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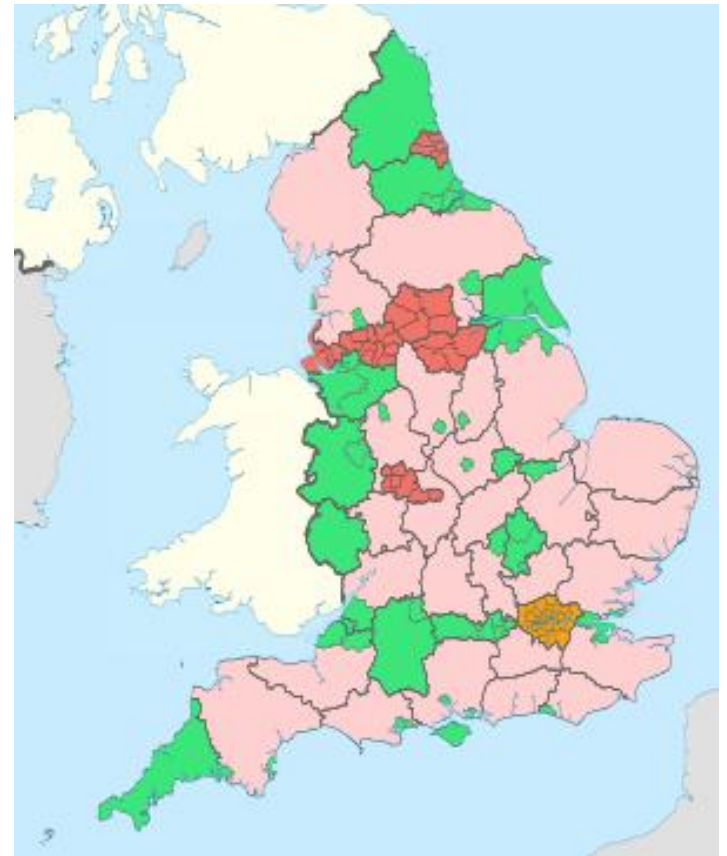
Governance of Sustainable City Development: Experience of England.

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1. Strategic Urban Planning in the UK.
2. Case Studies of Infrastructure Decision Making.
3. Localism.

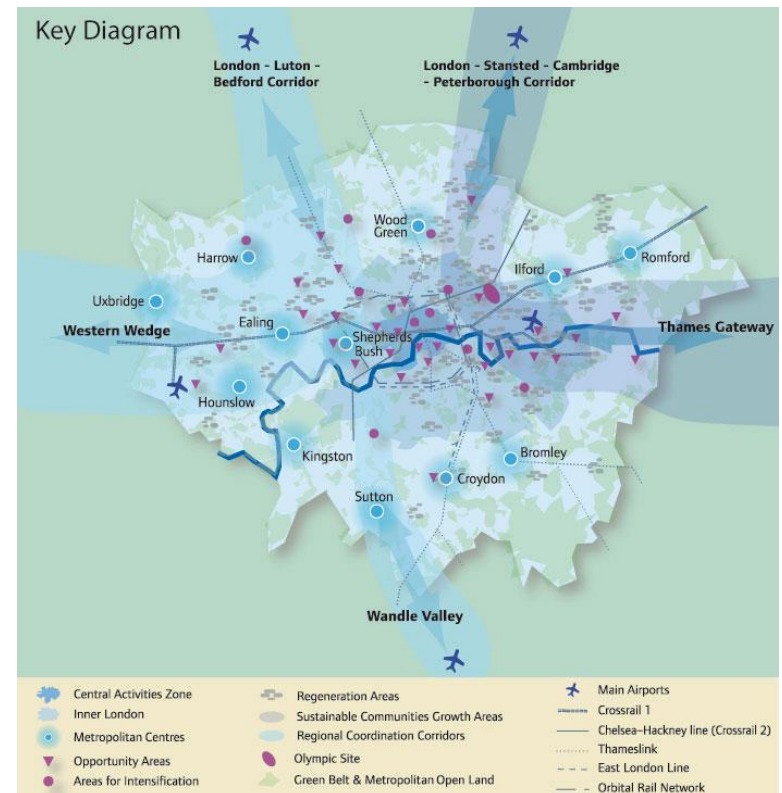
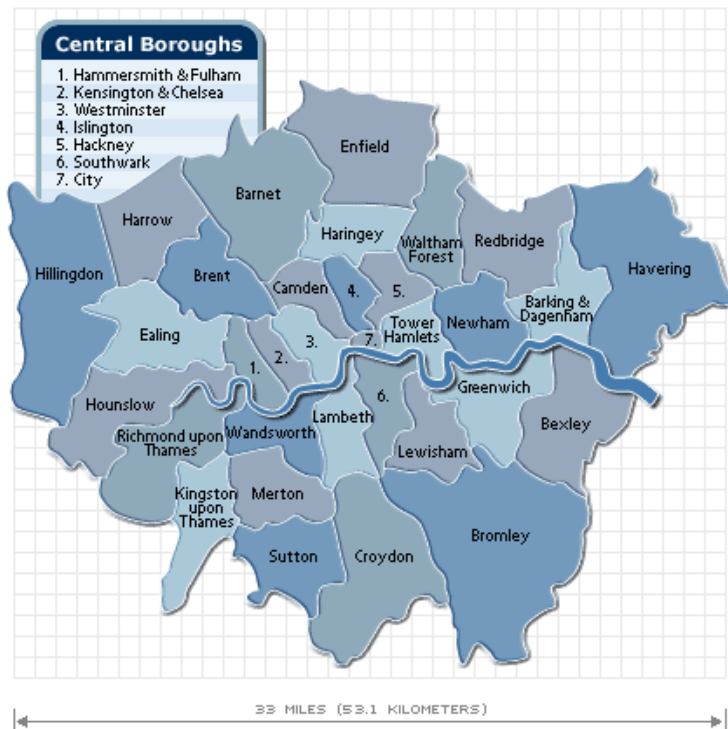
1. Strategic Urban Planning in the UK.

- UK: Asymmetrical pluri-national state.
- England: Single multi-purpose elected urban local government outside London.





Elected Greater London Authority and Mayor since 2000+



- Outside London, strategic planning dependent on ‘duty to cooperate’ and voluntary collaboration between local governments, and business led ‘local enterprise partnerships’ (LEPS).
- Local government has limited discretion and autonomy, tendency towards centralised control and influence.
- Private business interests often have dominant position resulting from privatisation and neo-liberalism.

2. Case Studies of Infrastructure Decision Making.

2.1 Local Urban Regeneration Projects

2.2 Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects

2.3 Major Projects of National Importance

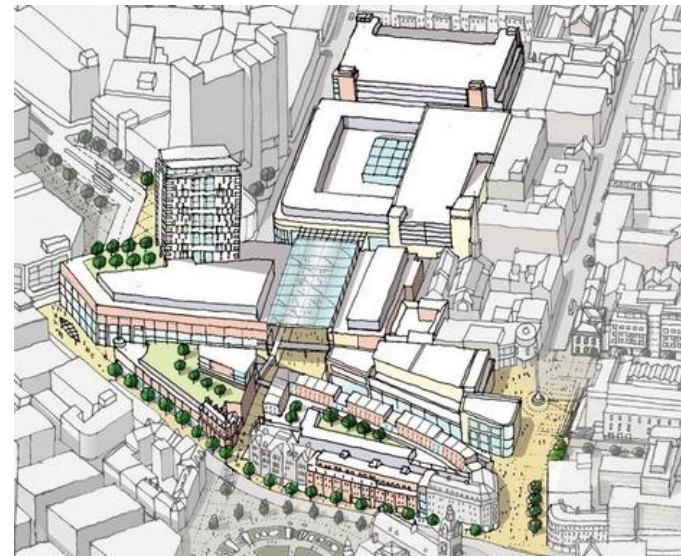
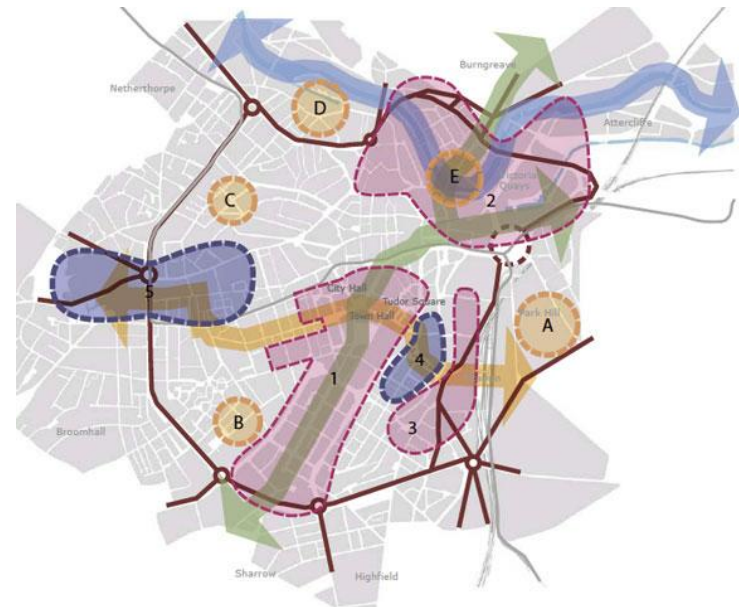
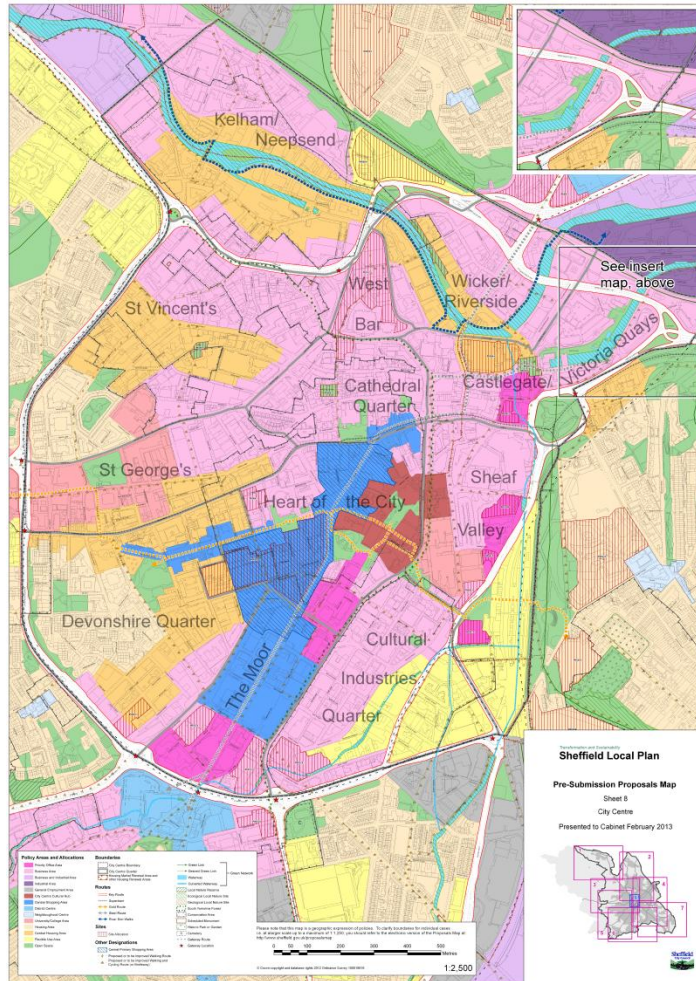
2.1 Local Urban Regeneration Projects

- Statutory and non-statutory urban plans and masterplans.
- Public land zoning and visions.
- Private investments and partnerships.
- Consultation of interests and the public – comments and insights rather than consensus building.



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Sheffield New Retail Quarter



2.2 Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects

- Established by the Planning Act 2008, involves an examination of major proposals relating to energy, transport, water, waste and waste water.
- Projects assessed and process managed by 'Planning Inspectorate', decisions taken by Central Government Secretary-of-State.



The application process. The six steps

The Inspectorate, on behalf of the Secretary of State, has **28 days** to decide whether the application meets the required standards to proceed to examination including whether the developer's consultation has been adequate.

You can send in your comments in writing. You can request to speak at a public hearing. The Inspectorate has **6 months** to carry out the examination.

There is the opportunity for legal challenge.

Pre-application

Acceptance

Pre-examination

Examination

Decision

Post-decision

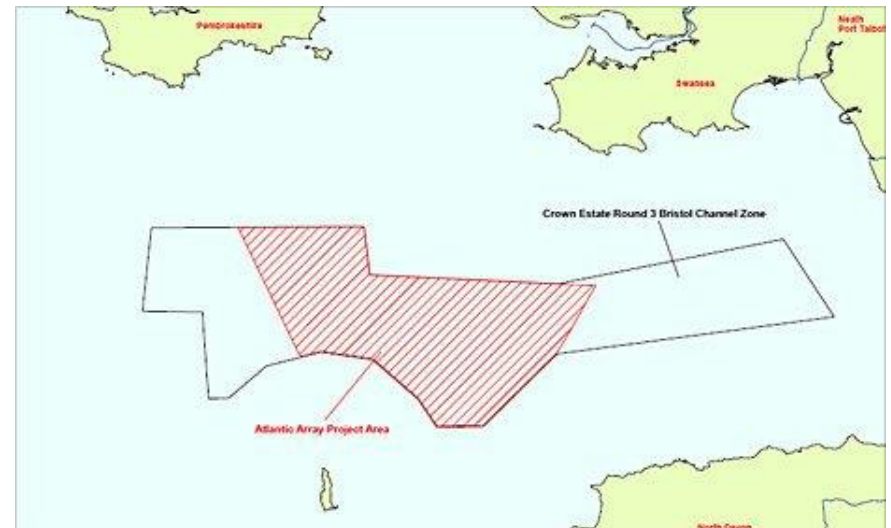
Look out for information in local media and in public places near the location of the proposed project, such as your library. The developer will be developing their proposals and will consult widely.

You can now register as an interested party; you will be kept informed of progress and opportunities to put your case. Inspectors will hold a Preliminary Meeting and set the timetable for examination.

A recommendation to the relevant Secretary of State will be issued by the Inspectorate within **3 months**. The Secretary of State then has a further **3 months** to issue a decision on the proposal

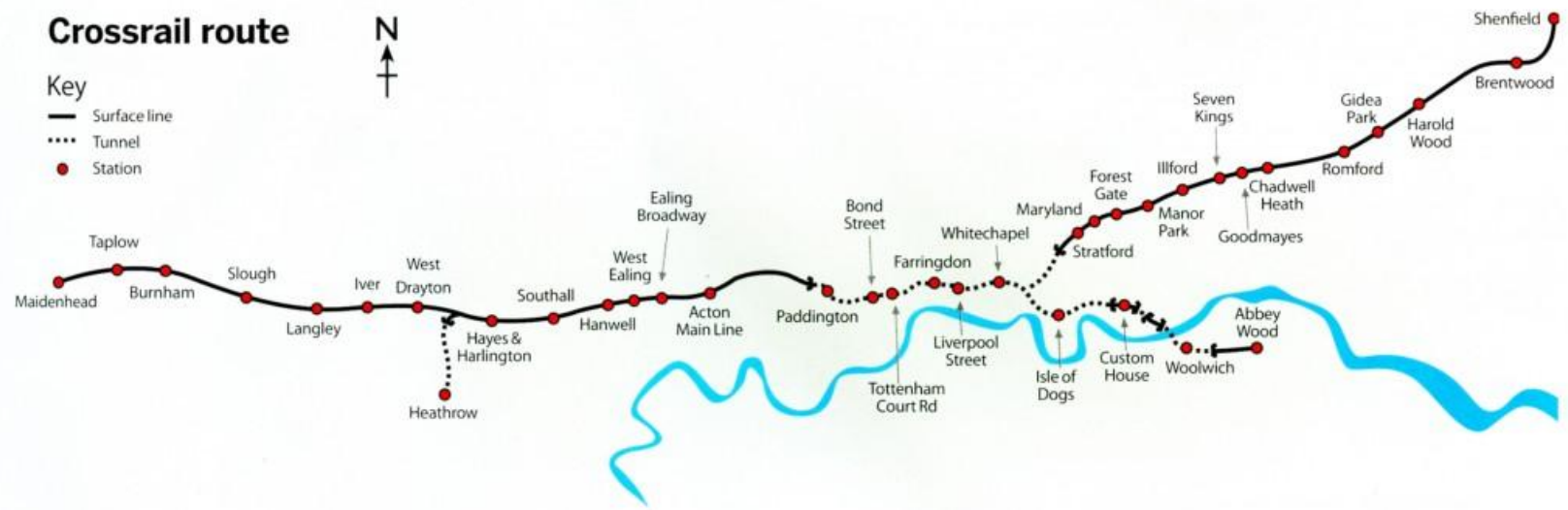
Atlantic Array

- Offshore windfarm proposed by RWE Npower Renewables.
- 240 wind turbines off coast of Bristol for 900,000 homes.
- Public and local government opposition – proposal withdrawn November 2013.



2.3 Major Projects of National Importance

- Hybrid Parliamentary Bill considered by Houses of Commons and Lords, and Select Committee scrutiny.
- Used to obtain authorisation for major projects which affect a large number of private interests.
- Individuals and bodies seek amendment / opposition within parliamentary processes / lobbying.



- Crossrail Bill 2005.
- Opens 2018.
- Crossrail Ltd fully owned subsidiary of TfL.
- £14.8 bill, £4.7 bill from BRS and CIL.



3. Localism.

Planning Policy Statement (PPS1):

‘Plans should be drawn up with community involvement and present a shared vision and strategy of how the area should develop to achieve more sustainable patterns of development’.

Despite attempts to encourage more public participation or community engagement, the system became forbidding in the extreme to non-specialists.

- Public Enquiries lengthy and inefficient.
- Engagement often based on principles of objection and individual interest - NIMBYism.
- ‘Administratively accountable’ partnership working within multi-level and fragmented governance, partly arising from NPM and privatisation.

‘A five-pillar strategy to shift power away from central state and firmly back to local people.’

- Giving local communities a share in local growth.
- Freeing local government from central control.
- Giving local people more power over local government.
- Giving local people more ability to determine spending priorities.
- Removing regional government.

The Localism Act 2011

- **Community rights** to challenge, to buy assets, to build, to reclaim land.
- **Neighbourhood Planning:** ‘Instead of local people being told what to do, the Government thinks that local communities should have genuine opportunities to influence the future of the places where they live...’

‘These plans can be very simple and concise, or go into considerable detail (£17,000-£200,000)...local communities will be able to use the plan to grant full or outline planning permission (NDOs)...

Provided NDP/NDO is in line with national planning policy, with the strategic vision for the wider area set by the LPA, and with other legal requirements, local people will be able to vote on it in a referendum. If approved by a majority of those who vote, then the LPA will bring it into force.

“The... Localism Act and its associated package of reforms represent a fundamental cultural change in the planning system...

the introduction of localism structures for planning...are voluntary...you will only find these structures if local people have decided to initiate them.”

(Ricketts & Field 2012 Localism and Planning)

Summary observations:

- De-politicisation of potential conflict in policy agendas through varied forms of democratic accountability, largely non-active?
- ‘Routinisation’ of public consultation and opposition in ‘communicative processes’?
- Pluralism of self or minority interests in civil society?



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Thank you.

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