



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT  
FOREST AND NATURE AGENCY

*SPATIAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT*

Working paper

***Regional planning in  
The United Kingdom***



## **Regional planning in The United Kingdom**

### ***Prepared by***

John Zetter for  
Ministry of Environment  
Forest and Nature Agency  
Spatial Planning Department  
Denmark

Printed in Denmark

***ISBN 87-7279-548-4 Internet***

© 2004 by the Ministry of Environment,  
Forest and Nature Agency, Denmark  
All rights reserved. Published February 2004

This report has been commissioned by the Danish Ministry of the Environment. To allow a better understanding of the UK system of regional planning, from a Danish perspective, the report starts with some basic Anglo-Danish geographical and administrative statistics. To set the context for regional planning in the UK, the report then outlines the overall system for preparing development plans. The evolution of planning at the regional level in the UK is then described, followed by an explanation of the changes to regional planning in England, due to take place in 2004. In conclusion, the major reasons behind the growing relevance of regional planning are presented.  
November 2003.

**JOHN ZETTER**

Fellow of the Royal Town Planning Institute,  
Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and  
Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts.

# Preface

This report on regional planning in the United Kingdom is required to be used in the work of the Regional Planning Committee.

The Regional Planning Committee was established by the Danish Government in 2002 with an objective of giving recommendations for an improvement and simplification of the present regional planning in Denmark. For this purpose it has been appropriate to include examples from the countries around us.

The Regional Planning Committee is to make a proposal to the future regional planning in Denmark, a proposal that is based on the forthcoming reform of the regional and municipal structure.

Copenhagen, February 2004

*Niels Østergård,  
Chairman of the Regional Planning Committee*

# Contents

Executive Summary.....	5
Introduction.....	7
Development plans in the UK.....	10
Regional Planning in The UK.....	13
Forthcoming changes in England.....	16
Conclusions.....	19
Annex 1: Current Planning Policy Guidance Notes for England.....	22
Annex 2: Contents of the Spatial Plan for Wales.....	22
Background reading.....	23
Recent legislation.....	23
Useful web sites.....	23

## List of Illustrations

Map 1: The United Kingdom.....	6
Table 1: Anglo-Danish comparisons.....	7
Map 2: The UK with English Regions.....	8
Table 2: UK regional population and plan coverage.....	9
Map 3: Planning framework for Scotland.....	15
Diagram 1: Proposed system of plans in England.....	17
Map 4: Growth areas in the Capital Region.....	20
Chart 1: GDP in the UK regions.....	21

# Executive Summary

Denmark and the United Kingdom vary considerably in geographical and administrative terms. Denmark has a smaller population and area than the UK, but has many more local governments per capita and per unit area. However, one shared characteristic, which provides a basis for comparative work, is that both countries have 12 units for regional planning purposes.

The planning system in the UK is long established and politically secure. It involves a duty on local governments to produce development plans. There are currently three types of plan: Structure Plans, Unitary Development Plans and Local Plans.

Regional planning in the UK was not well established until recently. There were no regional governments and the local authority based plan-making system was firmly in place. However, in the last decade regional planning has been promoted by British governments of both political colours. It was given a boost, at the end of the 1990s by the election of governments with planning powers in Northern Ireland, Wales, Scotland and London.

Mandatory 'Regional Spatial Strategies' for the English regions are now proposed in legislation due to come into effect next year. Directly elected Regional Assemblies are, subject to referenda in each region, due to replace the existing indirectly elected Regional Assemblies in the English regions.

The reason for the growing importance of planning at the regional level is based on a number of interrelated factors. These include the growing scale of daily life, particularly in the major urban regions; the increasing need to integrate the planning of urban and rural areas; and more pluralistic societies in which one-size-fits-all national policies are less effective.

The increasing divergence between local policies driven by community wishes and national policies driven by global concerns is of particular significance. The regional level emerges as an appropriate one at which to mediate between local and national interests. Other influential factors promoting regional planning are the pursuit of sustainable development; changes in planning practice as exemplified by the European Spatial Development Perspective; and the persistence of regional disparities.



Map 1: The United Kingdom

# Introduction

As this document is intended for a Danish readership the following rounded statistics (table 1) help to put in context what follows later on regional planning.

The UK has a population of approximately 60 million, more than ten times that of Denmark. In terms of area the UK is 245,000 sq.kl, over five times larger than Denmark. In general terms it can be said that the density of governments below the national level in Denmark, at both the regional and municipal levels, is much higher than in the UK. This translates into plan making at the regional level: Denmark with a much smaller population and land area has the same number of regional plans as the UK.

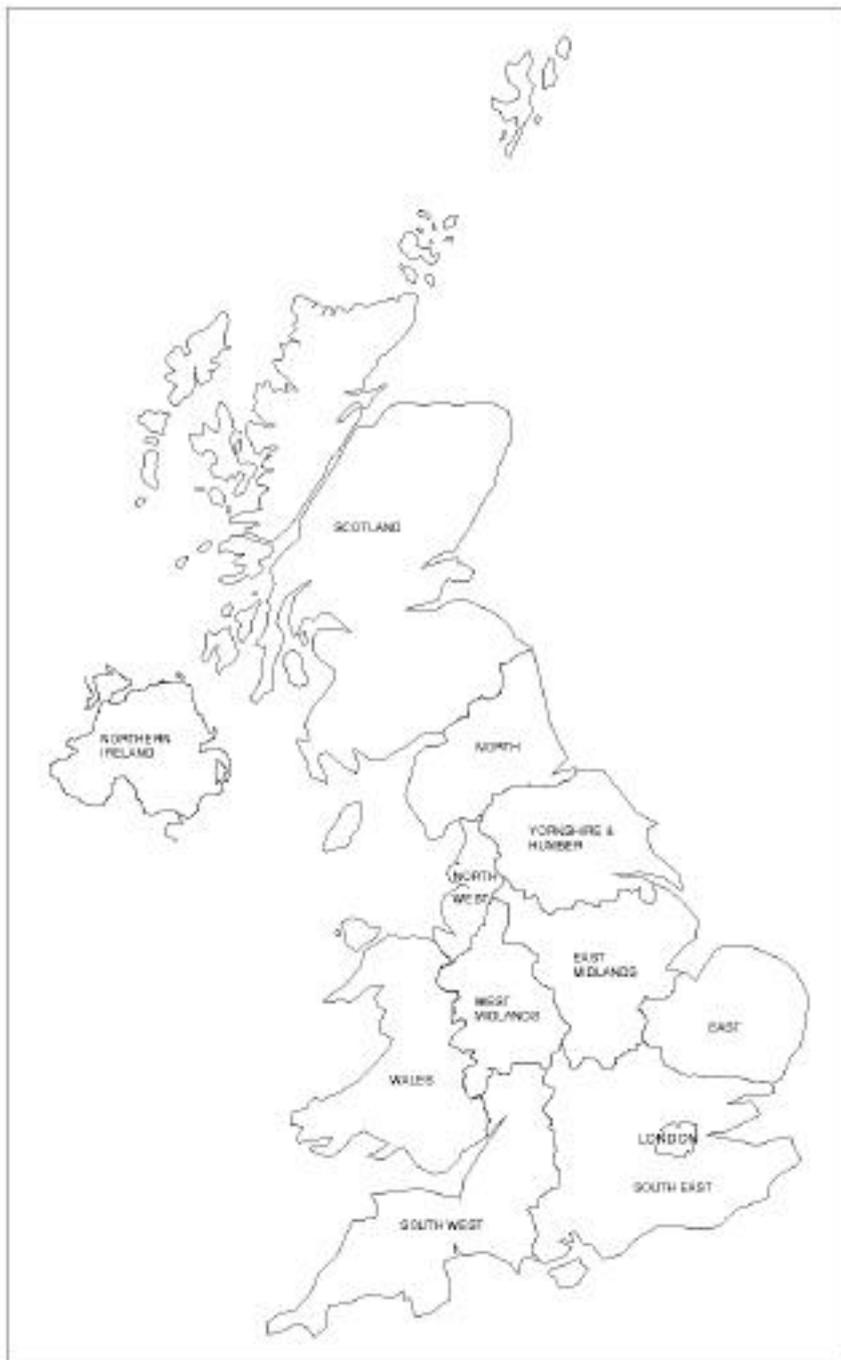
<b>Country</b>	<b>Denmark</b>	<b>United kingdom</b>
Population	5.5M	60M
Area (sq.kl.)	43,000	245,000
Density(pphectare)	1.2	2.5
Regions	12	12
Local Governments	270	400

Table 1: Anglo-Danish comparisons

In political terms the United Kingdom is divided into 4 “nations” – England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. However, the status of these four reflects the fact that there is no written constitution in the UK and, therefore, no ready-made mechanism for updating the historic terms in which they were united into one country. For the purposes of international planning comparisons Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales can be regarded as regions, in that their plans are made for a level of government between the nation state and local government. England is itself divided into 9 administrative regions (table 2 and Map 2).

To pursue the comparisons a little further, when total population and density are looked at together, the South West region of England approximates most closely to Denmark (although they are by no means identical). The South West region is divided into 7 counties.

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND  
with English regions



Map 2: The UK with English Regions

<b>Region</b>	<b>Population (M)</b>	<b>Density (pph)</b>	<b>% of area with 2 (region &amp; local) not 3 levels of plan</b>
Northern Ireland	1.7	1.1	100
Scotland	5.1	0.6	100
Wales	2.9	1.4	100
North East	2.6	2.9	68
North West	6.8	4.8	67
Yorks & Humber	5.0	3.2	89
East Midlands	4.2	2.7	20
West Midlands	5.3	4.1	60
East of England	5.4	2.8	12
London	7.3	45.6	100
South East	8.1	4.2	25
South West	4.9	2.1	38

Table 2: UK regional population and plan coverage

# Development plans in the UK

As there is no written constitution in the United Kingdom, all rights and duties in the field of planning are contained in legislation. While the four constituent parts of the UK – England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales - have their own legal framework for planning, they all share a common basis. This makes it legitimate still to refer to the United Kingdom planning system.

However, there is an anomaly in terms of legislative responsibilities. The Members of the British Parliament who are elected for constituencies in Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales can vote on planning legislation in England. But they have no voting rights on planning legislation in their own constituencies, which is a matter solely for their colleagues in the Northern Ireland Assembly, the Scottish Parliament and the Welsh Assembly respectively.

Since the introduction of a comprehensive system in 1947, the history of town and country planning in the United Kingdom has been one of evolution rather than revolution. There has been all-party agreement about maintaining the system.

However, in 1986, Mrs Thatcher's government published a white paper on deregulation containing a proposal to abolish structure plans. This was not implemented, mainly for political reasons. Ironically, development and land owning interests decided that they liked the certainty given to land values by the planning system. Further, most of the County Councils, which prepare structure plans, were under Conservative party control. The subsequent government, also Conservative, put an added emphasis on development plans. In the Planning and Compensation Act, 1991, development plans were made the main consideration in deciding planning applications.

The planning system at the local level now operates in much the same way as originally intended in 1947. For the major part of the United Kingdom, one tier of local government is responsible for preparing a mandatory development plan. The principal features of planning legislation in the United Kingdom relevant to development plans are:

- the duty on local planning authorities to prepare a development plan; and
- reserve powers of central Government in England (and the devolved administrations in the 3 other parts of the UK), for making or amending development plans.

The United Kingdom parliament legislates for Town and Country Planning in England and is responsible for planning policy there. Policy is mainly contained in regularly updated Guidance Notes (Annex 1), prepared after extensive public consultation. The Planning Inspectorate, which conducts the examination in public of development plans in England, is a government agency.

Town and Country Planning legislation and policy in Scotland, and Wales are the responsibility, respectively, of the Scottish Parliament and the National Assembly for Wales. These bodies have similar planning powers to those that the United Kingdom parliament has for England; have Planning Inspectorates or their equivalents; and issue their own policy guidance. The National Assembly for Wales has published a Spatial Plan and the Scottish Parliament is in the process of preparing a national planning strategy (map 3).

In Northern Ireland the Department of the Environment is responsible for planning policy and preparing development plans. Strategic planning policy and the Regional Development Strategy are the responsibility of the Department for Regional Development. Northern Ireland

was technically the first part of the UK to have a statutory regional level spatial plan, with the publication in 2000 of “Shaping Our Future”.

Local Planning Authorities are the major actors in the planning system and have responsibility for its day-to-day administration and implementation. This includes, as has been mentioned, the duty to prepare development plans of which there are three main types, depending on the local authority structure in the area concerned.

### **Structure Plans**

are prepared by County authorities in England and by local authorities in Scotland (although this is set to change). These plans have four aims:

- to secure realistic provision for development;
- to set out key strategic objectives which can be achieved through land use policies;
- to ensure consistency with national and regional policies; and
- to set a framework for local plans.

Structure Plans consist of three elements: a written statement of policies and proposals; a key diagram which is not on a map base; and an explanatory memorandum providing the justification and relevant background information for the policies and proposals in the plan. The time horizon is intended to be 15 years.

### **Unitary Development Plans**

are prepared in Wales and those parts of (mainly urban) England where there is a single tier of local government. These plans consist of two parts: the first akin to a structure plan dealing with strategy; the second akin to a local plan covering detailed policies and broad land use allocations. In London the directly elected mayor is responsible for preparing a Spatial Development Strategy to supplement the strategic elements in the Unitary Development Plans prepared by the London Boroughs. The London Plan was formally adopted in 2003.

### **Local Plans**

are prepared by district councils in those parts of England where there are also County Councils and hence structure plans. A Local Plan, covering the whole area of a District Council, contains detailed policies and proposals illustrated on a map base. Individual development proposals may also be included. These plans generally have a time horizon of 10 years and have to be in conformity with the structure plan for the area concerned. Similar arrangements are soon to apply in Scotland. However, in the four largest urban areas in Scotland the local councils are encouraged to produce the local plan in two parts, a format like a unitary development plan.

Plans of all types generally go through eight stages:

- preparation of a draft plan by the local planning authority (usually involving a substantial element of public and stakeholder involvement);
- a period for public comment;
- publication of a revised plan;
- opportunity for objections to be expressed;
- local plan inquiry/examination in public of selected objections;
- the publication of a report by the inspector/panel conducting the inquiry/examination proposing amendments to the plan;
- further opportunity for public comment; and
- publication of the final plan by the local planning authority.

Responsibility for planning policy in England was transferred in 2002 to the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) from the short-lived Department of Transport, Local Government and Regions (DTLR). The DTLR itself only succeeded the Department of Environment, Transport and Regions (DETR) in 2001. Transport now has its own separate department and environment policy is in another Department, together with agriculture. The days when housing, urban policy and planning were integrated in the same department with environment and transport are at an end, for the moment. In the ODPM there is a regional Coordination Unit, which oversees the Regional Offices of Government in each of the English regions.

# Regional Planning in The UK

Regional planning in the UK has a rather chequered history. The 1944 Abercrombie plan for the London region, which led to the establishment of the Green Belt and the first generation new towns is, like the Copenhagen finger plan, world-renowned. However, following the introduction of comprehensive development plan coverage at the county level in the landmark Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, the practice of regional planning lapsed. There were sporadic attempts to revive the tradition, particularly in the London region. However, without an elected level of regional government anywhere in the UK, there was no sustained interest in promoting planning at the regional level.

Further, there has always been a split at central government level between regional policy – that is national policy that differentiates between regions – and regional planning – that is the planning for individual regions. This rivalry, linked to ambiguities about the position of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, has also effectively prevented the emergence of national planning. This was tried for a brief period under a Labour government in the mid-1960s which established the Department of Economic Affairs (1964-9). A National Plan was produced in 1965 and Economic Planning Councils established in each region. But these arrangements were short lived.

As is the case with many initiatives in UK planning, Scotland issued its own planning guidance in 1984. But it was not until 1989 that a Conservative Government began the reinvention of regional planning in England, with the publication of Strategic Guidance for five large urban regions, including London. This was followed in 1990 by the publication of guidance for the preparation of Regional Strategic Guidance (RPG) in terms of trying to achieve full coverage in England.

The process involved “standing conferences” of local governments in each English region preparing regional “advice”, which was then the subject of consultation with regional stakeholders. The advice was then submitted to the Secretary of State for the Environment who, following a non-transparent process, turned the advice into RPG for the region concerned.

Government guidance on RPG was reissued unchanged in 1992 and by 1995 RPGs had been issued for seven of the nine English regions. However, the content was very thin and the RPG process poorly resourced. The motivation was more an attempt to reassert the power of national government than a fondness for planning per se. Being non-statutory, RPGs tend to reflect the lowest common denominator to which all the local authorities in the region concerned could agree. Further, because there is no elected regional government the regional offices of central government tend to be the most powerful players at all stages of RPG preparation. Although starting as a bottom up process with the preparation of “advice”, RPGs are in essence top down documents.

Since the election of a Labour government in 1997, there have been significant administrative changes at the regional level and hence in the preparation of RPGs. There are currently three main bodies in the English regions: -

- Regional Chambers, mainly consisting of delegated members of the local authorities in the region;
- Regional Development Agencies (RDAs), appointed by the Secretary of State consisting of representatives from business interest and local government in the region; and
- Government Offices for the Regions, which represent the regional dimension of central Government policies.

The RDAs were established in 1999 to prepare regional economic strategies. They are intended to bring together regional chambers and stakeholders and have 4 main tasks:

- analysis of the regional economy;
- framework for economic development;
- action plan for the RDAs own economic work; and
- framework for delivering national programmes.

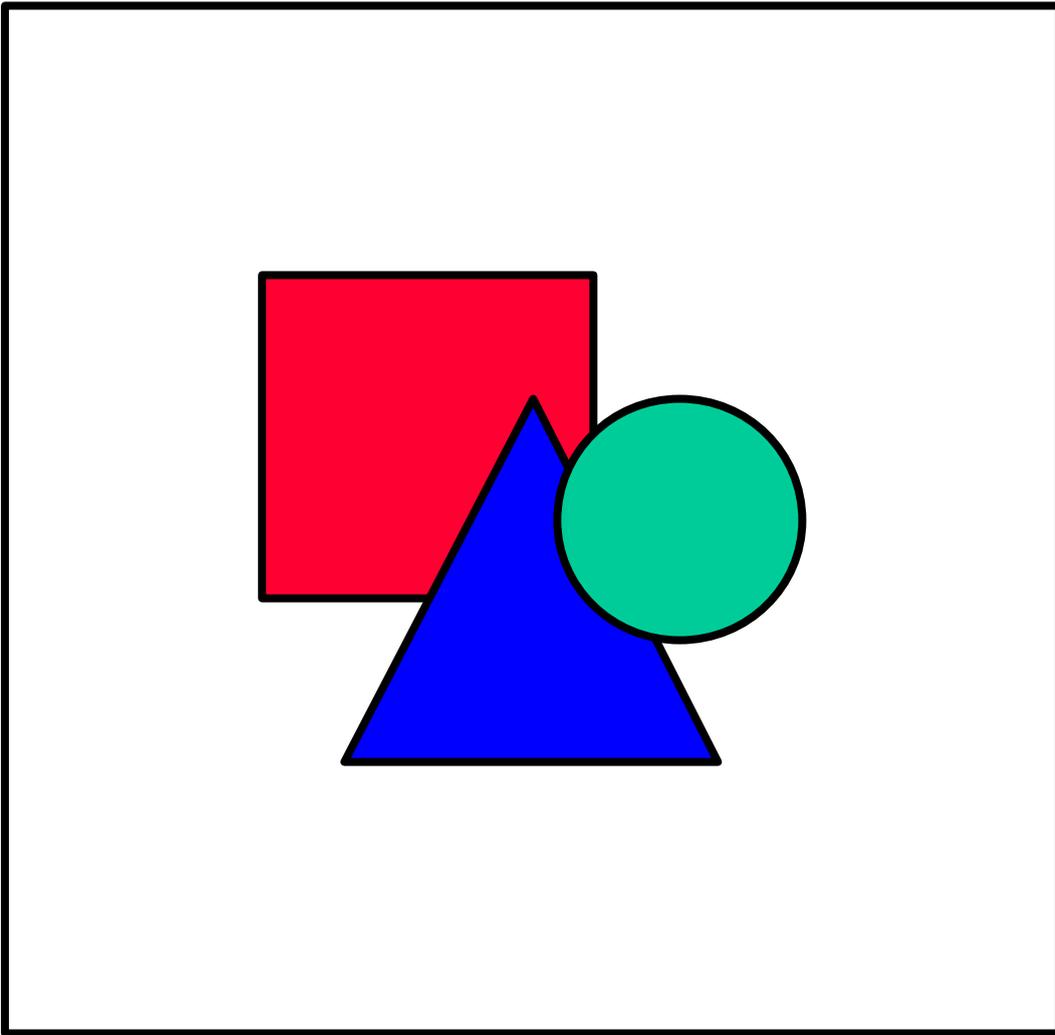
In the light of this strengthening of regional institutions in England, government guidance on RPG, which had previously been part of general guidance on development plans, was reissued in 2000 as a separate document. The guidance was expanded, in particular in terms of public participation in the process. Individual RPGs were made subject to examination in public. The typical contents of current RPGs which are in place for all the English regions are illustrated by the chapter headings of the South West RPG:

- (a) Regional Vision
- (b) Spatial Strategy
- (c) Natural and Built
- (d) Economy
- (e) Leisure Tourism, Culture and Sport.
- (f) Housing
- (g) Transport
- (h) Infrastructure and Resources
- (i) Implementation and Monitoring

The recent devolution of planning powers from the UK parliament to the Northern Ireland and Welsh Assemblies and the Scottish Parliament has also set the stage for an expansion of regional planning. Northern Ireland was first off the mark in 2001 with the adoption of a regional development strategy. The Welsh spatial plan is the latest example of regional planning in the UK. It has a time horizon of 20 years and identifies three types of urban centre – capital, national and regional – and three types of transport facility – regional, national and international. It has three objectives:

- to provide a vision;
- to set the framework for integrated decision making; and
- to give a stronger geographical element to policy.

While this is not the place to describe the document in detail, the contents page (Annex 2) illustrates that it is far from a traditional style regional plan. In Scotland initial consultations have been held as the first stage in the preparation of a national planning framework (map 3).



Map 3: Planning framework for Scotland

## **Forthcoming changes in England**

While it was stated earlier that there is no national plan for the UK, recent developments in Northern Ireland, Wales and Scotland have stimulated thinking about planning at the level of England as a framework for planning at the regional level. While it does not claim to be a national plan, the publication by the ODPM in 2003 of “Sustainable Communities: building for the future”, sets out a national perspective in terms of national actions to achieve and maintain sustainability; growth areas in London and southeast England generally; and policies for areas of low demand and abandonment in the north of England.

However, the current momentum behind the promotion of regional planning in England is the Government’s proposal for elected regional governments in the English regions. This will be the subject of region-by-region referenda, starting in 2004 in the North East, North West and Yorkshire and the Humber regions. It is expected that, seeing the Scotland and Wales examples, the proposals will be agreed. Following that, referenda will be offered to other regions. However, because of the lack of a regional tradition in England the results are by no means a foregone conclusion. Even in Wales the referendum for the establishment of the Welsh Assembly in 1997 only passed by 50.3% of the votes.

At the same time as voting on having an elected regional assembly, voters in the rural areas of England, most of which currently have two tiers of local government, will be offered the choice of either abolishing the county council for the area or the district council. This is expected to lead to the abolition of the counties and reduce the proliferation of levels of government which would occur if regional assemblies were agreed in areas which already have 2 levels of local government.

The government appointed Boundary Commission, a standing body which regularly reviews local government boundaries, is already examining what might be a desirable pattern of single tier authorities. The result would then be the same as in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and London, where there are only two levels – regional and local - of elected government below the central government level. If the referenda results are positive, elections for regional assemblies in the 3 northernmost regions of England could be held in 2006.

The current proposals for regional planning in England are in draft legislation at present in the final stages of parliamentary approval, which is very unlikely to be changed in any significant respect. RPGs and structure planning are to be phased out over a three-year period and replaced with statutory Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS). These will be prepared by the Regional Chambers referred to earlier and later, if agreed by referenda, by directly elected Regional Assemblies.

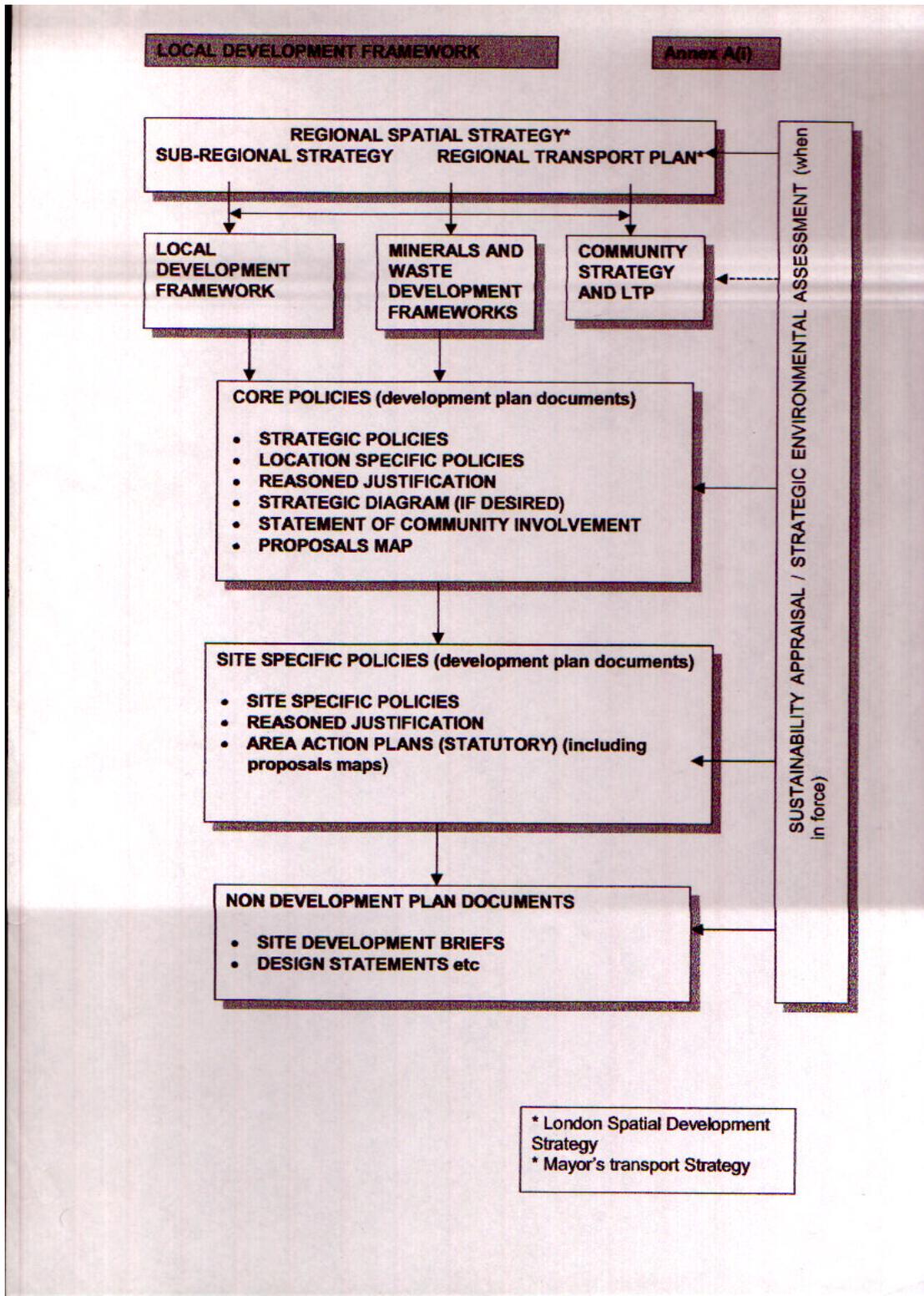


Diagram 1: Proposed system of plans in England

Under proposals in part I of the current Planning and Compulsory Purchase Bill, RSS would be made statutory; more detailed; subject to annual review; and incorporate Regional Transport Strategies, which currently are produced and agreed separately from RPGs. The new style RSSs would have a time horizon of 15 years and cover 5 topics:

- the scale and distribution of new housing;
- priorities for transport, infrastructure, rural development, agriculture, mineral extraction, and waste treatment and disposal;
- a spatial vision and a strategy for achieving it;
- the application of national policies in the region; and
- output targets and indicators.

The RSSs also have to take into account national policies; the RSSs for adjoining regions; and the resources likely to be available. The identification of a sub-regional component is also encouraged. The RSSs are intended to provide a long-term framework for other regional strategies – economic, housing, tourism and culture. They must also contain a “pre-submission statement” which details how regional interests and the public have been involved in the preparation of the Strategy. A sustainability appraisal must form an integral part of the strategy. After being submitted to the Secretary of State (a role currently played by the Deputy Prime Minister) for approval, an examination in public is then arranged.

Although not directly related to the regional level, for the sake of completeness it is worth mentioning that the local level of planning is also being changed with the introduction of Local Development Frameworks. These will be prepared by the single tier of local government expected to be introduced everywhere in England. It is interesting to note that, while the term Development Plan is retained in the legislation, neither of the two main planning instruments in future – Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks – contain the word plan.

# Conclusions

The recent acceleration in the emphasis on regional planning in the UK has come about for a mixture of different but often related reasons. Some are directly linked to UK circumstances, particularly the immaturity of its regional institutions. But in an international comparative context there are some systemic factors at work which have a wider relevance beyond the UK.

The first of these is the increasingly larger spatial scale over which daily life is conducted. This is related to increasing mobility provided by car ownership, itself a reflection of increasing affluence. The spread of development in metropolitan regions away from the central city is the major trend in all the large city regions of the UK. In the period 1981-2001 the 6 largest English cities outside London – Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Newcastle, Manchester and Sheffield - all lost population, while the regions in which they are located grew. This is an indication of the general trend to disperse from cities to suburban and rural areas.

While there has been insufficient investment in new transport infrastructure, accessibility has nevertheless increased. In fact the under-investment in public transport may have stimulated car ownership and car use. These trends have also raised another issue, namely the need to plan urban and rural areas together as the distinction between the two becomes increasingly blurred in many places.

With increasing wealth, education and ethnic diversity it is also becoming more difficult to frame one-size-fits-all national policies. A renewed emphasis on the regional level provides for a degree of flexibility in an increasingly pluralist society. As a reflection of this, one aspect of the new regional planning system in the UK is that national planning guidance is being reduced in scope.

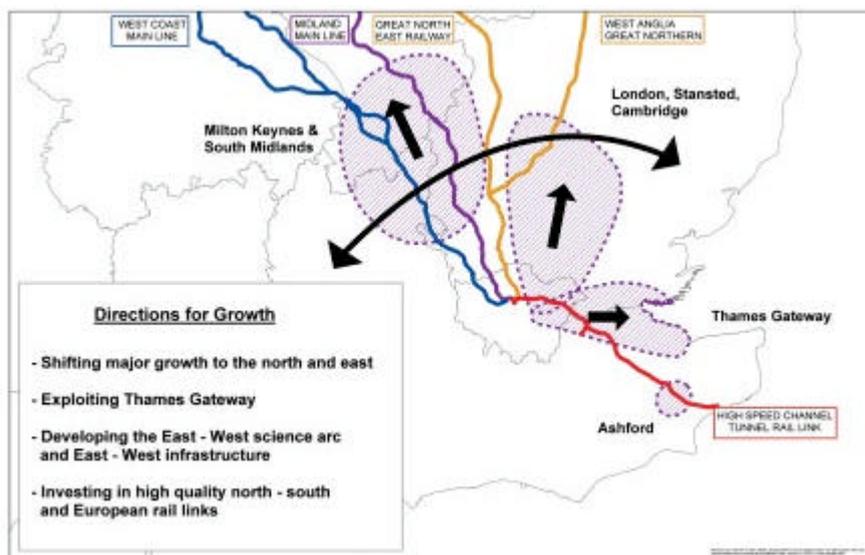
New types of plans, more suitable to the regional level than the older-style town and country planning, have also been developed. The most influential model has been spatial planning as exemplified by the European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP). This is quoted in the Regional Planning Guidance which now exists for all the English Regions and in the strategies prepared for Northern Ireland and Wales. The ESDP was particularly influential in the UK, which has no national plan to provide a framework for regional plans.

Planning is also now seen as continuous process. The classical survey/analysis/plan sequence in plan preparation has been replaced by a participatory, objectives achievement approach, backed up by performance measures, regular monitoring and review. In addition, rather than “a predict and provide” method of planning, the emphasis is now on “plan, monitor and manage”. This again has stimulated the emergence of a new style of planning which was difficult to graft on to the traditional form of planning as carried out in the UK. There was also dissatisfaction with the slowness of the current system. For example, it took nearly twenty years to achieve complete national coverage of structure plans.

Governance questions are also important. Matching the scale of government to the emerging larger units of economic and social space is one issue. But over and above that is the vacuum left as local government policy becomes increasingly driven by community concerns, while national government policy is more and more driven by international (and in the EU, particularly European) interests.

These trends are tending to diverge and find their deepest expression in NIMBY responses at the local level clashing with national policies aimed at economic competitiveness and social

cohesion. Against this background the regional level, if properly constructed as neither an extension of local government nor of national government, becomes a meeting ground for two opposing views and can provide a mediation mechanism.



Map 4: Growth areas in the Capital Region

In this respect regions need to be of such a size that they can stand up to central government and not be too small so as to be dominated by one or two larger municipalities. From a political perspective they also need, as far as possible, to be in the same size range. This has led to the splitting of what is a functional city region based on London, into three separate regions – the East of England, the South East and London itself. The dominance of the Capital region, which comprises over 20M people a third of the national total, would unbalance the regional structure of the UK. This has led to strong national involvement in the planning of the Capital region, because it functions as a unit and a single view of its development is needed (map 4).

Political changes, themselves partly a response to economic and social trends, have also contributed to the emergence of regional planning. In particular devolution to new elected bodies in Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales at the end of the 1990s has emphasised the importance of a new strata of government between the national and the local.

There have also been other concerns that have widened the scope of planning, particularly planning with a land use focus. Sustainable development which has been fully accepted in British planning – for example a sustainability appraisal is a mandatory part of the new Regional Spatial Strategies – is one such factor. The need to integrate social, economic and environmental concerns points to the regional level as an appropriate scale for planning.

Lastly, regional disparities are a continuing concern (chart 1). The old regional paradigm, which embraced “Robin Hood” type policies of robbing the rich regions to help the poor ones, has been replaced by the idea of each region developing its assets and finding its niche. This has put a premium on regional planning as providing a framework for “home grown” regional development.

Chart 1: Gross Domestic Product per head (Residence Based) 1999, (UK=100)

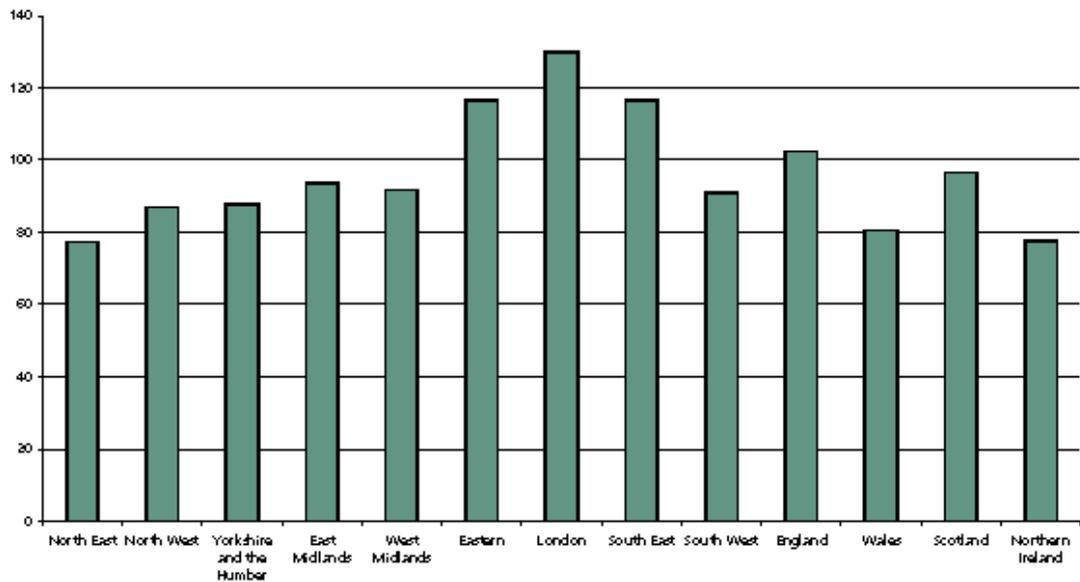


Chart 1: GDP in the UK regions

# Annex 1: Current Planning Policy Guidance Notes for England

PPG1 General Policy and Principles
PPG2 Green Belts
PPG3 Housing
PPG4 Industrial and Commercial Development and Small Firms
PPG5 Simplified Planning Zones
PPG6 Town Centres and Retail Development
PPG7 The Countryside: environmental quality and economic and social development
PPG8 Telecommunications
PPG9 Nature Conservation
PPG10 Planning and Waste Management
PPG11 Regional Planning
PPG12 Development Plans
PPG13 Transport
PPG14 Development on Unstable Land
PPG15 Planning and the Historic Environment
PPG16 Archaeology and Planning
PPG17 Sport and Recreation
PPG18 Enforcing Planning Control
PPG19 Outdoor Advertisement Control
PPG20 Coastal Planning
PPG21 Tourism
PPG22 Renewable Energy
PPG23 Planning and Pollution Control
PPG24 Planning and Noise
PPG25 Development and Flood Risk

## Annex 2: Contents of the Spatial Plan for Wales

<b>1 Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Sustainable Spatial Development Values and Objectives</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1 Values	5
2.2 Objectives	6
<b>3 Where We Are Now</b>	<b>10</b>
3.1 Building Sustainable Communities	10
3.2 Valuing our Environment	14
3.3 Increasing and Spreading Prosperity	19
3.4 Achieving Sustainable Accessibility	23
3.5 The Spatial Challenges	29
<b>4 Drivers of Change</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>5 Where We Want to Go</b>	<b>34</b>
5.1 National Spatial Perspective	34
5.2 Area Perspectives	41
<b>6 The Way Forward</b>	<b>54</b>
6.1 Impact of the Wales Spatial Plan	54
6.2 What We Will Do	55
6.3 What We Would Like You to Do	57
6.4 Monitoring and Review	58
6.5 Sustainability Appraisal	58

## **Background reading**

Planning, Governance and Spatial Strategy in Britain, Vigar et al, MacMillian Press, 2000

Shaping our future: the regional strategy for Northern Ireland 2025, Northern Ireland Assembly, 2000

Planning Policy Guidance Note 11, DETR, Stationery Office, 2000

The changing urban hierarchy of England and Wales 1931-98, P. Hall et al, University College London, 2000

Good practice guide on sustainability appraisal of regional planning guidance, DETR, Stationery Office, October 2000

Planning: delivering a fundamental change, DTLR, 2001

Your region, your choice: reinventing the English regions, Cm5511, Stationery Office, 2002

New directions in UK strategic planning, D. Counsell et al, Town & Country Planning, January 2003

People, places, futures: the Welsh spatial plan, Welsh Assembly, 2003

Sustainable communities: building for the future, ODPM, 2003

Regional quality of life counts, DEFRA, Stationery Office, 2003

New Order, P. Allmendinger et al, Town and Country Planning, October 2003

## **Recent legislation**

Greater London Authority Act, 1999

Local Government Act, 2000

Planning and Compensation Bill, 2003

## **Useful web sites**

www. ....

[london.gov.uk](http://london.gov.uk)

[northernireland.gov.uk](http://northernireland.gov.uk)

[odpm.gov.uk](http://odpm.gov.uk)

[planning.haynet.com](http://planning.haynet.com)

[scotland.gov.uk](http://scotland.gov.uk)

[tcpa.org.uk](http://tcpa.org.uk)

[ukplanning.com](http://ukplanning.com)

[wales.gov.uk](http://wales.gov.uk)

