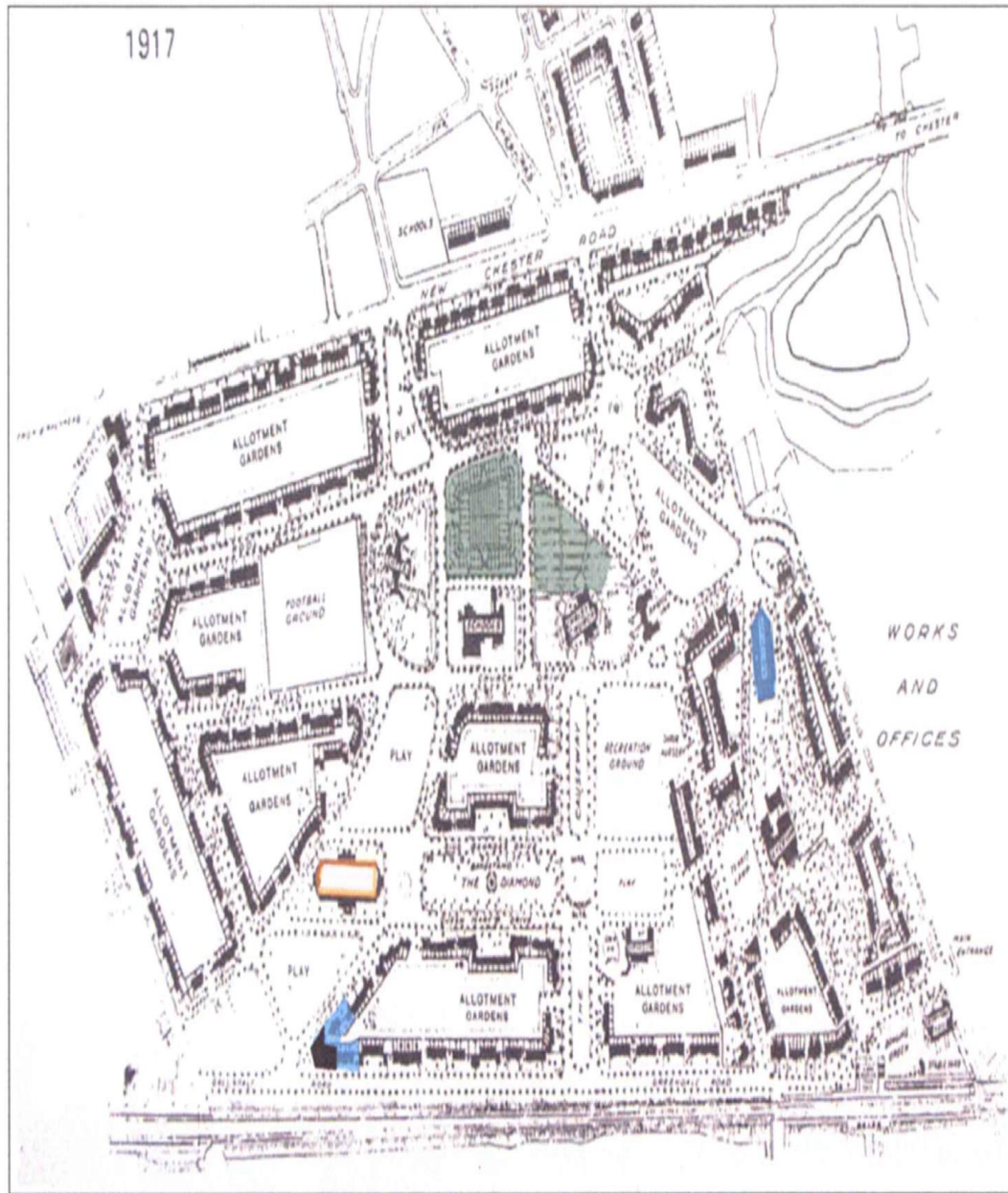


Fig. 4A: Plan of the village 1917, in particular showing extent of roadside planting.

Other models Anti-urban urbanism?

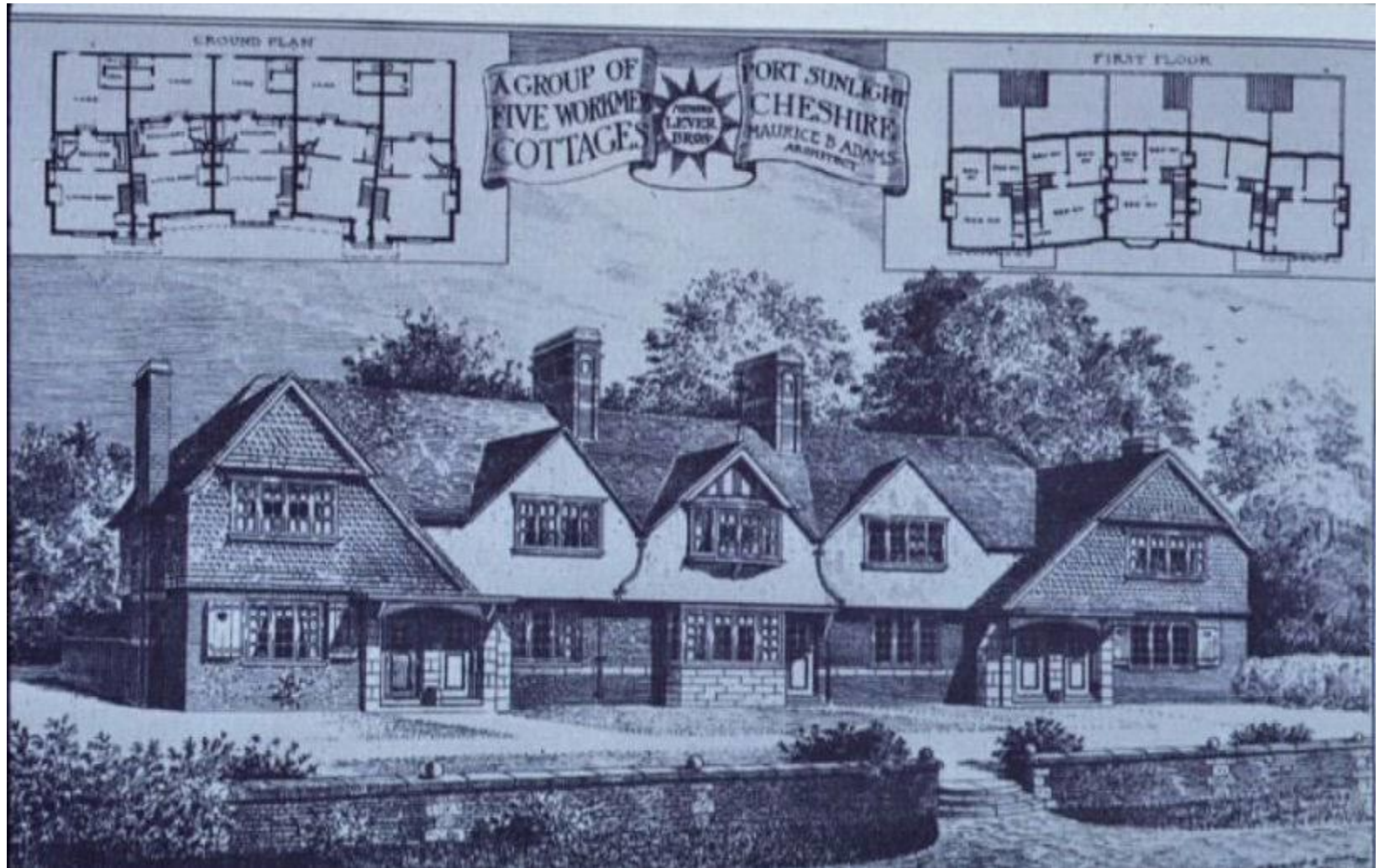
E.g.
Port Sunlight

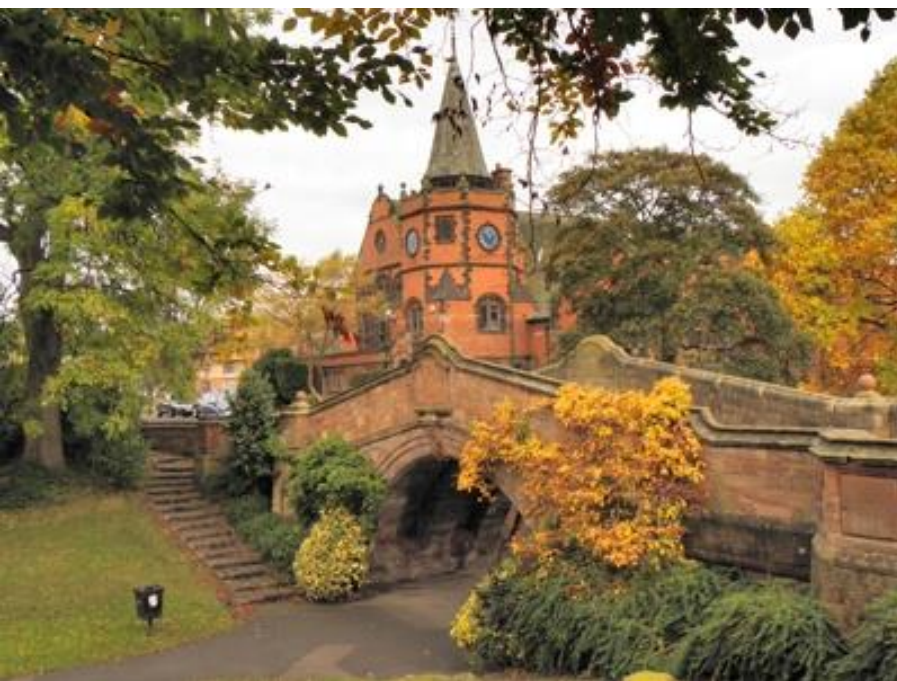
Model village built near
Liverpool by Lever from 1888



<http://www.portsunlightvillage.com/dbimgs/A3%20Drawings%20App1%20d.pdf>

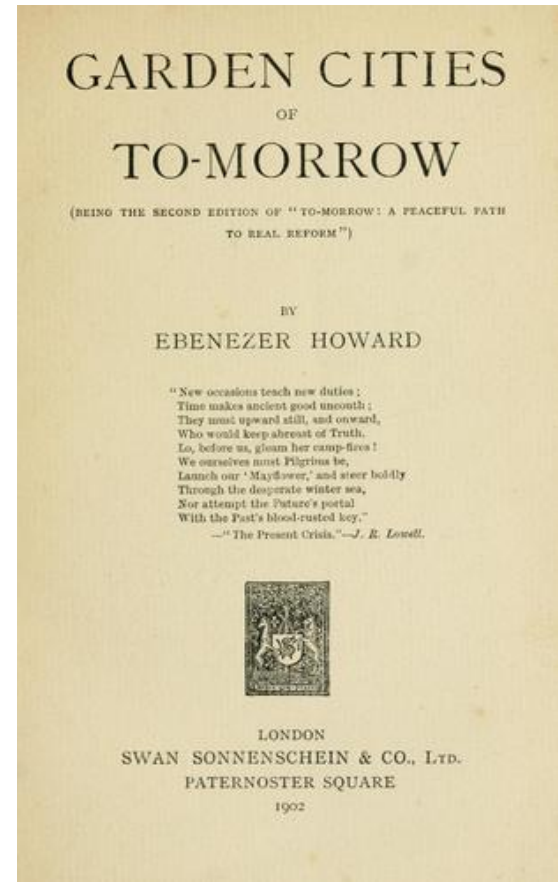
Port Sunlight





Ebenezer Howard

Tomorrow: A Peaceful Path to Reform 1898



http://openlibrary.org/books/OL24228177M/Garden_cities_of_to-morrow

Town

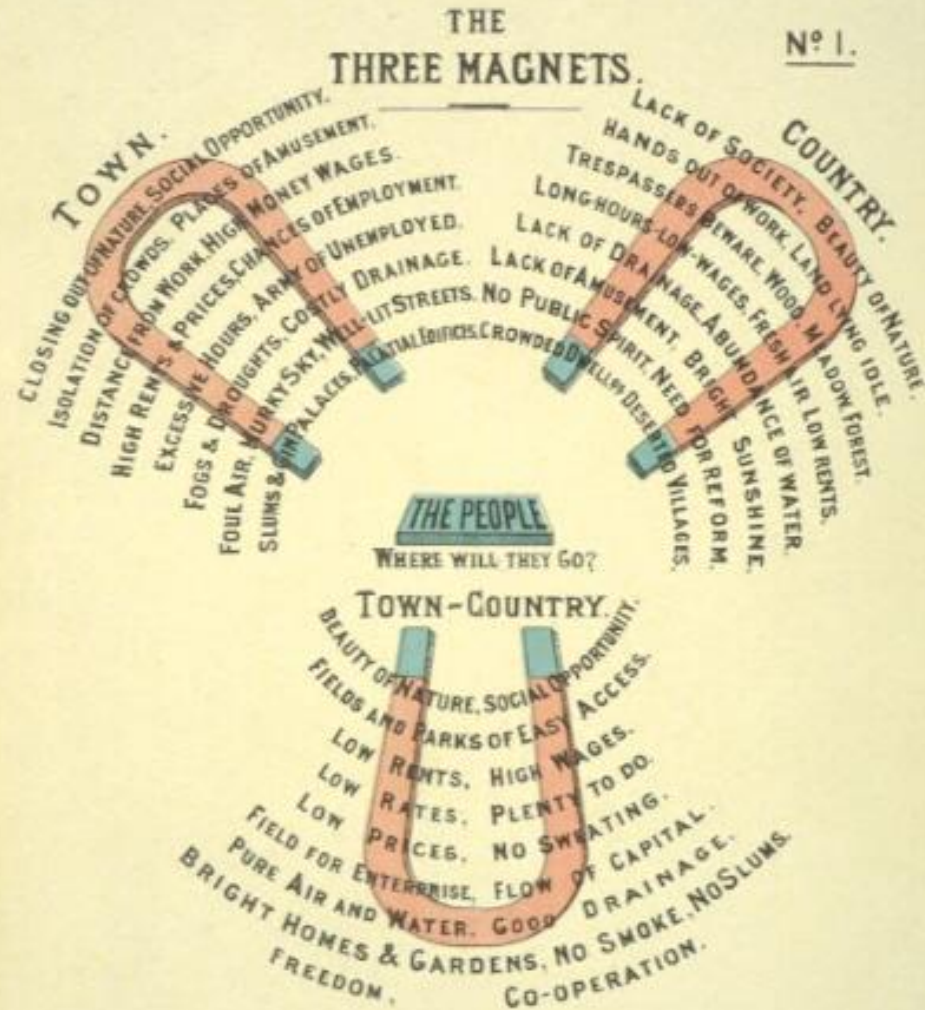
+

Country

=

Town – Country

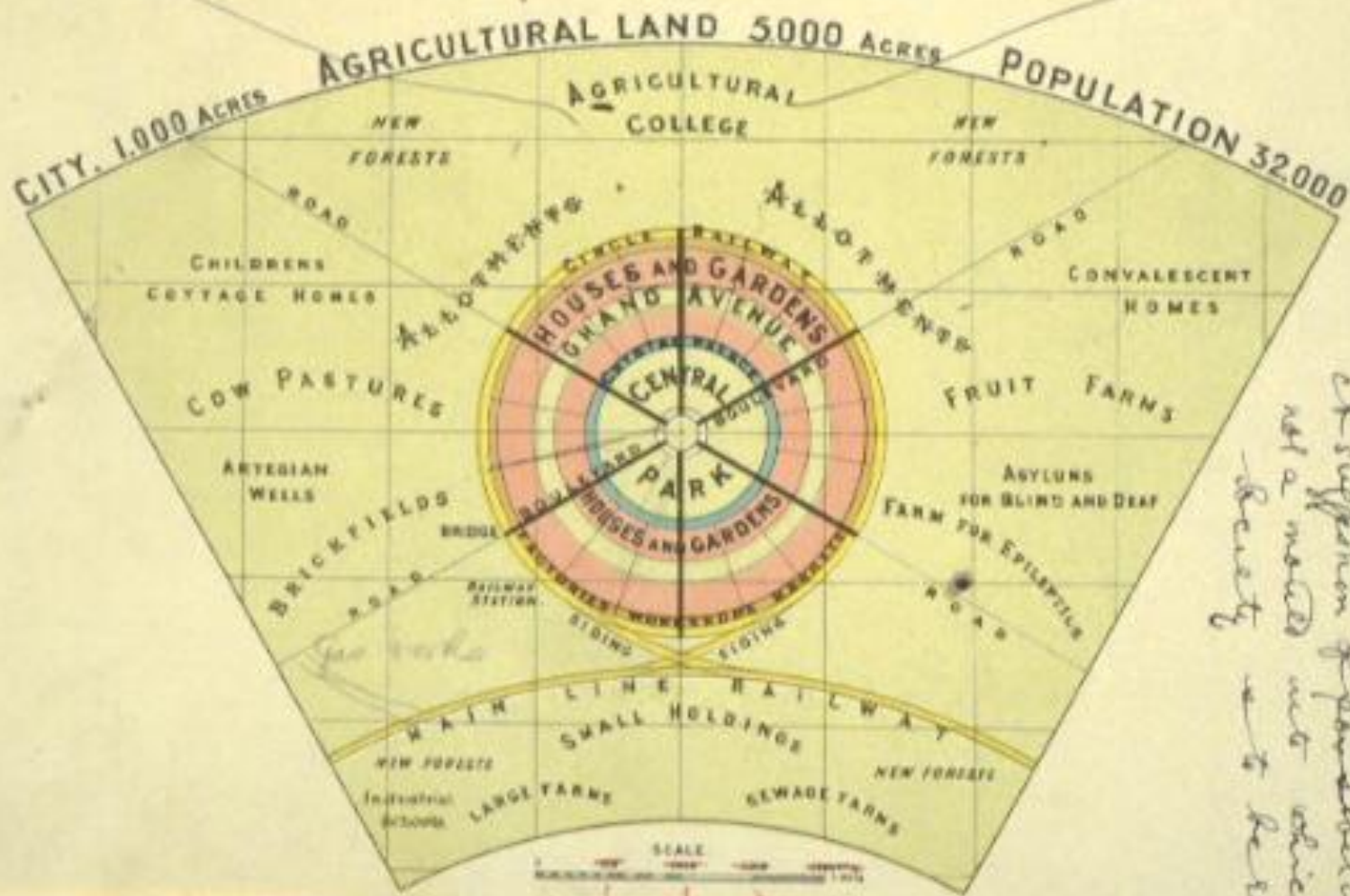
(Garden City)



— N°2. —

GARDEN - CITY

See CP Book Year



It diagram, not a map.
 It is not a plan in
 picture
 of suggestion of possibilities,
 not a model not which
 Society is to be run

THE
FIRST GARDEN CITY
Founded 1903

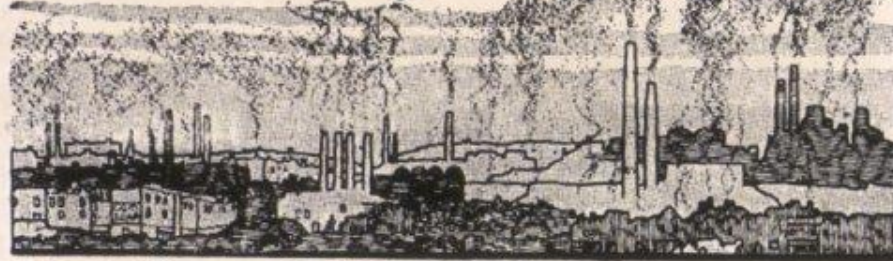
LETCHWORTH





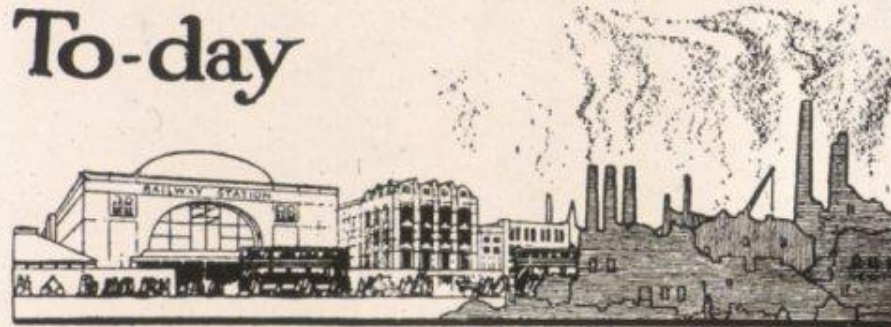
Reproduced from the pages of "Punch" Christmas Number, 1920.

Yesterday



Living and Working in the Smoke

To-day



Living in the Suburbs - Working in the Smoke

To-morrow



Living & Working in the Sun at WELWYN GARDEN CITY





First Modern Planning Laws

- « 1909 Housing and Town Planning Act »
 - local authorities can prepare planning schemes
 - regulation of new housing areas (urban extensions)
 - attention to achieving La mise en place de conditions sanitaires correctes , de « l'agrément local » et de la « commodité »
 - a physical planning focus
 - <http://www.parliament.uk/about/living-heritage/transformingsociety/towncountry/towns/overview/townplanning/>
- Local authorities were the key actors

First Modern Planning Laws

- **1919 Housing and Town Planning Act**

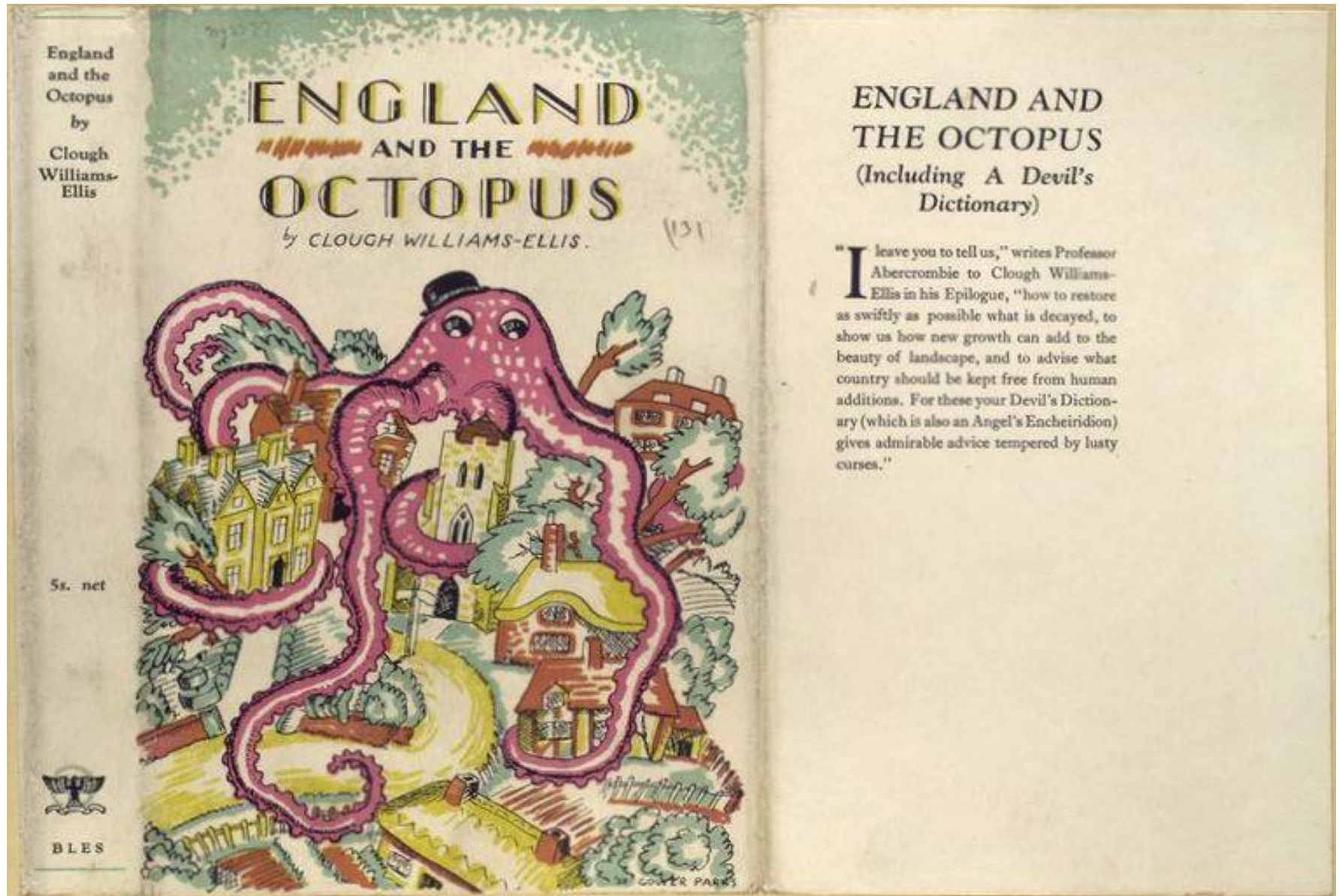


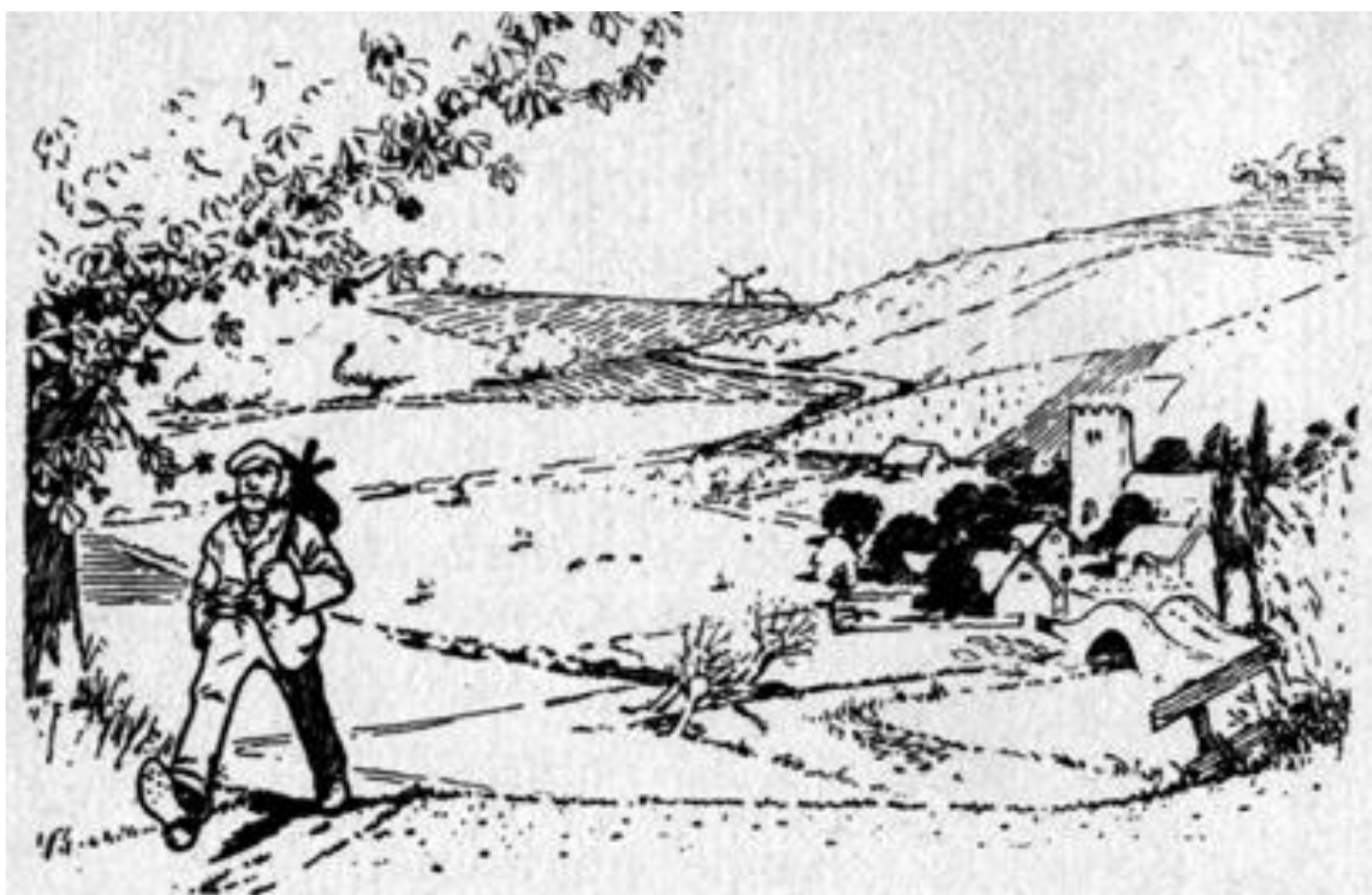
- Measures to rationalise and speed-up administrative procedures
- Planning becomes obligatory for districts with more than 20,000 inhabitants
- Town planning regulations provide a framework for the preparation of planning schemes
- A strong housing component based on the context of the period after WW1 with support to local authorities to build public housing
- Goal was 500,000 houses in three years (213,000 were built)
- <http://www.parliament.uk/about/living-heritage/transformingsociety/towncountry/towns/overview/councilhousing/>

The First Modern Planning Laws

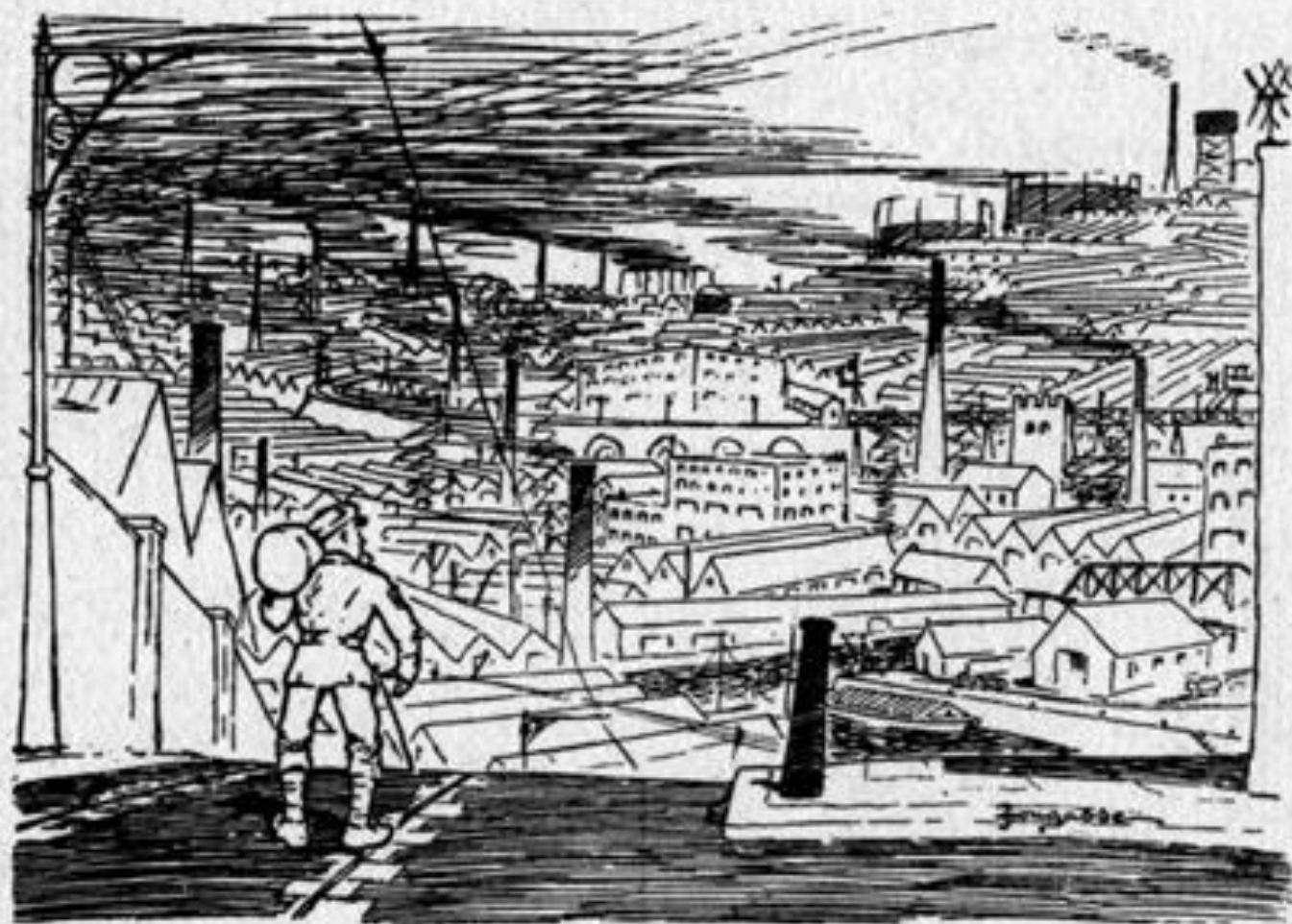
- 1932 Town and Country Planning Act
 - Extension of planning powers to rural zones
 - Extension of planning powers to existing built-up areas (not solely undeveloped land)
 - Local authorities empowered to levy a « betterment charge » to reflect the uplift in land value associated with planning permission
 - But local authorities (districts and county boroughs) were small and did not wish to have to pay compensation associated with planning control or expropriation, therefore many planning schemes broadly reflected existing development trends
 - The period was also marked by concern at the rate of urbanisation and 'ribbon development'

"England and the Octopus" Clough Williams-Ellis (1928)





1914. MR. WILLIAM SMITH ANSWERS THE CALL TO PRESERVE
HIS NATIVE SOIL INVIOLEATE.



1919. MR. WILLIAM SMITH COMES BACK AGAIN TO SEE HOW
WELL HE HAS DONE IT.

Regional Policy and Planning

- The 1930s also saw the emergence of a distinct forms of ‘strategic’ planning:
 - *‘regional policy’* – aimed at securing the more balanced and spatially equitable development of the national territory and mainly interregional in focus;
 - *‘strategic planning’* – aimed at managing urban renewal and the deconcentration of activities and population around large cities and urban regions (and essentially intraregional in character) (Hall 2007).
- Roberts (2007) refers to the absence for most of the period since 1945 of a real link between these two aspects of regional planning.

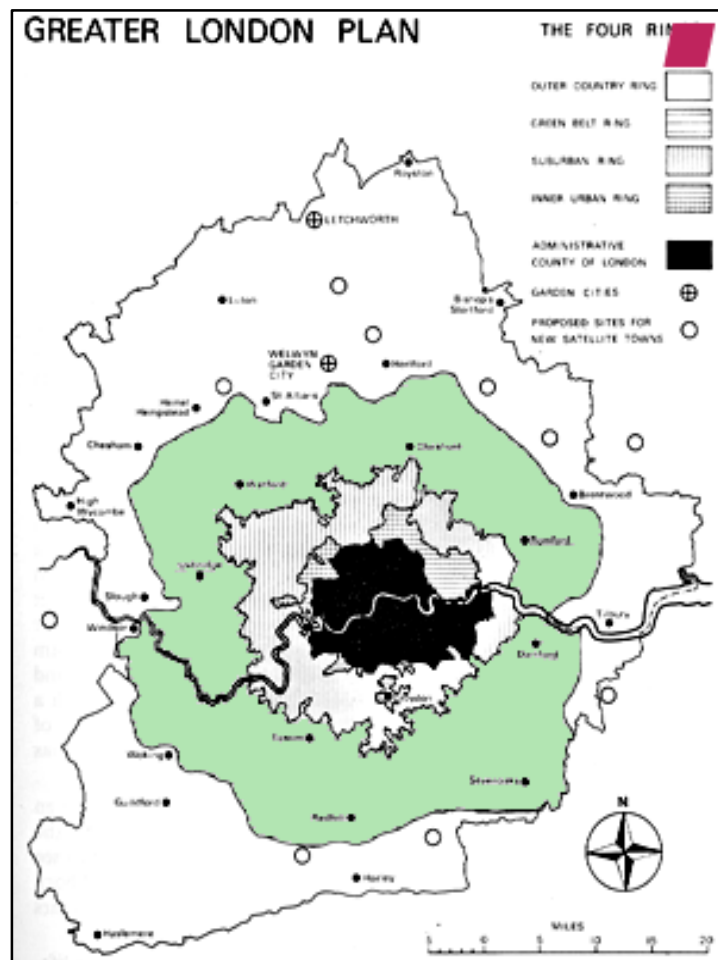
LONDON

SOCIAL & FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS

A map of London showing the distribution of its population and the functional organization of the city. The map is divided into areas of different colors, each representing a different social and functional group. The legend explains the meaning of these colors and the symbols used on the map.

Color	Symbol	Description
Red	Star	Central Business District (CBD)
Orange	Circle	Inner City
Yellow	Square	Outer City
Green	Triangle	Suburban Areas
Blue	Circle	Water Areas
Black	Line	Major Roads
Grey	Circle	Public Transport
White	Circle	Open Spaces

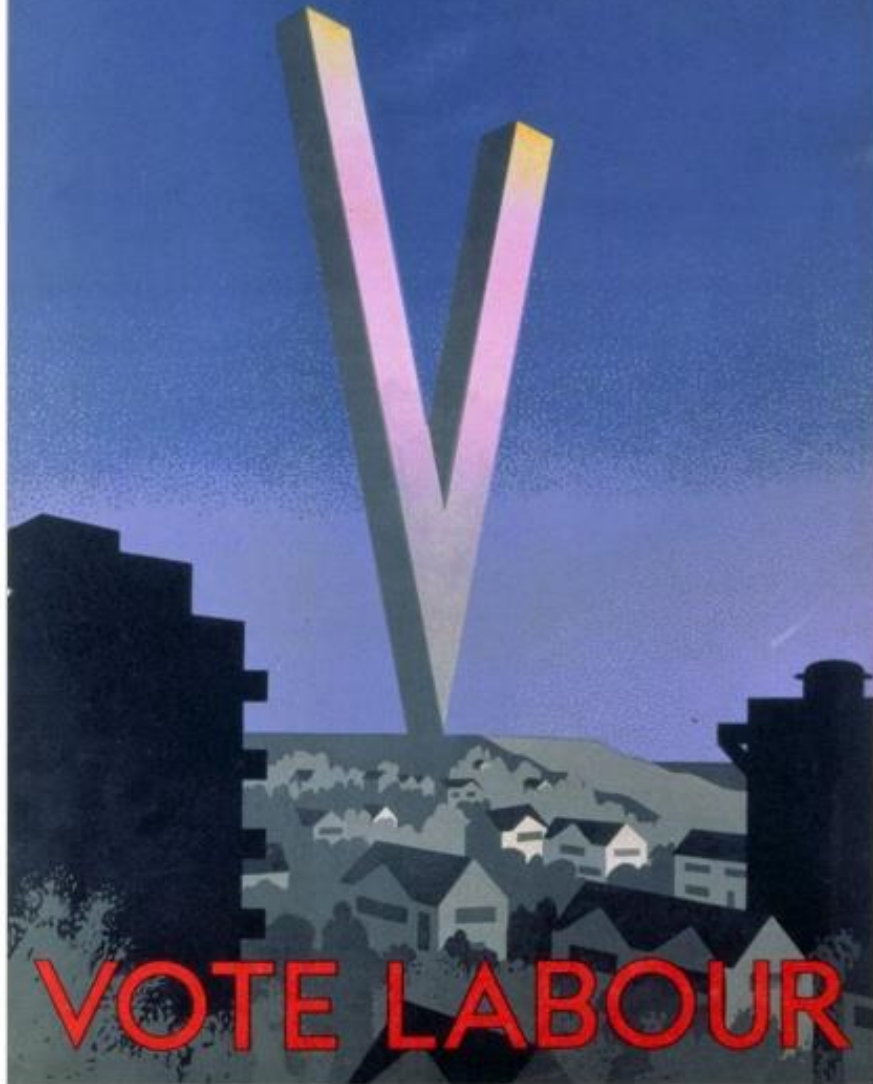




Abercrombie's County of London and Greater London Plans, were published in the 1940s

Source: Andrew Lainton 2013.

AND NOW—
WIN THE PEACE



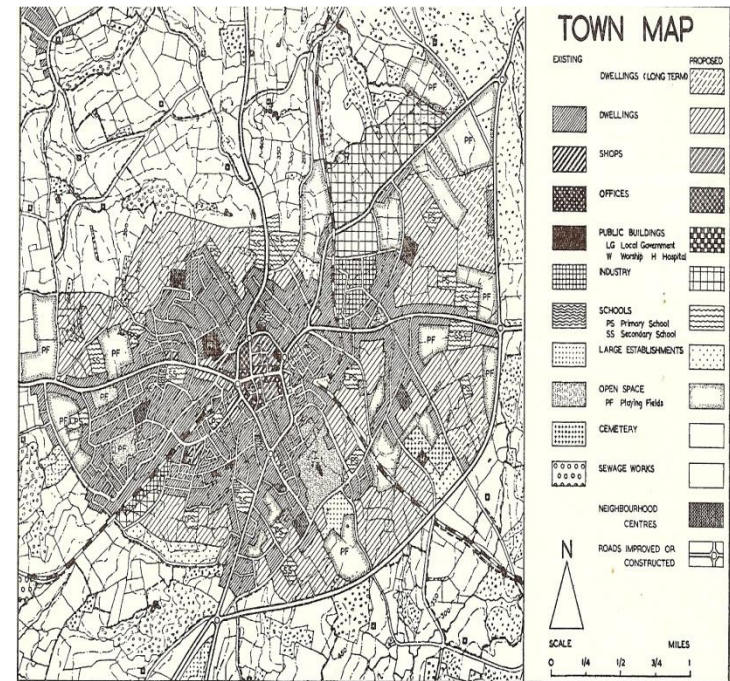
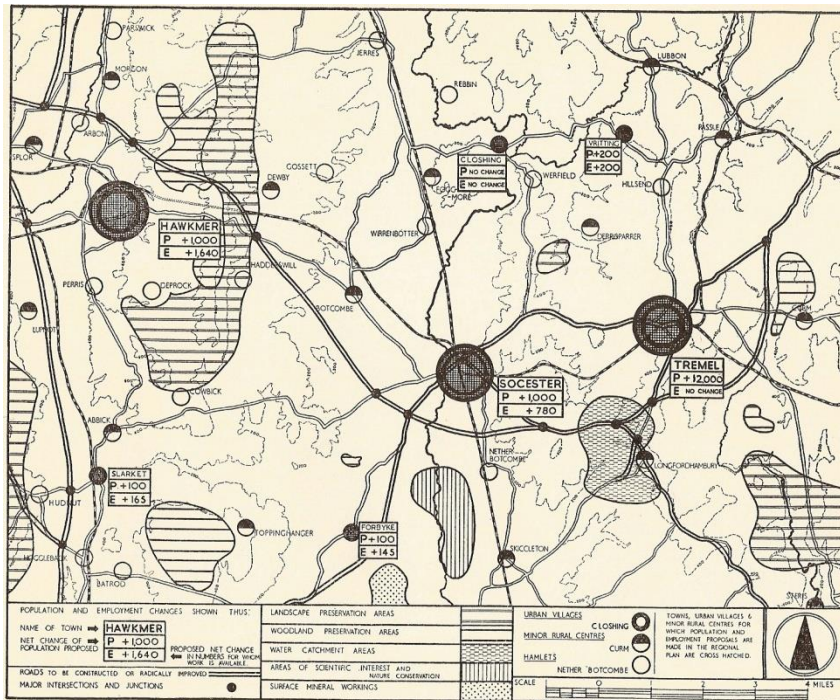
The Post War Consensus

- The period from 1945 until the 1970s was characterised by a broad 'social democratic' consensus in Britain
- Mixed Economy – a 'halfway house' between the centrally planned 'command' economies of the Eastern Bloc and the unregulated 'free market' of classical Liberalism

« Town and Country Planning »

- **Some Characteristics and Principles**
 - The control of urban expansion and sprawl;
 - Protection of the countryside;
 - Greenbelt Policy;
 - Construction of New Towns and deconcentration of population from urban centres ;
 - Land use management approach;
 - Plans as decision-making frameworks which articulate policy principles and broad land use zoning which are used in a discretionary fashion in making planning decisions.
 - Plans are not local laws as in a zoning based system and it is the process of development control which confers development rights, not the adoption of the plan itself.
 - An anti urban aestheticism? (Taylor 1998)
 - A lack of “positive powers” (i.e. to make things happen as opposed to simply regulating)

Town & Country Planning Act 1947: County and Town Maps



Slide: Chris Couch

The “New Towns”

- The New Towns Act 1946 – ‘new towns’ and ‘development corporations’.
- The first new towns were mainly around London (e.g. Crawley, Bracknell, Stevenage, **Harlow**)
- New towns were generally designed around the ‘**neighbourhood**’ principle
- Two further waves of new towns followed: Runcorn, Skelmersdale, etc. in the early 1960s; and Milton Keynes, Northampton, Peterborough, Warrington, etc. in the late 1960s/early 1970s.
- An alternative to the new town was the ‘expanded town’.



The New Towns (England)



<http://www.economist.com/news/britain/21582559-britains-new-towns-illustrate-value-cheap-land-and-good-infrastructure-paradise-lost>

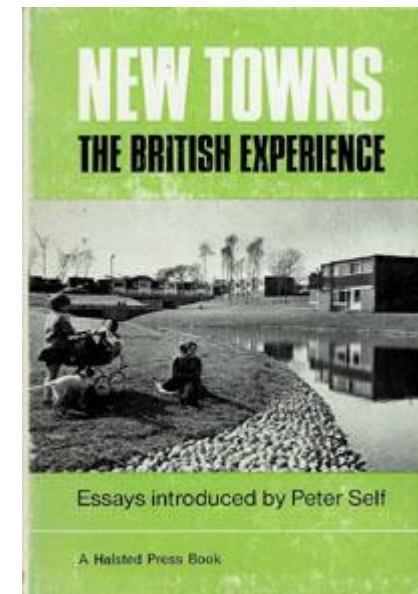
“Expanded towns”



- The Town Development Act 1952 allowed for agreements between an exporting and an importing local authority to accommodate overspill. Such agreements benefitted from financial assistance from central Government.
- Liverpool City Council entered into overspill agreements with four authorities: Ellesmere Port, Widnes, Winsford and Burnley

New Towns

- 22 New Towns in Britain and several “expanded towns”
- Now home to around 2 million people
- New ‘New Towns’, Garden Cities are still being discussed

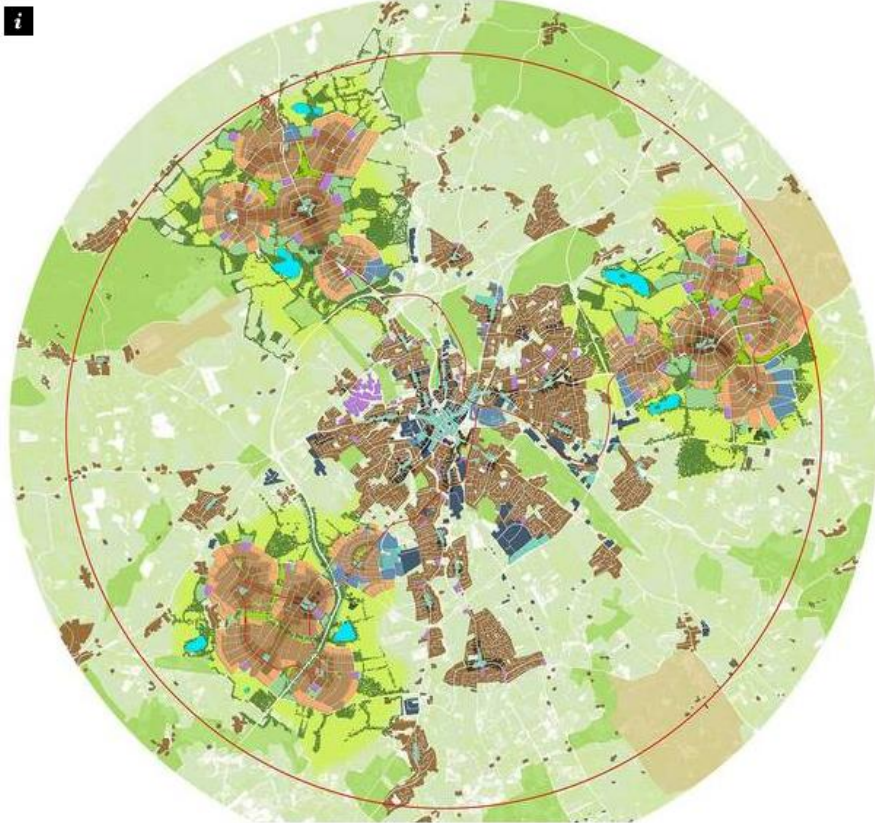


Wolfson Prize, 2014

<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/politics/proposal-to-expand-build-35m-homes-in-40-uk-towns-wins-250000-wolfson-prize-9709721.html>

News > UK > UK Politics

Proposal to build 3.5m homes in 40 UK towns wins the £250,000 Wolfson Prize

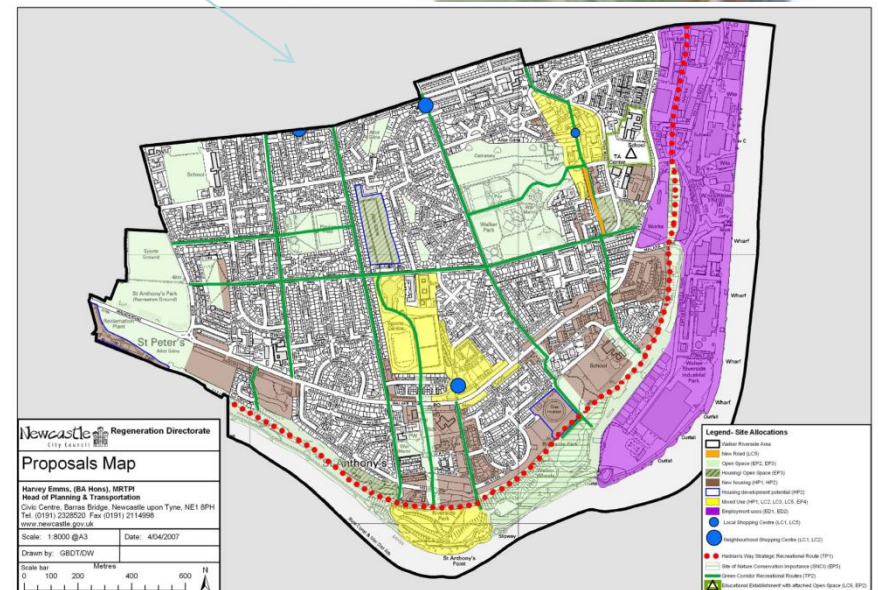


The Strategic Level

- **1920-1940:** Regional plans seen as a way to consider the needs of big cities and their surrounding rural regions and satellite towns in an integrated manner (Patrick Abercrombie)
- **After 1945:** regional and metropolitan planning grows in importance in the reconstruction of cities damaged in the war and as part of the processes of social reform associated with the welfare state.
Issues included:
 - *Decentralisation of urban populations (e.g. to the New Towns)*
 - *The control of urban expansion and sprawl and protection of agricultural land (e.g. Green Belt policy)*
 - *Attention to assisted areas and a concern with interregional balance through Regional Policy*

The Town and Country Planning Act 1968

- A two-tier system of 'structure plans' (strategic) and 'local plans' (tactical)
- Local planning authorities required to survey local 'social and economic conditions'
- Public participation in the plan-making process became a legal requirement
- These requirements moved town and country planning from being a technical profession towards a more social-science based profession



The Containment of Urban England

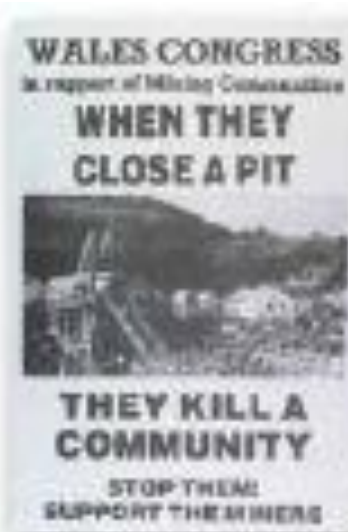
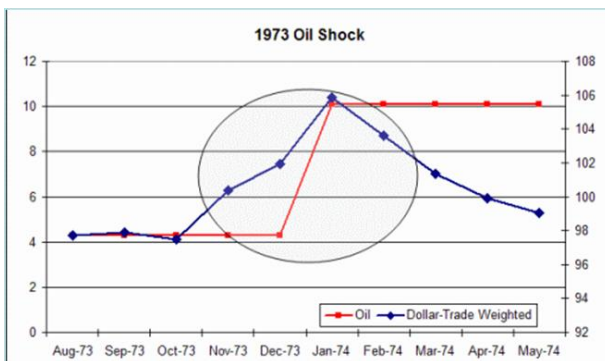
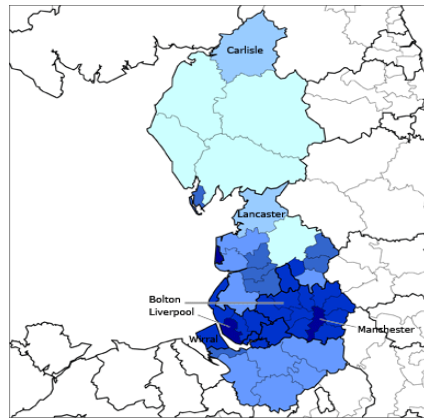
Peter Hall

The Geographical Journal

Vol. 140, No. 3 (Oct., 1974), pp. 386-408

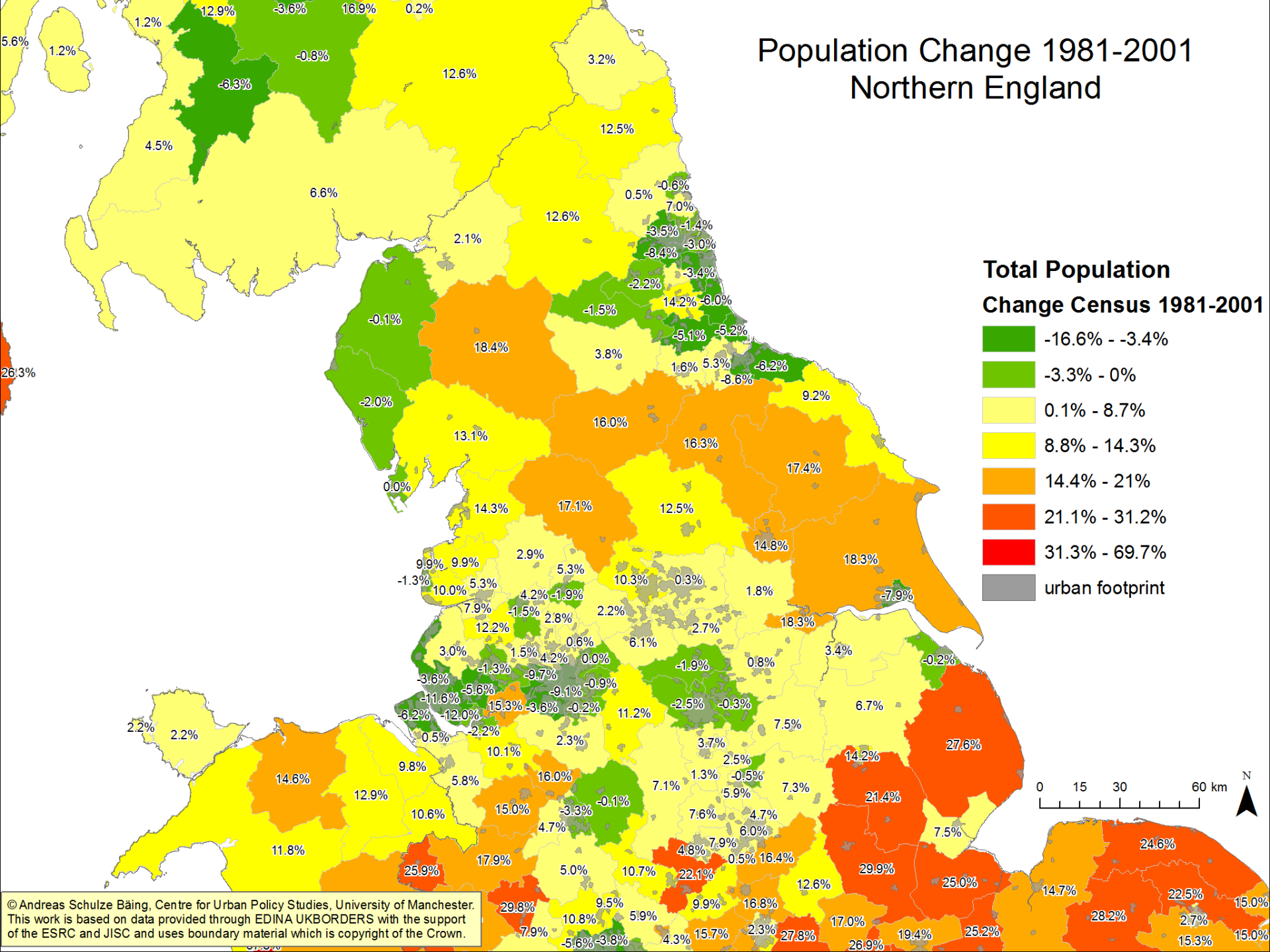
- The main impacts of the planning system's physical containment of growth:
 - Separation of residence from work,
 - Rising land and property values
 - These were “in important respects perverse and certainly unintended by the planners; while paradoxically, the effects on the distribution of real income appear often to have been regressive” (Hall, 1974).
- Meanwhile...

Change and Recession in the 1970s and 1980s



- A combination of overseas events (oil price rises) and self-inflicted wounds (miners' strike) in 1973/4 plunged the country into recession.
- The rise of “stagflation” challenged ideas about economic management
- The consequences created a new context for planning:
 - *job losses and urban dereliction required new forms of planning intervention*
 - *a system designed to structure and manage urban growth now needed to address issues like local economic development and urban regeneration*
- The production of structure plans was slow, delaying local plans and reducing the credibility of the planning process.
- The reorganisation of local government separated strategic planning (structure plans) from tactical planning (local plans).

Population Change 1981-2001 Northern England

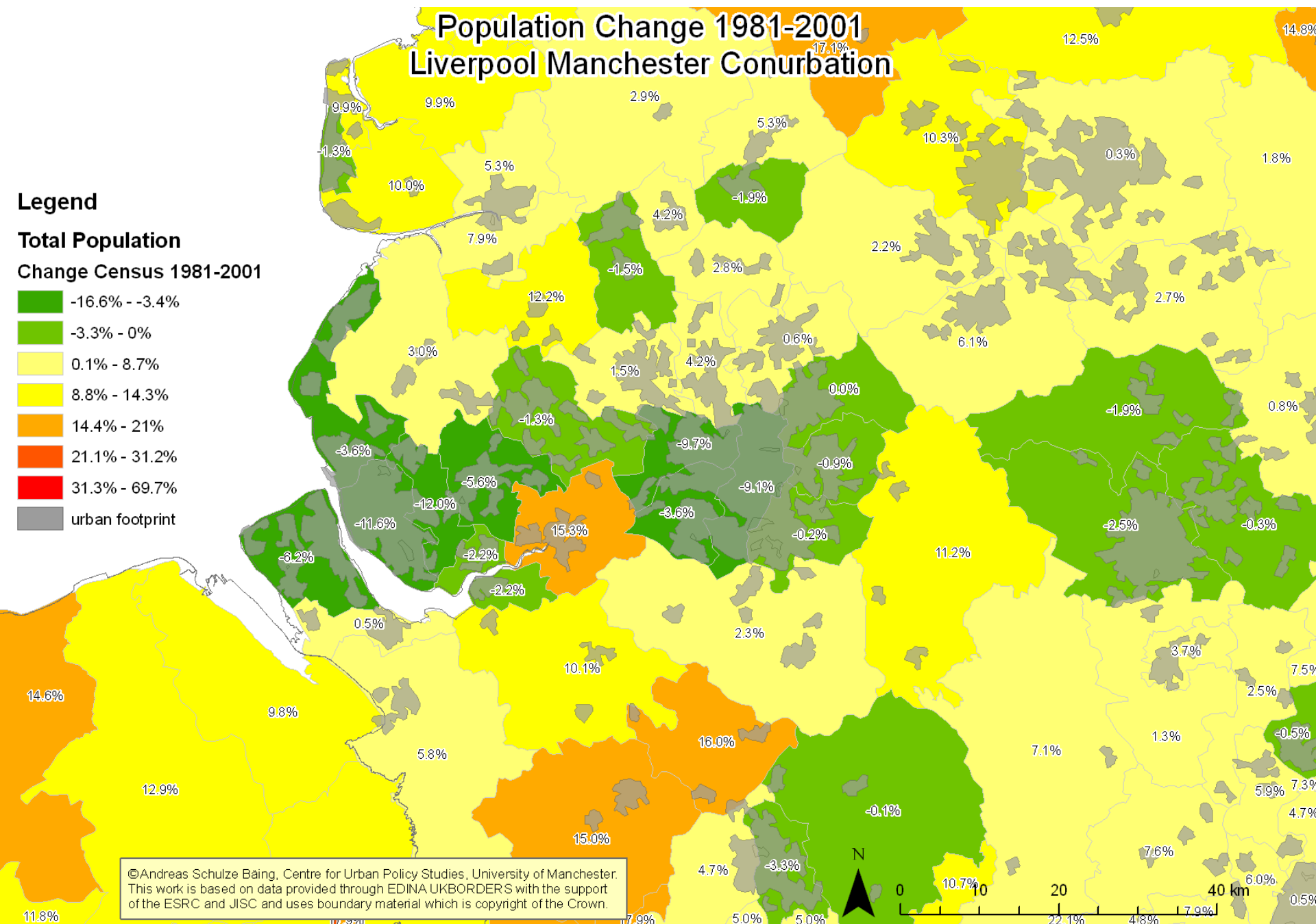
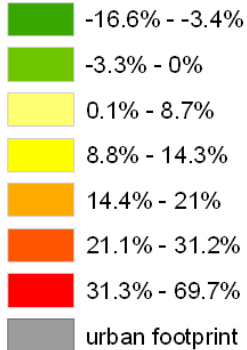


Population Change 1981-2001

Legend

Total Population

Change Census 1981-2001

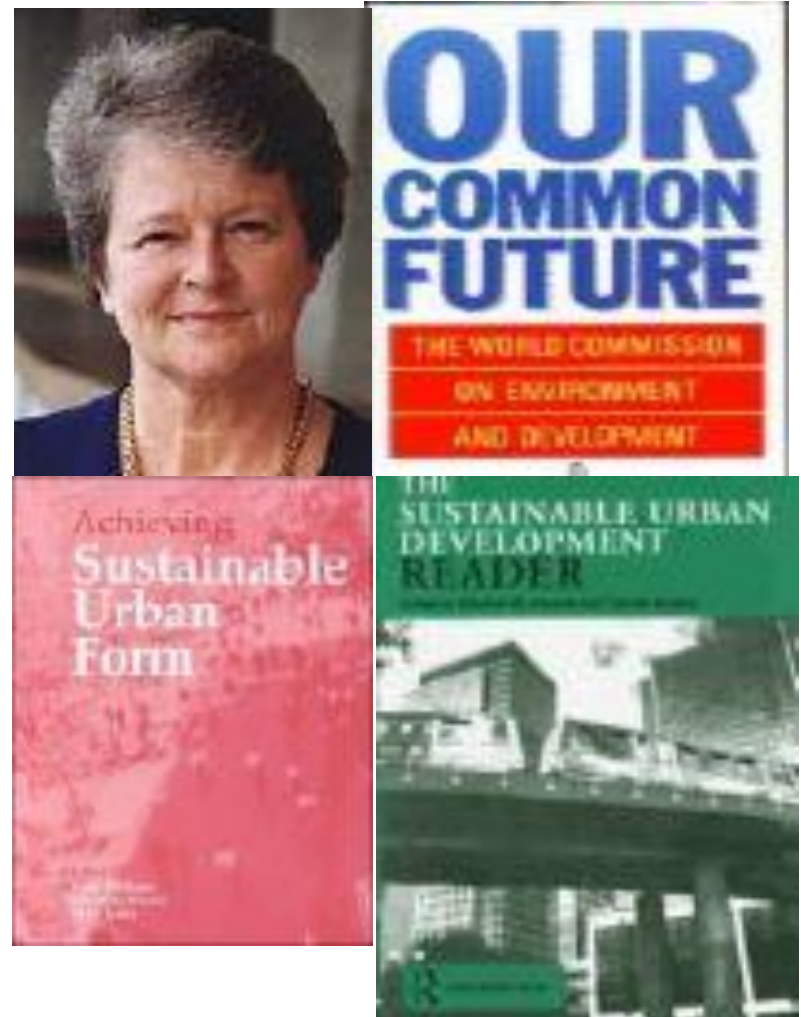


1980s: « The Strange Death of Strategic Planning » (Breheny et Hall 1984)*

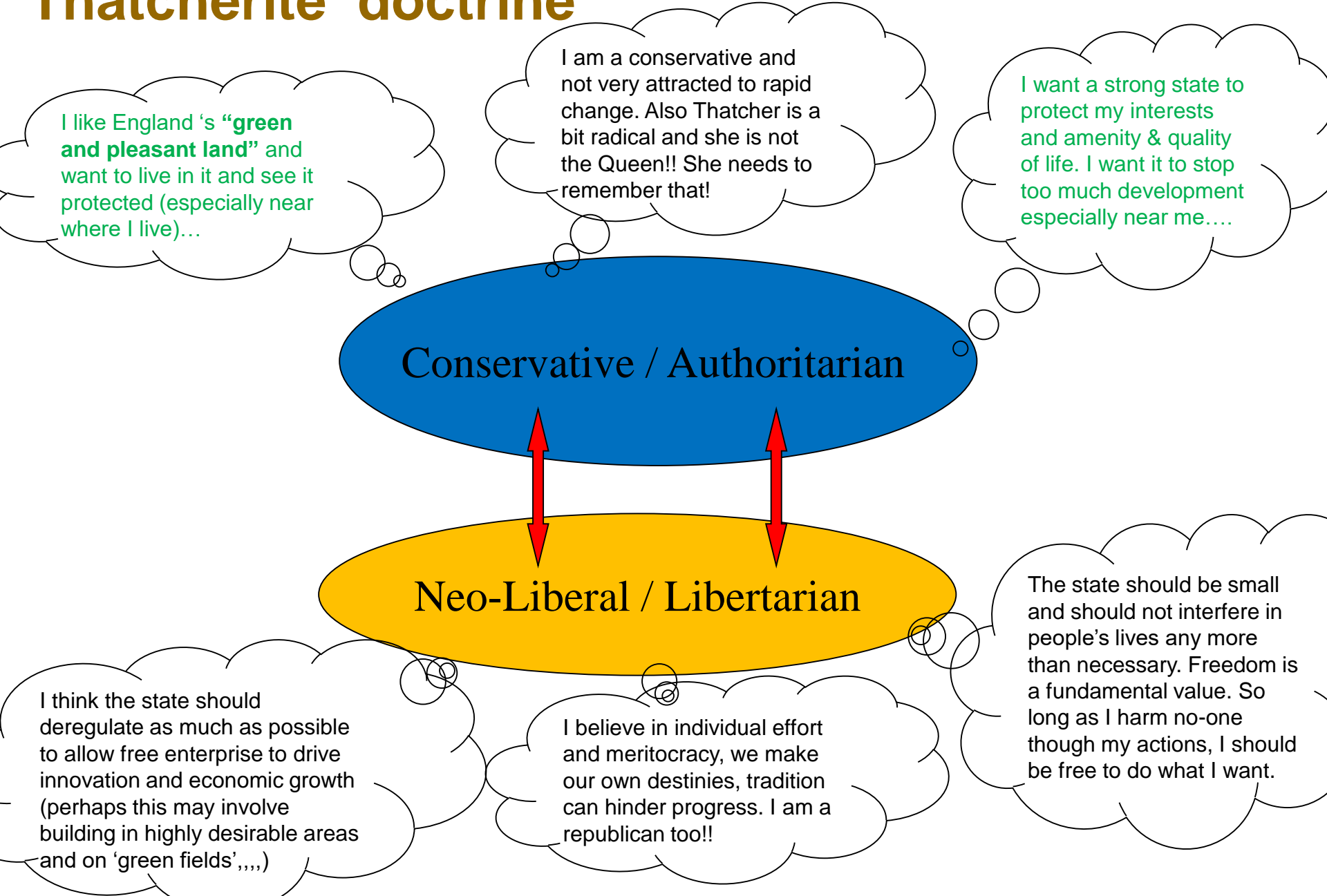
- The economic planning nature of *regional policy* and the market regulatory aspect of *strategic/land use planning* meant these forms of public policy were 'out of fashion' under the Thatcher governments
- *Regional policy* as an idea was increasingly sustained by European initiatives
- *Planning's* field of concern was restricted to the consideration of issues closely linked to land use management
- http://www.jstor.org/stable/23286283?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents

The (unexpected) revival of planning!!

- There was a growing realisation that the property and development industries actually benefited from the certainty provided by a strong planning system.
- There was an emerging concern for the environment and 'sustainable development'
 - The 'Bruntland' report *Our Common Future*, 1987
 - The European Commission's *Green Paper on the Urban Environment*, 1990
 - UK Government, *This Common Inheritance*, 1990
- Each of these reports emphasised the important of the planning system in bringing about sustainable development.



Two potentially contradictory strands in the 'Thatcherite' doctrine



Planning under the New Right 1979-1997 – *the urban-rural dimension...*

- Challenges from ‘conservative’ heartlands in response to development pressures from late 1980s (contradictions in the New Right coalition)
- A ‘disaggregated planning system’ resulted from some of these contradictions (Thornley) →
- Anderson (1990) claimed that UDCs & EZs merely changed the form of state intervention in the market and actually led to an *increase* in state subsidies. He concluded that *“in terms of actual policy, the new right’s conservatism is at least as important as its liberalism”* (p. 469)

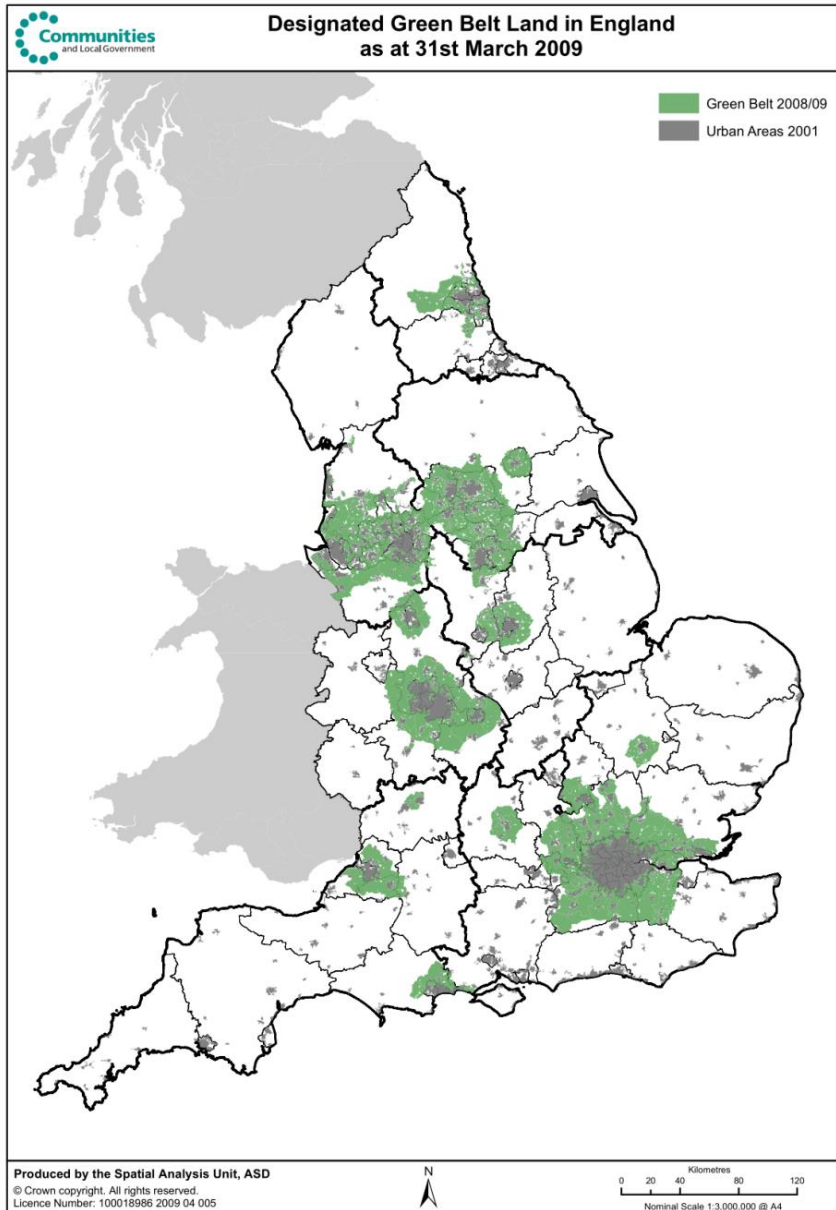
Three kinds of area:

1 – Areas where planning control is strong in order to protect the environment E.g. AONBs, Greenbelts etc. (responds to the concerns of ‘Shire Tories’ about threats to their environment and amenity)

2 – Areas where the ‘normal’ planning system operates but the economic imperative is central

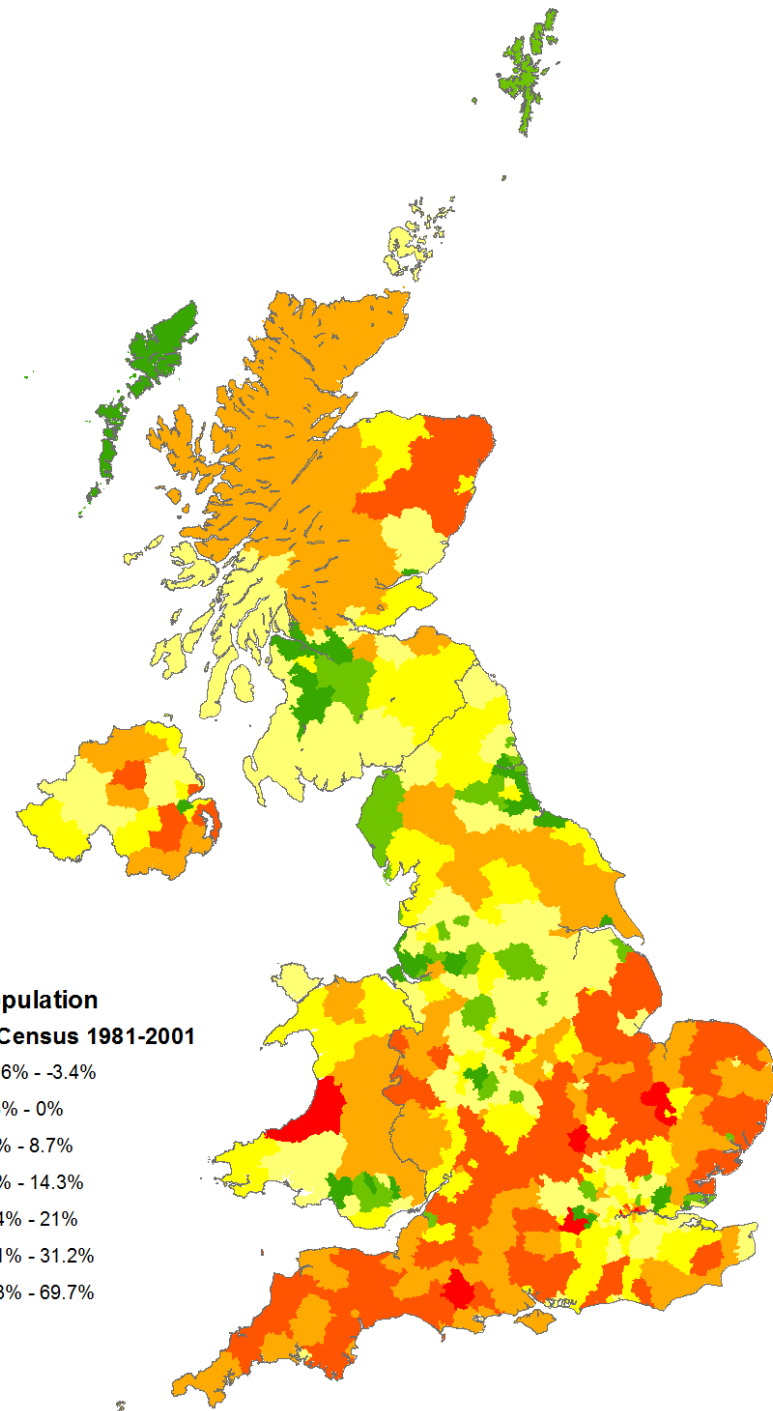
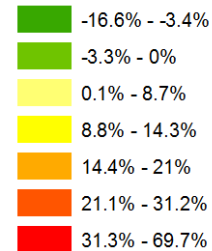
3- Areas where the economic interest is also dominant but planning decisions are made outside the framework of local democracy

Greenbelt and rural population growth



Legend


Total Population Change Census 1981-2001



- Long distance commuting
2001

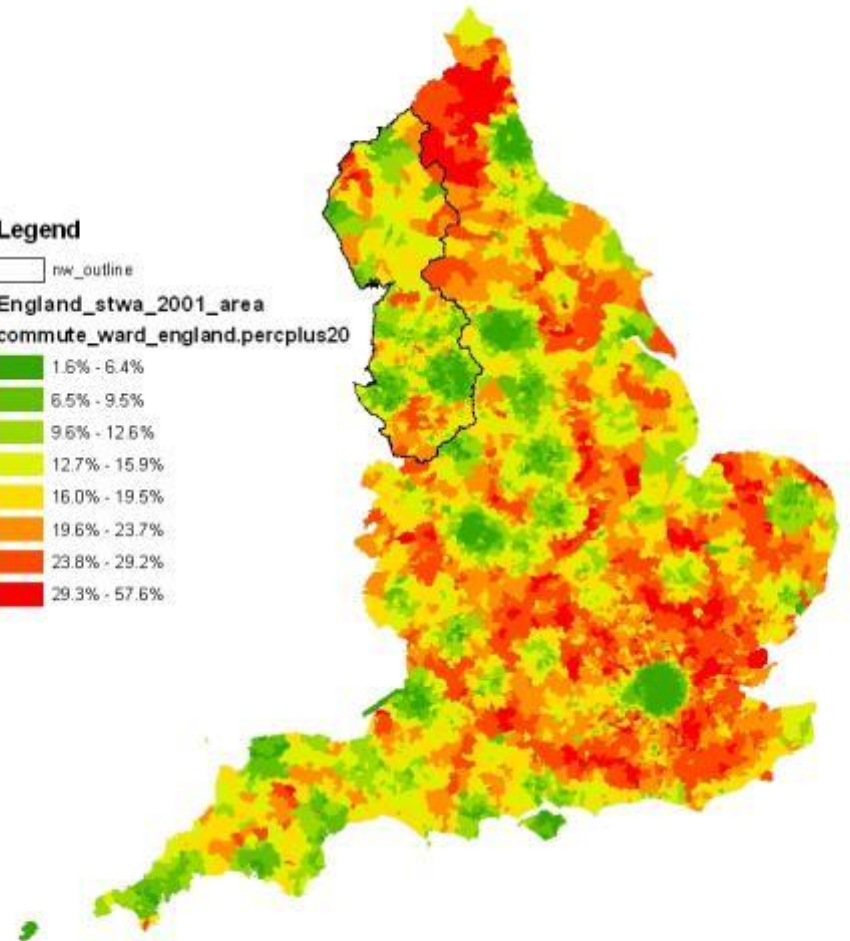
Share of economically active population commuting more than 20 km

Legend

 mw_outline

England_stwa_2001_area

commute_ward_england.percplus20



- Working at or from home
2001

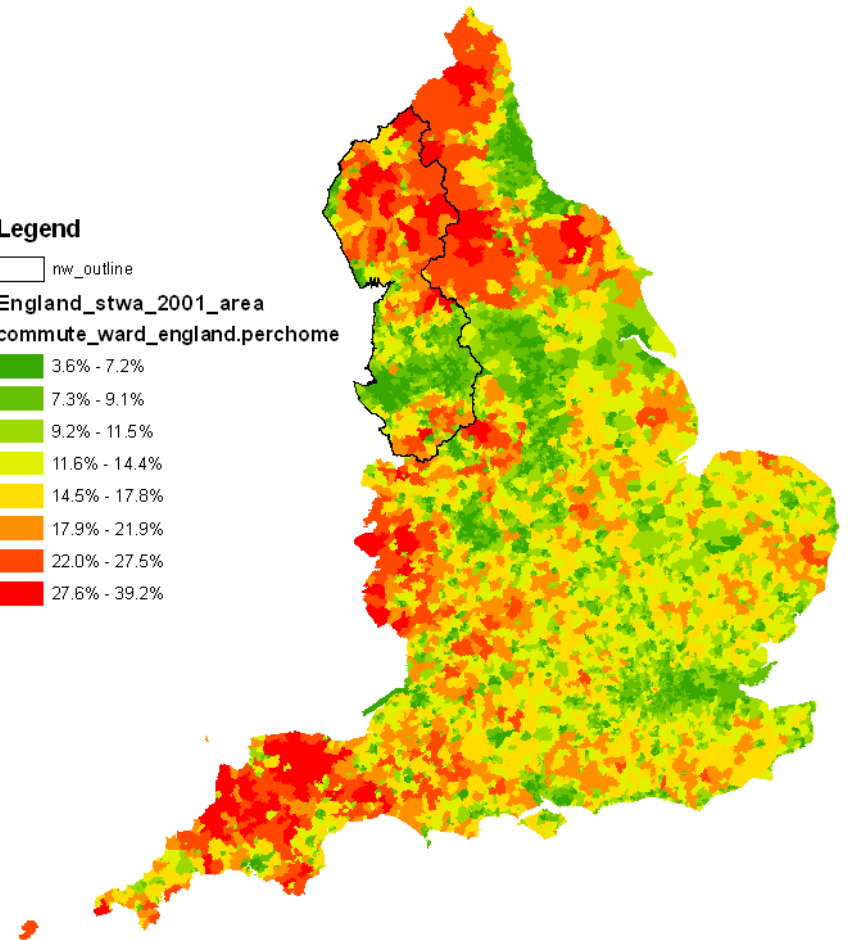
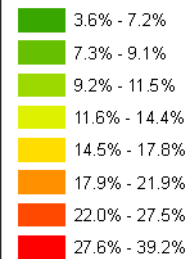
Share of economically active population working at or from home

Legend

 nw_outline

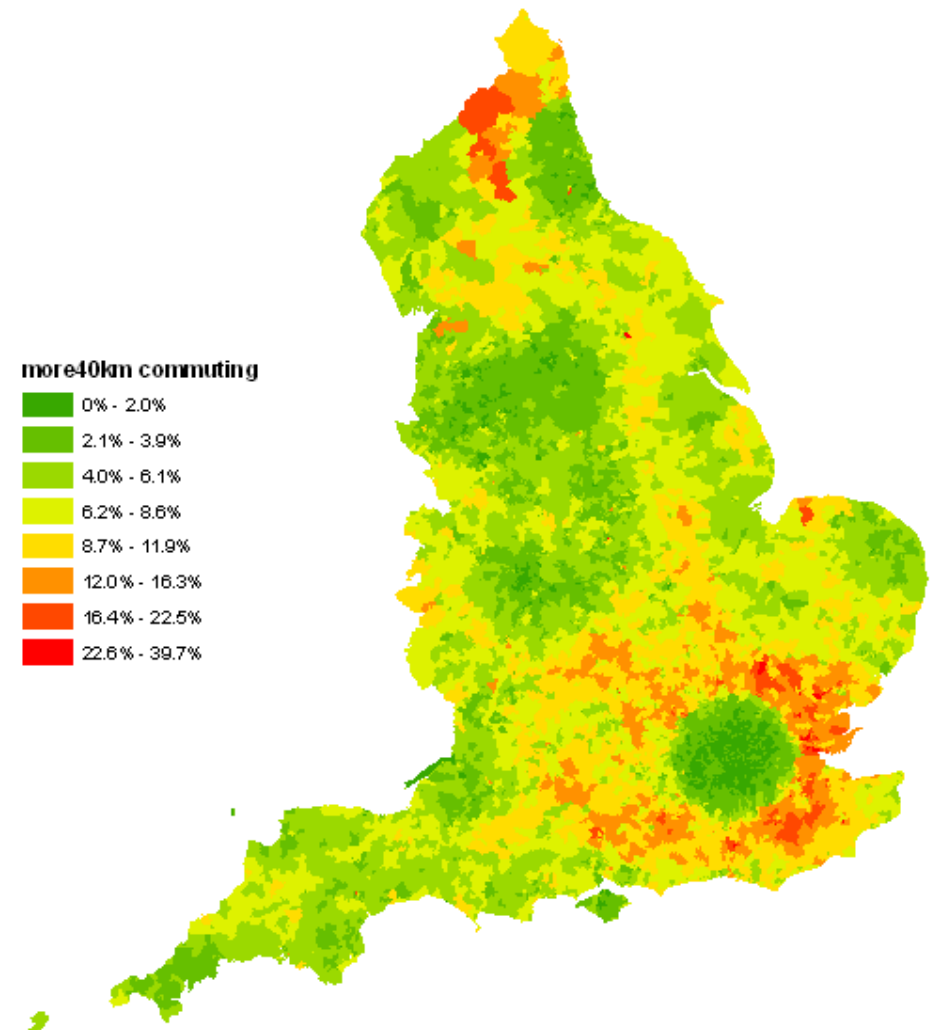
England_stwa_2001_area

commute_ward_england.perchome



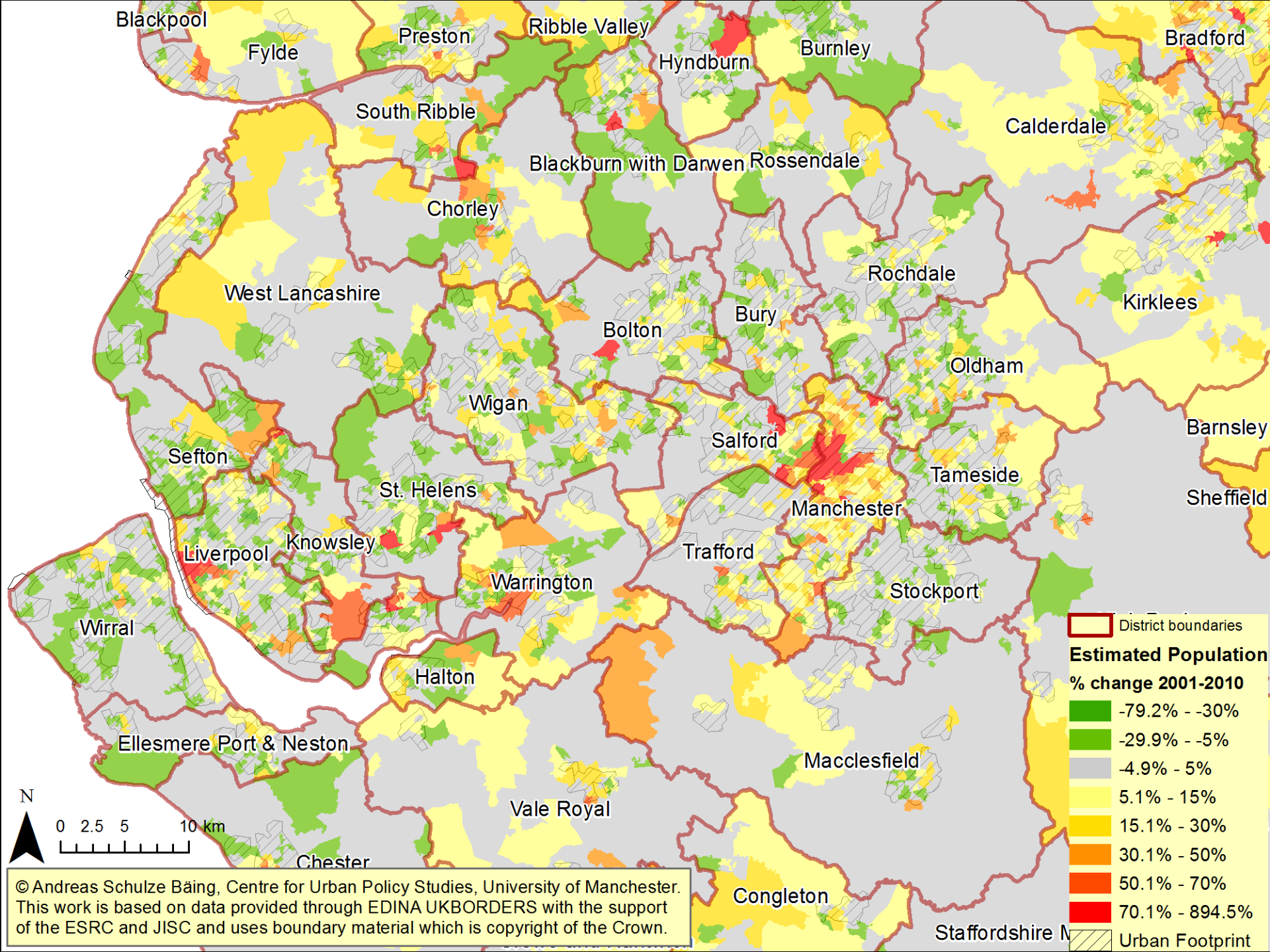
Share of people commuting more than 40 km 2001

- Changes in long-distance commuting
 - Comparison of Census 1991/2001



Planning and Urban Regeneration in the 1990s and 2000s

- **From the late 1980s:**
 - Start of a « réincarnation » (Hall 2007) of *strategic planning* at regional level (*Regional Planning Guidance; Regional Government Offices*).
- **From the late 1990s**
 - 1997 – 1st/ Blair Government
 - A return to a form of regional economic planning with *Regional Development Agencies* and ‘*Regional Economic Strategies*’
 - Devolution to Wales (failure?), Scotland, Northern Ireland and London (all wild successes - peace, prosperity, freedom?)
 - Concept of ***spatial planning***’ had an influence on government and some scholars of planning.
 - Introduction of *Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS)* in the 2000s
- **Urban Renaissance under New Labour (1997-2008/10)**
 - Investment in regenerating the big cities (especially the centres)
 - Town centre first policies for retail development
 - Brownfield targets for new housing to ensure reuse of previously developed land and limit sprawl (reurbanisation – work of Chris Couch)



© Andreas Schulze Bäing, Centre for Urban Policy Studies, University of Manchester.
This work is based on data provided through EDINA UKBORDERS with the support
of the ESRC and JISC and uses boundary material which is copyright of the Crown.

Conservative policy proposals during the 2010 Election campaign – attack on regional planning

To rebuild Britain's broken economy, we have to reinvigorate our construction and development industries and the investment that goes with them. Without a transformed planning system, our chances of getting the investment and growth we need will be hampered and possibly crippled, because today's centralised, bureaucratic planning system gives local communities little option but to rebel against Whitehall and regional diktats and, all too often, against the notion of development itself. The result is that far from achieving central targets, we are seeing historically low levels of house building which fail to match the needs of our economy or our society.

1. for local housing, local infrastructure and the local environment:

a. we will eliminate large amounts of unnecessary bureaucracy by:

- abolishing the entire bureaucratic and undemocratic tier of regional planning, including the Regional Spatial Strategies and national and regional building targets;

Getting rid of regional planning

We have already outlined in *Control Shift* and *Strong Foundations*, our decentralisation and housing green papers, the fundamental failings of Labour's regional planning system, and have explained why we believe we should remove the regional planning layer altogether. **We will abolish the entire bureaucratic and undemocratic tier of regional planning, including the Regional Spatial Strategies, the Regional Planning Bodies, and national and regional building targets.** We anticipate primary legislation in the first year of a Conservative government to achieve these changes, as part of a broader Local Government and Housing Bill.

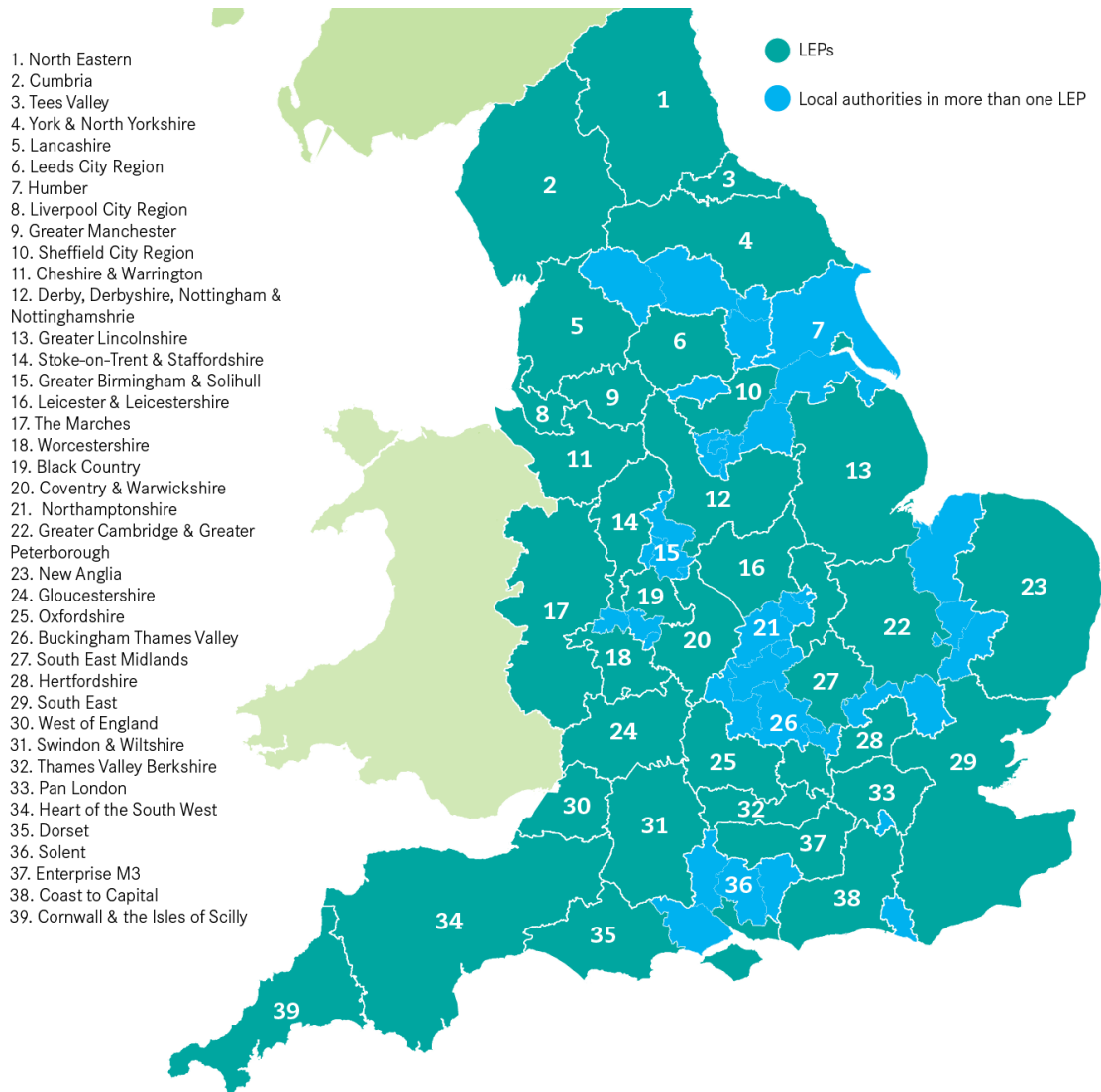
The Ghost of the 5 year plan...



“Removing Bureaucracy” (Regional Spatial Strategies)...

- *"I promised to get rid of them and today I'm revoking regional plans with immediate effect - hammering another nail in the coffin of unwanted and an unaccountable regional bureaucracy. They were a national disaster that robbed local people of their democratic voice, alienating them and entrenching opposition against new development."*
- *"Regional Strategies built nothing but resentment - we want to build houses. So instead we will introduce powerful new incentives for local people so they support the construction of new homes in the right places and receive direct rewards from the proceeds of growth to improve their local area."*

Economic Development/Regeneration becomes sub-regional



• This also became more sub-regional after 2010

• Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) replaced the former ‘Regional Development Agencies’

• More local and ostensibly “functional” geography adopted for urban and rural areas

Justification for reforms in 2010/2011

- In response to problems including:
 - Fear that planning was stifling economic development (again!)
 - Very low rates of housebuilding
 - A perceived centralised, top-down, bureaucratic planning system
- The 2011 Localism Act:
 - Removed regional planning (replaced with “Duty to Cooperate”)
 - Introduced Neighbourhood Planning
 - Gave local authorities a “general power of competence” (but in a context of cuts to local government budgets...)
- Question: *will the duty to cooperate adequately replace more strategic planning e.g. for urban-rural relations?*

National Planning Policy Framework (2012)

- 59 Pages – 219 paragraphs
- Replaced 1000 pages in 44 documents written over previous 20+ years
- Not a plan, or spatial vision, for England which indicates where key spatial priorities might be
- Serves the localism agenda and describes Neighbourhood Plans
- Does not do much to respond to the strategic regional planning gap left by the abolition of regional planning although there is a duty to cooperate between local authorities on key issues
- Has since been complemented by an on-line suite of *Planning Practice Guidance*
- There is also a system of National Infrastructure Planning and Policy Statements which are subject to parliamentary scrutiny and public consultation



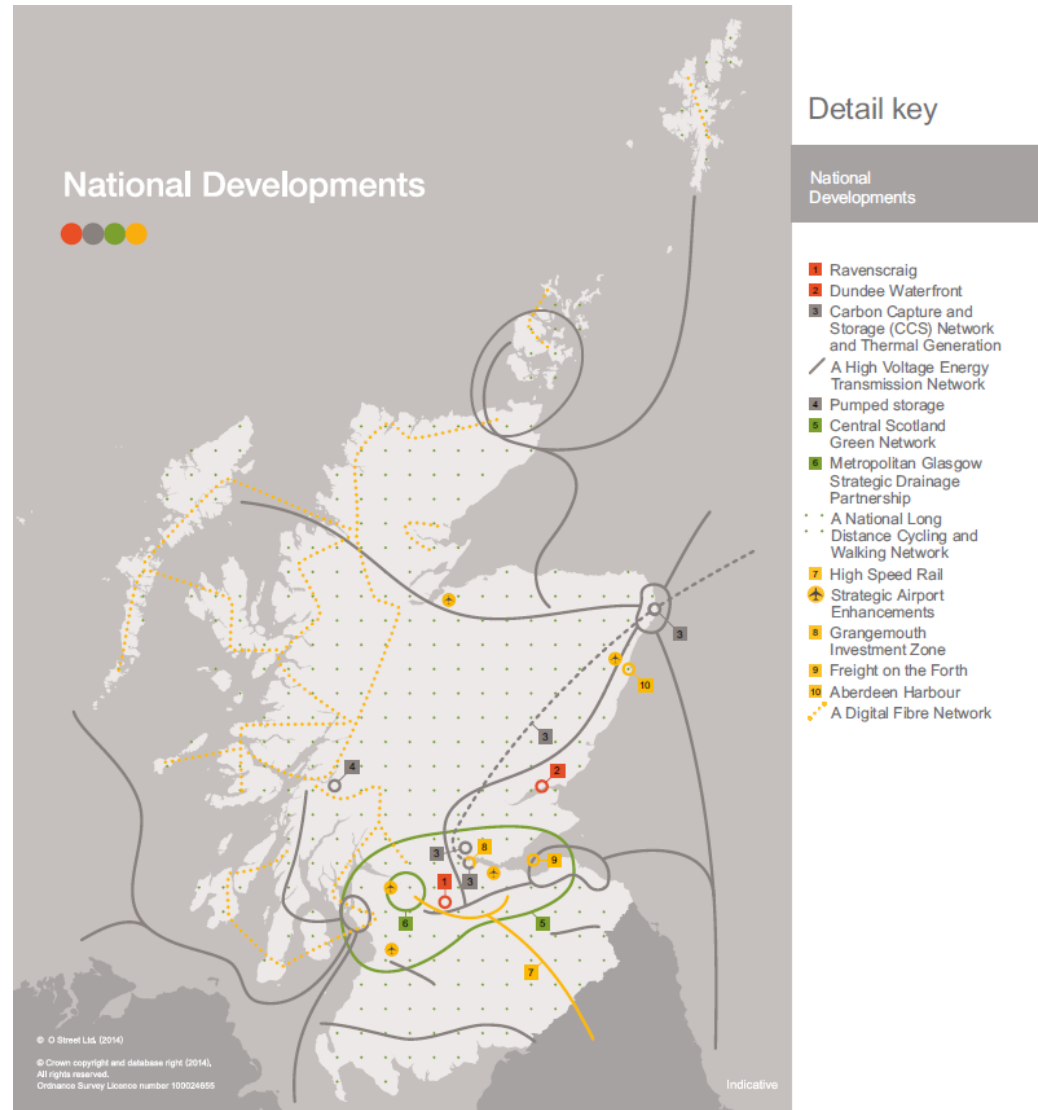
National Planning Policy Framework



So, not quite like in Scotland...!



Ambition • Opportunity • Place
Scotland's Third National Planning Framework

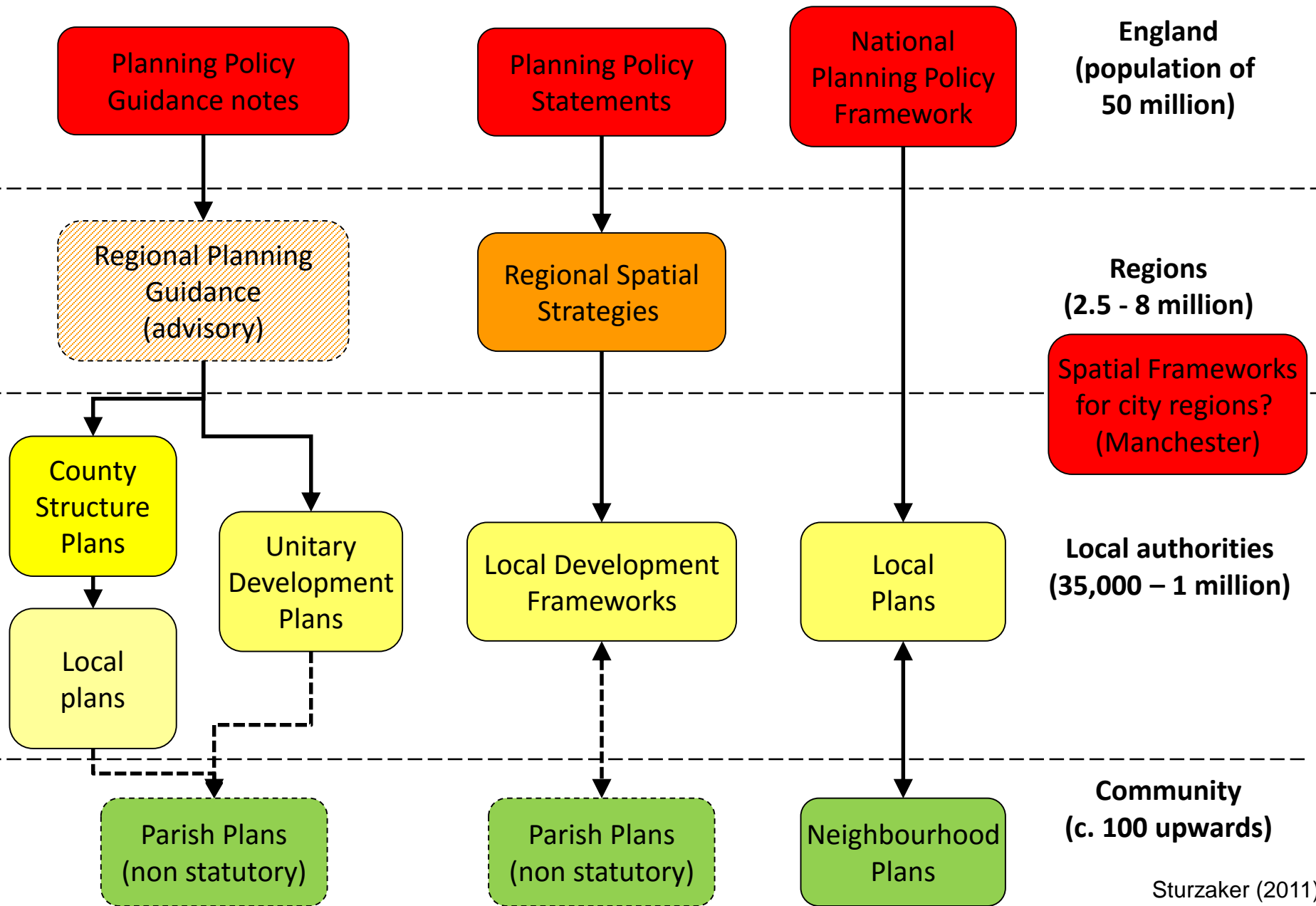


Pre-2004

2004-2010

2011-

2016



The rhetoric behind “localism” – a decentralisation of power

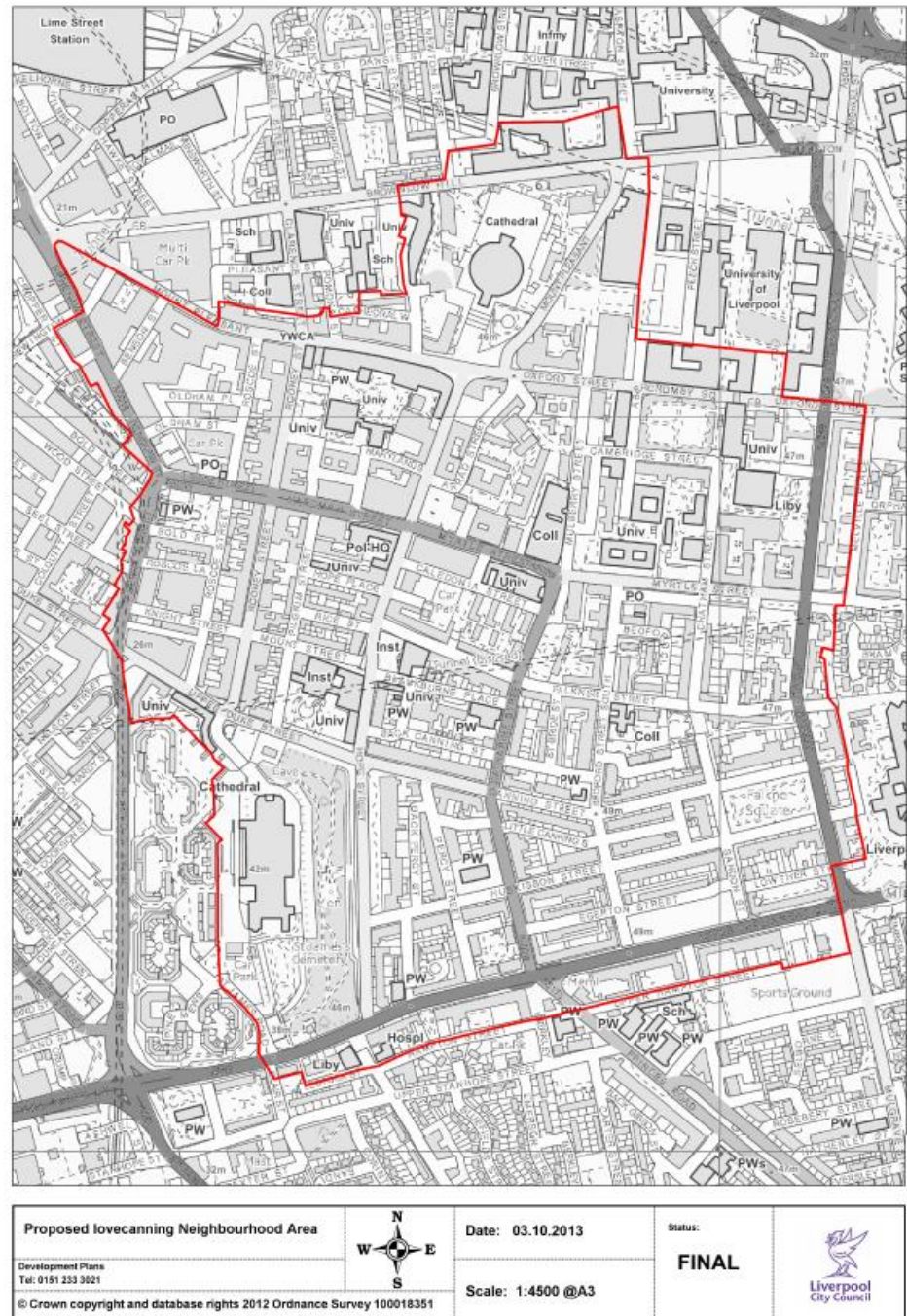
- “We share a conviction that the days of big government are over; that centralisation and top-down control have proved a failure. We believe that the time has come to disperse power more widely in Britain today; to recognise that we will only make progress if we help people to come together to make life better. In short, it is our ambition to distribute power and opportunity to people rather than hoarding authority within government. That way, we can build the free, fair and responsible society we want to see”

(H M Government, 2010, p. 7)

Neighbourhood planning

- Boundaries are defined by the local community in agreement of the local planning authority
- A parish council or, group of parishes (in rural areas), or a Neighbourhood Forum will produce a draft plan
- In urban areas, Neighbourhood Forums can be set up by as few as twenty-one people
- A draft plan is produced and will be consulted on and revised if necessary and independently examined to assess, *inter alia*, broad conformity with relevant strategic planning policies
- The Neighbourhood Plan (NP) must reflect existing Local Plan policies for the location and can set policies to manage change and growth, but **cannot** propose **less** development than a higher tier plan has proposed
- Following a successful examination a referendum will be held amongst all those affected and if 50% or more of the population agree, the NP will be adopted and then form part of the statutory development plan

Urban Examples



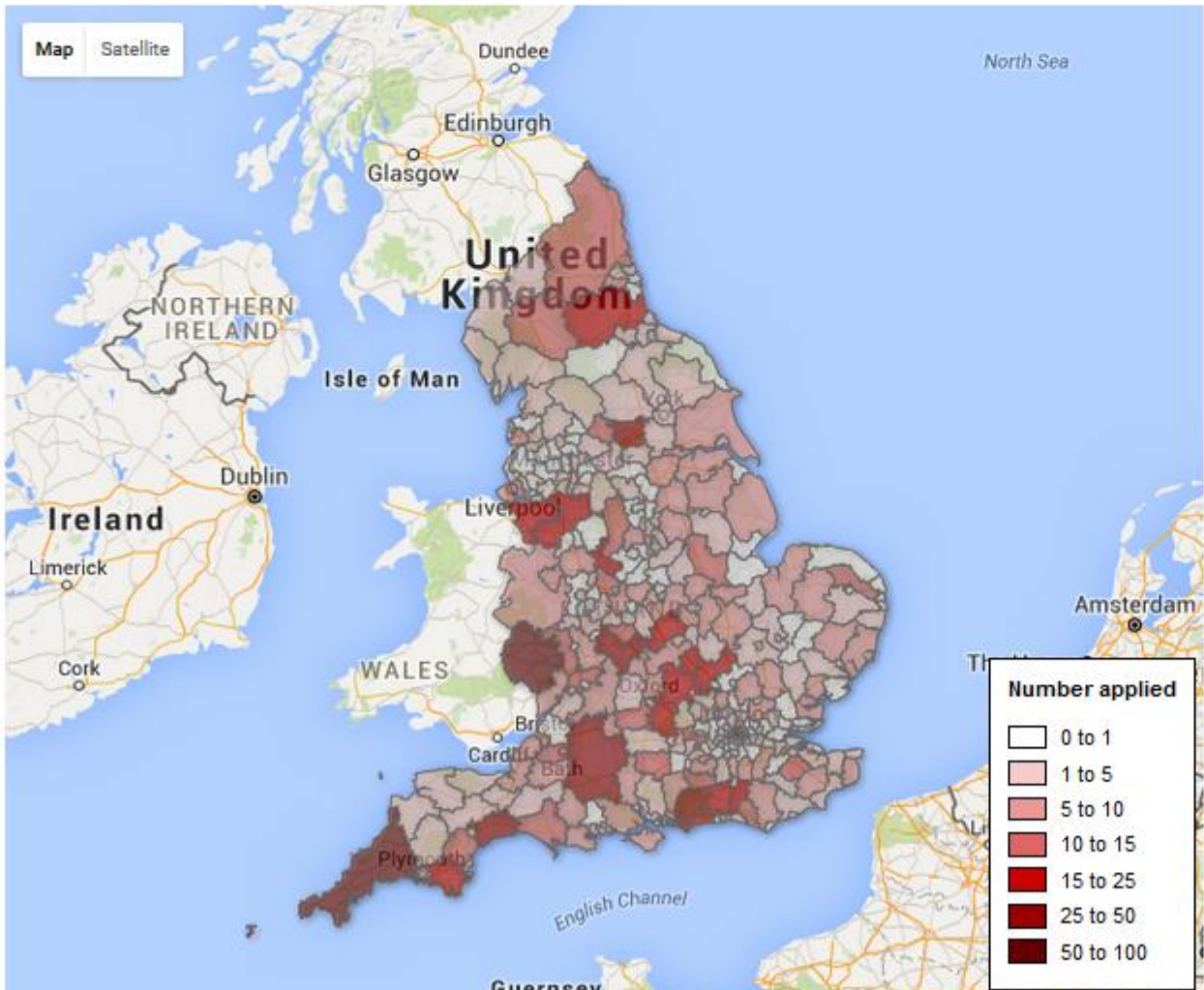
‘Love Canning’ – Liverpool example:
<https://www.facebook.com/LoveCanning>
<http://liverpool.gov.uk/council/consultation/consultation-on-lovecanning-neighbourhood-area-application/>

Map: neighbourhood plan applications

26 August 2015, 2 comments

Use our new interactive map to view how many applications for neighbourhood planning powers have been received by English councils and the names of the groups that have submitted them.

Use the map below to view how many applications from bodies wishing to take on neighbourhood planning powers have been received by local planning authorities in England, according to data compiled by Planning magazine.



<http://www.planningresource.co.uk/article/neighbourhood-plan-applications>

Rural areas under development pressure = Tensions within/limits to localism?

theguardian | TheObserver

News | Sport | Comment | Culture | Business | Money | Life & style

News > UK news > Rural affairs

Cotswold village fights to stay small

Hook Norton, home of the PM's favourite real ale, is in uproar as new planning regime is accused of ignoring local feeling

Daniel Boffey, policy editor
The Observer, Sunday 29 September 2013

 Jump to comments (87)

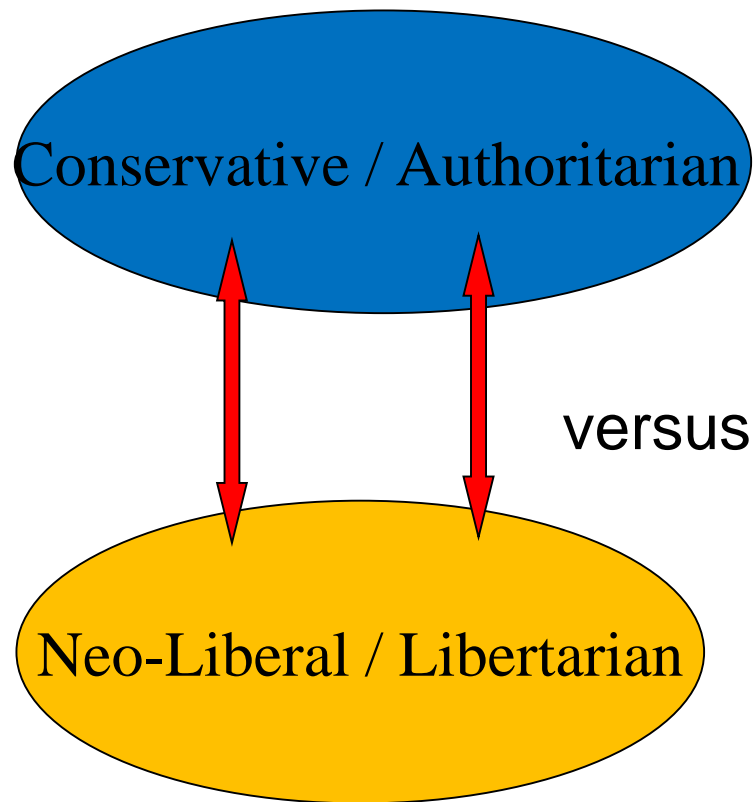


David Cameron helps Tony Baldrey celebrate 25 years as a local MP with a pint in Hook Norton brewery Photograph: Barry Clack/LFI

- Quote from article:
“local feeling has, she said, been dismissed out of hand as the government blindly seeks to deliver on its promises of more homes”.
- **Source:**
<http://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2013/sep/29/tory-villages-homes-policy>



- Two potentially contradictory strands in the liberalising doctrine....



Remember YOUR roots, Mr Boles? New planning minister grew up in glorious countryside... but won't say green belt is sacrosanct

- Boles attacked National Trust call to stop planning laws revamp
- He described campaigners as 'scaremongering latter-day Luddites'
- MP's home in rural constituency of Grantham and Stamford is 19th century cottage overlooking acres of Lincolnshire fields and woods

By CHRISTIAN GYSIN

PUBLISHED: 22:01, 7 September 2012 | UPDATED: 22:01, 7 September 2012

[Comments \(102\)](#) | [Share](#) [+1](#) 0 [Tweet](#) 12 [Like](#) 24

New planning minister Nick Boles is facing accusations of hypocrisy after details of his 'Green Belt' upbringing emerged yesterday.

Mr Boles has launched a scathing attack on countryside campaigners accusing them of being 'hysterical scaremongering latter-day Luddites'.

But the 46-year-old, whose father is a former director general of the National Trust, grew up in a string of idyllic countryside locations.

A close ally of Chancellor George Osborne, Mr Boles has been charged with overhauling planning laws to boost the economy – a move which campaigners fear is a massive threat to the Green Belt.

He has a track record as a radical thinker who wants to slash red tape to boost the economy and refuses to say that the Green Belt is 'sacrosanct'.



MailOnline*

*(extreme
right
newspaper)

Also hates the EU... Read by many people...
Language of the 1930s in the 2010s...

Daily Mail

Over a CENTURY of bigotry and hate

1900

DAILY MAIL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1900.

SO-CALLED REFUGEES. DISGRACEFUL SCENES ON THE CHESHIRE. REMARKABLE STORY BY ONE OF THE SHIP'S OFFICERS.

(“Daily Mail” Special.)
There landed yesterday at Southampton from the transport Cheshire over 600 so-called refugees, their passages having been paid out of the Lord Mayor’s Fund; and, upon the unanimous testimony of the ship’s officers, there was scarce a hundred of them that had, by right, deserved such help, and these were the Englishmen of the party. The rest were Jews. The ship seemed alive with them.

There were Russian Jews, Polish Jews, German Jews, Peruvian Jews: all kinds of Jews, all manner of Jews. They fought and jostled for the foremost places at the gangways; they rushed and pushed and struggled into the troop-shed, where the Mayor of Southampton, at the request of the Lord Mayor of London, and aided by a deputation from the London Jewish Board of Guardians, had provided free refreshments. They had breakfasted well on board, but they rushed as though starving at the food. They brushed the attendant on one side, they cursed if they were not served quickly, they helped themselves at will, they thrust the children to the background, they pushed the women on one side, they jostled and upset the weak, they spilled the coffee on the ground in wanton waste, and crammed the food into their mouths with both hands at once. They fought for places in the train. The carriages were filled with cursing and swearing men; the women and the children were left to take their chance unaided. Many were left behind.
Then, incredible as it may seem, the moment they were in the carriages.
THEY BEGAN TO GAMBLE.

1938

“GERMAN JEWS POURING INTO THIS COUNTRY”

By Daily Mail Reporter

“The way stateless Jews from Germany are pouring in from every part of this country is nothing but an outrage. I intend to enforce the law to the fullest.”
In these words, Mr. Herbert Metcalfe, the Old-street magistrate yesterday referred to the number of aliens entering this country through the “back door”—a problem to which The Daily Mail has repeatedly pointed.
Soon Caught
The number of aliens entering this country can be seen by the number of prosecutions in recent months. It is very difficult for the alien to escape the increasing vigilance of the police and port authorities.
Even if aliens manage to break through the defence it is not long before they are caught and deported. The greatest of their difficulties is employment. Every employer must address as the other three, was discharged under the Summary Jurisdiction Act. She had been charged with knowingly harbouring Beckoner.
Mr. Metcalfe said it was clear that she relied on Beckoner, for she had consented to marry him. He had no reason to doubt her story.
It was stated that Beckoner was born at Minsk, Russia. Fierman was born in Warsaw, and had stated that he had been married to Weiss according to Jewish rites.
Mr. Clifford Watts, who appeared for all three, said he was instructed that they were making their way to friends in Africa when arrested.
Fierman and Weiss, who was expecting to become a mother in some months, could leave this country if the magistrate would give them an opportunity.
Fierman, he added, had had to run away from Berlin. He was a Jew, and he met Weiss, who was born there. Her brother was arrested and shot.

2005

Daily Mail
CHICANERY, STUPIDITY OR THE ELEMENTS?
The Mail investigates what brought that house down
OUR NHS, NOT THE WORLD HEALTH SERVICE!
The £9 million single mother

2011

Daily Mail
Kings Speech reigns supreme at the Baftas... but Emma takes the prize for glamour
THOUSANDS OF ILLEGAL WORKERS CLAIMING BENEFITS
Loophole in the law costs taxpayers millions

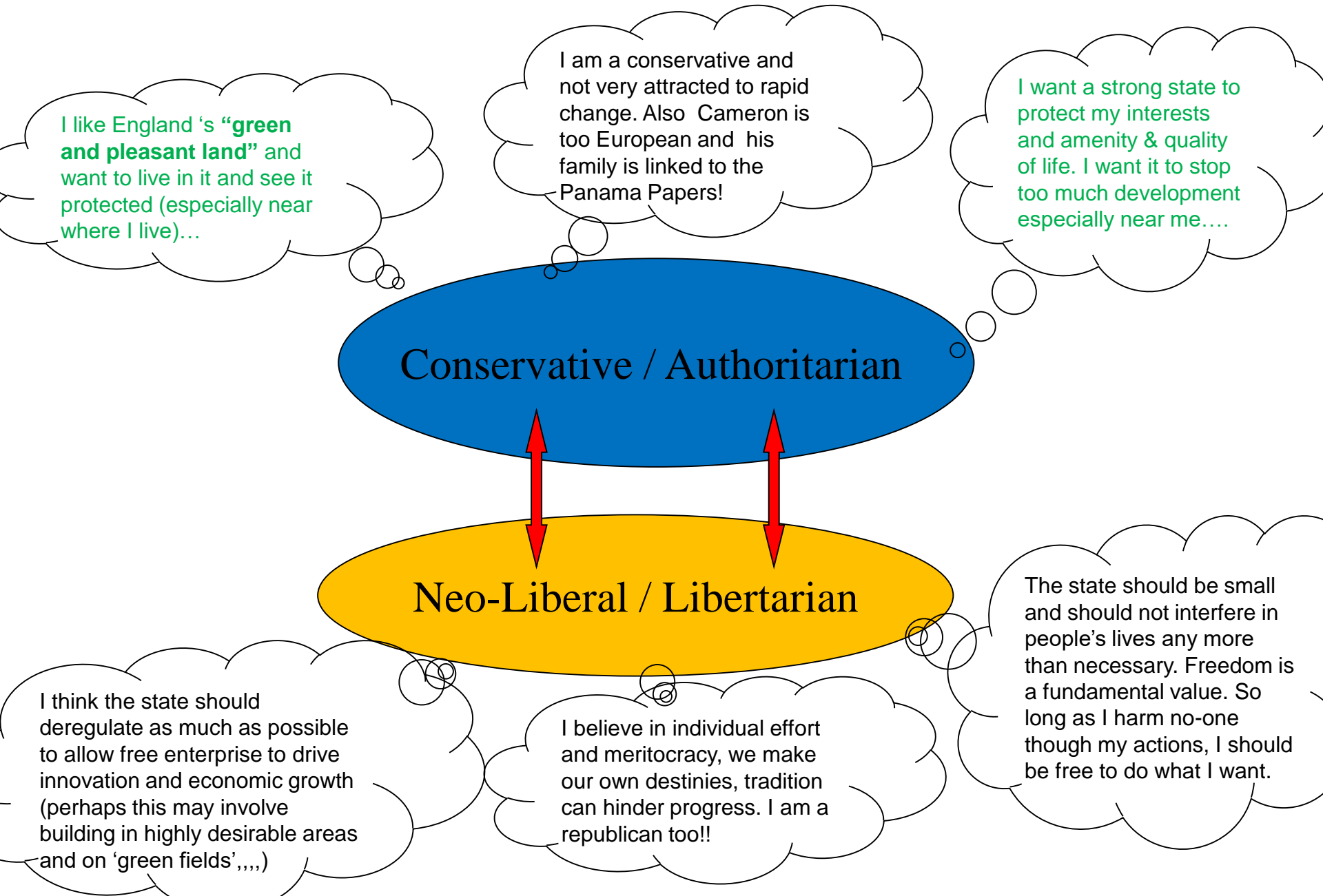
2013

Daily Mail
FAMILY HOLIDAYS FROM £15
4,000 FOREIGN MURDERERS AND RAPISTS WE CAN'T THROW OUT
...and, yes, you can blame human rights again
Jim Davidson arrested by Savile police

Daily Mail
IT'S A ROLLOVER!
£50,000 JACKPOT IN THE DAILY MAIL DAILY LOTTERY
MIGRANTS HANDED £1m A WEEK FOR CHILDREN BACK HOME
What Mick WON'T want to hear about little Miss Jagger

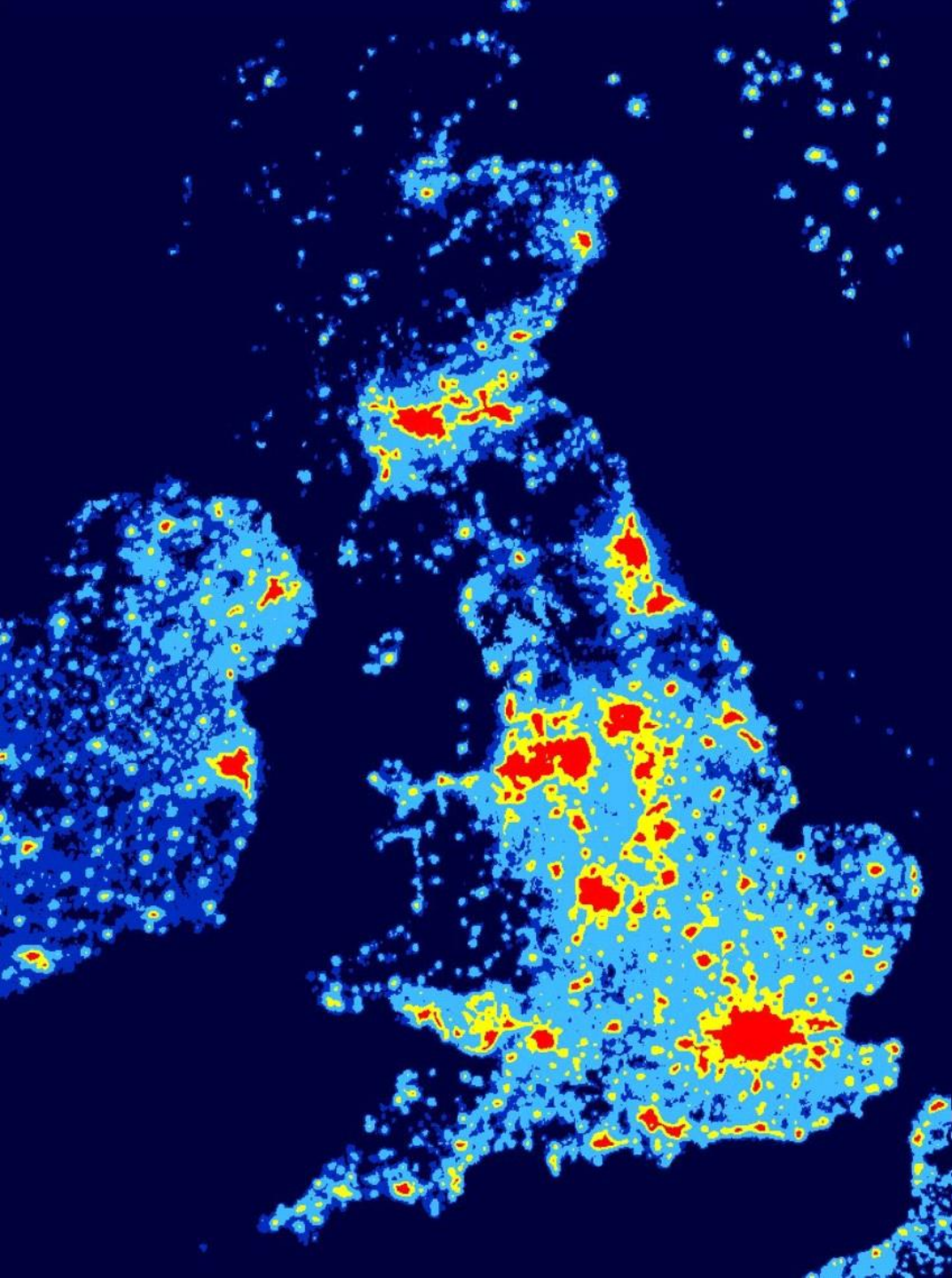
Daily Mail
FAMILY HOLIDAYS FROM £15
4,000 FOREIGN MURDERERS AND RAPISTS WE CAN'T THROW OUT
and, yes, you can blame human rights again
Jim Davidson arrested by Savile police

Back to the 1980s?



What are they afraid of?





<http://www.darkskydiscovery.org.uk/images/darksky01.jpg>

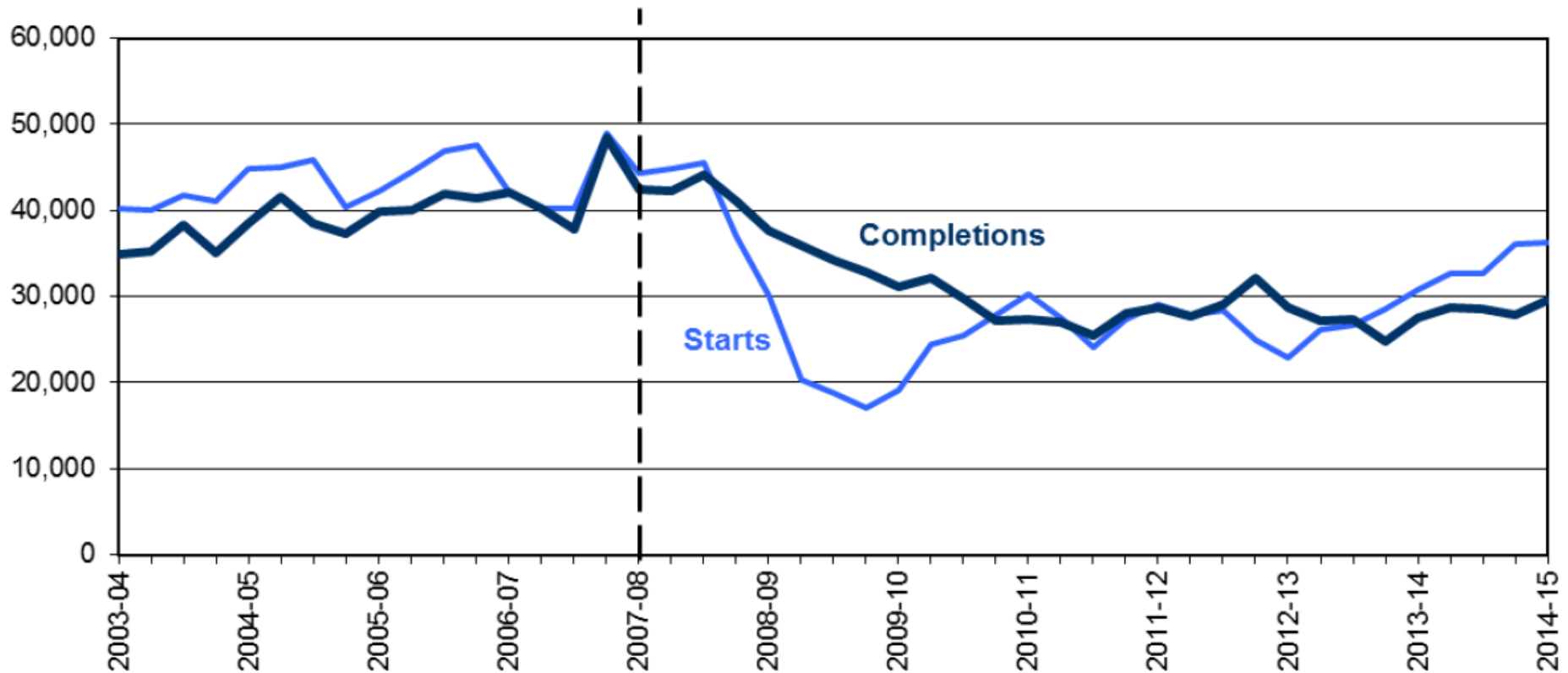
Critical Voices...

“By further diluting the planning system in the name of “cutting red tape”, the government has picked the wrong target once again: the problem isn’t with planning, but with developers sitting on land. DCLG figures show that planning permission was granted for 261,000 homes in the year ending March 2015 (against the need for at least 240,000 homes per year), but only 125,110 homes were actually built. Put simply, 136,000 more homes were consented through the local planning system than were built by house builders. And, [as a recent Guardian investigation revealed](#), the UK’s biggest developers have a land bank big enough for 600,000 new homes. It might be an idea to get them to use it. Instead, this bill represents a wholesale power grab, transferring both housing assets and planning powers from public to private hands in a drunken festival of deregulation”.

Wainwright, O. (2016), The Housing and Planning Bill ‘will exacerbate the housing crisis and enfeeble the planning system’. Tuesday 5 January 2016

<http://www.theguardian.com/artanddesign/architecture-design-blog/2016/jan/05/housing-and-planning-bill-power-grab-developers>

So, are the reforms working?! (Housing starts and completions as an indicator)



Source: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/345947/House_Building_Release_-_June_Qtr_2014.pdf

Metropolitan Governance the Return...

Combined authorities are a legal structure that may be set up by local authorities in England. They can be set up with or without a directly-elected mayor. The relevant legislation is the *Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009* and the [Cities and Local Government Devolution Act 2016](#).

Combined authorities may be set up by two or more local authorities. They may take on statutory functions transferred to them by an Order made by the Secretary of State, plus any functions that the constituent authorities agree to share.

The first combined authority to be established was the Greater Manchester Combined Authority, in 2011. Further combined authorities were established in the North-East, West Yorkshire, Sheffield and Liverpool in April 2014.

In 2014-16, the Government has negotiated 'devolution deals' with several areas. Each of the existing combined authorities has negotiated a deal. New mayoral combined authorities have been proposed in the Tees Valley, West Midlands, and (in draft form) the 'North Midlands' (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire). Liverpool, Greater Manchester, Sheffield and the North-East will introduce a directly-elected mayor as part of their devolution deal.

Orders implementing the devolution deals are anticipated during 2016. Further details of this process can be found in the Library briefing paper [Devolution to local government in England](#).



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George Osborne backs £15bn investment in five northern cities

Chancellor meets leaders of Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle and Sheffield over 'northern powerhouse' plans

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More news

Patrick Wintour, political editor
theguardian.com, Tuesday 5 August 2014 17.11 BST

[Jump to comments \(418\)](#)



Manchester at night. Osborne has promised to support a city constellation in the north of England. Photograph: Jason Hawkes/Getty

<http://www.theguardian.com/society/2014/aug/05/george-osborne-15bn-investment-five-northern-cities>

One North

A Proposition for an Interconnected North

July 2014



Combined authorities

By Mark Sandford



Inside:
1. Combined authorities
2. Combined authority powers and structures
3. Combined authorities: boundary issues
4. Existing combined authorities

4.1 Established combined authorities

- The **Greater Manchester Combined Authority** (Manchester, Salford, Stockport, Tameside, Trafford, Wigan, Bolton, Bury, Rochdale, and Oldham).
- The **Sheffield City Region Combined Authority** (Sheffield, Doncaster, Rotherham and Barnsley, plus associate members: Bassetlaw, Chesterfield, Derbyshire Dales, North-East Derbyshire, Bolsover).
- The **West Yorkshire Combined Authority**, covering Leeds, Bradford, Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield. York City Council is an associate member;
- The **Liverpool City Region Combined Authority** (Liverpool, St Helens, Sefton, Knowsley, Wirral and Halton);
- The **North-East Combined Authority** (Northumberland, County Durham, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Gateshead, Sunderland, North Tyneside and South Tyneside).

Each of these authorities, with the exception of West Yorkshire, has agreed to establish a directly-elected mayor under its devolution deal.

4.4 Greater Manchester Combined Authority



Key

- Greater Manchester former metropolitan county
- Greater Manchester LEP and combined authority

4.7 Liverpool City combined authority



Key

- Local authority boundaries
- Liverpool City Region LEP
- Merseyside former metropolitan county



GREATER MANCHESTER SPATIAL FRAMEWORK

HOME > PLANNING AND HOUSING > GREATER MANCHESTER SPATIAL FRAMEWORK

NEWS

We are working together to produce a joint plan to manage the supply of land for jobs and new homes across Greater Manchester. The Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF) will ensure that we have the right land in the right places to deliver the homes and jobs we need up to 2035, along with identifying the new infrastructure (such as roads, rail, Metrolink and utility networks) required to achieve this.

It will be the overarching development plan within which Greater Manchester's ten local planning authorities can identify more detailed sites for jobs and homes in their own area. As such, the GMSF will not cover everything that a local plan would cover and individual districts will continue to produce their own local plans.

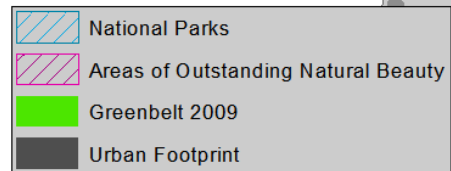
Importantly, the GMSF will address the environmental capacity of Greater Manchester, setting out how we

HELP GREATER MANCHESTER GROW

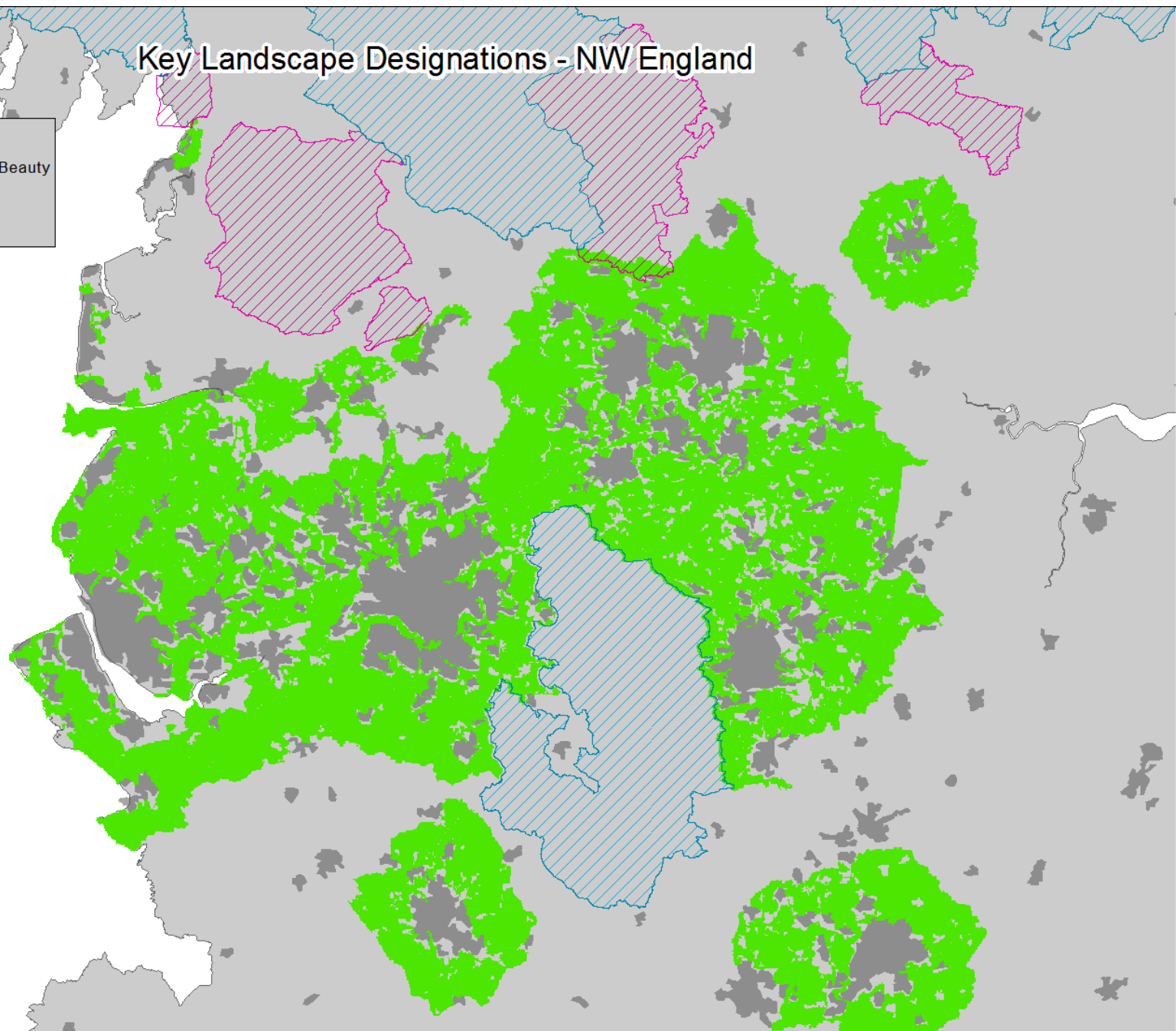
[Consultation on the Vision and draft strategic options \(responses now published\)](#) >

[Call for Sites - tell us about](#) >

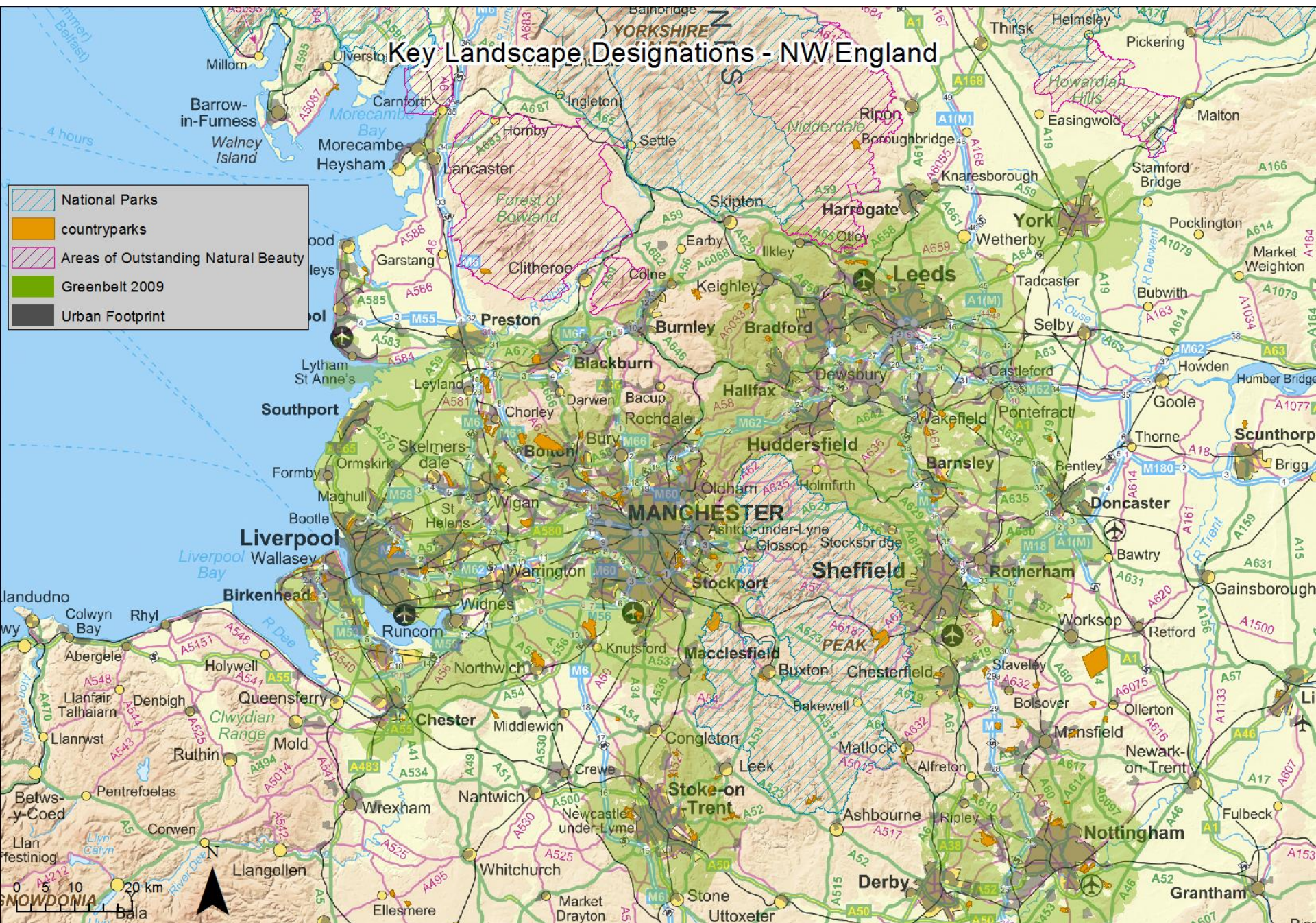
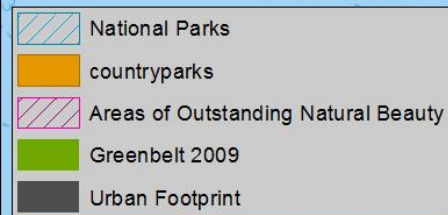
Key Landscape Designations - NW England



0 5 10 20 km



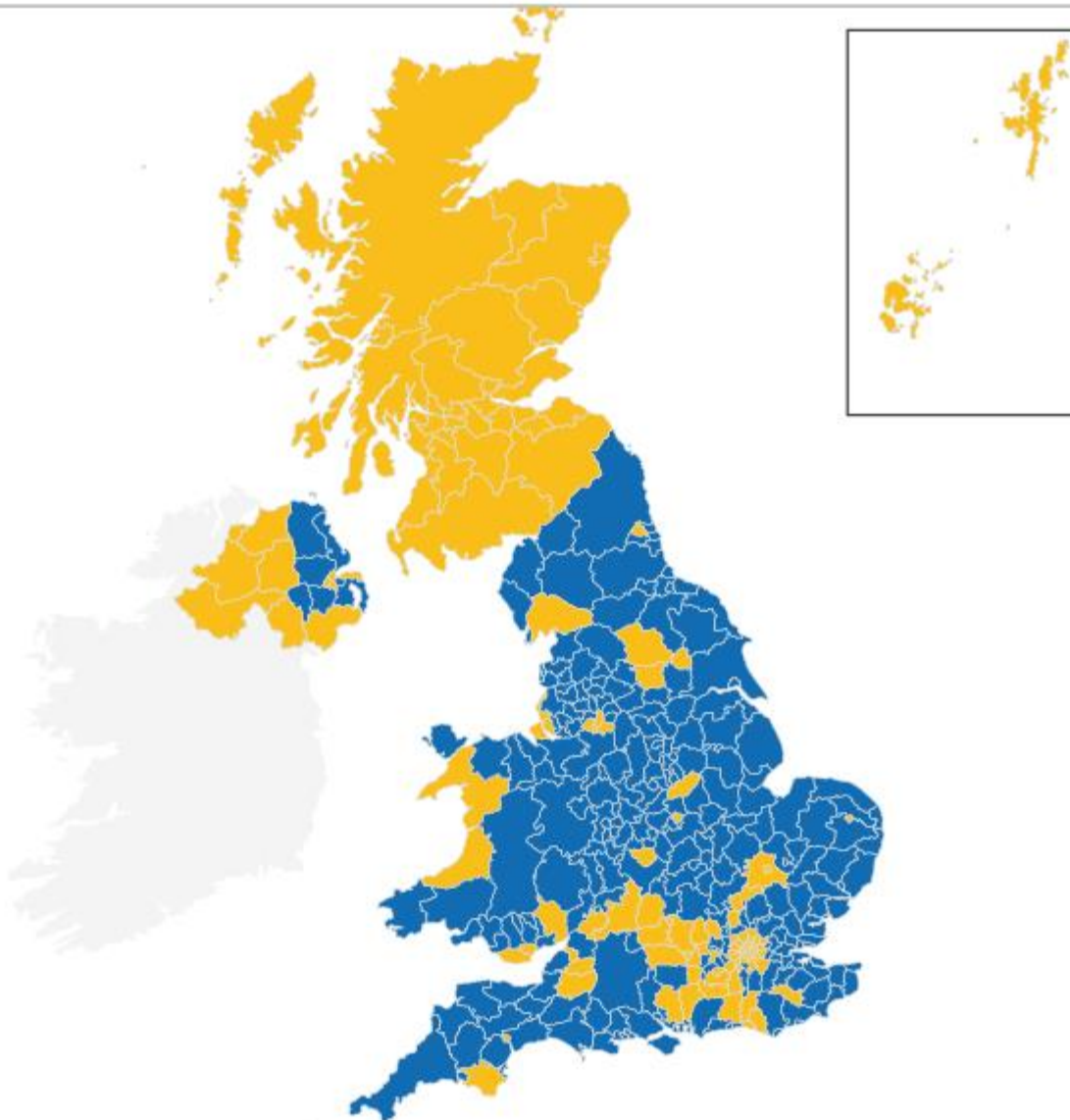
Key Landscape Designations - NW England



The overall result

Leave polled the most strongly in 270 counting areas, with Remain coming first in 129.

Key: ■ Majority leave ■ Majority remain ■ Tie ■ Undeclared



- **And the referendum?**
- Is there a strong rural-urban influence on the result?
- A very diverse picture
- Cultural issues very important as well as urban or rural, or wealth
- Strongest leave vote in some rural areas and smaller towns in those areas and also old industrial towns
- Division in metropolitan areas too...

Britain has voted by a substantial margin to leave the European Union. The picture that is emerging is of a heavily polarised country, with remain areas coming in more strongly for remain than expected, and leave areas more strongly for leave. Geographically, Scotland and London have voted overwhelmingly for remain, but outside the capital, every English region had a majority for leave.

[Follow our referendum liveblog here](#)



How did my area vote?

Latest declarations

Cornwall voted to **leave** 4 days ago

Basingstoke & Deane voted to **leave** 4 days ago

Northampton voted to **leave** 4 days ago

Wealden voted to **leave** 4 days ago

Derby voted to **leave** 4 days ago

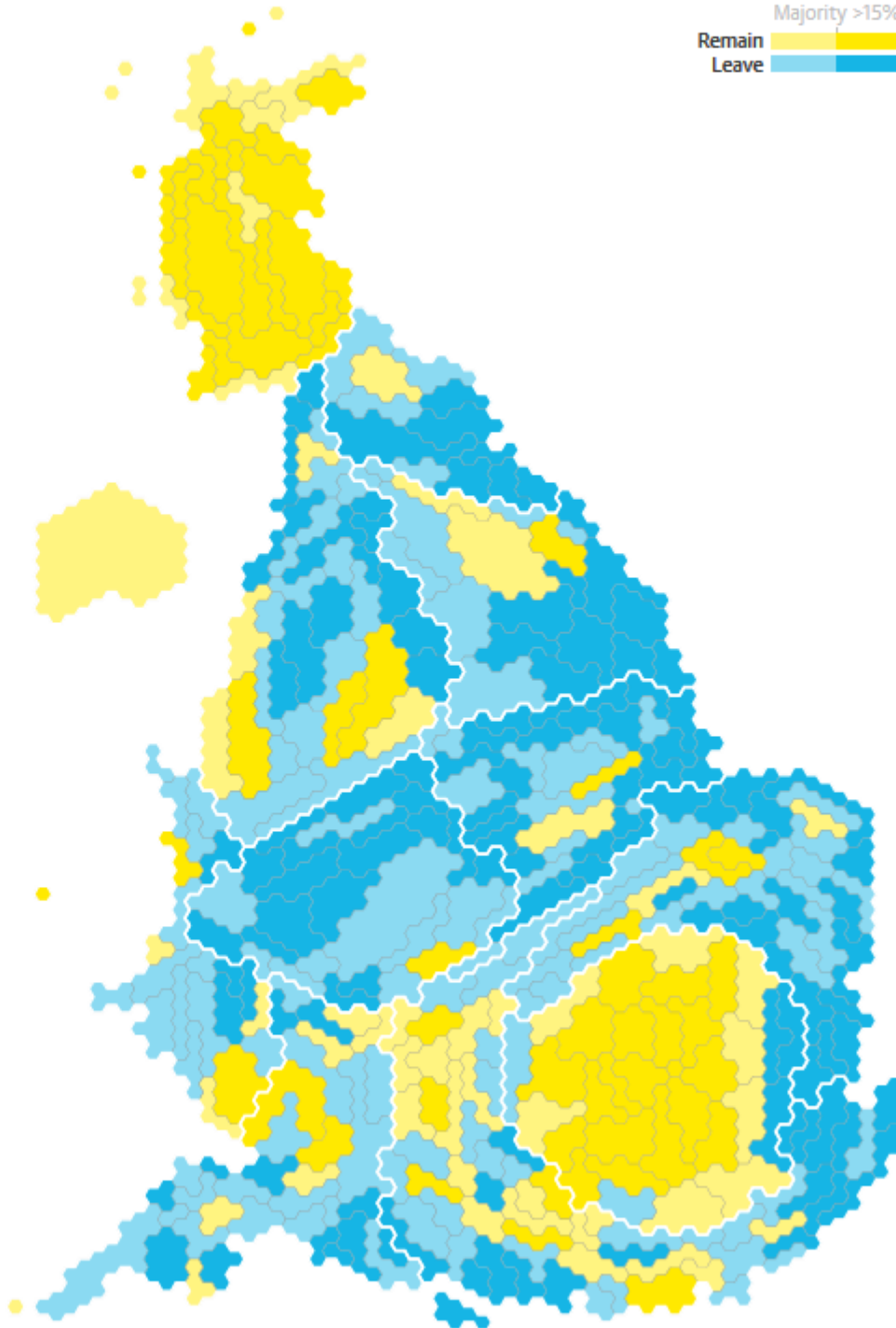
Stoke-on-Trent voted to **leave** 4 days ago

Guildford voted to **remain** 4 days ago

Cherwell voted to **leave** 4 days ago

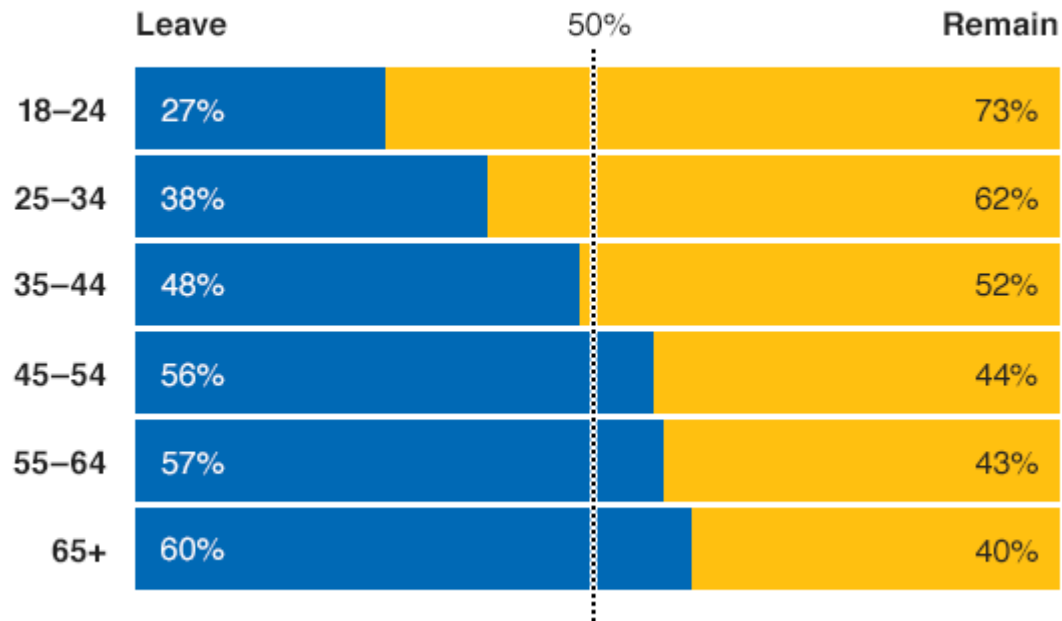
Northumberland voted to **leave** 4 days ago

Arun voted to **leave** 4 days ago



« la révolution dévore ses enfants », Mallet du Pin (1793)

How different age groups voted



Source: Lord Ashcroft Polls



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#IWILL

#SCRAM

EU REFERENDUM

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Liverpool sees huge Remain vote in EU referendum

03:26, 24 JUN 2016

UPDATED 06:18, 24 JUN 2016

BY DAVID BARTLETT

Wirral also stay in, but other areas vote to leave EU



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Angela Eagle faces

Summary

- Rural-urban relationships and planning for the peri-urban areas is a challenge across Europe
- Planning paradigms governing rural urban space differ between countries, particularly concerning the control of urban sprawl
- Planners often have either an urban or a rural focus, despite many planning issues spanning both spatial realms
- Town and countryside often functionally co-exist, but there could be potential for stronger beneficial links
- In England the management of urban-rural relationships through planning is informed by cultural perceptions
- The English talk of Town *and* Country Planning
- The strategic level of planning has been reformed many times but some principles of planning policy have remained constant (Green Belts)
- Regulation is often cited as a reason for high property prices in many rural areas
- Reforms to make processes more flexible are always discussed