

Introduction to Planning

ACBA 7004
Week 5

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Outline

- **EIA Review Recap**
- **SLS Update**
- What is planning?
- Planning in UK / Wales
- **Debate**
- History of Urban Planning
- Spatial Planning and Ecological Footprinting (activity)





Activity

You will present a short summary of your chosen EIA to the group

- Summarise the project
- Highlight any key critical observations you have detected
- **You have 15 minutes to prepare your presentation**
- **Presentations will be no longer than 2 minutes**

Conference Update

- At the end of this session you will have time to update each other on your review status and review the plans for the Student Led Seminar (SLS)

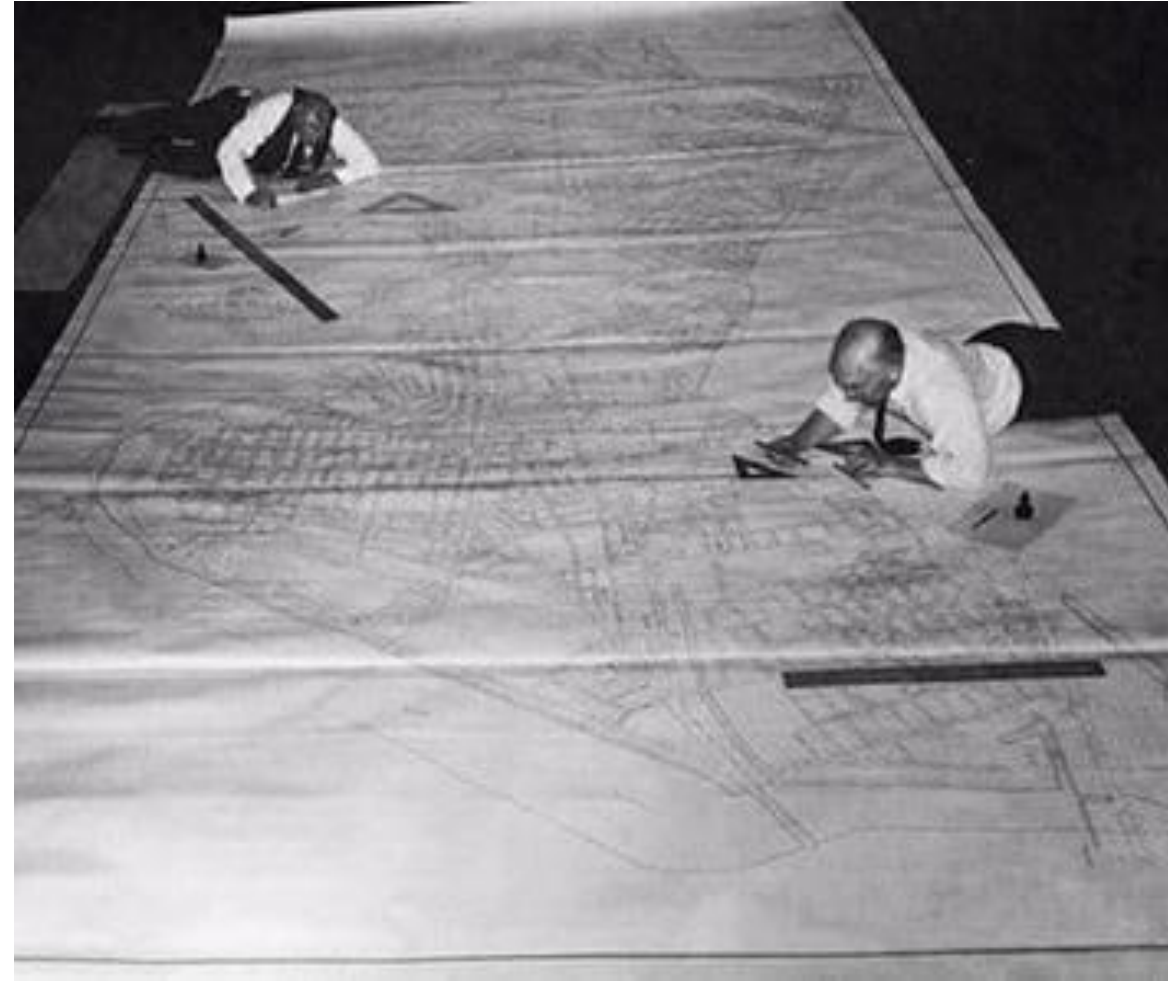
Planning...

QUESTION:
*What is
“Planning”?*



Planning...

- sets out a long-term vision for places
- provides a decision-making framework to manage competing uses for space
- balances economic, social and environmental needs
- provides legitimacy through consultation and testing of evidence
- delivers change on the ground





- It ensures that the right development takes place in the right place at the right time;
- It balances economic, social and environmental needs (sustainable development);
- It shapes our settlements to meet identified needs and helps to protect the wider countryside for its own sake;
- It is a system for managing development positively in the public interest, and not in a controlling or regulatory way.

Why plan?

[RTPI | Why plan](#)



[#ACareerIn - Urban Planning \(leapcanada.org\)](https://leapcanada.org/#ACareerIn-UrbanPlanning)

Role of Planners

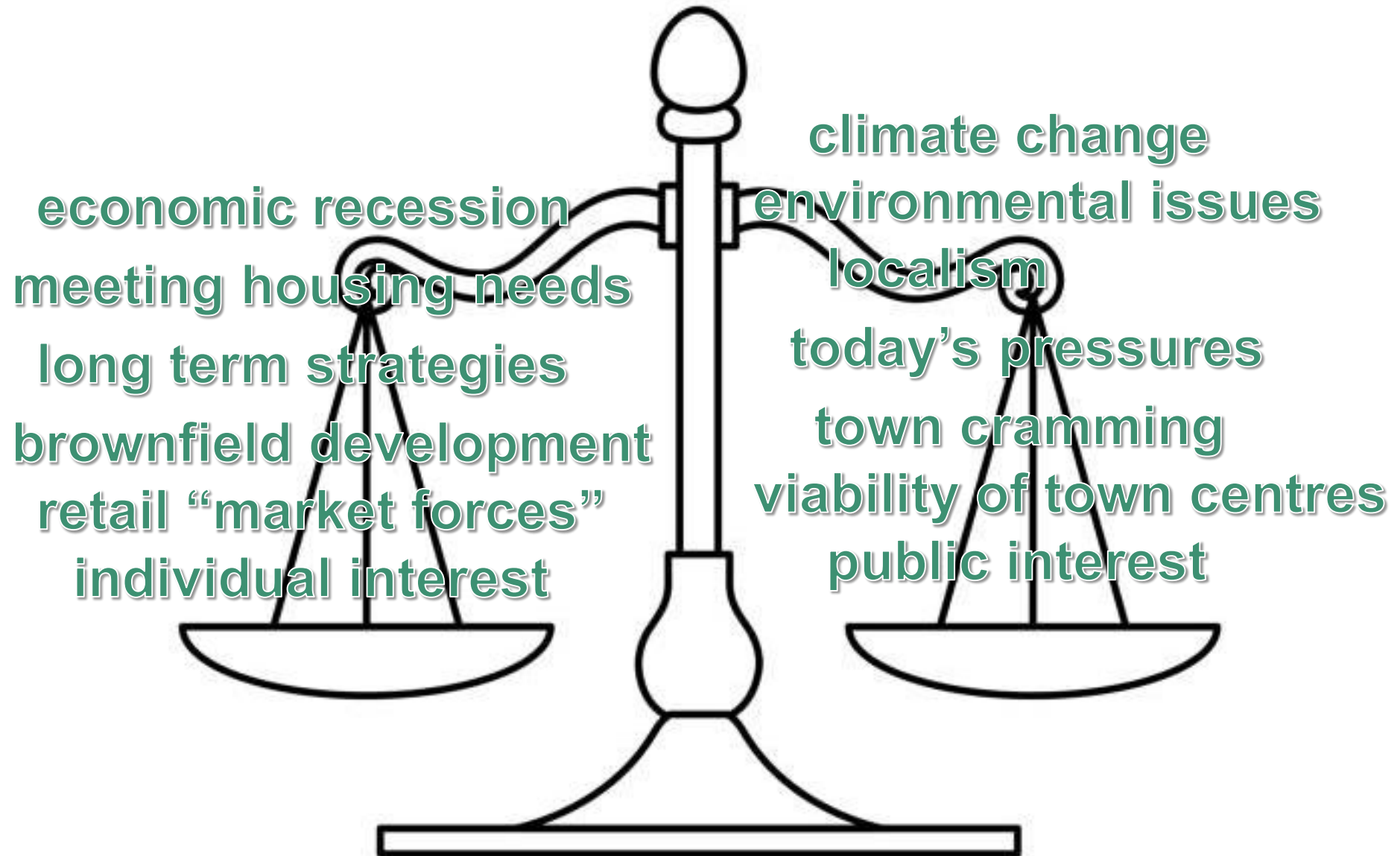
Planners, often referred to as case officers, are employed by the Council to form balanced and impartial judgements, and to recommend planning applications for approval or refusal, taking into account:

- representations made;
- the development plan;
- any other relevant material planning considerations;
- risks and consequences of decisions made;

The RTPI “Code of Conduct” states that planners must:

- act with competence, honesty and integrity;
- fearlessly and impartially exercise their independent professional judgement;
- not make or subscribe to any statements or reports which are contrary to their bona fide professional opinions, and shall not knowingly enter into any contract or agreement which requires them to do so.

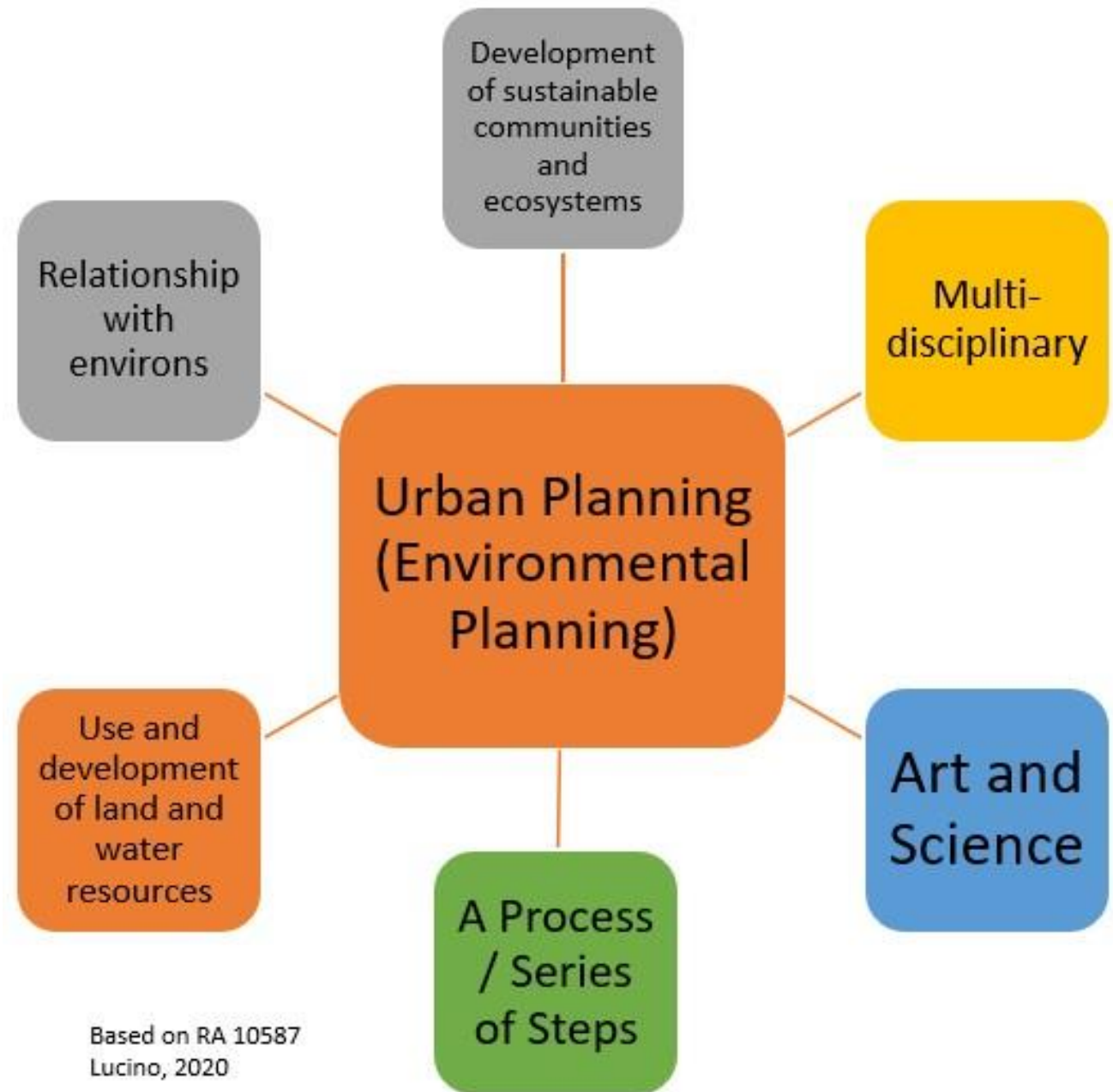
Planning involves balancing issues



What is environmental planning?

- “Environmental planning, also known as urban and regional planning, city planning, town and country planning, and/or human settlements planning, refers to the multi-disciplinary art and science of analyzing, specifying, clarifying, harmonizing, managing and regulating the use and development of land and water resources, in relation to their environs, for the development of sustainable communities and ecosystems.”

[What is Urban \(Environmental\) Planning? – City, Urban, Regional, & Environmental Planning \(cityplanningcoordinator.blog\)](https://cityplanningcoordinator.blog)



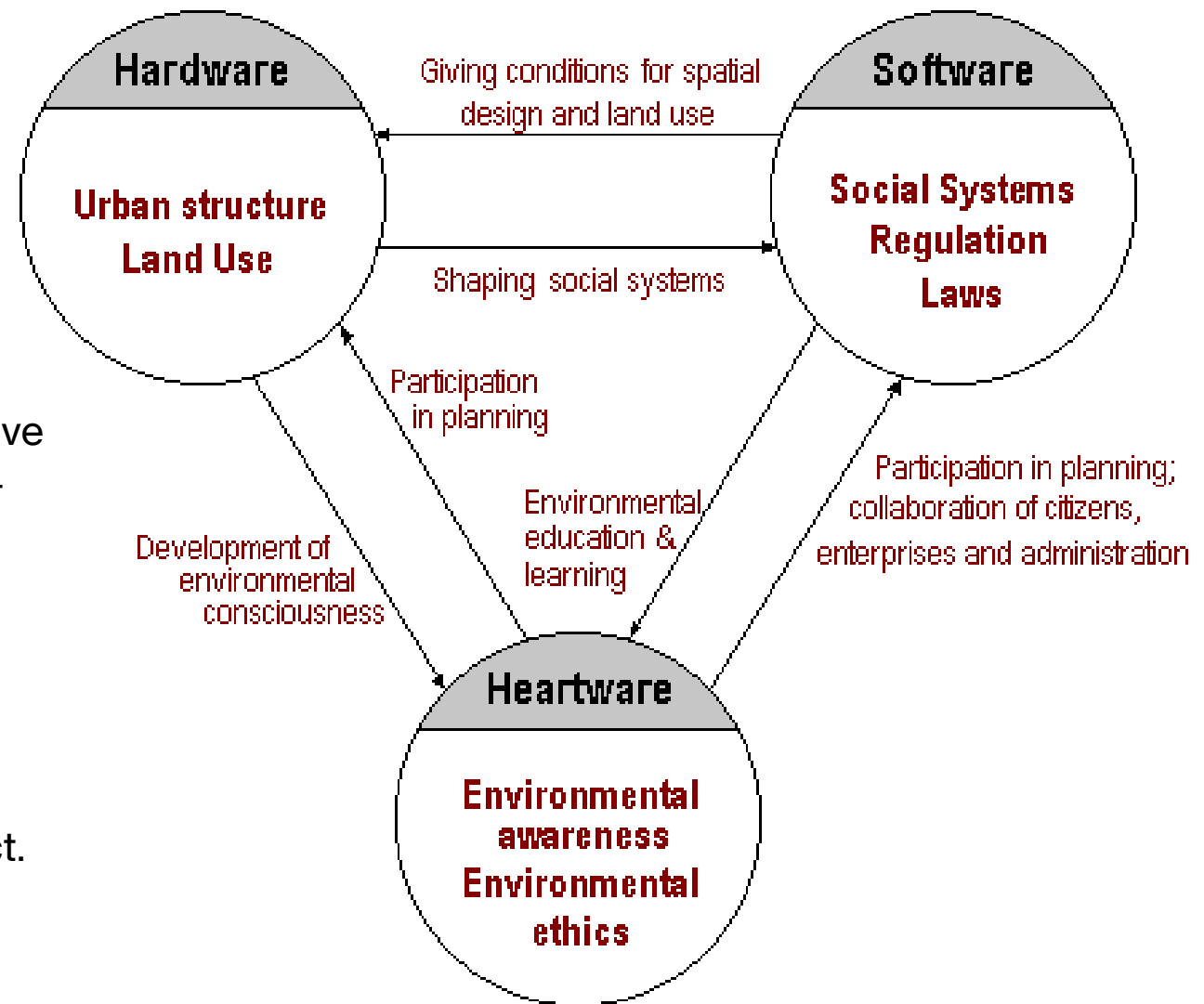
Based on RA 10587
Lucino, 2020

What is environmental planning?

- Environmental planning seeks to improve and protect environmental quality for urban residents - both through controlling the generation of pollution and through segregating activities that are environmentally incompatible [Miller and Groot, 1997:3]

Components of environmental planning?

- Effective environmental planning requires the effective interaction and overlay between three components - hardware, software and heartware.
- **Hardware** consists of the physical fabric of a city - infrastructure, buildings, railway, roads, ports etc.
- **Software** consists of sets of rules, and regulations, laws and legislation, ordinances, including habits, ethics, and traditionally established codes of conduct.
- **Heartware** is an individual's emotional mechanism, behaviour and conduct, which determines his or her needs, wants and wishes. It also determines the process by which the individual's interaction with the surrounding environment takes place.

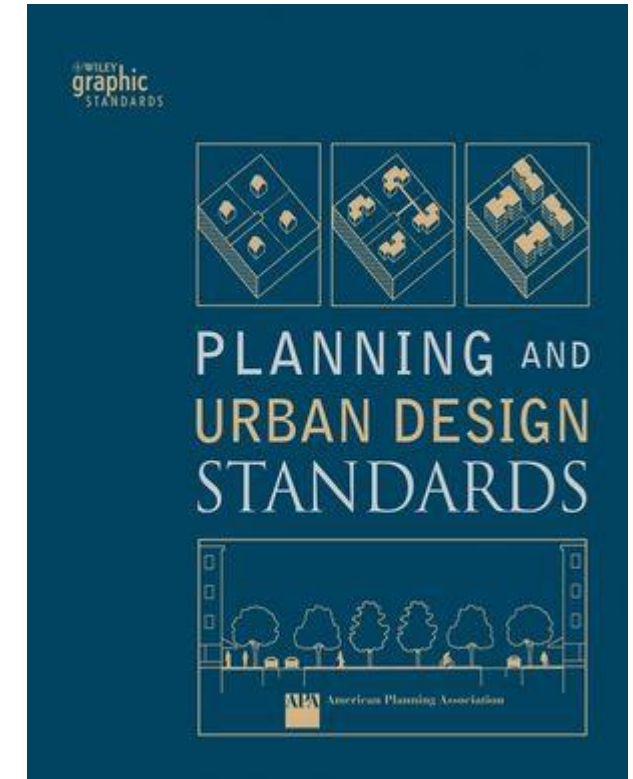


Three components of Environmental Planning
(gdrc.org)

Harashina, 1996: 14

Standards in planning are important

- Planning manages the right to develop land
- It involves balancing private and public interests
- Getting it wrong is costly (time, money, reputation and long-lasting impacts)
- Need to demonstrate, at all times:
 - Fairness
 - Openness
 - Impartiality



[Planning and Urban Design Standards | Wiley](#)



Take a break

15mins

Planning in the UK



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Planning across the UK

Comparison of the planning systems in
the four UK countries:

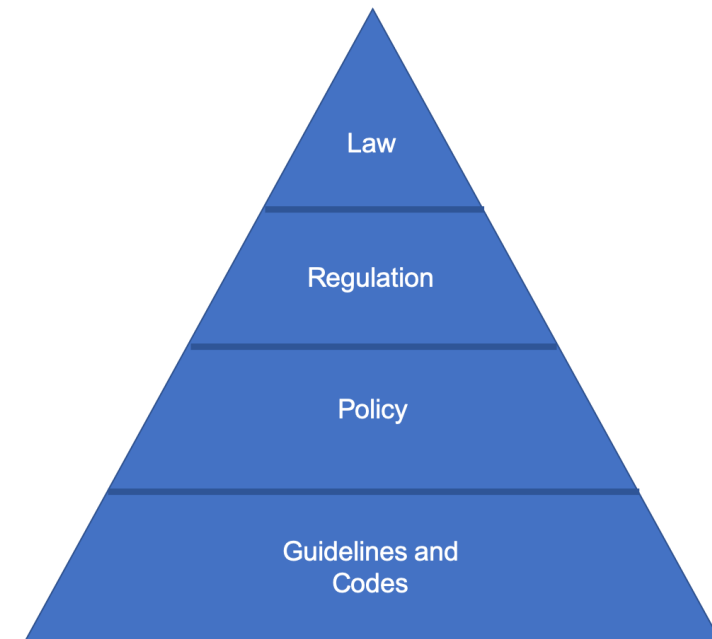
- [16-001.pdf \(senedd.wales\)](#)
- [SB_13-35.pdf \(parliament.scot\)](#)
- [CBP-7459.pdf \(parliament.uk\)](#)



Legislation, regulation, policy and guidance

- **Legislation**, enacted by the UK Parliament, forms the foundation of the legal framework, setting out broad principles and mandates. This includes Acts of Parliament and statutory instruments, which establish what is legally required, prohibited, or permitted.
- The main Acts of Parliament relevant to planning development are:
 - The Town and Country Planning Act 1990
 - The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017
 - The Planning Act 2008
 - The Localism Act 2011

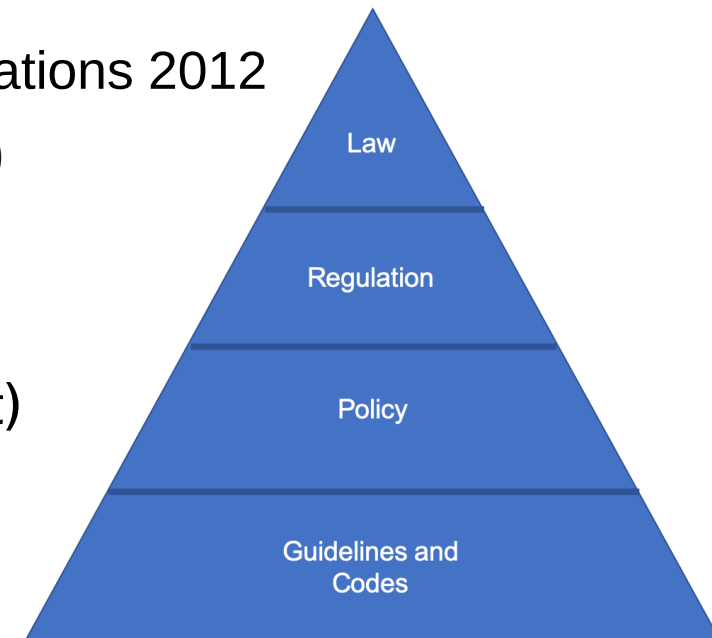
Alongside many others...



Legislation, regulation, policy and guidance

- **Regulation**, are detailed rules created by governmental agencies under the authority of legislation. These rules provide the specific instructions needed to implement and enforce the legislative framework effectively.
- Examples of regulation relevant to planning development include:
 - The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012
 - The Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) Regulations 2005
 - The Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010
 - Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017

Alongside many others...

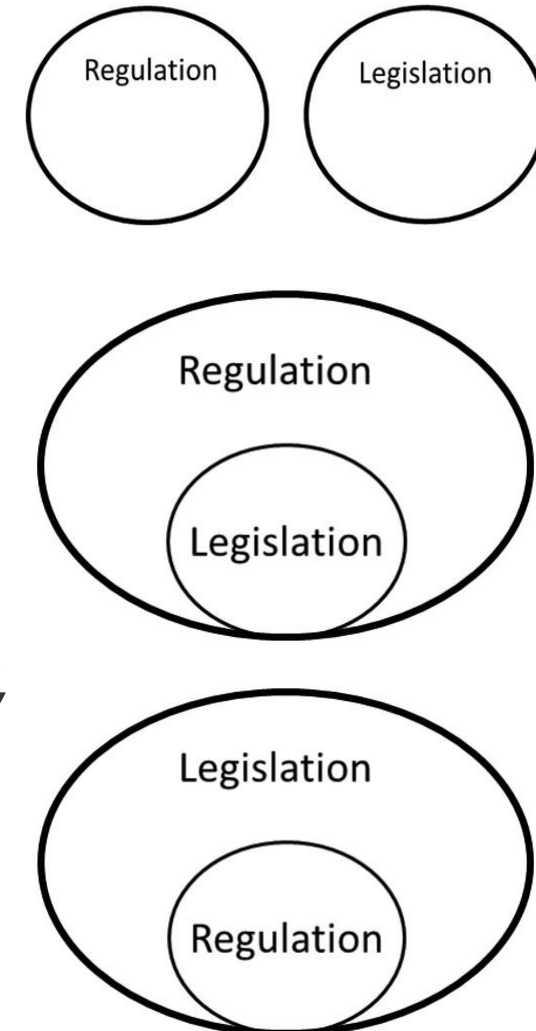


Legislation, regulation, policy and guidance

Legislation vs Regulation

- One of the key differences between legislation and regulations lies in their **scope and detail**.
- **Legislation** outlines general principles and broad requirements, often lacking the specifics on how these should be applied.
- **Regulations** fill this gap by providing detailed, practical instructions, ensuring that businesses and individuals understand exactly what is required for compliance.

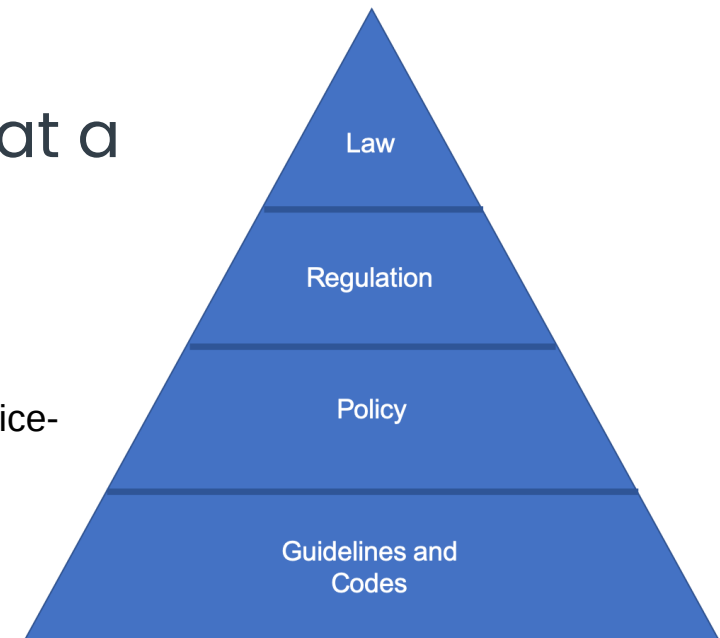
“Distinguishing between ‘legislation’ and ‘regulation’ is by no mean a simple task. While legislation can be relatively defined straightforwardly, there is a lack of shared understanding regarding what constitutes regulation. As Levi-Faur puts it, ‘regulation is hard to define, not least because it means different things to different people’. Is regulation a subset of legislation? Do legislation and regulation refer to distinct concepts? Do they partly, sometimes or always overlap?” (Kosti, Levi-Faur, and Mor, 2019, p.170)



Legislation, regulation, policy and guidance

- **Policy**, is a set of principles to guide actions in order to achieve a goal. A 'government policy', therefore describes an objective or course of action planned by the Government on a particular subject.
- **Guidance**, provides a method or an approach that a regulator will allow (if followed) to achieve the intention of the legislation

[Planning practice guidance - GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/planning-practice-guidance) <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/planning-practice-guidance>



Legislation, regulation, policy and guidance

Planning practice guidance categories

We have revised and updated planning practice guidance to make it accessible.

[Advertisements](#)

22 July 2019 Guidance

[Air quality](#)

1 November 2019 Guidance

[Appeals](#)

25 April 2024 Guidance

[Appropriate assessment](#)

22 July 2019 Guidance

[Before submitting an application](#)

15 March 2019 Guidance

[Biodiversity net gain](#)

1 May 2024 Guidance

[Brownfield land registers](#)

28 July 2017 Guidance

[Build to rent](#)

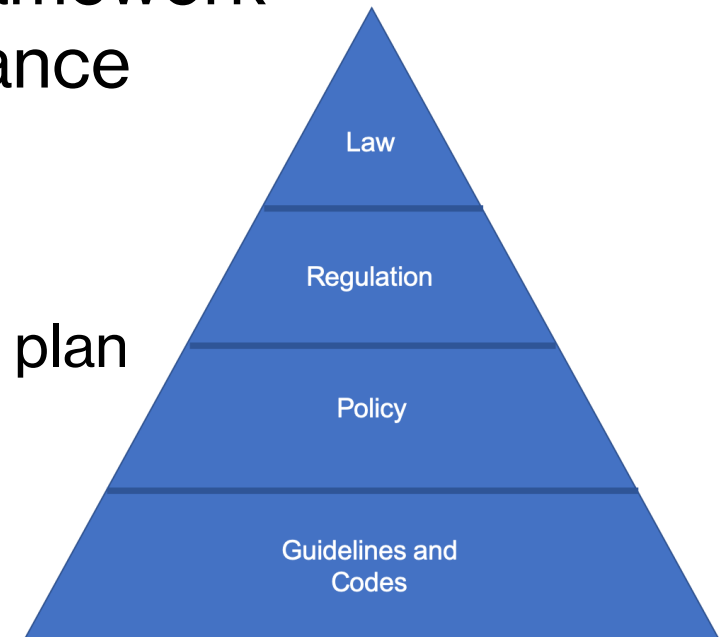
13 September 2018 Guidance

[Building Safety: Planning enforcement and the Responsible Actors Scheme \(the 'RAS Enforcement PPG'\)](#)

25 April 2024 Guidance

Therefore, in the planning context:

- The Planning Acts and Statutory Instruments
- The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) -Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)
- The Development Plan
 - Local Plans and other development plan documents
 - Neighbourhood Plans



Example 1: Biodiversity Net Gain



Environment Act 2021

CHAPTER 30

ENVIRONMENT ACT 2021

In England:

- Environment Act 2021
- Chapter 6: NATURE AND BIODIVERSITY
- <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/part/6>
- SCHEDULE 14:
- <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/schedule/14>
- Amends Town And Planning Act 1990 (Schedule 7A)

Biodiversity gain in planning

- 98 Biodiversity gain as condition of planning permission
- 99 Biodiversity gain in nationally significant infrastructure projects
- 100 Biodiversity gain site register
- 101 Biodiversity credits

Biodiversity objective and reporting

- 102 General duty to conserve and enhance biodiversity
- 103 Biodiversity reports

Local nature recovery strategies

- 104 Local nature recovery strategies for England
- 105 Preparation of local nature recovery strategies
- 106 Content of local nature recovery strategies
- 107 Information to be provided by the Secretary of State
- 108 Interpretation

Conservation

- 109 Species conservation strategies
- 110 Protected site strategies
- 111 Wildlife conservation: licences

Habitats Regulations

- 112 Habitats Regulations: power to amend general duties
- 113 Habitats Regulations: power to amend Part 6

SCHEDULE 14

BIODIVERSITY GAIN AS CONDITION OF PLANNING PERMISSION

PART 1

BIODIVERSITY GAIN CONDITION

1 In the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, after section 90 insert—

"Biodiversity gain

90A Biodiversity gain in England

Schedule 7A (biodiversity gain in England) has effect."

Example 1: Biodiversity Net Gain



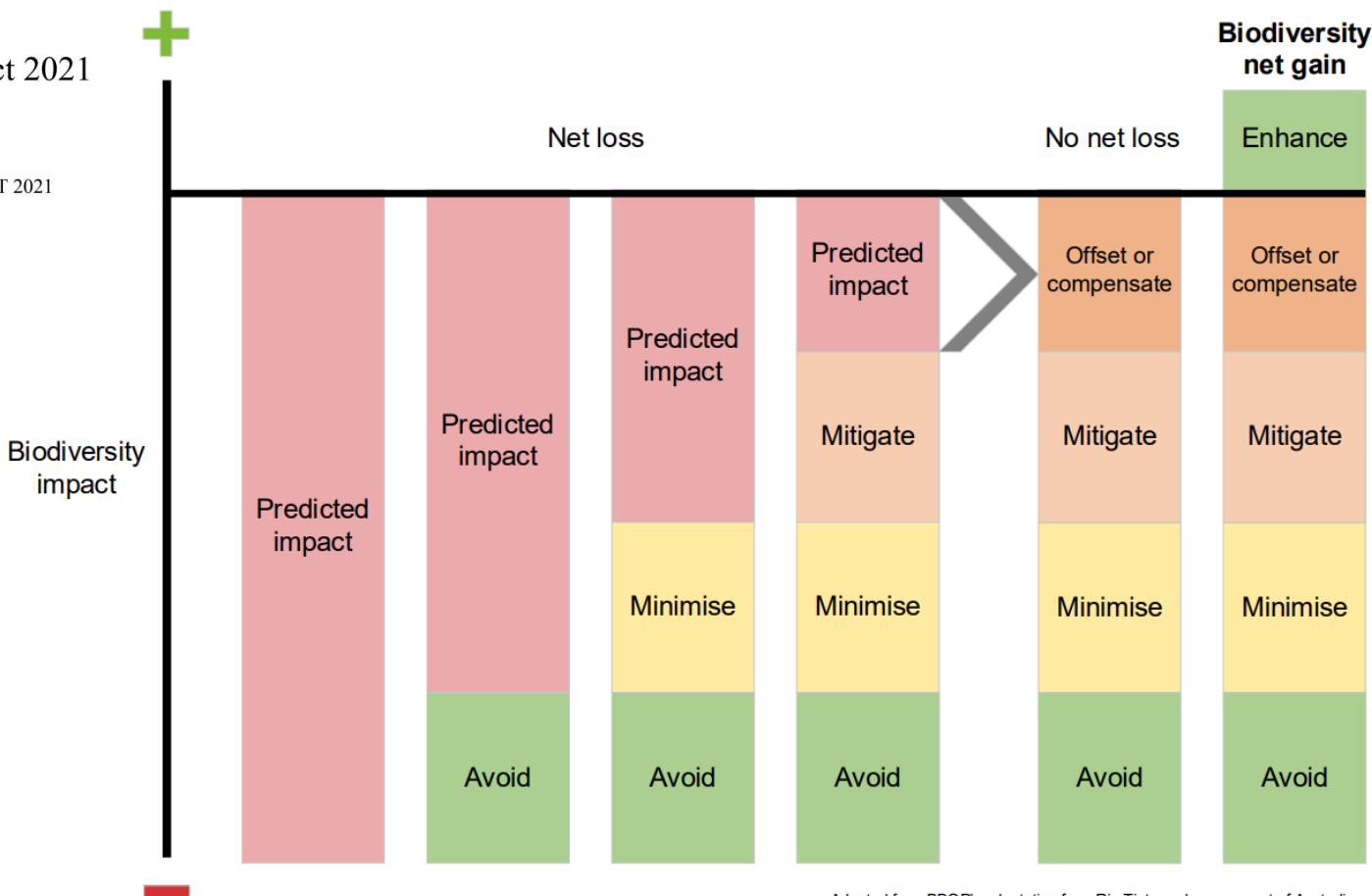
Environment Act 2021

CHAPTER 30

ENVIRONMENT ACT 2021

Town And Planning Act 1990
(Schedule 7A)

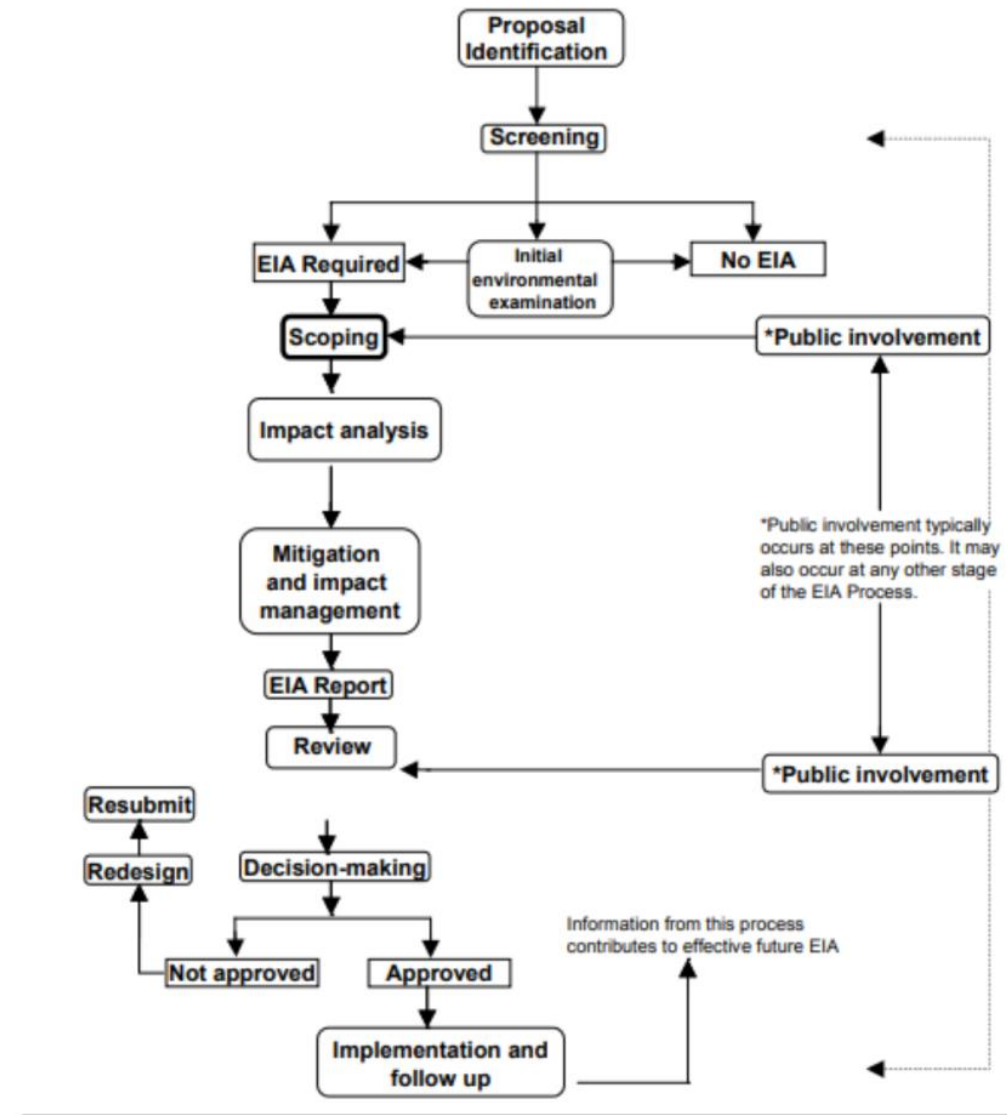
- *This Schedule makes provision for grants of planning permission in England to be subject to a condition to secure that the biodiversity gain objective is met.*
- *The relevant percentage is 10%.*



Adapted from BBOP's adaptation from Rio Tinto and government of Australia

Example 2: Environmental Impact Assessment

- Legislative Act: European Commission (EC) European Directive 85/337/EEC
- Amended various UK legislation
- Now in: Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017
- [The Town and Country Planning \(Environmental Impact Assessment\) Regulations 2017](#)
- Government EIA Guidance: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/environmental-impact-assessment>



https://www.iaia.org/pdf/south-eastern-europe/Sec_E_Topic_5.PDF



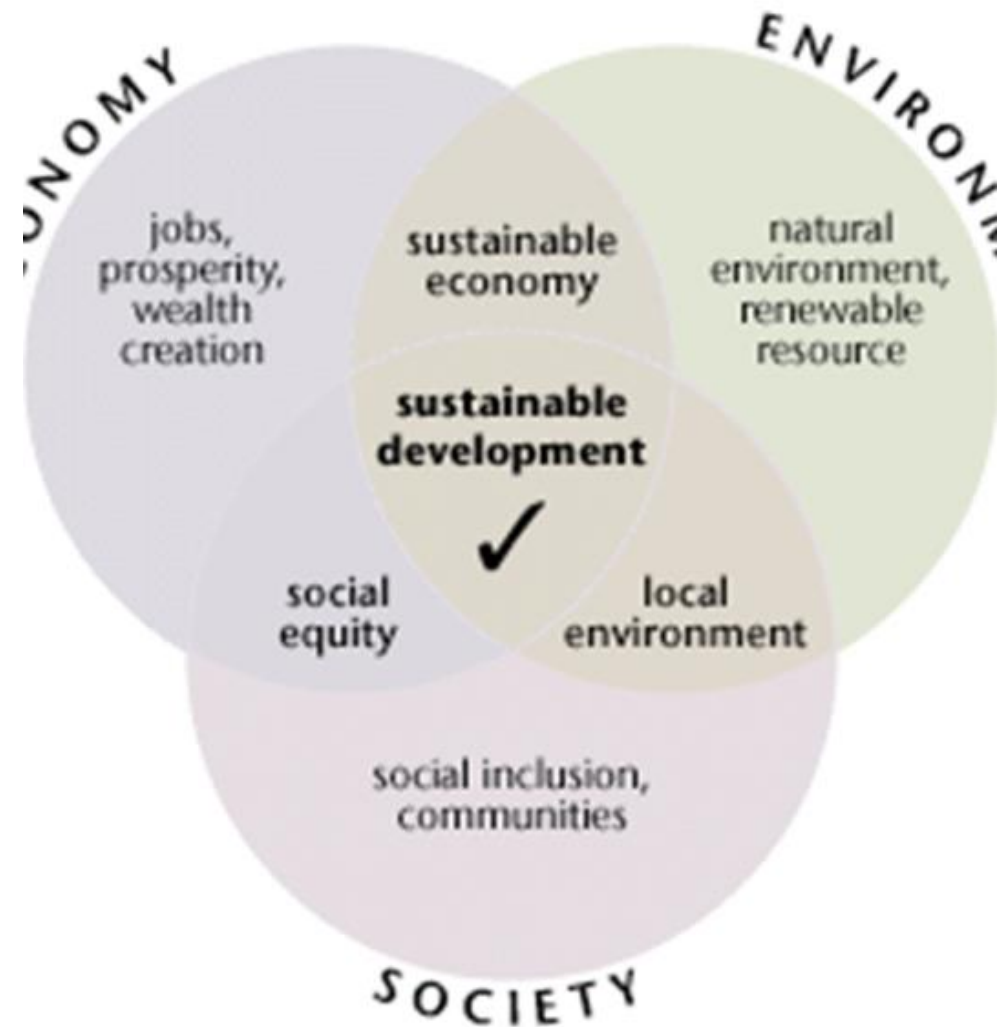
Activity

Review your selected EIA and identify the various planning policies which the developer must adhere to. (10 minutes)

Discuss the policies impacting your development (10 mins)

Planning across the UK is policy-led. **This example is ENGLAND**

- National policy
 - National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)
 - National Policy Statements
 - Planning Practice Guidance
- Local policy
 - Local development plan
- Neighbourhood policies
 - Neighbourhood plans



NPPF

- The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was first published on 27 March 2012 and updated on 24 July 2018, 19 February 2019, 20 July 2021 and 5 September 2023. This sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

[National Planning Policy Framework - Guidance - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework-guidance)



[Oxford-Cambridge Arc Spatial Framework - Consultation commences July 2021 - DLP Consultants](#)



The [National Planning Policy Framework \(NPPF\)](#) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied, including through Spatial Development Strategies. This is supplemented by [Planning Practice Guidance](#).

NPPF: purpose of the planning system



- the NPPF emphasises the *positive*, rather than the *controlling* or *regulatory*, side of planning, to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development
- Plans and decisions should be based on the real world e.g. a sound “evidence base”, an understanding of economic viability etc.
- 3 mutually dependent elements:
 - economic, social, environmental

[National Planning Policy Framework
\(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)

NPPF: purpose of the planning system

NPPF and decision making



National Planning Policy Framework

Presented to Parliament
by the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government
by Command of Her Majesty

February 2019

- Local planning authorities should:
 - **approve development proposals** that accord with statutory plans without delay; and
 - **grant permission** where the plan is absent, silent, indeterminate or where relevant policies are out of date.....*unless*
 -*adverse impacts of allowing development would **significantly and demonstrably** outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the Framework taken as a whole*

Spatial Development Strategy Examples

Spatial Development Strategies provide strategic policies for the development and use of land in the area they cover.

- [Spatial Framework – Bristol Temple Quarter](#)
- [Spatial-Framework-Core-Approach-Dec-2019.pdf \(yorkshiredales.org.uk\)](#)
- [Non Statutory Spatial Framework Phase 1 \(cambridgeshirepeterborough-ca.gov.uk\)](#)

SECTION 1:INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Spatial Framework (SF) covers the York, North Yorkshire, East Riding and Hull (YNYERH) area and focuses on the period 2035 to 2050. It looks beyond the time frame of existing and emerging local plans, which set the planning approach across the area for the next 15-20 years. The SF is a non-statutory document, prepared to shape and influence the next generation of plans, strategies and investment programmes. Across the YNYERH area, Local Plans will continue to form the statutory development plan for each Local Planning Authority.

Purpose of the Spatial Framework

To promote a long term and co-ordinated approach to growth and infrastructure planning in the YNYERH area by:

- outlining a vision and priorities for growth
- establishing an overall spatial strategy for the area, and
- identifying broad locations for future growth

1.2 The SF has been prepared by fourteen partner organisations responsible for planning, transport, housing and economic development across the YNYERH area – providing an agreed framework to shape the future of communities and places across



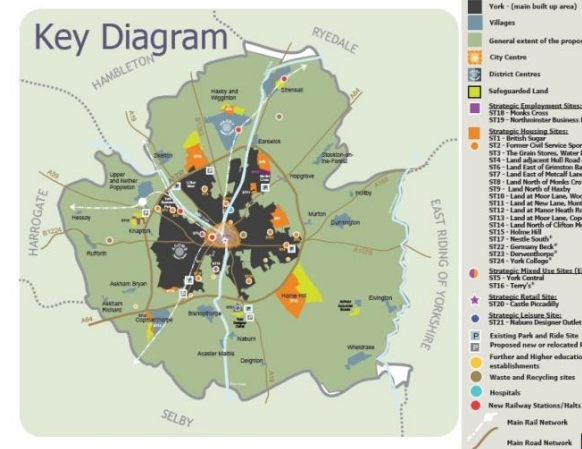


NPPF, plan-making and delivery

- Local plan must show how objectively assessed development needs can be met in a (locally) sustainable way
- Take into account local circumstances and market signals... to inform judgements about demand
- Only where there would be significant and demonstrable adverse affects which outweigh the benefits when assessed against the framework as a whole – should a development need not be met

Local Plan – sets the context for making decisions

- Allocates land for development
- Includes policies for determining planning applications



Local plans...

- The key to delivering sustainable development
- Based on evidence
- Aspirational but realistic (deliverable)
- A reflection of a collective vision developed through engagement with local communities
- Clear on the strategic priorities for the area
- Positive plans for development and infrastructure required over a 15 year horizon



The London Plan (2021)

- [the_london_plan_2021.pdf](#)

[Summary of the London Plan 2021: What Every Developer Needs to Know - Urbanist Architecture - Small Architecture Company London](#)

THE LONDON PLAN



THE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT
STRATEGY FOR GREATER LONDON

MARCH 2021

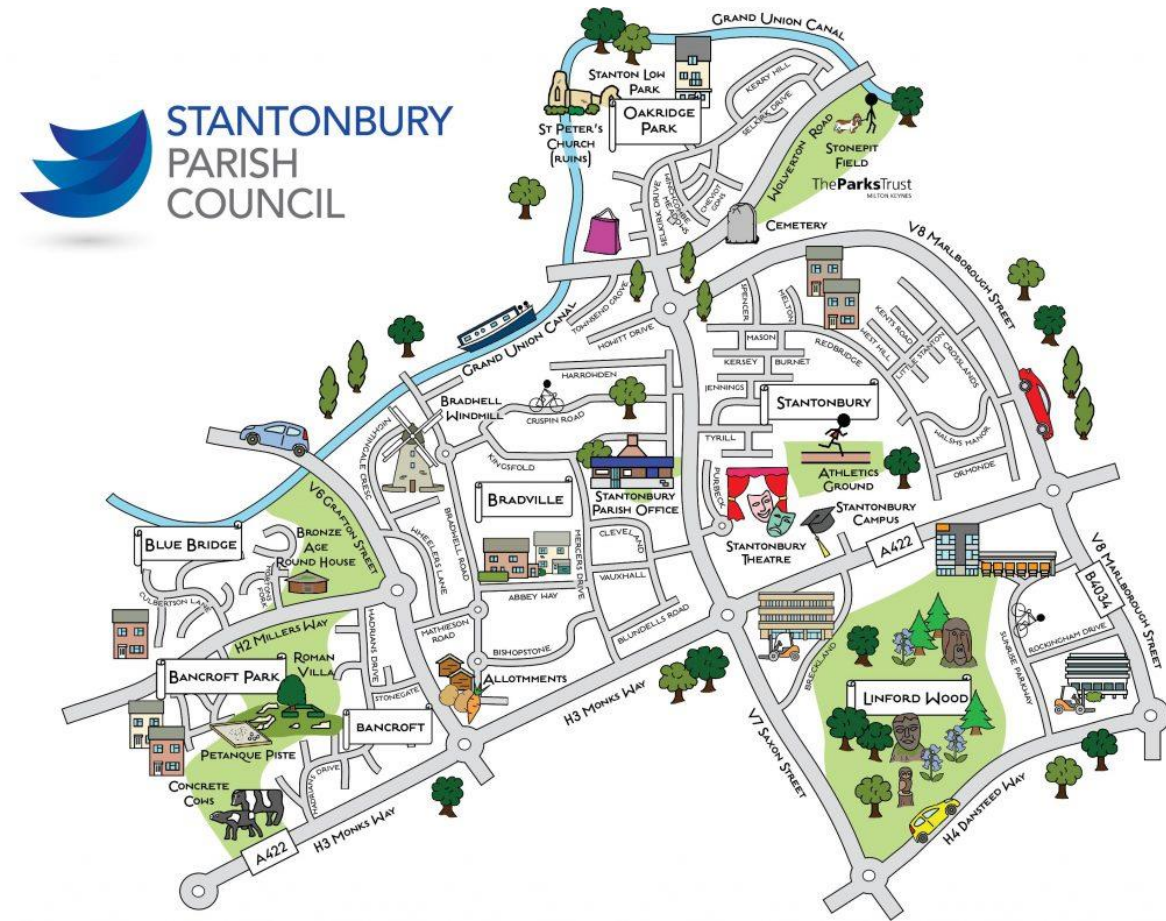
Neighbourhood plans...

- Gives communities power to develop a shared vision for their neighbourhood
- Prepared by town/parish councils or neighbourhood forums and will have statutory status
- Must be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the Local Plan
- Should not promote less development than set out in the Local Plan



Neighbourhood Planning

- Neighbourhood planning is a new way for communities to have a say in the future of the places where they live and work. It gives you the power to produce a plan with real legal weight that directs development in your local area.



[Neighbourhood Plan – Stantonbury Parish Council \(stantonbury-pc.org.uk\)](http://stantonbury-pc.org.uk)

[file \(nalc.gov.uk\)](http://nalc.gov.uk)

[Make a neighbourhood plan - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk)



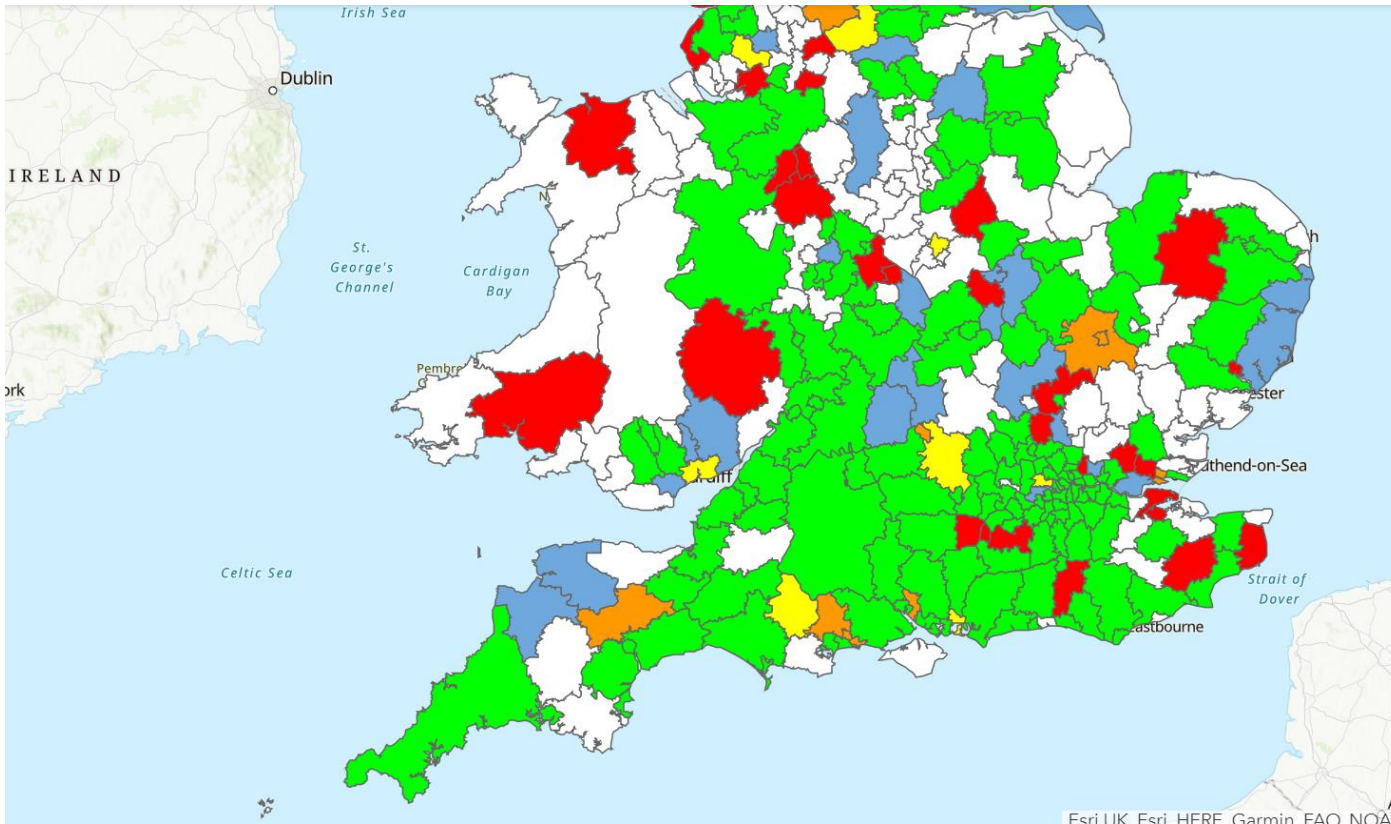
- Introduced in Localism Act 2012 – community led initiative
- Part of statutory development plan for district
- Cannot promote less development than Local Plan
- Must conform with strategic policies in Local Plan
- Entitled to extra 10% Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) if have neighbourhood plan

Neighbourhood Plans

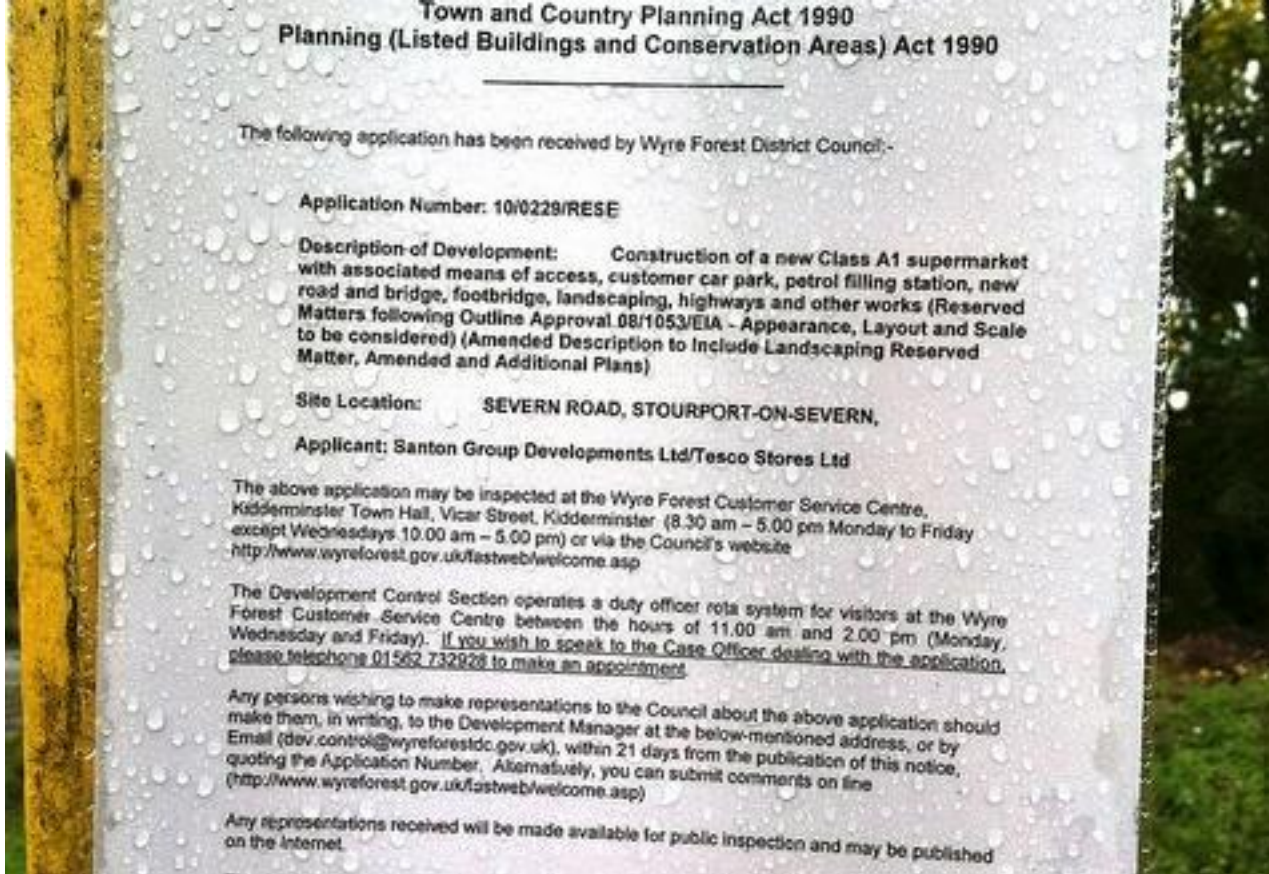
The Community Infrastructure Levy (the 'levy') is a charge which can be levied by local authorities on new development in their area. It is an important tool for local authorities to use to help them deliver the infrastructure needed to support development in their area.

[Community Infrastructure Levy - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

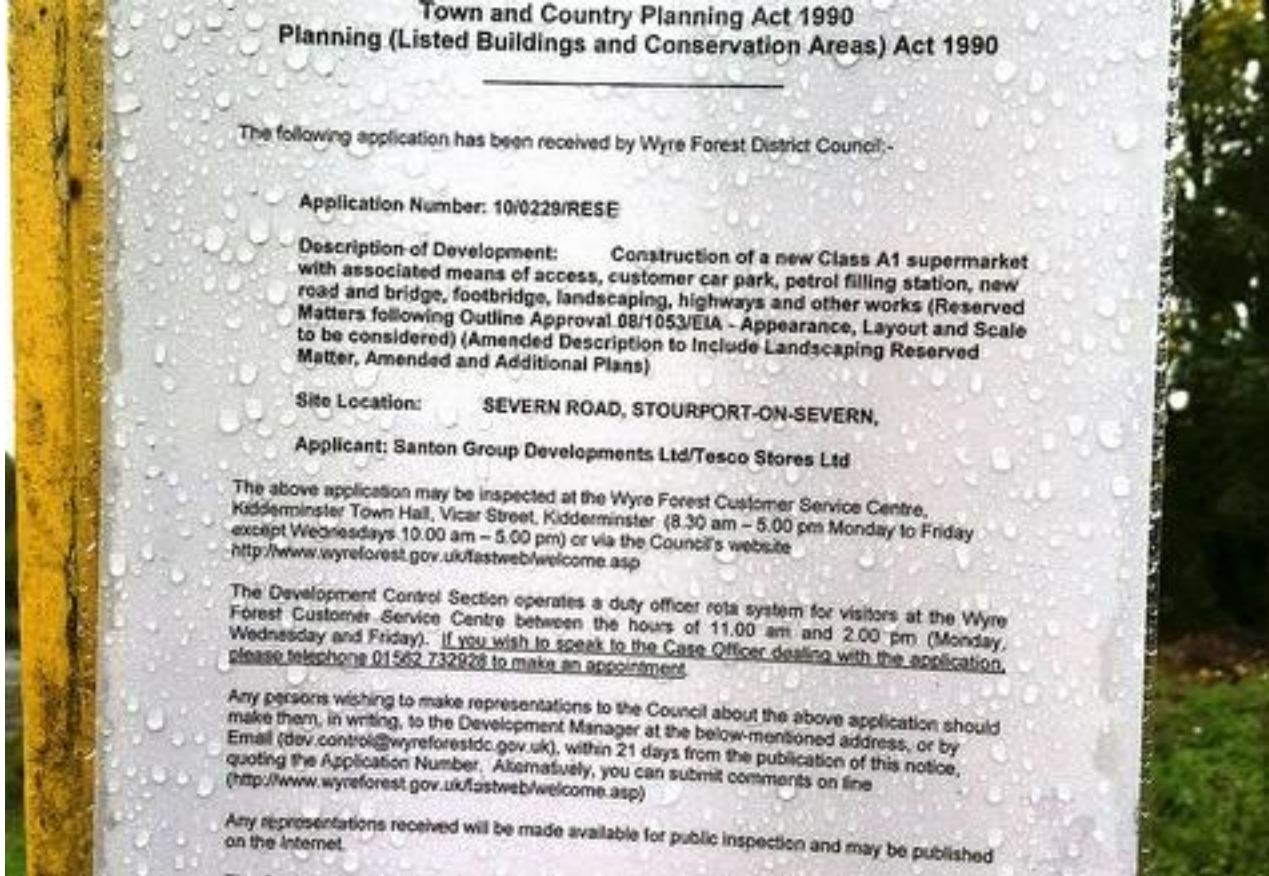
Community Infrastructure Levy



[Mapped: Community Infrastructure Levy \(updated 12.04.2023\) | Planning Resource](#)



What is development?



What is development?

Town and Country Planning Act 1990 s55:

“the carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over or under land, OR the making of any material change in the use of any buildings or other land”



Take a break

15mins



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Planning in Wales

Marine and Terrestrial Planning in Wales

MARINE

TERRESTRIAL

- Planning Policy Wales
- National Development Framework
- Strategic and Local Development Plans
- Developments of National Significance
- Planning Permission



Marine and Terrestrial Planning in Wales

MARINE

- Marine Policy Statement
- Welsh National Marine Plan
- Licensing

TERRESTRIAL

- Planning Policy Wales
- National Development Framework
- Strategic and Local Development Plans
- Developments of National Significance
- Planning Permission



Marine and Terrestrial Planning in Wales

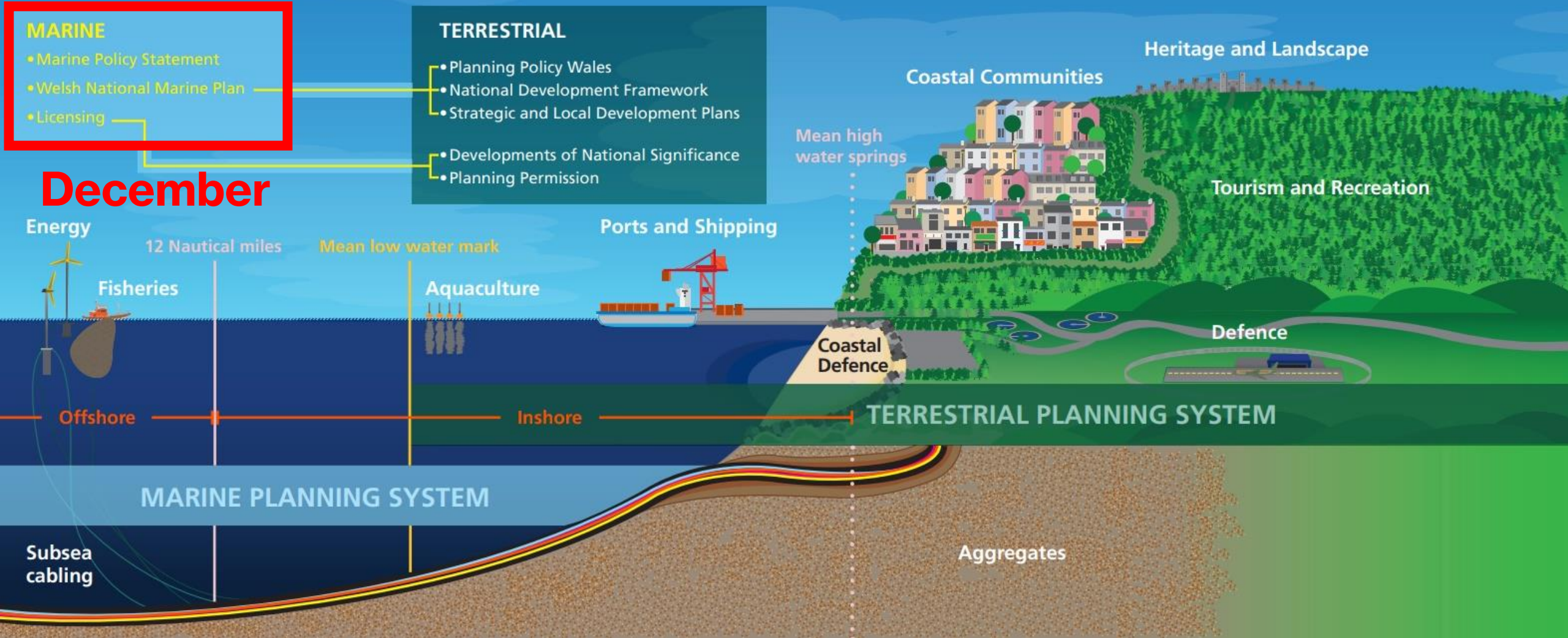
MARINE

- Marine Policy Statement
- Welsh National Marine Plan
- Licensing

TERRESTRIAL

- Planning Policy Wales
- National Development Framework
- Strategic and Local Development Plans
- Developments of National Significance
- Planning Permission

December



Structure of Welsh Planning System

The **Planning System** manages the development and use of land in the public interest, prioritising long term collective benefit and reconciling different interests.



Planning Policy Wales (PPW) establishes the key principles for the planning system.



PPW is supported by **Technical Advice Notes** (TANs). Together PPW and the TANs set out the policy issues that the planning system deals with. PPW establishes **WHAT** development plans and decisions taken by the planning system must achieve and **HOW** development should be shaped to deliver the best possible outcomes.

Development Plans apply the key principles of PPW to their plan areas and are shaped by evidence. Development plans establish **WHERE** new development should take place over the next 15 to 20 years. They are how we decide how places should grow and change.

Development plans are prepared at different scales:



All Wales:
**National
Development
Framework**



Regional:
**Strategic
Development
Plans**



Local:
**Local
Development
Plans**

The **Development Management** process assesses and determines individual planning applications of all sizes in accordance with development plans. The vast majority are determined by Local Authorities and National Parks. Nationally significant planning applications are determined directly by the Welsh Government.

[Future Wales - The National Plan 2040 \(gov.wales\)](https://gov.wales/future-wales-the-national-plan-2040)

Planning in Wales

The land use planning system in Wales regulates the use and development of all land and buildings.

- It operates at two levels: **Nationally**: through the Welsh Government and Planning and Environment Decisions Wales (PEDW) (formerly Planning Inspectorate Wales); and **Locally**: through Local Planning Authorities (LPAs). The LPAs are the 22 Unitary Authorities and the three National Park Authorities

What is the law that applies to planning in Wales?

The main laws relating to land use in Wales are set out in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990; Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004; Planning Act 2008; and Planning (Wales) Act 2015.

The majority of primary legislation relating to land use planning in Wales has been made on an England and Wales basis

Planning in Wales

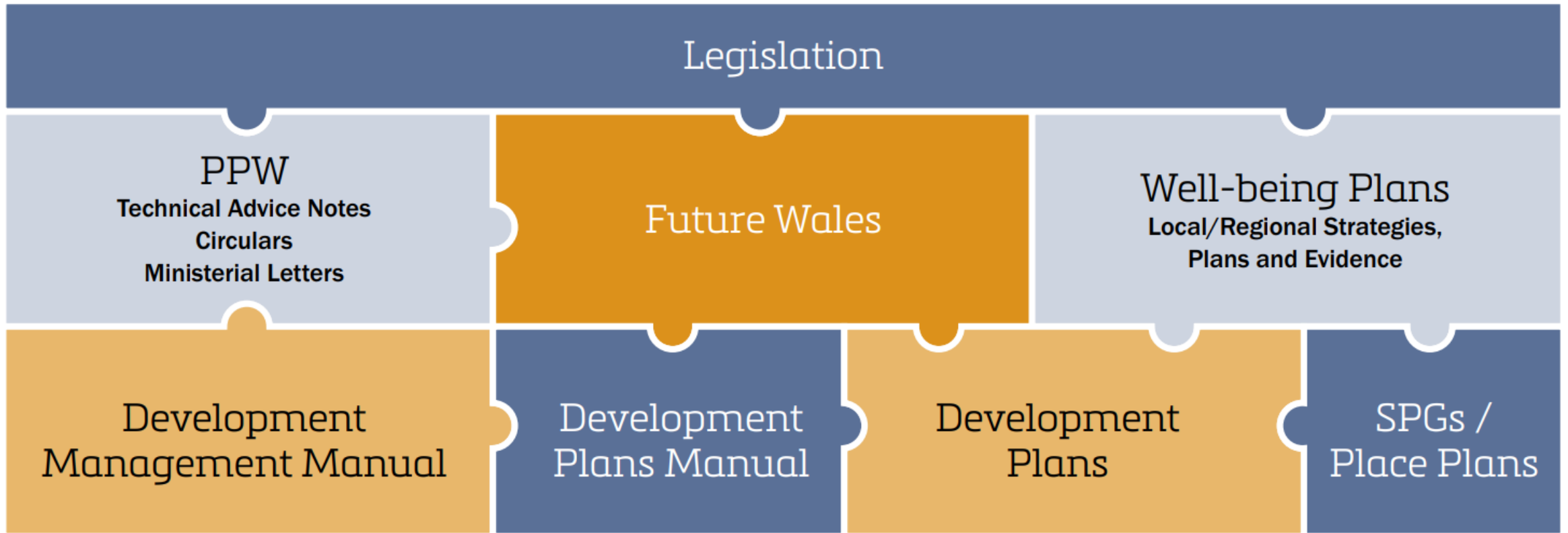
Most executive functions and secondary legislative powers contained in the England and Wales Acts were transferred to the National Assembly for Wales (as the Senedd was then constituted and called) by the National Assembly for Wales (Transfer of Functions) Order 1999.

These powers were then transferred to Welsh Ministers as a result of the Government of Wales Act 2006. Following the 'yes' vote in the 2011 referendum, and the commencement of part 4 of the Government of Wales Act 2006, the Senedd gained competence to create primary legislation in the general area of land use planning. The **Planning (Wales) Act 2015** is the first significant piece of primary planning legislation to be made on a Wales only basis

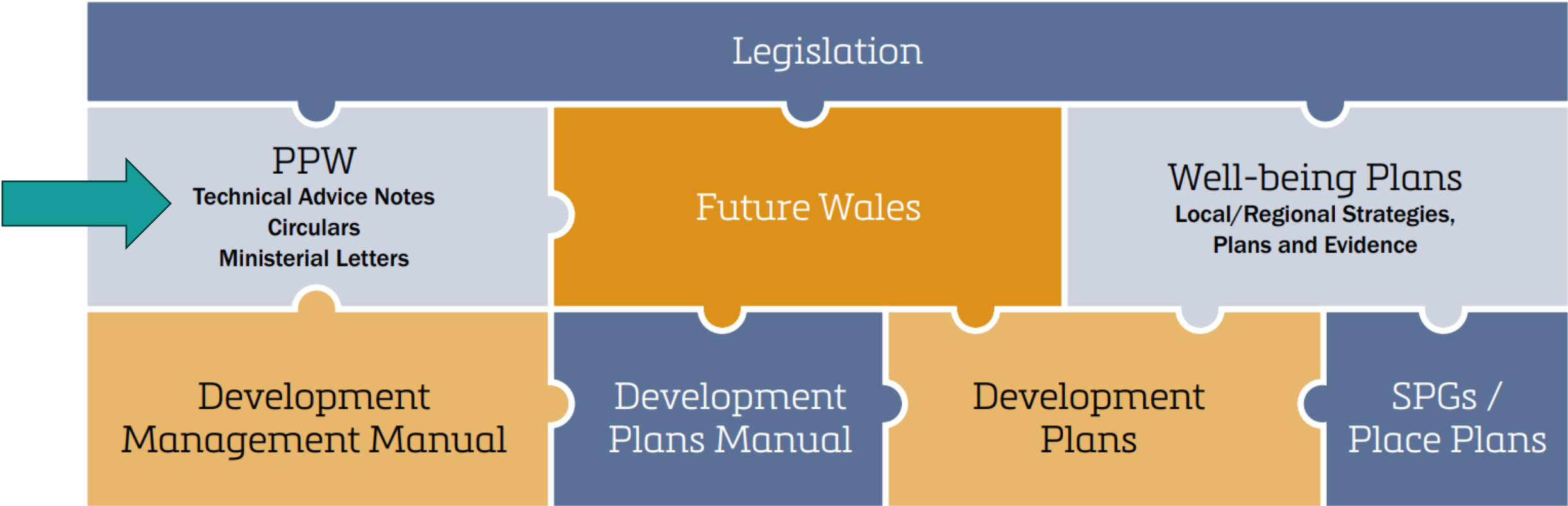
Future Wales: the National Plan 2040 (NDF)

The Planning (Wales) Act 2015 (the 2015 Act) requires the Welsh Government to develop a National Development Framework (NDF). Wales's first NDF, **Future Wales: the National Plan 2040** (Future Wales), was published in February 2021.

Future Wales sets out a 20-year land use framework and must be reviewed at least every five years. Unlike its predecessor (the Wales Spatial Plan), Future Wales has development plan status. This means it is a material consideration in planning decisions and all Strategic Development Plans (SDPs) and LDPs must be in conformity with it.



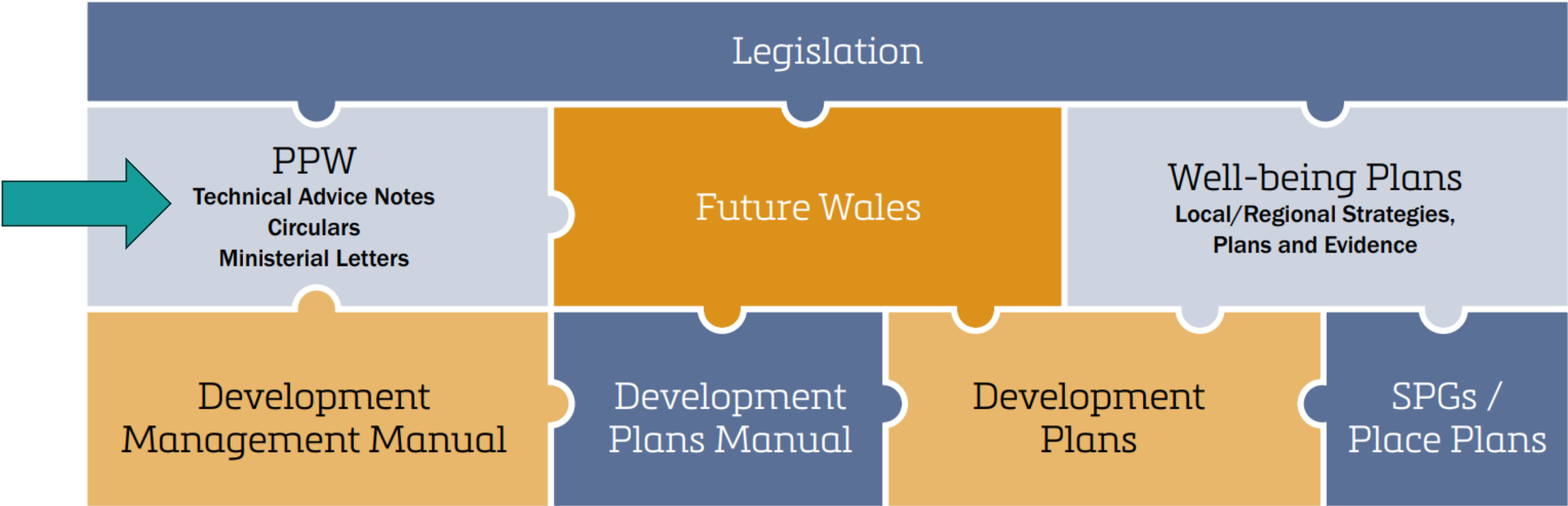
The Planning Framework (Wales)



Planning Policy Wales

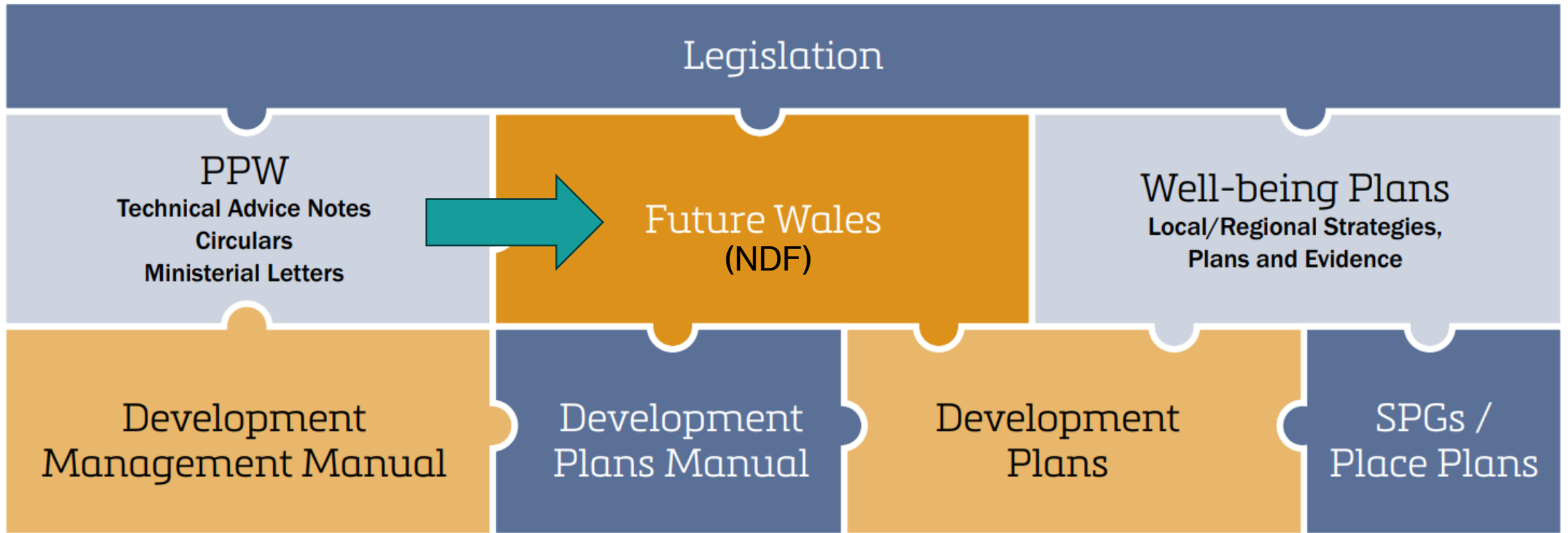
Wales Planning Policy Wales (PPW) was originally published in 2002 and sets out the Welsh Government's planning policies, under which LPAs prepare their Local Development Plans (LDPs). The latest version of PPW, Planning Policy Wales (Edition 12), was published in February 2024.

[Planning Policy Wales - Edition 12 \(gov.wales\)](https://gov.wales/planning-policy-wales-edition-12)



Planning Policy Wales

The document: provides an overview of the planning system and sets out the context for planning in Wales; outlines the main policy objectives and principles; emphasises ‘sustainable places’ as the goal of the planning system, and promotes the ‘placemaking’ approach as the means of achieving this



Future Wales

The purpose of Future Wales is to: set out where nationally important growth and infrastructure is needed and how the planning system can deliver it; provide direction for SDPs and LDPs; support the determination of applications under the Developments of National Significance (DNS) regime

Useful Links

[Planning \(Wales\) Act - Designing Buildings](#)

[planning-wales-act-2015-explanatory-memorandum.pdf \(gov.wales\)](#)

[Planning \(Wales\) Act 2015 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)



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Developments of National Significance

[Wales Inspector Guidance \(gov.wales\)](https://gov.wales)

What are DNS?

- A Development of National Significance (DNS) is a type of planning application for a large infrastructure project of national importance – for example, a wind farm, power station or reservoir.
- A DNS differs from a normal planning application in the way that it is decided. Instead of your Local Planning Authority making the decision, an Inspector examines the application and makes a recommendation to the Welsh Minister based on planning merits and national priorities. The Minister then decides whether or not to grant permission.



Activity

Click on this link to access DNS applications:

[Search for a case - Planning Casework \(gov.wales\)](#)

Have a look at some of the DNS applications. What sort of projects are included in the DNS application? **(10 mins)**



Take a break

10mins



Urban Planning and Sustainable Cities

Why we need sustainable cities?

- Today, more than half of the world's population lives in urban areas and this proportion is expected to increase to 68% by 2050 ([UN, 2018](#)). Cities are also powerhouses of economic growth, contributing about 80% of global GDP ([World Bank, 2020](#)). As the world continues to urbanize, cities have become key players in the pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Why we need sustainable cities?



History of Town / Urban Planning



What is urban planning?

- A dynamic process that involves designing or planning urban spaces or urban communities. It also involves considerations ranging from land use and zoning to environmental concerns, preservation, gentrification, and issues of growth and urban sprawl.
- Urban planning frequently requires responding to changes in both neighborhoods and overall urban areas, including changes in the age, class and racial composition of the local area, and the changing needs of the local population. It also seeks to provide proactive solutions to potential urban development problems.

[urban planning \(geography.name\)](#)

History of Town Planning

Town planning can be described as ‘planning’, ‘urban planning’, ‘city planning’, ‘spatial planning’, ‘environmental planning’, **‘land use planning’**. Effectively any activity which affects the use or protection of land and the delivery of ‘development’.

When people refer to ‘town planning’ in England, it is usually with reference to the system of ‘Town and Country Planning’, which has been in place since circa 1947.



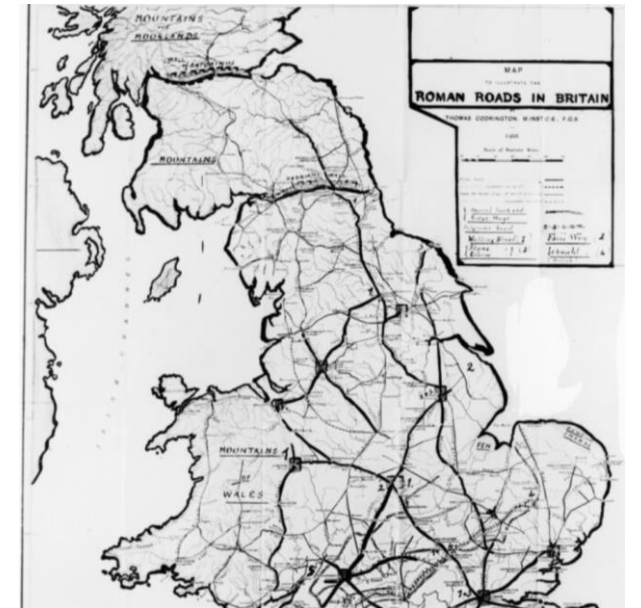
Rivers, shelter, food

- Ever since humans evolved from being hunter gatherers to become settled farmers, with new settlements located on rivers and close to shelter and food, 'town planning' has been evident. Ancient and modern civilisations have adopted various forms of town planning to organise their settlements and use of land.



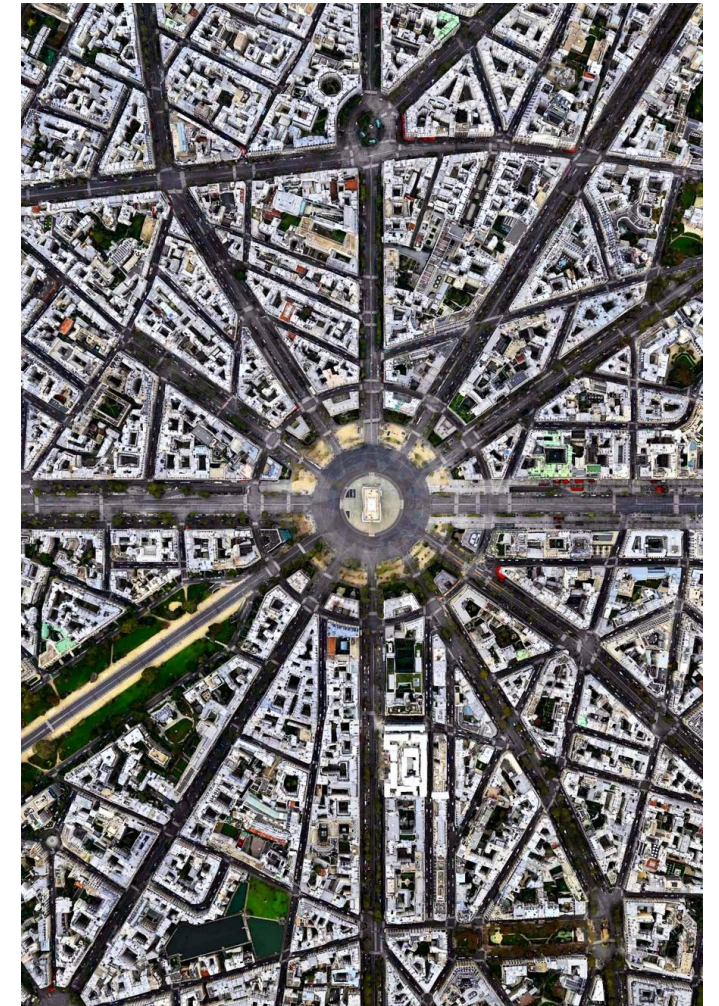
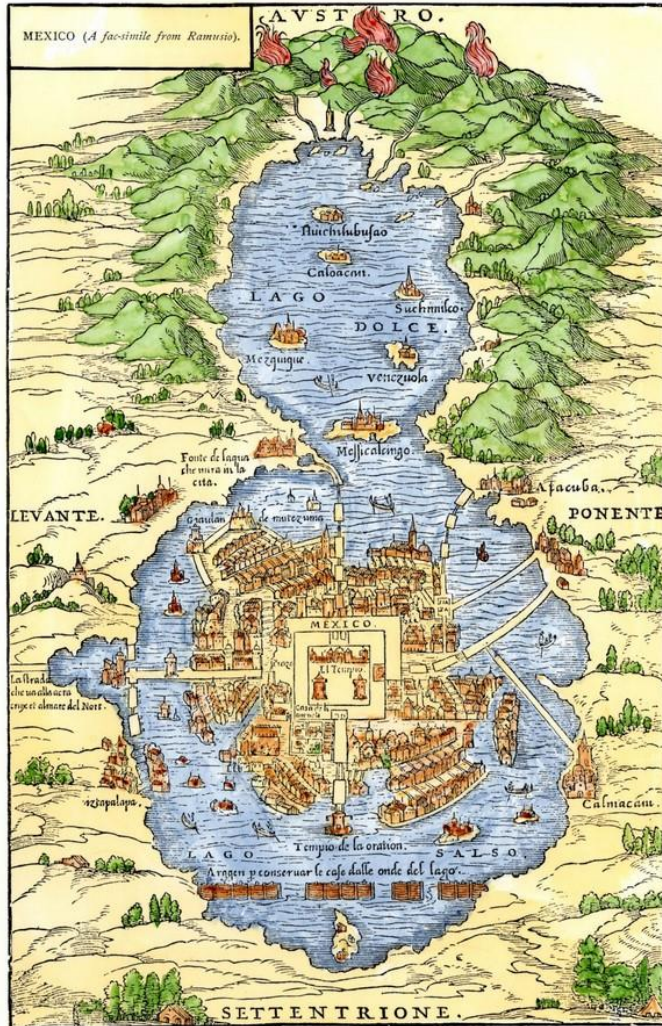
The Romans!

- “Our sensibilities on ordered **planned settlements** stem from the Roman Occupation of Britain between AD43 and AD410. The Romanisation of Britain within this period set out ordered systems of building and infrastructure that are replicated within the contemporary settlements today.
- Concepts of an **organised road network** within towns to quickly distribute traffic and defences were set out within this early period as was concepts of building typologies and design.
- [A Brief History of the Game \(Planning 1947 to 2020\) - Town Planning Expert \(tpexpert.org\)](#)



[How has Roman Architectural Innovations affected Today's Urban Planning - RTF | Rethinking The Future \(re-thinkingthefuture.com\)](#)

[map of Roman roads in Britain - OSS Image Repository](#)



[How city's history and urban planning connect - RTF \(re-thinkingthefuture.com\)](https://rethinkingthefuture.com)



The Nolli Map



WHEN

1748



ARCHITECT

Giambattista Nolli



GOAL

Nolli's map established the now common practice of portraying entire cities from above without a single focal point.

Garden City



WHEN

1903



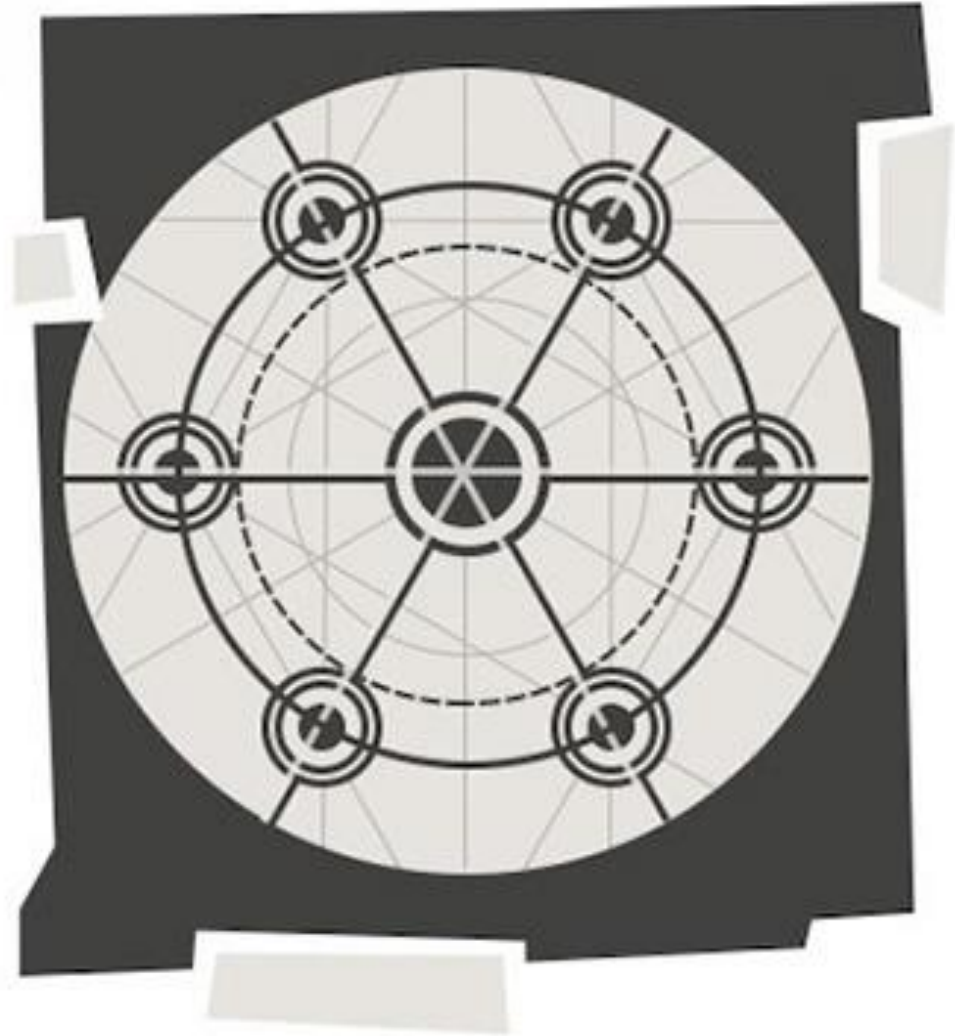
ARCHITECT

Ebenezer Howard



GOAL

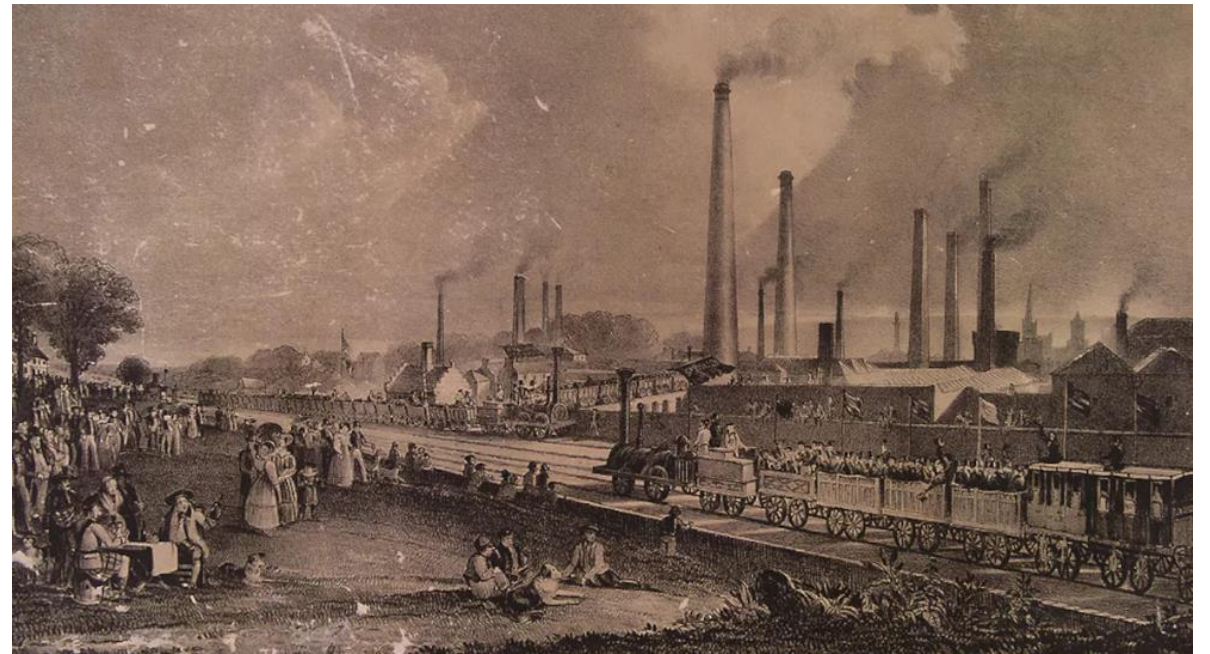
- ▶ Howard wanted to design an alternative to the overcrowded and polluted industrial cities of the turn of the century, and his solution centered on creating smaller "garden cities" (with 32,000 people each)
- ▶ His scheme included vast open space, with the aim of giving urban slum-dwellers the best of both city and country living.



Garden City Movement

The UK underwent huge organisational change in the 18th century due to industrial and agricultural revolution. A characteristic of these revolutions was growth of cities and conurbations as populations moved from the countryside to seek better wages and jobs with the promise of escaping rural poverty – a trend that has been reflected in many developed countries.

[Industrialization in England: Crowded Cities and Rise in Diseases \(wondriumdaily.com\)](http://wondriumdaily.com)



Garden City Movement

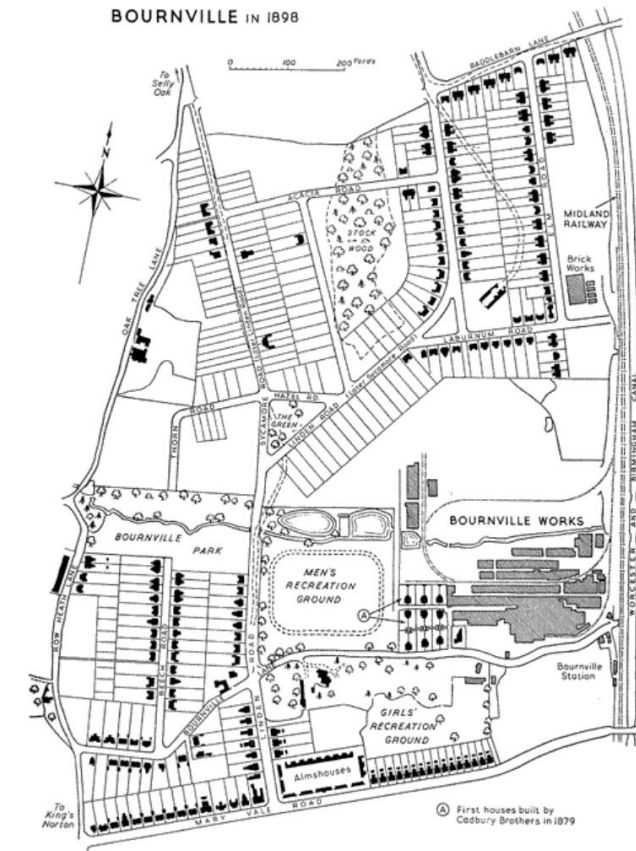
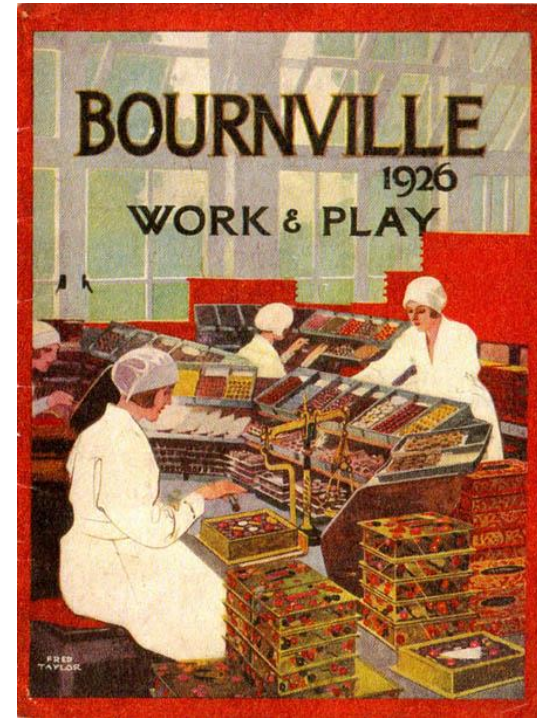
A consequence of the industrial revolution was the creation of poor quality, quickly built, cramped and unplanned towns and cities, resulting in terrible consequences for the health and wellbeing of the resident populations as well as extensive environmental pollution.

Unplanned suburbs were expanding at an alarming rate in England's largest cities. This began to focus the minds of those in power. Towards the end of the 1800's, Victorians began to adopt Planning as a means of improving the health of the general population.



Garden City Movement

Philanthropists of industry began building decent housing for their workers, and infrastructure such as schools, realising the benefits this would bring to their businesses through increased productivity.



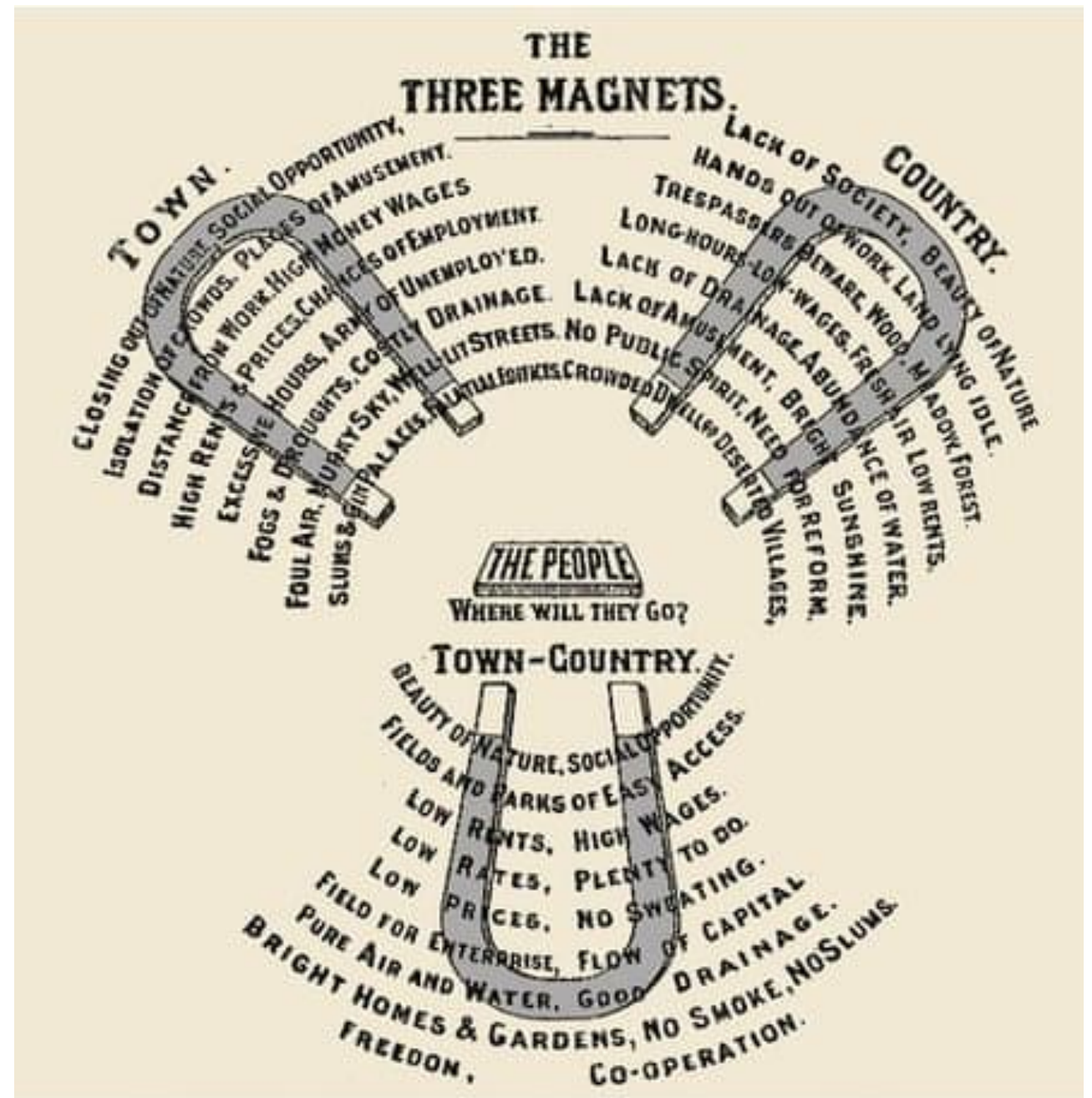
[Shaping-Future-Places-Origins.pdf](https://www.stridetreglown.com/Shaping-Future-Places-Origins.pdf)
([stridetreglown.com](https://www.stridetreglown.com))

Garden City Movement

The Garden City Movement, whose most acknowledged leader was, Ebenezer Howard, developed new principles of town layout and architectural design that created spacious, tree-lined avenues of houses for working people, embodying the best features of both town and country.

The Three Magnets from Garden Cities of Tomorrow, 1902 Ebenezer Howard

[History of Town Planning in England - TownPlanning.info](http://TownPlanning.info)



Letchworth Garden City

Letchworth Garden City in Hertfordshire was the first Garden City, which began construction in 1903 and by 1914 had 9,000 residents. It was followed by numerous Garden Cities such as Welwyn Garden City and Garden Suburbs such as at Hampstead, which was subject to a 1906 Act.

This which included provisions that there should be not less than 50 feet between houses on opposite sides of the street and with densities of no more than eight homes per acre.

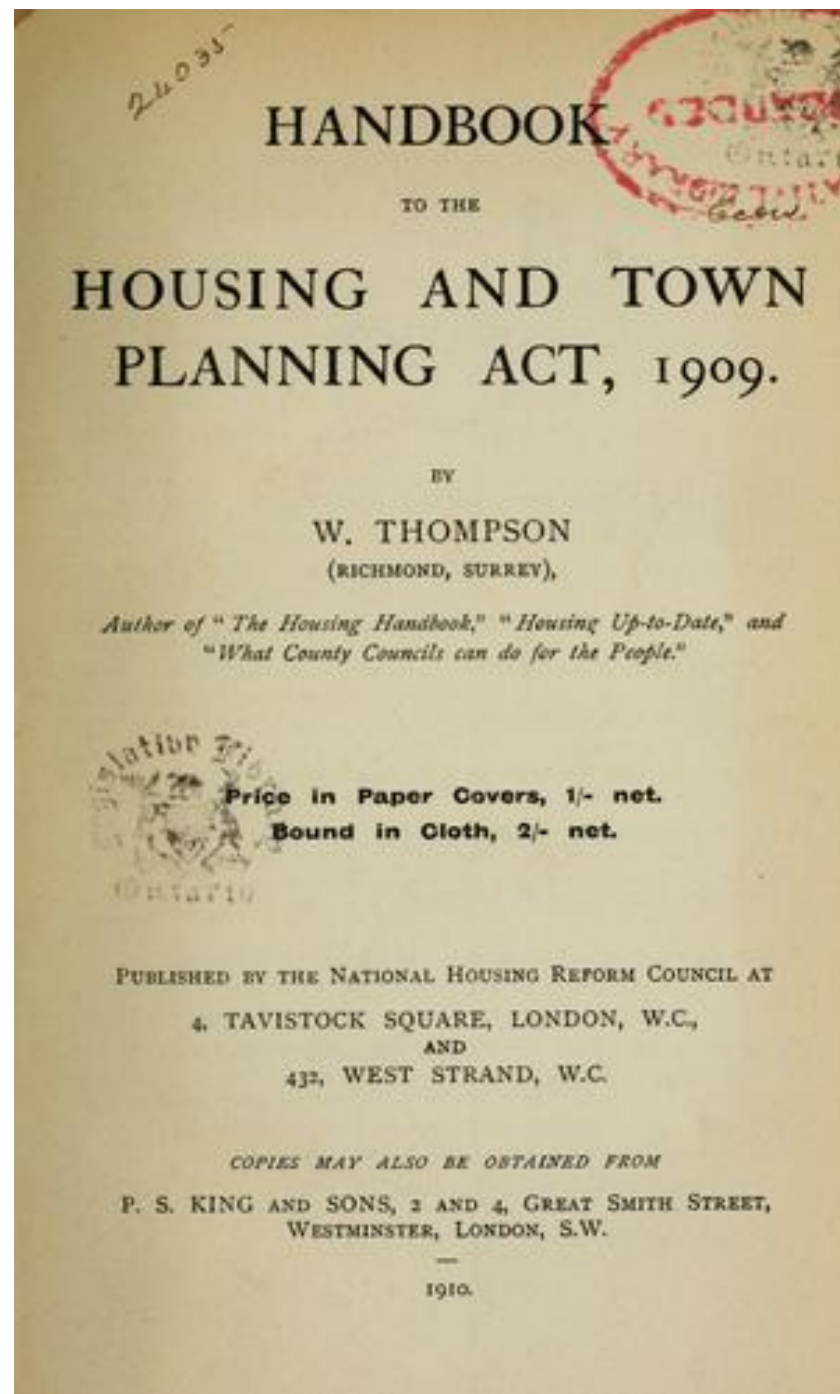
[History of Town Planning in England -
TownPlanning.info](https://www.townplanning.info)



Garden City Movement

The first reference to 'town planning' in UK legislation came in the form of the 1909 Housing and Town Planning Act, which banned 'back-to-back' housing and brought in a raft of new legal standards.

[History of Town Planning in England -
TownPlanning.info](http://TownPlanning.info)



Swansea and the Garden City Design

[The South Wales
Cottage Exhibition and
the building of Townhill
and Mayhill - Swansea](#)

[Swansea's hidden slums
- Swansea](#)



Planning and Construction milestones



[Urban Planning Timeline by abigail cruz \(prezi.com\)](#)

[Urban Planning in the UK: A Brief History – The Property Chronicle](#)

[History of Town Planning in England - TownPlanning.info](#)

Inter-war period

Post war new towns

Town and Country Planning Act 1947.

The National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act (1949)

Town Development Act 1952



Activity

Click and read the following news article:

[Why is Britain so bad at planning cities? | Cities | The Guardian](#)

We will be splitting into two groups, those in agreement (e.g. Britain bad at planning) and those that are against (Britain good at planning). We will have an in-class debate **(20 mins)**



Take a break

15mins



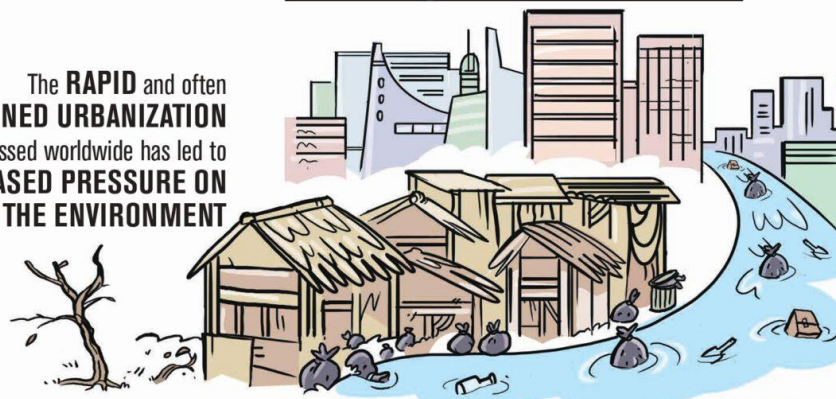
Prifysgol Cymru
Y Drindod Dewi Sant
University of Wales
Trinity Saint David

Spatial Planning and ecological footprints

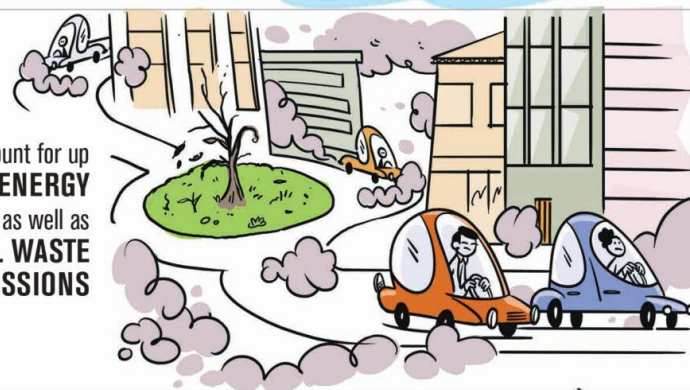
Cities

Challenges

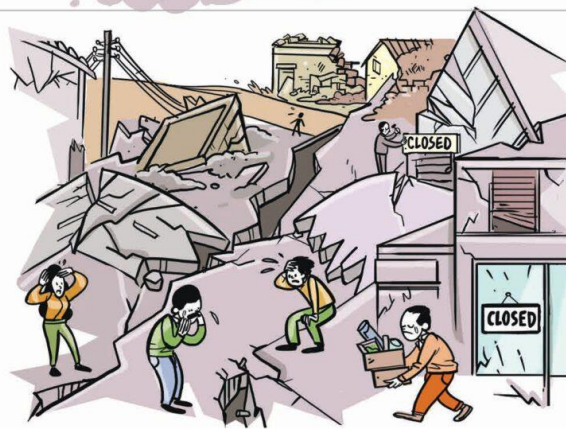
The **RAPID** and often **UNPLANNED URBANIZATION** witnessed worldwide has led to **INCREASED PRESSURE ON THE ENVIRONMENT**



Our cities account for up to **80% OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION** as well as **75% OF GLOBAL WASTE AND CARBON EMISSIONS**

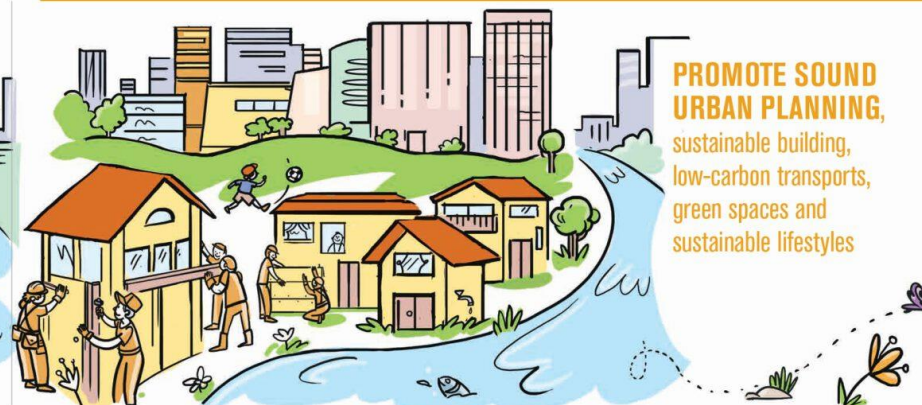


Due to the high concentration of people, infrastructure, housing and economic activities, **CITIES ARE PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE** to climate change and natural disasters



Solutions

PROMOTE SOUND URBAN PLANNING, sustainable building, low-carbon transports, green spaces and sustainable lifestyles



INVEST IN RENEWABLE ENERGY, waste management, sustainable and green infrastructure



PROTECT CITIES - which are important social, cultural and economic centres - from environmental and climate threats



Spatial planning and the environment

- **Key challenges in twentieth century Western spatial planning**
 - Social instability
 - Rural to urban population shift
 - Economic instability
 - Growth of manufacturing and processing industry
 - Enormous environmental change as a consequence of social and economic change



Western planning in the 21st century

- Social stability
 - Population in cities stable
 - Limited growth or decline
- Economic stability
 - Prosperous economies
 - Deindustrialisation, rise of service-based economies
- Environmental instability
 - Climate change



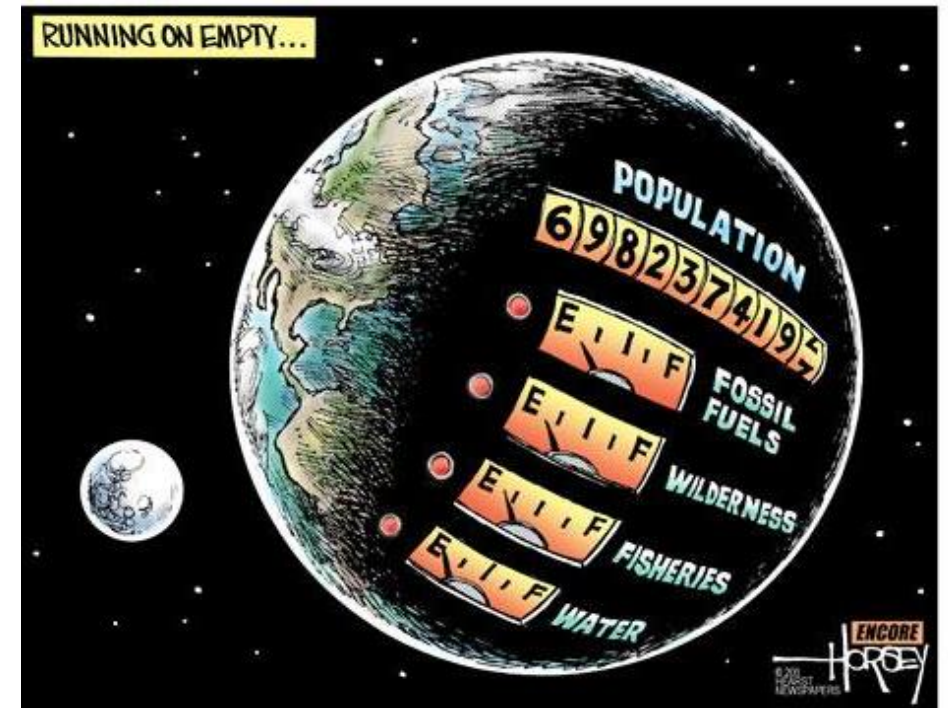
Asian spatial planning in the 21st century: the triple instability

- Social instability
 - Mass migration from rural to urban areas
- Economic instability
 - Dramatic growth in manufacturing and processing industries
- Environmental instability
 - Climate change
- Unprecedented challenges for planners and the spatial planning system



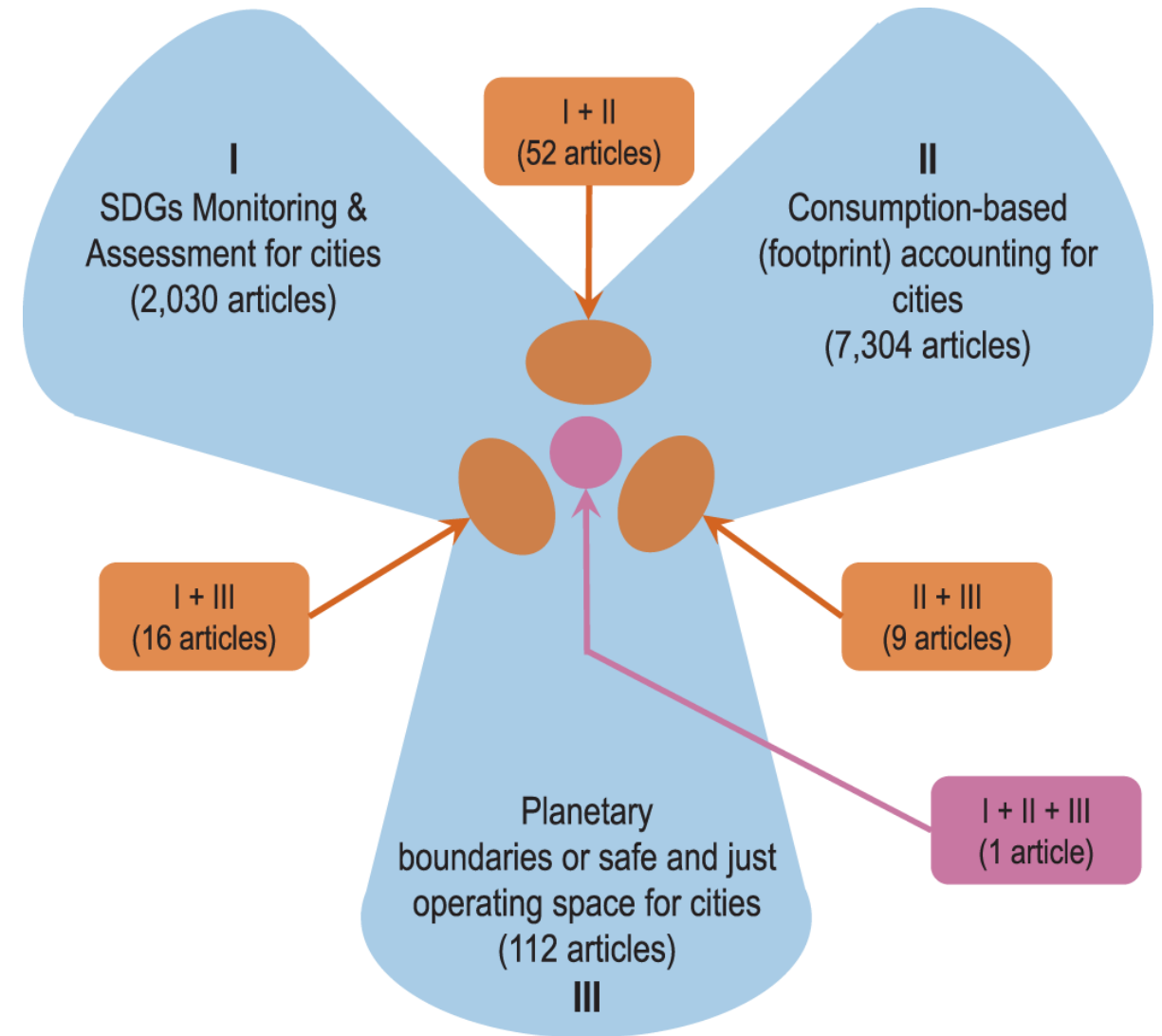
Environmental planning and limits

- Environmental planning must have at its core the recognition of the notion of environmental limits
- Engaging with environmental limits
 - Should we expect adaptive trends to continue?
 - Should we approve of certain adaptations, given their likely effects?
 - Is the environment's capacity to support us limited?
 - Peak oil, peak food, climate change
- New measures that highlight resource limits
 - Ecological Footprint, carbon footprint



City Sustainability

- [City footprints and SDGs provide untapped potential for assessing city sustainability](#) | Nature Communications





Activity

Read this paper:

[City footprints and SDGs provide untapped potential for assessing city sustainability | Nature Communications](#)

In this section we will be thinking about city footprint studies. What are the main findings from this paper? **(30 mins)**

Measuring performance

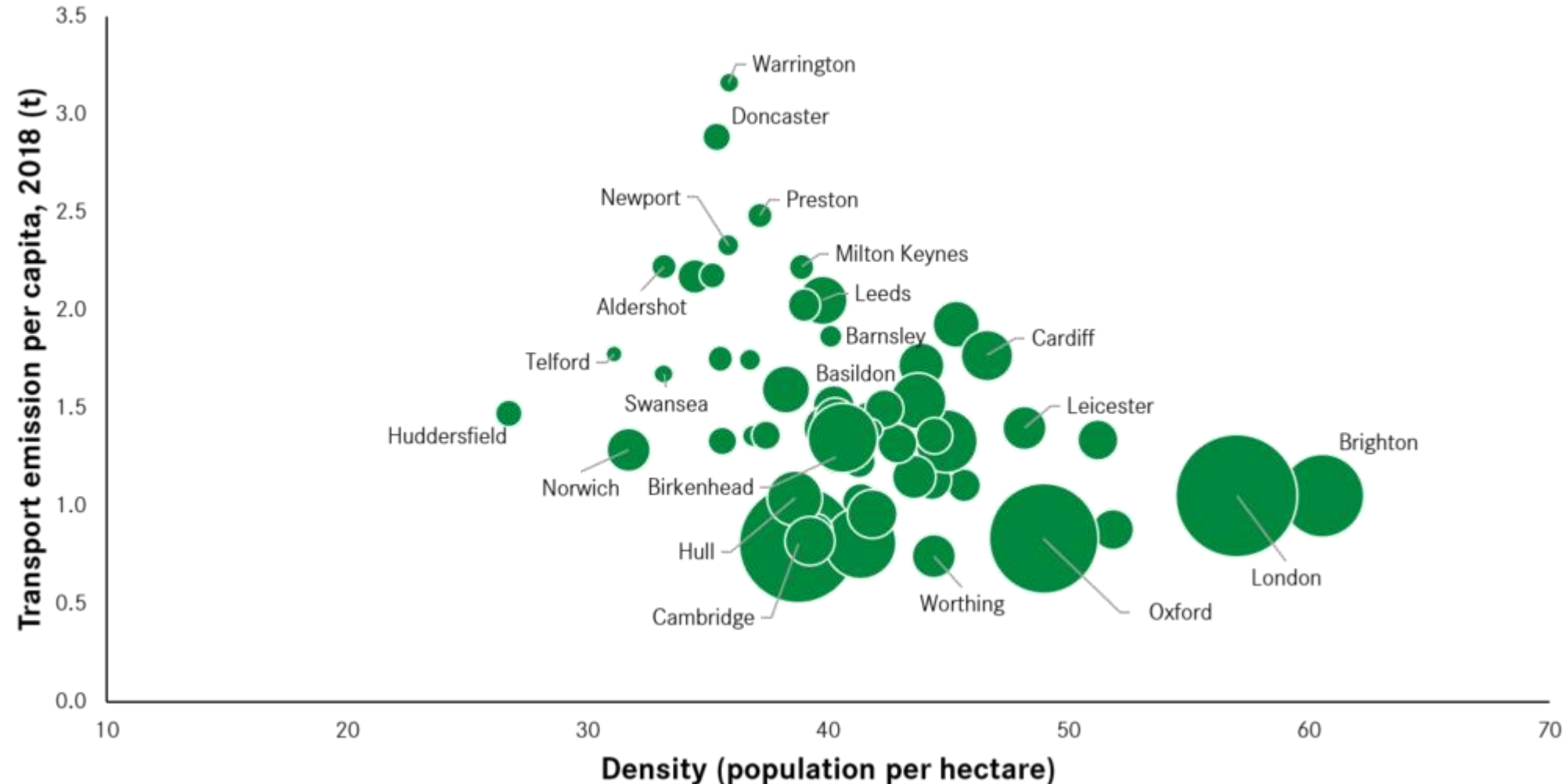
- Indicators measure our ideas of development
- Typically urban development indicators include
 - Economy – how much does it cost
 - Efficiency* – how are resources being used
 - Carbon Emission Per Unit GDP: The carbon emission per unit GDP in the Eco-city should not exceed 150 tonne-C per US\$1 million
 - Equity* – community development
 - Proportion of Affordable Public Housing : At least 20% of housing in the Eco-city will be in the form of subsidised public housing by 2013
 - Ecology* – protection of the environment
 - Native Vegetation Index: At least 70% of the plant varieties in the Eco-city should be native plants/vegetation

*The indicators are drawn from the Sino-Singapore Tianjin Eco-City

Net-Zero and Spatial Planning

[Net Zero: let's recognise the importance of spatial planning | Centre for Cities](#)

Transport emissions per capita, 2018 (t) and density, 2011 (population per hectare)



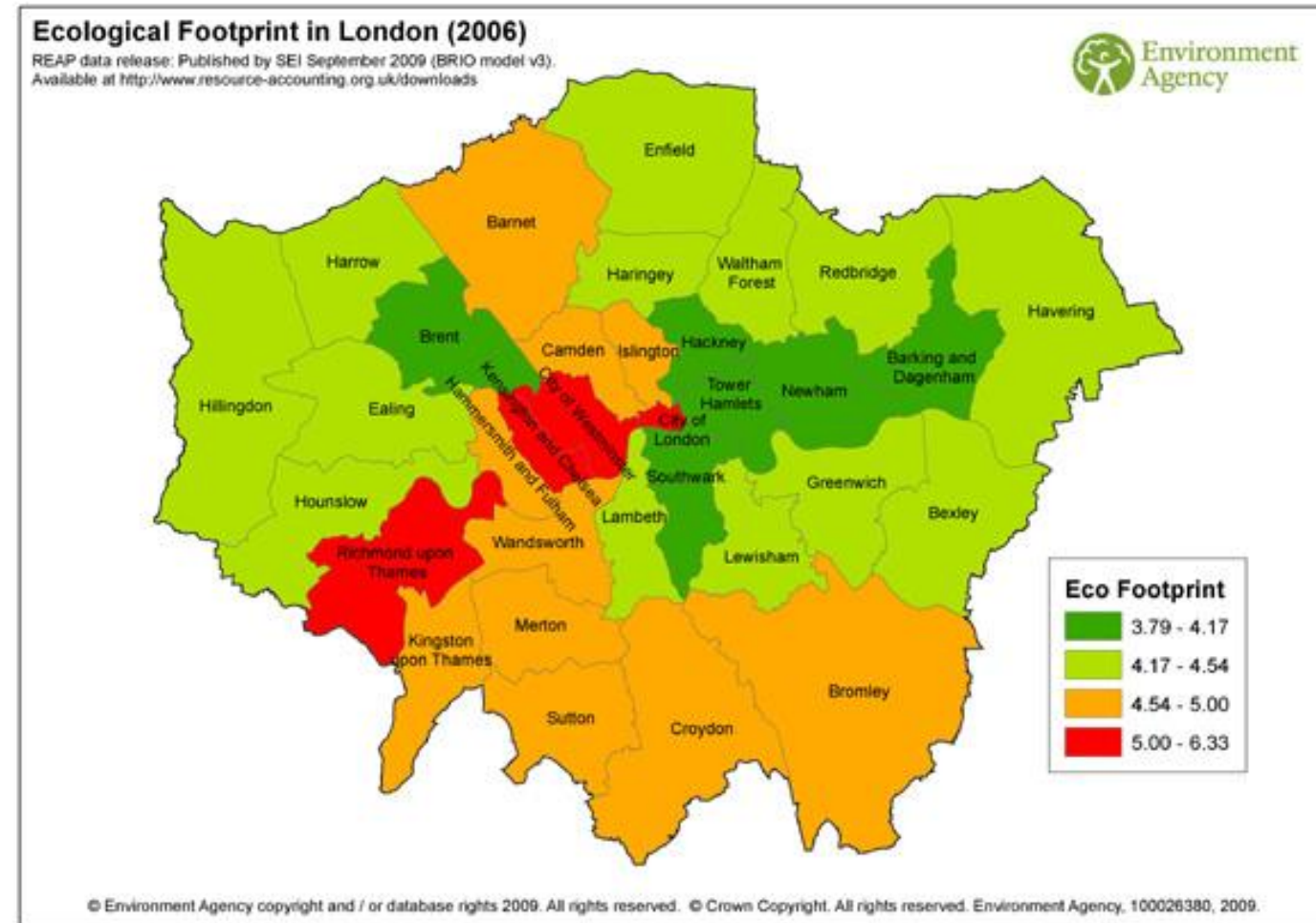


- Environmental indicators
 - create an additional resource
 - Do not address resource limits
- Ecological Footprint predicated on the belief that limits should be accepted in the use of the earth's resources
 - Estimates the area of land required to support resource consumption
 - Food, energy, travel
 - Humanity's Ecological Footprint 18 billion gha (2007)
 - equivalent to 2.7gha per person
 - But Earth's available biocapacity 1.8gha per person
- Highlights
 - The extent of overconsumption of resources
 - Inequality in resource consumption

Incorporating environmental limits: Ecological Footprinting

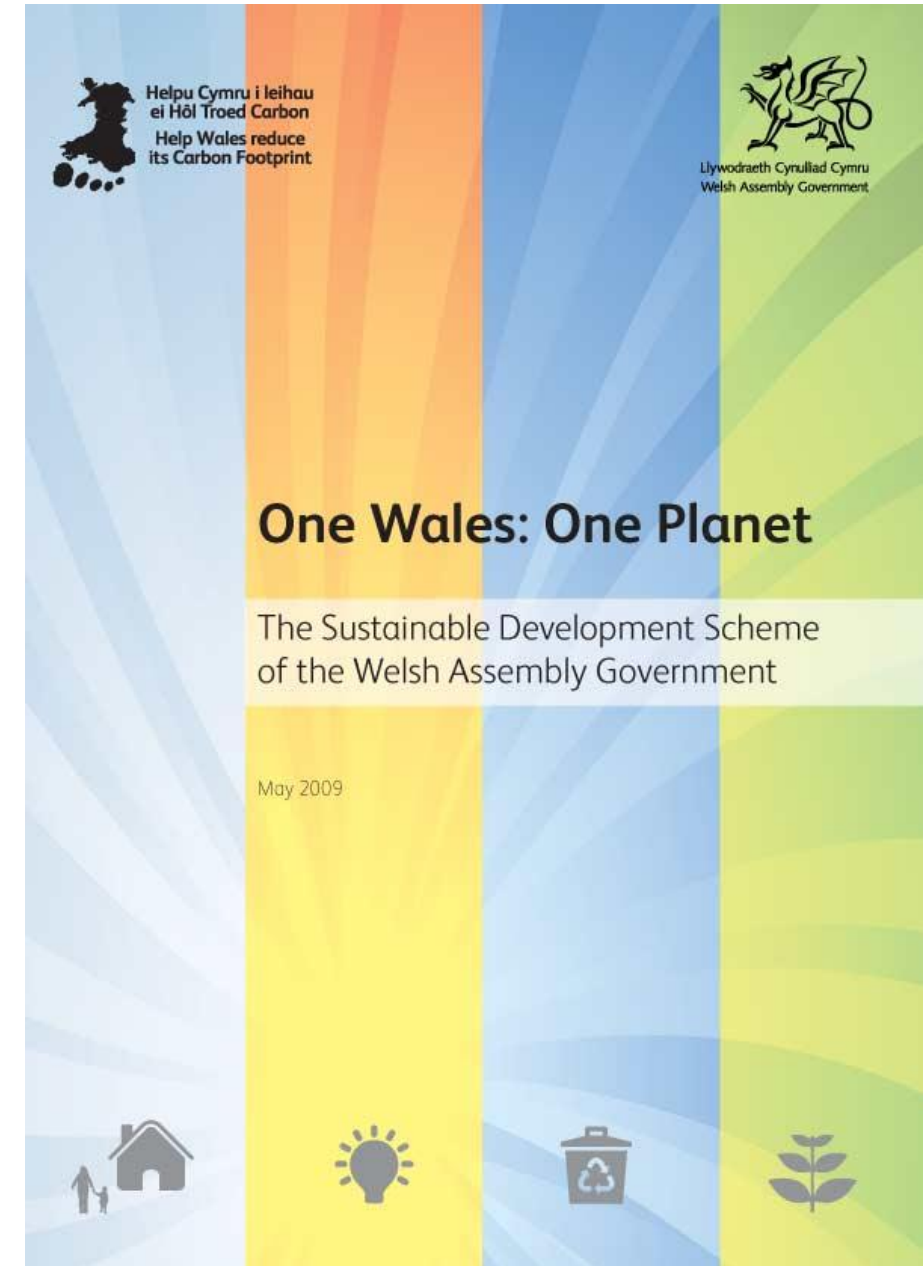
Ecological Footprint and spatial plan development

- Innovative thinking is now taking place on the extent to which the Ecological Footprint can be used to
 - Guide policy thinking
 - guide spatial plan development
 - monitor plan performance (i.e. as an environmental indicator)



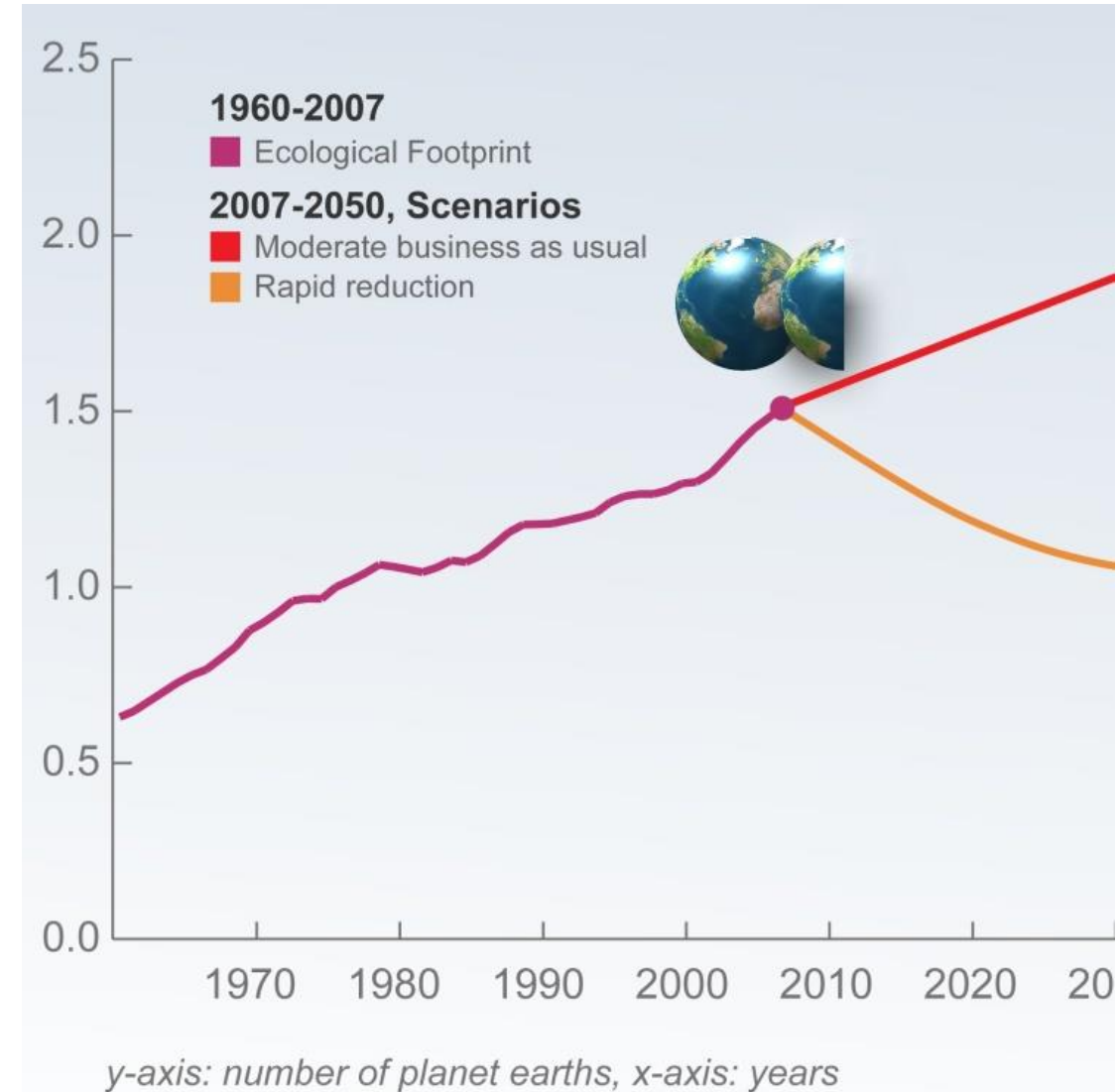
High level policy guidance

- In the UK, Wales has taken the lead on pioneering the use of the Ecological Footprint
 - Headline sustainability indicator for the Welsh Government
 - Commitment to One Planet Living within a generation
 - Key spatial planning policy states
 - “Reducing Wales’ ecological footprint will require a large reduction in the total resources used to sustain our lifestyles. ... [Planning policy] will make an important contribution to reducing our footprint...”



Spatial plan development and outcomes

- When developing plan policies a key question for local government is
 - 'Will the spatial plan support the population to live within environmental limits?'
 - The answer is to be provided by the Ecological Footprint
- A key outcome question is
 - 'How does the spatial planning system contribute to reducing the Ecological Footprint?'



Ecological Footprinting Activity





Activity

- Click here: [Impact | Community carbon calculator \(impact-tool.org.uk\)](https://impact-tool.org.uk)
- Select Swansea and compare with another town or city in the UK.
- What are the key differences between them?
- Look at town planning? In what ways has this influenced the carbon footprint?

(40 mins)



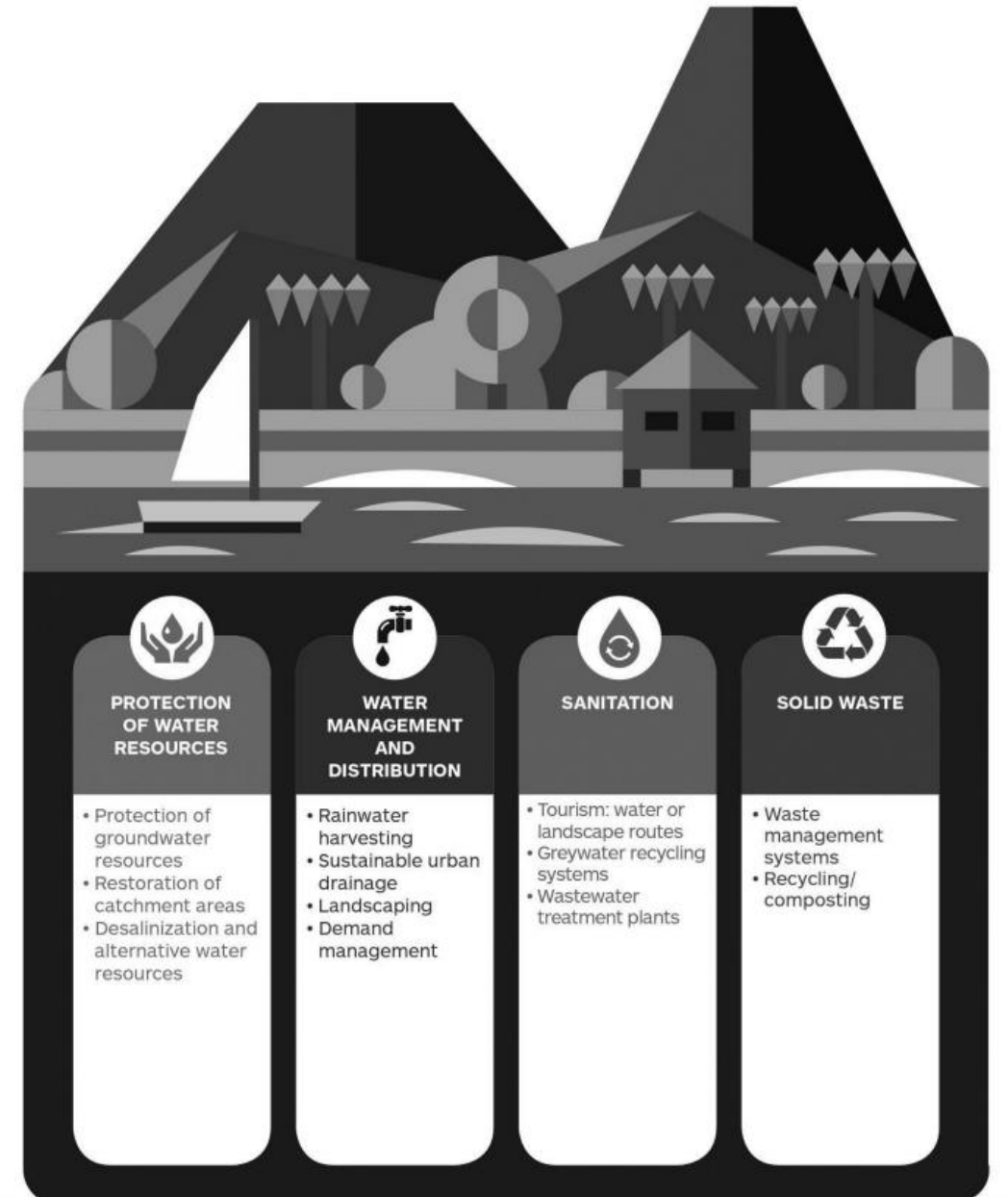
Activity

As a group, discuss some examples of measures to deliver urban sustainability?

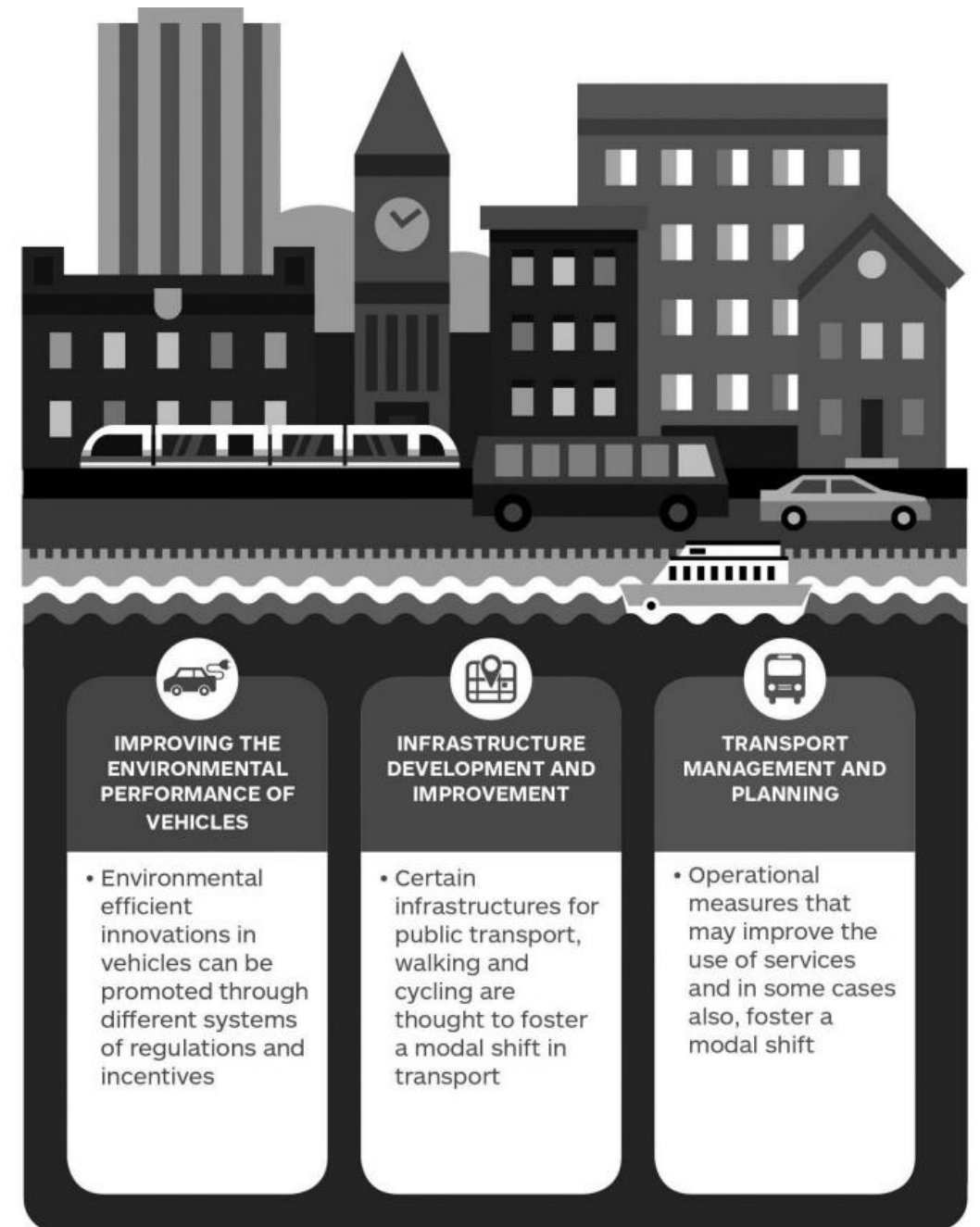
How is planning used to deliver these measures?

(20 mins)

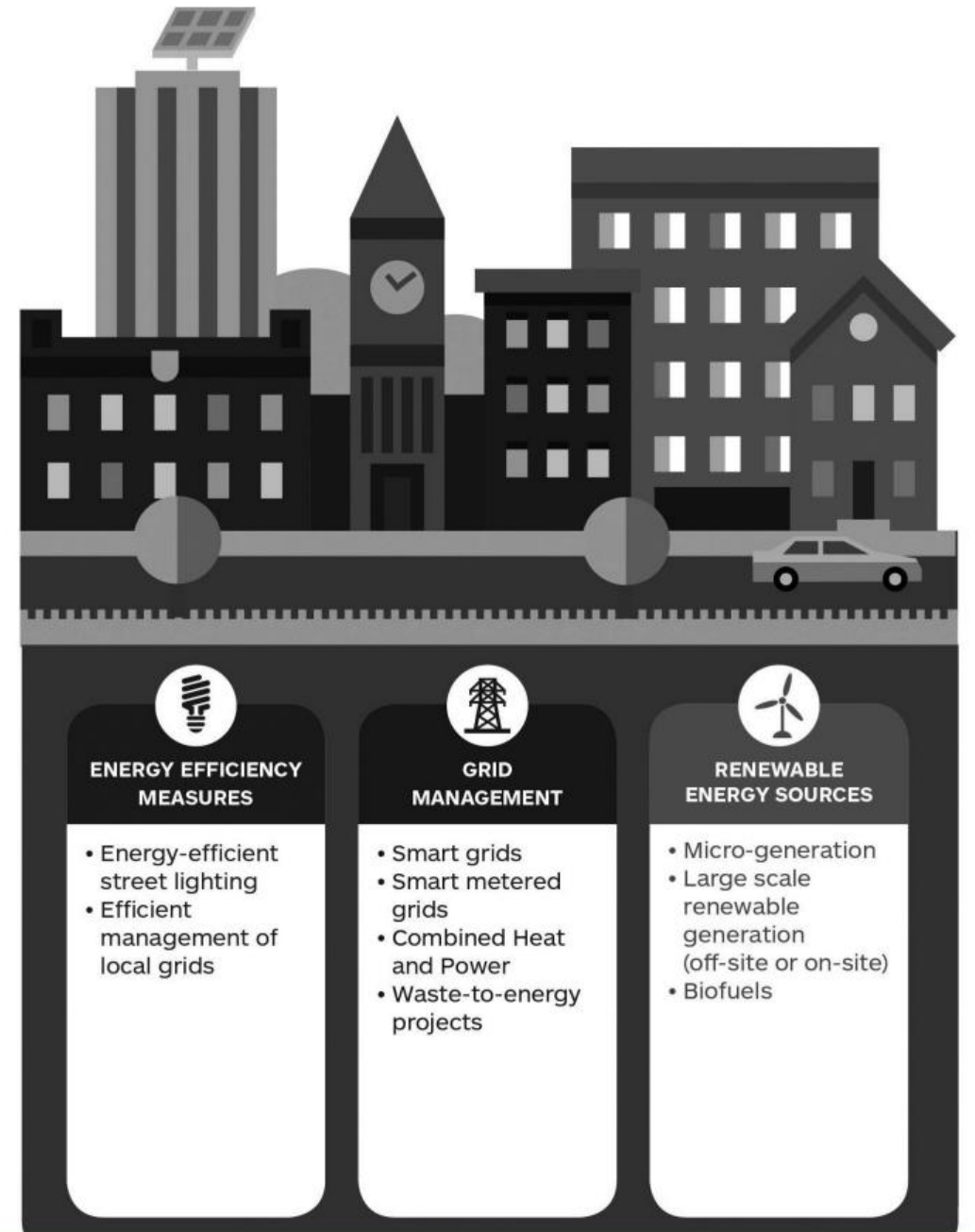
Water and Waste Management Examples



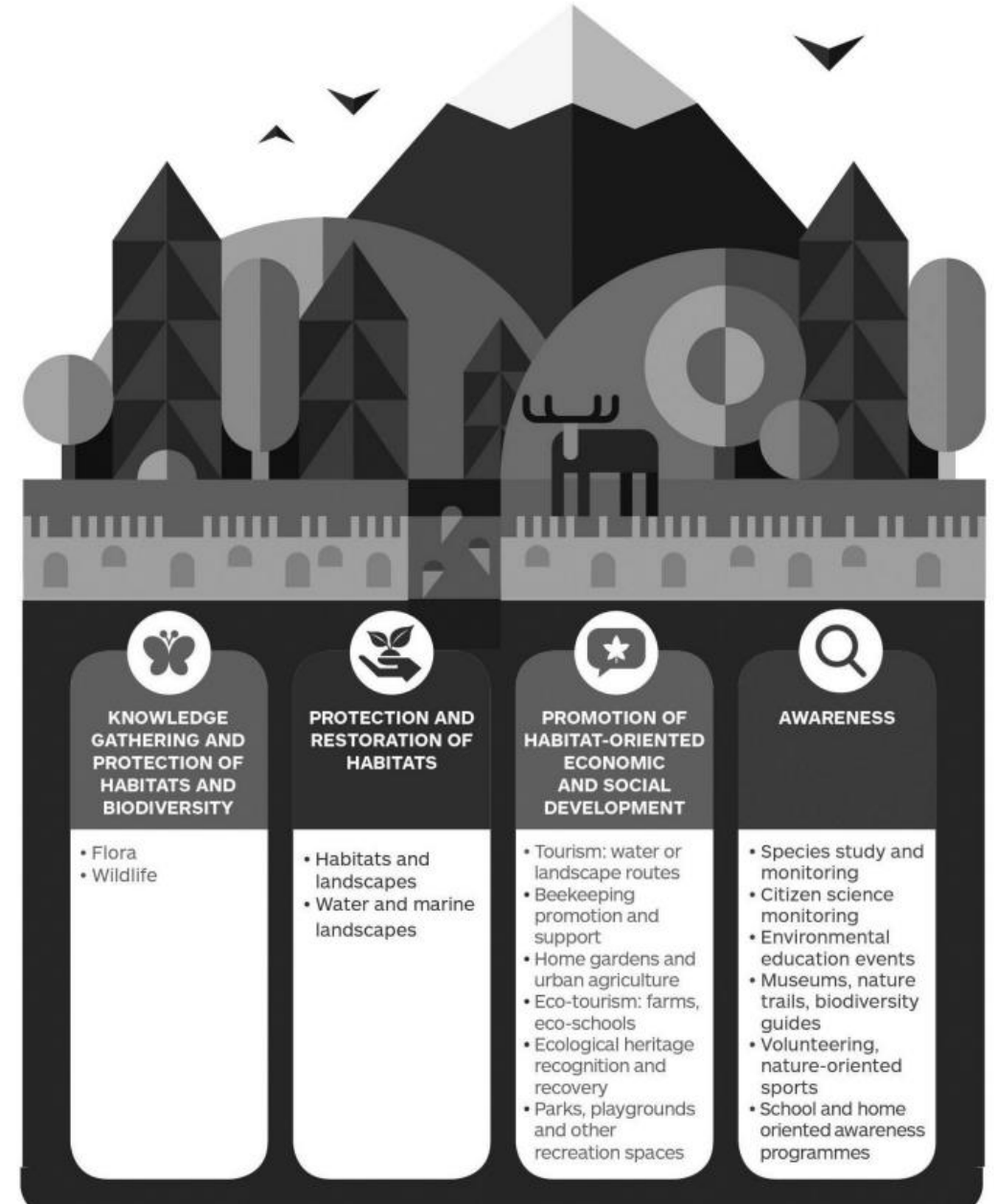
Mobility



Decarbonisation

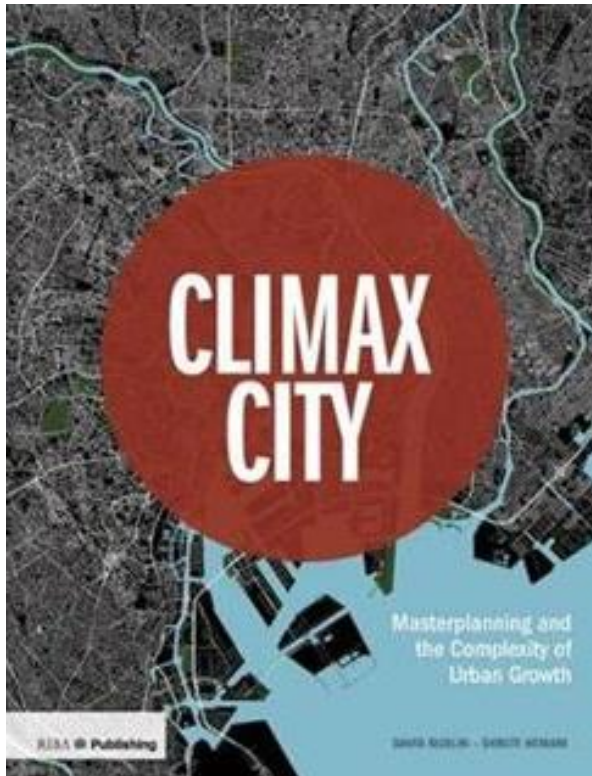


Biodiversity and Nature Conservation

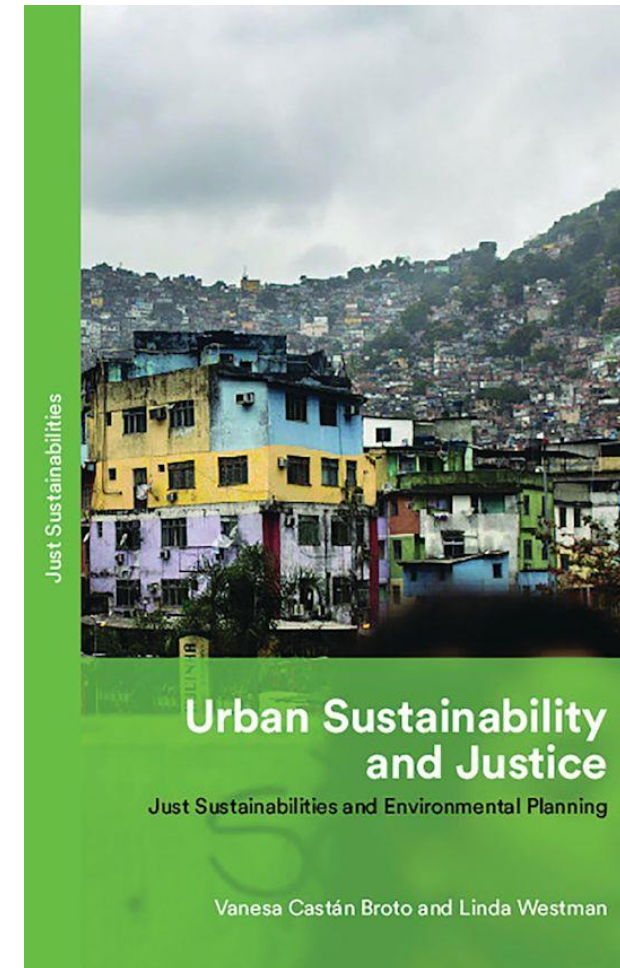


Further reading on urban planning & sustainability

[Urban sustainability and justice : just sustainabilities and environmental planning - University of Wales Trinity Saint David \(uwtsd.ac.uk\)](#)



[Climax city : masterplanning and the complexity of urban growth - University of Wales Trinity Saint David \(uwtsd.ac.uk\)](#)



Next Week

- Guest lecture: Ian Brown (ACE, USTSD)

