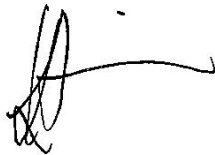


HOW CAN THE ENGLISH PLANNING SYSTEM DELIVER RURAL SUSTAINABILITY?

AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

I hereby certify that I am the sole author of this postgraduate dissertation and has been completed for the MSc in Urban Planning at the University of the West of England. It has not been submitted for any other degree or qualification. I also certify that any material drawn or used from the work of others, published or otherwise, is clearly attributed in accordance with the UWE Harvard style referencing procedures.

Signature:

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a series of loops and a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Date: 27 April 2022

Word Count: 10759



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank my tutor Nicholas Smith for providing encouragement when needed.

My mentors at Oneill Homer for the reminders to keep focusing on planning outcomes.

Last, but by no means least, my family, in England and South Africa, for always believing in me.

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ABSTRACT

Rural communities continue to face a lack of affordable housing, lack of investment in social, digital and transport infrastructure, and lack of employment opportunities alongside the global issue of climate change and a declining ecosystem. Many have made recommendations on what needs to change to deal with the root cause of these issues.

More than a decade ago the Taylor Review of Rural Economy and Affordable Housing (2008) demonstrated that many rural communities were in a “sustainability trap”, unable to plan for a more sustainable future to try to deal with the same challenges rural communities face today. Local government planning policy provision was highlighted as being one of the reasons in the Review. There has since been little evidence to demonstrate whether there has been any significant change in local government planning policy provision.

In order to establish whether planning policies in local development documents

seeks to deliver rural sustainability, a comprehensive review of all rural local authorities adopted, and emerging local development documents was undertaken.

The review encompassed an assessment on the uptake of national planning policy provision for lowering affordable housing thresholds in Designated Rural Areas. Findings show that less than a third of local planning authorities make policy provisions for rural sustainability in adopted local development documents rising to a third in emerging local development documents.

The research therefore confirms that there has not been a significant change in planning policy provision for rural development at local government level.

It is further considered that the English planning system can deliver rural sustainability using existing planning policy tools through introducing a significant change in local government policy provision starting with a sophisticated understanding of the rural condition when carrying out its function as a Local Planning Authority.

1. INTRODUCTION

This section provides a context for understanding the sustainable rural village in the English planning system.

1.1 Context and justification

For many, rural England conjures up images of rustic cottages and unspoiled surroundings and is undoubtedly of national cultural importance. This image is often referred to as the 'Rural Idyll' - *"an idealized, romanticized construct that present rural areas as happier, healthier and with fewer problems than urban areas"* (Rogers, Castree, & Kitchin, 2013). Following a period of change in the social composition of rural areas in the period 1830 to 1890, this image of the rural idyll had become a middle-class vision of the countryside and was increasingly being reinforced through residence, land ownership and conservation movements (Brown, 2008). Perhaps the most notable organisation being the Council for the Preservation of Rural England formed in 1926, initiated by a letter from English architect Guy Dawber who wrote to 15 organisations with an interest in the future of the countryside: *"The time has come when definite steps should be taken to prevent*

the further destruction and disfigurement of Rural England. The problem is a two-fold one: the conservation of what is beautiful and interesting in our countryside and towns and villages; and the encouragement of the right type of development." as cited on the Council for the Protection of Rural England's website. It has been argued that this stance was based on *"a hopelessly sentimental view of rural life among nature-loving ramblers and Hampstead dwelling Fabians...the rural poor had little to gain from the preservation of their poverty but were without a voice on the crucial committees which evolved the planning system from the late 1930s onwards."* (Newby, 1985 supported by Hall, Thomas, Gracey, & Drewett, 1973; Little, 1987; Marsden, Murdoch, Lowe, Munton, & Flynn, 1993; and Shucksmith, 2012a as cited in Gkartzios & Shucksmith, 2015). In reality, for many, life in the countryside was far from this nostalgic image. Nonetheless, the rural idyll prevailed and a number of organisations with an interest in the future of the countryside influenced the evolving planning system from the 1930s onwards which eventually led to the Town and Country Planning Act 1947.

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The 1947 Act provided a framework to protect the rural from development. Initially, this was to protect the role of the rural as serving a predominantly agricultural function to ensure adequate food supplies in the post-war period and to prevent urban sprawl, the latter arising from the rural idyll. It is also the economic focus on agriculture that led to spatial planning for the rural being linked with the agricultural sector and the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) is still responsible for rural communities and rural proofing – the assessment of the effects of government policies on rural areas (DEFRA, 2017) – today.

Around the same time, a demand for public access to the countryside was growing and the government passes the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 which designates National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs). AONBs were not created specifically for opportunities for recreation, and so responsible authorities were not provided with planning powers. National Park Authorities have two statutory purposes, as amended by the Environment Act 1995:

“of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area” and “of promoting opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the area by the public”

and in the pursuit of these purposes National Park Authorities:

“shall seek to foster the economic and social well-being of local communities within the National Park” .

NOTE: This research does not seek to establish whether National Park Authorities are fulfilling this purpose and has therefore been excluded from this research.

The effect of this spatial exclusion of the rural unsurprisingly led to a scarcity of housing in rural areas: *“By the 1970s not only was public housing in rural areas in short supply, but so too was cheap private housing. In the case of both development control policy and housing policy, attempts to preserve the rural status quo turned out to be redistributive – and in a highly regressive manner.”* (Newby, 1985 as cited in Gkartzios & Shucksmith, 2015) which made the countryside ever more socially exclusive (Gkartzios & Shucksmith, 2015). Around the same time intensification and

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industrialisation of agriculture led to rural depopulation with urban areas struggling to accommodate this.

A shift in government position on agriculture dominating the countryside led to a change in the justification for protecting the countryside for its own sake (Gkartzios & Shucksmith, 2015). Agriculture was no longer seen as the only role of the countryside and instead the focus shifted to protecting the countryside on the basis of landscape preservation (Gkartzios & Scott, 2013) and its continued role in preventing urban sprawl, now firmly enacted through Green Belts after encouragement by Duncan Sandys, Housing Minister in 1955, through Circular 42/55: *“I am directed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government to draw your attention to the importance of checking unrestricted sprawl of the built-up areas, and of safeguarding the surrounding countryside against further encroachment.”* (Ministry of Housing and Local Government, 1955).

Agriculture remained a strategically significant policy sector and a major force determining the rural environment. Alongside this, urban decline was being

recognised as a policy challenge in the mid-1970s and accessible rural locations experienced counter urbanisation where affluent people were moving from cities to rural areas (Ward, et al., 2005). Whilst the provision of social housing formed 48% of new homes supply in 1951 – 1979, provision was much lower in rural areas (Gkartzios & Shucksmith, 2015) and started a period of decline in 1979 (Spiers, 2018), see Figure 1.

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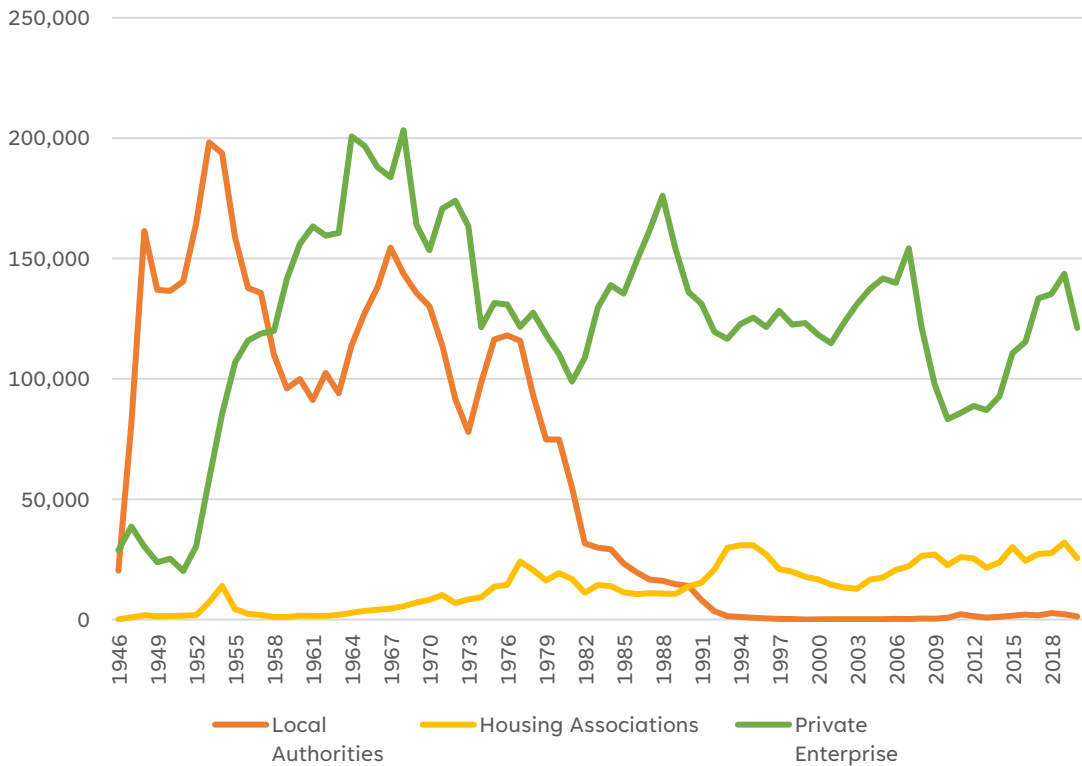


FIGURE 1: PERMANENT DWELLINGS STARTED AND COMPLETED BY TENURE, ENGLAND
(Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, 2022)

A continued spatial exclusion of the rural, and the growing desire to live in rural areas, deepened the scarcity of housing and its social exclusivity. The justification for protecting the countryside shifted to the purpose of creating 'sustainable communities' and an urban renaissance (Gkartzios & Shucksmith, 2015) in the early 2000s prompted by the deputy prime minister, John Prescott, in 1998 who commissioned the Urban Task Force

to establish a vision for cities in the United Kingdom. This led to the publication of 'Towards an Urban Renaissance' in 1999 and protecting the countryside from development was once again reinforced: "May I help the Minister by suggesting that he might consider just one recommendation: the strengthening of the green belt in areas that are not technically green belt, such as the rural buffer zone that protects my

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constituency from the ever-westward expansion of Swindon? Will he protect Wootton Bassett from Swindon, or will he allow my constituency to be buried under concrete, as he is the rest of England?"

(Parliament. House of Commons, 1999).

The report sought to establish how to “bring people back into our cities, towns and urban neighbourhoods” and assigned the role of the countryside as supporting wildlife, a tranquil haven and beautiful and the focus on protecting these intrinsic qualities through urban development minimising the impact of development on the surrounding countryside (Urban Task Force, 1999).

The government’s response to the report was published in the form of The Urban White Paper in 2000 which influenced the content of Planning Policy Guidance Notes in 2000 reinforcing the protection of the countryside from development.

Unsurprisingly, the resulting effect of this focus on addressing urban decline reinforced the rural housing problem, emerging as a major political issue during the 2005 general election. Several reports following the general election were consistent in their findings:

Unaffordability of housing in rural England derives from mainly inappropriate planning policies and inadequate finance for social housing (the former Commission for Rural Communities, 2006; Joseph Rowntree Foundation’s Rural Housing Policy Forum, Best and Shucksmith, 2006; Affordable Rural Housing Commission, 2006; and Lord Matthew Taylor’s ‘Living, Working Countryside’, 2008 as cited in Gkartzios & Shucksmith, 2015).

Another notable organization was formed around this time. The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 established Natural England. Today, Natural England is a non-departmental public body whose purpose is to “*help conserve, enhance and manage the natural environment for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development.*” as cited on Natural England’s website.

Whilst the planning system has been modified and refined in subsequent legislation, the 1947 Act continues to provide the framework upon which the modern English planning system is based. Protecting the rural through

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justification of landscape preservation and a focus on urban development continues to be evident in the latest version of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF):

Chapter 2 on ‘Achieving sustainable development’:

“all plans should promote a sustainable pattern of development that seeks to: meet the development needs of their area, align growth and infrastructure, improve the environment, mitigate climate change (including by making effective use of land in urban areas) and adapt to its effects.” (§11)

Chapter 5 on ‘Delivering a sufficient supply of homes’:

“Provision of affordable housing should not be sought for residential developments that are not major developments, other than in designated rural areas (where policies may set out a lower threshold of 5 units or fewer.” (§64)

“To promote sustainable development in rural areas, housing should be located where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities. Planning policies should identify opportunities for

villages to grow and thrive, especially where this will support local services.” (§79)

Chapter 6 on ‘Building a strong, competitive economy’:

“Planning policies and decisions should recognise that sites to meet local business and community needs in rural areas may have to be found adjacent to or beyond existing settlements, and in locations that are not well served by public transport. In these circumstances it will be important to ensure that development is sensitive to its surroundings, does not have an unacceptable impact on local roads and exploits any opportunities to make a location more sustainable (for example by improving the scope for access on foot, by cycling or by public transport). The use of previously developed land, and sites that are physically well-related to existing settlements, should be encouraged where suitable opportunities exist.” (§85)

Chapter 9 on ‘Promoting sustainable transport’:

“Transport issues should be considered from the earliest stages of plan-making and development proposals, so that:

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a) the potential impacts of development on transport networks can be addressed;

b) opportunities from existing or proposed transport infrastructure, and changing transport technology and usage, are realised – for example in relation to the scale, location or density of development that can be accommodated;

c) opportunities to promote walking, cycling and public transport use are identified and pursued;

d) the environmental impacts of traffic and transport infrastructure can be identified, assessed and taken into account – including appropriate opportunities for avoiding and mitigating any adverse effects, and for net environmental gains; and

e) patterns of movement, streets, parking and other transport considerations are integral to the design of schemes, and contribute to making high quality places.

The planning system should actively manage patterns of growth in support of these objectives. Significant development should be focused on locations which are or can be made sustainable, through limiting the need to travel and offering a

genuine choice of transport modes. This can help to reduce congestion and emissions, and improve air quality and public health. However, opportunities to maximise sustainable transport solutions will vary between urban and rural areas, and this should be taken into account in both plan-making and decision-making.” (§104 & §105)

Chapter 11 ‘Making effective use of land’:

“Planning policies and decisions should:...c) give substantial weight to the value of using suitable brownfield land within settlements for homes and other identified needs, and support appropriate opportunities to remediate despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated or unstable land.” (§120)

Chapter 13 ‘Protecting Green Belt land’:

“The Government attaches great importance to Green Belts. The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open; the essential characteristics of Green Belts are their openness and their permanence.” (§137)

Chapter 15 ‘Conserving and enhancing the natural environment’:

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“Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:...b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland.” (§174)

(The former Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2021)

The contradiction of promoting sustainable development in rural areas is noted here. Whilst the vitality of rural communities, and the obligation on planning policies to promote the vitality of rural communities, is recognised in §79 of the NPPF, and have been since the original publication of the NPPF in 2012, overall the position of the rural in the planning system, in terms of its role in preventing urban sprawl and of landscape preservation, has not changed and the call for recognising rural diversity in the spatial planning system continues (Lowe et al, 1998; Gkartzios & Shucksmith, 2015; Sherry & Shortall, 2019; Scott, Gallent, & Gkartzios, 2019).

Landowners have also recognised the

long-standing burden of how planning and development of the countryside needs to change (VeloCity on behalf of Blenheim Estates, 2021). Spiers (2018) explains why organisations, such as the Countryside for the Protection of Rural England, has lost the sense that development could be enhancing, the spirit upon which it was formed – *“It matters where the new homes are built and how they are shared out. More five-bedroom villas in the Green Belt, which is often what is on offer, will solve some problems (how to ensure bigger houses for wealthy people who want to live in the Green Belt; how to provide a new investment vehicle for those with excess cash) but will not provide what is needed: a decent home for everyone at a price they can afford.”.*

It is noted here that it was only in the 2018 publication version of the NPPF that the potential for a lower threshold on the provision of affordable housing was introduced, and only for Designated Rural Areas – National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and areas designated as ‘rural’ under Section 157 of the Housing Act 1985, see Appendix 1. There remains criticism on the use of this definition of rural within the planning

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system as it covers less than 40 percent of rural parishes (Rural Services Network, 2020; Parliament. House of Lords. Select Committee on the Rural Economy, 2019) and research shortly after the introduction of §64 shows that there has been a reluctance from Local Planning Authorities to implement its provisions stating lack of clarity in national policy on the delivery of affordable homes at lower thresholds (Lavis, 2019).

The provision of affordable housing in rural areas remains much lower in rural areas, see Figure 2., and the social exclusivity of the rural remains: *“The new homes being developed in rural areas*

tend to be detached and do not necessarily meet the housing needs of some members of our communities looking to downsize, buy their first home, or move into an adapted property.” (Sellick, 2021).

The role of the countryside, the justification for focusing on this role, and the effects of this, through the 20th century and beginning of the 21st century in England has been demonstrated here as a background to understand the sustainable rural village in the English planning system. There is a necessary focus on housing delivery as it is the lack of a supply of a diverse mix of homes that is considered is one of the major

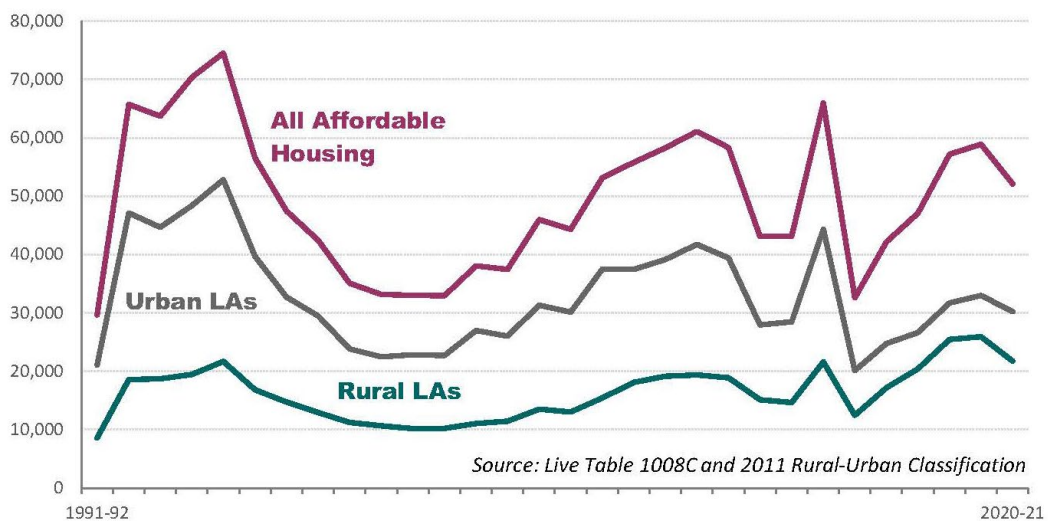


FIGURE 2: RURAL VERSUS URBAN AFFORDABLE HOUSING DELIVERY (Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities, 2021)

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issues in delivering rural sustainability as demonstrated below. Additionally, there is an intense focus in the English planning system on delivering homes and there are consequences for communities where local planning authorities are unable to maintain housing supply and delivery.

1.2 What is rural sustainability?

Whilst the debate on the definition of sustainable development continues to this day – summed up well in the debate of the draft National Planning Policy Framework back in 2011 where John Rhodes of Quod is quoted: “Everybody has a different view of sustainability. It is possible I could give you any case study for a development proposal and we could all disagree about whether or not it was sustainable. Trying to identify what sustainability really means is almost the holy grail.” (as cited in Haim, 2021) – it is accepted that the achievement of sustainable development involves balancing social, economic and environmental considerations. The most frequently quoted definition, adopted by the government and quoted in the NPPF, is from the Brundtland Report: “Sustainable development is development

that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” (Brundtland, 1987). As this research focusses on the English planning system, the NPPF provides the starting point for defining rural sustainability. It states:

“The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.” (§7)

§8 describes the overarching objectives in achieving sustainable development:

“Achieving sustainable development means that the planning system has three overarching objectives, which are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways (so that opportunities can be taken to secure net gains across each of the different objectives):

a) an economic objective – to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure;

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b) a social objective – to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering well-designed, beautiful and safe places, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities’ health, social and cultural well-being; and

c) an environmental objective – to protect and enhance our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, improving biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.”

These objectives indicate that the achievement of sustainable development is through action, “*not just maintaining the status quo*” (Taylor, 2008). Rural sustainability in the English planning system is therefore achieved through balancing economic, social and environmental objectives, although there is no agreement on exactly how that balance is struck and it differs when viewed through the lenses of competing

interests, see Figures 3-7.

Figure 3 shows Velocity’s Villages in a Garden Concept which challenges the “*sustainability trap*” faced by rural communities head on to influence the approach of the emerging Oxfordshire Plan 2050.

Figure 4 shows rCOH Ltd’s Resilient Village Concept which seeks to provide a template for communities to explore how to achieve a long-term balanced plan.

Figures 5.1-5.3 shows a list of organisations with an interest in the countryside’s vision for planning. It calls for equal delivery of each sustainability objective.

Figure 6 shows one the ways the Rural Services Network considers Rural Sustainability can be achieved – through affordable housing delivery.

Figure 7 shows the Country Land Association’s position on delivering rural sustainability, which includes meeting local housing need.

How then, do Local Planning Authorities strike the balance for achieving rural sustainability?

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The Vision

Villages in a Garden - the strategy explained

Our spatial strategy focusses on the land and villages that comprise the Blenheim Estate and other villages that are within an eight kilometre or 30 minute cycle ride from the Estate.

Our approach is multi-layered and underpinned by a series of linked initiatives and actions all of which can be grouped under the three Open Thought themes: Living & Working, Connectivity and Climate.

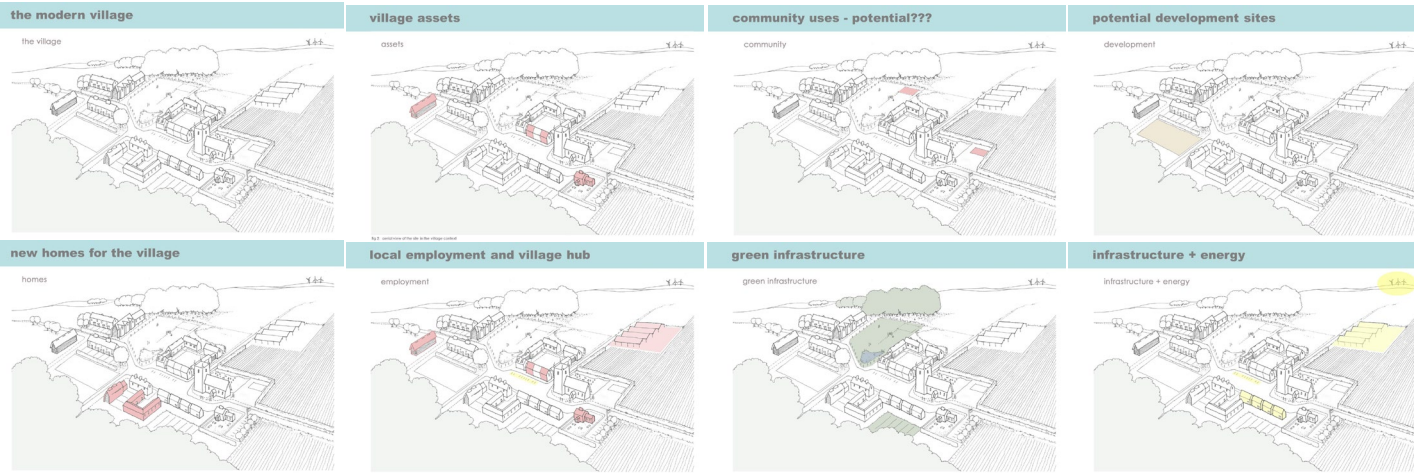
In essence we believe that delivery of positive social, economic and environmental outcomes will require us to think big, to think holistically and we will need spatial strategies that puts future development in the right place, serviced by the fit for purpose infrastructure to enable it and the people who live and work there to operate in a sustainable manner, which at the same time eases the pressure on existing overstretched infrastructure and which allows us to protect and enhance the landscape.

The component part of our proposed strategy and how it sits alongside the Open Thought themes is summarised by the diagram opposite.



FIGURE 3: VELOCITY'S VILLAGES IN A GARDEN CONCEPT (VeloCity on behalf of Blenheim Estates, 2021)

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the resilient village

achieving a balanced long term plan

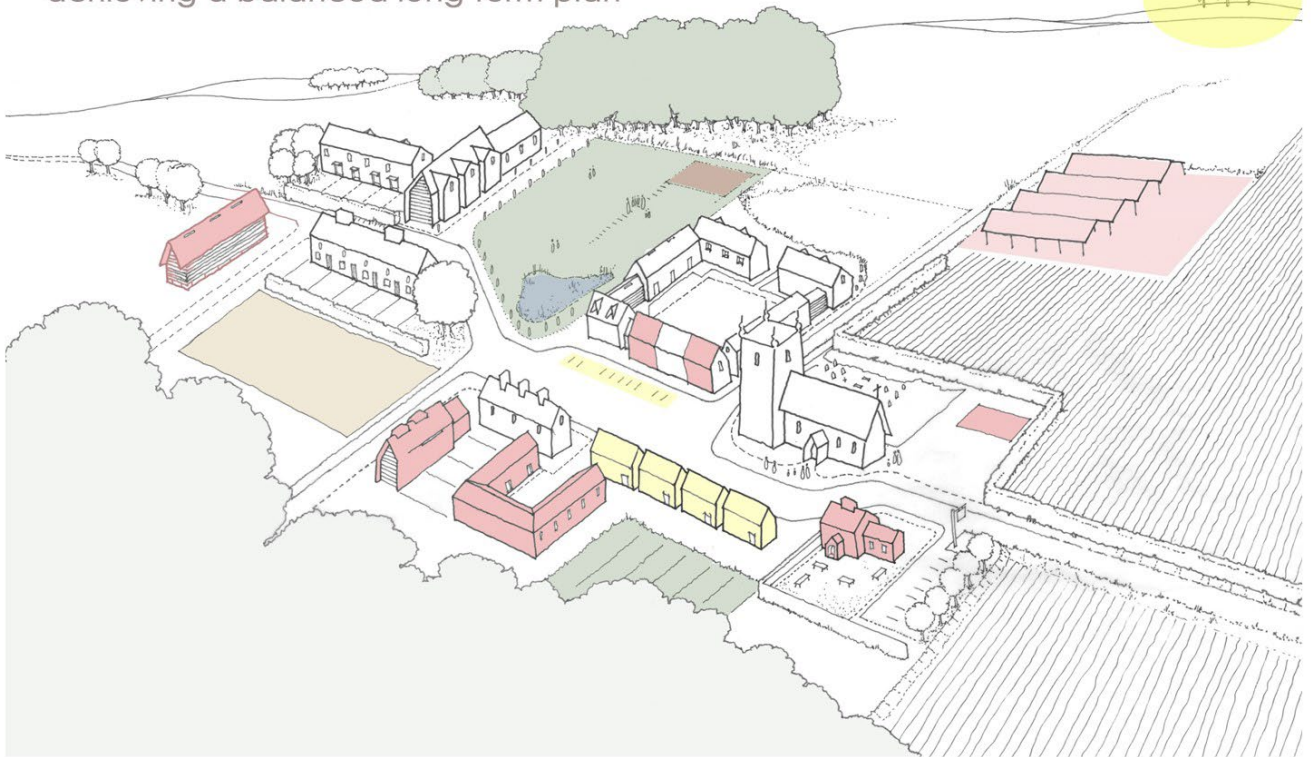


FIGURE 4: RCOH LTD'S RESILIENT VILLAGE CONCEPT (rCOH Ltd, 2021)

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OUR VISION FOR PLANNING

JANUARY 2021

FIGURE 5.1: ORGANISATIONS WITH AN INTEREST IN THE COUNTRYSIDE (CPRE et al, 2021)

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Our planning system is the toolbox for thriving communities.

It has vast potential to deliver positive outcomes for people, nature and our economy, supporting the delivery of new homes in order to solve the housing crisis.

A broad range of housing, planning, transport, environmental, heritage, built environment and public health organisations have come together to set out a shared vision for planning and our suggestions for how the government can maximise the fantastic potential of planning.

We believe our planning system should implement existing legal commitments to environmental protection and addressing climate change.

Our planning system should:

1. Be democratic and place local communities at the centre

This means communities having a legally guaranteed say on specific planning projects, as well as involving them in the wider planning of their areas.

2. Be plan-led and locally-led

This means central government supporting local authorities to ensure they have the resources and tools to keep an up-to-date local plan in place.

3. Have sustainable development at its heart

This means introducing legislation that ensures the planning system delivers equally on economic, social and environmental aims.

FIGURE 5.2: ORGANISATIONS WITH AN INTEREST IN THE COUNTRYSIDE
(CPRE et al, 2021)

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4. Deliver enough quality affordable and social homes for rent to meet local needs

This means improving Section 106 and Community Infrastructure Levy to ensure that all developments provide the right amount of affordable and social homes.

5. Tackle the biodiversity crisis

This means better protecting species and our most important habitats, with no reduction in the current level of protection, and positively supporting nature's recovery from freefall decline by identifying new Highly Protected Areas and Nature Recovery Areas and strategically planning 'nature recovery areas'.

6. Help tackle the climate emergency

This means ensuring all new homes are built to zero carbon standards as soon as possible, encouraging the use and repair of existing buildings; and by 2030 at the latest, embracing nature-based solutions to enhance climate resilience and developing similar standards for all building types.

7. Ensure beautiful, quality places that are in keeping with local character

This means appointing Design Ambassadors at local authority level to champion good, holistic, sustainable design and, revoking permitted development rights that have led to poor quality conversions to housing.

8. Both protect and enhance local green spaces and heritage for the benefit of people and nature

This means ensuring ring-fenced funding, which will secure good quality natural spaces close to people's homes.

9. Make best use of previously built on land to maintain our green spaces and reduce dependency on cars

This means building on brownfield land where it is not important for biodiversity conservation, and without damaging heritage value.

10. Encourage green and sustainable forms of transport

This means amending planning guidance so that it adequately promotes a shift towards walking, cycling and green public transport as the main forms of transport.

11. Be evidence-based

This means using high quality and accurate data that is fit for purpose, including on meeting community needs and assessing environmental impact to underpin plans and decisions in line with agreed international commitments.

For further information, or to discuss this joint 'Vision for planning',
contact: externalaffairs@cpre.org.uk

FIGURE 5.3: ORGANISATIONS WITH AN INTEREST IN THE COUNTRYSIDE
(CPRE et al, 2021)

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Affordable housing delivers rural sustainability



FIGURE 6: RURAL SERVICES NETWORK ON RURAL SUSTAINABILITY
(Pragmatix Advisory on behalf of Rural Services Network, 2021)

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7. Conclusion and summary of recommendations

Conclusion

Housing is central to the sustainability, viability, and vitality of rural communities. For the economy in rural areas to thrive, for the health and well-being of communities and for a well-managed environment, there needs to be an adequate supply of rural homes in the right place and of the right size and tenure.

The growing demand for rural homes in a post-pandemic England and Wales offers important opportunities for levelling up the economy in rural areas, and urgent action is necessary to avoid an even greater disparity between supply and demand, and a deepening of the rural housing crisis.

For the risk to become an opportunity, the planning system must support and enable organic, incremental growth in all rural communities. This can only be achieved if local housing need is assessed and met within the community, rather than within the wider authority and if local planning authorities change the way they assess the sustainability of settlements.

In order to encourage and support more land to be brought forward for rural affordable housing, the risk, uncertainty, and high cost of obtaining planning permission must be mitigated by introducing permitted development rights for rural exception sites. In addition, the inheritance tax burden for a landowner building and retaining affordable homes for rent must be removed, so that more landowners can choose to build affordable rented homes despite the low returns.

The recommendations in this CLA report, *Sustainable Communities: the role of housing in strengthening the rural economy*, are critical for rural renewal, levelling up the economy and for diverse, sustainable, and resilient communities.

Summary of recommendations

In order to create sustainable communities and strengthen the rural economy through housing, the CLA believes the following actions are necessary.

- 1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) must return to a policy which promotes organic incremental growth in settlements of fewer than 3,000 inhabitants, which would lead to a small number of houses in a larger number of villages.
- 2 Local authority sustainability assessments should be reformed, to place greater emphasis on digital connectivity in recognition of the services that can be accessed online; and to assess which services could be supported if development were enabled.
- 3 Local planning authorities should be mandated to undertake a housing needs assessment across all rural settlements without a housing allocation so that identified local need can be met at a local level.
- 4 Permitted development rights should be introduced for new-build affordable housing for discounted rent on rural exception sites.
- 5 Conditional exemption from inheritance tax should be expanded to affordable rented housing for the period the homes remain let as such.

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More than a decade ago, the Taylor Review (2008) highlighted a “sustainability trap” in the English planning system. Settlements were being written off as unsustainable rather than recognising how rural communities can be sustainable. It has been recognised that some local planning authorities have, in the wake of the Taylor Review (2008), sought to address this “sustainability trap” but that the lack of a comprehensive survey of all rural local authorities means that it remains unknown how common this approach is (Scott, Gallent, & Gkartzios, 2019). Have England’s rural communities managed to escape this “sustainability trap” more than ten years on? To answer this question, this research seeks to undertake a comprehensive review of all rural local authorities adopted and emerging local development documents.

1.3 Why is rural sustainability important?

“Sustainable rural development is vital to the economic, social and environmental viability of nations.” (United Nations, n.d.)

“At their most successful, rural economies have a diversity and dynamism that matches and often surpasses their urban

counterparts...the rural economy contributes a huge amount to national and local well-being.” (Parliament. House of Lords. Select Committee on the Rural Economy, 2019)

Predominantly rural areas contribute to 15.9% of England’s economy, 17.1% of the population in England live in rural areas and both rural and urban areas are seeing a continued increase in overall population (Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, 2021).

The policy position that is currently encouraged, is set out in §7 of the NPPF which commits members of the United Nations, which includes the United Kingdom, to pursue the 17 Global Goals for Sustainable Development, with Sustainable Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable and Sustainable Goal 12: Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns being relevant in delivering rural and urban sustainability as well as the NPPF’s §79 obligation on planning policies to enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities.

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There remains an argument that villages should decline and those remaining should be encouraged to move away to urban centres, however this stance has been highly criticised as having major implications for regional food security, irreversible loss of culture, traditional ecological knowledge, and local institutions that manage natural resources and ecosystem services (Li, Westlund, Zheng, & Liu, 2016; Li et al., 2019; Robson & Berkes, 2011; Gretter, Cioilli, & Scolozzi, 2018; Sõukand & Pieroni, 2019 as cited in Tenza-Peral, P´erez-Ibarra, Breceda, Martínez-Fernandez, & Gimenez, 2022). Research has also shown that the evidence for rural communities being intrinsically unsustainable in terms of their carbon emissions remains weak (Champion, 2009). Whilst some of the criticisms for rural decline may be able to be addressed through a managed approach, which would require substantial amounts of investment and support, how can 17.1% of the population be convinced to leave the rural for good?

The Taylor Review (2008) highlights the example of Durham County Council in the 1950s where some villages were classed as unsustainable with the intention of encouraging decline. In that case many people refused to move. Around the same time the issue was highlighted in the national press indicating that people in villages were taking action and was unwilling to accept rural decline:

“It's an uphill fight though,' said Christophers. 'Our biggest hurdle is the government's urban slant. There is a feeling that trickles down to local councils that the problems of the countryside are not as serious as those of the inner cities, and that, quite frankly, we should shut up and just consider ourselves lucky to live somewhere with fresh air and greenery.’” (as cited in Hill, 2008).

The continued desire to live in rural areas cannot be ignored, any convincing evidence that rural decline will result in a more sustainable outcome is currently absent, and the policy position to promote the vitality of rural communities remains.

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1.4 What planning policy tools are available to deliver rural sustainability now?

Neighbourhood Development Plans (NDPs)

The NPPF encourages planning policies to deliver rural sustainability. Planning policies can be prepared by local planning authorities through local development plans or qualifying bodies through NDPs. Neighbourhood Planning has been successful in delivering rural sustainability in many parts of England with many examples of communities using the art of spatial planning to deliver new homes, employment, social and green infrastructure. However, NDPs must meet a number of basic conditions, including demonstrating general conformity with strategic policy. Case law has acknowledged that there will often be tensions between different strategic policies when considered against the non-strategic policies of a specific local area covered by a Neighbourhood Plan, however if strategic policy classifies the rural as unsustainable, despite the many

successes of neighbourhood planning, does this leave some communities at an impossible starting point? Whilst this is not an objective of this research, the outcome of this research will indicate the starting point for qualifying bodies in preparing NDPs. This research seeks to undertake a comprehensive review of all rural local authorities adopted and emerging local plans to establish whether rural settlements continue to be classed as unsustainable or whether local plans provide a position to allow for the achievement of rural sustainability. Future research could therefore explore the extent to which the “*sustainability trap*” impacts on the uptake of neighbourhood planning and the content of NDPs where they have been pursued.

Community Right to Build Orders (CRTBOs) and Neighbourhood Development Orders (NDOs)

“Communities can use Neighbourhood Development Orders and Community Right to Build Orders to grant planning permission. These require the support of the local community through a

1. INTRODUCTION

referendum.” as set out in §52 of the NPPF. There have been 13 publications of CRTBOs and 5 NDOs nationally on local planning authority websites (Haim, 2021). A significant amount of investment is needed to prepare an CRTBO or NDO and this is therefore not surprising, despite government grants being available to encourage their uptake. As with NDPs, an Order must meet a number of basic conditions, including demonstrating general conformity with strategic policy. Rural communities may therefore be in the same position as qualifying bodies preparing NDPs.

Local Development Orders (LDOs)

“Local planning authorities are encouraged to use Local Development Orders to set the planning framework for particular areas or categories of development where the impacts would be acceptable, and in particular where this would promote economic, social or environmental gains for the area.” as set out in §51 of the NPPF.

Research by the Planning Advisory Service indicates that the majority of LDOs are being used for commercial types of development (60%) with around 20%

addressing new-build residential schemes, mixed-use development and smaller scale householder developments (Local Government Association, 2018). The rural/urban divide in the use of LDOs is not known. Future research could investigate the use of LDOs comparing rural and urban areas.

Local Development Documents (LDDs)

As indicated above, the NPPF encourages planning policies to deliver rural sustainability and planning policies can be prepared by local planning authorities through local development documents. This research seeks to undertake a comprehensive review of all rural local authorities adopted and emerging LDDs to establish whether planning policies in LDDs seek to deliver rural sustainability.

NPPF

Since 2018, national policy has made provision for affordable housing thresholds to be lowered in Designated Rural Areas. As indicated above, previous research has indicated that there is a reluctance from Local Planning Authorities to implement such provisions, however

1. INTRODUCTION

has this position changed almost four years on? Are Local Planning Authorities with Designated Rural Areas utilising or seeking to utilise the provisions of §64 of the NPPF?

Exception Sites

Exception sites are small sites used for affordable housing in perpetuity where sites would not normally be used for housing. The NPPF and PPG makes provision for Rural Exception Sites, Entry-Level Housing Exception Sites, and First Homes Exception Sites. It is considered that First Homes Exception Sites will replace Entry-Level Housing Sites, however this has not yet been reflected in NPPF provisions. Whilst exception sites are very important, it is a planning policy tool which continues to be underutilised (Country Land and Business Association, 2022).

2. RESEARCH AIMS & OBJECTIVES

2.1 Research question

How can the English planning system deliver rural sustainability?

2.2 Research objectives

1. Provide a comprehensive review of all rural local authorities adopted and emerging local development documents to establish whether planning policies in local development documents seeks to delivery rural sustainability
2. Provide a comprehensive review of the uptake of the provisions of §64 of the NPPF by local planning authorities with Designated Rural Areas
3. Use findings from the comprehensive reviews to analyse whether local development documents are seeking to deliver rural sustainability
4. Provide critical reflection on the analysis to establish how the English planning system can deliver rural sustainability

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

This section provides a summary of previous research on rural development.

3.1 Rural development models

Historically, there has been a focus in academia on developing a rural development theory. The approach to the role of the rural as serving an expanding urban economy has been classed as an Exogenous Model of Rural Development, see Figure 6, where the policy response to rural development was focussed on subsidising the agricultural sector and encouraging labour and capital mobility (Lowe, Ray, Ward, Wood, & Woodward, 1998). Gkartzios and Lowe (2019) highlight that Woods (2005) argued that the Exogenous Model did lead to some successes, but unsurprisingly, the Exogenous Model attracted criticism for promoting dependant (reliant on subsidies), distorted (inequality), destructive (erasing rural diversity) and dictated (dependant on external actors) development which led to exploration of Endogenous approaches to the rural in the 1980s, see Figure 6 (Lowe et al, 1998).

At the time it was considered that an Endogenous Model to Rural Development would lead to the delivery of sustainable

rural development as it encompassed social, economic and environmental considerations (Lowe et al, 1998). This model was widely embraced across Europe (Ray, 2000 as cited in Gkartzios & Scott, 2013) but remained detached from spatial planning strategies. Critics highlighted that the Endogenous model was socially exclusive, failed to secure sustainable development, and the increased influence from external influences and actors on rural areas could not be ignored (Storey, 1999; Shucksmith, 2000; Ward, et al., 2005; and Brunori & Rossi, 2007 as cited in Gkartzios & Scott, 2013).

The notion of neo-endogenous development emerged in 2001 when Christopher Ray proposed this term to describe a model of rural development balancing local needs and competing for extra-local resources (as cited in Gkartzios & Scott, 2013). Notably, Gkartzios & Scott (2013) explored a neo-endogenous model of rural development and housing in attempts to narrow the disconnect between housing and rural development research on the basis that the role of housing supply must be considered to maintain balanced and viable rural communities, see Figure 8.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

	EXOGENOUS DEVELOPMENT	ENDOGENOUS DEVELOPMENT	NEO-ENDOGENOUS DEVELOPMENT *
KEY PRINCIPLE	Economies of scale and concentration	Specific resources of an area (natural, human & cultural) holds the key to its sustainable development	Socio-spatial justice and balancing local needs while competing for Extra local people, resources, skills and capital
DYNAMIC FORCE	Urban growth poles The main forces of development conceived as emanating outside rural areas.	Local initiative & enterprise	Fostering a new urban-rural and local-global relationship through inclusive, multi-scalar and multi-sectoral governance arrangements
FUNCTIONS OF RURAL AREAS	Food & other primary products for expanding urban economies	Diverse service economies	Sustaining rural livelihoods, while maintaining natural capital A mosaic of re-emerging productivist functions and consumerist uses (including housing, services)
MAJOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS	Low productivity & peripherality	Limited capacity of areas/groups to participate in economic & development activity	Exclusive countrysides Neoliberal deregulation versus policy apathy and lack of regulation Climate change challenges Economic crisis
FOCUS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT	Agricultural industrialisation and specialisation Encouragement of labour & capital mobility	Capacity-building (skills, institutions, infrastructure) Overcoming exclusion	Place-making and community wellbeing Building resilient rural places Coping with the new politics of austerity Coping with emerging geographies of exclusion and (im)mobility triggered by economic crises Realising and valorising alternatives to development (especially non neoliberal) in times of crisis

FIGURE 8: MODELS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(Lowe, Ray, Ward, Wood, & Woodward, 1998; *Gkartzios & Scott, 2013)

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

The evolution of these models of rural development demonstrate that the delivery of rural sustainability requires a multi-scalar and multi-sectoral approach, which is not disputed here. It has been suggested that there are five main areas within the scope of rural development, see Figure 9. It is the public land-use planning

component of rural development which this research seeks to explore to contribute to the production of knowledge on rural development through examining existing practice in England as it is still regarded that there is little evidence that there has been a significant change in policy at local authority level (Sturzaker, 2019).

COMPONENTS	FUNCTIONS
Public land-use planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National policy • Strategic planning for infrastructure and housing • Development (settlement) planning • Land-use control and other regulatory functions
Spatial or territorial planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area visioning • Co-ordination of service investments • Co-ordination of all public/private and third sector initiatives
Community action and planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campaigning and lobbying • Voluntary control of services • Support for community development and social infrastructure • Community visioning • Interfacing with public and spatial planning activity
Countryside management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farming and stewardship • Strategies and actions that focus on the spaces besides or between physical development • Strategies for renewable energy, mineral extraction or 'fracking'
Other projects and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governmental and pan-national directives and programmes • Departmental or agency-based (sectoral) projects around health, education, transport and so on • Development agency interventions • Private sector (industrial) programmes and initiatives

FIGURE 9: THE SCOPE OF RURAL PLANNING
(Gallent, Hamiduddin, Juntti, Kidd, & Shaw, 2015)

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

It is also important to note that throughout the evolution of these models, one was not replaced by another. In practice: exogenous approaches (such as Common Agricultural Policy) operated alongside endogenous approaches (such as the LEADER programme) (Gkartzios & Lowe, 2019). The role of neighbourhood planning has not been positioned as a neo-endogenous approach in literature, but it is considered could be positioned as such. Much of the uptake of neighbourhood planning has been in rural areas but given that neighbourhood planning still operates within the context of strategic policy, where it may fail to be positioned as such, is when local planning authorities do not allow for an alternative strategy to be pursued (Sturzaker, 2019).

However, given the scope of rural planning and the hybrid approaches to rural development, it has more recently been suggested that the demand for a single rural development model is not realistic and simply not required, with diverse approaches for different spatial contexts being heralded as a successful approach to rural development (Gkartzios & Lowe, 2019) using evidence of the diversity of the countryside in

terms of its social, economic and environmental make up: *“From a planning perspective, policy practice has too often been characterised by a “one size fits all” approach, suggesting the need for a more sophisticated understanding of the rural conditions and a nuanced planning response that is spatial differentiated.”* (Scott, Gallent, & Gkartzios, 2019).

3.2 Rural planning and rural development

For planning interventions, scholars highlight that it is important to recognise the new and contested uses for rural space, see Figure 10, and in doing so considering the power and influences of competing actors.

Gkartzios and Lowe (2019) suggest that it is this attention to power struggles in steering the development potential of rural areas that research on the neo-endogenous approach has highlighted and develops the theory that neo-endogenous thinking inspires a reflexive practice on the involvement of multiple actors and an understanding of their position on rural development. They suggest that it is a reflexive practice,

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

situated in neo-endogenous thinking, that will inform the most appropriate approach to rural development, allowing for diverse approaches for different spatial contexts. To promote reflexive practice within neo-endogenous thinking, Gkartzios and Lowe (2019) highlight that existing knowledge production platforms: Research-practice rural development networks; Interdisciplinary methodological synergies between scientists working in rural development contexts; and international comparative research; facilitate such an approach.

A mapping exercise on rural development networks in 2012 indicated that there were 222 networks operating within the UK and Ireland. The exercise also highlighted concerns from network leaders of the perceived distinction between agricultural, economic rural development and rural community development and a number of emerging issues for the future sustainability and direction for rural development networks including partnership working and network approaches increasing the lobbying power for rural issues, and the impact of funding cuts on their operational effectiveness and even

continuing operation in the future (Miller, Wallace, & Brotchie, 2012).

For interdisciplinary synergies between scientists, it is recognised that interdisciplinary research is crucial to solving challenges of the present and future. Academic research is primarily researched through the Research Excellence Framework (REF) and historically a perception that interdisciplinary research was scored lower in REF exercises led to fewer interdisciplinary cases being submitted. An independent review of the REF in 2016, the Stern Review, shined a new light on *“the essential role of interdisciplinary research in addressing complex problems posed by global social, economic, ecological and political challenges”* (Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, 2016) and measures to support interdisciplinary research continue (Research Excellence Framework 2021, 2021). There also continues to be challenges facing interdisciplinary research including a lack of visibility in career opportunities and access to funding (The Physiological Society and the Campaign for Science and Engineering, 2021).

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

Whilst there has been international comparative research, there remain calls for more international comparative perspectives in rural studies. Gkartzios and Scott (2014) highlight that where such perspectives are emerging, they primarily focus on North American and European experiences.

The literature demonstrates that public land-use planning is part of rural development, however “rural planning and rural development (in both theory and practice) have remained largely separate and distinct in their approaches (in contrast to urban planning and urban regeneration).” (Scott, Gallent, & Gkartzios, 2019). Scott, Gallent & Gkartzios (2019) simplifies this as an emerging disconnect between environmental objectives which support social and economic objectives of rural communities.

The idea of moving away from the traditional ‘preserve and protect’ conservation approaches to environmental objectives have also been explored in literature. Lennon and Scott (2014) explore the potential for delivering ecosystem services through spatial planning and recognises that to

ensure better outcomes in the planning process for ecological systems will require institutional culture change and an expanding of core competencies of professional planners.

3.3 Rural proofing

Alongside the disconnect of sustainability objectives, it is the tradition of rural proofing in England, and the United Kingdom as a whole, that has also been criticised as a barrier to delivering rural sustainability. It assumes a starting point for the rural as an area that needs protection and additional support. It is this rural/urban binary that critics have argued is no longer helpful and calls for policy to accommodate rural diversity rather than treating rural disparity:

“The fundamental, and in many respects controversial, concepts surrounding rural policy need to be critically re-examined and debated head on. It is in this way, a coherent and dynamic theoretical framework may be developed to assist with the transition towards policy designed to accommodate rural diversity, rather than treat rural disparity...This type of approach recognises that rural is

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

diverse within itself, and not simply the binary of urban." (Sherry & Shortall, 2019)

Some have even suggested an alternative approach to development (settlement) planning, given the deep discourses of 'sustainability', recommending a shift to considering 'resilience'. Whilst commended by academics as a more advanced concept, it is not considered likely that the urban/rural dichotomy and quest for sustainable development will soon fade from the English planning system (Sturzaker, 2019).

The recent Levelling Up White Paper published in February 2022 recognises the inaccuracy of this unsustainable rural/sustainable urban binary: "*Cities are not always highly productive. Nor are towns and rural areas always underperforming.*" (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, 2022), however, it has been suggested that the policy responses set out in the Levelling Up White Paper ignores this acknowledgment in developing policy responses (Rural Services Network, 2022).

3.4 Conclusion

Research on linking spatial planning with rural development has indicated that sustainable development pathways are only possible when environmental, economic and social goals are inseparable (Scott, Gallent, & Gkartzios, 2019).

However, there remains a position that the rural is spatially excluded and that the sustainability objectives are not adequately balanced. To enable a more meaningful reflexive practice, this research seeks to establish whether this disconnect, or spatial exclusion, remains the case for rural areas in England.

4. METHODOLOGY

This section sets out in detail the research method adopted.

4.1 Introduction

The literature review has demonstrated that there is little evidence to demonstrate how local planning authorities are seeking to deliver rural sustainability through planning policies as there has not been a comprehensive review of all rural local authorities on this matter. This research seeks to undertake a comprehensive review of this nature to enable critical reflection on how the English planning system can deliver rural sustainability.

4.2 Method

The research requires a list of all rural local authorities to be established. There are 333 councils in England which can be classified into 5 different types: Metropolitan districts, London Boroughs plus the City of London, Unitary Authorities plus the Isles of Scilly, County Councils and District Councils (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, 2021). A list of councils in England by type is attached

at Appendix 2.

The 2011 Rural-Urban Classification for Local Authorities in England published in 2014 classifies local authorities in six categories: Mainly Rural, Largely Rural, Urban with significant rural, Urban with city and town, Urban with minor conurbation, Urban with major conurbation (see Figures 10-11). It recognises that there can be sizeable rural populations in local authorities which have been categorised as 'Urban' as the classification is based on the share of the resident population that is 'Rural'. For the purposes of these statistics 'Rural' is a matter of settlement form and dwelling density and therefore relevant for the purposes of this study. The total rural population in each Local Authority District is attached at Appendix 3.

4. METHODOLOGY

The 2011 Rural-Urban Classification for Local Authority Districts in England

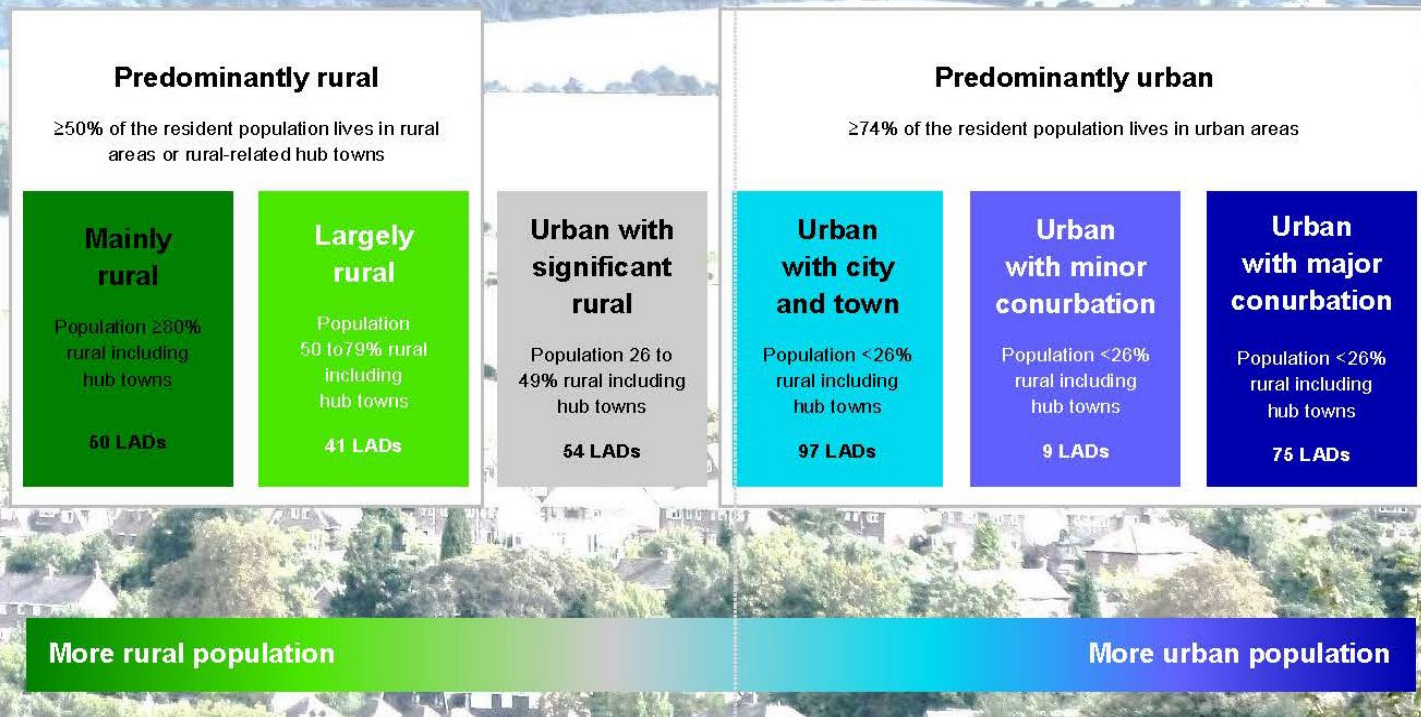
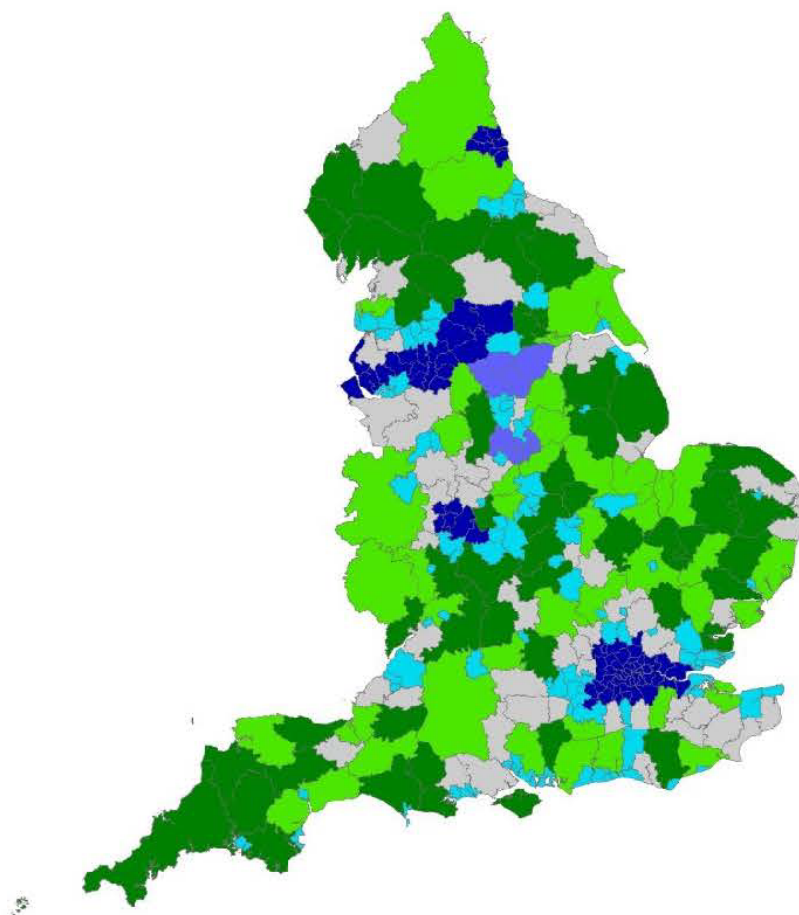


FIGURE 10: 2011 RURAL-URBAN CLASSIFICATION CATEGORIES (Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs, 2021)

4. METHODOLOGY

The 2011 Rural-Urban Classification for Local Authority Districts in England









Rural-urban category	Resident population	Percentage
<i>Predominantly rural</i>	11,058,000	20.9
 <i>Mainly rural</i>	4,723,000	8.9
 <i>Largely rural</i>	6,335,000	11.9
 <i>Urban with significant rural</i>	6,898,000	13.0
<i>Predominantly urban</i>	35,057,000	66.1
 <i>Urban with city and town</i>	14,078,000	26.6
 <i>Urban with minor conurbation</i>	2,107,000	4.0
 <i>Urban with major conurbation</i>	18,872,000	35.6
Total England	53,013,000	100.0

FIGURE 11: 2011 RURAL-URBAN CLASSIFICATION FOR LOCAL AUTHORITY DISTRICTS IN ENGLAND ³⁹
(Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs, 2021)

4. METHODOLOGY

To establish a list of all rural local authorities for the purpose of this research the list of all local authorities by type was compared to the 2011 Rural Urban Classification for Local Authorities. All local authorities that were classed as 'Predominantly rural' and 'Urban with significant rural' were included on the list, see Appendix 4. All County Councils were excluded as none of them prepare planning policies for the purposes of this research. 'Predominantly urban' local authorities with no rural population were also excluded, see Appendix 5. For the remaining 'Predominantly urban' local authorities a mean average of the percentage of the rural and rural-related population was calculated (7.4%). The 'Predominantly urban' local authorities with a rural or rural-related population above the mean average were included, see Appendix 4. The 'Predominantly urban' local authorities with a rural or rural-related population below the mean average were excluded. A list of local authorities that were excluded from this research is attached at Appendix 5 together with reasons for their exclusion. The research also requires local authorities with Designated Rural Areas

to be identified. Those local authorities with rural areas described under section 157(1) of the Housing Act 1985 (see Appendix 1), and an Area(s) of Outstanding Natural Beauty (see Appendix 6), is shown in Appendix 4.

For each local authority identified the following criteria was used to collect the necessary data:

Adopted local development document

1. Is a key settlement approach (KSA) adopted?
 - a. If KSA adopted, does the local development document (LDD) make specific provision for villages to grow and thrive?
 - b. If so, to what extent?
2. If growth is not limited to the KSA, does the LDD make specific provision for villages to grow and thrive?

Emerging local development document

1. Is a key settlement approach the preferred option to accommodate growth in the submission version of the LDD?

4. METHODOLOGY

- a. If KSA preferred, does the submission version of the LDD make specific provision for villages to grow and thrive?
- b. If so, to what extent?
2. If growth is not limited to the KSA, does the submission version of the LDD make specific provision for villages to grow and thrive?

For those local authorities with designated rural areas the following criteria was used to collect the necessary data:

Adopted local development document

1. Has the affordable housing threshold been lowered in designated rural areas?
 - a. If so, provide details of the threshold adopted.

Emerging local development document

1. Has the affordable housing threshold been lowered in designated rural areas in the submission version of the LDD?
 - a. If so, provide details of the threshold adopted.

4.3 Data sources & analyses

The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulation 2012 (as amended) states that local planning authorities must make LDDs available, and is considered as such, when it is published on the local planning authority's website. It is therefore anticipated that all of the data to be collected for this research is freely available, published online by local government authorities. The steps undertaken to collect LDDs are set out below.

1. Visit local authority website and download adopted LDDs.
2. Interrogate local authority website for emerging LDDs and download. If the interrogation did not lead to any results, the Local Development Scheme (a programme detailing the timetable to produce LDDs) was located on the website to confirm that there was no submission version of an LDD.

Once all LDDs were collected each LDD was interrogated to collect data using the criteria established as part of the methodology. Data was stored using a database management system with the following data entry fields:

4. METHODOLOGY

1. Local Authority Name
2. Adopted KSA
3. Adopted KSA detail
4. Adopted NPPF paragraph 79
5. Adopted NPPF paragraph 79 detail
6. Emerging KSA
7. Emerging KSA detail
8. Emerging NPPF paragraph 79
9. Emerging NPPF paragraph 79 detail
10. Designated Rural Area
11. Threshold Lowered
12. Threshold details
13. Lower threshold proposed
14. Proposed lower threshold details

The database management system was used to sort, filter and count the data in undertaking data analysis. Practice experience also informed further data presented in relation to the disconnect between sustainability objectives and knowledge presented on NDPs.

4.4 Limitations

This research project has focussed on identifying current provisions in LDDs for rural sustainability. If there is no provision for rural sustainability in LDDs

it is of course possible that there is provision in other documents which form part of the development plan, such as NDPs, or spatial development strategies prepared by a mayor or combined authority.

However, NDPs must be in general conformity with strategic policies, which often includes KSA and Affordable Housing policies. Whilst case law has acknowledged that there will often be tensions between different strategic policies when considered against non-strategic policies of a specific local area and it has concluded that such tensions can only be resolved by using planning judgement,

“... the only statutory requirement imposed by Condition (e) is that the Neighbourhood Plan as a whole should be in general conformity with the adopted Development Plan as a whole ... any tension between one policy in the Neighbourhood Plan and one element of the ... Local Plan not a matter for the Examiner to determine.” (BDW Trading Ltd (t/a Barratt Homes) v Cheshire West and Chester Borough Council, 2014).

in practice experience, where a qualifying body strikes this balance

4. METHODOLOGY

differently to a local planning authority, the NDP policy is unlikely to survive examination. It is acknowledged that a n NDP examiner's report is only a recommendation, however it is known that there are very few local planning authorities who have gone against an NDP examiner's recommendation.

Similarly, LDDs are required to be in general conformity with spatial development strategies. There are currently 10 combined authorities in England with the Levelling Up White Paper committing to many more devolution deals.

Combined authorities

- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough (non-statutory spatial framework)
- Greater Manchester (statutory spatial framework)
- Liverpool City Region
- North East (statutory spatial framework)
- North of Tyne
- South Yorkshire (statutory spatial framework)
- Tees Valley

- West Midlands
- West of England (statutory spatial framework)
- West Yorkshire (statutory spatial framework)

Only 5 combined authorities have included the preparation of statutory spatial development strategies in their devolution deals, and none have yet been adopted. The London Plan is currently the only adopted spatial development strategy with the majority of London Boroughs having no, or very little, rural population.

Finally, in the absence of planning policy provision on rural sustainability in the development plan, there is provision for other material considerations to be taken into account when planning judgements are made as set out in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended).

The absence of a policy therefore does not necessarily mean that applications for growth which seeks to achieve rural sustainability will automatically be refused, however this involves a greater level of risk when compared to situations where the planning risk is lowered by planning policies encouraging rural sustainability.

4. METHODOLOGY

In some cases, the data published online may not yet have been updated. For example, some local authorities have not yet revoked some of the documents published on their websites, e.g. affordable housing thresholds prior to the introduction of a national affordable housing threshold in 2014. Whilst it is possible that these lower thresholds may continue to apply, it cannot be known for certain, unless reports on planning applications are interrogated or the authorities are contacted directly for clarification.

It is possible that qualitative data, such as stakeholder engagement on the principle of rural sustainability and lowering the affordable housing threshold in designated rural areas, could have been used instead of a quantitative data collection approach taken here. The ongoing global pandemic and limited resources available to local planning authorities informed the researcher's decision to adopt a quantitative data collection method.

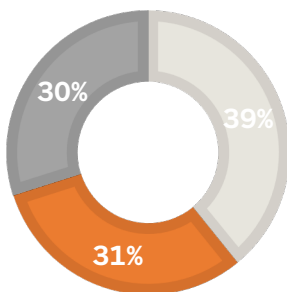
5. PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

This section will present the data alongside a discussion on these findings within the wider literature on rural development.

1. Provide a comprehensive review of all rural local authorities adopted and emerging local development documents to establish whether planning policies in local development documents seeks to delivery rural sustainability

GRAPH 1: ADOPTED LDD DETAIL

- Some rural growth - NPPF Para 79 policies limited to KSA
- Infill growth only - No NPPF Para 79 policies
- Sustainable rural growth - Specific NPPF Para 79 policy provision



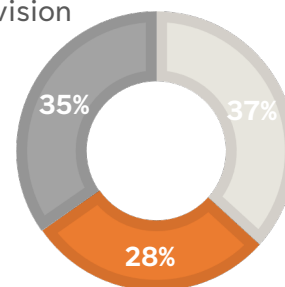
Graph 1 above demonstrates the KSA and NPPF Paragraph 79 data that has been collected from adopted LDDs. Less than a third of local planning authorities (LPAs) make policy provisions for rural sustainability in adopted LDDs.

Just under a third of LPAs only allow for infill rural growth with no NPPF paragraph 79 policy provisions in LDDs.

Over two thirds of LPAs allow for some rural growth either through LDD allocations and/or NP allocations and/or a criteria-based policy, however this is limited to the KSA with no NPPF paragraph 79 policy provisions in its LDDs.

GRAPH 2: EMERGING LDD DETAIL

- Some rural growth - NPPF Para 79 policies limited to KSA
- Infill growth only - No NPPF Para 79 policies
- Sustainable rural growth - Specific NPPF Para 79 policy provision



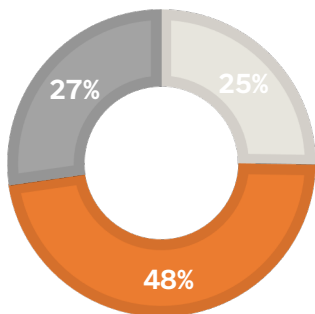
Graph 2 above demonstrates the KSA and NPPF Paragraph 79 data that has been collected from emerging LDDs. A third of LPAs have policy provisions for rural sustainability in emerging LDDs.

5. PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

2. Provide a comprehensive review of the uptake of the provisions of §64 of the NPPF by local planning authorities with Designated Rural Areas

GRAPH 3: ADOPTED LDDs
DESIGNATED RURAL AREA
AFFORDABLE HOUSING THRESHOLD
DETAIL

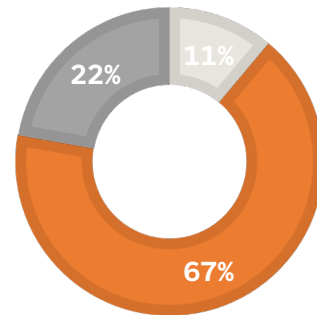
- Affordable housing threshold lowered for all areas
- Designated Rural Area threshold applied
- No Designated Rural Area threshold applied



Graph 3 above demonstrates the affordable housing threshold data that has been collected from adopted LDDs. Just under half of LPAs with designated rural areas lowers the affordable housing threshold in line with NPPF provisions in adopted LDDs.

GRAPH 4: EMERGING LDDs
DESIGNATED RURAL AREA
AFFORDABLE HOUSING THRESHOLD
DETAIL

- Affordable housing threshold lowered for all areas
- Designated Rural Area threshold applied
- No Designated Rural Area threshold applied



Graph 4 above demonstrates the affordable housing threshold data that has been collected from emerging LDDs. A third of LPAs have policy provisions for rural sustainability in emerging LDDs. Two thirds of LPAs with designated rural areas with an emerging plan seeks to lower the affordable housing threshold in line with NPPF provisions.

5. PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

Evidence to demonstrate the emerging disconnect between environmental objectives which support social and economic objectives of a rising number of communities, derived from practice experience, is noted here.

The Burnham Beeches Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)

Adopted in 2020, this SPD introduces a 500m presumption against development zone. Within the 500m zone lies a large part of a community's homes, businesses, services and facilities, including the entirety of the high street. The SPD was not accompanied by a Sustainability Appraisal and there is no public evidence which demonstrates that the vitality of the high street, nor the social well-being of the local community had been considered in the adoption of the SPD.

Chilterns Beechwoods Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

The LPA is currently investigating a mitigation strategy for the Chilterns Beechwoods SAC and has confirmed that

applications for new homes and potentially other types of development that are submitted within the 500m exclusion zone are likely to be refused.

The Environment Act 2021

The Act introduced a mandatory biodiversity net gain for planning authorities to 'have regard' to Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS). LNRS will be prepared by responsible authorities, and it is DEFRA who will be responsible for establishing who those 'responsible authorities' may be. In the pilot work for preparing LNRS, it has been highlighted that there is a limited understanding of how LNRSs connect to the planning system (Traill-Thompson, 2021) and the Nature Recovery Green Paper consultation suggests that the government will provide guidance to explain what 'have regard' to LNRS means in practice (Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs, 2022). The Levelling Up White Paper (2022) also highlights that one of the key challenges in considering planning changes moving forward include supporting environmental protection through planning.

5. PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

3. Use findings from the comprehensive reviews to analyse whether local development documents are seeking to deliver rural sustainability

The data can be positioned in rural development theory to demonstrate LPAs' approach to the delivery of sustainable rural development, limited to the public land-use planning component of rural planning.

Just under a third of LPAs therefore continue to focus on urban areas as the main force of development and hence adopt an exogenous development model in undertaking the functions of the public land-use component of rural planning. This type of approach raises the planning risk of bringing forward new development which it is considered reinforces dependant; distorted; destructive and dictated development.

As limited growth comes forward in these rural areas, the more dependant services and facilities become on subsidies and grants leading to closure of some; housing becomes unaffordable to most forcing many to leave; shops and businesses, including those in the tourism industry, struggle and many close; and finally, as there is no planning policy

provision/encouragement in LDDs for rural sustainability rural areas rely on volunteers to come forward who have the skills and resources to challenge the LPA's spatial strategy through the preparation of an NDP, CRTBO or NDO or the private sector in bringing forward schemes that will enable villages to thrive relying on only §79 of the NPPF in the planning judgement exercise. It is considered that this approach contributes to the lowering uptake of the preparation of NDPs, as well as the limited uptake of CRTBOs and NDOs alongside the lack of funding and discourages the private sector in bringing forward schemes that will enable villages to thrive as it carries a higher planning risk.

In the 40% of cases where provision has been made for some rural growth through allocations or are encouraged through criteria-based policies, these are limited to the KSA, and therefore the existing role of settlements lower down the settlement hierarchy as being unsustainable is the starting point for decisions. The approach is not considered to be entirely exogenous development, as it does provide for some rural growth and therefore some

5. PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

endogenous influence is evident; however, this is often greenfield extensions to market towns or larger villages. The approach therefore also fails to enable rural communities to establish a vision for rural sustainability and therefore, these communities remain in a “*sustainability trap*” and continue to be subject to dependant; distorted; destructive and dictated development although to a lesser extent than those LDDs which exclusively allow infill.

The findings presented in Graphs 3 and 4 also demonstrate that the reluctance from LPAs to implement NPPF §64 provisions are declining. However, the fact remains that the definition of a Designated Rural Area remains problematic given its limited coverage. Whilst the declining reluctance from LPAs to implement NPPF §64 provisions indicate that infill developments may contribute to the provision of affordable housing in the future, in many cases, this is in the form of financial contributions, and it cannot be guaranteed that the contribution will be used to provide affordable housing in that particular village. Relying on this to start to address distorted development is therefore not considered to be a realistic option.

The almost one third of LPAs which make policy provisions for rural sustainability in adopted LDDs appear to adopt a model of rural development that lends itself toward neo-endogenous thinking. In some of these cases the spatial strategy continued to class some of the settlements as unsustainable, but crucially the LDD included §79 of the NPPF type policies alongside this. This approach lowers the planning risk providing a better starting block for rural communities to balance environmental, social and economic objectives.

If it is accepted that a single rural development theory is not realistic or desirable, then the data could be positioned as follows: Almost one third of LDDs containing NPPF §79 policies “*enable a nuanced planning response that is spatial differentiated*” (Scott, Gallent, & Gkartzios, 2019). These policies have considered the power struggles in steering the development potential of rural areas recognising the multiple functions of rural areas. This is evident in the example shown at Figure 12. The policy recognises that the rural functions as a resource sink (see criterion a); food basket (see criterion b); a playground (see criterion c);

5. PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

a social space (see criterion d); a cultural heritage repository (see criterion e).

Additionally, through requiring all schemes to “*respect the form, scale and character of the landscape*”, the policy balances sustainability objectives.

The policy position in LDDs such as this encourage the preparation of NDPs (see criterion f), CRTBOs, NDOs, as well as the

private sector bringing forward such schemes allowing for diverse approaches for different spatial contexts. It is noted that no additional environmental designations apply in this example.

Policy SS9: Development in the Countryside

Development proposals in the countryside outside development envelopes will only be granted planning permission where it can be demonstrated that they fall within one or more of the following categories

- a) Involve a change of use or the re-use of previously developed land, provided the proposed use is sustainable and appropriate to the location
- b) Are necessary for the efficient or viable operation of agriculture, horticulture, forestry or other appropriate land based businesses, including the diversification of activities on an existing farm unit
- c) Are small scale employment uses related to local farming, forestry, recreation or tourism
- d) Secure the retention and / or enhancement of a community facility
- e) Secure the retention and / or enhancement of a vacant or redundant building that makes a positive contribution to the character or appearance of the area and can be converted without complete or substantial reconstruction
- f) Are in accordance with a made Neighbourhood Development Plan
- g) The building is of exceptional quality or innovative design

In all cases, where development is considered acceptable it will be required to respect the form, scale and character of the landscape, through careful location, design and use of materials.



FIGURE 12: EXTRACT FROM BOLSOVER LOCAL PLAN MARCH 2020

5. PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

4. Provide critical reflection on the analysis to establish how the English planning system can deliver rural sustainability

The findings confirm that there has not been a significant change in planning policy provision for rural development at local government level. However, it is considered that the English planning system can deliver rural sustainability through a combination of existing planning policy tools. This requires, in the first instance, a significant change in planning policy provision at local government level on rural planning.

Whilst the LDDs containing NPPF §79 provisions are a step in the right direction, some continue to classify some settlements as unsustainable. Whilst some settlements may be considered more sustainable than others, if the focus is shifted to recognising the multiple functions of rural areas, and a nuanced approach to respond to these functions in a positive way is enabled, then it is considered that rural communities will be provided with an improved starting point in using the range of existing planning policy tools to deliver rural sustainability.

6. CONCLUSIONS

This section will discuss the implications and conclusions drawn from the findings presented above.

More than a decade has passed since the Taylor Review (2008) highlighted how the control of development in the countryside has tightened up because of countryside protection, climate change and sustainable development issues, and criticised the planning system and the way it operated at the time. Planning Policy Statements discouraged rural development by encouraging patterns of development which reduced the need to travel by car and directing new development to brownfield land. The phrase “sustainability trap” was coined.

The literature review highlighted the little evidence that is available to establish whether villages continue to be subject to the “sustainability trap” and highlighted the role of public land-use planning as part of the scope of rural planning. This research has shown that most villages, nearly two thirds of England’s rural population, continue to be subject to the “sustainability trap” more than a decade on.

If rural communities are going to be given an opportunity to become more

sustainable, the restrictive approach taken by LPAs in LDDs to rural areas must change. Too many LDDs, over two thirds, continue to include inappropriate planning policies. Whilst a substantial change in policy provision will not solve rural development issues on its own, as a starting point, the inclusion of appropriate planning policies in LDDs which support rural development that can help villages to thrive must exist.

There are of course also several other recommendations which many consider will support the aim of achieving rural sustainability: reviewing the purposes of the Green Belt, adequately financing social housing and the preparation of NDPs, CRTBOs and NDOs, discontinuing the spatial exclusion of the rural or at the very least acknowledging the role of planning policies in the vitality of rural communities in the Rural Proofing Report, as a few examples. However, these recommendations have been lobbied for over decades, and whilst this research does not dispute the need for such revisions, existing planning policy tools can be used to achieve better outcomes now, alongside the continued lobbying to further improve planning outcomes.

6. CONCLUSIONS

To promote reflexive practice within neo-endogenous thinking (Gkartzios and Lowe, 2019), the findings of this research will be shared with existing knowledge platforms. Future research could engage with LPAs directly who enable rural sustainability through LDDs to explore the approach/motivations in more detail. There is also an opportunity to explore in more detail the implementation of appropriate planning policies for rural growth through engagement with LPAs and/or Qualifying Bodies.

The continued disconnect in planning practices between environmental and social and economic objectives places even greater emphasis on interdisciplinary research, and future research could consider the impact of this disconnect on communities' social well-being and/or the economic performance of areas subject to decline from restrictive environmental planning policies.

Future international comparative research may wish to consider exploring Japan's Digital Garden City Nation programme which aims to achieve a rural-urban digital integration and transformation (Kizuna, 2022).

Press articles are now being published on how Japan is using digitisation and new tech to help regenerate rural areas. These include establishing satellite offices in rural areas and using drones to deliver medical supplies. A test centre for using robots in rural zones, to deliver shopping or medicine in isolated areas, has also been established and the initial outlook of the programme is promising (Alexandrowicz, 2022).

To conclude, the English planning system can deliver rural sustainability using existing planning policy tools through introducing a significant change in local government policy provision starting with a sophisticated understanding of the rural condition when carrying out its function as a Local Planning Authority.

To bowdlerise The Wombles, Remember You're a Planner. Stop worrying about the process and focus on results.

"Remember that planning is about outcomes. Be less ignorant about the merits in its process; making life better is a proud objective." Steve Quartermain
CBE, 2020

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REGION	DISTRICT	DESIGNATED AREAS	DATE DESIGNATED
East Midlands	Rutland	the parishes of Ashwell, Ayston, Barleythorpe, Barrow, Barrowden, Beaumont Chase, Belton, Bisbrooke, Braunston, Brooke, Burley, Caldecott, Clipsham, Cottesmore, Edith Weston, Egleton, Empingham, Essendine, Exton, Glaston, Great Casterton, Greetham, Gunthorpe, Hambelton, Horn, Ketton, Langham, Leighfield, Little Casterton, Lyddington, Lyndon, Manton, Market Overton, Martinthorpe, Morcott, Normanton, North Luffenham, Pickworth, Pilton, Preston, Ridlington, Ryhall, Seaton, South Luffenham, Stoke Dry, Stretton, Teigh, Thistleton, Thorpe by Water, Tickencote, Tinwell, Tixover, Wardley, Whissendine, Whitwell, Wing.	17 March 2004 SI 2004/418
	North Kesteven	Anwick, Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm, Aswarby and Swarby, Aubourn with Haddington, Aunsby and Dembleby, Bassingham, Beckingham, Billingham, Blankney, Boothby Graffoe, Brant Broughton and Stragglethorpe, Burton, Pedwardine, Canwick, Carlton-le-Moorland, Coleby, Cranwell, Braucewell and Byard's Leap, Digby, Doddington and Whisby, Dogdyke, Dorrington, Dunston, Eagle and Swinethorpe, Ewerby and Evedon, Great Hale, Harmston, Kirkby la Thorpe, Leadenham, Leasingham, Little Hale, Martin, Navenby, Nocton, North Kyme, North Rauceby, North Scarle, Norton Disney, Osbournby, Potter Hanworth, Rowston, Scopwick, Screddington, Silk Willoughby, South Kyme, South Rauceby, Stapleford, Swaton, Swinderby, Thorpe on the Hill, Threkingham, Thurlby, Timberland, Walcot near Folkingham, Walcott, Welbourn, Wellingore and Wilsford.	27 March 2018 SI 2018/265

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REGION	DISTRICT	DESIGNATED AREAS	DATE DESIGNATED
	West Lindsey	<p>the parishes of Aisthorpe, Apley, Bardney, Barlings, Bigby,</p> <p>Bishop Norton, Blyborough, Blyton, Brampton, Brattleby, Broadholme, Brocklesby, Broxholme, Bullington, Burton, Buslingthorpe, Caenby, Cammeringham, Cold Hanworth, Corringham, East Ferry, East Stockwith, Faldingworth, Fenton, Fillingham, Fiskerton, Friesthorpe, Fulnetby, Gate</p> <p>Burton, Glentham, Glentworth, Goltho, Grange de Lings, Grasby, Grayingham, Great Limber, Hackthorn, Hardwick, Harpswell, Heapham, Hemswell, Hemswell Cliff, Holton cum Beckering, Ingham, Keelby, Kettlethorpe, Kexby, Knaith, Laughton, Legsby, Linwood, Lissington, Marton, Middle Rasen, Newball, Newton on Trent, Normanby by Spital, North Carlton, North Kelsey, Northorpe, Osgodby, Owersby, Owmbly-by-Spital, Pilham, Rand, Reepham, Riby, Riseholme, Saxby, Scampton, Scothern, Scotton, Searby cum Owmbly, Snarford, Snelland, Snitterby, Somerby, South Carlton, South Kelsey, Spridlington, Springthorpe, Stainfield, Stainton by</p> <p>Langworth, Stow, Sturton by Stow, Sudbrooke, Thonock, Thorpe in the Fallows, Toft Newton, Torksey, Upton, Waddingham, Walkerith, West Firsby, West Rasen, Wickenby, Wildsworth, Willingham and Willoughton.</p>	<p>29 November 2021</p> <p>SI 2021/1222</p>
East of England	North Norfolk	the whole district, with the exception of the parishes of Cromer, Fakenham, Holt, North Walsham and Sheringham	<p>15 February 1982</p> <p>SI 1982/21</p>
	Kings Lynn and West Norfolk	the parishes of Anmer, Bagthorpe with Barmer, Barton Bendish, Barwick, Bawsey, Bircham, Boughton, Brancaster, Burnham Market, Burnham Norton, Burnham Overy, Burnham Thorpe, Castle Acre, Castle Rising, Choseley, Clenchwarton, Congham, Crimplesham, Denver, Docking, Downham West, East Rudham, East Walton, East Winch, Emneth, Feltwell, Fincham, Flitcham cum Appleton, Fordham, Fring, Gayton, Great Massingham, Grimston, Harpley, Hilgay, Hillington, Hockwold-Cum-Wilton, Holme-Next-The-Sea, Houghton, Ingoldisthorpe, Leziate,	<p>17 March 2004</p> <p>SI 2004/418</p>

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REGION	DISTRICT	DESIGNATED AREAS	DATE DESIGNATED
	Kings Lynn and West Norfolk	Little Massingham, Marham, Marshland St. James, Methwold, Middleton, Nordelph, North Creake, North Runcton, North Wootton, Northwold, Old Hunstanton, Outwell, Pentney, Ringstead, Roydon, Runcton Holme, Ryston, Sandringham, Sedgeford, Shernborne, Shouldham, Shouldham Thorpe, Snettisham, South Creake, Southery, Stanhoe, Stoke Ferry, Stow Bardolph, Stradsett, Syderstone, Terrington St. John, Thornham, Tilney All Saints, Tilney St. Lawrence, Titchwell, Tottenhill, Upwell, Walpole, Walpole Cross Keys, Walpole Highway, Walsoken, Watlington, Welney, Wereham, West Acre, West Dereham, West Rudham, West Walton, West Winch, Wiggshall St. Germans, Wiggshall St. Mary Magdalen, Wimbotsham, Wormegay, Wretton	17 March 2004 SI 2004/418
	Rochford	the parishes of Barling Magna, Canewdon, Foulness, Paglesham, Rawreth, Stambridge, Sutton	17 March 2004 SI 2004/418
	Tendring	the parishes of Ardleigh, Beaumont, Bradfield, Elmstead, Frating, Great Bentley, Great Bromley, Great Oakley, Little Bentley, Little Bromley, Little Oakley, Ramsey & Parkeston, Tendring, Thorpe-le-Soken, Thorrington, Weeley, Wix, Wrabness	15 August 2005 SI 2005/1995
North East	Alnwick	the parishes of Acklington, Glanton. Hauxley, Hedgeley, Netherton, Rennington and Togston	14 April 1981 SI 1981/397
	Berwick-upon-Tweed	the whole Borough, with the exception of the area of the former Borough of Berwick-upon-Tweed	14 April 1981 SI 1981/397
	Hambleton	the parishes of Ainderby Mires with Holtby, Ainderby Quernhow, Ainderby Steeple, Aldwark, Alne, Angram Grange, Appleton Wiske, Bagby, Balk, Beningbrough, Bilsdale Midcable, Birdforth, Birkby, Boltby, Borrowby (Hambleton), Brafferton, Brandsby-cum-Stearsby, Brompton (Hambleton), Burneston, Burrill with Cowling, Carlton (Hambleton), Carlton Husthwaite, Carlton Minniott, Carthorpe, Catton, Clifton-on-Yore, Cotcliffe, Cowesby, Coxwold, Crakehall, Crathorne, Crayke, Crosby, Dalby-cum-Skewsby, Dalton (Hambleton), Danby Wiske with Lazenby, Deighton, Easby (Hambleton), East Cowton, East Harlsey, East Rounton, East Tanfield, Eldmire with Crakehill, Ellerbeck, Exelby, Leeming and Newton, Faceby, Farlington, Fawdington, Felixkirk, Firby, Flawith, Gatenby, Girsby,	24 August 2006 SI 2006/1948

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REGION	DISTRICT	DESIGNATED AREAS	DATE DESIGNATED
	Hambleton	Great and Little Broughton, Great Busby, Great Langton, Great Smeaton, Hackforth, Helperby, High Worsall, Holme, Hood Grange, Hornby (Hambleton), Howe, Howgrave, Huby, Husthwaite, Hutton Bonville, Hutton Rudby, Hutton-Sessay, Ingleby Arncliffe, Ingleby Greenhow, Kepwick, Kilburn High and Low, Kildale, Killerby, Kiplin, Kirby Knowle, Kirby Sigston, Kirby Wiske, Kirkby, Kirkby Fleetham with Fencote, Kirklington-cum-Upsland, Knayton with Brawith, Landmoth-cum-Catto, Langthorne, Leake, Linton-on-Ouse, Little Ayton, Little Busby, Little Langton, Little Smeaton (Hambleton), Low Worsall, Marton-cum-Moxby, Maunby, Middleton-on-Leven, Morton-on-Swale, Myton-on-Swale, Nether Silton, Newburgh, Newby, Newby Wiske, Newsham with Breckenbrough, Newton-on-Ouse, North Kilvington, North Otterington, Osmotherley, Oulston, Over Dinsdale, Over Silton, Overton, Pickhill with Roxby, Picton, Potto, Rand Grange, Raskelf, Rookwith, Rudby, Sandhutton, Scruton, Seamer (Hambleton), Sessay, Sexhow, Shipton, Sinderby, Skipton-on-Swale, Skutterskelfe, Snape with Thorp, South Cowton, South Kilvington, South Otterington, Sowerby-under-Cotcliffe, Stillington, Sutton with Howgrave, Sutton-on-the-Forest, Sutton-under-Whitestonecliffe, Swainby with Allerthorpe, Theakston, Thimbleby, Thirkleby, High and Low with Osgodby, Thirlby, Thirn, Tholthorpe, Thormanby, Thornbrough, Thornton Watlass, Thornton-le-Beans, Thornton-le-Moor, Thornton-le-Street, Thornton-on-the-Hill, Thrintoft, Tollerton, Topcliffe, Upsall, Warlaby, Welbury, Well, West Harlsey, West Rounton, West Tanfield, Whenby, Whitwell, Whorlton, Wildon Grange, Winton, Stank and Hallikeld, Yafforth, Yearsley and Youlton.	24 August 2006 SI 2006/1948
North West	Eden	the whole district, with the exception of the area of the former urban district of Penrith	14 April 1981 SI 1981/397

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REGION	DISTRICT	DESIGNATED AREAS	DATE DESIGNATED
	South Lakeland	the whole district, with the exception of the towns of Grange-over-Sands, Kendal and Ulverston	14 April 1981 SI 1981/397
	Ribble Valley	the parishes of Balderstone, Bashall Eaves, Chatburn, Clayton le Dale, Dinckley, Dutton, Gisburn, Great Mitton, Horton, Hothersall, Little Mitton, Mearley, Middop, Newsholme, Osbaldeston, Paythorne, Ramsgreave, Read, Ribchester, Rimington, Salesbury, Simonstone, Waddington, West Bradford, Wiswell, Worston	6 August 2002 SI 2002/1769
	Chester	the parishes of Agden, Aldersey, Aldford, Ashton, Backford, Barrow, Barton, Beeston, Bickley, Bradley, Bridge Trafford, Broxton, Bruen Stapleford, Buerton, Burton, Burwardsley, Caldecott, Capenhurst, Carden, Caughall, Chidlow, Chorlton, Chorlton By Backford, Chowley, Church Shocklach, Churton By Aldford, Churton By Farndon, Churton Heath, Claverton, Clotton Hoofield, Clutton, Coddington, Cotton Abbotts, Cotton Edmunds, Crewe, Croughton, Cuddington, Dodleston, 13Duckington, Duddon, Dunham On The Hill, Eaton, Eccleston, Edge, Edgerley, Foulk Stapleford, Golborne Bellow, Golborne David, Grafton, Hampton, Handley, Hapsford, Harthill, Hatton, Hockenhull, Hoole Village, Horton/ Horton By Malpas, Horton Cum Peel, Huxley, Iddinshall, Kings Marsh, Larkton, Lea By Backford, Lea Newbold, Ledsham, Little Stanney, Lower Kinnerton, Macefen, Malpas, Marlston Cum Lache, Mollington, Mouldsworth, Newton By Malpas, Newton By Tattenhall, Oldcastle, Overton, Picton, Poulton, Prior's Heys, Puddington, Pulford, Rowton, Saighton, Shocklach Oviatt, Shotwick, Shotwick Park, Stockton, Stoke, Stretton, Tattenhall, Thornton Le Moors, Tilston, Tilstone Fearnall, Tiverton, Tushingham Cum Grindley, Wervin, Wigland, Willington, Wimbolds Trafford, Woodbank, Wychough.	15 November 2004 SI 2004/2681
	Wyre	the parishes of Broome, Chaddesley Corbett, Churchill and Blakedown, Kidderminster Foreign, Ribbesford, Rock, Rushock, Stone, and Upper Arley.	29 November 2021 SI 2021/1222

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REGION	DISTRICT	DESIGNATED AREAS	DATE DESIGNATED
	Wyre	the parishes of Broome, Chaddesley Corbett, Churchill and Blakedown, Kidderminster Foreign, Ribbesford, Rock, Rushock, Stone, and Upper Arley.	29 November 2021 SI 2021/1222
South East	Chichester	Apuldram, Birdham, Bosham, Boxgrove, Chidham and Hambrook, Earnley, Eartham, Ebernoe, Funtington, Kirdford, Lavant, Linchmere, Loxwood, North Mundham, Northchapel, Oving, Petworth, Plaistow & Ifold, Sidlesham, Stoughton, West Wittering, Westhampnett and Wisborough Green	20 June 2016 SI 2016/587
	New Forest	the perambulation of the New Forest	14 April 1981 SI 1981/397
	Test Valley	the parishes of Abbotts Ann, Ampfield, Amport, Appleshaw, Ashley, Awbridge, Barton Stacey, Bossington, Braishfield, Broughton, Buckholt, Bullington, Chilbolton, Chilworth, East Dean, East Tytherley, Faccombe, Frenchmoor, Fyfield, Grately, Goodworth Clatford, Houghton, Hurstbourne Tarrant, Kimpton, Kings Somborne, Leckford, Linkenholt, Little Somborne, Lockerley, Longparish, Longstock, Melchet Park and Plaitford, Michelmersh, Monxton, Mottisfont, Nether Wallop, Over Wallop, Penton Grafton, Penton Mewsey, Quarley Sherfield English, Shipton Bellinger, Smannell, Stockbridge, Tangle, Thrupton, Upper Clatford, Vernham Dean, West Tytherley, Wherwell	15 November 2004 SI 2004/2681
	Mole Valley	the parishes of Abinger, Betchworth, Buckland, Charlwood, Headley, Holmwood, Leigh, Mickleham, Newdigate, Ockley	16 November 2005 SI 2005/2908
South West	Caradon	the whole district, with the exception of the parishes of Callington, Liskeard, Looe, Saltash, Torpoint	14 April 1981 SI 1981/397
	Carrick	the whole district, with the exception of the parishes of Falmouth, Feock, Penryn and Truro	14 April 1981 SI 1981/397
	Kerrier	the whole district, with the exception of the area of the former urban district of Camborne-Redruth and the town of Helston	14 April 1981 SI 1981/397

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REGION	DISTRICT	DESIGNATED AREAS	DATE DESIGNATED
	North Cornwall	the whole district, with the exception of the parishes of Bodmin, Bude-Stratton, Launceston, Padstow, Wadebridge	14 April 1981 SI 1981/397
	Penwith	the whole district, with the exception of the parishes of Hayle, Penzance, St.Ives	14 April 1981 SI 1981/397
	Restormel	the parishes of Colan, Grampound, Lanlivery, Luxulyan, Mawgan-in-Pydar, St. Ewe, St Stephen-in-Brannel, St. Wenn	14 April 1981 SI 1981/397
	East Devon	the whole district, with the exception of the area of the former urban district of Exmouth and the parishes of Honiton, Seaton and Sidmouth	14 April 1981 SI 1981/397
	Mid Devon	the whole district, with the exception of the Towns of Crediton, Cullompton and Tiverton	31 July 1981 SI 1981/940
	North Devon	the whole district, with the exception of the parishes of Barnstaple, Fremington and Ilfracombe	14 April 1981 SI 1981/397
	South Hams	the whole district, with the exception of the parishes of Dartmouth, Ivybridge, Kingsbridge and Totnes	14 April 1981 SI 1981/397
	Teignbridge	the whole district with the exception of the parishes of Dawlish, Kerswells, Kingsteignton, Newton Abbot and Teignmouth	22 March 1982 SI 1982/187
	Torridge	the whole district, with the exception of the parishes of Bideford, Great Torrington and Northam	14 April 1981 SI 1981/397
	West Devon	the whole borough with the exception of the parishes of Tavistock and Okehampton	19 July 1990 SI 1990/1282
	Purbeck	the parishes of Affpuddle, Bere Regis, Bloxworth, Chaldon Herring, East Stoke, Morden, Moreton, Turners Puddle and Winfrith Newburgh	14 April 1981 SI 1981/397
	Stroud	Alderley, Alkington, Amberley, Arlingham, Bisley with Lypiatt, Brookthorpe with Whaddon, Coaley, Cranham, Eastington, Frampton on Severn, Fretherne with Saul, Frocester, Ham and Stone, Hamfallow, Harescombe, Haresfield, Hillesley and Tresham, Hinton, Horsley, Kingswood, Longney and Epney, Miserden, Moreton Valance, North Nibley, Nympsfield, Painswick, Pitchcombe, Slimbridge, Standish, Stinchcombe, Uley and Whitminster.	27 March 2018 SI 2018/265

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REGION	DISTRICT	DESIGNATED AREAS	DATE DESIGNATED
	West Dorset	the whole district, with the exception of the parishes of Chickerell, Dorchester and Sherborne	14 April 1981 SI 1981/397
	South Somerset	the parishes of Abbas and Templecombe, Alford, Aller, Ash, Ashill, Bab Cary, Barrington, Barton St. David, Barwick, Beercrocombe, Bratton Seymour, Brewham, Broadway, Chaffcombe, Charlton Horethorne, Charlton Mackrell, Charlton Musgrove, Chillington, Chilthorne Domer, Chilton Cantelo, Chiselborough, Closworth, Combe St Nicholas, Compton Dundon, Compton Pauncefoot, Corton Denham, Cricket St Thomas, Cucklington, Cudworth, Curry Mallet, Curry Rivel, Dinnington, Donyatt, Dowlish Wake, Drayton, East Chinnock, East Coker, Fivehead, Hambridge and Westport, Hardington Mandeville, Haselbury Plucknett, Henstridge, High Ham, Hinton St. George, Holton, Horsington, Horton, Ilchester, Ilton, Isle Abbots, Isle Brewers, Keinton Mandeville, Kingsbury Episcopi, Kingsdon, Kingstone, Kingweston, Knowle St. Giles, Limington, Long Load, Long Sutton, Lopen, Lovington, Maperton, Marston Magna, Merriott, Misterton, Montacute, Muchelney, Mudford, North Barrow, North Cadbury, North Cheriton, North Perrott, Norton sub Hamdon, Odcombe, Pen Selwood, Pitcombe, Pitney, Puckington, Queen Camel, Rimpton, Seavington St Mary, Seavington St Michael, Shepton Beauchamp, Shepton Montague, South Barrow, South Cadbury, Sparkford, Stocklinch, Stoke sub Hamdon, Stoke Trister, Tatworth and Forton, Tintinhull, Wambrook, Wayford, West and Middle Chinnock, West Camel, West Coker, West Crewkerne, Whitelackington, Winsham, Yarlington and Yeovilton.	29 November 2021 SI 2021/1222
	West Somerset	the whole district, with the exception of the area of the former urban district of Minehead and the parishes of Watchet and Williton	14 April 1981 SI 1981/397

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REGION	DISTRICT	DESIGNATED AREAS	DATE DESIGNATED
	Taunton Deane	the parishes of Ashbrittle, Bathealton, Bradford on Tone, Burrowbridge, Cheddon Fitzpaine, Chipstable, Churchstanton, Corfe, Curland, Fitzhead, Hatch Beauchamp, Kingston St Mary, Langford Budville, Lydeard St Lawrence, Milverton, North Curry, Nynehead, Oake, Otterford, Pitminster, Sampford Arundel, Staple Fitzpaine, Stawley, Stoke St Gregory, Stoke St Mary, Thornfalcon, Trull, West Bagborough, West Buckland, Wellington Without, West Hatch, Wiveliscombe	15 November 2004 SI 2004/2681
	Kennet	the parishes of Bishop Cannings, Bromham, Charlton, Cheverall Magna, Cheverall Parva, Chirton, Collingbourne Ducis, Collingbourne Kingston, Easterton, Enford, Erlestoke, Etchilhampton, Everleigh, Fittleton, Marden, Market Lavington, Marston, Netheravon, Potterne, Poulshot, Roundway, Rowde, Rushall, Seend, Stert, Upavon, Urchfont, West Lavington, Wilsford, Worton	14 May 2003 SI 2003/1105
	Forest of Dean	the parishes of Alvington, Awre, Aylburton, Blaisdon, Bromsberrow, Churcham, Corse, Dymock, English Bicknor, Gorsley & Kilcot, Hartpury, Hewelsfield and Brockweir, Huntley, Kempley, Littledean, Longhope, Newland, Newnham, Oxenhall, Pauntley, Redmarley D'Abitot, Rudford and Highleadon, Ruardean, Ruspidge and Soudley, Staunton, Staunton (Coleford), St. Briavels, Taynton, Tibberton, Upleadon, Westbury on Severn, Woolaston.	17 March 2004 SI 2004/418
West Midlands	Malvern Hills	Abberley, Alfrick, Astley and Dunley, Bayton, Berrow, Birtsmorton, Bockleton, Bransford, Broadheath, Broadwas, Bushley, Castlemorton, Clifton upon Teme, Cotheridge, Croome D' A bitot, Doddenham, Earl' s Croome, Eastham, Eldersfield, Great Witley, Grimley, Guarford, Hallow, Hanley, Hanley Castle, Hill Croome, Hillhampton, Holdfast, Holt, Kempsey, Kenswick, Knighton on Teme, Knightwick, Kyre, Leigh, Lindridge, Little Witley, Longdon, Lower Sapey, Lulsley, Madresfield, Mamble, Martley, Newland, Pendock, Pendock (DET), Pensax, Powick, Queenhill, Ripple, Rochford, Rushwick, Severn Stoke, Shelsley Beauchamp, Shelsley Kings,	20 June 2016 SI 2016/587

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REGION	DISTRICT	DESIGNATED AREAS	DATE DESIGNATED
West Midlands	Malvern Hills	Shelsley Walsh, Shrawley, Stanford with Orleton, Stockton on Teme, Stoke Bliss, Suckley, Tenbury, Upton-upon-Severn, Welland and Wichenford.	20 June 2016 SI 2016/587
	Shropshire	Acton Burnell, Acton Round, Adderley, Alderbury with Cardeston, Alveley, Ashford Bowdler, Ashford Carbonel, Astley Abbots, Astley, Aston Eyre, Atcham, Badger, Barrow, Baschurch, Beckbury, Berrington, Bicton, Billingsley, Boningale, Boraston, Boscobel, Burford, Chelmarsh, Cheswardine, Chetton, Child's Ercall, Claverley, Cleobury Mortimer, Clive, Cockshutt, Condover, Cound, Deuxhill, Donington, Eardington, Ellesmere Rural, Ford, Glazeley, Gobowen, Selattyn and Weston Rhyn, Great Hanwood, Great Ness, Greete, Grinshill, Hadnall, Hinstock, Hodnet, Hordley, Ightfield, Kemberton, Kinlet, Kinnerley, Knockin, Little Ness, Llanyblodwel, Llanymynech and Pant, Loppington, Ludford, Meverley, Middleton Scriven, Milson, Montford, Moreton Corbet and Lee Brockburst, Moreton Say, Morville, Myddle and Broughton, Neen Savage, Neen Sollars, Neenton, Norton in Hales, Oswestry Rural, Petton, Pimhill, Pitchford, Prees, Quatt Malvern, Richard's Castle, Romsley, Rudge, Ruyton-XI-Towns, Ryton, Shawbury, Sheriffhales, Sidbury, St. Martins, Stanton upon Hine Heath, Stockton, Stoke upon Tern, Stottesdon, Sutton Maddock, Sutton upon Tern, Tasley, Tong, Uffington, Upton Cressett, Upton Magna, Welshampton and Lyneal, Wem Rural, West Felton, Westbury, Weston Rhyn, Weston-under-Redcastle, Whitchurch Rural, Whittington, Whixall, Withington, Woore and Worfield.	20 June 2016 SI 2016/587

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REGION	DISTRICT	DESIGNATED AREAS	DATE DESIGNATED
	Stratford-upon-Avon	the parishes of Admington, Alderminster, Arrow, Aston Cantlow, Atherstone On Stour, Avon Dassett, Barcheston, Barton-On-The-Heath, Bearley, Beaudesert, Billesley, Binton, Bishop's Itchington, Brailes, Burmington, Burton Dassett, Butlers Marston, Chadshunt, Chapel Ascote, Charlecote, Cherington, Chesterton And Kingston, Claverdon, Clifford Chambers, Combrook, Compton Verney, Compton, Wynyates, Coughton Dorsington, Ettington, Exhall, Farnborough, Fenny Compton, Fulbrook, Gaydon, Great Alne, Great Wolford, Halford, Hampton Lucy, Harbury, Haselor, Henley-In-Arden, Hodnell & Wills Pastures, Honington, Idlicote, Ilmington, Kineton, Kinwarton, Ladbroke, Langley, Lighthorne, Little Compton, Little Wolford, Long Compton, Long Itchington, Long Marston, Loxley, Luddington, Milcote, Moreton, Morrell, Morton Bagot, Napton On The Hill, Newbold Pacey, Old Stratford And Drayton, Oldberrow, Oxhill, Pillerton Hersey, Pillerton Priors, Preston Bagot, Preston-On-Stour, Priors Hardwick, Priors Marston, Quinton, Radbourn, Radway, Ratley And Upton, Salford Priors, Sambourne, Shotteswell, Snitterfield, Sperrall, Stockton, Stoneton, Stourton, Stretton On Fosse, Sutton-Under-Brailes, Temple Grafton, Tidmington, Tredington, Tysoe, Ufton, Ullenhall, Upper & Lower Shuckburgh, Warmington, Watergall, Weethley, Welford-On-Avon, Weston-On-Avon, Whatcote, Whichford, Whitchurch, Wixford, Wolverton, Wootton Wawen, Wormleighton	15 November 2004 SI 2004/2681
	Wychavon	Abberton, Abbots Morton, Aldington, Ashton under Hill, Aston Somerville, Beckford, Besford, Bickmarsh, Birlingham, Bishampton, Bredicot, Bredon, Bredon's Norton, Bretforton, Bricklehampton, Broadway, Broughton Hackett, Charlton, Childswickham, Church Lench, Churchill, Cleeve Prior, Conderton, Cookhill, Crophorne, Crowle, Defford, Dodderhill, Dormston, Doverdale, Drakes Broughton and W adborough, Eckington, Elmbridge, Elmley Castle, Elmley Lovett, Fladbury, Flyford Flavell, Grafton Flyford, Great Comberton, Hadzor,	20 June 2016 SI 2016/587

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REGION	DISTRICT	DESIGNATED AREAS	DATE DESIGNATED
	Wychavon	Hampton Lovett, Hanbury, Hartlebury, Hill and Moor, Himbleton, Hindlip, Hinton on the Green, Honeybourne, Huddington, Inkberrow, Kemerton, Kington, Little Comberton, Martin Hussingtree, Naunton Beauchamp, Netherton, North and Middle Littleton, North Piddle, Norton and Lenchwick, Oddingley, Ombersley, Overbury, Pebworth, Peopleton, Pinvin, Pirton, Rous Lench, Salwarpe, Sedgeberrow, Spetchley, Stock and Bradley, Stoulton, Strensham, Throckmorton, Tibberton, Upton Snodsbury, Upton Warren, Westwood, White Ladies Aston, Whittington, Wick and Wickhamford.	20 June 2016 SI 2016/587
Yorkshire + the Humber	Craven	the parishes of Bank Newton, Bentham, Bolton Abbey, Burton in Lonsdale, Clapham cum Newby, Conistion Cold, Emsay with Eastby, Gargrave, Giggleswick, Halton East, Hellifield, Ingleton, Langcliffe, Lawkland, Long Preston, Otterburn, Rathmell, Settle, Stirton with Thorlby, Thornton-in-Lonsdale, Wigglesworth	22 December 1988 SI 1988/2057
Yorkshire + the Humber	Harrogate	the parishes of Aldfield, Allerton Mauleverer with Hopperton, Arkendale, Asenby, Baldersby, Bilton-in-Ainsty, Birstwith, Bishop Monkton, Bishop Thornton, Boroughbridge, Brearton, Bridge Hewick, Burton Leonard, Burton-on-Yore, Castley, Cattal, Clint, Coneythorpe & Clareton, Copgrove, Copt Hewick, Cundall with Leckby, Dishforth, DunsforthsEllenthorpe, Ellington High & Low, Farnham, Farnley, Fearby, Felliscliffe, Ferrensby, Flaxby, Follifoot, Givendale, Goldsborough, Great Ouseburn, Great Ribston with Walshford, Green Hammerton, Hampsthwaite, Haverah Park, Humberton, Hunsingore, Hutton Conyers, Kearby with Netherby, Kirby Hall, Kirby Hill, Kirk Deighton, Kirk Hammerton, Kirkby Overblow, Langthorpe, Leathley, Lindley, Lindrick with Studley Royal & Fountains, Little Ouseburn, Little Ribston, Littlethorpe, Long Marston, Markingfield Hall, Markington With Wallerthwaite, Marton-cum-Grafton, Marton-le-Moor, Masham, Melmerby, Middleton Quernhow, Milby, Moor Monkton, Nesfield with Langbar, Newby with Mulwith,	15 November 2004 SI 2004/2681

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REGION	DISTRICT	DESIGNATED AREAS	DATE DESIGNATED
Yorkshire + the Humber	Harrogate	Nidd, North Deighton, North Rigton, North Stainley with Sleningford, Norton Conyers, Norton-le-Clay, Norwood, Nun Monkton, Pannal, Plompton, Rainton with Newby, Ripley, Roecliffe, Scotton, Scriven, Sharow, Sicklinghall, Skelton, South Stainley with Cayton, Spofforth with Stockeld, Stainburn, Staveley, Studley Roger, Swinton with Warthermarske, Thornton Bridge, Thornville, Thorpe Underwoods, Tockwith, Walkingham Hill with Occaney, Warsill, Wath, Weeton, Weston, Westwick, Whixley, Wighill, Wilstrop	15 November 2004 SI 2004/2681
Yorkshire + the Humber	Scarborough	the parishes of Brompton-by-Sawdon, Cloughton, Folkton, Gristhorpe, Lebberston, Muston, Reighton and Snaiton	29 October 1986 SI 1986/1695
Yorkshire + the Humber	Ryedale	the parishes of Acklam, Aislaby, Allerston, Amotherby, Ampleforth, Appleton-le-Moors, Appleton-le-Street with Easthorpe, Barton-le-Street, Barton-le-Willows, Barugh Great & Little, Beadlam, Birdsall, Bransdale, Brawby, Broughton, Bulmer, Burythorpe, Buttercrambe with Bossall, Byland with Wass, Cawton, Claxton, Cold Kirby, Coneysthorpe, Coulton, Crambe, Cropton, Ebberston & Yedingham, Edstone, Fadmoor, Farndale East, Farndale West, Flaxton, Foston, Foxholes, Fryton, Ganton, Gate Helmsley, Gillamoore, Gilling East, Grimstone, Habton, Harome, Hartoft, Harton, Hawnby, Helmsley, Henderskelfe, Heselton, Hovingham, Howsham, Hutton-le-Hole, Huttons Ambo, Kirby Grindalythe, Kirby Misperton, Kirkbymoorside, Langton, Lastingham, Leavening, Levisham, Lillings Ambo, Lockton, Luttons, Marishes, Marton, Middleton, Nawton, Newton, Normanby, Nunnington, Old Byland & Scawton, Oldstead, Oswaldkirk, Pockley, Rievaulx, Rillington, Rosedale East Side, Rosedale West Side, Salton, Sand Hutton, Scackleton, Scagglethorpe, Scampston, Scrayingham, Settrington, Sherburn, Sheriff Hutton, Sinnington, Slingsby, South Holme, Spaunton, Sproxton, Stonegrave,	15 August 2005 SI 2005/1995

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REGION	DISTRICT	DESIGNATED AREAS	DATE DESIGNATED
Yorkshire + the Humber	Ryedale	Swinton, Terrington, Thixendale, Thornton-le-Clay, Thornton-le-Dale, Thorpe Bassett, Upper Helmsley, Warthill, Weaverthorpe, Welburn, Kirbymoorside, Welburn, Malton, Westow, Wharram, Whitwell-on-the-Hill, Willerby, Wilton, Wintringham, Wombledon and Wrelton	15 August 2005 SI 2005/1995
Yorkshire + the Humber	Richmondshire	the parishes of Akebar, Aldbrough, Appleton East and West, Arrathorne, Aske, Barden, Barton, Bellerby, Bolton on Swale, Brough with St Giles, Cleasby, Cliffe, Constable Burton, Croft on Tees, Dalton, Dalton on Tees, Downholme, Easby, East Hauxwell, East Layton, Ellerton on Swale, Eppleby, Eryholme, Finghall, Forcett and Carkin, Garriston, Gayles, Gilling with Hartforth and Sedbury, Harmby, Hornby, Hudswell, Hunton, Hutton Hang, Kirby Hill, Leyburn, Manfield, Marrick, Marske, Melsonby, Middleham, Middleton Tyas, Moulton, New Forest, Newsham, Newton Morrell, Newton le Willows, North Cowton, Patrick Brompton, Preston under Scar, Ravensworth, Redmire, Scorton, Skeeby, Spennithorne, Stainton, Stanwick St John, Stapleton, Thornton Steward, Tunstall, Uckerby, Walburn, Wensley, West Hauxwell, West Layton and Whashton	16 November 2005 SI 2005/2908

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 2

The following information is published online at [gov.uk](https://www.gov.uk):

List of councils in England by type

There are a total of 333 councils in England:

- Metropolitan districts (36)
- London boroughs (32) plus the City of London
- Unitary authorities (58) plus the Isles of Scilly
- County councils (24)
- District councils (181)

Metropolitan districts (36)

1. Barnsley Borough Council
2. Birmingham City Council
3. Bolton Borough Council
4. Bradford City Council
5. Bury Borough Council
6. Calderdale Borough Council
7. Coventry City Council
8. Doncaster Borough Council
9. Dudley Borough Council
10. Gateshead Borough Council
11. Kirklees Borough Council
12. Knowsley Borough Council
13. Leeds City Council
14. Liverpool City Council
15. Manchester City Council
16. North Tyneside Borough Council
17. Newcastle Upon Tyne City Council
18. Oldham Borough Council
19. Rochdale Borough Council
20. Rotherham Borough Council
21. South Tyneside Borough Council
22. Salford City Council
23. Sandwell Borough Council
24. Sefton Borough Council
25. Sheffield City Council
26. Solihull Borough Council
27. St Helens Borough Council
28. Stockport Borough Council
29. Sunderland City Council
30. Tameside Borough Council
31. Trafford Borough Council
32. Wakefield City Council
33. Walsall Borough Council
34. Wigan Borough Council

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35. Wirral Borough Council

36. Wolverhampton City Council

London boroughs (32)

1. Barking and Dagenham

2. Barnet

3. Bexley

4. Brent

5. Bromley

6. Camden

7. Croydon

8. Ealing

9. Enfield

10. Greenwich

11. Hackney

12. Hammersmith and Fulham

13. Haringey

14. Harrow

15. Havering

16. Hillingdon

17. Hounslow

18. Islington

19. Kensington and Chelsea

20. Kingston upon Thames

21. Lambeth

22. Lewisham

23. Merton

24. Newham

25. Redbridge

26. Richmond upon Thames

27. Southwark

28. Sutton

29. Tower Hamlets

30. Waltham Forest

31. Wandsworth

32. Westminster

Unitary authorities (58)

1. Bath and North East Somerset
Council

2. Bedford Borough Council

3. Blackburn with Darwen Borough
Council

4. Blackpool Council

5. Bournemouth, Christchurch and
Poole Council

6. Bracknell Forest Borough Council

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7. Brighton and Hove City Council
8. Bristol City Council
9. Buckinghamshire Council
10. Central Bedfordshire Council
11. Cheshire East Council
12. Cheshire West and Chester Council
13. Cornwall Council
14. Durham County Council
15. Darlington Borough Council
16. Derby City Council
17. Dorset Council
18. East Riding of Yorkshire Council
19. Halton Borough Council
20. Hartlepool Borough Council
21. Herefordshire Council
22. Isle of Wight Council
23. Hull City Council
24. Leicester City Council
25. Luton Borough Council
26. Medway Council
27. Middlesbrough Borough Council
28. Milton Keynes Council
29. North East Lincolnshire Council
30. North Lincolnshire Council
31. North Northamptonshire Council
32. North Somerset Council
33. Northumberland County Council
34. Nottingham City Council
35. Peterborough City Council
36. Plymouth City Council
37. Portsmouth City Council
38. Reading Borough Council
39. Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council
40. Rutland County Council
41. Shropshire Council
42. Slough Borough Council
43. Southampton City Council
44. Southend-on-Sea Borough Council
45. South Gloucestershire Council
46. Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council
47. Stoke-on-Trent City Council
48. Swindon Borough Council
49. Telford and Wrekin Borough Council
50. Thurrock Council
51. Torbay Council
52. Warrington Borough Council
53. West Berkshire Council

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54. West Northamptonshire Council
55. Wiltshire Council
56. Windsor and Maidenhead Borough Council
57. Wokingham Borough Council
58. City of York Council

County councils (24)

1. Cambridgeshire County Council
2. Cumbria County Council
3. Derbyshire County Council
4. Devon County Council
5. East Sussex County Council
6. Essex County Council
7. Gloucestershire County Council
8. Hampshire County Council
9. Hertfordshire County Council
10. Kent County Council
11. Lancashire County Council
12. Leicestershire County Council
13. Lincolnshire County Council
14. Norfolk County Council
15. North Yorkshire County Council
16. Nottinghamshire County Council

17. Oxfordshire County Council
18. Somerset County Council
19. Staffordshire County Council
20. Suffolk County Council
21. Surrey County Council
22. Warwickshire County Council
23. West Sussex County Council
24. Worcestershire County Council

District councils (181)

1. Adur District Council
2. Allerdale District Council
3. Amber Valley Borough Council
4. Arun District Council
5. Ashfield District Council
6. Ashford Borough Council
7. Babergh District Council
8. Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council
9. Basildon Borough Council
10. Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council
11. Bassetlaw District Council
12. Blaby District Council
13. Bolsover District Council

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14. Boston Borough Council
15. Braintree District Council
16. Breckland District Council
17. Brentwood Borough Council
18. Broadland District Council
19. Bromsgrove District Council
20. Broxbourne Borough Council
21. Broxtowe Borough Council
22. Burnley Borough Council
23. Cambridge City Council
24. Cannock Chase District Council
25. Canterbury City Council
26. Carlisle City Council
27. Castle Point District Council
28. Charnwood Borough Council
29. Chelmsford City Council
30. Cheltenham Borough Council
31. Cherwell District Council
32. Chesterfield Borough Council
33. Chichester District Council
34. Chorley Borough Council
35. Colchester Borough Council
36. Copeland Borough Council
37. Cotswold District Council
38. Craven District Council
39. Crawley Borough Council
40. Dacorum Borough Council
41. Dartford Borough Council
42. Derbyshire Dales District Council
43. Dover District Council
44. East Cambridgeshire District Council
45. East Devon District Council
46. East Hampshire District Council
47. East Hertfordshire District Council
48. East Lindsey District Council
49. East Staffordshire Borough Council
50. East Suffolk Council
51. Eastbourne Borough Council
52. Eastleigh Borough Council
53. Eden District Council
54. Elmbridge Borough Council
55. Epping Forest District Council
56. Epsom & Ewell Borough Council
57. Erewash Borough Council
58. Exeter City Council
59. Fareham Borough Council
60. Fenland District Council
61. Folkestone and Hythe District Council

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62. Forest of Dean District Council
63. Fylde Borough Council
64. Gedling Borough Council
65. Gloucester City Council
66. Gosport Borough Council
67. Gravesham Borough Council
68. Great Yarmouth Borough Council
69. Guildford Borough Council
70. Hambleton District Council
71. Harborough District Council
72. Harlow District Council
73. Harrogate Borough Council
74. Hart District Council
75. Hastings Borough Council
76. Havant Borough Council
77. Hertsmere Borough Council
78. High Peak Borough Council
79. Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council
80. Horsham District Council
81. Huntingdonshire District Council
82. Hyndburn Borough Council
83. Ipswich Borough Council
84. Kings Lynn & West Norfolk Borough Council
85. Lancaster City Council
86. Lewes District Council
87. Lichfield City Council
88. Lincoln City Council
89. Maidstone Borough Council
90. Maldon District Council
91. Malvern Hills District Council
92. Mansfield District Council
93. Melton Borough Council
94. Mendip District Council
95. Mid Devon District Council
96. Mid Suffolk District Council
97. Mid Sussex District Council
98. Mole Valley District Council
99. North Devon District Council
100. North East Derbyshire District Council
101. North Hertfordshire District Council
102. North Kesteven District Council
103. North Norfolk District Council
104. North West Leicestershire District Council
105. North Warwickshire Borough Council

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| 106. New Forest District Council | 127. Somerset West and Taunton Council |
| 107. Newark & Sherwood District Council | 128. South Cambridgeshire District Council |
| 108. Newcastle-Under-Lyme Borough Council | 129. South Derbyshire District Council |
| 109. Norwich City Council | 130. South Hams District Council |
| 110. Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough Council | 131. South Holland District Council |
| 111. Oadby & Wigston Borough Council | 132. South Kesteven District Council |
| 112. Oxford City Council | 133. South Lakeland District Council |
| 113. Pendle Borough Council | 134. South Norfolk District Council |
| 114. Preston City Council | 135. South Oxfordshire District Council |
| 115. Redditch Borough Council | 136. South Ribble Borough Council |
| 116. Reigate & Banstead Borough Council | 137. South Somerset District Council |
| 117. Ribble Valley Borough Council | 138. South Staffordshire District Council |
| 118. Richmondshire District Council | 139. Scarborough Borough Council |
| 119. Rochford District Council | 140. Sedgemoor District Council |
| 120. Rossendale Borough Council | 141. Selby District Council |
| 121. Rother District Council | 142. Sevenoaks District Council |
| 122. Rugby Borough Council | 143. Spelthorne Borough Council |
| 123. Runnymede Borough Council | 144. St Albans City Council |
| 124. Rushcliffe Borough Council | 145. Stafford Borough Council |
| 125. Rushmoor Borough Council | 146. Staffordshire Moorlands District Council |
| 126. Ryedale District Council | 147. Stevenage Borough Council |

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| 148. Stratford on Avon District Council | 171. West Lancashire District Council |
| 149. Stroud District Council | 172. West Lindsey District Council |
| 150. Surrey Heath Borough Council | 173. West Oxfordshire District Council |
| 151. Swale Borough Council | 174. West Suffolk Council |
| 152. Tamworth Borough Council | 175. Winchester City Council |
| 153. Tandridge District Council | 176. Woking Borough Council |
| 154. Teignbridge District Council | 177. Worcester City Council |
| 155. Tendring District Council | 178. Worthing Borough Council |
| 156. Test Valley Borough Council | 179. Wychavon District Council |
| 157. Tewkesbury Borough Council | 180. Wyre Borough Council |
| 158. Thanet District Council | 181. Wyre Forest District Council |
| 159. Three Rivers District Council | |
| 160. Tonbridge & Malling Borough
Council | |
| 161. Torrington District Council | |
| 162. Tunbridge Wells Borough Council | |
| 163. Uttlesford District Council | |
| 164. Vale of White Horse District Council | |
| 165. Warwick District Council | |
| 166. Watford Borough Council | |
| 167. Waverley Borough Council | |
| 168. Wealden District Council | |
| 169. Welwyn Hatfield Borough Council | |
| 170. West Devon District Council | |

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 3

The following information is published
online at gov.uk:

Local Authority Districts ranked by rural and hub-town (rural-related) populations 2011, with the 2011 Rural Urban Classification

LAD15CD	LADNM	RUC11	Total rural population 2011	Total hub town population 2011	Total rural and hub-town (rural-related) population 2011	Percentage of the total population 2011
E06000052	Cornwall	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	326,682	115,347	442,029	83.0
E06000054	Wiltshire	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)	223,719	93,566	317,285	67.4
E06000047	County Durham	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)	231,417	81,151	312,568	60.9
E06000051	Shropshire	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)	175,469	53,688	229,157	74.9
E06000057	Northumberland	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)	145,096	78,801	223,897	70.8
E06000011	East Riding of Yorkshire	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)	146,674	53,794	200,468	60.0
E06000056	Central Bedfordshire	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)	100,272	48,234	148,506	58.4
E06000049	Cheshire East	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	70,607	74,571	145,178	39.2
E06000046	Isle of Wight	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	44,699	93,566	138,265	100.0
E07000011	Huntingdonshire	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	93,494	43,456	136,950	80.8
E07000137	East Lindsey	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	82,575	53,826	136,401	100.0
E07000143	Breckland	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	74,458	56,033	130,491	100.0
E07000179	South Oxfordshire	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	67,005	59,469	126,474	94.2
E07000065	Wealden	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	66,976	59,036	126,012	84.6
E06000019	Herefordshire	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)	99,142	21,520	120,662	65.8
E07000221	Stratford-on-Avon	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	92,321	27,830	120,151	99.7
E07000189	South Somerset	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)	102,385	13,074	115,459	71.6
E07000238	Wychavon	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	66,795	47,704	114,499	97.9
E07000012	South Cambridgeshire	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)	113,829	-	113,829	76.5
E07000187	Mendip	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	48,453	60,826	109,279	100.0
E07000149	South Norfolk	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	84,155	23,416	107,571	86.7
E07000181	West Oxfordshire	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	59,312	45,467	104,779	100.0
E07000031	South Lakeland	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	63,155	40,503	103,658	100.0
E07000147	North Norfolk	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	89,036	12,463	101,499	100.0
E07000004	Aylesbury Vale	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)	86,499	12,890	99,389	57.1
E07000040	East Devon	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)	73,973	24,052	98,025	74.0
E07000146	King's Lynn and West Norfolk	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)	86,788	10,884	97,672	66.2
E07000026	Allerdale	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	69,302	27,120	96,422	100.0
E07000085	East Hampshire	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	41,284	54,213	95,497	82.6
E07000203	Mid Suffolk	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	72,772	21,933	94,705	97.9
E07000067	Braintree	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)	56,348	37,259	93,607	63.6
E07000052	West Dorset	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	60,720	32,797	93,517	94.2
E07000141	South Kesteven	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)	43,234	46,721	89,955	67.2
E07000164	Hambleton	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	72,308	16,832	89,140	100.0
E07000142	West Lindsey	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	67,911	20,842	88,753	99.4
E07000076	Tendring	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)	49,319	38,181	87,500	63.4
E07000045	Teignbridge	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)	58,445	28,775	87,220	70.2
E07000139	North Kesteven	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	69,566	17,359	86,925	80.7
E07000113	Swale	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)	32,546	53,934	86,480	63.7
E06000050	Cheshire West and Chester	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	86,301	-	86,301	26.2
E07000205	Suffolk Coastal	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)	56,470	29,171	85,641	68.9
E07000155	South Northamptonshire	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	71,887	13,018	84,905	99.7
E07000009	East Cambridgeshire	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	62,586	21,232	83,818	100.0
E07000200	Babergh	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	60,759	22,213	82,972	94.6
E07000079	Cotswold	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	65,728	17,153	82,881	100.0
E07000169	Selby	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	56,582	24,859	81,441	97.6
E07000111	Sevenoaks	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)	51,911	29,506	81,417	70.9
E07000131	Harborough	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	57,366	22,911	80,277	94.0
E07000091	New Forest	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	49,399	30,530	79,929	45.3
E07000227	Horsham	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)	79,507	-	79,507	60.6
E07000077	Uttlesford	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	64,233	15,210	79,443	100.0
E06000024	North Somerset	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	37,238	41,545	78,783	38.9
E07000216	Waverley	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)	33,990	44,544	78,534	64.6
E07000080	Forest of Dean	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	54,803	23,339	78,142	95.3
E07000042	Mid Devon	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	58,206	19,544	77,750	100.0
E07000044	South Hams	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	65,564	11,851	77,415	93.1
E08000036	Wakefield	Urban with City and Town	57,828	18,899	76,727	23.5
E06000013	North Lincolnshire	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	75,295	1,108	76,403	45.6
E07000188	Sedgemoor	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)	49,987	23,325	73,312	64.0
E07000151	Daventry	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	49,398	23,879	73,277	94.1
E07000225	Chichester	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)	60,312	12,543	72,855	64.0
E07000035	Derbyshire Dales	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	56,160	14,956	71,116	100.0
E07000029	Copeland	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	45,703	24,900	70,603	100.0
E07000171	Bassetlaw	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)	47,588	22,023	69,611	61.7
E07000050	North Dorset	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	45,611	22,972	68,583	100.0
E07000180	Vale of White Horse	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)	46,866	21,548	68,414	56.5

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			Total rural population 2011	Total hub town population 2011	
E07000165	Harrogate	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	51,899	16,363	68,262 43.2
E07000204	St Edmundsbury	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)	41,155	27,041	68,196 61.4
E07000175	Newark and Sherwood	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)	67,107	-	67,107 58.4
E07000094	Winchester	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)	66,992	-	66,992 57.5
E07000010	Fenland	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)	22,365	44,094	66,459 69.8
E06000022	Bath and North East Somerset	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	37,103	27,136	64,239 36.5
E07000046	Torridge	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	35,167	28,672	63,839 100.0
E07000176	Rushcliffe	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)	62,832	-	62,832 56.5
E07000198	Staffordshire Moorlands	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)	31,226	31,307	62,533 64.4
E07000043	North Devon	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)	50,867	11,184	62,051 66.2
E07000074	Maldon	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	40,167	21,462	61,629 100.0
E07000144	Broadland	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	60,433	-	60,433 48.5
E07000084	Basingstoke and Deane	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	44,724	15,433	60,157 35.9
E07000201	Forest Heath	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	27,124	32,624	59,748 100.0
E08000017	Doncaster	Urban with Minor Conurbation	42,162	17,295	59,457 19.7
E07000177	Cherwell	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	43,542	15,829	59,371 41.8
E06000037	West Berkshire	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	56,949	403	57,352 37.3
E07000218	North Warwickshire	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	46,426	10,573	56,999 91.9
E07000128	Wyre	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)	31,460	25,359	56,819 52.7
E07000140	South Holland	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)	56,682	-	56,682 64.2
E07000035	Lewes	Urban with Major Conurbation	43,045	13,572	56,617 7.8
E07000197	Stafford	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	40,119	16,385	56,504 43.2
E07000134	North West Leicestershire	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)	41,871	12,370	54,241 58.0
E07000132	Hinckley and Bosworth	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)	33,848	19,733	53,581 51.0
E07000047	West Devon	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	41,273	12,280	53,553 100.0
E07000124	Ribble Valley	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	38,343	14,765	53,108 93.0
E07000096	Dacorum	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	18,875	33,926	52,801 36.5
E07000030	Eden	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	37,383	15,181	52,564 100.0
E07000166	Richmondshire	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	40,161	11,804	51,965 100.0
E07000167	Ryedale	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	39,814	11,937	51,751 100.0
E07000071	Colchester	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	51,215	-	51,215 29.6
E08000033	Calderdale	Urban with Major Conurbation	39,276	11,690	50,966 25.0
E08000032	Bradford	Urban with Major Conurbation	35,828	14,809	50,637 9.7
E07000133	Melton	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	23,218	27,158	50,376 100.0
E07000007	Wycombe	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	31,999	18,079	50,078 29.2
E07000152	East Northamptonshire	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)	50,057	-	50,057 57.7
E07000037	High Peak	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)	27,861	22,115	49,976 55.0
E06000055	Bedford	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	49,104	-	49,104 31.2
E08000034	Kirkcaldy	Urban with Major Conurbation	48,918	-	48,918 11.6
E07000163	Craven	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	33,222	14,623	47,845 86.3
E07000064	Rother	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)	47,420	-	47,420 52.3
E07000082	Stroud	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	32,401	14,992	47,393 42.0
E07000168	Scarborough	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	33,831	13,213	47,044 43.2
E07000116	Tunbridge Wells	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	46,139	-	46,139 40.1
E06000025	South Gloucestershire	Urban with City and Town	34,363	11,687	46,050 17.5
E07000190	Taunton Deane	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	31,744	13,822	45,566 41.4
E07000206	Waveney	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	30,441	13,868	44,309 38.4
E06000003	Redcar and Cleveland	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	43,880	-	43,880 32.5
E07000110	Maldstone	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	43,730	-	43,730 28.2
E07000083	Tewkesbury	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)	23,758	19,778	43,536 53.1
E07000105	Ashford	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	43,223	-	43,223 36.6
E07000093	Test Valley	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	42,505	-	42,505 36.5
E07000127	West Lancashire	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	42,419	-	42,419 38.3
E07000196	South Staffordshire	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	42,385	-	42,385 39.2
E07000115	Tonbridge and Malling	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	42,046	-	42,046 34.8
E07000112	Shepway	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	41,540	-	41,540 38.5
E07000121	Lancaster	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	41,225	-	41,225 29.8
E07000239	Wyre Forest	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	20,907	20,292	41,199 42.1
E07000039	South Derbyshire	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	41,072	-	41,072 43.4
E07000242	East Hertfordshire	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	40,588	-	40,588 29.5
E07000210	Mole Valley	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	21,965	17,747	39,712 46.5
E07000063	Lewes	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	22,329	17,297	39,626 40.6
E07000108	Dover	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	39,410	-	39,410 35.3
E07000193	East Staffordshire	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	26,174	13,089	39,263 34.6
E07000235	Malvern Hills	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)	39,106	-	39,106 52.39913709
E07000099	North Hertfordshire	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	22,949	15,781	38,730 30.5

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E07000051	Purbeck	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	27,187	10,454	37,641	83.7
E06000017	Rutland	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	25,847	11,522	37,369	100.0
E07000033	Bolsover	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	35,778	-	35,778	47.2
E07000209	Guildford	Urban with City and Town	33,989	885	34,874	25.4
E07000192	Cannock Chase	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	10,767	24,033	34,800	35.7
E07000191	West Somerset	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	22,694	11,981	34,675	100.0
E07000049	East Dorset	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	21,167	13,360	34,527	39.6
E07000145	Great Yarmouth	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	33,843	-	33,843	34.8
E07000072	Epping Forest	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	33,186	-	33,186	26.6
E07000070	Chelmsford	Urban with City and Town	33,093	-	33,093	19.7
E07000118	Chorley	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	33,066	-	33,066	30.9
E06000014	York	Urban with City and Town	32,440	-	32,440	16.4
E07000215	Tandridge	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	30,691	-	30,691	37.0
E07000194	Lichfield	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	29,714	-	29,714	29.5
E07000028	Carlisle	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	29,054	-	29,054	27.0
E06000035	Medway	Urban with City and Town	28,457	-	28,457	10.8
E07000089	Hart	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	27,586	-	27,586	30.3
E06000041	Wokingham	Urban with City and Town	27,045	-	27,045	17.5
E08000018	Rotherham	Urban with Minor Conurbation	26,103	-	26,103	10.1
E07000005	Chiltern	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	26,030	-	26,030	28.1
E07000195	Newcastle-under-Lyme	Urban with City and Town	25,471	-	25,471	20.6
E06000012	North East Lincolnshire	Urban with City and Town	15,814	9,642	25,456	15.9
E07000224	Arun	Urban with City and Town	25,447	-	25,447	17.0
E07000106	Canterbury	Urban with City and Town	25,420	-	25,420	16.8
E06000007	Warrington	Urban with City and Town	25,164	-	25,164	12.4
E07000228	Mid Sussex	Urban with City and Town	25,145	-	25,145	18.0
E07000156	Wellingborough	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	24,779	-	24,779	32.9
E07000220	Rugby	Urban with City and Town	24,260	-	24,260	24.2
E08000016	Barnsley	Urban with Minor Conurbation	24,173	-	24,173	10.5
E07000130	Charnwood	Urban with City and Town	23,963	-	23,963	14.4
E06000020	Telford and Wrekin	Urban with City and Town	11,177	12,741	23,918	14.4
E06000030	Swindon	Urban with City and Town	23,848	-	23,848	11.4
E07000032	Amber Valley	Urban with Minor Conurbation	23,469	-	23,469	19.2
E07000136	Boston	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	23,297	-	23,297	36.0
E07000027	Barrow-in-Furness	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	23,222	-	23,222	33.6
E07000122	Pendle	Urban with City and Town	12,514	10,435	22,949	25.7
E08000019	Sheffield	Urban with Minor Conurbation	9,690	13,069	22,759	4.1
E06000031	Peterborough	Urban with City and Town	21,752	806	22,558	12.3
E06000042	Milton Keynes	Urban with City and Town	21,653	-	21,653	8.7
E07000006	South Bucks	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	21,212	-	21,212	31.7
E07000173	Gedling	Urban with Minor Conurbation	20,717	-	20,717	18.2
E07000068	Brentwood	Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	20,703	-	20,703	28.1
E08000029	Solihull	Urban with Major Conurbation	20,398	-	20,398	9.9
E07000038	North East Derbyshire	Urban with City and Town	19,948	-	19,948	20.1
E08000034	Thurrock	Urban with Major Conurbation	19,765	-	19,765	12.5
E07000234	Bromsgrove	Urban with City and Town	19,619	-	19,619	21.0
E07000153	Kettering	Urban with City and Town	19,103	-	19,103	20.4
E07000109	Gravesham	Urban with Major Conurbation	19,079	-	19,079	18.8
E07000129	Blaby	Urban with City and Town	18,310	509	18,819	20.0
E06000027	Torbay	Urban with City and Town	762	16,693	17,455	13.3
E07000222	Warwick	Urban with City and Town	17,090	-	17,090	12.4
E07000119	Fylde	Urban with City and Town	16,873	-	16,873	22.3
E08000037	Gateshead	Urban with Major Conurbation	16,063	-	16,063	8.0
E06000040	Windsor and Maidenhead	Urban with City and Town	14,961	182	15,143	10.5
E07000098	Westminster	Urban with Major Conurbation	15,024	-	15,024	15.0
E07000214	Surrey Heath	Urban with City and Town	13,819	-	13,819	16.0
E07000174	Mansfield	Urban with City and Town	13,703	-	13,703	13.1
E07000240	St Albans	Urban with City and Town	13,264	-	13,264	9.4
E07000053	Weymouth and Portland	Urban with City and Town	13,223	-	13,223	20.3
E06000005	Darlington	Urban with City and Town	13,201	-	13,201	12.5
E07000241	Welwyn Hatfield	Urban with City and Town	13,086	-	13,086	11.8
E07000086	Eastleigh	Urban with City and Town	11,791	-	11,791	9.4
E08000010	Wigan	Urban with Major Conurbation	11,556	-	11,556	3.6
E07000075	Rochford	Urban with City and Town	11,476	-	11,476	13.8
E07000107	Dartford	Urban with Major Conurbation	11,240	-	11,240	11.5
E08000013	St. Helens	Urban with Major Conurbation	9,729	-	9,729	5.5

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			2011	2011		
E07000114	Thanet	Urban with City and Town	8,816	-	8,816	6.6
E08000022	North Tyneside	Urban with Major Conurbation	8,523	-	8,523	4.2
E07000123	Preston	Urban with City and Town	8,125	-	8,125	5.8
E07000120	Hyndburn	Urban with City and Town	7,752	-	7,752	9.6
E06000004	Stockton-on-Tees	Urban with City and Town	7,536	-	7,536	3.9
E08000017	Hillingdon	Urban with Major Conurbation	7,399	-	7,399	2.7
E07000211	Reigate and Banstead	Urban with City and Town	7,025	-	7,025	5.1
E06000008	Blackburn with Darwen	Urban with City and Town	6,931	-	6,931	4.7
E08000021	Newcastle upon Tyne	Urban with Major Conurbation	5,733	-	5,733	2.0
E08000002	Bury	Urban with Major Conurbation	5,126	-	5,126	2.8
E07000102	Three Rivers	Urban with Major Conurbation	4,644	-	4,644	5.3
E07000117	Burnley	Urban with City and Town	4,483	-	4,483	5.1
E07000150	Corby	Urban with City and Town	4,445	-	4,445	7.3
E06000043	Brighton and Hove	Urban with City and Town	4,318	-	4,318	1.6
E08000014	Sefton	Urban with Major Conurbation	3,979	-	3,979	1.5
E07000125	Rossendale	Urban with City and Town	3,559	-	3,559	5.2
E08000015	Wirral	Urban with Major Conurbation	3,538	-	3,538	1.1
E09000006	Bromley	Urban with Major Conurbation	3,455	-	3,455	1.1
E06000001	Hartlepool	Urban with City and Town	3,173	-	3,173	3.4
E06000006	Halton	Urban with City and Town	3,148	-	3,148	2.5
E08000030	Walsall	Urban with Major Conurbation	3,005	-	3,005	1.1
E07000207	Elmbridge	Urban with Major Conurbation	2,847	-	2,847	2.2
E07000208	Epsom and Ewell	Urban with Major Conurbation	2,824	-	2,824	3.8
E08000004	Oldham	Urban with Major Conurbation	2,657	-	2,657	1.2
E07000236	Redditch	Urban with City and Town	2,592	-	2,592	3.1
E08000005	Rochdale	Urban with Major Conurbation	2,577	-	2,577	1.2
E08000001	Bolton	Urban with Major Conurbation	2,488	-	2,488	0.9
E06000036	Bracknell Forest	Urban with City and Town	2,309	-	2,309	2.0
E06000053	Isles of Scilly	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	2,203	-	2,203	100.0
E07000036	Erewash	Urban with Minor Conurbation	1,987	-	1,987	1.8
E07000217	Woking	Urban with Major Conurbation	1,982	-	1,982	2.0
E07000034	Chesterfield	Urban with City and Town	1,909	-	1,909	1.8
E07000090	Havant	Urban with City and Town	1,894	-	1,894	1.6
E07000126	South Ribble	Urban with City and Town	1,891	-	1,891	1.7
E07000178	Oxford	Urban with City and Town	1,872	-	1,872	1.2
E09000016	Havering	Urban with Major Conurbation	1,860	-	1,860	0.8
E07000212	Runnymede	Urban with Major Conurbation	1,649	-	1,649	2.0
E08000024	Sunderland	Urban with Major Conurbation	1,493	-	1,493	0.5
E09000010	Enfield	Urban with Major Conurbation	1,478	-	1,478	0.5
E07000092	Rushmoor	Urban with City and Town	1,392	-	1,392	1.5
E07000213	Spelthorne	Urban with Major Conurbation	1,360	-	1,360	1.4
E08000007	Stockport	Urban with Major Conurbation	1,249	-	1,249	0.4
E08000011	Knowsley	Urban with Major Conurbation	993	-	993	0.7
E06000002	Middlesbrough	Urban with City and Town	957	-	957	0.7
E07000154	Northampton	Urban with City and Town	956	-	956	0.5
E07000170	Ashfield	Urban with City and Town	905	-	905	0.8
E07000066	Basildon	Urban with City and Town	865	-	865	0.5
E08000009	Trafford	Urban with Major Conurbation	824	-	824	0.4
E07000223	Adur	Urban with City and Town	810	-	810	1.3
E06000021	Stoke-on-Trent	Urban with City and Town	671	-	671	0.3
E07000048	Christchurch	Urban with City and Town	669	-	669	1.4
E07000087	Fareham	Urban with City and Town	652	-	652	0.6
E08000008	Tameside	Urban with Major Conurbation	645	-	645	0.3
E09000012	Hackney	Urban with Major Conurbation	625	-	625	0.3
E09000015	Harrow	Urban with Major Conurbation	601	-	601	0.3
E08000023	South Tyneside	Urban with Major Conurbation	601	-	601	0.4
E08000026	Coventry	Urban with City and Town	565	-	565	0.2
E06000016	Leicester	Urban with City and Town	556	-	556	0.2
E06000009	Blackpool	Urban with City and Town	555	-	555	0.4
E08000025	Birmingham	Urban with Major Conurbation	553	-	553	0.1
E07000041	Exeter	Urban with City and Town	536	-	536	0.5
E06000038	Reading	Urban with City and Town	468	-	468	0.3
E09000021	Kingston upon Thames	Urban with Major Conurbation	424	-	424	0.3
E07000172	Broxtowe	Urban with Minor Conurbation	423	-	423	0.4
E07000008	Cambridge	Urban with City and Town	359	-	359	0.3
E07000226	Crawley	Urban with City and Town	353	-	353	0.3

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The following information is published
online at gov.uk:

Local Authority Districts ranked by rural and hub-town (rural-related) populations 2011, with the 2011 Rural Urban Classification

LAD15CD	LADNM	RUC11	Total rural population 2011	Total hub town population 2011	Total rural and hub-town (rural-related) population 2011	Percentage of the total population 2011
E07000078	Cheltenham	Urban with City and Town	327	-	327	0.3
E08000006	Salford	Urban with Major Conurbation	284	-	284	0.1
E08000027	Dudley	Urban with Major Conurbation	276	-	276	0.1
E06000029	Poole	Urban with City and Town	236	-	236	0.2
E07000088	Gosport	Urban with City and Town	233	-	233	0.3
E07000095	Broxbourne	Urban with Major Conurbation	154	-	154	0.2
E09000004	Bexley	Urban with Major Conurbation	152	-	152	0.1
E06000028	Bournemouth	Urban with City and Town	139	-	139	0.1
E07000237	Worcester	Urban with City and Town	129	-	129	0.1
E08000003	Manchester	Urban with Major Conurbation	103	-	103	0.0
E06000023	Bristol	Urban with City and Town	-	-	-	-
E07000069	Castle Point	Urban with City and Town	-	-	-	-
E06000015	Derby	Urban with City and Town	-	-	-	-
E07000061	Eastbourne	Urban with City and Town	-	-	-	-
E07000081	Gloucester	Urban with City and Town	-	-	-	-
E07000073	Harlow	Urban with City and Town	-	-	-	-
E07000062	Hastings	Urban with City and Town	-	-	-	-
E07000202	Ipswich	Urban with City and Town	-	-	-	-
E06000010	Kingston upon Hull	Urban with City and Town	-	-	-	-
E07000138	Lincoln	Urban with City and Town	-	-	-	-
E06000032	Luton	Urban with City and Town	-	-	-	-
E07000148	Norwich	Urban with City and Town	-	-	-	-
E07000219	Nuneaton and Bedworth	Urban with City and Town	-	-	-	-
E07000135	Oadby and Wigston	Urban with City and Town	-	-	-	-
E06000026	Plymouth	Urban with City and Town	-	-	-	-
E06000044	Portsmouth	Urban with City and Town	-	-	-	-
E06000039	Slough	Urban with City and Town	-	-	-	-
E06000045	Southampton	Urban with City and Town	-	-	-	-
E06000033	Southend-on-Sea	Urban with City and Town	-	-	-	-
E07000243	Stevenage	Urban with City and Town	-	-	-	-
E07000199	Tamworth	Urban with City and Town	-	-	-	-
E07000229	Worthing	Urban with City and Town	-	-	-	-
E06000018	Nottingham	Urban with Minor Conurbation	-	-	-	-
E09000002	Barking and Dagenham	Urban with Major Conurbation	-	-	-	-
E09000003	Barnet	Urban with Major Conurbation	-	-	-	-
E09000005	Brent	Urban with Major Conurbation	-	-	-	-
E09000007	Camden	Urban with Major Conurbation	-	-	-	-
E09000001	City of London	Urban with Major Conurbation	-	-	-	-
E09000008	Croydon	Urban with Major Conurbation	-	-	-	-
E09000009	Ealing	Urban with Major Conurbation	-	-	-	-
E09000011	Greenwich	Urban with Major Conurbation	-	-	-	-
E09000013	Hammersmith and Fulham	Urban with Major Conurbation	-	-	-	-
E09000014	Haringey	Urban with Major Conurbation	-	-	-	-
E09000018	Hounslow	Urban with Major Conurbation	-	-	-	-
E09000019	Islington	Urban with Major Conurbation	-	-	-	-
E09000020	Kensington and Chelsea	Urban with Major Conurbation	-	-	-	-
E09000022	Lambeth	Urban with Major Conurbation	-	-	-	-
E09000023	Lewisham	Urban with Major Conurbation	-	-	-	-
E08000012	Liverpool	Urban with Major Conurbation	-	-	-	-
E09000024	Merton	Urban with Major Conurbation	-	-	-	-
E09000025	Newham	Urban with Major Conurbation	-	-	-	-
E09000026	Redbridge	Urban with Major Conurbation	-	-	-	-
E09000027	Richmond upon Thames	Urban with Major Conurbation	-	-	-	-
E08000028	Sandwell	Urban with Major Conurbation	-	-	-	-
E09000028	Southwark	Urban with Major Conurbation	-	-	-	-
E09000029	Sutton	Urban with Major Conurbation	-	-	-	-
E09000030	Tower Hamlets	Urban with Major Conurbation	-	-	-	-
E09000031	Waltham Forest	Urban with Major Conurbation	-	-	-	-
E09000032	Wandsworth	Urban with Major Conurbation	-	-	-	-
E07000103	Watford	Urban with Major Conurbation	-	-	-	-
E09000033	Westminster	Urban with Major Conurbation	-	-	-	-
E08000031	Wolverhampton	Urban with Major Conurbation	-	-	-	-

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METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS

LOCAL AUTHORITY NAME	PREDOMINANTLY URBAN ABOVE 7.4% AVERAGE OF RURAL AND RURAL RELATED POPULATION WHEN COMPARED TO TOTAL POPULATION
Leeds	Urban with Major Conurbation
Gateshead	
Bradford	
Solihull	
Kirklees	
Calderdale Borough Council	
Rotherham	Urban with Minor Conurbation
Barnsley	
Doncaster Borough Council	
Wakefield City Council	Urban with City and Town

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UNITARY AUTHORITIES PLUS THE ISLES OF SCILLY

LOCAL AUTHORITY NAME	PREDOMINANTLY RURAL	URBAN WITH SIGNIFICANT RURAL	PREDOMINANTLY URBAN ABOVE 7.4% AVERAGE OF RURAL AND RURAL RELATED POPULATION WHEN COMPARED TO TOTAL POPULATION	DRA/AONB
Bath and North East Somerset Council		(rural including hub towns 26-49%)		AONB
Bedford Borough Council		(rural including hub towns 26-49%)		
Blaby District Council			Urban with City and Town	
Buckinghamshire Council	Former Aylesbury Vale: Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)	Former Chiltern: Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%) Former South Bucks: Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%) Former Wycombe: Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		AONB
Central Bedfordshire Council	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)			AONB
Cheshire East Council		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		

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UNITARY AUTHORITIES PLUS THE ISLES OF SCILLY

LOCAL AUTHORITY NAME	PREDOMINANTLY RURAL	URBAN WITH SIGNIFICANT RURAL	PREDOMINANTLY URBAN ABOVE 7.4% AVERAGE OF RURAL AND RURAL RELATED POPULATION WHEN COMPARED TO TOTAL POPULATION	DRA/AONB
Cheshire West and Chester Council		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		DRA
Council of the Isles of Scilly	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)			AONB
Cornwall Council	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)			DRA & AONB
Darlington Borough Council			Urban with City and Town	
Durham County Council	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)			AONB
Dorset Council*	Former North Dorset: Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%) Former Purbeck: Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%) Former West Dorset: Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	Former East Dorset: Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		DRA & AONB

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UNITARY AUTHORITIES PLUS THE ISLES OF SCILLY

LOCAL AUTHORITY NAME	PREDOMINANTLY RURAL	URBAN WITH SIGNIFICANT RURAL	PREDOMINANTLY URBAN ABOVE 7.4% AVERAGE OF RURAL AND RURAL RELATED POPULATION WHEN COMPARED TO TOTAL POPULATION	DRA/AONB
East Riding of Yorkshire Council	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)			
Herefordshire Council	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)			AONB
Isle of Wight Council	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)			AONB
Medway Council			Urban with City and Town	AONB
Milton Keynes			Urban with City and Town	
North East Derbyshire District Council			Urban with City and Town	
North East Lincolnshire Council			Urban with City and Town	AONB
North Lincolnshire Council		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		
North Northamptonshire Council*	Former East Northamptonshire : Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)	Former Wellingborough: Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		

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UNITARY AUTHORITIES PLUS THE ISLES OF SCILLY

LOCAL AUTHORITY NAME	PREDOMINANTLY RURAL	URBAN WITH SIGNIFICANT RURAL	PREDOMINANTLY URBAN ABOVE 7.4% AVERAGE OF RURAL AND RURAL RELATED POPULATION WHEN COMPARED TO TOTAL POPULATION	DRA/ AONB
North Somerset Council		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		AONB
Northumberland County Council	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)			DRA & AONB
Peterborough City Council			Urban with City and Town	
Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		
Rutland County Council	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)			DRA
Shropshire Council	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)			DRA & AONB
Swindon Borough Council			Urban with City and Town	AONB
Telford and Wrekin Borough Council			Urban with City and Town	AONB
Thurrock Council			Urban with Major Conurbation	
Torbay Council			Urban with City and Town	AONB

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UNITARY AUTHORITIES PLUS THE ISLES OF SCILLY

LOCAL AUTHORITY NAME	PREDOMINANTLY RURAL	URBAN WITH SIGNIFICANT RURAL	PREDOMINANTLY URBAN ABOVE 7.4% AVERAGE OF RURAL AND RURAL RELATED POPULATION WHEN COMPARED TO TOTAL POPULATION	DRA/AONB
Warrington Borough Council			Urban with City and Town	
West Berkshire Council		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		AONB
West Northamptonshire Council*	Former Daventry: Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%) Former South Northamptonshire: Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)			
Wiltshire Council	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)			DRA & AONB
Windsor and Maidenhead Borough Council			Urban with City and Town	AONB
Wokingham Borough Council			Urban with City and Town	AONB
City of York Council			Urban with City and Town	

* Contains local authority areas, prior to unitary authority formation, classified as Predominantly Urban Areas

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DISTRICT COUNCILS

LOCAL AUTHORITY NAME	PREDOMINANTLY RURAL	URBAN WITH SIGNIFICANT RURAL	PREDOMINANTLY URBAN ABOVE 7.4% AVERAGE OF RURAL AND RURAL RELATED POPULATION WHEN COMPARED TO TOTAL POPULATION	DRA/AONB
Allerdale District Council	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)			AONB
Amber Valley Borough Council			Urban with Minor Conurbation	
Arun District Council			Urban with City and Town	
Ashford Borough Council		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		AONB
Babergh District Council	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)			AONB
Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		
Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		AONB
Bassetlaw District Council	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)			
Bolsover District Council		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		

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DISTRICT COUNCILS

LOCAL AUTHORITY NAME	PREDOMINANTLY RURAL	URBAN WITH SIGNIFICANT RURAL	PREDOMINANTLY URBAN ABOVE 7.4% AVERAGE OF RURAL AND RURAL RELATED POPULATION WHEN COMPARED TO TOTAL POPULATION	DRA/AONB
Boston Borough Council		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		
Braintree District Council	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)			
Breckland District Council	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)			
Brentwood Borough Council		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		
Broadland District Council		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		
Bromsgrove District Council			Urban with City and Town	
Cannock Chase District Council		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		
Canterbury City Council			Urban with City and Town	AONB
Carlisle City Council		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		AONB

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LOCAL AUTHORITY NAME	PREDOMINANTLY RURAL	URBAN WITH SIGNIFICANT RURAL	PREDOMINANTLY URBAN ABOVE 7.4% AVERAGE OF RURAL AND RURAL RELATED POPULATION WHEN COMPARED TO TOTAL POPULATION	DRA/AONB
Charnwood Borough Council			Urban with City and Town	
Chelmsford City Council			Urban with City and Town	
Cherwell District Council		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		AONB
Chichester District Council	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)			DRA & AONB
Chorley Borough Council		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		
Colchester Borough Council		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		AONB
Copeland Borough Council	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)			
Cotswold District Council	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)			AONB
Craven District Council	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)			DRA & AONB
Dacorum Borough Council		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		AONB

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LOCAL AUTHORITY NAME	PREDOMINANTLY RURAL	URBAN WITH SIGNIFICANT RURAL	PREDOMINANTLY URBAN ABOVE 7.4% AVERAGE OF RURAL AND RURAL RELATED POPULATION WHEN COMPARED TO TOTAL POPULATION	DRA/ AONB
Dartford Borough Council			Urban with Major Conurbation	
Derbyshire Dales District Council	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)			
Dover District Council		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		AONB
East Cambridgeshire District Council	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)			
East Devon District Council	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)			DRA & AONB
East Hampshire District Council	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)			AONB
East Hertfordshire District Council		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		
East Lindsey District Council	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)			AONB
East Staffordshire Borough Council		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		

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LOCAL AUTHORITY NAME	PREDOMINANTLY RURAL	URBAN WITH SIGNIFICANT RURAL	PREDOMINANTLY URBAN ABOVE 7.4% AVERAGE OF RURAL AND RURAL RELATED POPULATION WHEN COMPARED TO TOTAL POPULATION	DRA/AONB
East Suffolk Council	Former Suffolk Coastal: Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)	Former Waveney: Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		AONB
Eastleigh Borough Council			Urban with City and Town	
Eden District Council	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)			DRA & AONB
Epping Forest District Council		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		
Fenland District Council	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)			
Folkestone and Hythe District Council (Renamed from Shepway in 2018)		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		AONB
Forest of Dean District Council	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)			DRA & AONB
Fylde Borough Council			Urban with City and Town	
Gedling Borough Council			Urban with Minor Conurbation	
Gravesham Borough Council			Urban with Major Conurbation	AONB

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LOCAL AUTHORITY NAME	PREDOMINANTLY RURAL	URBAN WITH SIGNIFICANT RURAL	PREDOMINANTLY URBAN ABOVE 7.4% AVERAGE OF RURAL AND RURAL RELATED POPULATION WHEN COMPARED TO TOTAL POPULATION	DRA/AONB
Great Yarmouth Borough Council		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		AONB
Guildford Borough Council			Urban with City and Town	AONB
Hambleton District Council	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)			DRA & AONB
Harborough District Council	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)			
Harrogate Borough Council		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		DRA & AONB
Hart District Council		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		
Hertsmere Borough Council			Urban with Major Conurbation	
High Peak Borough Council	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)			
Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)			
Horsham District Council	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)			AONB

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LOCAL AUTHORITY NAME	PREDOMINANTLY RURAL	URBAN WITH SIGNIFICANT RURAL	PREDOMINANTLY URBAN ABOVE 7.4% AVERAGE OF RURAL AND RURAL RELATED POPULATION WHEN COMPARED TO TOTAL POPULATION	DRA/ AONB
Huntingdonshire District Council	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)			
Hyndburn			Urban with City and Town	
Kings Lynn & West Norfolk Borough Council	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)			DRA & AONB
Lancaster City Council		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		
Lewes District Council		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		
Lichfield City Council		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		AONB
Maidstone Borough Council		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		AONB
Maldon District Council	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)			

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DISTRICT COUNCILS

LOCAL AUTHORITY NAME	PREDOMINANTLY RURAL	URBAN WITH SIGNIFICANT RURAL	PREDOMINANTLY URBAN ABOVE 7.4% AVERAGE OF RURAL AND RURAL RELATED POPULATION WHEN COMPARED TO TOTAL POPULATION	DRA/ AONB
Malvern Hills District Council	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)			DRA
Mansfield District Council			Urban with City and Town	
Melton Borough Council	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)			
Mendip District Council	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)			AONB
Mid Devon District Council	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)			DRA & AONB
Mid Suffolk District Council	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)			
Mid Sussex District Council			Urban with City and Town	AONB
Mole Valley District Council		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		DRA & AONB
Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council			Urban with City and Town	
North Devon District Council	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)			DRA & AONB

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DISTRICT COUNCILS

LOCAL AUTHORITY NAME	PREDOMINANTLY RURAL	URBAN WITH SIGNIFICANT RURAL	PREDOMINANTLY URBAN ABOVE 7.4% AVERAGE OF RURAL AND RURAL RELATED POPULATION WHEN COMPARED TO TOTAL POPULATION	DRA/AONB
North Hertfordshire District Council		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		AONB
North Kesteven District Council	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)			DRA
North Norfolk District Council	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)			DRA & AONB
North West Leicestershire District Council	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)			
North Warwickshire Borough Council	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)			
New Forest District Council		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		DRA & AONB
Newark & Sherwood District Council	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)			
Pendle Borough Council			Urban with City and Town	AONB
Ribble Valley Borough Council	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)			DRA & AONB
Richmondshire District Council	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)			DRA & AONB

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DISTRICT COUNCILS

LOCAL AUTHORITY NAME	PREDOMINANTLY RURAL	URBAN WITH SIGNIFICANT RURAL	PREDOMINANTLY URBAN ABOVE 7.4% AVERAGE OF RURAL AND RURAL RELATED POPULATION WHEN COMPARED TO TOTAL POPULATION	DRA/AONB
Rochford District Council			Urban with City and Town	DRA
Rother District Council	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)			AONB
Rugby Borough Council			Urban with City and Town	
Rushcliffe Borough Council	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)			
Ryedale District Council	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)			DRA & AONB
Somerset West and Taunton Council	Former West Somerset: Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	Former Taunton Deane: Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		DRA & AONB
South Cambridgeshire District Council	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)			
South Derbyshire District Council		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		

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LOCAL AUTHORITY NAME	PREDOMINANTLY RURAL	URBAN WITH SIGNIFICANT RURAL	PREDOMINANTLY URBAN ABOVE 7.4% AVERAGE OF RURAL AND RURAL RELATED POPULATION WHEN COMPARED TO TOTAL POPULATION	DRA/ AONB
South Gloucestershire Council			Urban with City and Town	AONB
South Hams District Council	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)			DRA & AONB
South Holland District Council	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)			
South Kesteven District Council	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)			
South Lakeland District Council	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)			DRA & AONB
South Norfolk District Council	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)			
South Oxfordshire District Council	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)			DRA & AONB
South Somerset District Council	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)			DRA & AONB

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LOCAL AUTHORITY NAME	PREDOMINANTLY RURAL	URBAN WITH SIGNIFICANT RURAL	PREDOMINANTLY URBAN ABOVE 7.4% AVERAGE OF RURAL AND RURAL RELATED POPULATION WHEN COMPARED TO TOTAL POPULATION	DRA/AONB
South Staffordshire District Council		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		AONB
Scarborough Borough Council		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		DRA
Sedgemoor District Council	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)			AONB
Selby District Council	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)			
Sevenoaks District Council	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)			AONB
Stafford Borough Council		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		AONB
Staffordshire Moorlands District Council		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		
St Albans City Council			Urban with City and Town	

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DISTRICT COUNCILS

LOCAL AUTHORITY NAME	PREDOMINANTLY RURAL	URBAN WITH SIGNIFICANT RURAL	PREDOMINANTLY URBAN ABOVE 7.4% AVERAGE OF RURAL AND RURAL RELATED POPULATION WHEN COMPARED TO TOTAL POPULATION	DRA/ AONB
Stratford on Avon District Council	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)			DRA & AONB
Stroud District Council		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		DRA & AONB
Surrey Heath Borough Council			Urban with City and Town	
Swale Borough Council	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)			AONB
Tandridge District Council		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		AONB
Teignbridge District Council	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)			DRA
Tendring District Council	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)			DRA & AONB
Test Valley Borough Council		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		DRA & AONB

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DISTRICT COUNCILS

LOCAL AUTHORITY NAME	PREDOMINANTLY RURAL	URBAN WITH SIGNIFICANT RURAL	PREDOMINANTLY URBAN ABOVE 7.4% AVERAGE OF RURAL AND RURAL RELATED POPULATION WHEN COMPARED TO TOTAL POPULATION	DRA/AONB
Tewkesbury Borough Council	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)			AONB
Tonbridge & Malling Borough Council		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		AONB
Torrige District Council	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)			DRA & AONB
Tunbridge Wells Borough Council		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		DRA & AONB
Uttlesford District Council	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)			
Vale of White Horse District Council	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)			DRA & AONB
Warwick District Council			Urban with City and Town	
Waverley Borough Council	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)			AONB
Wealden District Council	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)			AONB
Welwyn Hatfield Borough Council			Urban with City and Town	

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DISTRICT COUNCILS

LOCAL AUTHORITY NAME	PREDOMINANTLY RURAL	URBAN WITH SIGNIFICANT RURAL	PREDOMINANTLY URBAN ABOVE 7.4% AVERAGE OF RURAL AND RURAL RELATED POPULATION WHEN COMPARED TO TOTAL POPULATION	DRA/AONB
West Devon District Council	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)			DRA & AONB
West Lancashire District Council		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		
West Lindsey District Council	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)		DRA	AONB
West Oxfordshire District Council	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)			AONB
West Suffolk Council	Former Forest Heath: Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)	Former St Edmundsbury: Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)		
Winchester City Council	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)			
Wychavon District Council	Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns >=80%)			DRA & AONB
Wyre Borough Council	Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)			AONB
Wyre Forest District Council		Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)		DRA

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APPENDIX 5

Local authorities excluded from this research and reasons for exclusion.

LOCAL AUTHORITY NAME	REASON FOR EXCLUSION
Cambridgeshire County Councils	County Council
Cumbria County Council	
Derbyshire County Council	
Devon County Council	
East Sussex County Council	
Essex County Council	
Gloucestershire County Council	
Hampshire County Council	
Hertfordshire County Council	
Kent County Council	
Lancashire County Council	
Leicestershire County Council	
Lincolnshire County Council	
Norfolk County Council	
North Yorkshire County Council	
Nottingham County Council	
Oxfordshire County Council	
Somerset County Council	
Staffordshire County Council	
Suffolk County Council	
Surrey County Council	

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APPENDIX 5

Local authorities excluded from this research and reasons for exclusion.

LOCAL AUTHORITY NAME	REASON FOR EXCLUSION
Warwickshire County Council	County Council
West Sussex County Council	
Worcestershire County Council	
Adur	'Urban with City and Town' Local Authority with 0% Rural and Rural Related population when compared to total population
Bristol	
Castle Point	
Derby	
Eastbourne	
Gloucester	
Harlow	
Hastings	
Ipswich	
City of Kingston upon Hull	
Lincoln	
Luton	
Norwich	
Nuneaton and Bedworth	
Oadby and Wigston	
Plymouth	
Portsmouth	
Slough	

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Local authorities excluded from this research and reasons for exclusion.

LOCAL AUTHORITY NAME	REASON FOR EXCLUSION
Southampton	'Urban with City and Town' Local Authority with 0% Rural and Rural Related population when compared to total population
Southend-on-Sea	
Stevenage	
Tamworth	
Worthing	
Barking and Dagenham	'Urban with Major Conurbation' Local Authority with 0% Rural and Rural Related population when compared to total population
Barnet	
Brent	
Camden	
City of London	
Croydon	
Ealing	
Greenwich	
Hammersmith and Fulham	
Haringey	
Hounslow	
Islington	
Kensington and Chelsea	
Lambeth	
Lewisham	
Liverpool	
Manchester	
Merton	

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APPENDIX 5

Local authorities excluded from this research and reasons for exclusion.

LOCAL AUTHORITY NAME	REASON FOR EXCLUSION
Southampton	'Urban with Major Conurbation' Local Authority with 0% Rural and Rural Related population when compared to total population
Southend-on-Sea	
Stevenage	
Tamworth	
Worthing	
Newham	
Nottingham	
Redbridge	
Richmond upon Thames	
Sandwell	
Southwark	
Sutton	
Tower Hamlets	
Ashfield	
Basildon	
Blackpool	
Blackburn with Darwen	
Bracknell Forest	
Brighton and Hove	
Bournemouth Christchurch and Poole	
Burnley	
Cambridge	

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APPENDIX 5

Local authorities excluded from this research and reasons for exclusion.

LOCAL AUTHORITY NAME	REASON FOR EXCLUSION
Cheltenham	'Urban with City and Town' Local Authority below mean average of 7.4% Rural and Rural Related population when compared to total population
Chesterfield	
Crawley	
Corby	
Coventry	
Exeter	
Fareham	
Cheltenham	
Chesterfield	
Crawley	
Corby	
Coventry	
Exeter	
Fareham	
Gosport	
Halton	
Hartlepool	
Havant	
Leicester	
Middlesborough	
Northampton	
Oxford	

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Local authorities excluded from this research and reasons for exclusion.

LOCAL AUTHORITY NAME	REASON FOR EXCLUSION
Erewash	'Urban with Minor Conurbation' Local Authority below mean average of 7.4% Rural and Rural Related population when compared to total population
Sheffield	
Bexley	'Urban with Major Conurbation' Local Authority below mean average of 7.4% Rural and Rural Related population when compared to total population
Birmingham	
Bolton	
Bromley	
Broxbourne	
Broxtowe	
Bury	
Dudley	
Elmbridge	
Enfield	
Epsom and Ewell	
Hackney	
Harrow	
Havering	
Hillingdon	
Kingston upon Thames	
Knowsley	
Newcastle upon Tyne	
North Tyneside	

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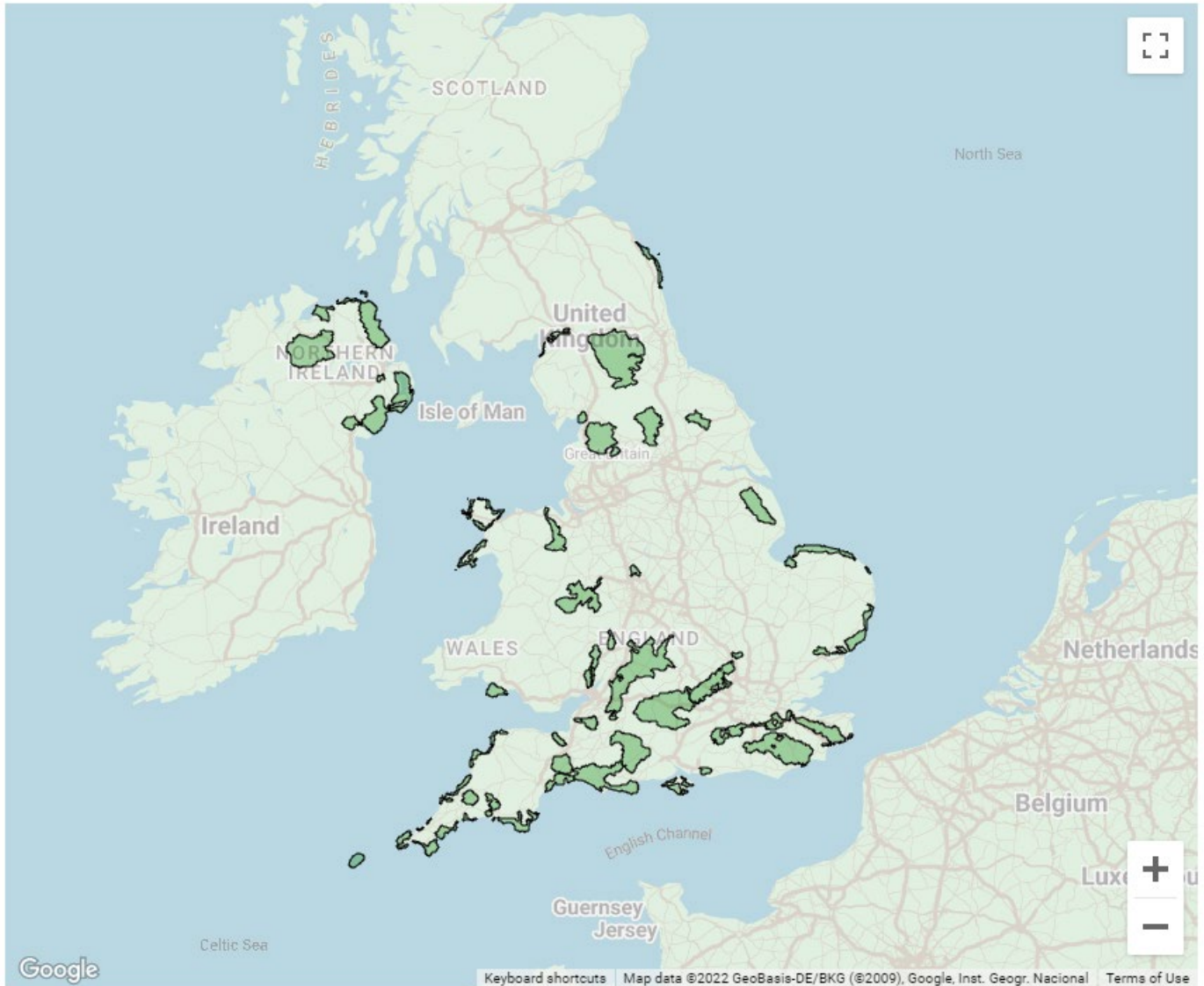
Local authorities excluded from this research and reasons for exclusion.

LOCAL AUTHORITY NAME	REASON FOR EXCLUSION
Oldham	'Urban with Major Conurbation' Local Authority below mean average of 7.4% Rural and Rural Related population when compared to total population
Rochdale	
Runnymede	
Salford	
Sefton	
South Tyneside	
Spelthorne	
St Helens	
Stockport	
Sunderland	
Tameside	
Three Rivers	
Trafford	
Walsall	
Wigan	
Wirral	
Woking	

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APPENDIX 6

The following information is published online at landscapesforlife.org.uk:

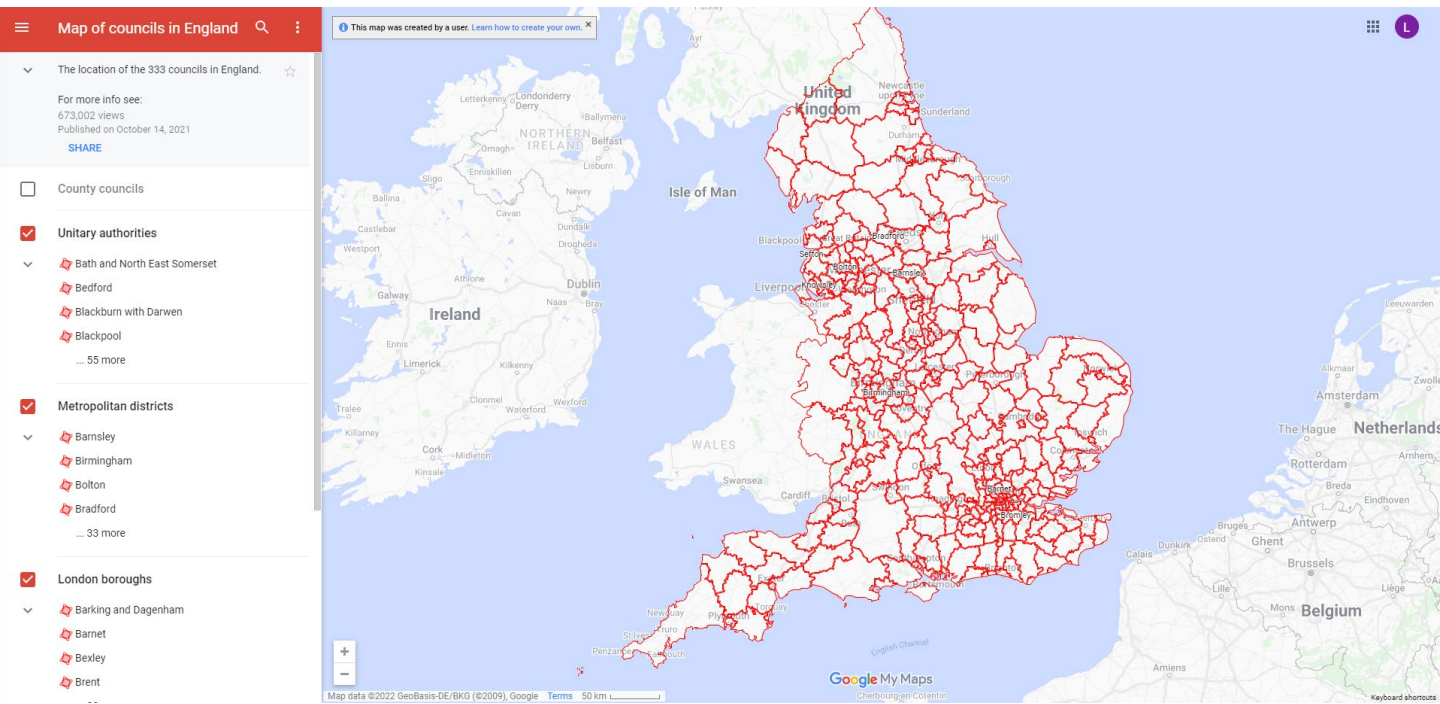


This map above shows in dark green the Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Move across the map to see the names of each area and you can click or tap to learn more about that individual AONB.

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The following information is published online at [google.com](https://www.google.com):



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