



‘A MAP FOR ENGLAND’

SPATIAL SYNERGIES AND CONFLICTS: GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES IN ENGLAND

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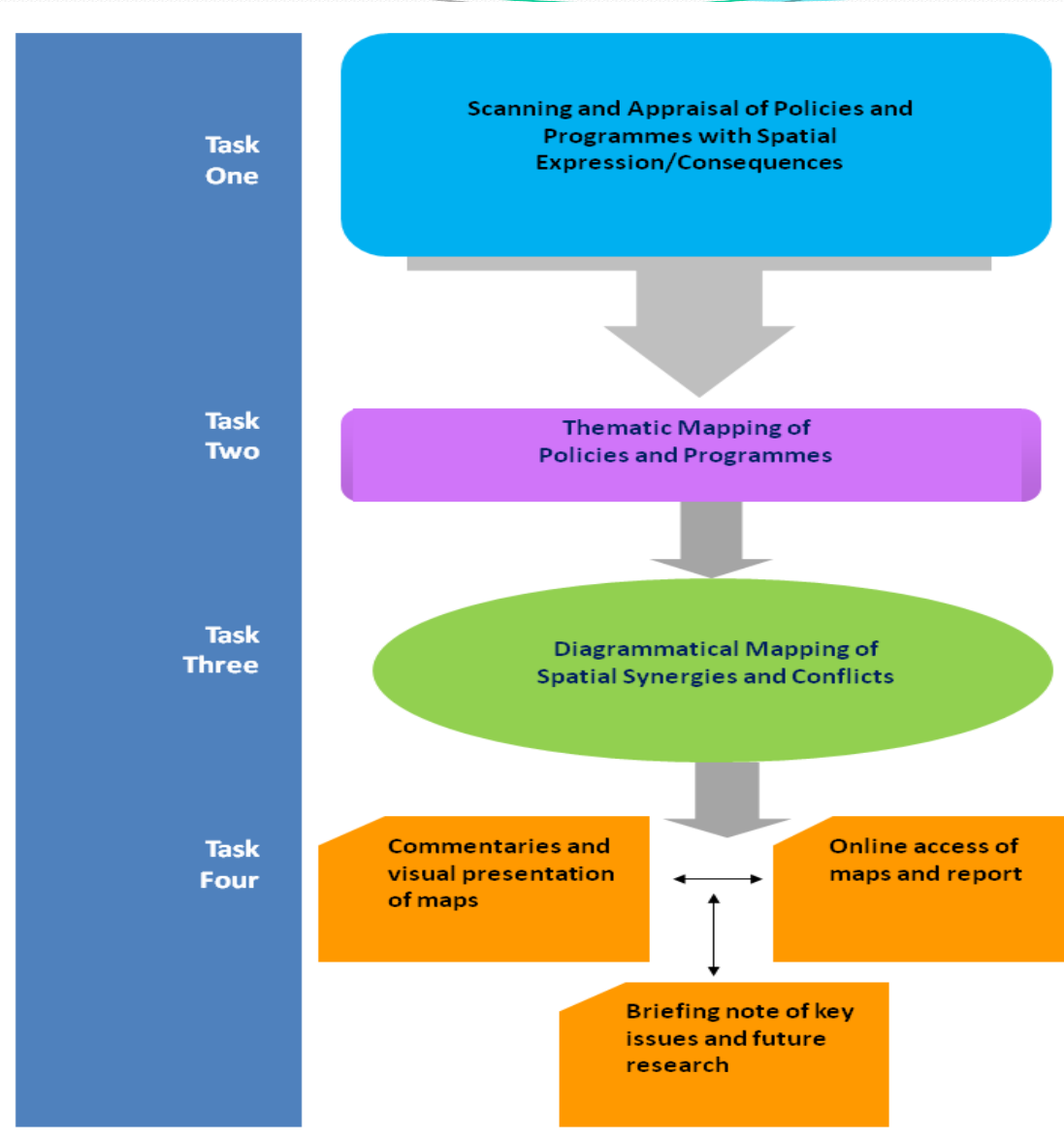
Centre for Urban Policy Studies (CUPS)
the University of Manchester

The *third* report over the last 10 years with the RTPI

What is the report about?

- To appraise government policies and programmes (including agencies and NDPBs) with an explicit spatial expression and/or spatial consequences.
- To perform thematic mapping of government policies and programmes that have an explicit spatial expression and/or consequences.
- To identify and map the patterns of spatial synergies and conflicts arising from existing government policies and programmes
- To highlight key issues and further research work required to fully address the need of providing a spatial framework to support the development of NPPF and the delivery of the Localism Act

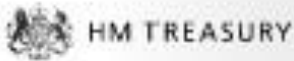
Methodology





Draft National Planning Policy Framework

*deliberately, and unrelentingly, **aspatial** in content and contains very limited cross references to any of the other, more spatially explicit, statements of national policy*



National Infrastructure Plan 2011

*projects, programmes and funding sources are explicitly **spatially targeted**, but does not present or analyse this spatial targeting in a cross-sectoral or integrated manner*

November 2011



*concentrates a substantial amount of attention and financial resources on eight designated English **core cities** and their surrounding functional areas*

.... a partial picture of sectorally-based spatial development:

- the degree to which the national road, rail and digital communication proposals will, in combination, concentrate resources along particular strategic corridors and/or complement the potential concentration of resources on eight core cities remain unanswered....
- the relationships between these and other issues (e.g. the location of new power stations; future airport capacity etc.) and the spatial context of environmental constraints (e.g. national parks, AONBs, nature conservation sites) and risks (e.g. flooding, drought) are not explored at the national level....
- nor are they considered in the context of future population projections, house prices and affordability, unemployment, levels of deprivation and so on....

Think spatially, Act spatially

- little understanding is shown of how these sectoral issues might complement or conflict with each other, creating synergies or tensions that might lead to future successes or failures in delivery and implementation
- ultimately contributing to, or frustrating, future economic growth and sustainable development...






Three sets of key planning issues were identified for further analysis:

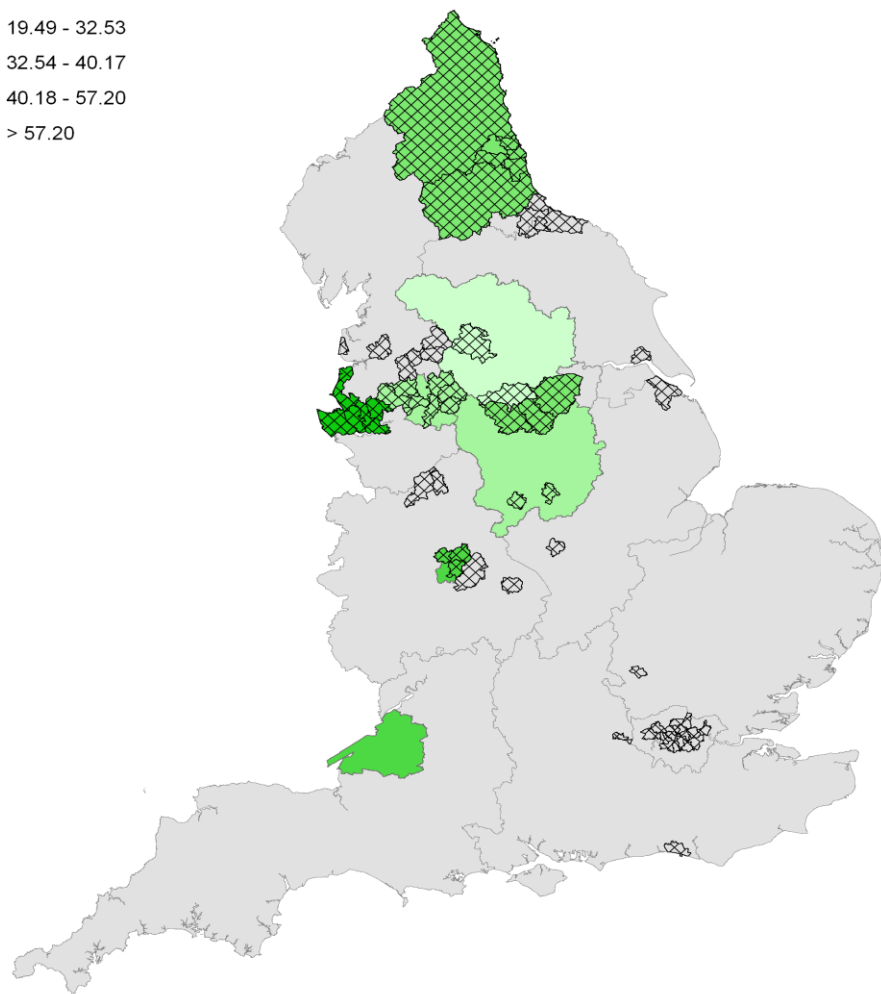
- **The Growing Places Fund and Regional Growth Fund;**
- **The High Speed Rail Link (HS2); and**
- **Future Housing Delivery**

Cumulative cuts to LA's in £ per capita

 > -75

GPL and RGF spending in £ per capita

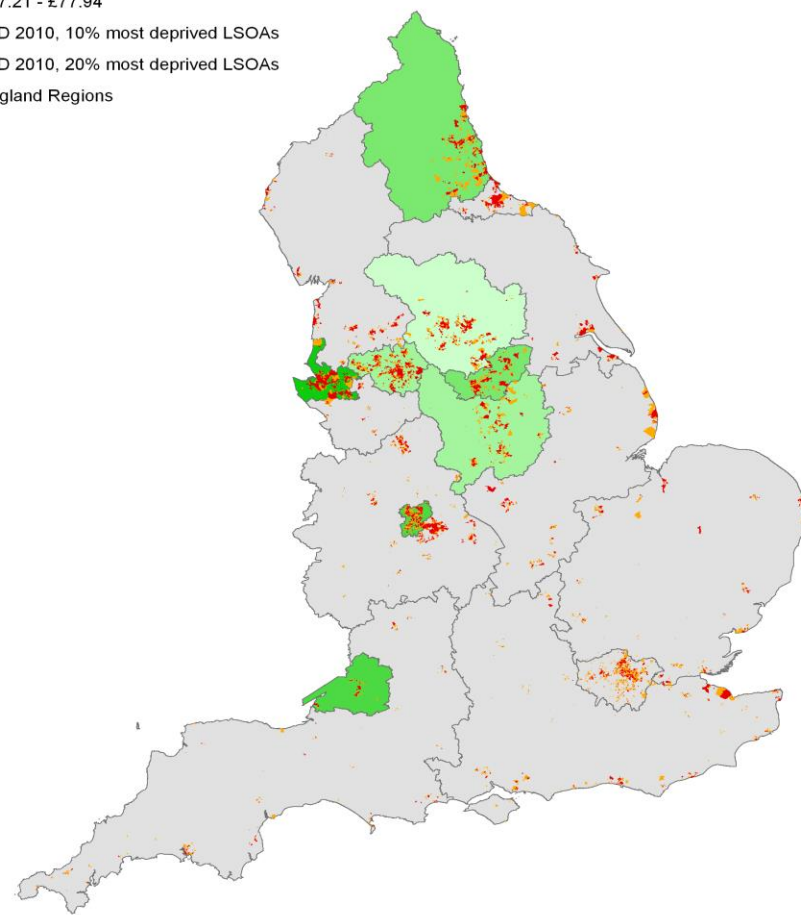
 19.48
 19.49 - 32.53
 32.54 - 40.17
 40.18 - 57.20
 > 57.20



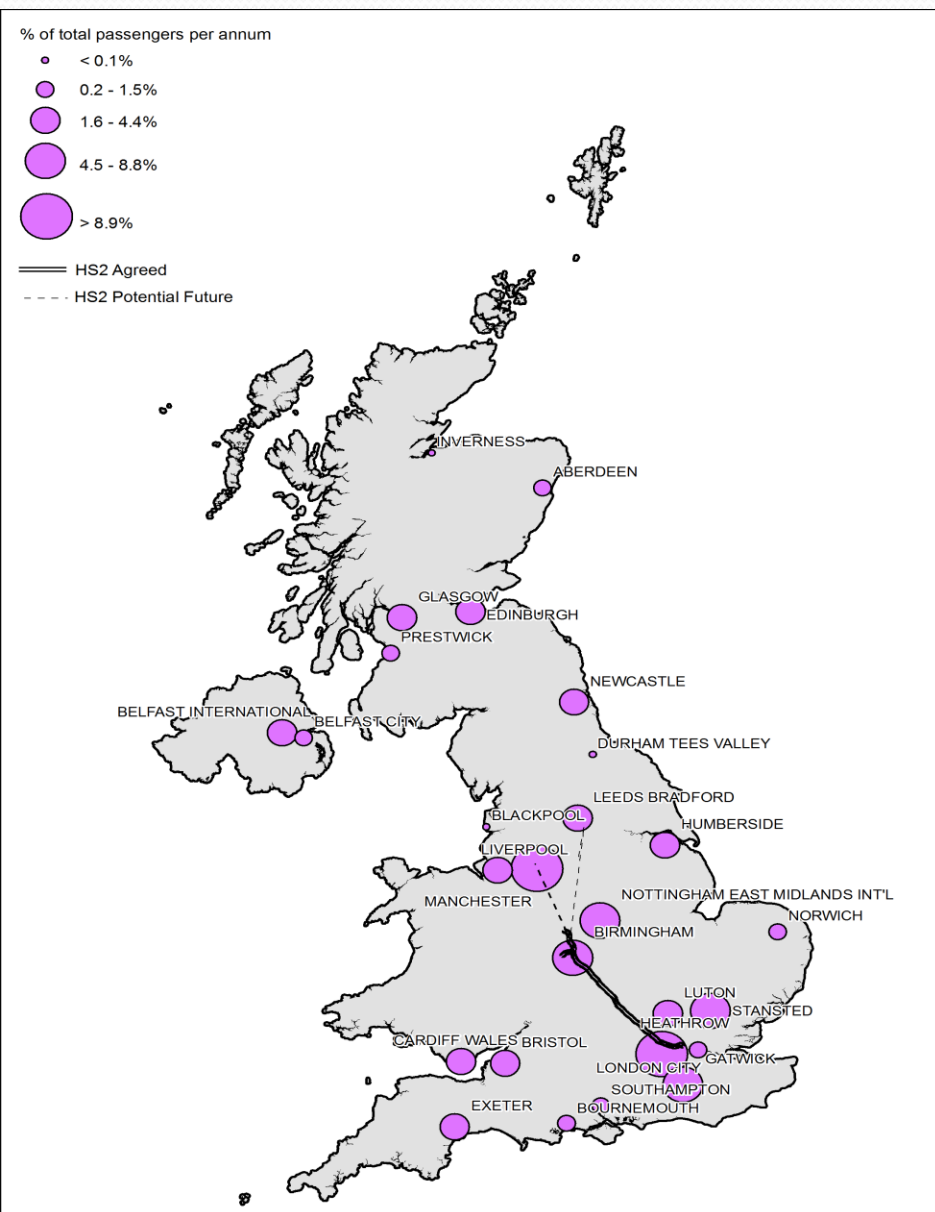
Combined growth funds and local authority funding cuts

GPL and RGF spending per capita and LEP

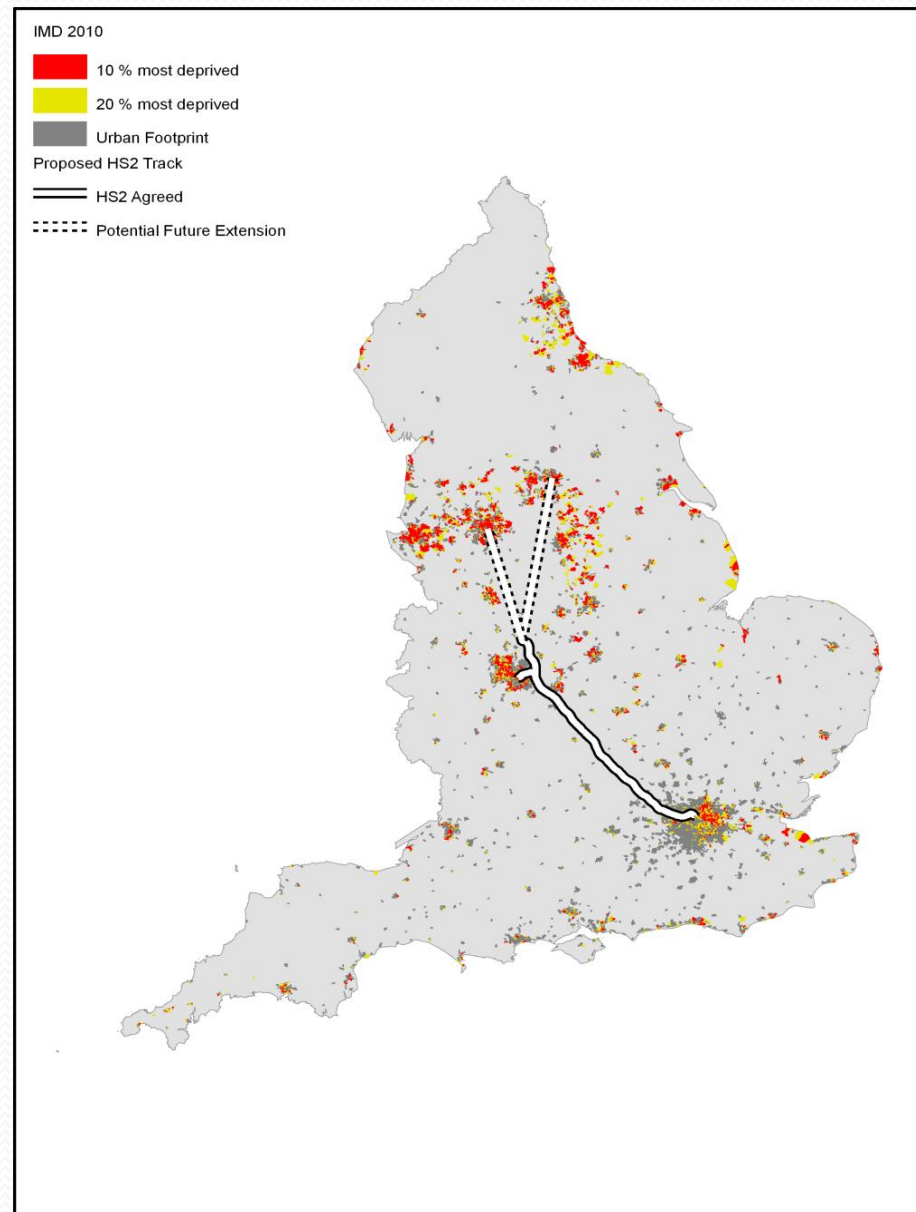
 £19.48
 £19.49 - £32.53
 £32.54 - £40.17
 £40.18 - £57.20
 £57.21 - £77.94
 IMD 2010, 10% most deprived LSOAs
 IMD 2010, 20% most deprived LSOAs
 England Regions



Combined growth funds and deprivation

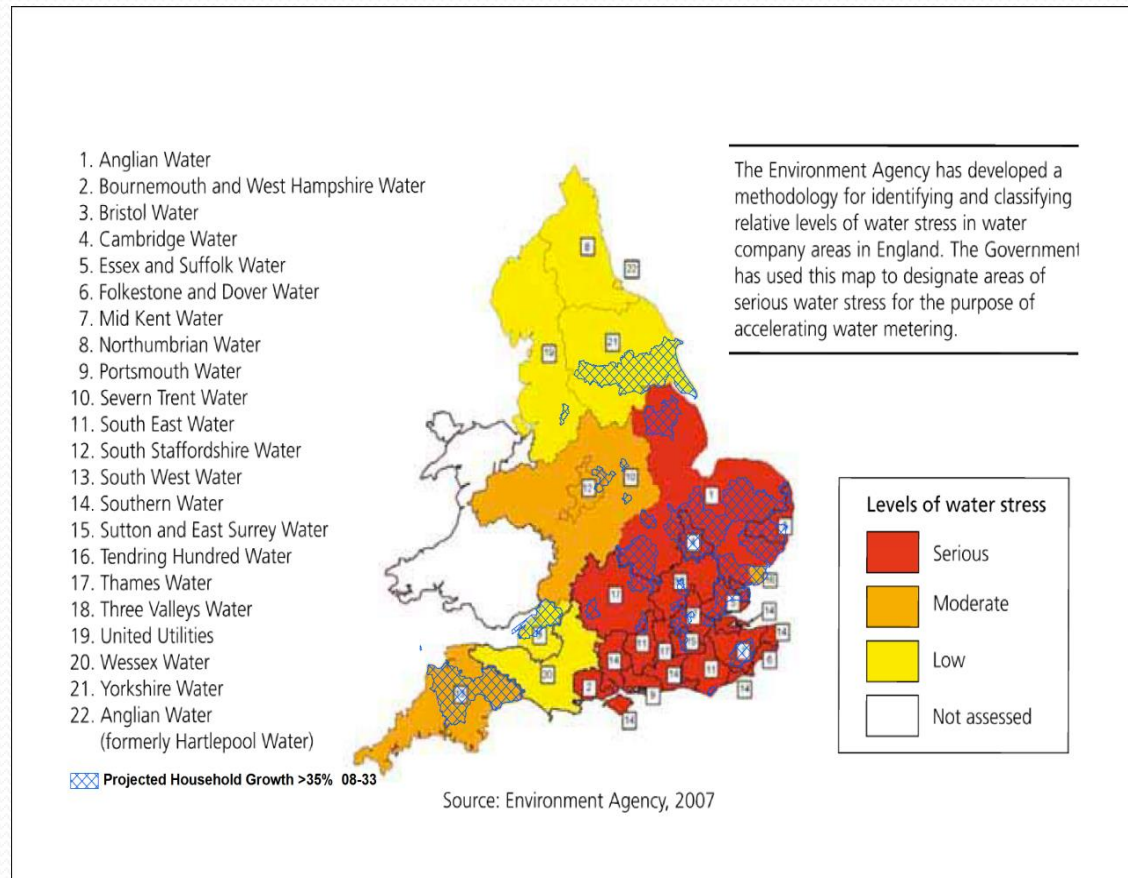
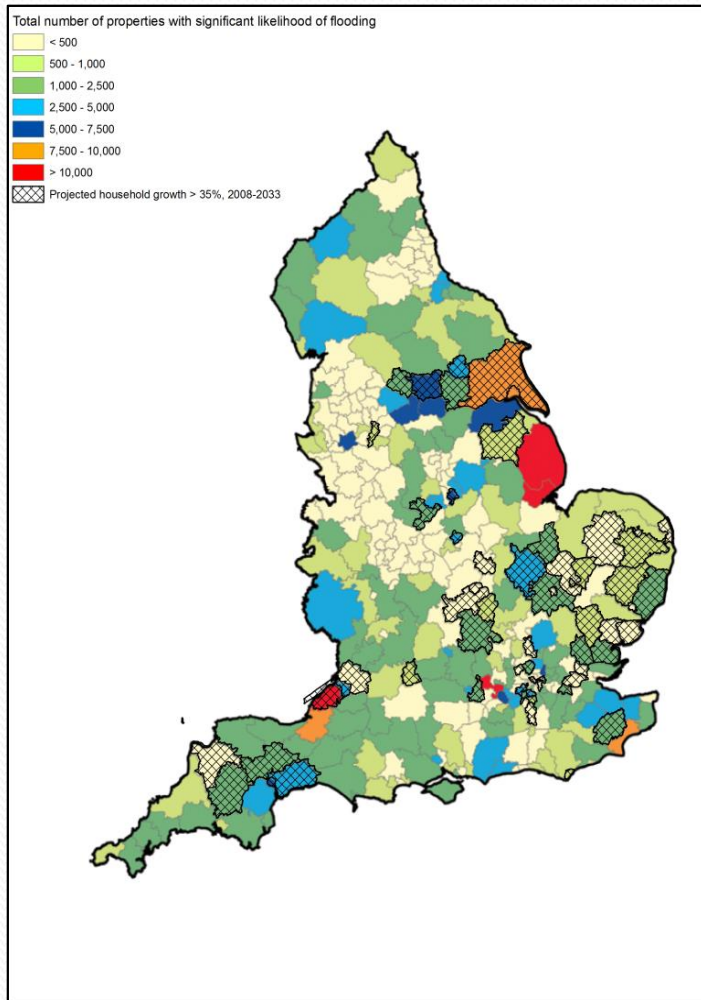


Projected air passengers, 2050 and HS2



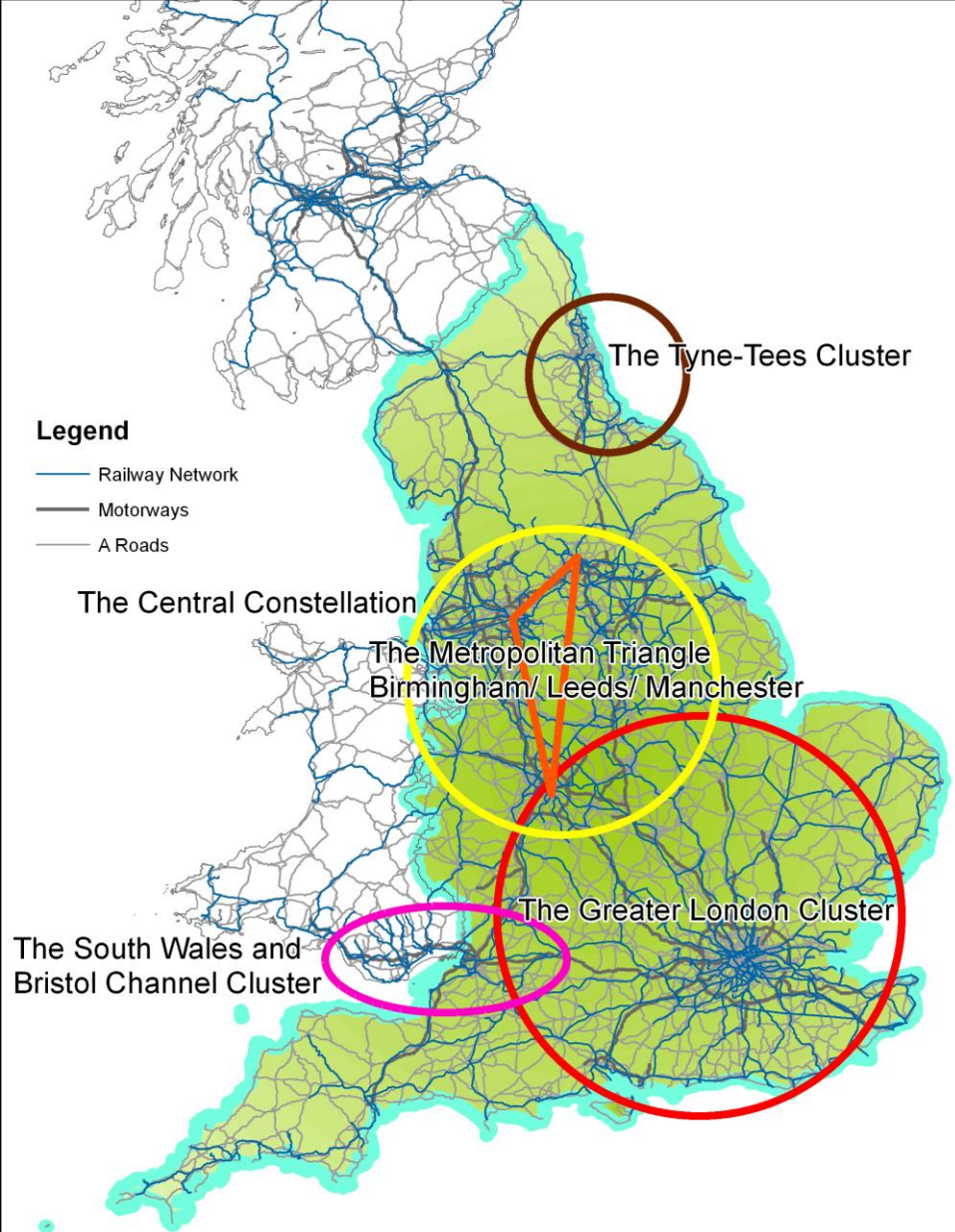
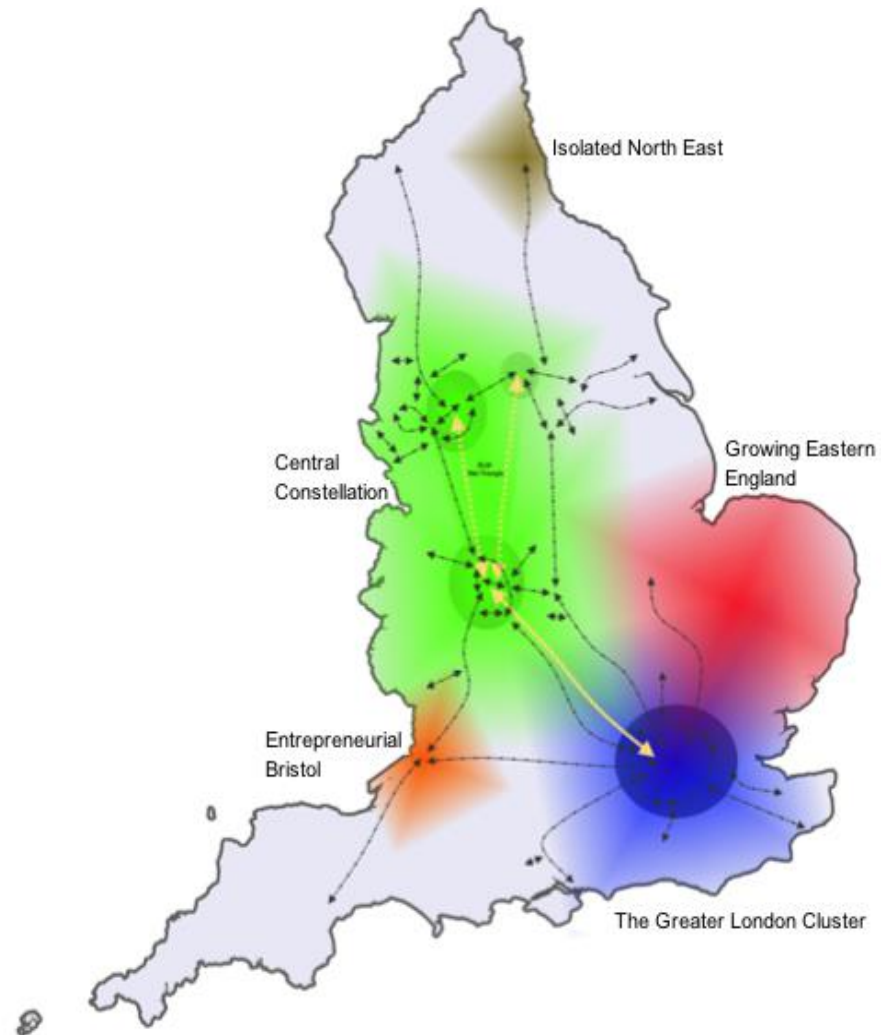
HS2 and most deprived areas

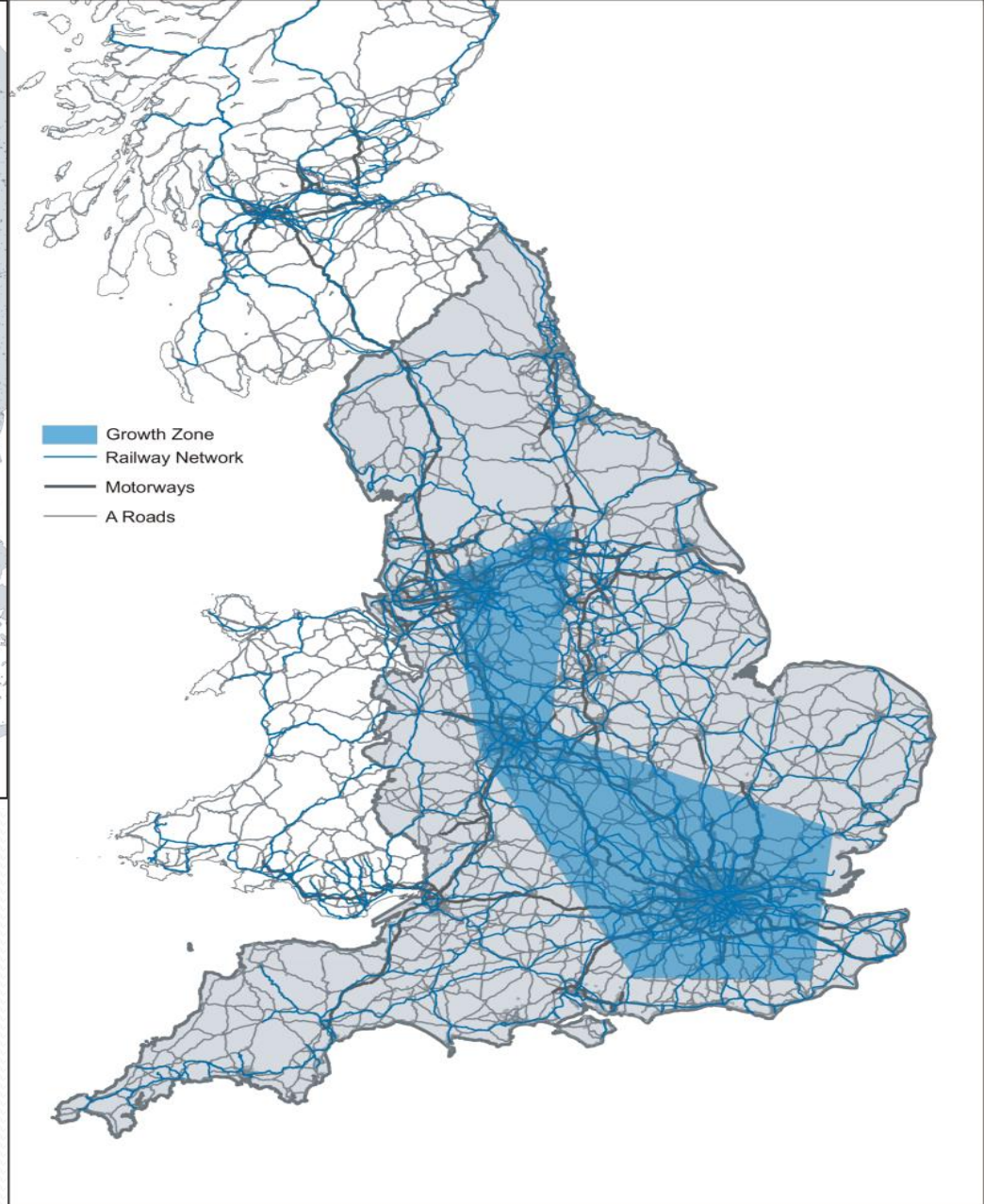
Flood risk and high household growth projections



Relative water stress level and high household growth projections

- Strategic road network
- High speed rail: phase 1
- High speed rail: phase 2





The core-periphery of the European spatial development context

Reflections and conclusions (1)

- The study examined the interplay between policy needs and spatial contexts via mapping the policies and programmes of Government Departments and their agencies /NDPBs.
- It showed that many government policies and programmes do have strong spatial expression or, more importantly, significant spatial consequences.
- Making these spatial challenges and opportunities explicit can help inform policy debate and encourage partnership working to better coordinate and manage the delivery of very complex spatial planning policies.
- Not articulating the spatial relationships of planning issues can lead to disjointed and ad hoc management of infrastructure and service provisions at the local level.

Reflections and conclusions (2)

- The different spatial scenarios and metaphors of the future spatial opportunities and challenges in England and Europe can also serve as a reference point to stimulate policy debate and thinking.
- The study shows that the GIS analytical methodology of spatial synergies, conflicts, challenges and opportunities can be applied to a whole array of planning issues and different sectoral policies at national as well as regional and sub-regional levels to inform policy-thinking.
- It demonstrates the potential function and value of having a national spatial planning framework.

http://www.rtpi.org.uk/item/5169


Map for England - Royal Town Planning Institute - Mozilla Firefox

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MAP FOR ENGLAND
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WHY DO WE NEED A MAP FOR ENGLAND?
Despite the generally recognised and accepted need to ensure a joined up approach to planning infrastructure and services, there is remarkably still no single place or data source within government that makes all of these maps available to view.
Good progress has been made in various areas but with an overarching framework - a Map for England - policy makers could make better judgments about how individual policy proposals interact with and affect development of the country as a whole. It would also increase consistency in appraisal, improve security and resilience, and provide a better understanding of sectoral issues that might complement or conflict with each other.
[Listen to our podcast](#) on why we need a map for England.

ADDITIONAL BENEFITS OF A MAP FOR ENGLAND INCLUDE:

- Helping to boost growth. Housing, industry and business would be able to make quicker and better informed investment decisions which are more closely aligned to public sector infrastructure funding plans.
- Being much more transparent. Local communities would be able to find out about how government plans affect their areas and to influence them.
- Saving time and money. When writing new strategies, government departments could see the existing plans for different parts of the country and relate their new strategies to them. Datasets drive innovation.
- Helping to coordinate infrastructure across borders with Scotland and Wales.

RESEARCH FINDINGS
We commissioned a study from the University of Manchester examining a broad range of existing government policies and how they relate to each other. See the [study](#) (pdf, 17.7 MB) and a [summary of findings in map](#).





Done

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