Global Course on Institutional Design and Spatial Planning

‘Disorganized Devolution’: Reshaping Metropolitan Governance and Planning in England in a period of austerity

Professor Dr Mark Tewdwr-Jones, Newcastle University, UK

Structure of the talk

- The Context for Governance and Planning: Regional Inequalities
- A Tale of Two Regions: The North East and London
- Regional Policy in England
- Responses in the 1990s and 2000s
- Rebalancing and City Regions after 2010
- Government, Governance and the Planning Fix
- The current financial crisis
- Is governance and planning fit for purpose?
- Optimism for a future form of planning
- Conclusions

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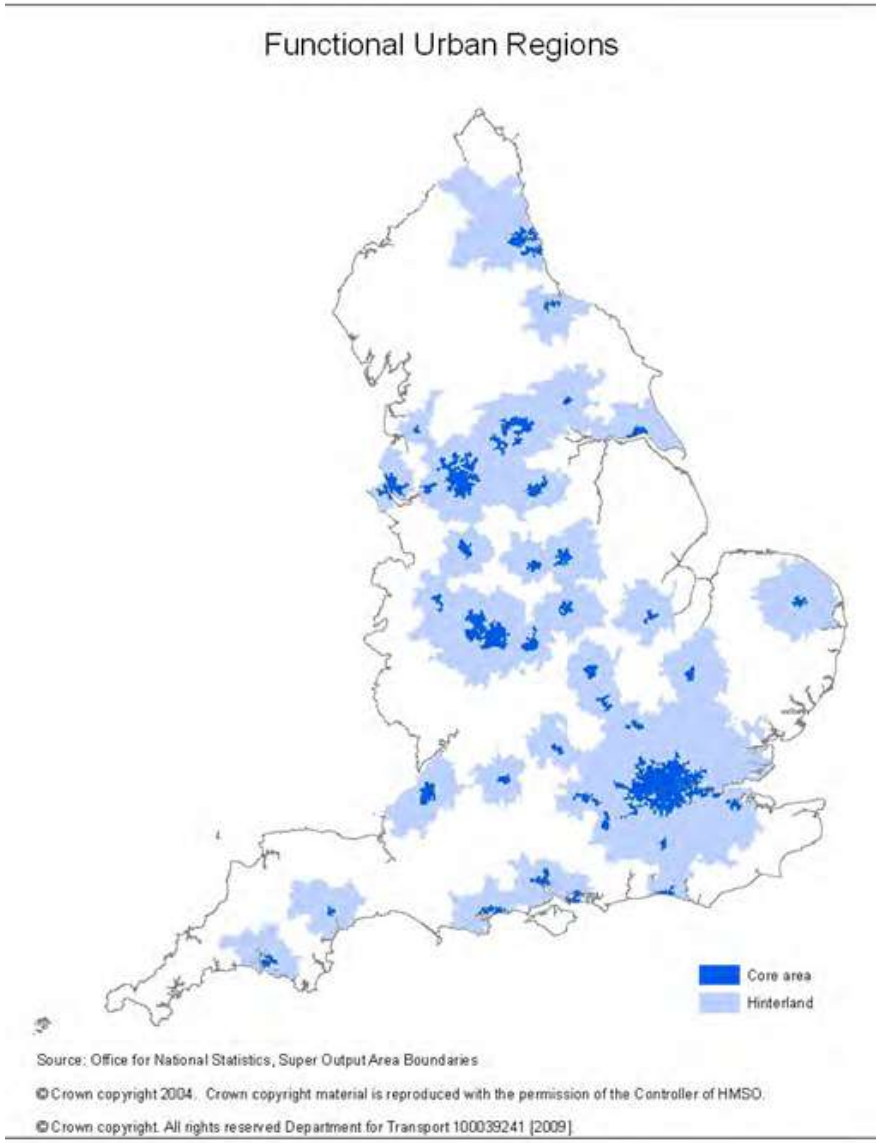
The Context for Governance and Planning: Regional Inequalities

Aberdeen
Glasgow
Belfast
Newcastle
Leeds
Manchester
Liverpool
Sheffield
Birmingham
Coventry
Bristol
London
Plymouth
Portsmouth

A problem of uneven geography and governance



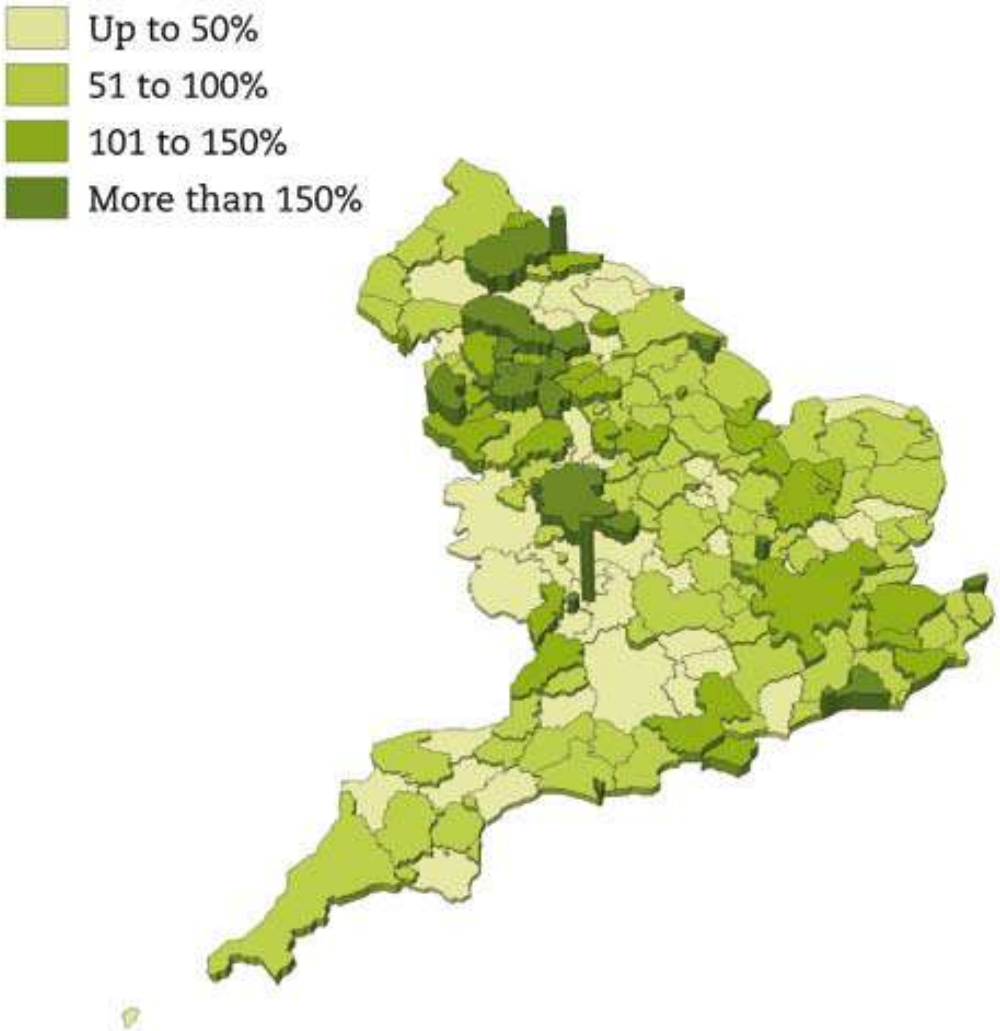
Long term challenges for one nation

- **Population levels** - Total UK population is 64.6m but could increase to 74.4m by 2039; by 2044. 25% will be over 65; 25% of the population live in London and the South East. *Where do we place/house these people?*
- **Economic growth and affluence** – we demand greater growth and prosperity but global shocks can trigger rapid change. 2010-11 North East lost 8.2% of public sector jobs, South East gained 2.2%. *Overheated regions?*
- **Changing environment conditions** – how individuals, businesses, civil society and policymakers adapt to climate change. UK imports 95% of fruit and 50% vegetable consumption. *Sustainable? Flood risks?*
- **Transport and infrastructure** – meeting the needs of a mobile society. Cars on roads 2m 1950, 31m 2010. 27% increase in rail travel 2003-2009, 200m airport passengers 2010, doubling by 2020. *Can roads and rail and air travel cope with increased numbers?*
- **Energy** – shortage of gas oil and water in the years ahead. UK already relies on France at peak times. 800million litres of more water needed per day by 2020.
- ***BUT SIGNIFICANT REGIONAL & LOCAL DISPARITIES***

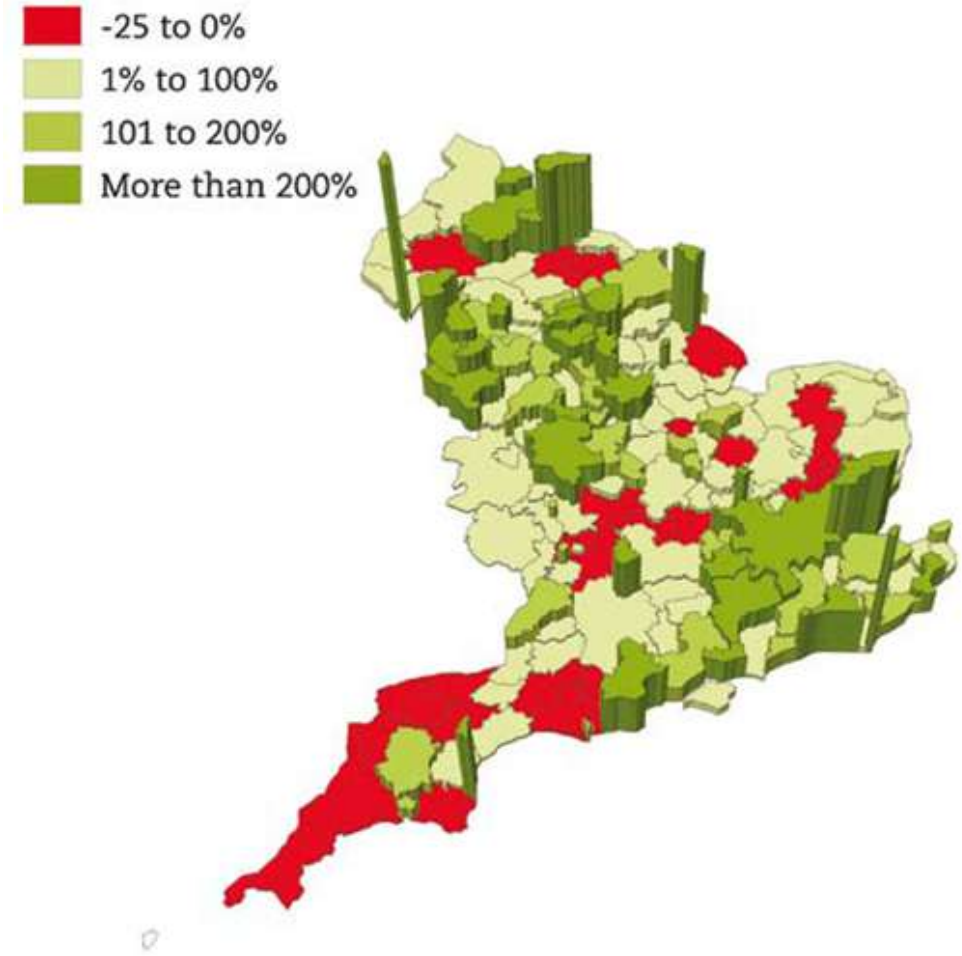
Regional inequalities

- Industrialisation, deindustrialisation, post-industrialisation
- Uneven economic geography
- Wide regional inequalities
- Growing economic dominance of South East England focused on the City of London
- Governance structures constantly being changed
- Problem of how to fix a planning system to respond

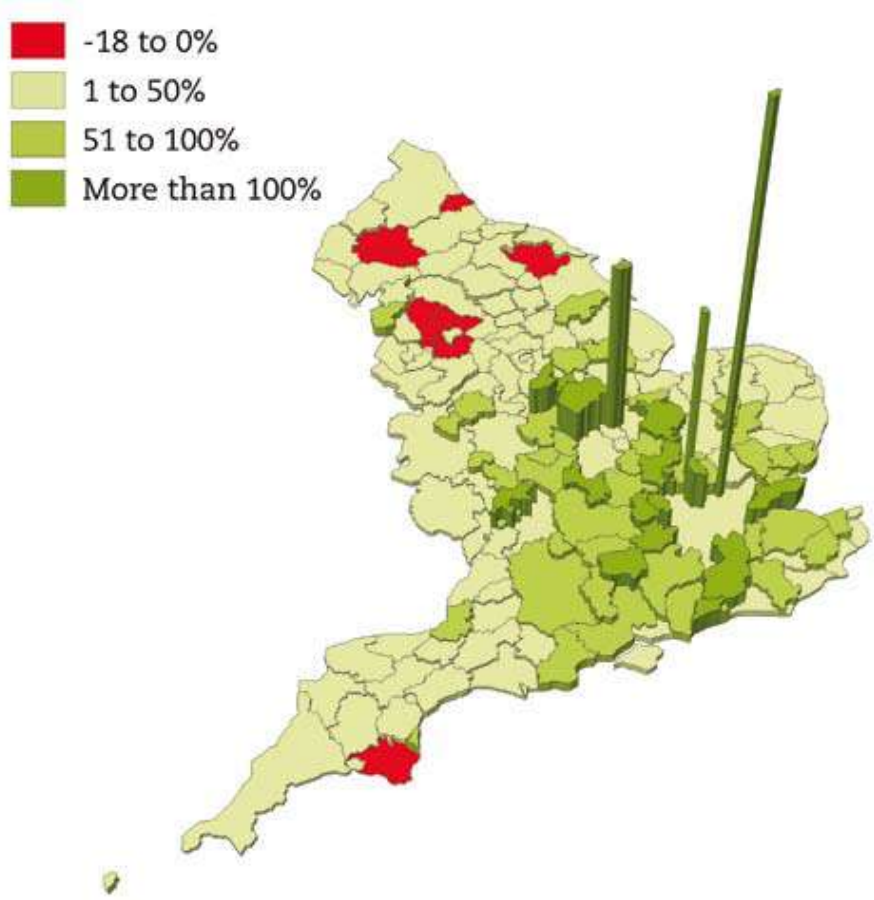
% population change in England 1801-51



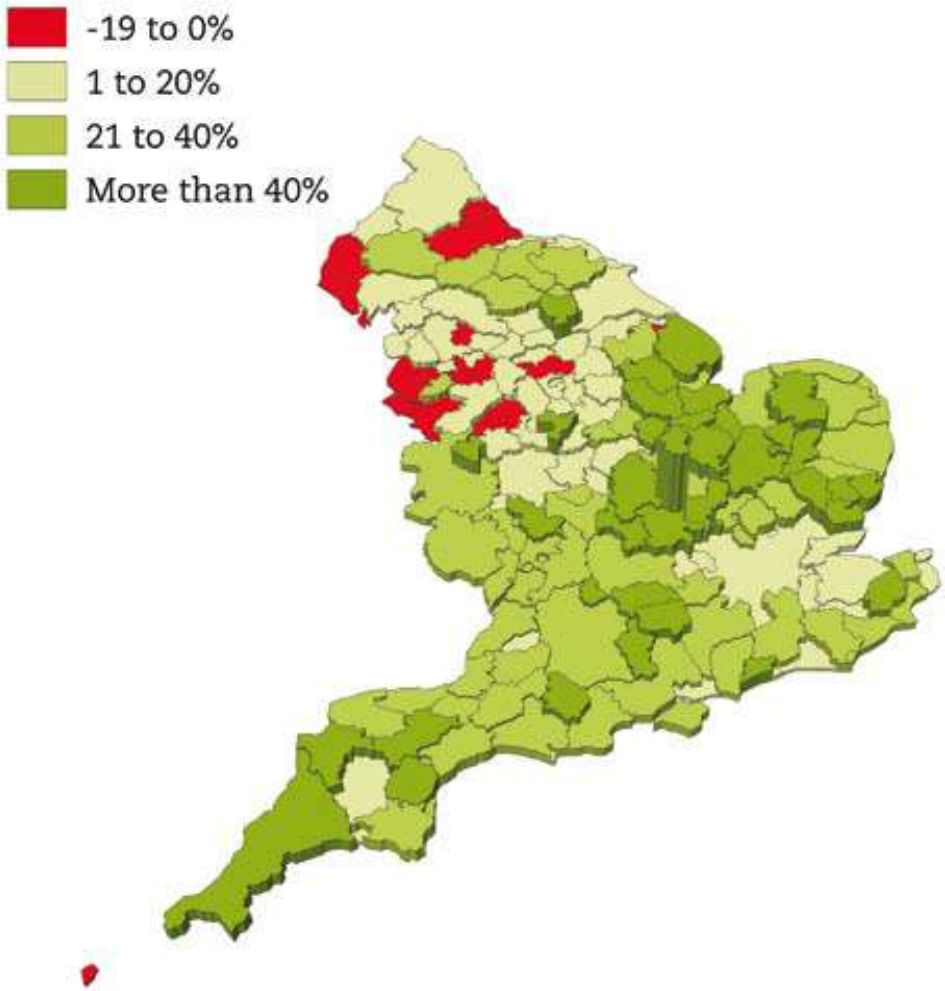
1851-1931



1931-71



1971-2009



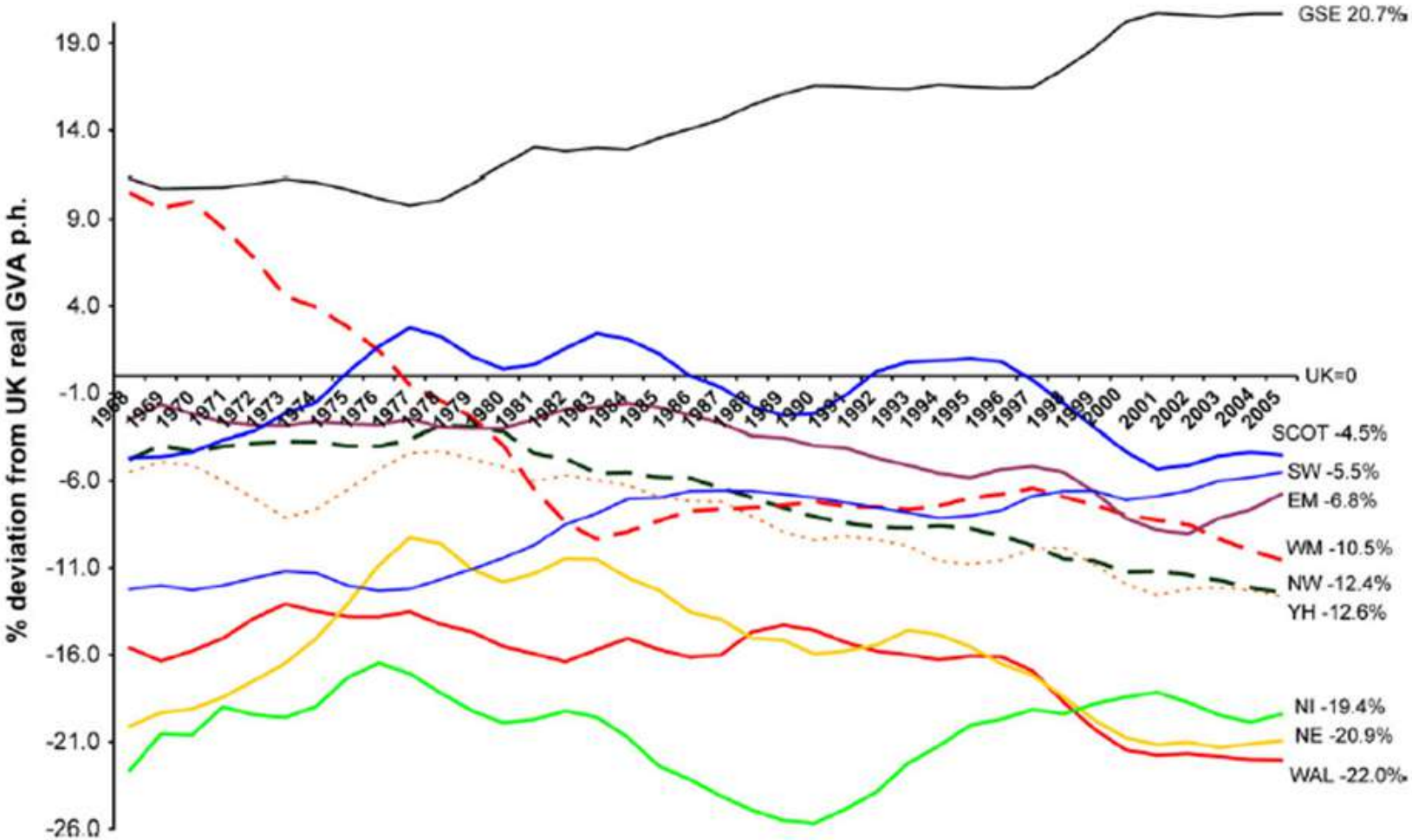


Figure 2. *Gross Value Added per head by region and nation, 1968–2005.*
Source: calculated from ONS.

GVA 1968-2005 Pike and Tomaney (2010)

NUTS1 Regional GVA[1,2] 2009[3]

Region	Per head (£)[2]	Per head growth on 2008 (%)	Per head index (UK=100)	Total GVA (£m)	Total GVA growth on 2008 (%)	Share of UK (%)
United Kingdom[4]	19 977	-2.7	100.0	1 234 445	-2.1	100.0
North East	15 621	-2.0	78.2	40 369	-1.5	3.3
North West	17 263	-1.9	86.4	119 079	-1.6	9.6
Yorks & The Humber	16 569	-3.4	82.9	87 123	-2.6	7.1
East Midlands	17 349	-3.2	86.8	77 223	-2.7	6.3
West Midlands	16 788	-3.2	84.0	91 178	-2.7	7.4
East of England	18 591	-4.0	93.1	107 209	-3.2	8.7
London	34 200	-2.6	171.2	265 171	-1.5	21.5
South East	20 923	-3.5	104.7	176 500	-2.7	14.3
South West	18 211	-2.5	91.2	95 268	-2.1	7.7
England	20 442	-2.9	102.2	1 059 120	-2.2	85.8
Wales	14 842	-2.5	74.3	44 517	-2.2	3.6
Scotland	19 744	-1.4	98.8	102 552	-0.9	8.3
Northern Ireland	15 795	-2.7	79.1	28 256	-2.0	2.3

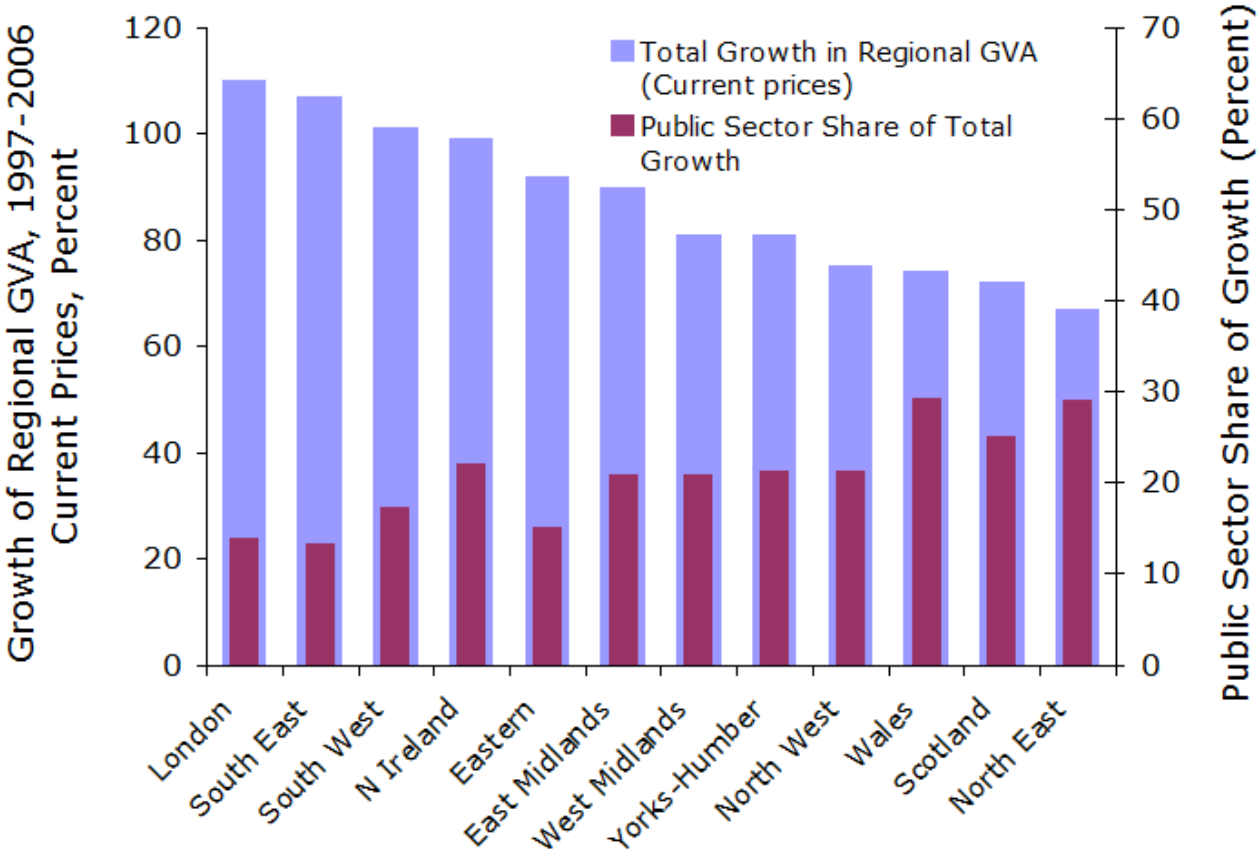
1 GVA at current basic prices on workplace basis, based on weighted 5-year moving average (see background note 6).

2 Figures may not sum due to rounding in totals, per head (£) figures are rounded to the nearest pound.

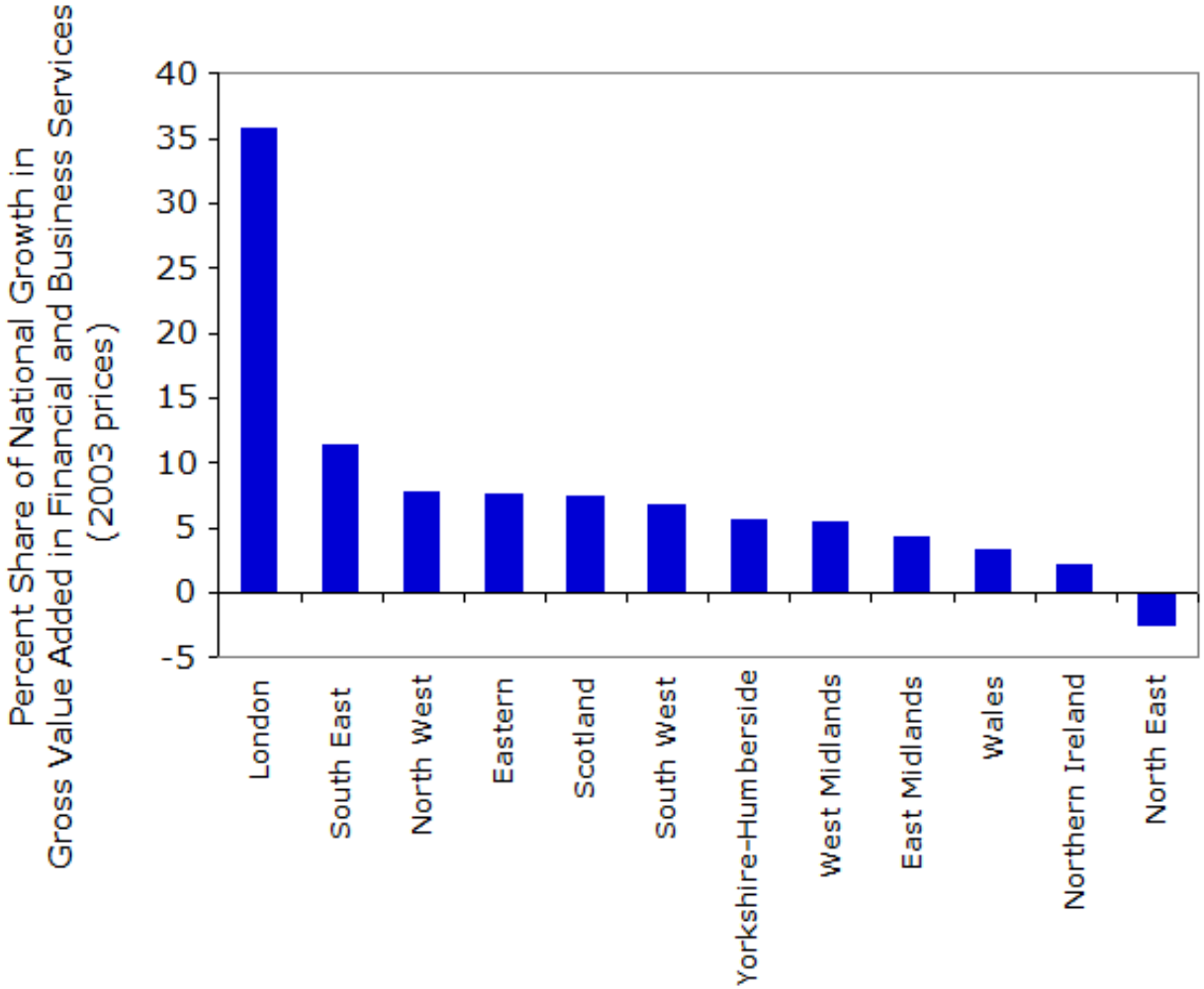
3 2009 estimates are provisional.

4 Excluding statistical discrepancy and Extra-Regio: off-shore contribution to GVA that cannot be assigned to any region (see background note 7).

Sectional character of regional growth 1997-2006



London's Dominance of the Financial Services Boom, 1993-2007



Trends apparent in the UK

- Agglomeration economies
- London's dominance as the outcome of the natural process of economic concentration
- New economic geography (World Bank; UK Treasury)
- Structural weakness
- Under-performance of North reflects structural economic change and deficiencies in skills and innovation
- Institutional economics (OECD, European Commission,)
- Infrastructure

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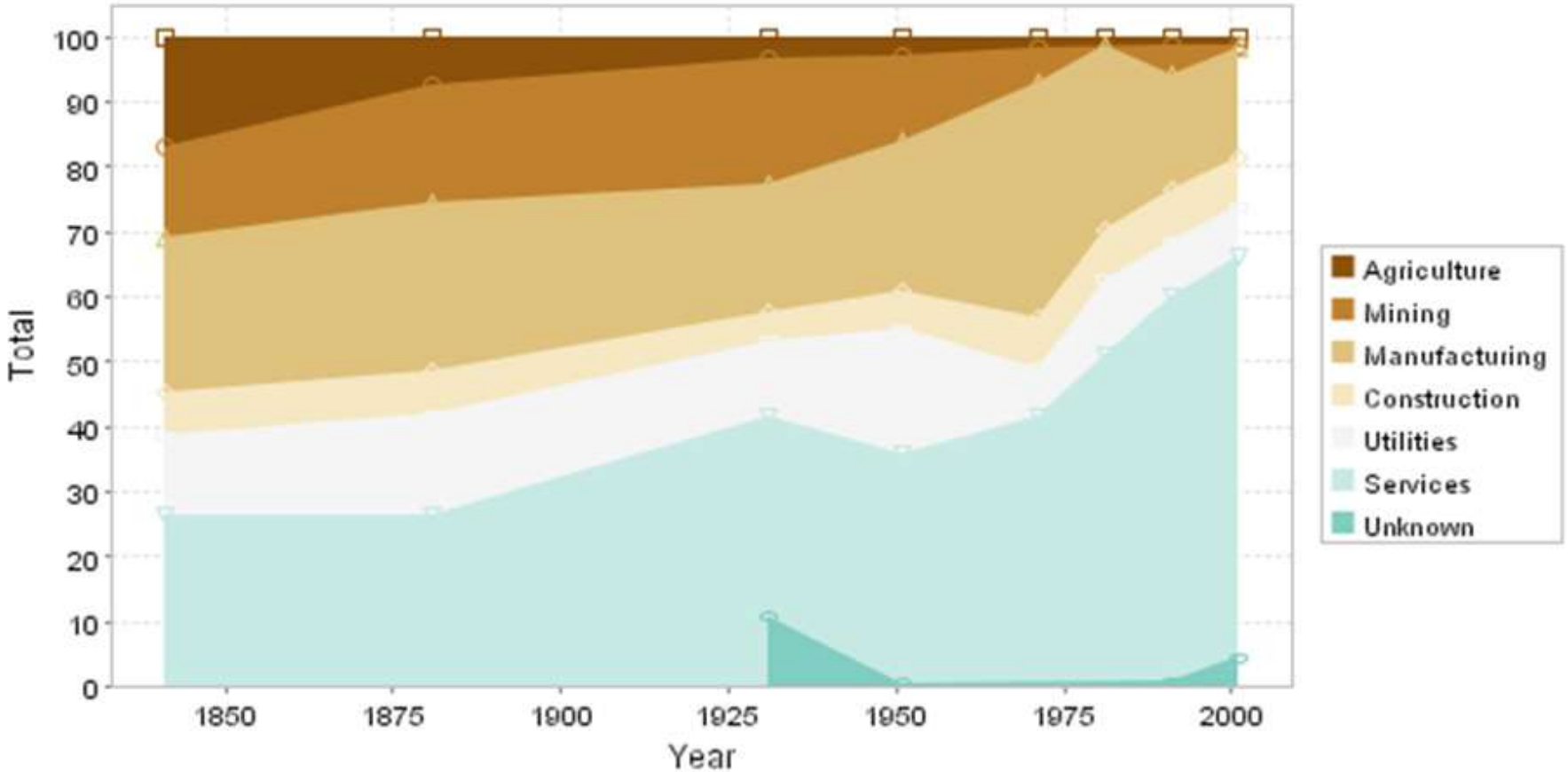
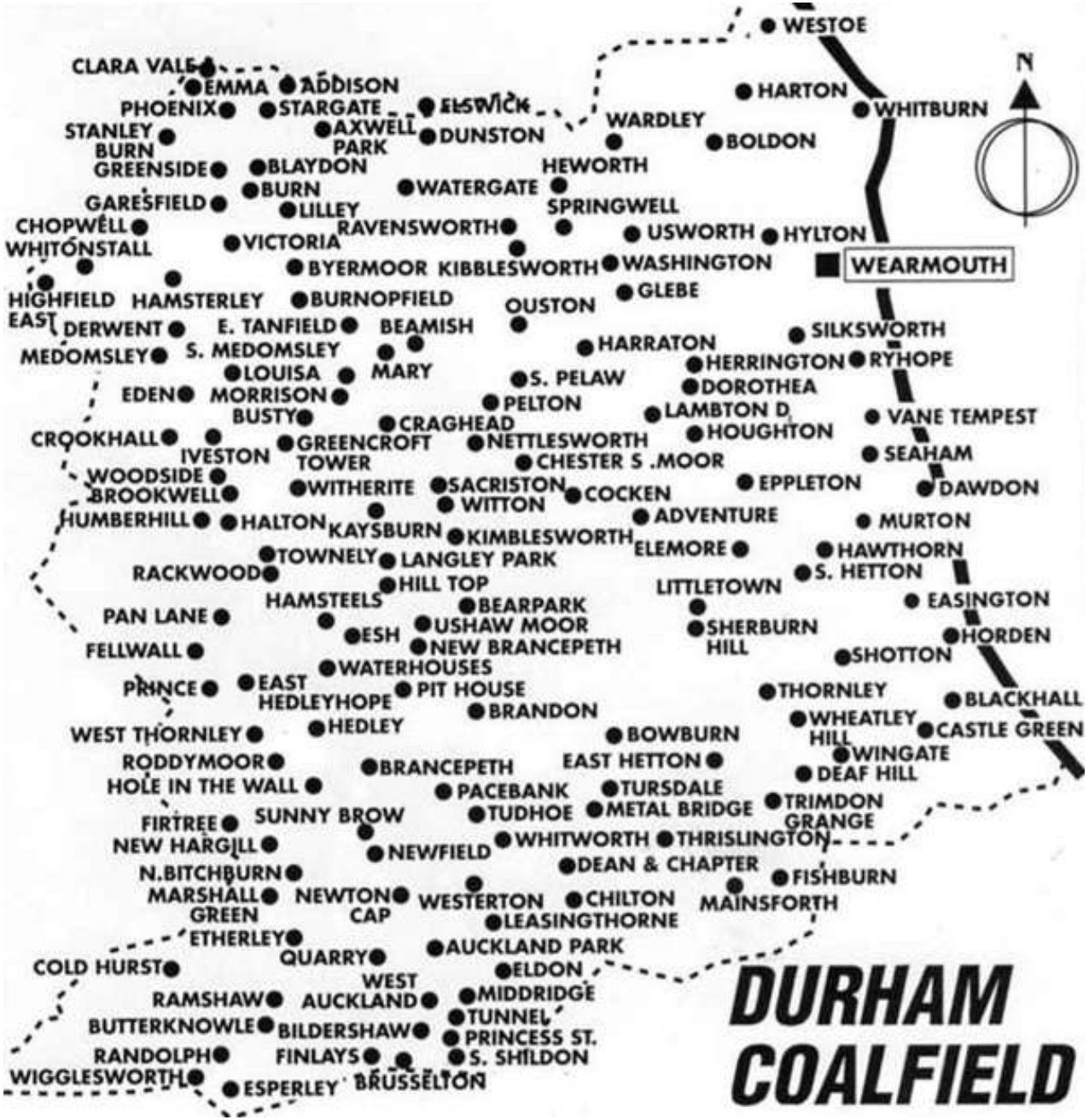
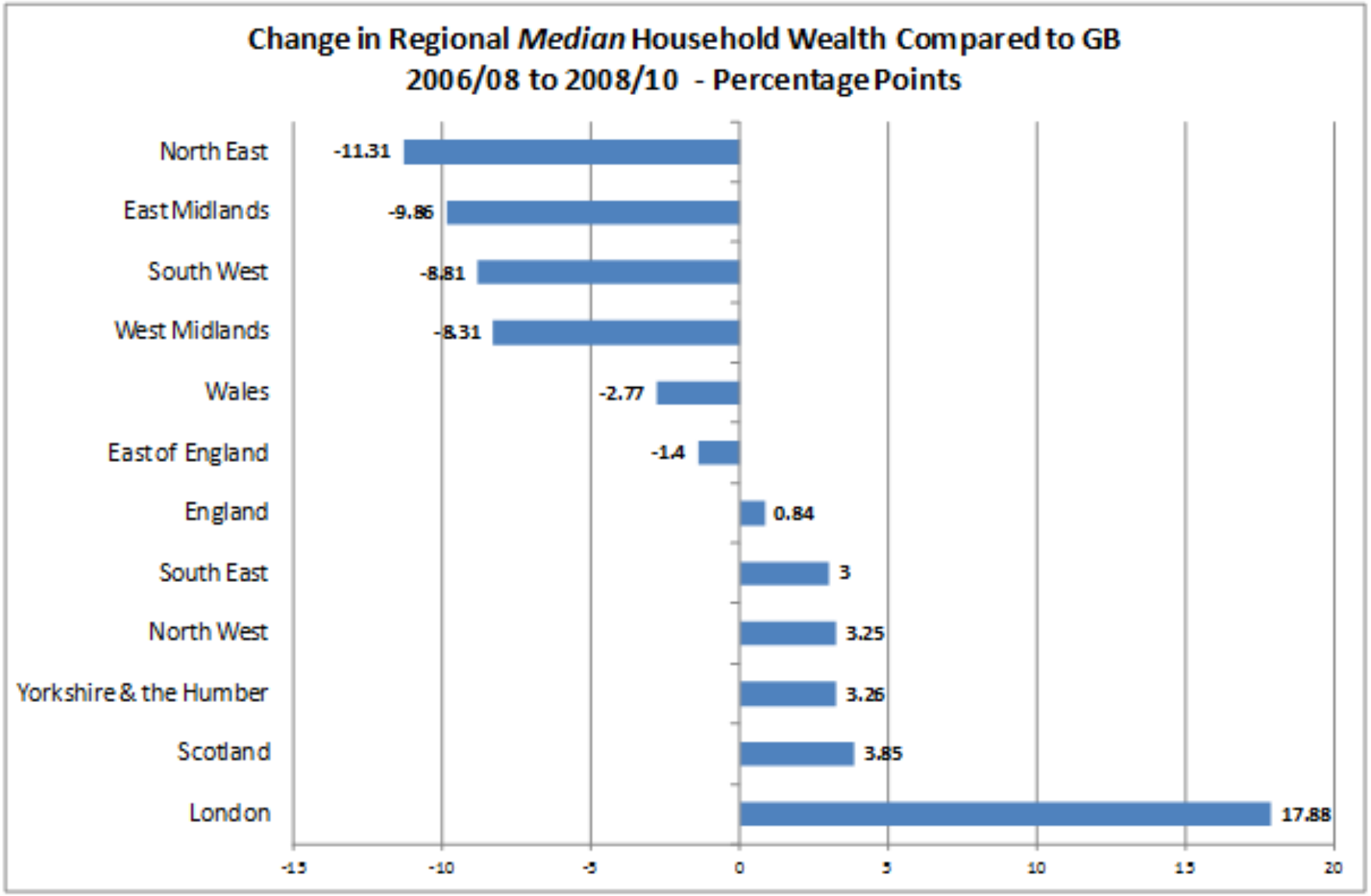
A Tale of Two Regions: The North East and London

North East England: standardised industry data 1840-2000 (% Employed)



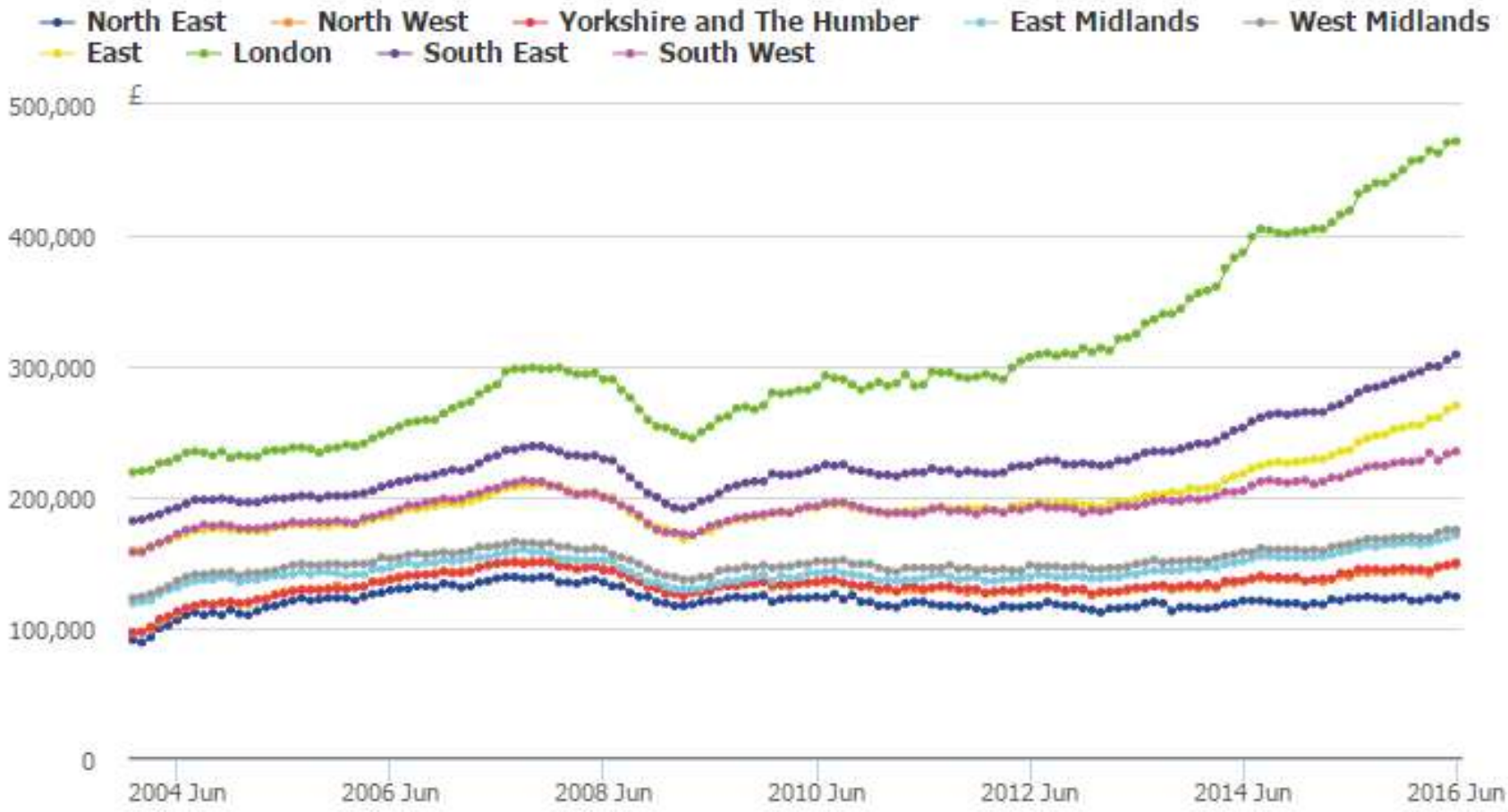
Imperial War Museum
DB 59


WESTOE
N
CLARA VALE
EMMA
ADDISON
PHOENIX
STARGATE
ELSWICK
HARTON
WHITBURN
STANLEY
AXWELL PARK
DUNSTON
WARDLEY
BOLDON
BURN
GREENSIDE
BLAYDON
HEWORTH
BURN
WATERGATE
GARESFIELD
LILLEY
SPRINGWELL
CHOPWELL
RAVENSWORTH
USWORTH
HYLTON
WHITONSTALL
VICTORIA
BYERMOOR
KIBBLESWORTH
WASHINGTON
WEARMOUTH
HIGHFIELD
HAMSTERLEY
BURNOPFIELD
GLEBE
OUSTON
EAST
DERWENT
E. TANFIELD
BEAMISH
SILKSWORTH
HARRATON
MEDOMSLEY
S. MEDOMSLEY
HERRINGTON
RYHOPE
LOUISA
MARY
S. PELAW
DOROTHEA
EDEN
MORRISON
PELTON
LAMBTON D.
VANE TEMPEST
BUSTY
CRAGHEAD
HOUGHTON
CROOKHALL
GREENCROFT
NETTLESWORTH
IVESTON
TOWER
CHESTER S .MOOR
SEAHAM
WOODSIDE
WITHERITE
SACRISTON
EPPLETON
DAWDON
BROOKWELL
WITTON
COCKEN
HUMBERHILL
HALTON
KAYSBURN
ADVENTURE
MURTON
KIMBLESWORTH
TOWNELY
LANGLEY PARK
ELEMORE
HAWTHORN
RACKWOOD
HILL TOP
S. HETTON
LITTLETOWN
HAMSTEELS
BEARPARK
EASINGTON
PAN LANE
USHAW MOOR
SHERBURN HILL
ESH
HORDEN
FELLWALL
NEW BRANCEPETH
SHOTTON
WATERHOUSES
PRINCE
EAST HEDLEYHOPE
PIT HOUSE
THORNLEY
BLACKHALL
BRANDON
WEST THORNLEY
HEDLEY
BOWBURN
WHEATLEY HILL
CASTLE GREEN
RODDYMOOR
BRANCEPETH
EAST HETTON
WINGATE
HOLE IN THE WALL
PACEBANK
TURSDALE
DEAF HILL
FIRTREE
SUNNY BROW
TUDHOE
METAL BRIDGE
TRIMDON GRANGE
NEW HARGILL
WHITWORTH
THRISLINGTON
NEWFIELD
N.BITCHBURN
DEAN & CHAPTER
FISHBURN
MARSHALL GREEN
NEWTON CAP
WESTERTON
CHILTON
MAINSFORTH
LEASINGTHORNE
ETHERLEY
AUCKLAND PARK
QUARRY
COLD HURST
ELDON
WEST AUCKLAND
RAMSHAW
MIDDRIDGE
TUNNEL
BUTTERKNOWLE
BILDERSHAW
PRINCESS ST.
RANDOLPH
FINLAYS
S. SHILDON
WIGGLESWORTH
ESPERLEY
BRUSSELTON
DURHAM
COALFIELD


Change in Regional *Median* Household Wealth Compared to GB
2006/08 to 2008/10 - Percentage Points
North East
East Midlands
South West
West Midlands
Wales
East of England
England
South East
North West
Yorkshire & the Humber
Scotland
London
-11.31
-9.86
-8.81
-8.31
-2.77
-1.4
0.84
3
3.25
3.26
3.85
17.88
-15
-10
-5
0
5
10
15
20

Financial and insurance activities
Professional, Scientific and technical activities
Information and Communication
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles
Manufacturing
London
UK
0
5
10
15
20
25
Percentage

Figure 4: Average house price, by English region, January 2004 to June 2016



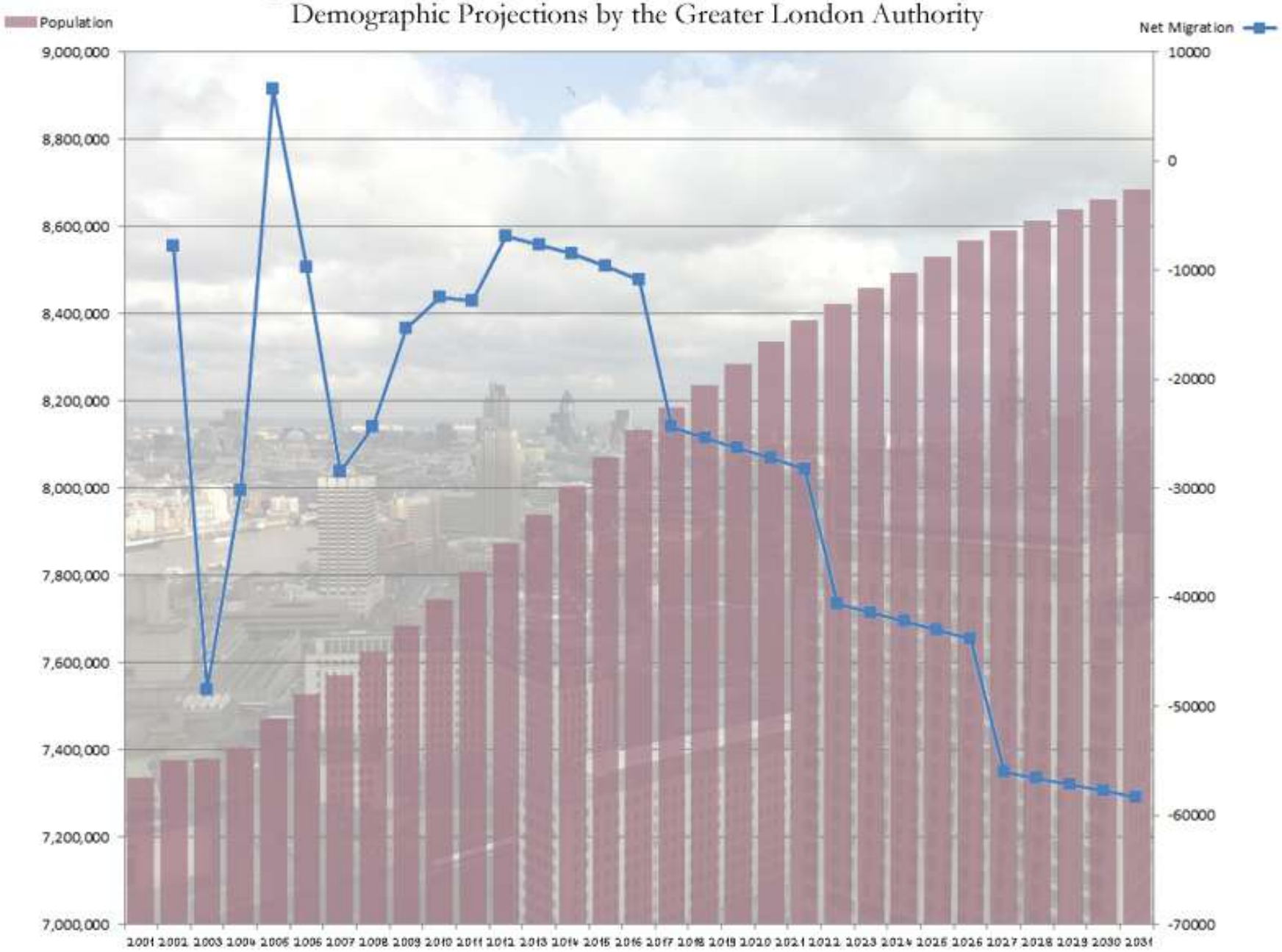
Source: Land Registry and Office for National Statistics.

London: The Growing City

- **Population** London grew by 1 million people between 2001 and 2011, nearly twice as fast as the whole of England and Wales
- **Jobs** 427,000 new jobs were created in London between 2005 and 2013
- **Wages** Average pay in London is 30 per cent higher than in the rest of the UK
- **Output** Despite the recession, GVA per head in London grew by 5.6 per cent in 2007-2011
- **Housing** Average house prices in London (£408,000) are currently 12 times average London salaries, an increase of 20% since 2008
- **Poverty** In 2012 2.14million people were in poverty in London and incomes are more unequal than in any other region
- **Congestion** Use of public transport increasing more than investment in new transport routes
- **Commuting** 2001-2011 10% increase in commuting into London from outside, 58% increase in reverse commuting out of London
- **Spatial impacts** London's boundaries are an illusion and the city relies on polycentric development in the Greater South East region

Population Development of Greater London 2001-2031

Demographic Projections by the Greater London Authority



Net Migration calculated as Population in the previous year - Actual Population - Births + Deaths

Data Source: (c) Greater London Authority (2010)

vodafone UK 22:39 19%
www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/London%20Housing%20Strategy%20
Search
White Hart Hotel Martock - Inn Reviews - Trip... | Ash House Hotel (Martock) - Hotel Reviews -... | Microsoft Word - London Housing Strategy...

London's population in 2011 is equal to these 24 cities

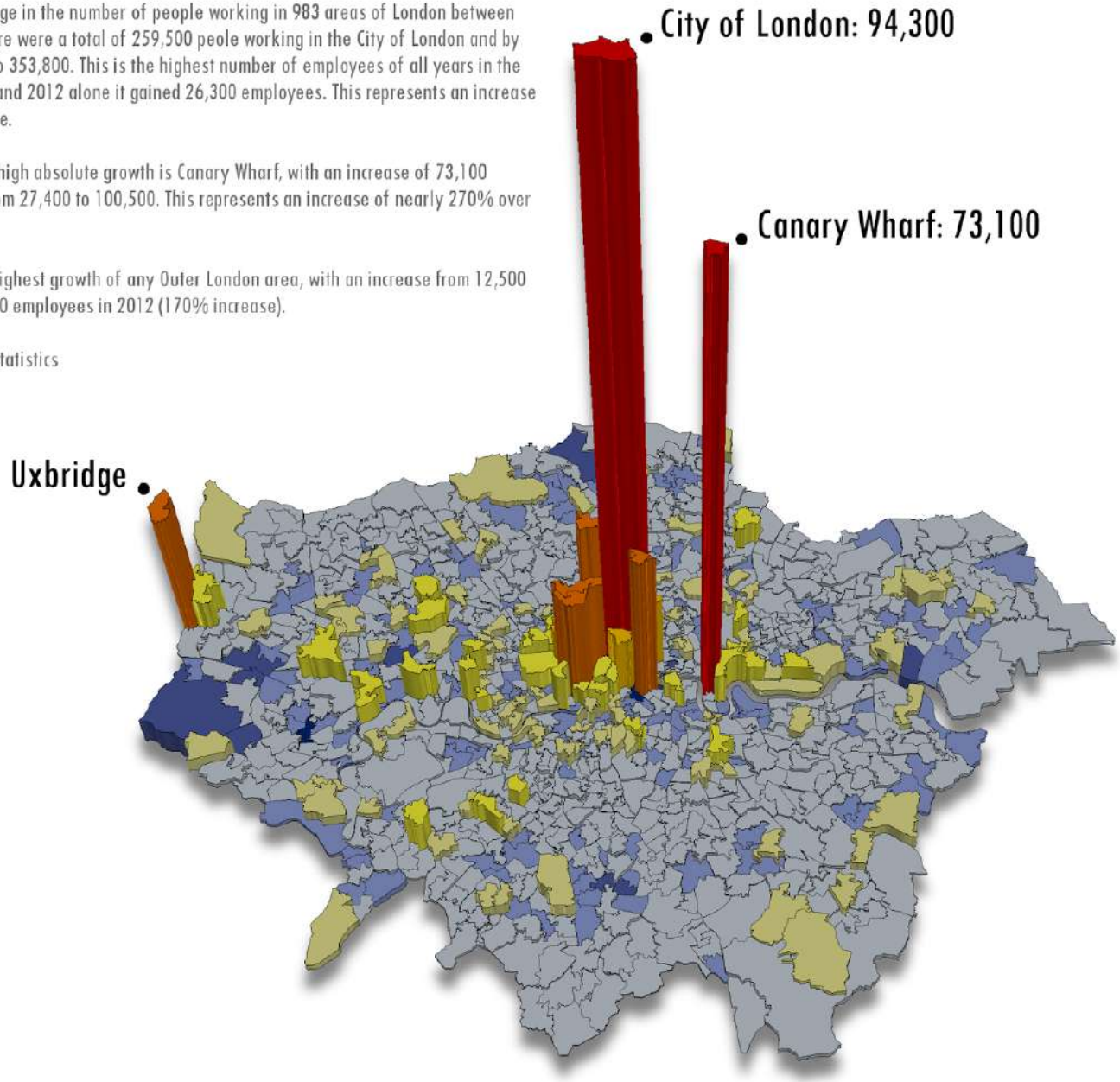
Growth in Employees, 2001 to 2012

This graphic shows the change in the number of people working in 983 areas of London between 2001 and 2012. In 2001 there were a total of 259,500 peole working in the City of London and by 2012 this figure had risen to 353,800. This is the highest number of employees of all years in the dataset and between 2011 and 2012 alone it gained 26,300 employees. This represents an increase of 36% in just over a decade.

Another area experiencing high absolute growth is Canary Wharf, with an increase of 73,100 between 2001 and 2012, from 27,400 to 100,500. This represents an increase of nearly 270% over the past decade.

Uxbridge experienced the highest growth of any Outer London area, with an increase from 12,500 employees in 2001 to 33,700 employees in 2012 (170% increase).

Source: Office for National Statistics

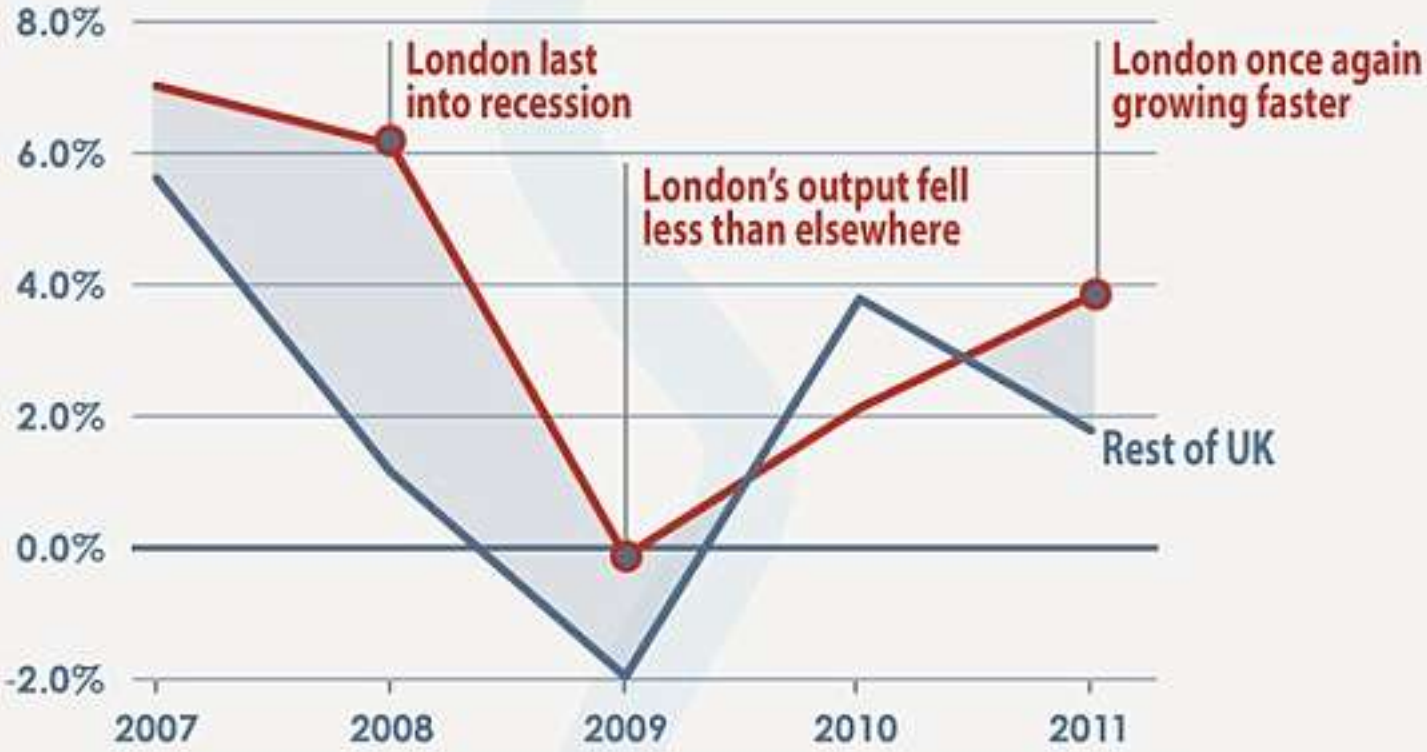


Alasdair Rae, University of Sheffield

LONDON

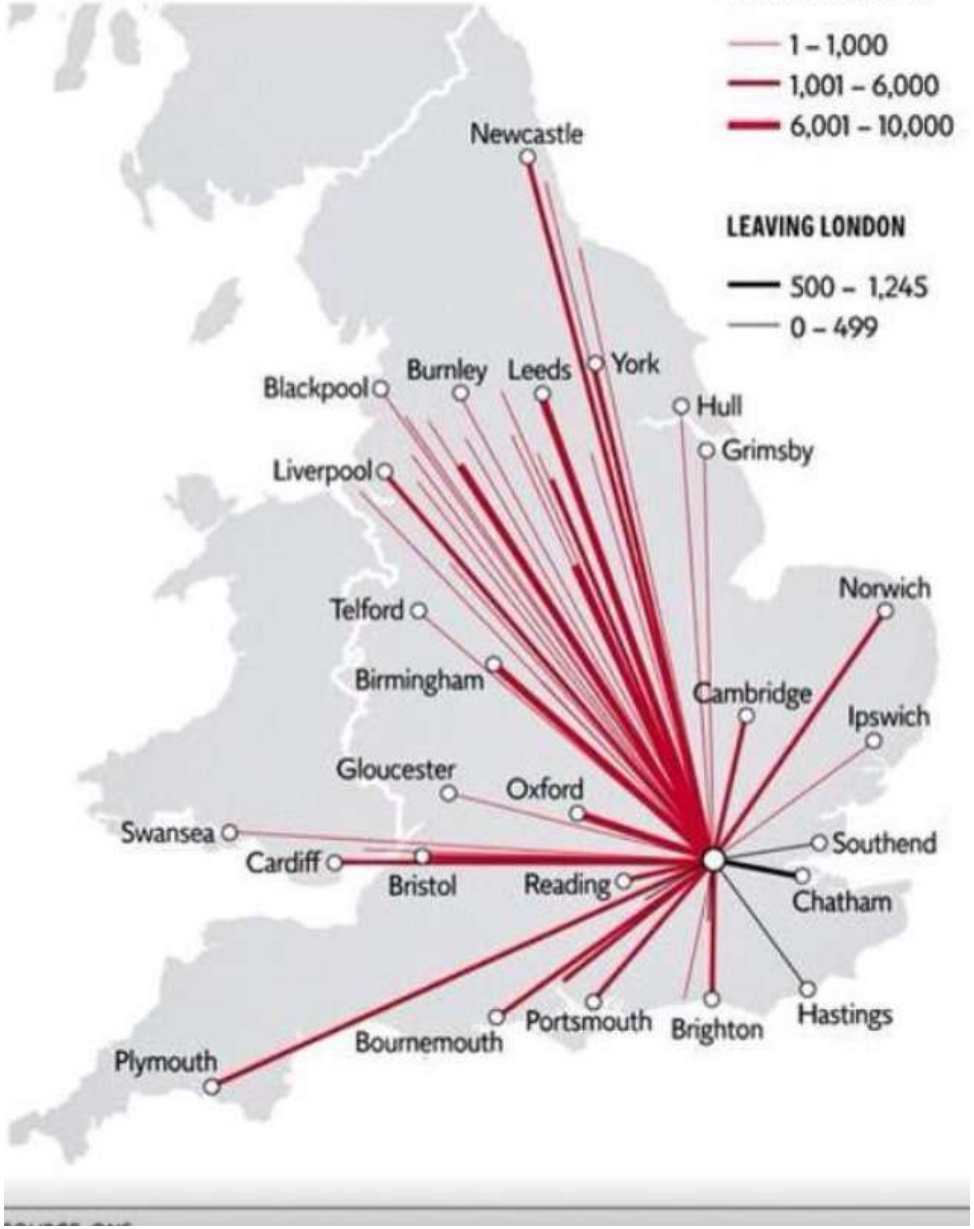
contributed **21.9%**
to UK output, in 2011

Year on year change in output (nominal GVA)



CAPITAL SUCTION MIGRATION TO LONDON

22-30 YEAR OLD MIGRATION FLOWS 2009 - 2012



London's Daytime Population 2010

9,300,000
Daytime population

7,900,000

Top 5 Boroughs - Daytime Population

1. Westminster 980,000
2. Camden 460,000
3. City of London 390,000
4. Tower Hamlets 380,000
5. Southwark 360,000

Top 5 Boroughs - Daytime Population Density

1. City of London (350,000 sq. mi.)
2. Westminster (120,000 sq. mi.)
3. Kensington and Chelsea (59,000 sq. mi.)
4. Camden (55,900 sq. mi.)
5. Islington (52,000 sq. mi.)

Top 5 Boroughs - Day Trip Visitors*

1. Westminster 116,000
2. Camden 34,000
3. Kensington and Chelsea 32,000
4. Southwark 23,000
5. Lambeth 20,000

Bottom 5 Boroughs - Daytime Population Density

29. Enfield (8,800 sq. mi.)
30. Richmond upon Thames (8,200 sq. mi.)
31. Hillingdon (7,800 sq. mi.)
32. Havering (4,900 sq. mi.)
33. Bromley (4,800 sq. mi.)

Other Daytime Data...

Most Aged 0-4: Newham 27,000
Most School Age Children: Croydon 53,000
Most Full Time Students: Barnet 19,500
Most Overseas Visitors: Westminster 65,000

This 3D map illustrates the population density of Boroughs by day

New patterns of commuting

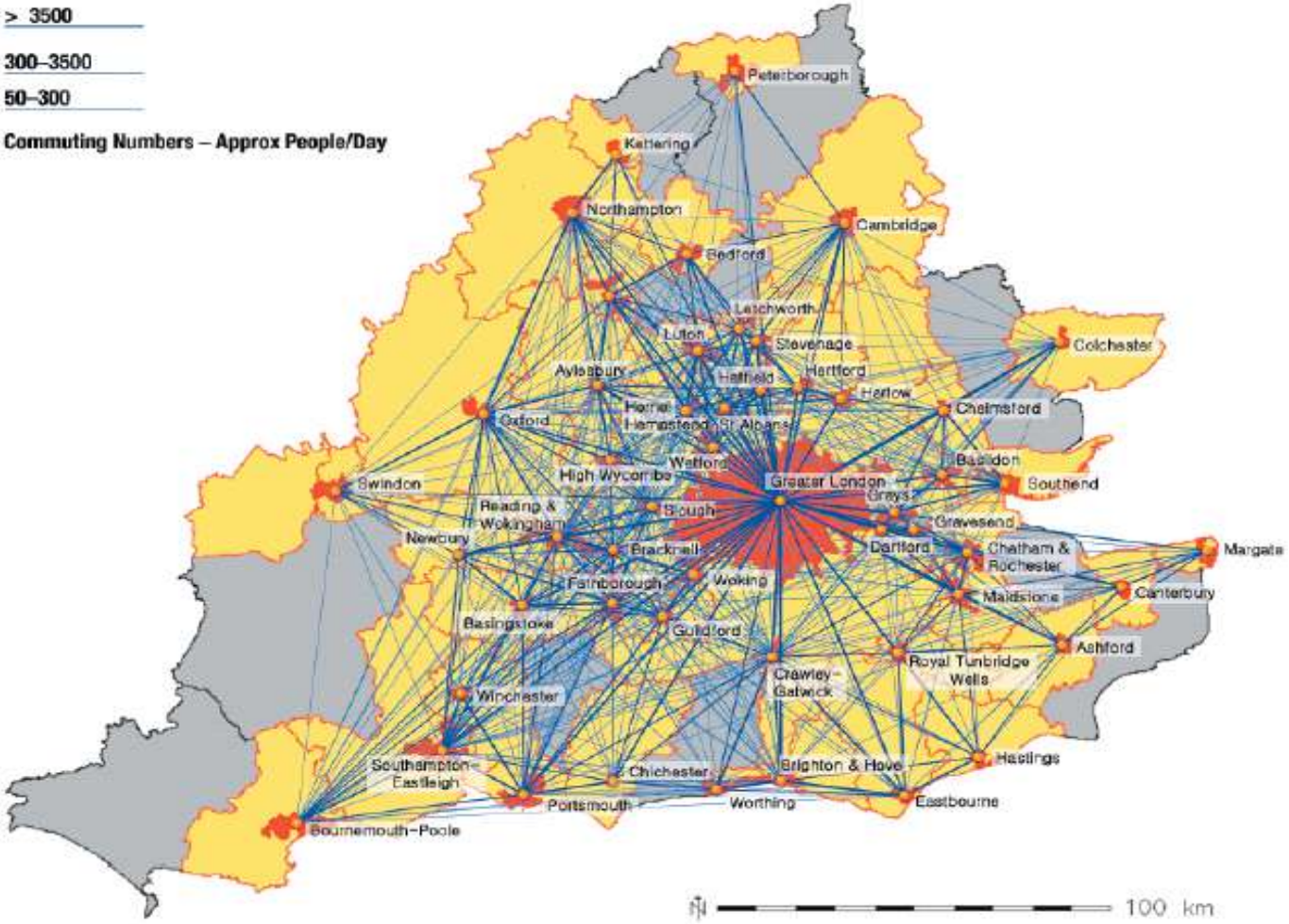
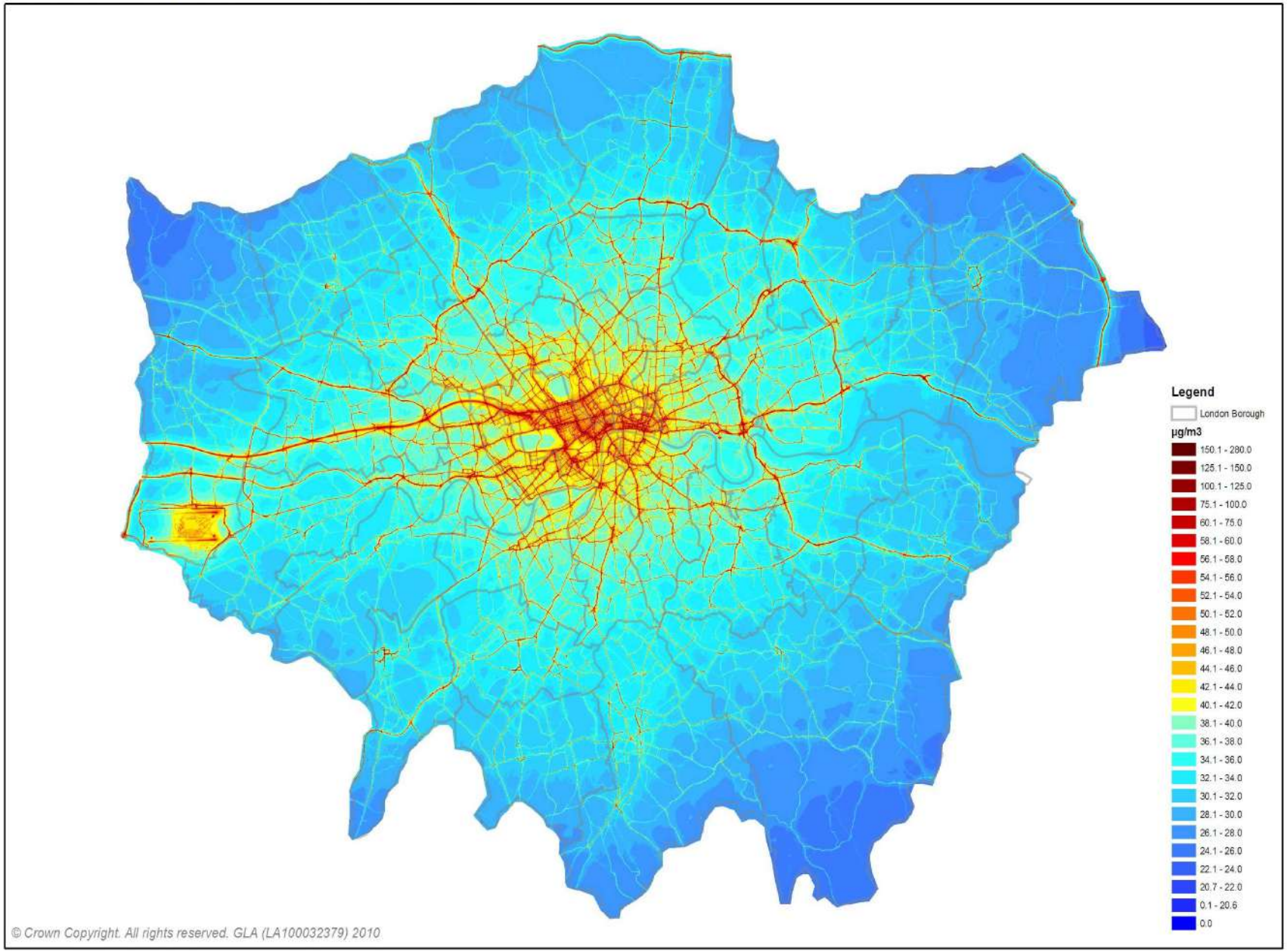


Fig. 13a: South East England MCR: Commuting 2001

LAEI 2008: NO2 Annual Mean - 2008

GREATERLONDONAUTHORITY



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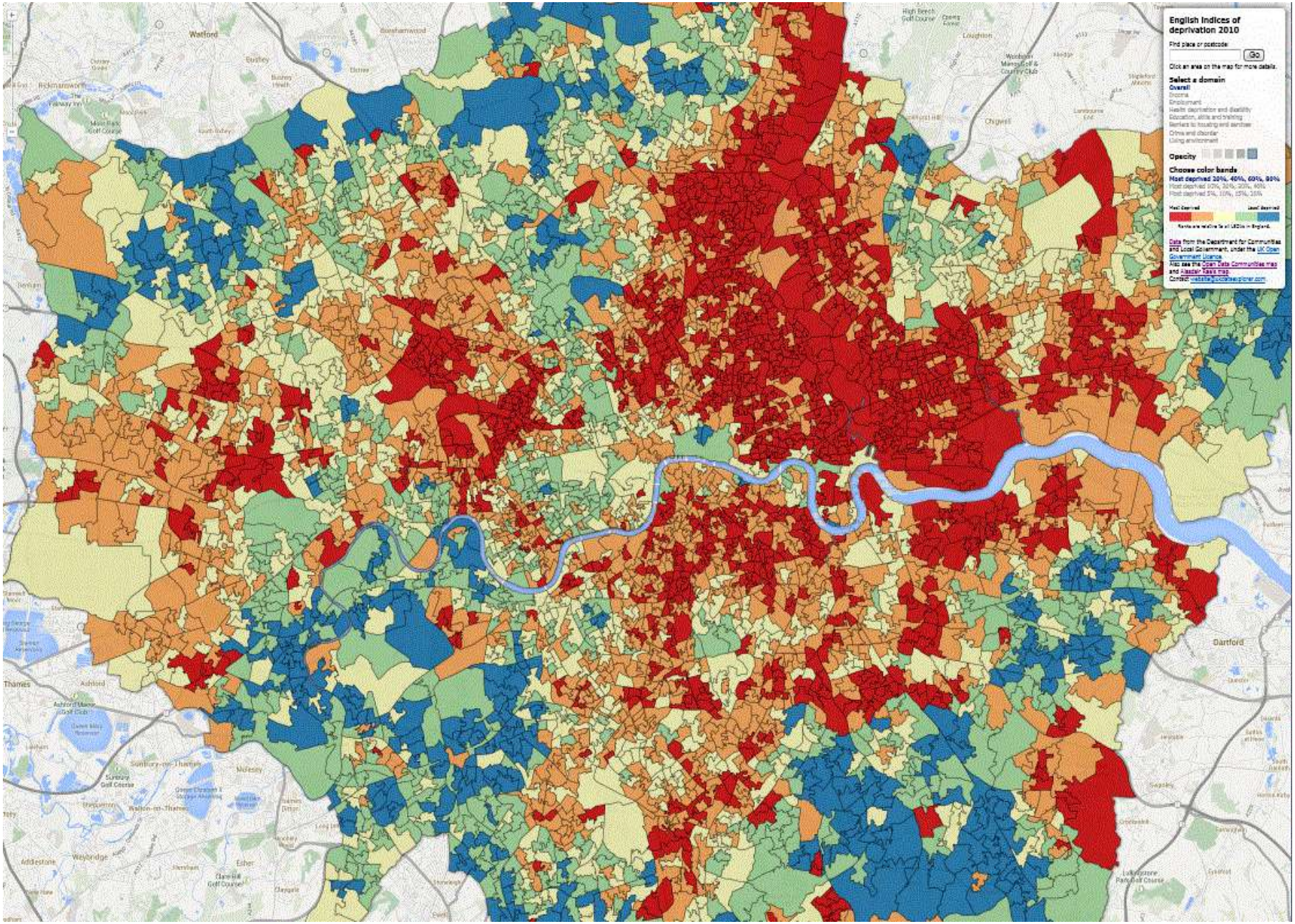
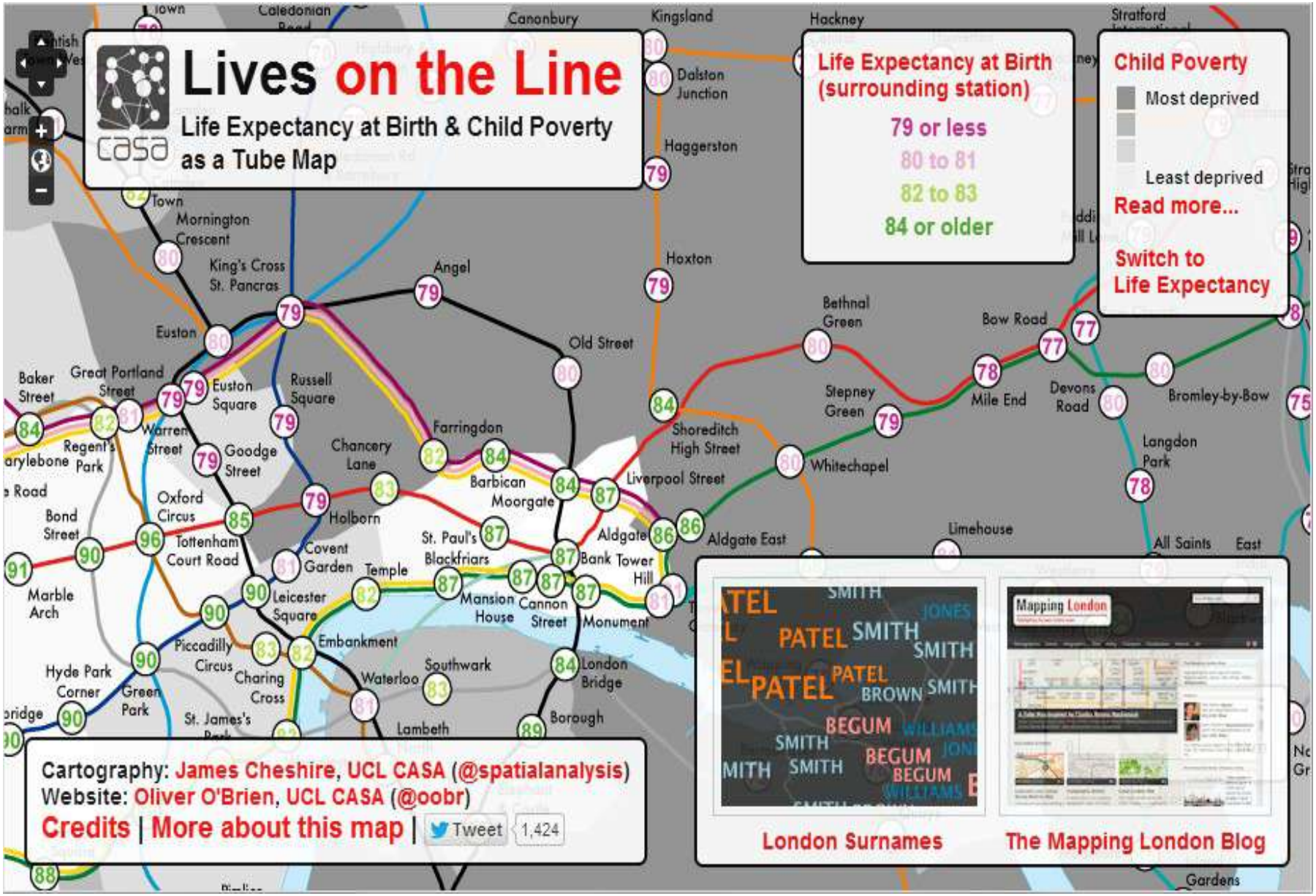
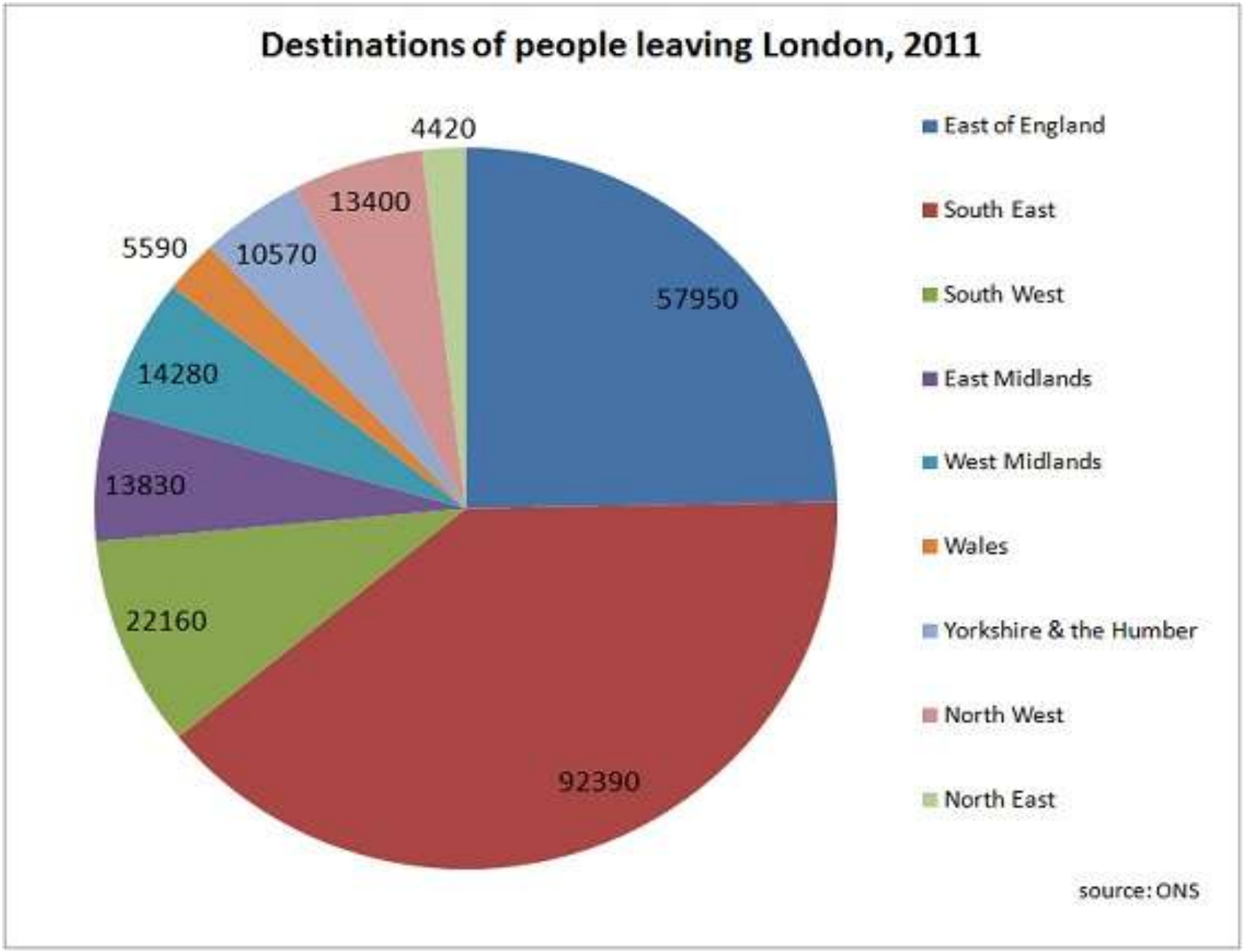
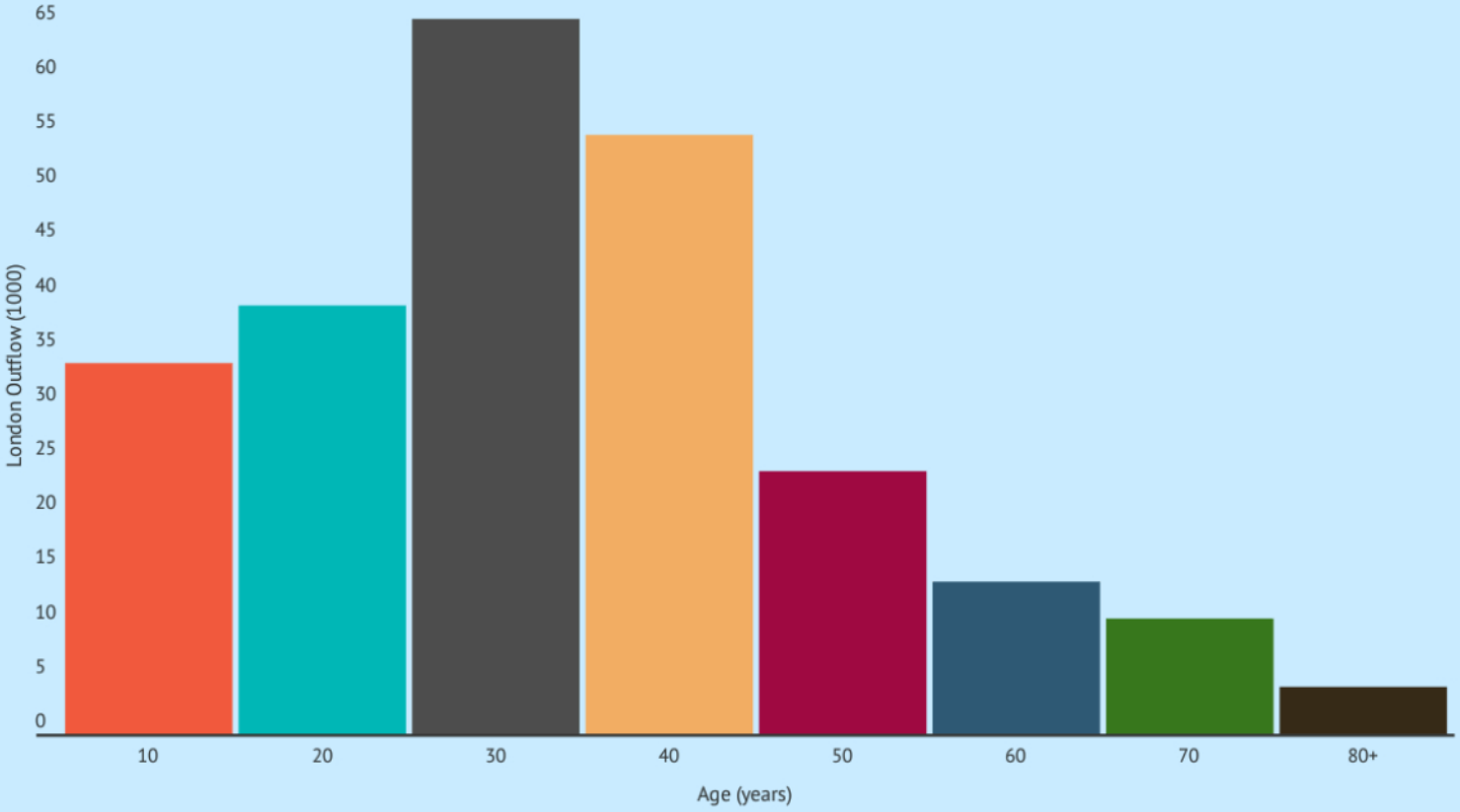

English indices of deprivation 2010
Find place or postcode:
Go
Click an area on the map for more details.
Select a domain
Overall
Income
Employment
Health deprivation and disability
Education, skills and training
Barriers to housing and services
Crime and disorder
Living environment
Opacity
Choose color bands
Most deprived 20%, 40%, 60%, 80%
Most deprived 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%
Most deprived 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%
Most deprived
Least deprived
Ranks are relative to all LSOAs in England.
Data from the Department for Communities and Local Government, under the UK Open Government Licence.
Also see the Open Data Communities map and Alaspir Rank map.
Contact: website@localexplorer.com
Watford
Rickmansworth
Bushey
Borehamwood
Loughton
Chigwell
Dartford
Ashford
Sunbury-on-Thames
Walton-on-Thames
Weybridge
Addlestone
Esher
Thames


Lives on the Line
Life Expectancy at Birth & Child Poverty as a Tube Map
casa
Life Expectancy at Birth (surrounding station)
79 or less
80 to 81
82 to 83
84 or older
Child Poverty
Most deprived
Least deprived
Read more...
Switch to Life Expectancy
Cartography: James Cheshire, UCL CASA (@spatialanalysis)
Website: Oliver O'Brien, UCL CASA (@oobr)
Credits | More about this map | Tweet 1,424
London Surnames
The Mapping London Blog
Mapping London
Canonbury
Kingsland
Hackney
Stratford
Dalston Junction
Haggerston
Hoxton
Mornington Crescent
King's Cross St. Pancras
Angel
Euston
Old Street
Bethnal Green
Bow Road
Baker Street
Great Portland Street
Euston Square
Russell Square
Farringdon
Shoreditch High Street
Stepney Green
Mile End
Devons Road
Bromley-by-Bow
Regent's Park
Warren Street
Goodge Street
Chancery Lane
Barbican
Moorgate
Liverpool Street
Whitechapel
Langdon Park
Oxford Circus
Holborn
Bond Street
Tottenham Court Road
Covent Garden
St. Paul's
Blackfriars
Aldgate
Aldgate East
Limehouse
All Saints
Marble Arch
Temple
Bank
Tower Hill
Leicester Square
Mansion House
Cannon Street
Monument
Embankment
Piccadilly Circus
Charing Cross
Waterloo
Southwark
London Bridge
Hyde Park Corner
Green Park
St. James's Park
Lambeth
Borough
Gardens


Destinations of people leaving London, 2011
4420
13400
10570
5590
57950
14280
13830
22160
92390
East of England
South East
South West
East Midlands
West Midlands
Wales
Yorkshire & the Humber
North West
North East
source: ONS

At what age do people leave London?



The data above shows how many people per age category left London in 2013. We can clearly see that there are more people leaving in the age range of 30-40 than any other. This will be down to two main factors: couples looking to get onto the property ladder, and people looking to move into larger properties to cater for an expanding family.

Data sourced from the Nation Office of Statistics, 2013

Agency Central

Housing expansion in the South-East
West Midlands
East Midlands
Regional hub
Growth area
Greenbelt
Milton Keynes
Aylesbury
East of England
Oxford
High Wycombe
LONDON
Slough
Heathrow
Ebbsfleet
South West
Reading
Medway Towns
Basingstoke
Woking
Maidstone
Canterbury
Redhill
Guildford
Gatwick
Ashford
Tonbridge-
Tunbridge Wells
Crawley
Southampton
Brighton
Portsmouth

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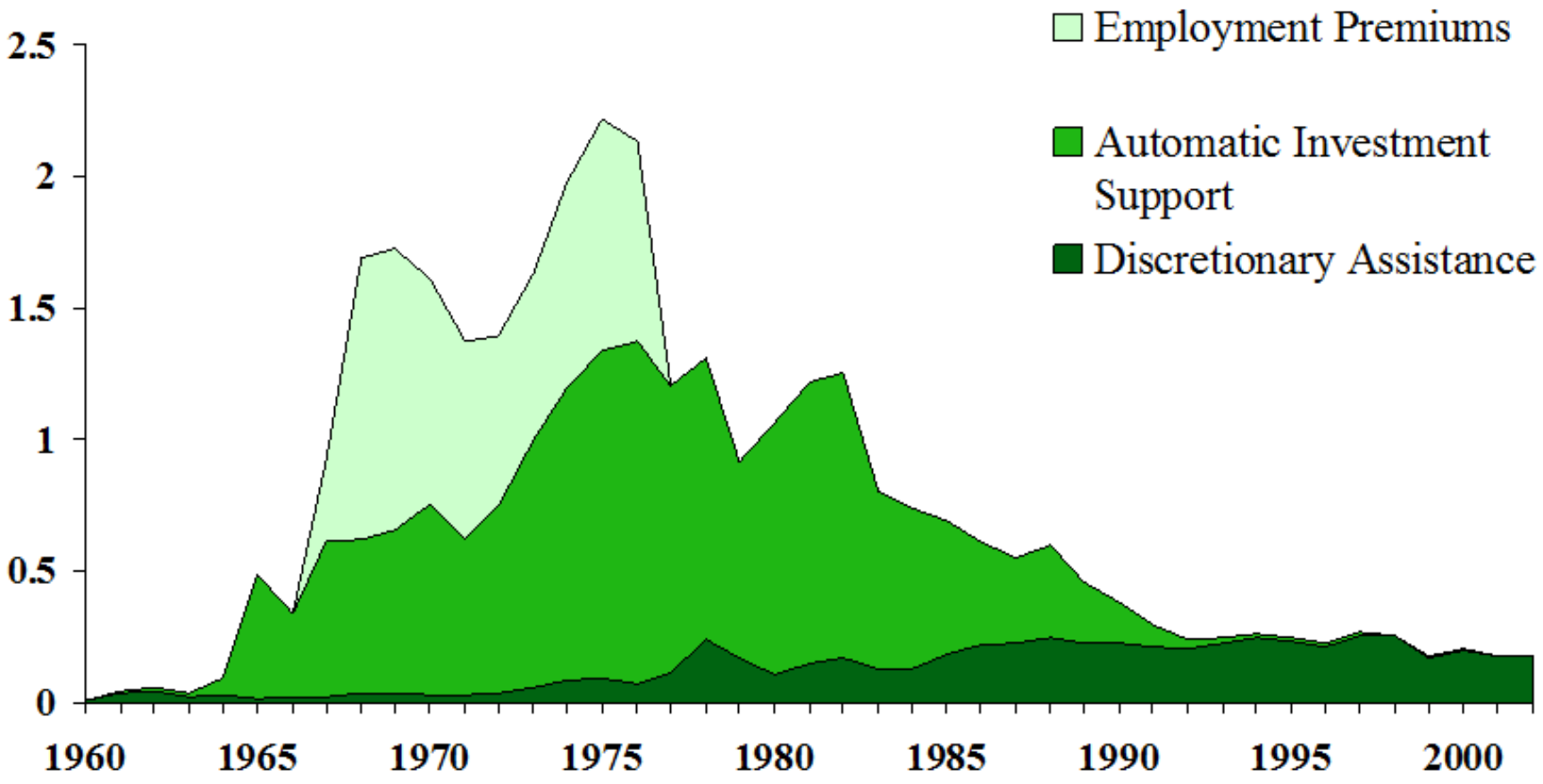
Regional Policy in England

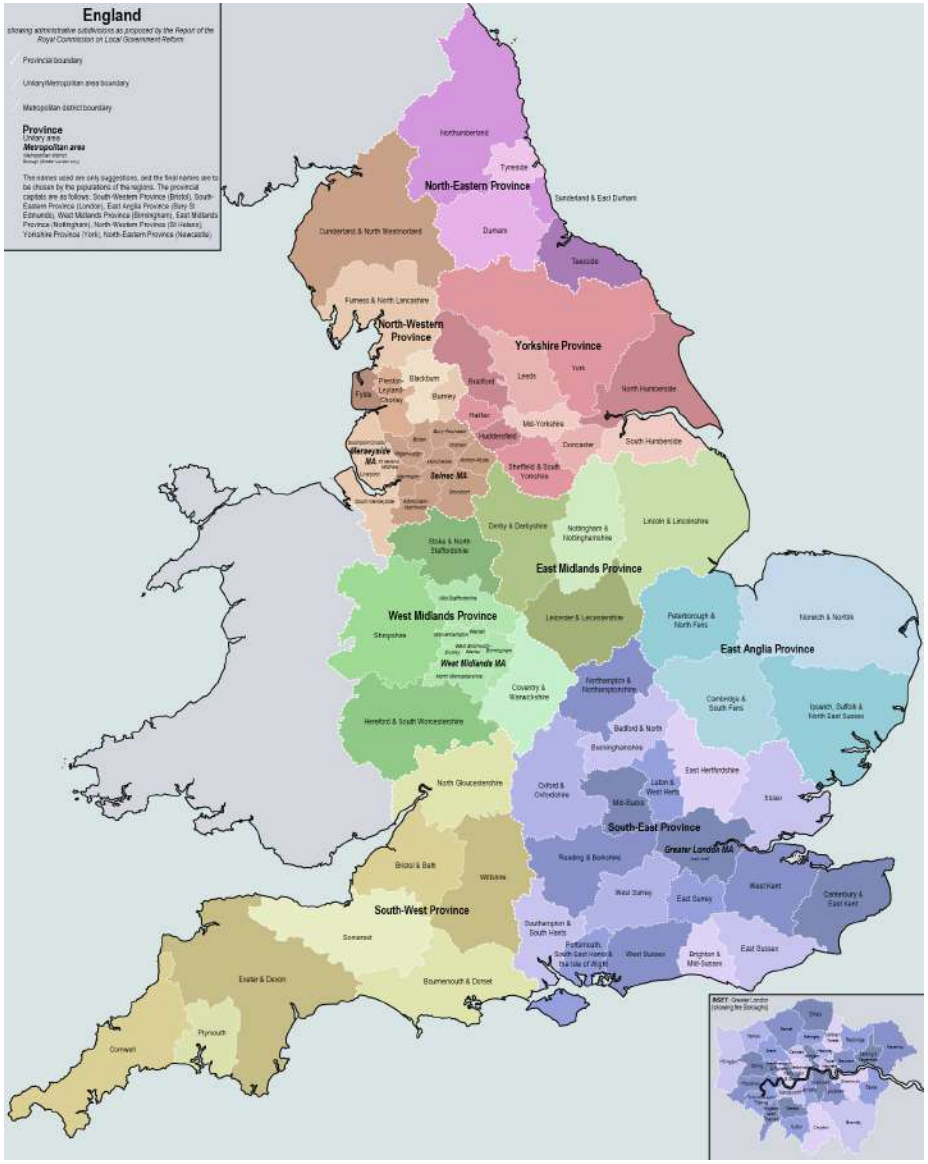
A summary of regional policy in England

- Elected government has two levels: central (national) and local
- There is no federal government structure and sub-national policy determined largely by central government
- Origins of regional policy from interwar-crisis 1920s/30s
- Attempt to restructure local government to incorporate regional government level failed 1960s
- Massive expansion of national policy for regions in 1960s/70s
- Investments concentrated on infrastructure
- (Dis)incentives to investment in “assisted areas”
- Attempt to influence location decisions of businesses
- Reduction of regional policy in 1980s and 1990s
- Regional Development Agencies and regional spatial planning in 1990s and 2000s
- Post-2010: no formal regional structure but focus on city regions, and selective investment in infrastructure

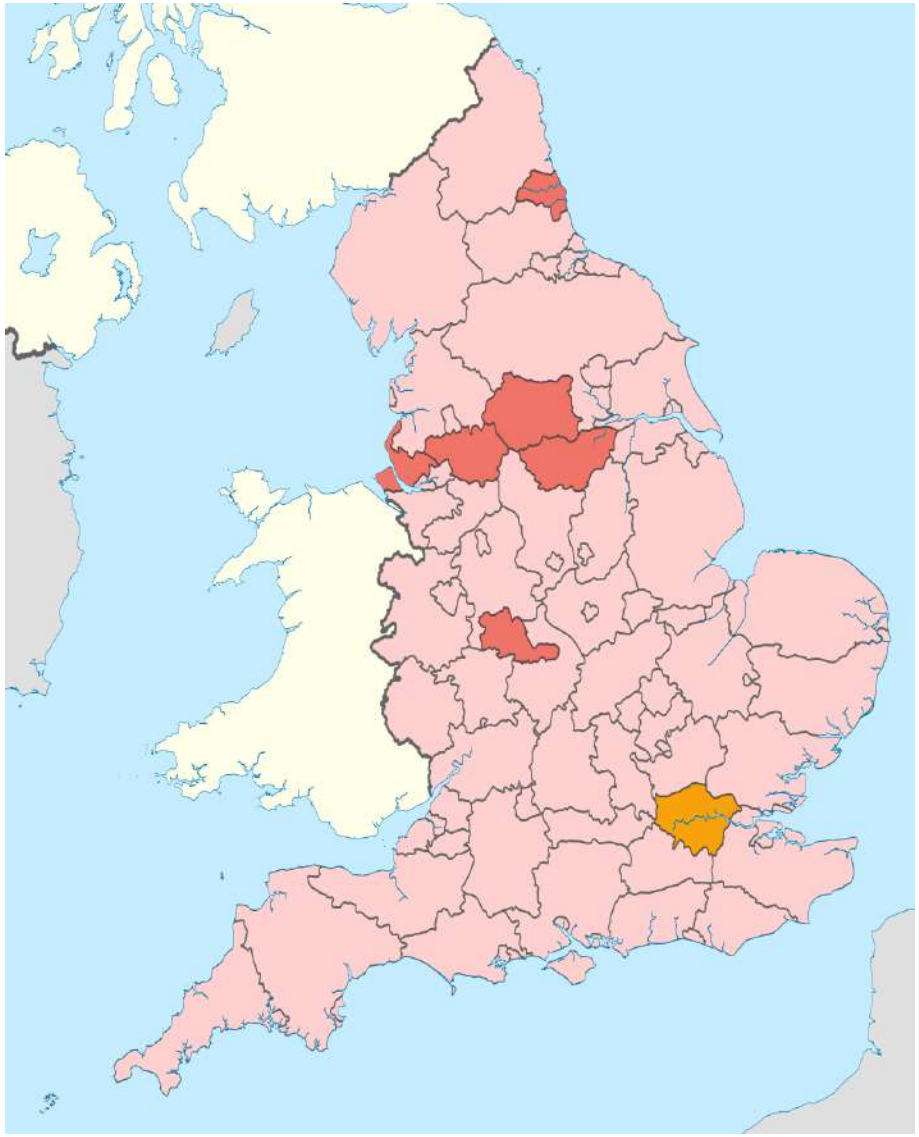
Expenditure on Regional Industrial Assistance, 1960-2002



Restructuring sub-national government 1969



Abolition of the metropolitan counties 1986



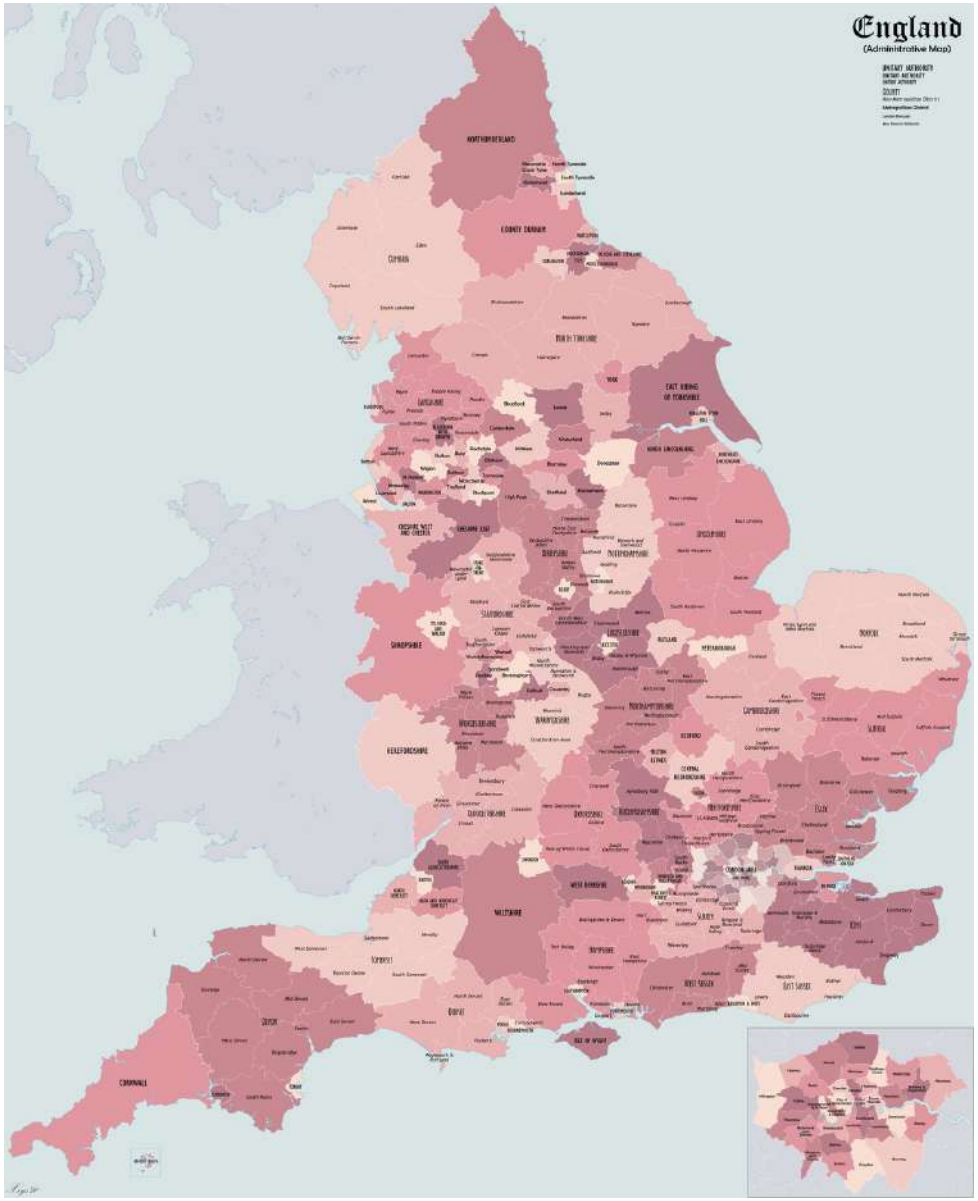
Regional governance 2000-2010

Regional governance 1999-2010

- 1999 creation of Regional Development Agencies
- Establishment of regional chambers and assemblies – amalgamations of municipalities
- 2004 creation of revised regional planning process and creation of ‘Regional Spatial Strategies’
- Late 2004 failure of elected English regional government
- But implementation of revised regional planning process continued
- Problems in relationship between regional plans and integrating other strategies
- 2010 abolition of RDAs and RSS

Regional Development Agencies 1999-2012

Local government structure 2018



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Responses in the 1990s and 2000s

“Devolution”

- **Asymmetric devolution of power after 1997**: Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland

- 8 (unelected) English regions
- London – with elected Mayor

Increasing focus on Government-Business Partnerships and "PFIs"

- Public – Private partnerships
  - to gain funding
  - to outsource services and management
- Private Funded Initiatives (PFIs)
  - Primarily finances building programme
  - New schools, hospitals

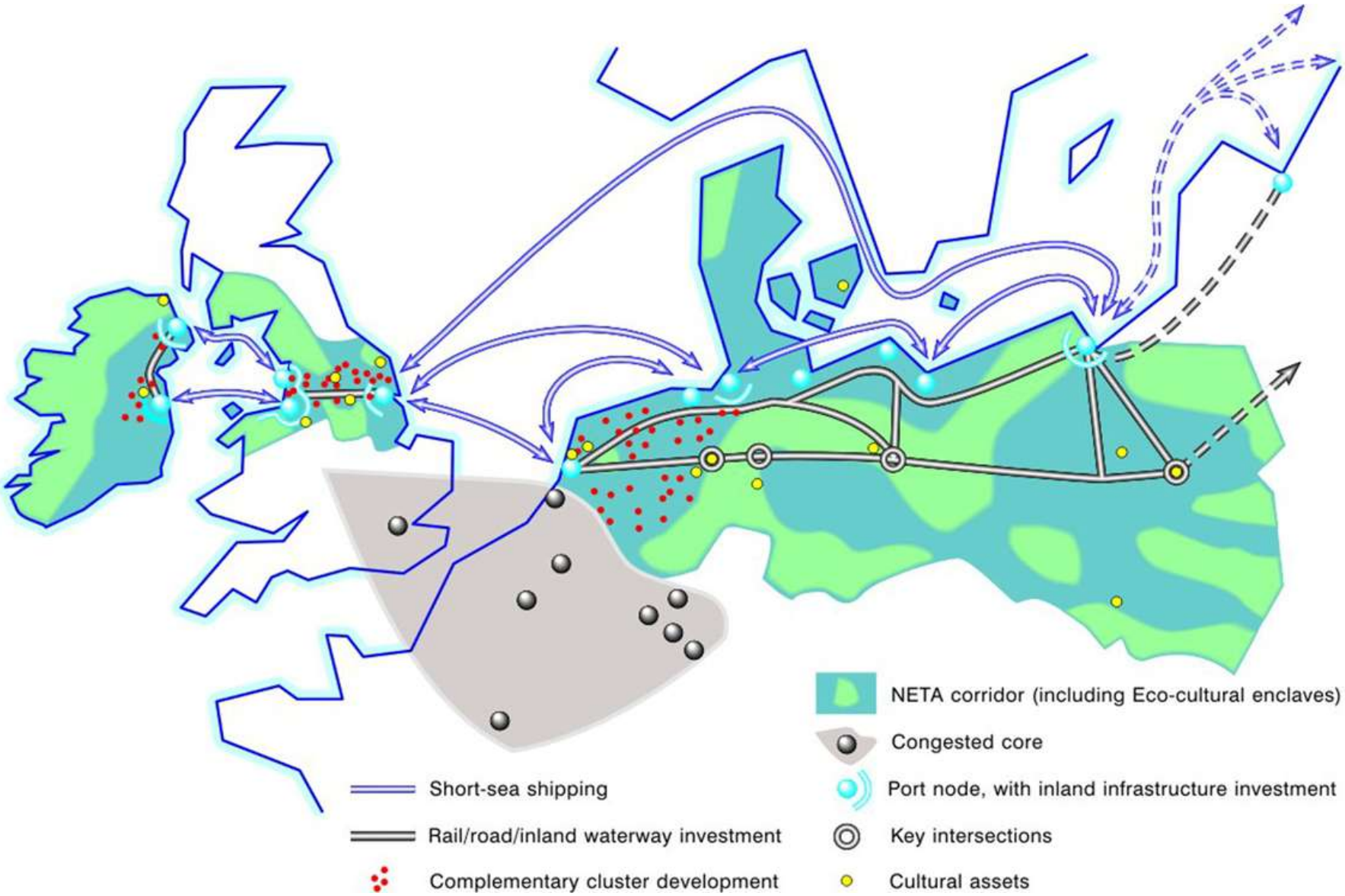
Regional Organisations

- 1994 -Government Offices – introduced by Conservative
- 1999 Regional Development Agencies
  - Regional Economic strategy
- 1999- Regional Chambers/Regional Assemblies
  - Regional spatial strategy
- 2001 Regional Housing Board
  - Regional Housing strategy

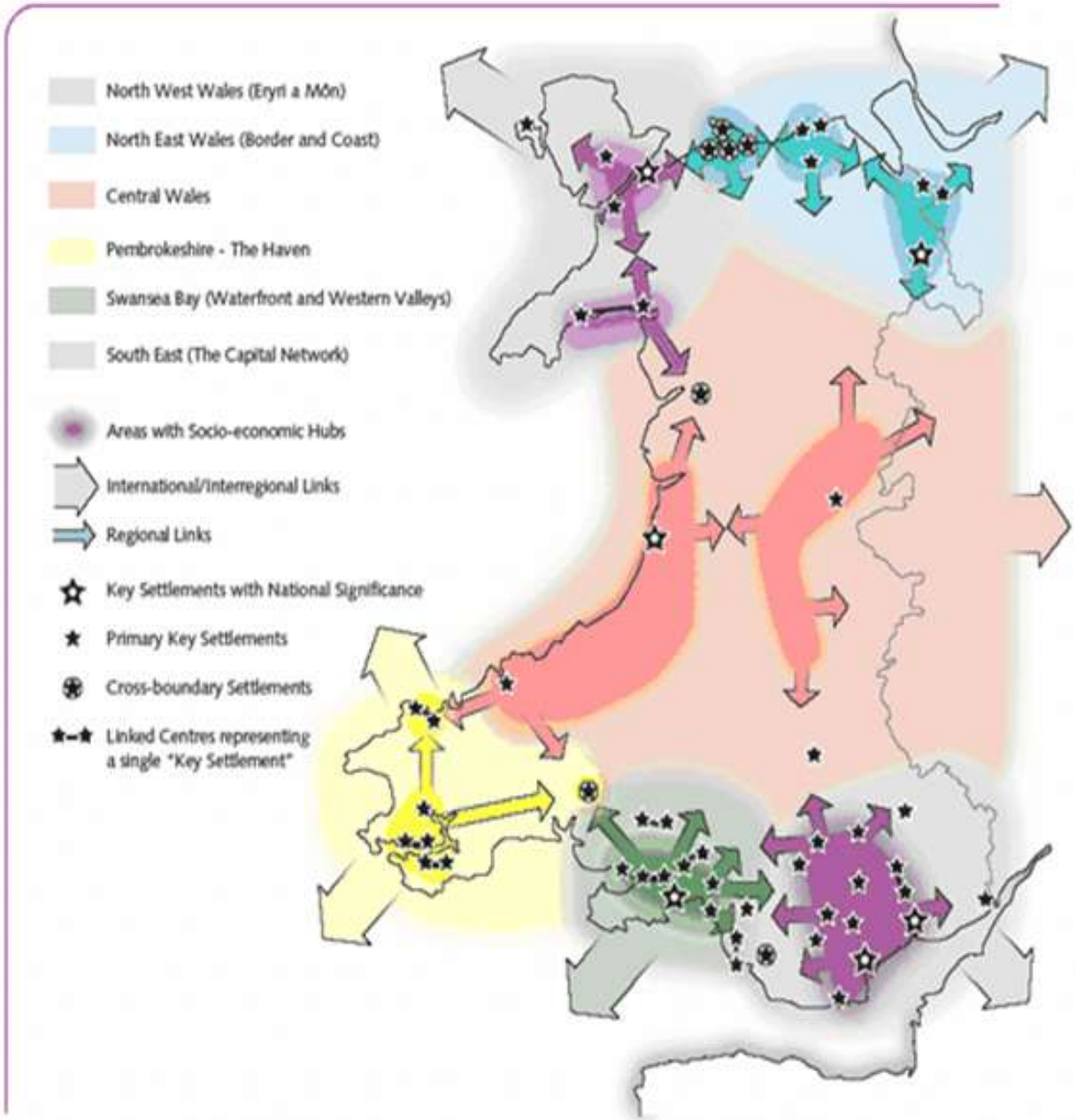
- (also transport, waste, and other key infrastructure)

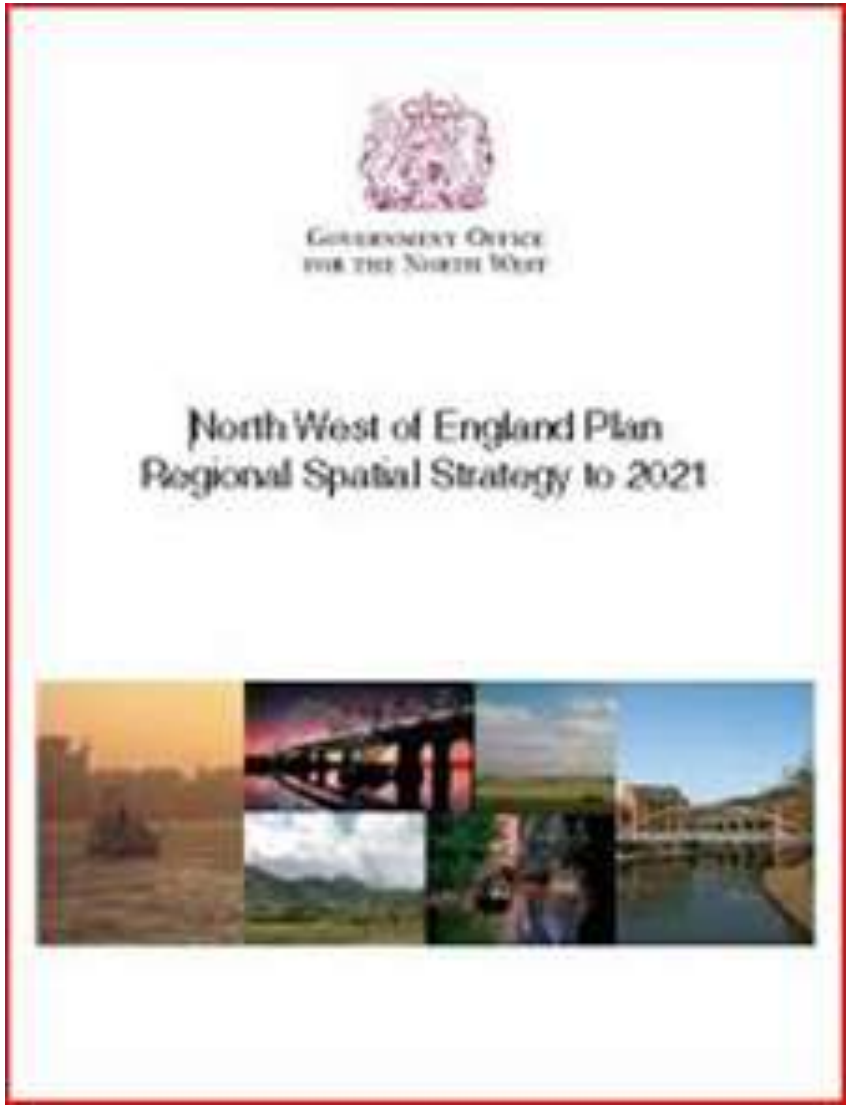
2004 Planning Act

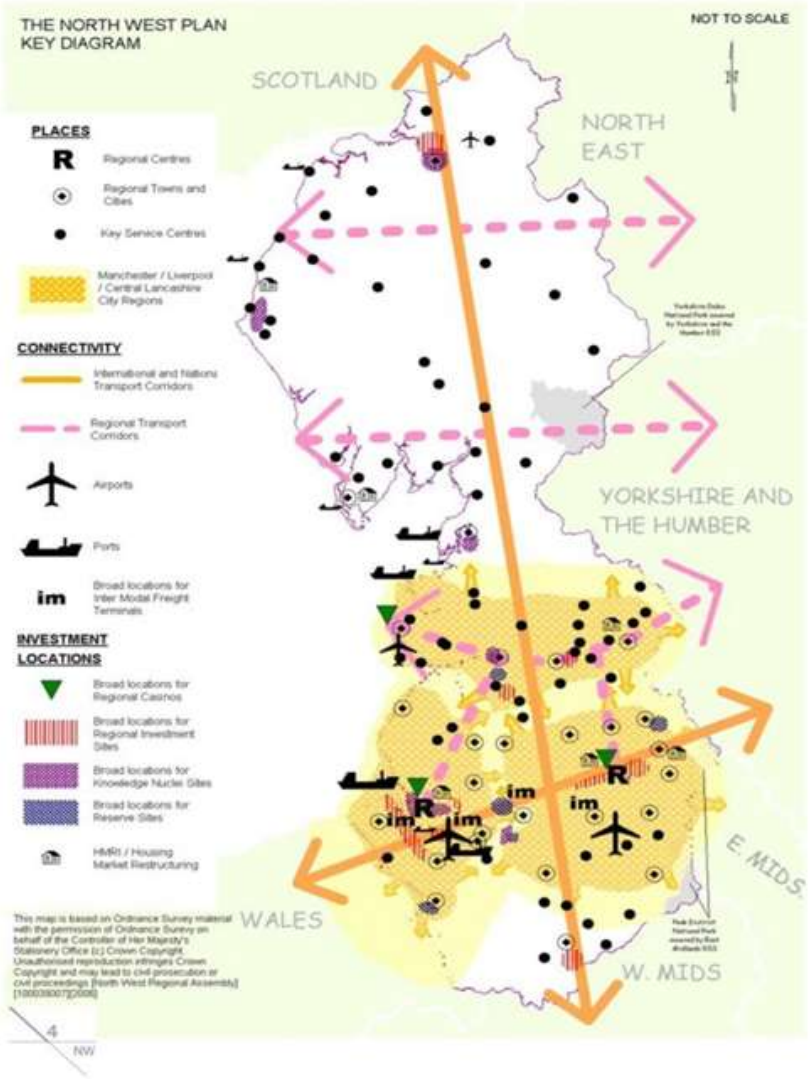
- Massive systemic change-
  - a commitment to spatial planning to address 'geographies of flows'
  - Abolished some local plans, introduced and reshaped others
  - Introduced a formal regional scale of planning
- Supposed to herald in massive culture change
  - Spatial planning rather than land use planning
    - Place-making
  - Early Consultation
  - Flexibility- plans supposed to be highly adaptive
  - Delivery


NETA corridor (including Eco-cultural enclaves)
Congested core
Port node, with inland infrastructure investment
Key intersections
Cultural assets
Short-sea shipping
Rail/road/inland waterway investment
Complementary cluster development

The National Vision




Government Office
for the North West
North West of England Plan
Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021


THE NORTH WEST PLAN
KEY DIAGRAM
NOT TO SCALE
SCOTLAND
NORTH EAST
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER
E. MIDS
W. MIDS
WALES
PLACES
Regional Centres
Regional Towns and Cities
Key Service Centres
Manchester / Liverpool / Central Lancashire City Regions
CONNECTIVITY
International and National Transport Corridors
Regional Transport Corridors
Airports
Ports
Broad locations for Inter Modal Freight Terminals
INVESTMENT LOCATIONS
Broad locations for Regional Casinos
Broad locations for Regional Investment Sites
Broad locations for Knowledge Nucleus Sites
Broad locations for Reserve Sites
HMRI / Housing Market Restructuring
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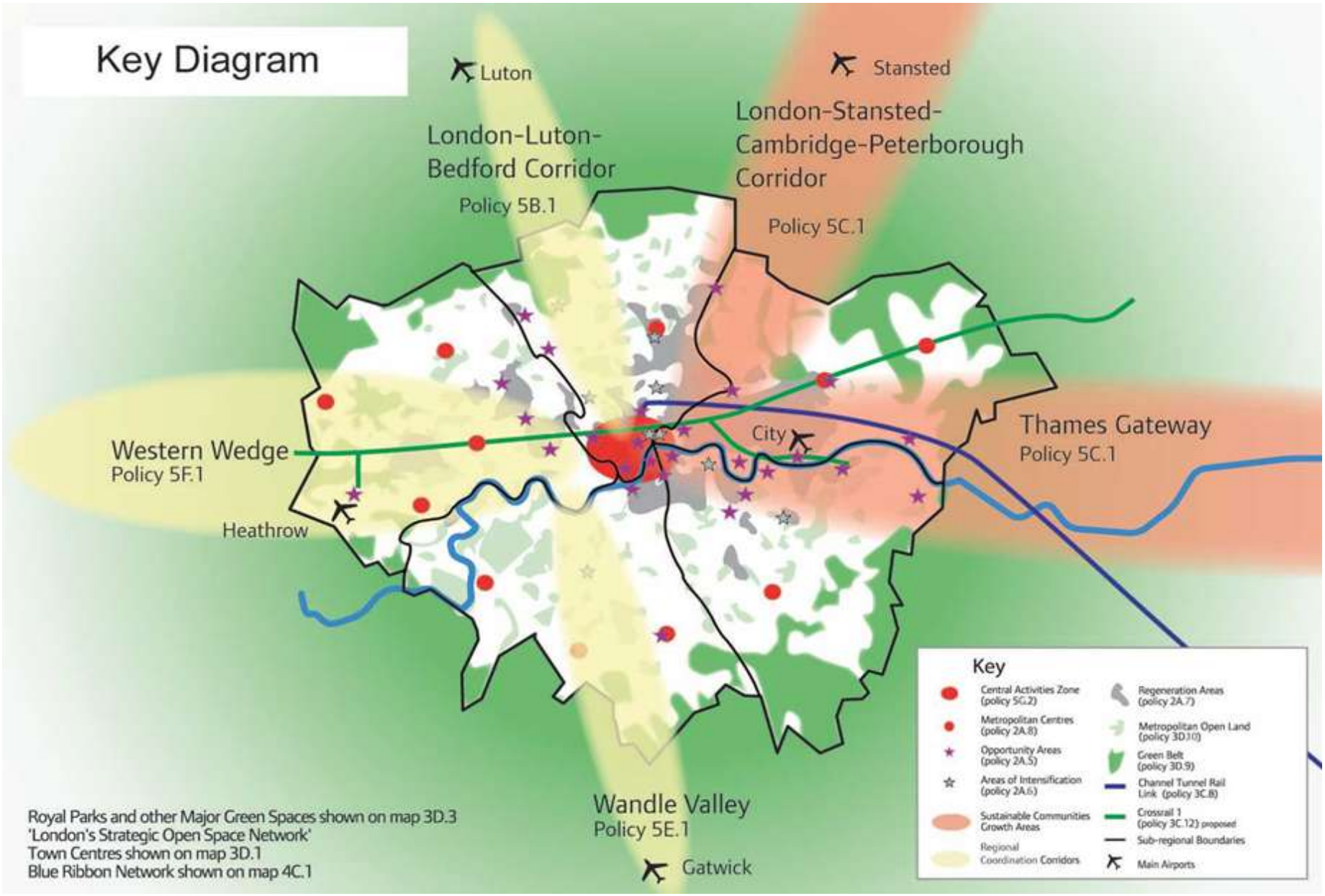
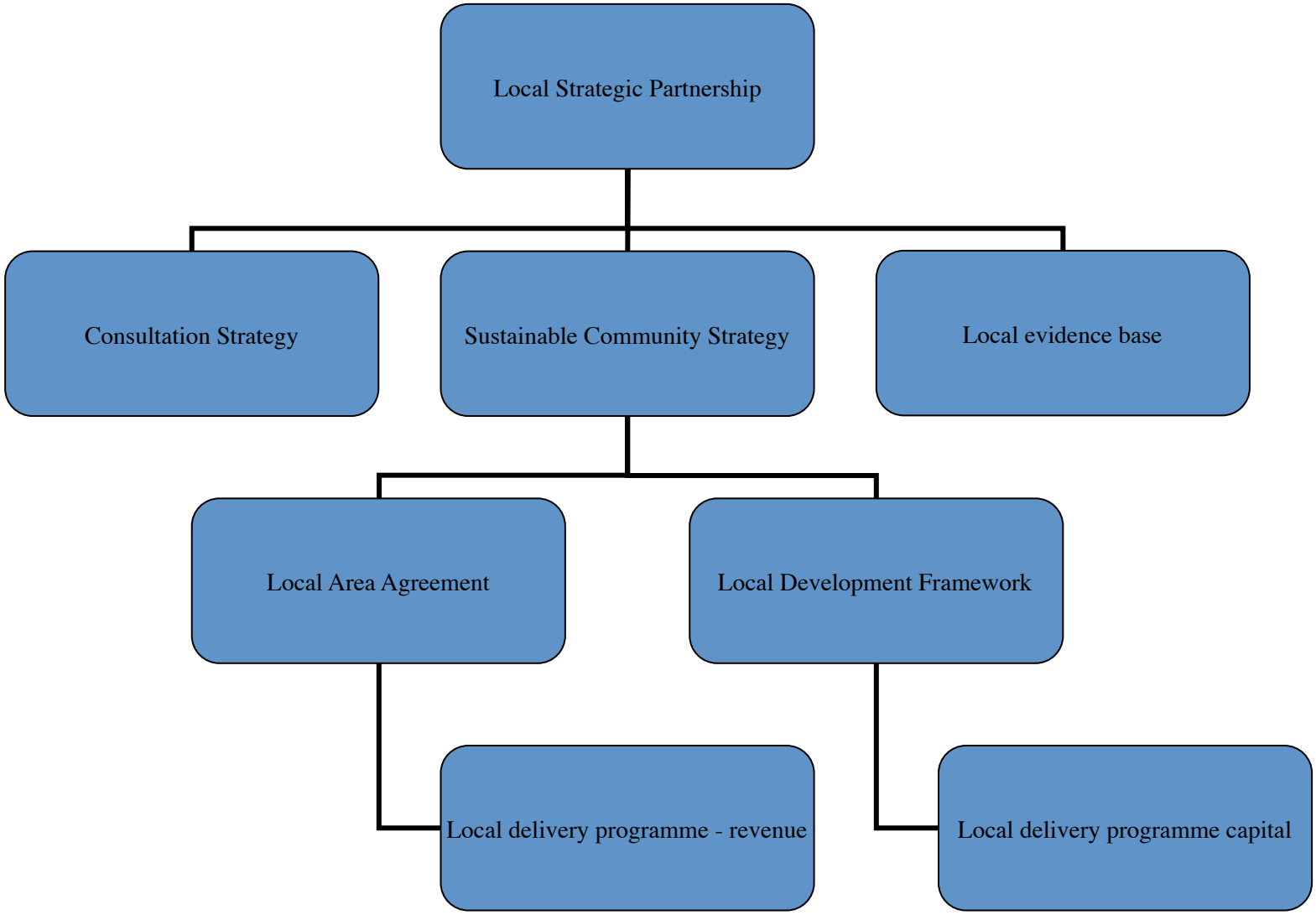
4
NW


Key Diagram
Luton
Stansted
London-Luton-Bedford Corridor
Policy 5B.1
London-Stansted-Cambridge-Peterborough Corridor
Policy 5C.1
Western Wedge
Policy 5F.1
Heathrow
City
Thames Gateway
Policy 5C.1
Wandle Valley
Policy 5E.1
Gatwick
Key
Central Activities Zone (policy 5G.2)
Metropolitan Centres (policy 2A.8)
Opportunity Areas (policy 2A.5)
Areas of Intensification (policy 2A.6)
Sustainable Communities Growth Areas
Regional Coordination Corridors
Regeneration Areas (policy 2A.7)
Metropolitan Open Land (policy 3D.10)
Green Belt (policy 3D.9)
Channel Tunnel Rail Link (policy 3C.8)
Crossrail 1 (policy 3C.12) proposed
Sub-regional Boundaries
Main Airports
Royal Parks and other Major Green Spaces shown on map 3D.3
'London's Strategic Open Space Network'
Town Centres shown on map 3D.1
Blue Ribbon Network shown on map 4C.1

Other Key Central Govt Initiatives

- 1999 Urban Renaissance Report –focused on
  - improving the quality of urban centres - design
  - Encouraging development into urban areas
- 2003- Sustainable Communities
  - 'strategy' for England – but NOT an official plan
    - 9 Pathfinders – to regenerate abandoned neighbourhoods
    - 4 Growth Areas (in East of England, South East) – extended to include growth points into Midlands/North

But new approach seen as very bureaucratic



Fluid process of institutional planning

- **The European dimension**
- ESDP, regional development, Structural Funds, Interreg, growth zones
- **Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004**
- LDFs, Community Strategies, RSS, Sub-RS
- **Planning Act 2008**
- Deregulating planning, dealing with major infrastructure projects
- **Local Government Act 2000**
- Community Strategies, Local Strategic Partnerships, Duty of well-being
- **The economic imperative**
- Ensuring the delivery of development, housing delivery
- **Local Democracy Economic Development and Construction Act 2009**
- Integrated regional strategies

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Rebalancing and City Regions after 2010

Changes after 2010

- Abolition by Central Government of:

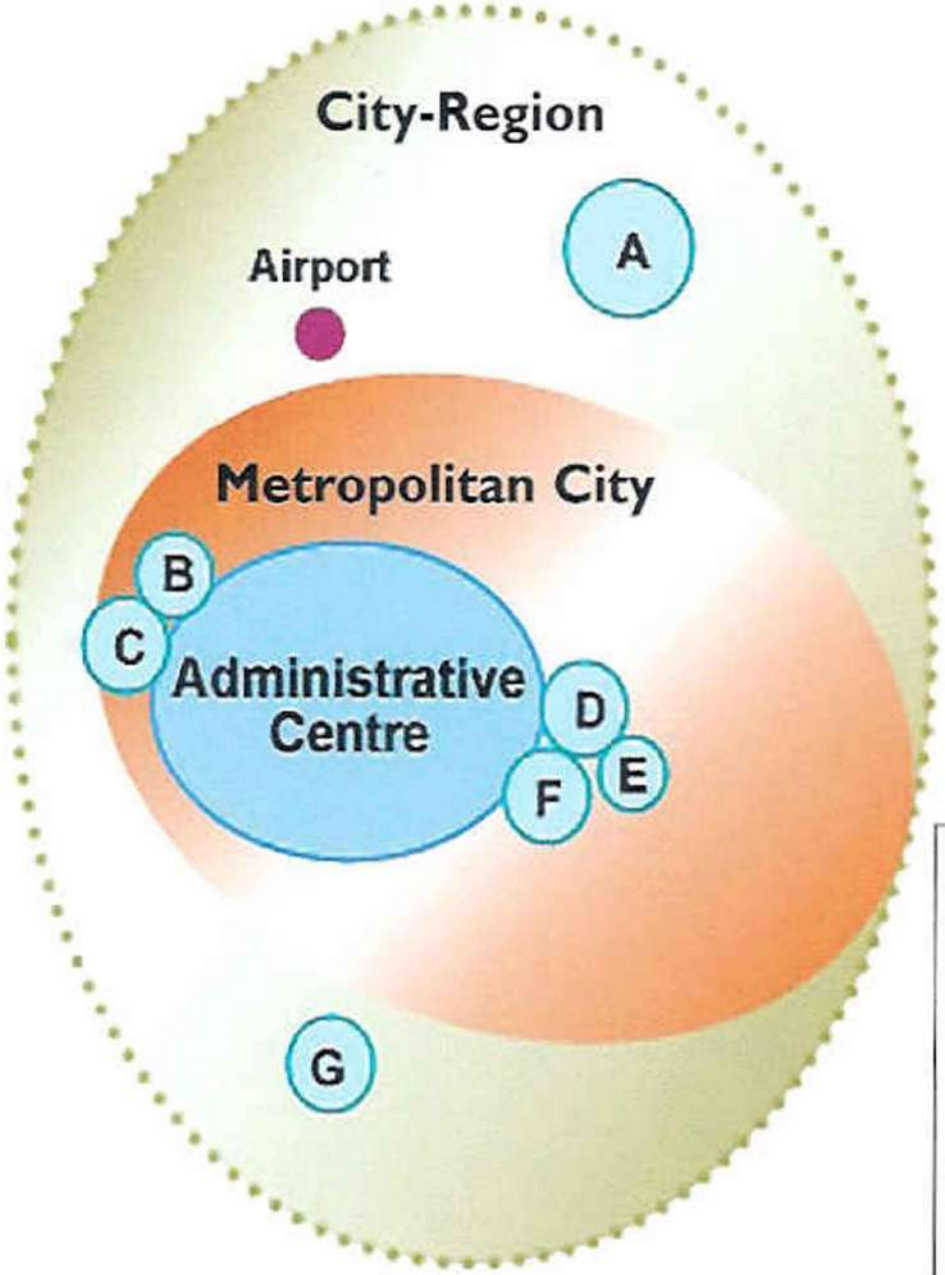
  Regional Development Agencies

  Regional Spatial Strategies
- A changed preference of policy scale from regions to localities and neighbourhoods, 'Localism'.
- A focus on cities and city regions rather than regions
- Reliance on major infrastructure investment rather than strategies
- Encouragement of selective bespoke new governance organisations, 'Local Enterprise Partnerships' and 'Combined Authorities'
- Reduction of the amount of financial grant given by Central Government to Local Government to run services

Infrastructure investment: HS2

Late 2000s: The re-emergence of city regions

- New economic geographies
- The search for a new ‘spatial fix’?
- A variety of initiatives and reports from Government, researchers and lobby groups converged to place city regions on the agenda
- The city region has political currency
- Economic development is being pursued at this scale

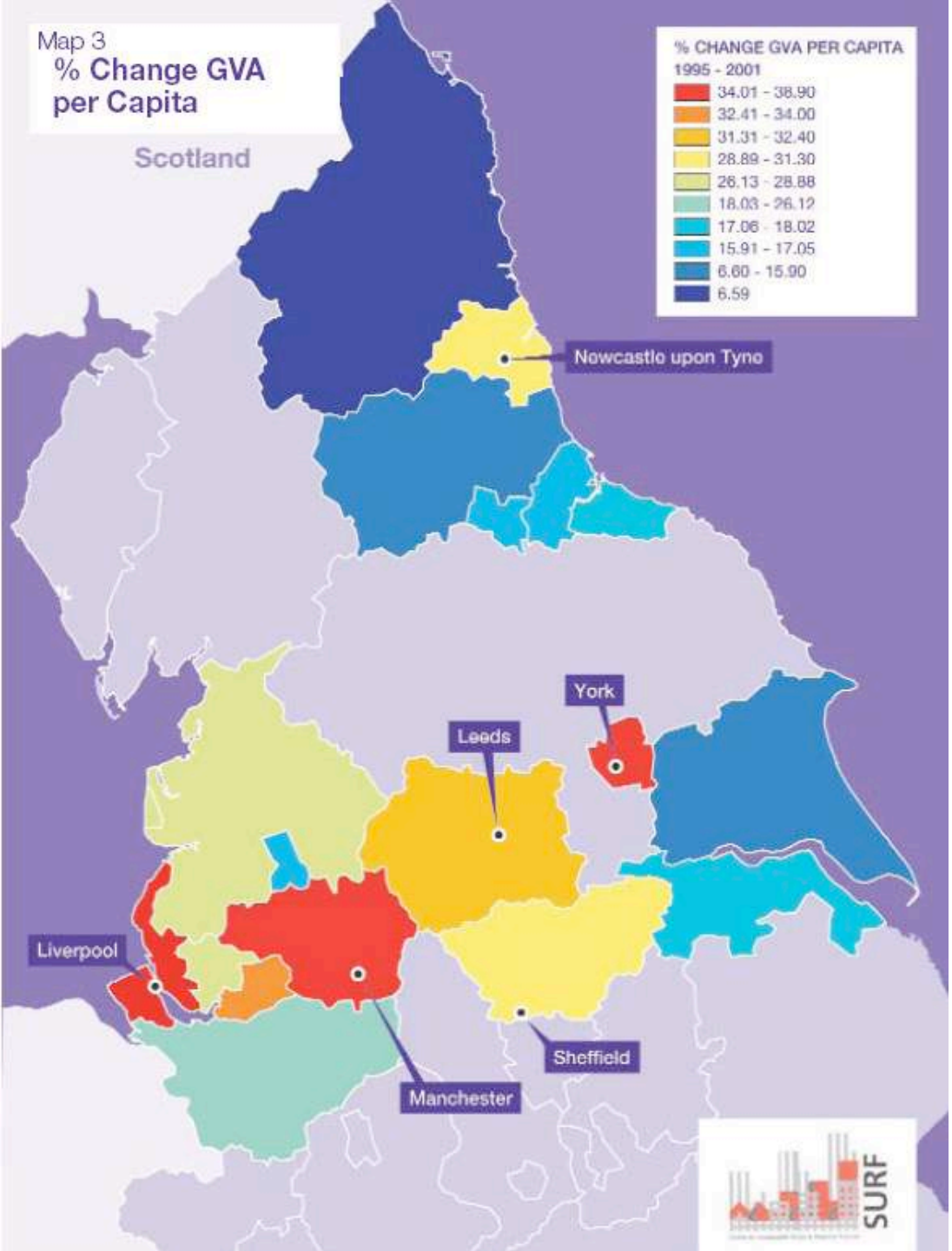


Key

- Economic Footprint/ Travel to Work
- Contiguous Built-up Area
- Town/City within the City-Region

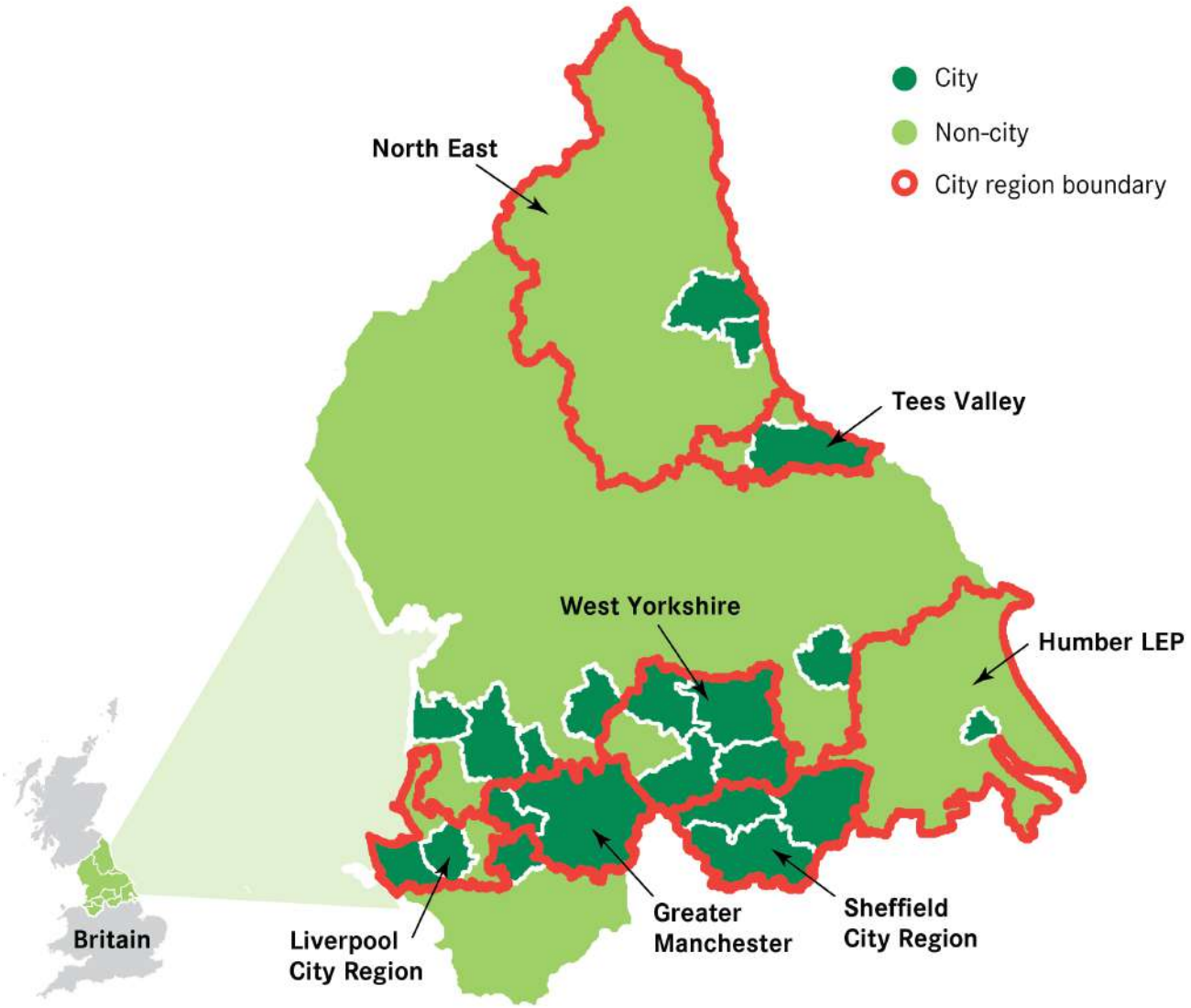
The large oval is the City-Region. An economic definition based on the Travel-To-Work-Area. The oval inside it is the 'Metropolitan City' a physical definition based on the contiguous built up area. A main administrative centre sits within this alongside other smaller cities and towns(B,C,D,E,F). Another two cities/towns A&G are shown further away situated in the wider city-region

After source at: communities.gov.uk/citiesandregions/implementingsnr/cityregionswhy/

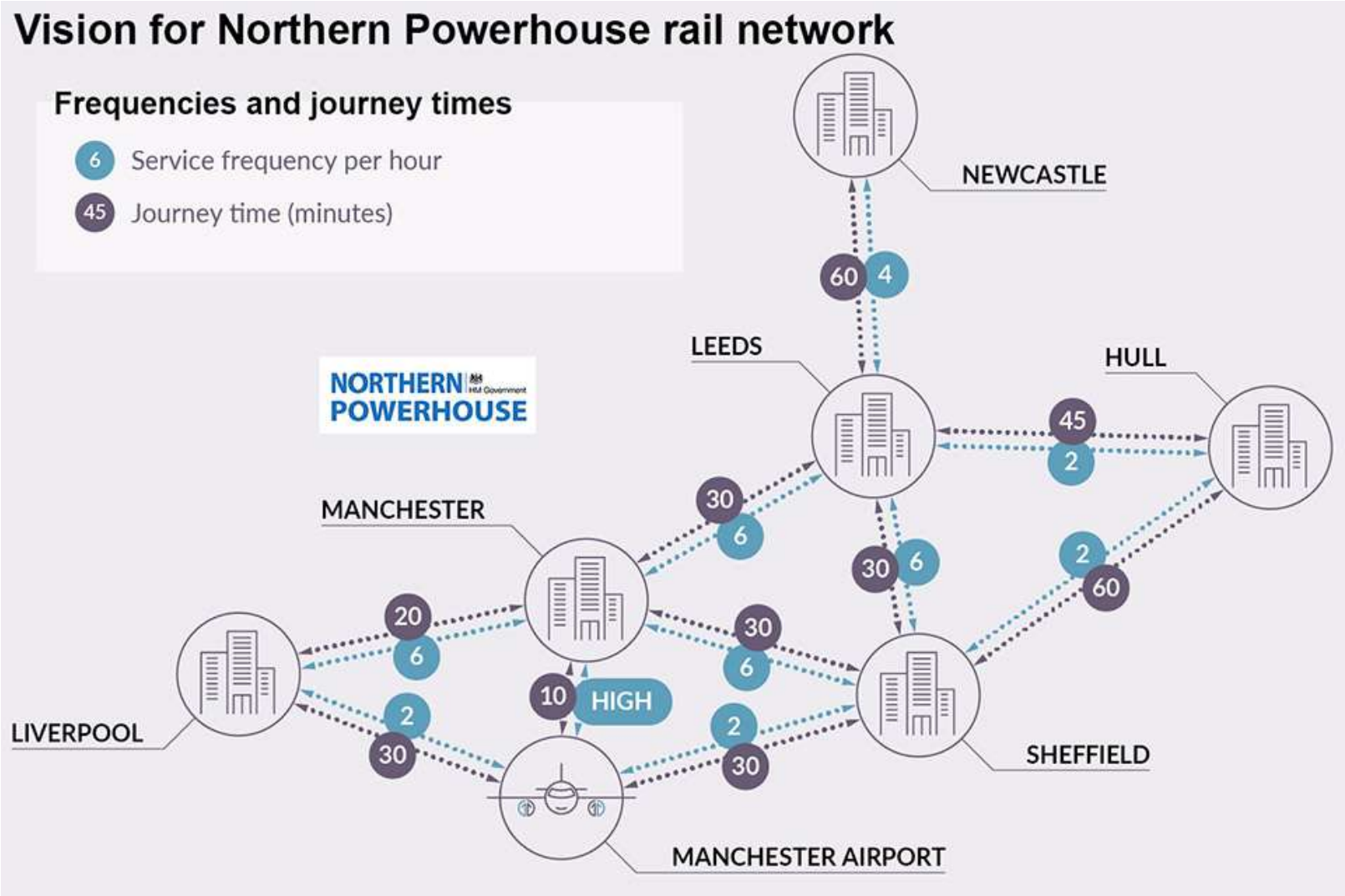


City regions are seen as the key to making the economy of the North grow faster

The Northern Powerhouse



Northern infrastructure investment



A new approach to local growth

39 LEP Local Growth Deals (2014)

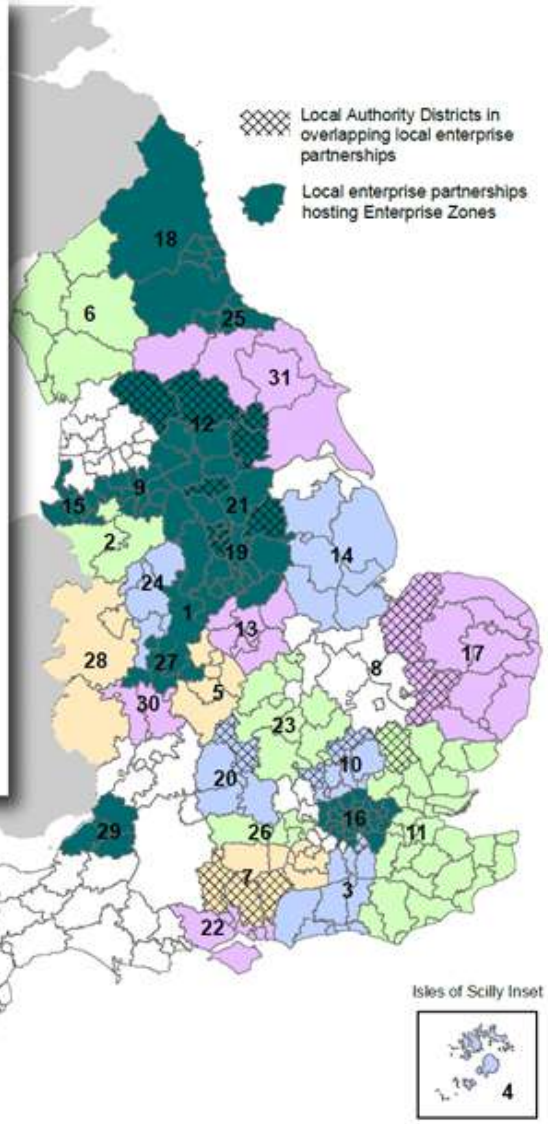
26 City Deals (2012 – 13)

3 Devolution Deals (2014 - 15)

Communities and Local Government

Local Enterprise Partnerships and Enterprise Zones

1 Birmingham and Solihull with East Staffordshire, Lichfield and Tamworth
2 Cheshire and Warrington
3 Coast to Capital
4 Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly
5 Coventry and Warwickshire
6 Cumbria
7 Enterprise M3
8 Greater Cambridge and Greater Peterborough
9 Greater Manchester
10 Hertfordshire
11 Kent, Greater Essex and East Sussex
12 Leeds City Region
13 Leicester and Leicestershire
14 Lincolnshire
15 Liverpool City Region
16 London
17 New Anglia
18 North Eastern Partnership
19 Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, Derby and Derbyshire
20 Oxfordshire City Region
21 Sheffield City Region
22 Solent
23 South East Midlands
24 Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire
25 Tees Valley
26 Thames Valley and Berkshire
27 The Black Country
28 The Marches Enterprise Partnership
29 West of England
30 Worcestershire
31 York and North Yorkshire



Produced by the Geographic Analysis Team, ASD
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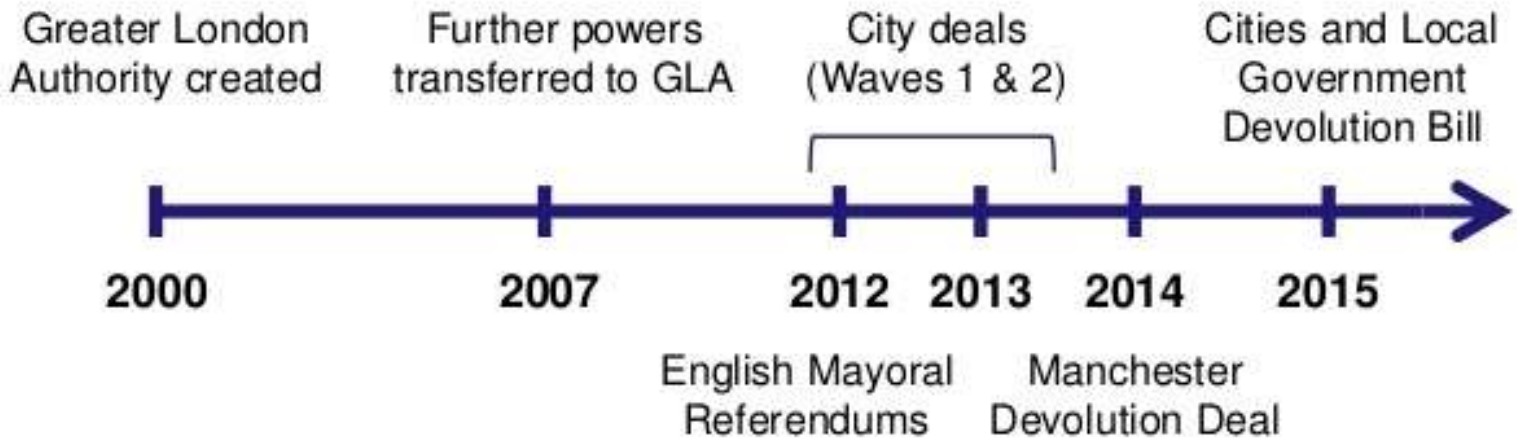
Kilometres 0 15 30 60 90

Data Sources:
OS Boundary Line

Why now?
A time of devolution

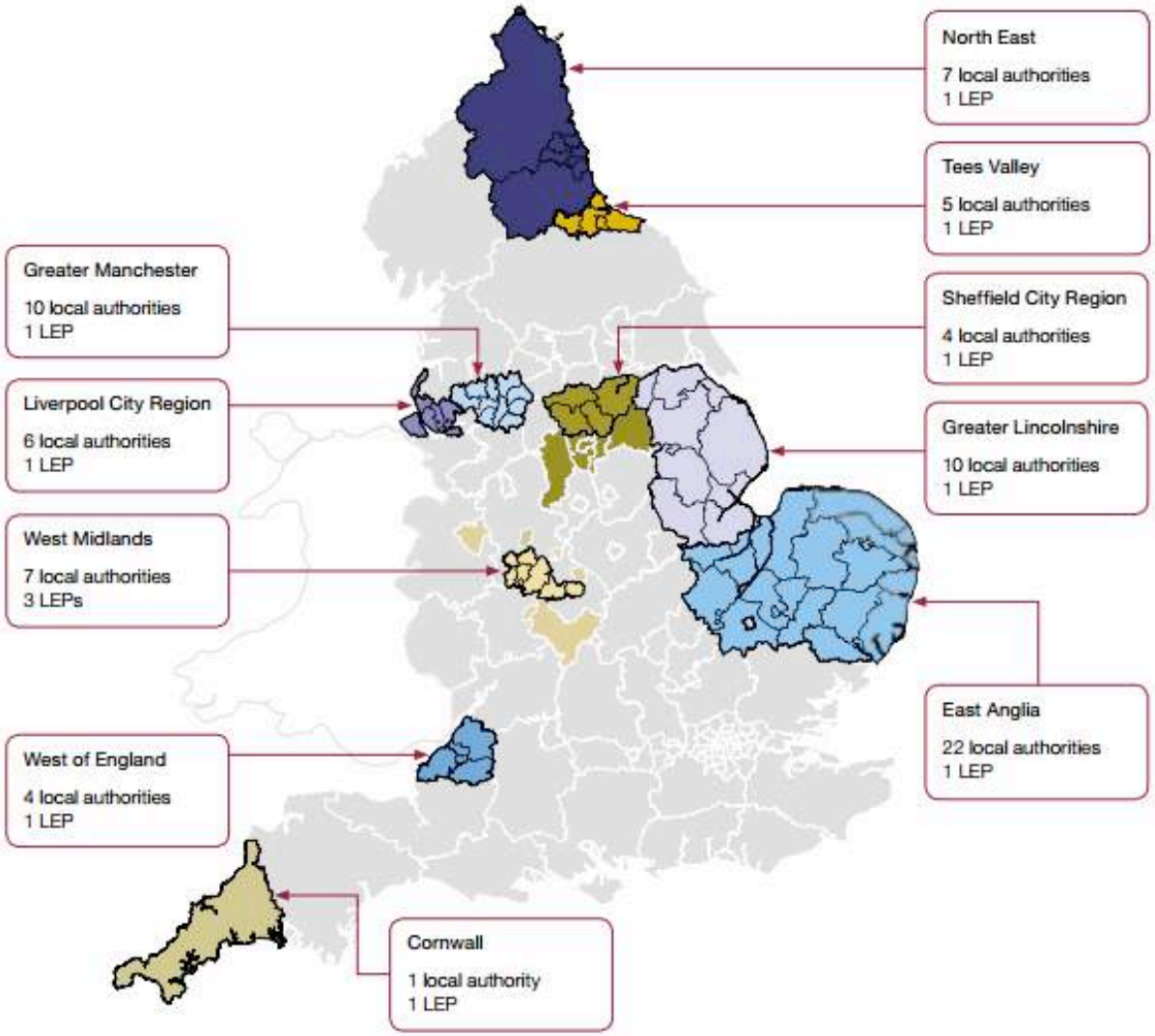
The UK has been devolving powers to cities for 15 years…

…the pace is now accelerating



Combined Authorities and Mayors

Ten devolution deals have been agreed to date



New governance forms

Confusion of overlapping forms in same places

Position	Lord Mayor of Bristol	Mayor of Bristol	Mayor of the West of England
Current	Jeff Lovell	Marvin Rees	TBC
Political Affiliation	Apolitical role	Labour	TBC
Area	Bristol City Council	Bristol City Council	Bristol City Council, South Gloucestershire and Bath & North East Somerset
Directly Elected	No	Yes	Yes
Who Decides	Chosen by the councillors	Local citizens in Bristol	Local citizens in Bristol, South Gloucestershire and Bath & North East Somerset
Official Position	Chair of Council	Council leader	Chair of West of England Combined Authority
Length of Term	1 year	4 years	4 years
Powers & Duties	The Lord Mayor acts as the Chair of the Council, but the role is predominantly a ceremonial role. The right for a city to appoint a Lord Mayor is a rare honour and there are currently 23 cities in England which have Lord Mayors. Bristol was first granted a Lord Mayoralty in 1899, and there has been a new Lord Mayor chosen in the council every year since. The Lord Mayor is usually someone who has served as a councillor for many years and, by tradition will take no part in political life of the council for their year in office. The Lord Mayor devotes most of their time to the promotion of the city, key initiatives within the council and supporting a wide range of Bristol based organisations.	The directly-elected Mayor of a council holds the same powers and responsibilities as a Council Leader in non-mayoral local authorities. Bristol first introduced a City Mayor to lead the council in 2012. The Mayor of Bristol acts as leader of the City Council cabinet and appoints up to seven councillors as members. The cabinet is responsible for most day-to-day decisions within the council, although the elected Mayor retains the right to override cabinet votes. The Mayor works with the council to make the local authority's annual budget and set the policy framework for the duration of the term. The Mayor and council are responsible for most public service delivery within the local authority area.	The West of England Mayor - elected for the first time in May 2017 - will chair a Combined Authority covering Bristol City Council, South Gloucestershire Council and Bath & North East Somerset Council. The Mayor is responsible for setting out a strategy for growing the city region economy, and will have certain powers over issues such as housing, transport and skills The West of England Mayor will work together with the leaders of the three councils (including the Mayor of Bristol) to create a strategy for the wider area, but the individual councils will still be responsible for most public service delivery in their constituencies. The West of England Mayor must consult the council leaders in the Combined Authority on their strategy,

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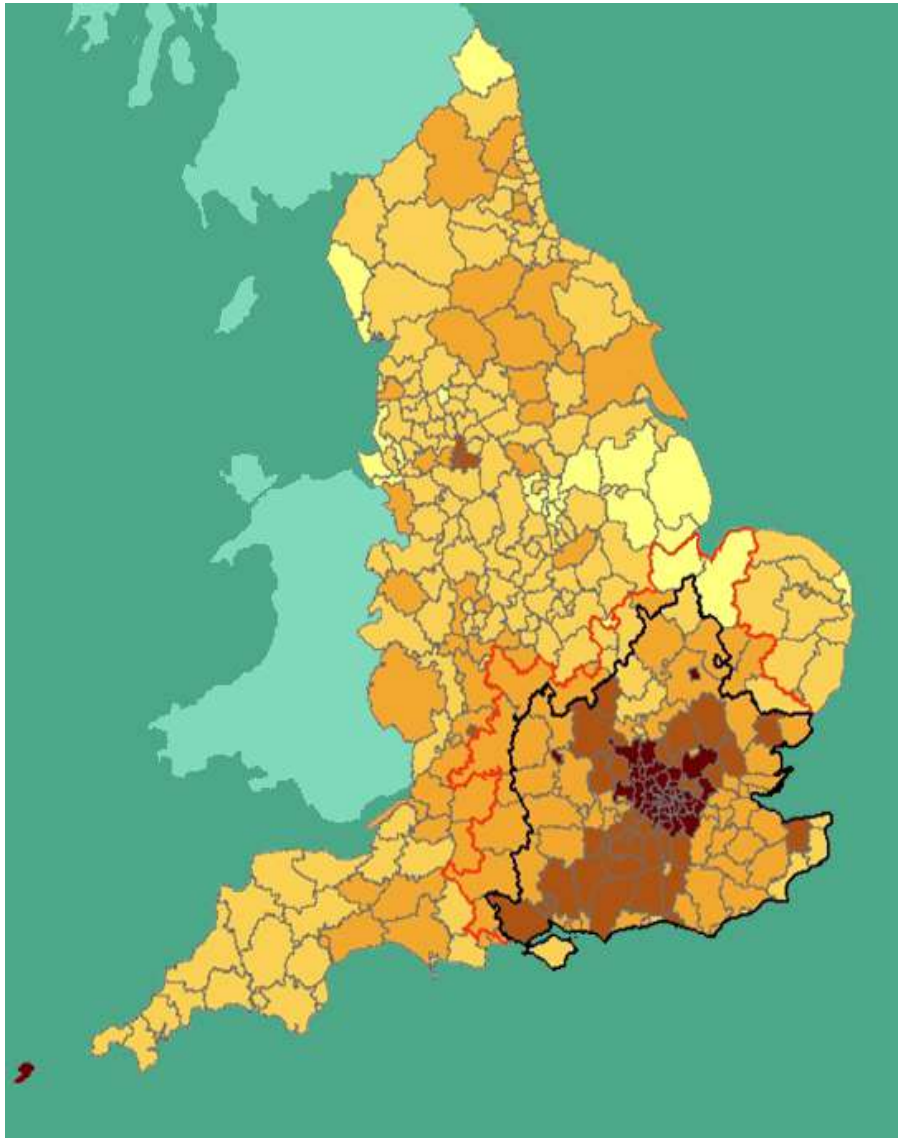
Optimism for a future form of planning

Where is planning?

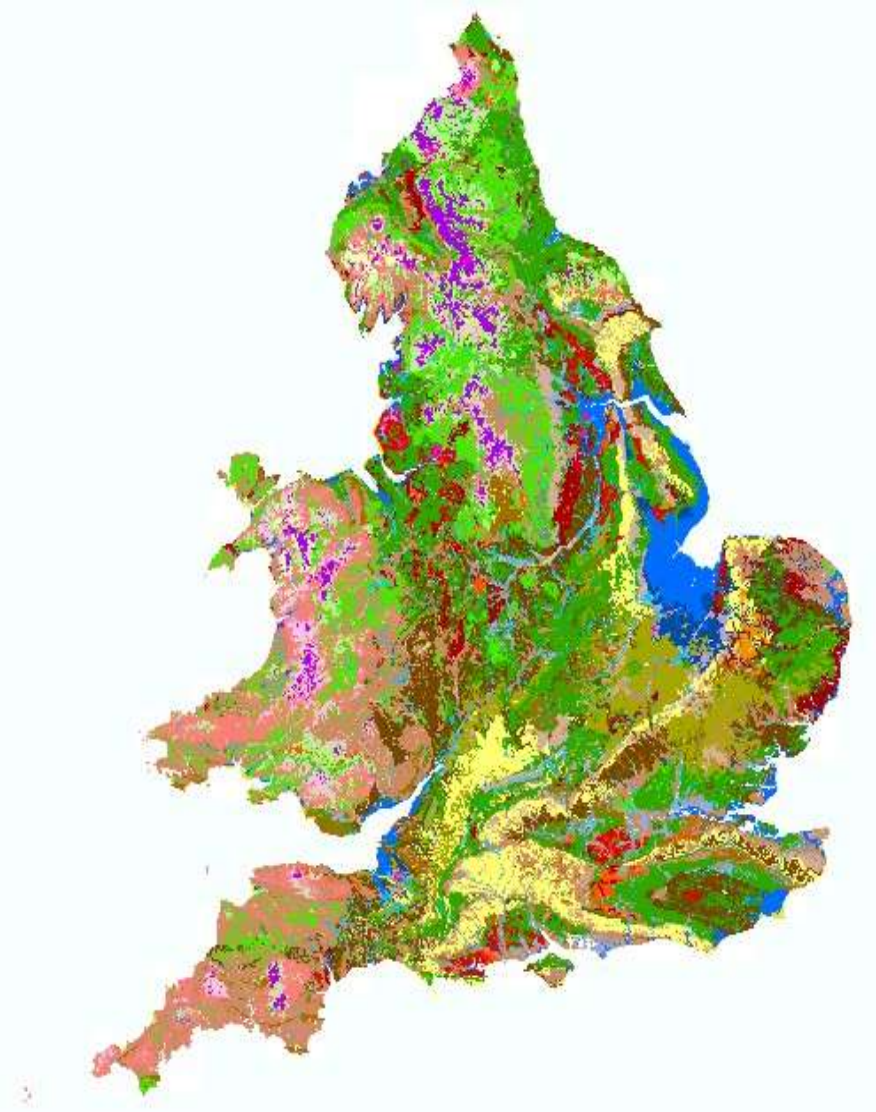
- Neighbourhoods' and communities' voice
- Visioning and master planning – urbanism
- Local distinctiveness important
- Developing Place-Based Agendas
- Short term delivery essential for growth
- A preference for 'project-led planning'
- Joined up role of public services
- Collating data and an evidence base
- Less focus on long term plans and strategies or single plan ownership

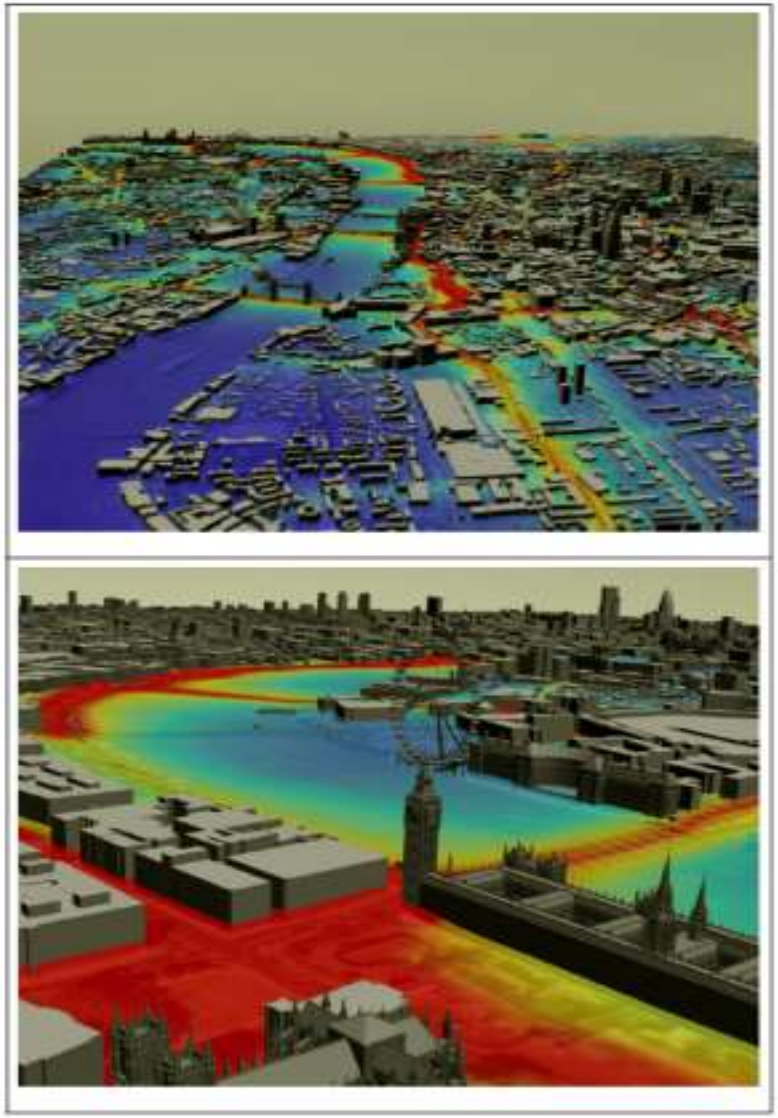
Creating place-based governance

Aligning incentives, markets and regulation



Boosting the evidence base



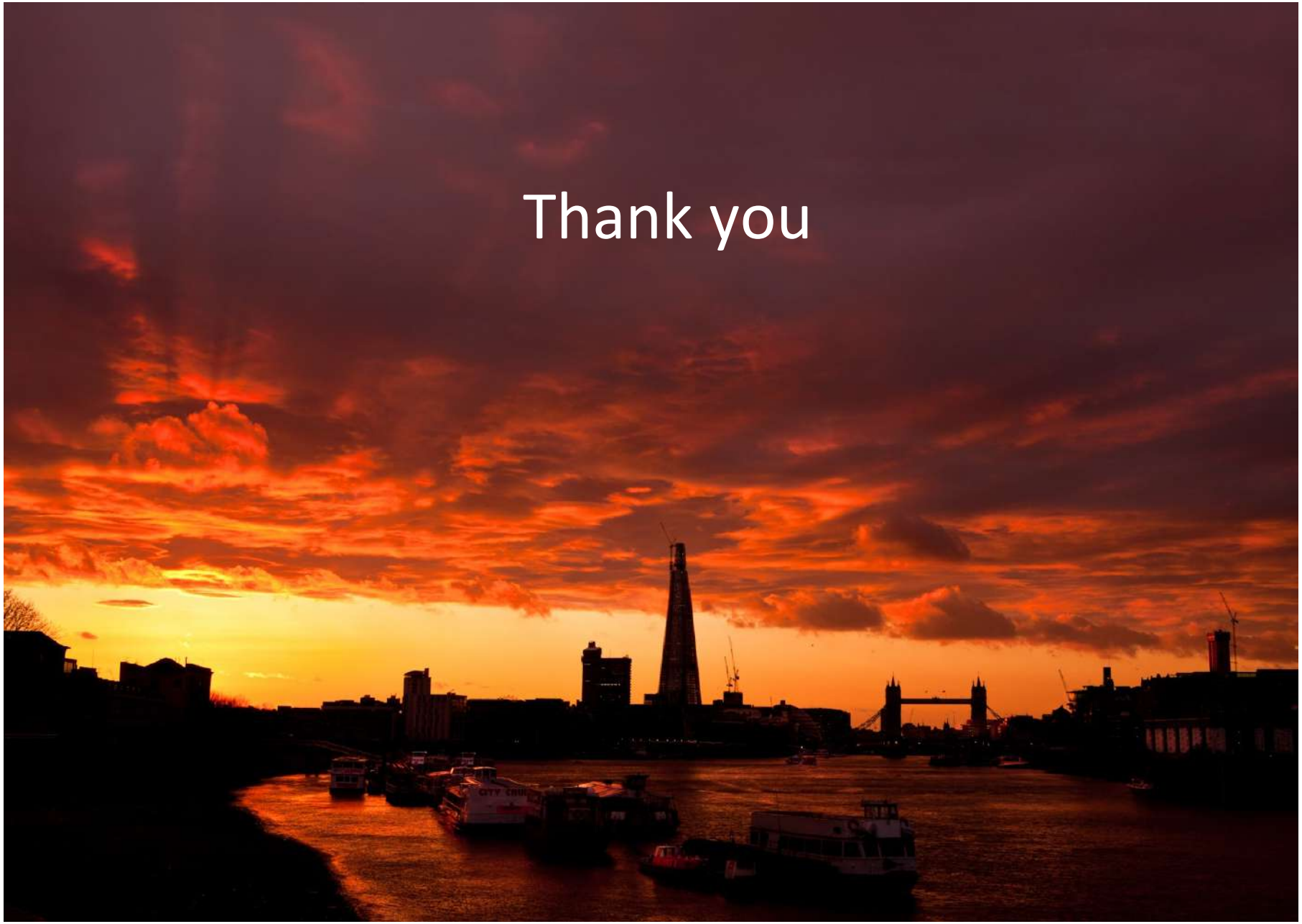


Governing and planning regions

- Ongoing problem of finding an ‘institutional fix’ for sub-national/regional problems
- Jostling of power within regions and between regions and centre/locale – planning is a pendulum swinging between Central Government and Local Government
- Inappropriateness of administrative boundaries and jurisdictions for spaces of flows that are highly fluid
- Institutional fix still never resolved but with uncertainty about accountability and democracy

Academic interest

- Planning suspended between modernity and postmodernity (Beauregard)
- Growing academic and policy interest in subnational territories within the global arena
- Localities (Cooke) and 'new regionalism' (Storper) and city-regionalism literature (Scott) and the rescaling of political processes (Jessop)
- Internationalisation of capital, the re-expressed pattern of state territoriality (MacLeod and Jones) and the changing centrality of the nation state (Rhodes)
- The onset of collaborative and spatial governance (Healey/Forester/Innes) alongside regulatory planning
- The requirement to change existing forms of government, and emergence of devolved and decentralised bodies (Keating)
- Links to meaning of places and diversity of peoples (Sandercock)
- A political ideology that believes that disruption is good and institutional churn promotes innovation and efficiencies (Shumpeter)
- British planning system is characterised by muddling through (Lindblom)
- Calls for a postmodern approach to planning (Sandercock, Allmendinger) that recognises difference


Thank you

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APPENDICES

Government, Governance and the Planning Fix

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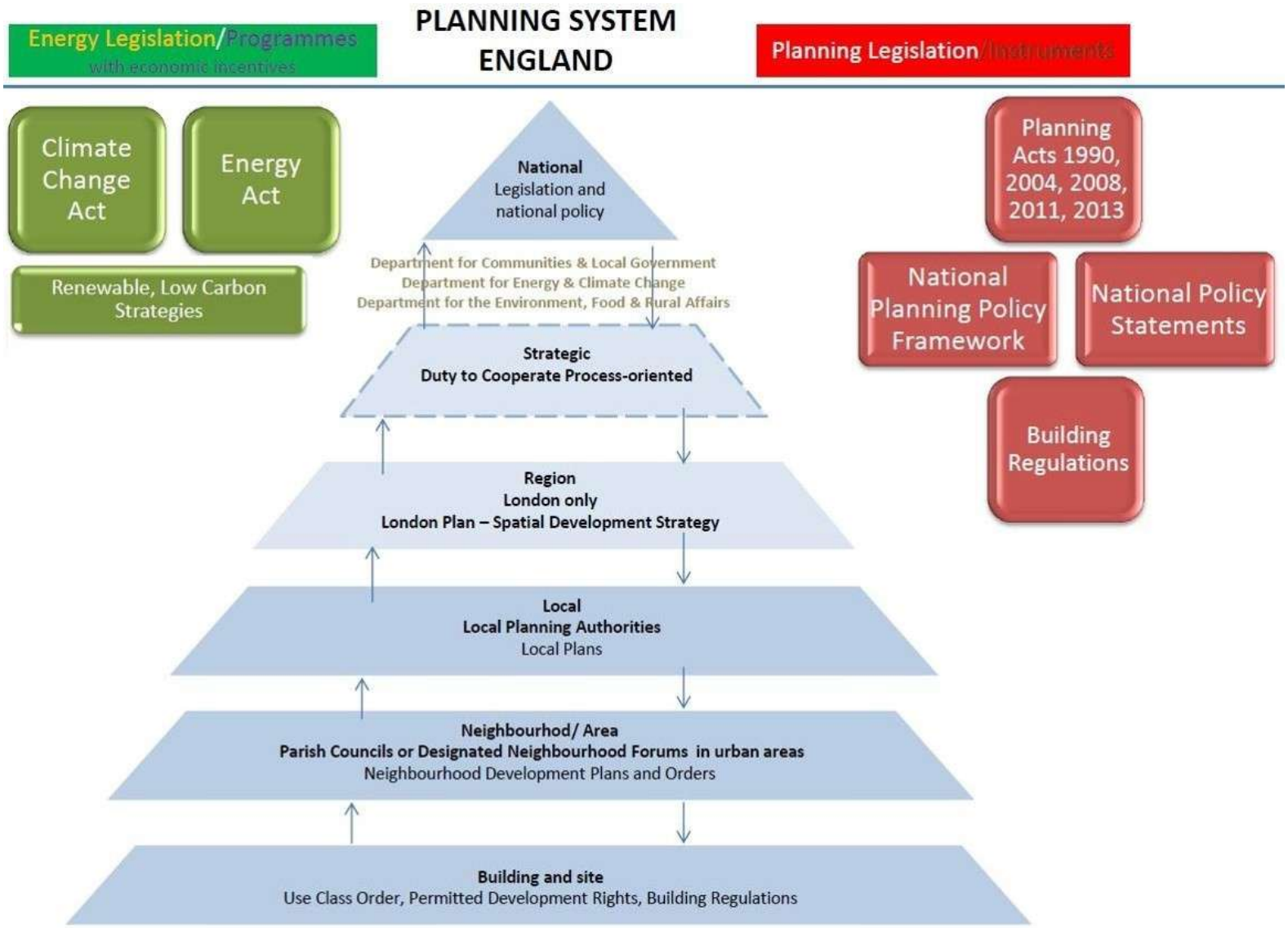
Government, Governance and the Planning Fix

Type of UK local governments

Type		Quantity	Remarks	
Traditional type	County Councils	34		two-tier
	District Councils	238	Belong to county council	
Unitary Local Authority	English Unitary Governments	46	Some of local governments	single-tier
	Walsh Unitary Governments	22		
	Scottish Unitary Governments	32		
	Northern Ireland Councils	26		
Metropolitan Councils		36	Such as Liverpool	
London Borough Councils		32		
London Corporation Council		1		
Total		467		

Planning: Structure and agency



City and regional planning not undertaken through "planning" or "elected sub national government"

- Transport

  Network Rail, Transport for the North, Transport for London, private companies, British Airport Authority, Highways England

- Economic development

  Local Enterprise Partnerships, City Deals

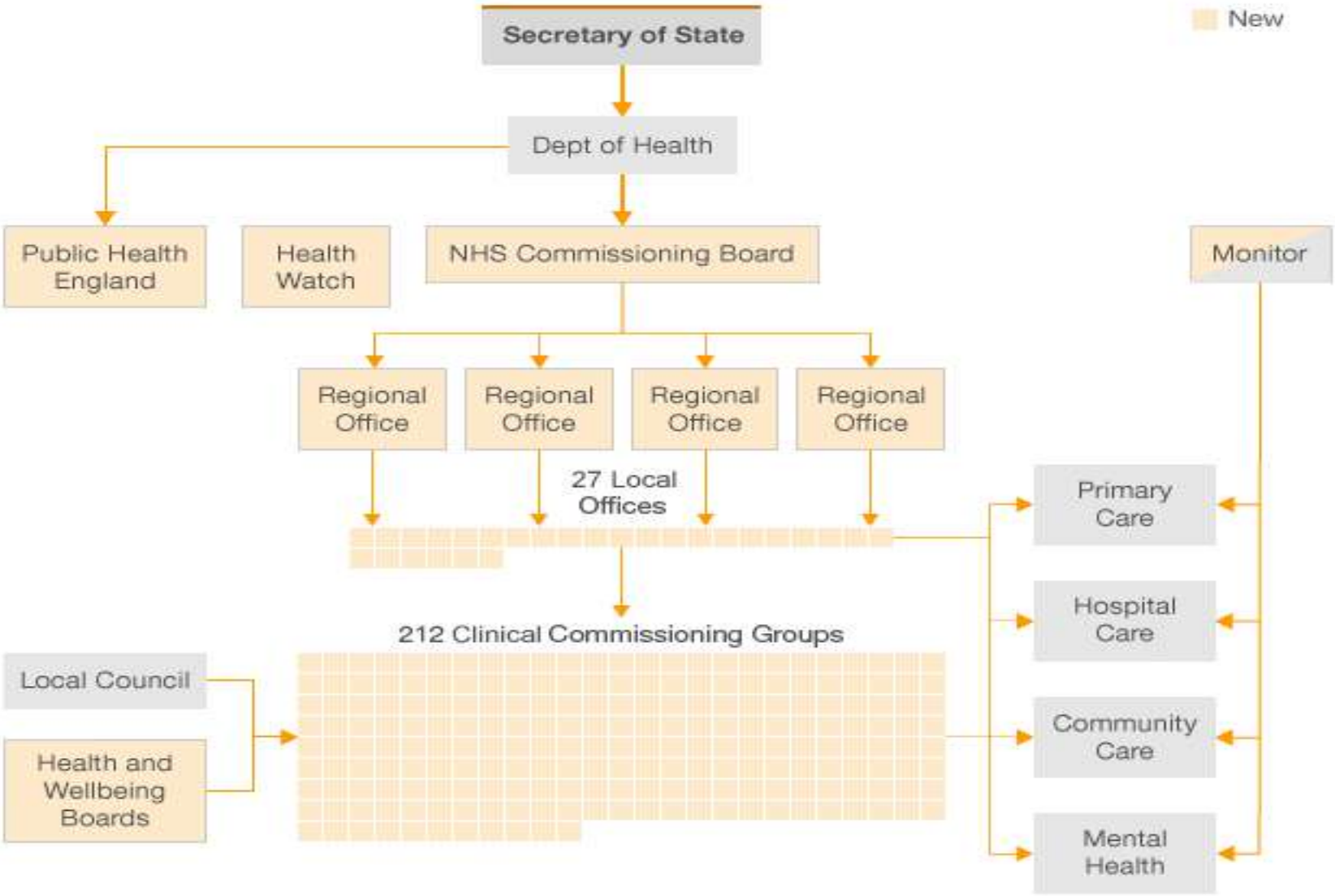
- Housing

  Homes England, private developers, housing associations

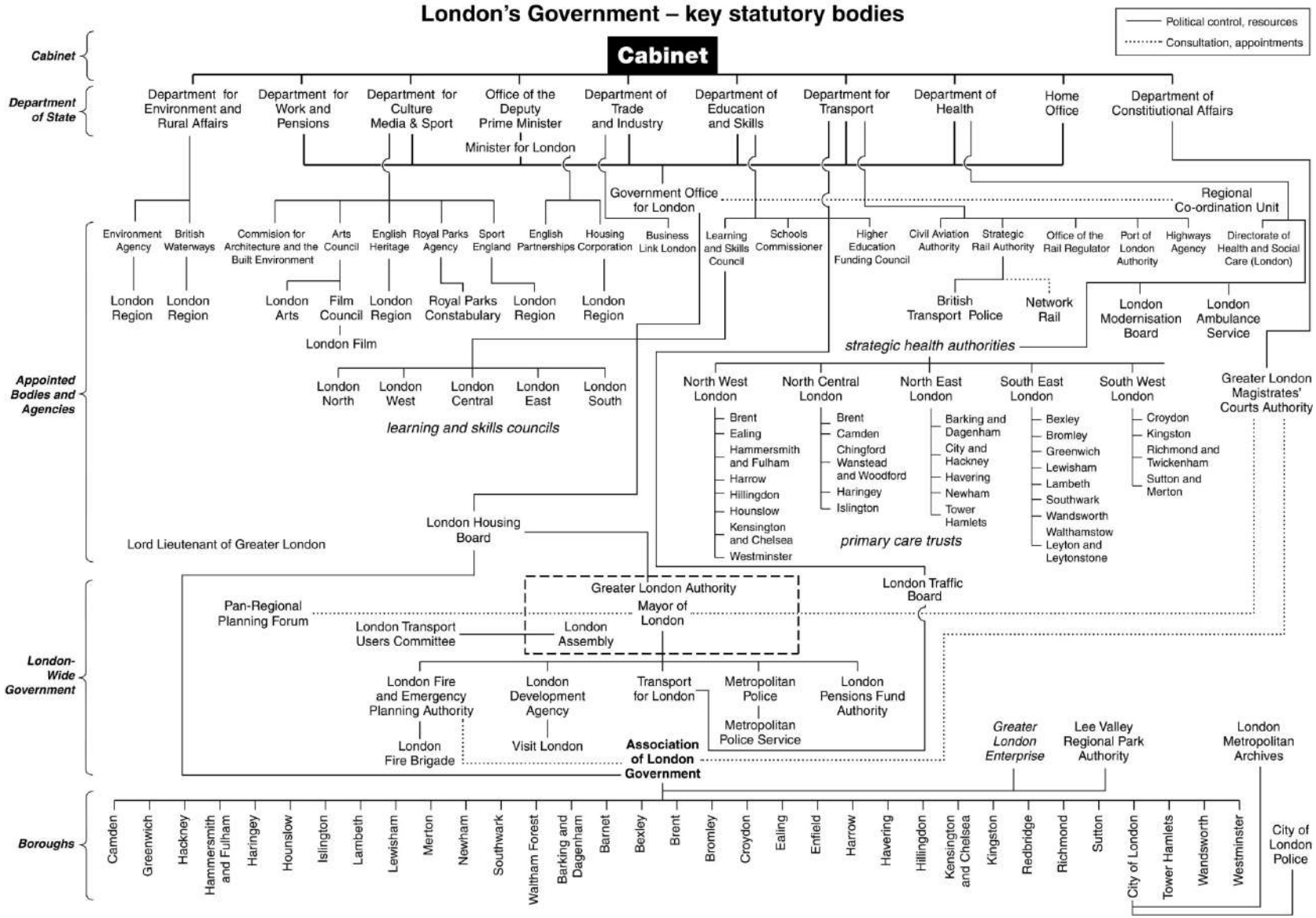
A shift from government to governance

Local Government	Local Governance
Bureaucratic	Flexible and responsive
Democratic	Post-democratic
Centralised	Decentralised
Collectivised	Privatised
Municipal	Entrepreneurial
Pursuit of Social/Welfare Goals	Pursuit of Market Goals

Fragmentation and proliferation by sector



Fragmentation and proliferation by place



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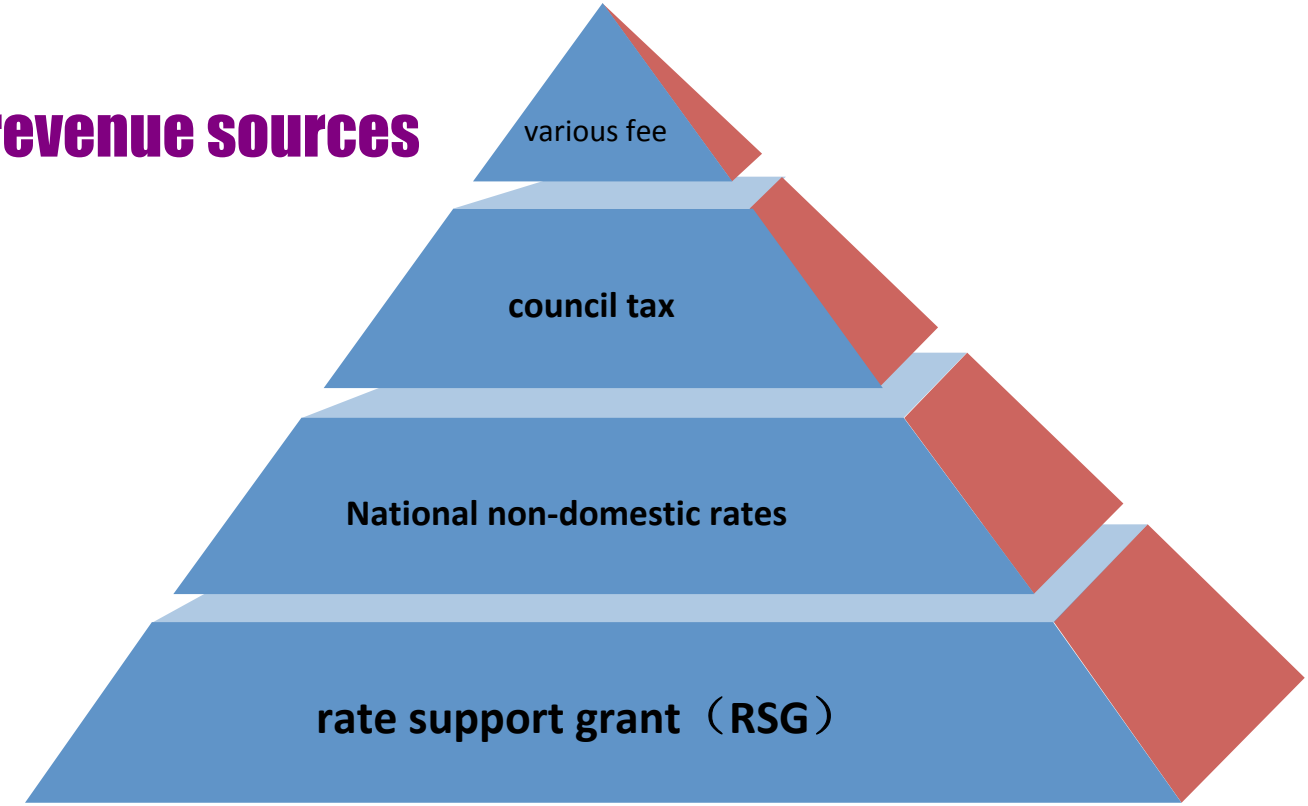
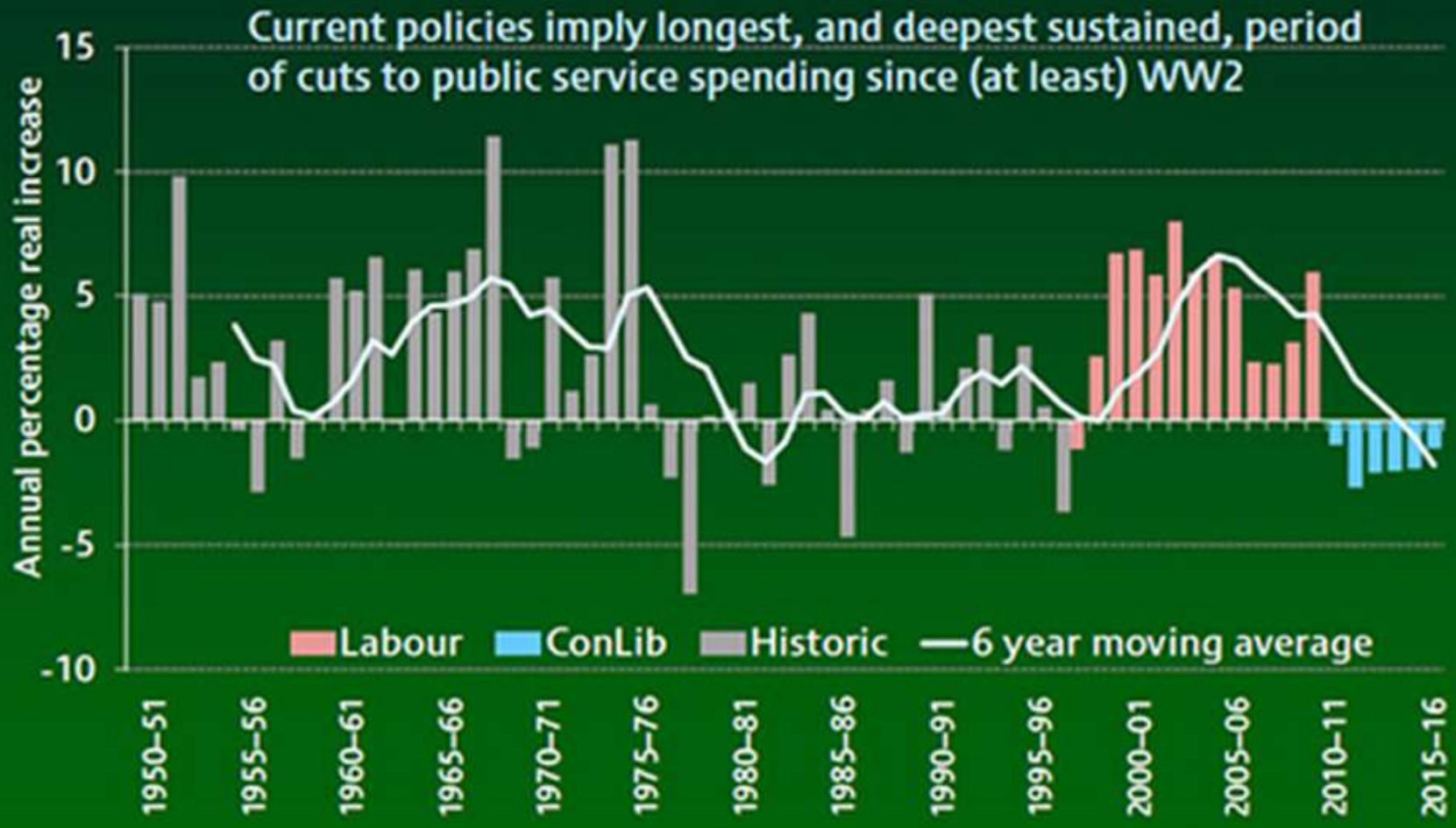
The current financial crisis

- **Finance of local government**

Local government revenue sources



Public service spending set for a squeeze



Note: Figure shows total public spending less spending on welfare benefits and debt interest

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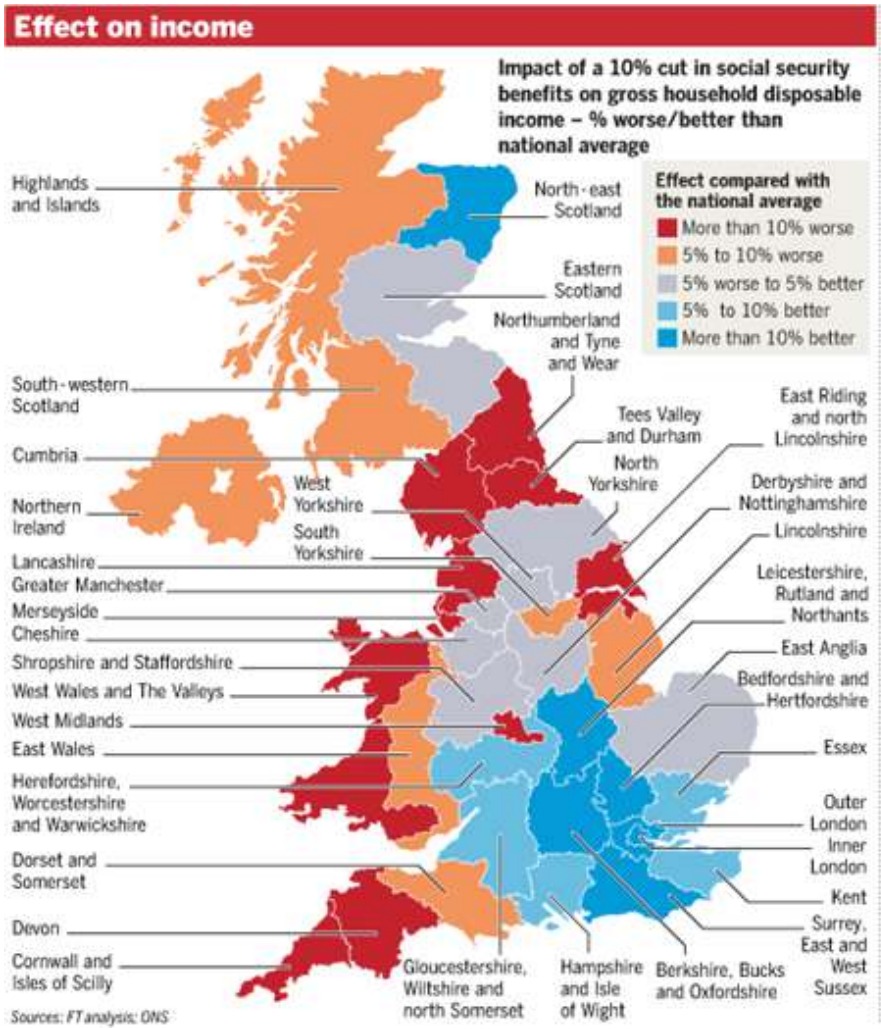
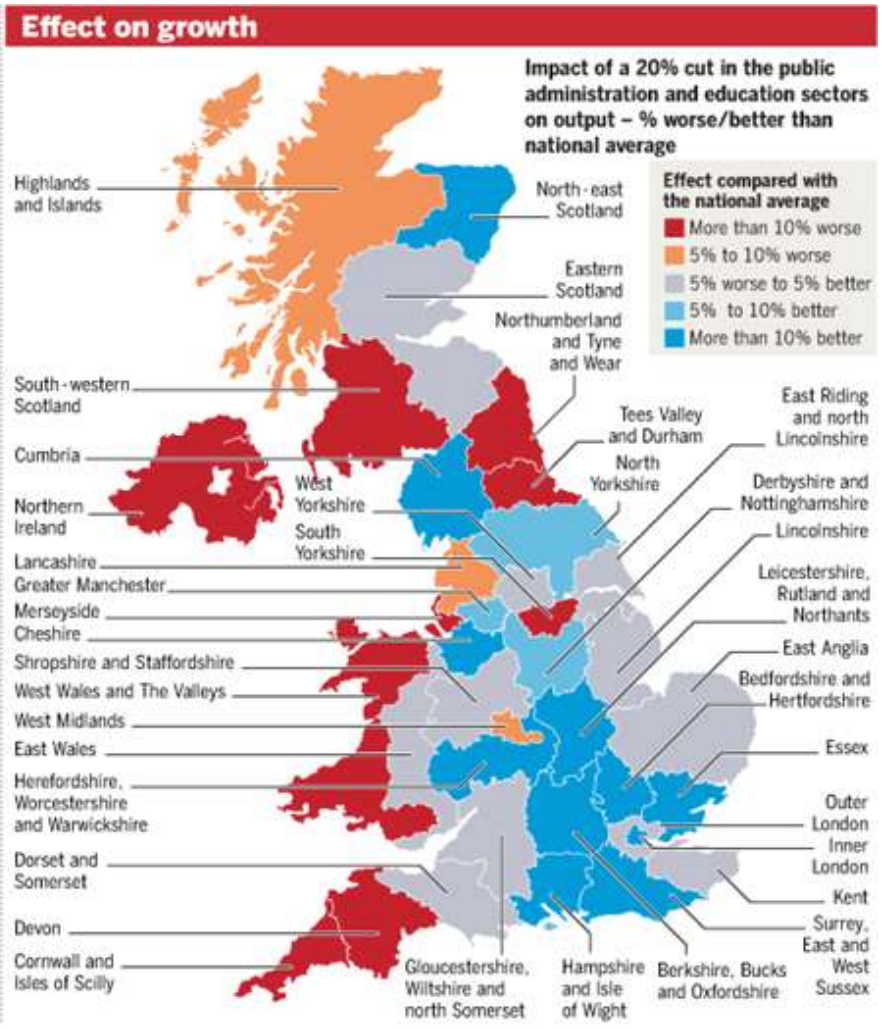
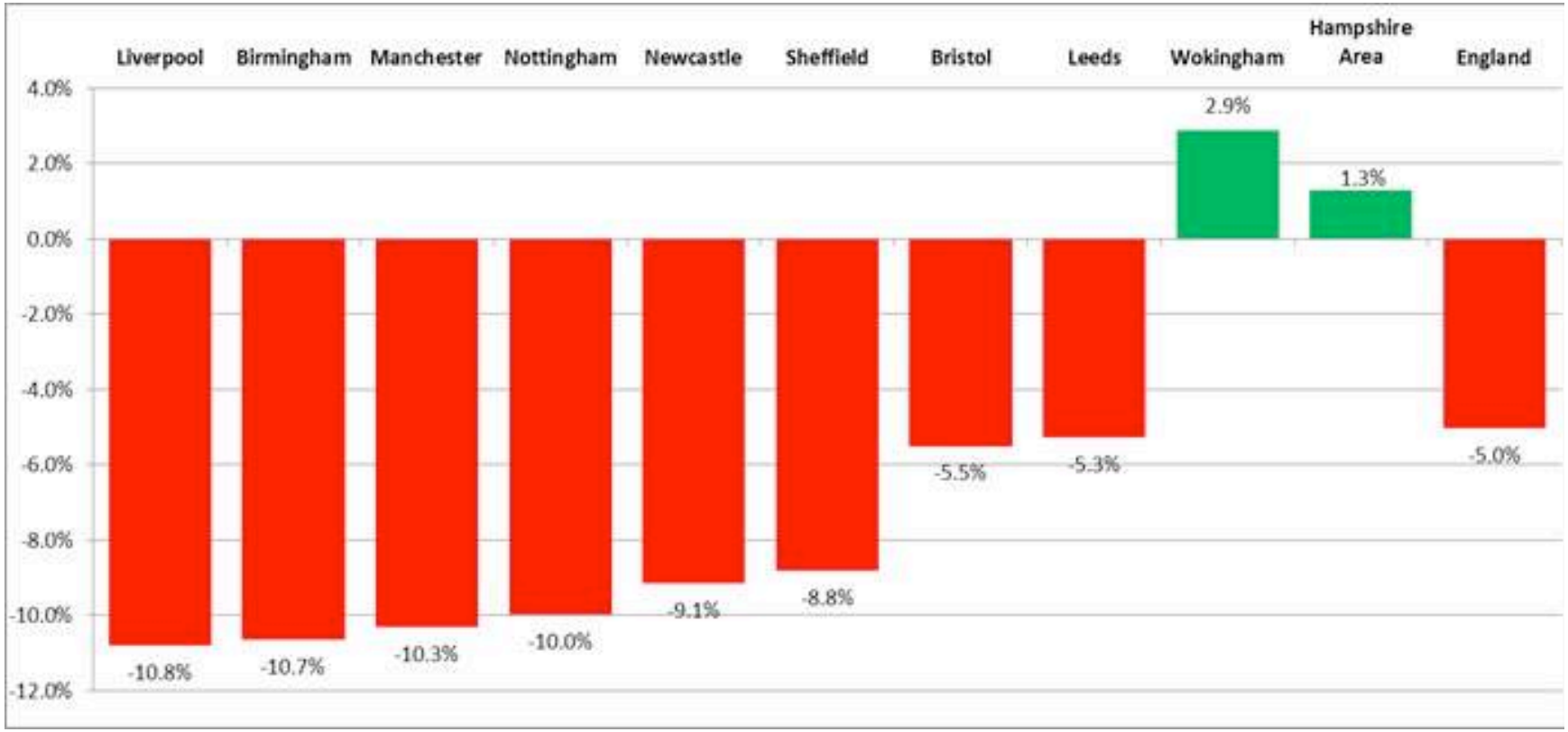
Regional impact of welfare payment and job cuts





Changes in Council Spending Power 2014-2016



So what will the funding look like in 2019/20?

	Council with lowest level of anticipated funding	Mean	Council with highest level of anticipated funding
Type of council			
London borough	57%	74%	89%
Metropolitan district	55%	71%	81%
English unitary	66%	79%	90%
Shire county	73%	82%	99%
Shire district	65%	94%	100%
Region			
East Midlands	66%	79%	100%
East of England	65%	83%	100%
London	57%	74%	89%
North East	65%	74%	80%
North West	62%	75%	100%
South East	71%	84%	100%
South West	65%	83%	100%
West Midlands	68%	76%	100%
Yorkshire & Humberside	55%	73%	100%
Deprivation			
Most deprived (Ranks 1 - 50)	55%	70%	99%
Ranks 51 - 100	64%	75%	100%
Ranks 101 - 150	65%	78%	100%
Ranks 151 - 200	76%	81%	100%
Ranks 201 - 250	77%	85%	100%
Ranks 251 - 300	80%	84%	100%
Least deprived (Ranks 301 - 353)	65%	91%	100%

Source: Local Government Association, 'Future funding outlook for councils 2014', p19-20

What is local government doing?

- **Approaches to balancing the books**
  - **Maximising income** through investment, fees and charges: 40%
  - **Using reserves** to support revenue budget: 38%
  - **Increasing the local tax base** and New Homes Bonus receipt: 12% (allow developments)
  - Reviewing how **assets can be used** more effectively: 12%
  - Changes to **council tax support**: 6%
  - Joint working and collaboration

Government policy for the locale in two phrases

- "This means replacing top-down monopolies with open networks…so that governments at all levels become increasingly funders, regulators and commissioners… instead of attempting to run services."

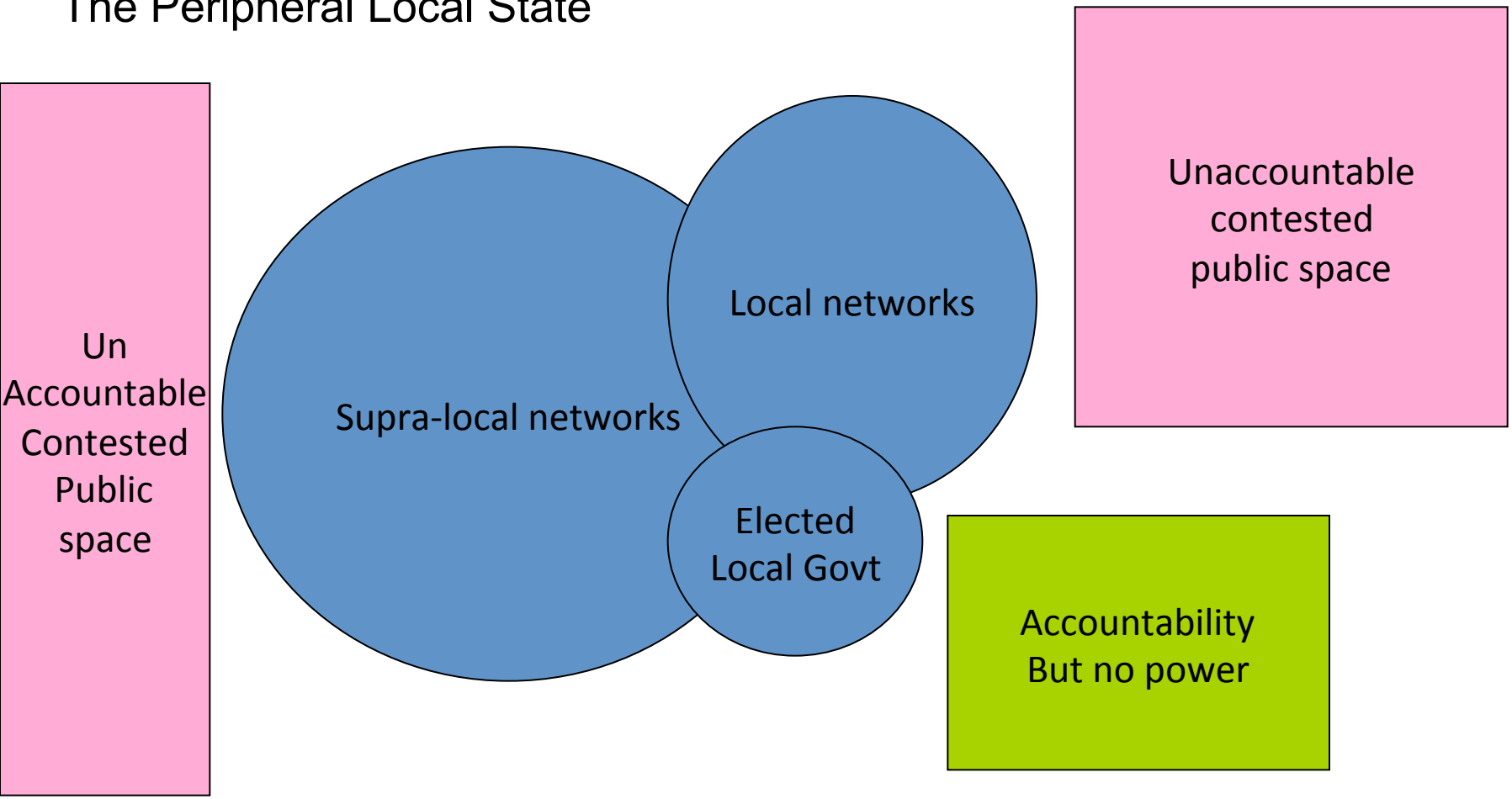
- "In place of a one-size-fits-all approach…we are making sure that the taxpayers money follows the decisions that each individual makes, so that priority is given to what the individual believes is in their own best interest."

- **Open Public Services 2012** *– 29th March 2012*

Implications

- The end of traditional local government direct service delivers and public service providers?
- A new role for local government in mediating and brokering wider networks of partners that deliver project based solutions?
- A desire for local government to be much more agile in response to opportunities?
- A focus on shorter term policy cycles and less attachment to plans and strategies, and more to guiding visions?

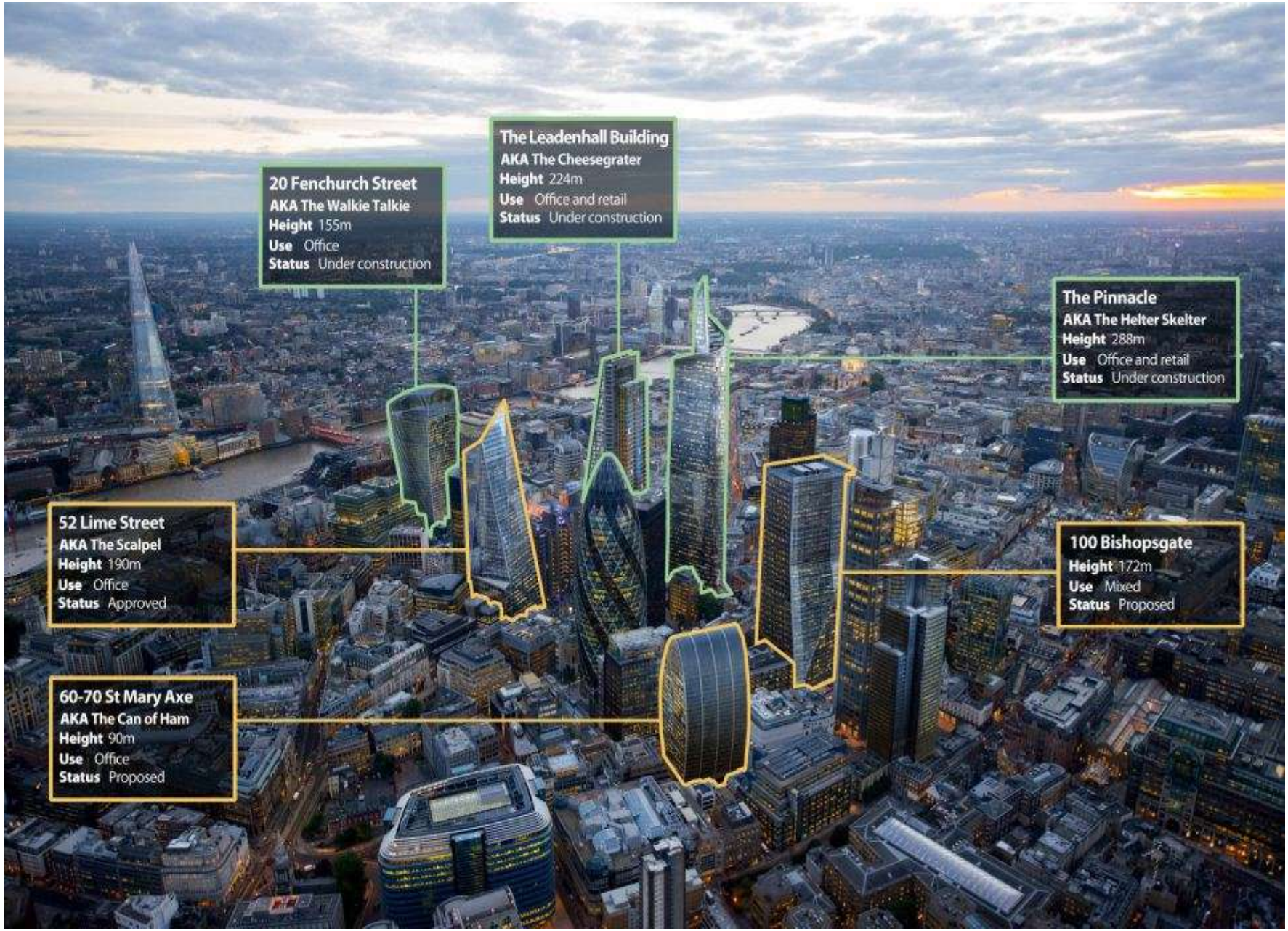
The Peripheral Local State



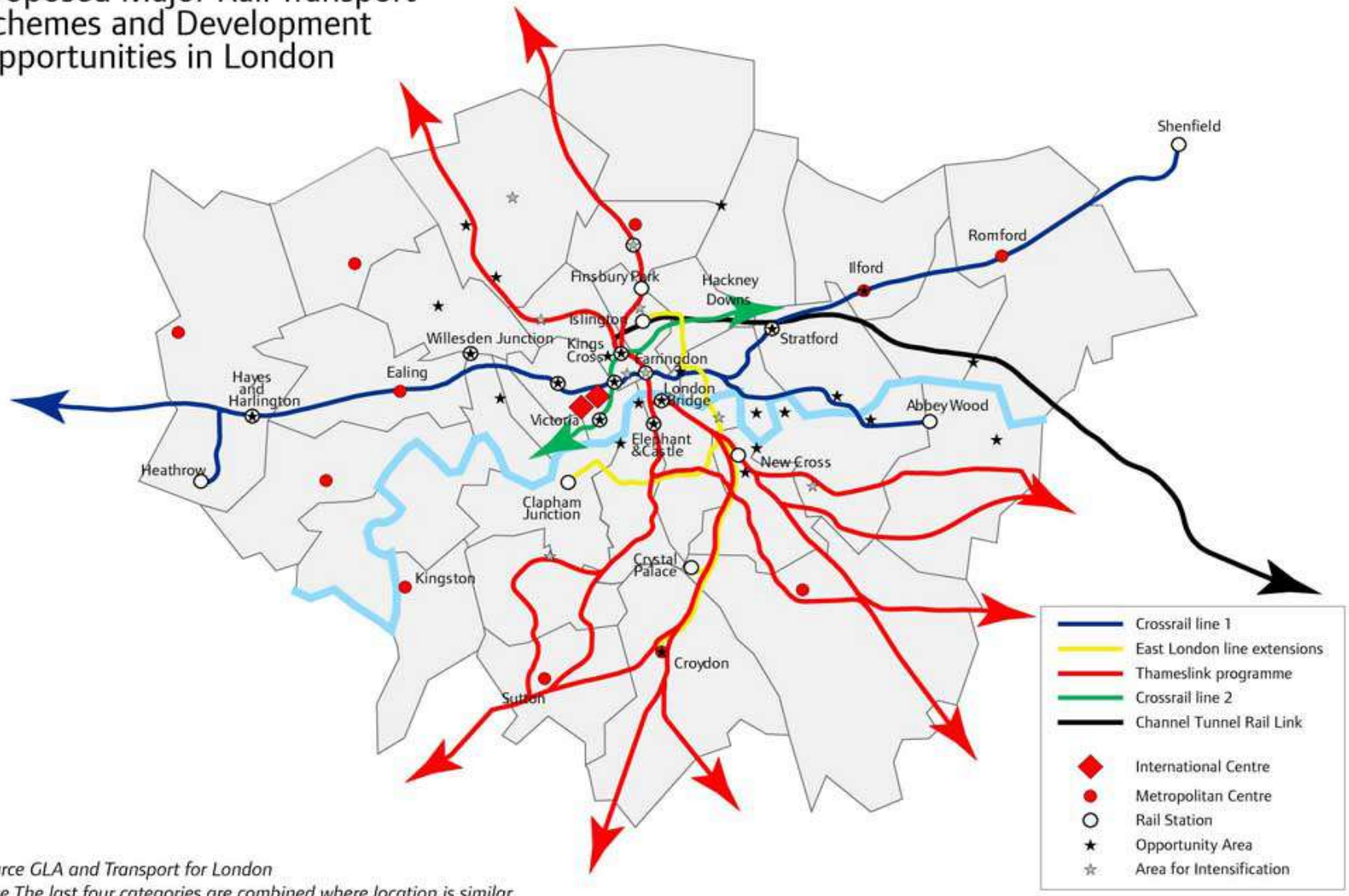
Global Course on Institutional Design and Spatial Planning

Is governance and planning fit for purpose?

London & South East moves away from rest of the UK


20 Fenchurch Street
AKA The Walkie Talkie
Height 155m
Use Office
Status Under construction
The Leadenhall Building
AKA The Cheesegrater
Height 224m
Use Office and retail
Status Under construction
The Pinnacle
AKA The Helter Skelter
Height 288m
Use Office and retail
Status Under construction
52 Lime Street
AKA The Scalpel
Height 190m
Use Office
Status Approved
100 Bishopsgate
Height 172m
Use Mixed
Status Proposed
60-70 St Mary Axe
AKA The Can of Ham
Height 90m
Use Office
Status Proposed

Proposed Major Rail Transport Schemes and Development Opportunities in London



source GLA and Transport for London
note The last four categories are combined where location is similar

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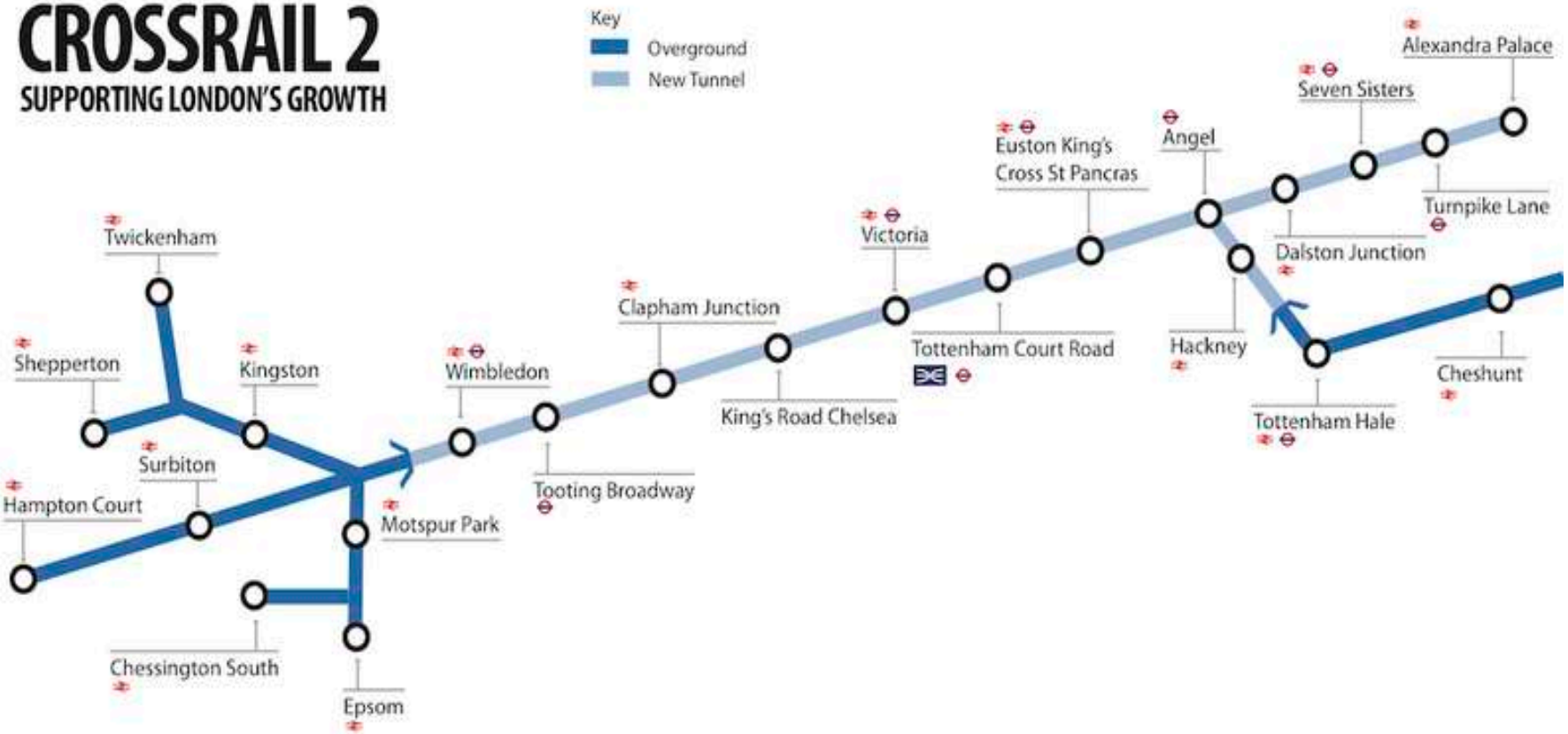
Diagram: GLA, The London Plan - consolidated with alterations since 2004 (2008)
www.london.gov.uk/thelondonplan

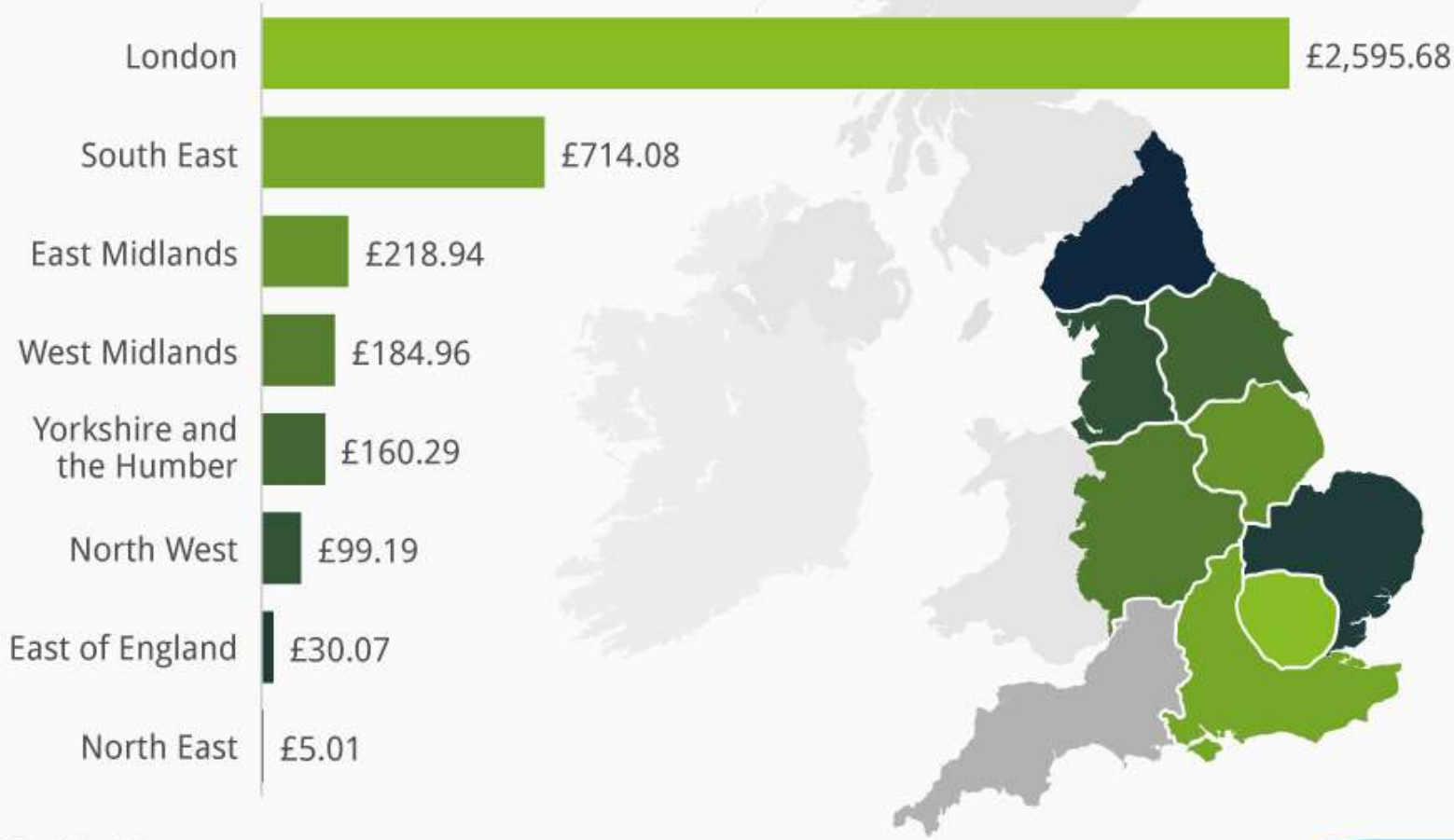
CROSSRAIL 2

SUPPORTING LONDON'S GROWTH



The UK's Extraordinary Imbalance in Transport Expenditure

Spending per head of the English population on transport infrastructure by region* (in GBP)



*projects involving public sector funding

Source: HM Treasury

@StatistaCharts

statista

‘London gets the model that everyone said was the right model. It turns out to be the right model that’s brilliantly successful. Don’t let’s ever forget that we got it right. Then you get the most bizarre outcome that London begins to detach itself from the UK’.

- Sir Peter Hall, 30 May 2012

THE LONDON PLAN

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR GREATER LONDON
JULY 2011

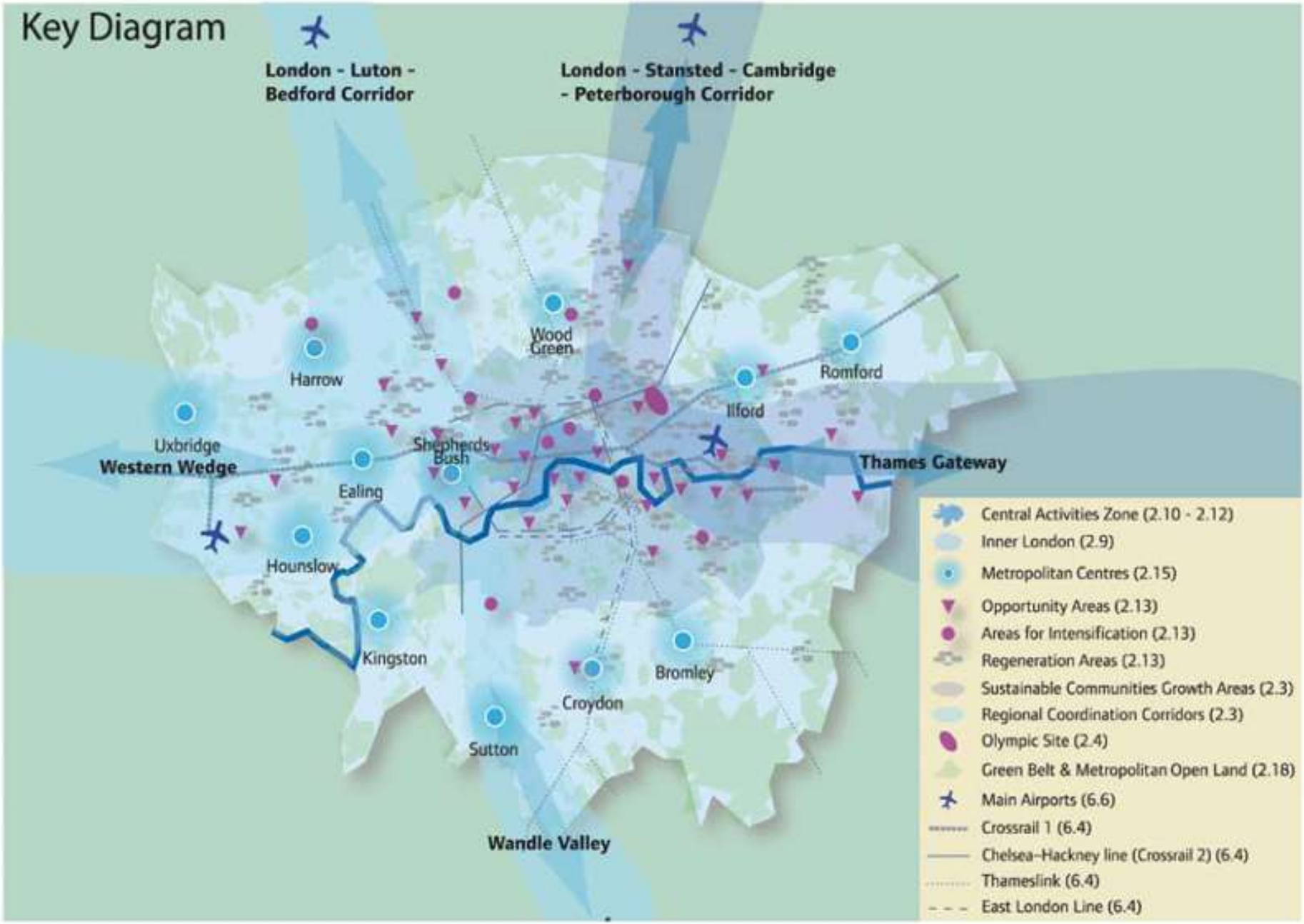
DRAFT FURTHER ALTERATIONS TO THE LONDON PLAN

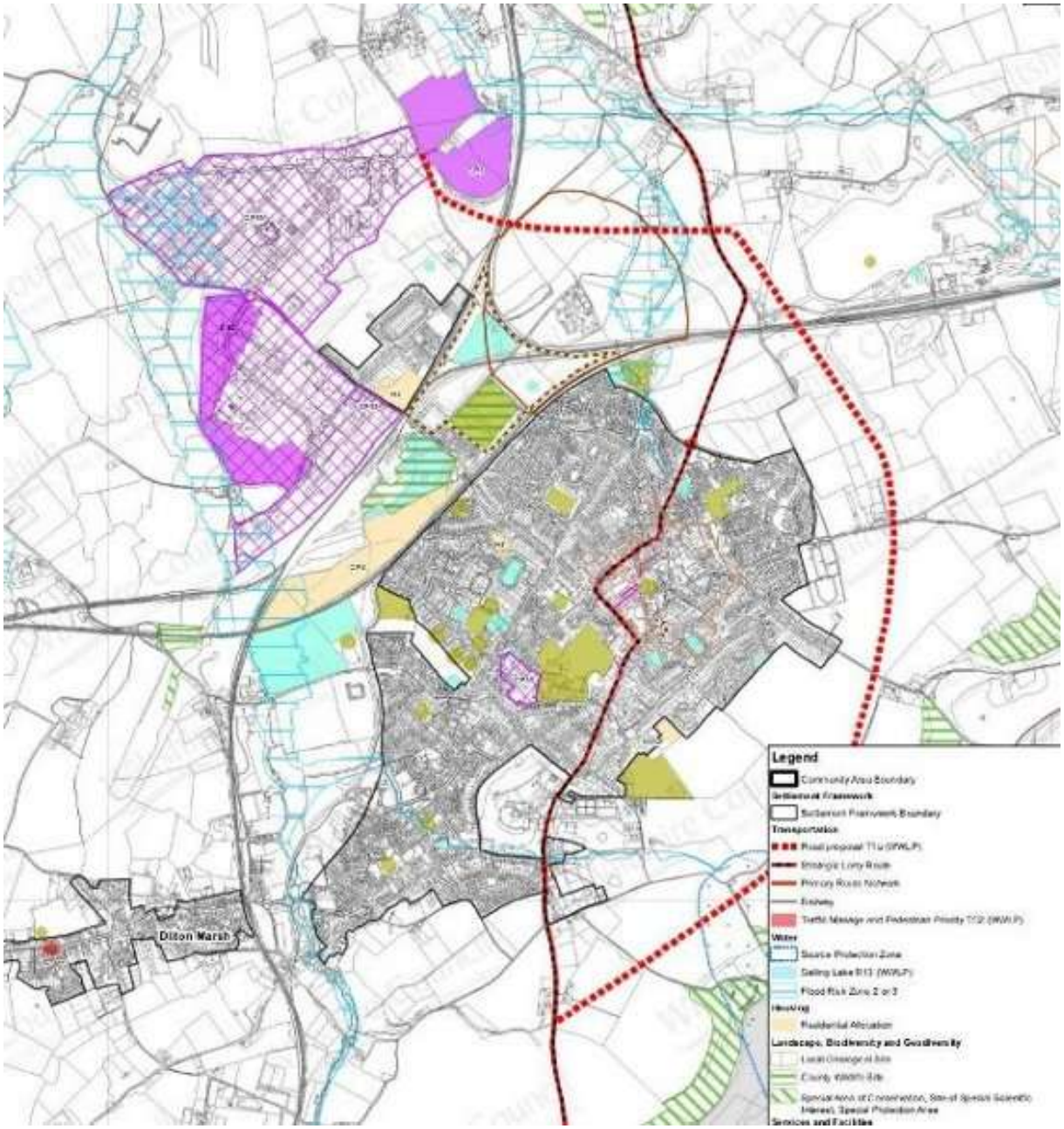
THE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR GREATER LONDON

DRAFT FURTHER ALTERATIONS TO THE LONDON PLAN JULY 2011
CONSOLIDATED WITH REVISED EARLY MINOR ALTERATIONS OCTOBER 2013

JANUARY 2014

MAYOR OF LONDON


Key Diagram
London - Luton - Bedford Corridor
London - Stansted - Cambridge - Peterborough Corridor
Harrow
Wood Green
Romford
Ilford
Uxbridge
Western Wedge
Shepherds Bush
Ealing
Thames Gateway
Hounslow
Kingston
Bromley
Croydon
Sutton
Wandle Valley
Central Activities Zone (2.10 - 2.12)
Inner London (2.9)
Metropolitan Centres (2.15)
Opportunity Areas (2.13)
Areas for Intensification (2.13)
Regeneration Areas (2.13)
Sustainable Communities Growth Areas (2.3)
Regional Coordination Corridors (2.3)
Olympic Site (2.4)
Green Belt & Metropolitan Open Land (2.18)
Main Airports (6.6)
Crossrail 1 (6.4)
Chelsea–Hackney line (Crossrail 2) (6.4)
Thameslink (6.4)
East London Line (6.4)


Ditton Marsh
Legend
Community Area Boundary
Settlement Framework
Settlement Framework Boundary
Transportation
Road proposal T1u (SPWLP)
Strategic Lorry Route
Primary Route Network
Railway
Traffic Management and Pedestrian Priority T12 (WWLP)
Water
Source Protection Zone
Sailing Lake R13 (WWLP)
Flood Risk Zone 2 or 3
Housing
Residential Allocation
Landscape, Biodiversity and Geodiversity
Local Geological Site
County Wildlife Site
Special Area of Conservation, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Special Protection Area
Services and Facilities

Increasing opposition to development in South East

STOP HS2
www.stophs2.org

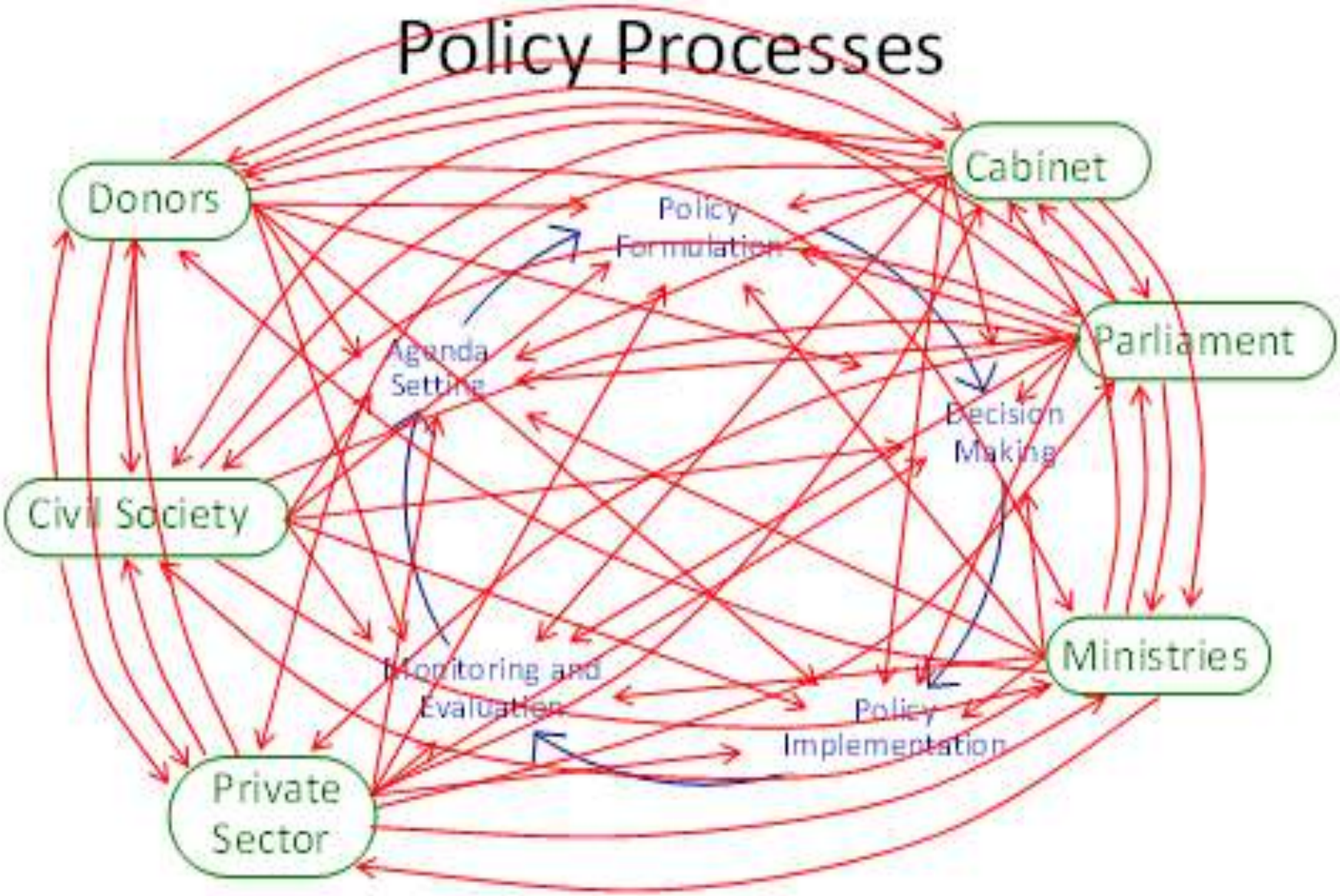
NO 3rd
RUNWAY

Protest at Dail Eireann
Our Forests Are Not For Sale
Tue 21st May at 5.30pm
Organised by
Natural Resources Protection Alliance & The Woodland League
Printed by Ricard Boyd Barrett TD

Too BIG
Too CLOSE
SAY NO

Save Ainsdale
STOP TESCO
TESCO NOT WELCOME
NO ENTRY TESCO
NO TO TESCO TOWN
Ainsdale says NO to Tesco
TESCO to THROW OUT Small Shops
SAVE OUR SHOPS

Policy Processes



Planning's focus

- Planning increasingly less concerned with structural and strategic issues, and more concerned with localised development delivery
- Neighbourhoods and 'localism' attract residents to become planning decision makers rather than elected government
- Some new forms of planning merging in Combined Authorities but weak and also 'patchy'