Rural Depopulation The Planning Implications For The

The report addresses the question: "How can a town that has experienced decades of decline stop that momentum through internal actions and activities?" The question is addressed with literature review of causes of rural decline. A discussion is included on reasons to save declining towns, before pointing out the extent of declining towns. A structure review of available tools and strategies to save declining towns is presented. The philosophy of permaculture is submitted as a discipline a town should adopt for town systems, including eight types of capital which may be present within a town. Systems thinking is presented as an organizational development tool for town revival with the idea that personal self-improvement and an internal transformation of community members is how to address the decline. Sierra Blanca, Texas is woven through the narrative to provide examples and context. Recommended practices the town could adopt and a perspective labeled as Leap Town are offered as a lens a town can use to identify potential solutions. It is based on the idea that a town would leap to the 22nd century in their thinking and actions. Sierra Blanca is also discussed as an example where a recovery center is helping to effect change by bringing manpower, potential future residents, and a presence of hope to the community.

Featuring chapters by an international group of scholars and experts from around the world, Rural at the Crossroads addresses the challenges and contexts facing youth from rural communities in countries with legacies of socialism undergoing social, political, and economic transition. The book explores a variety of sources and approaches to examine rural youth outcomes, and the well-being and sustainability of rural areas. The book focuses particularly on career and educational goals, the often contradictory relations between rural schools and communities, majority-minority group relations, community engagement, and political attitudes. Individual chapters examine these questions and dynamics within Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Russia, Serbia, and Vietnam. In total the volume represents a unique and timely comparative discussion of the relationship between youth and rural development within transitional societies, and the challenges and opportunities for enhancing the well-being and sustainability of rural communities. Aimed at informing strategies to revitalize rural social space, this book is targeted towards social scientists with interest in sociology and rural sociology, demography, education, youth development, community/regional development, rural, public policy, and identity formation in transitional contexts. As such, this book will have international appeal to researchers, educators, and policymakers in transitional countries, and to those interested in these topics, regions, and communities.

Introduction to Rural Planning: Economies and Landscapes provides a critical analysis of the key challenges facing rural places and the ways that public policy and community action shape rural spaces. The second edition provides an examination of the composite nature of "rural planning," which combines land-use and spatial planning elements with community action, countryside management and the projects and programmes of national and supranational agencies and organisations. It also offers a broad analysis of entrepreneurial social action as a shaper of rural outcomes, with particular coverage of the localism agenda and Neighbourhood Planning in England. With a focus on accessibility and rural transport provision, this book examines the governance arrangements needed to deliver integrated solutions spanning urban and rural places. Through an examination of the ecosystem approach to environmental planning, it links the procurement of ecosystem services to the global challenges of habitat degradation and loss, climate change and resource scarcity and management. A valuable resource for students of planning, rural development and rural geography. Introduction to Rural Planning aims to make sense of current rural challenges and planning approaches, evaluating the currency of the "rural" label in the context of global urbanisation, arguing that rural spaces are relational spaces characterised by critical production and consumption tensions.

Dr. John C. Johnson moves beyond the existing literature on rural-urban population shifts during the past forty years to examine the effects of those shifts on the business infrastructure that supplies goods and services to rural areas in the United States. First establishing a historical demographic context to serve as a backdrop, he provides a detailed longitudinal treatment on the linkage between population change and the rural commercial infrastructure, as well as timely information on the impact of the recent rural population turnaround on business. Some of his findings, based on the latest data available, refute earlier expectations that a decrease in population necessarily leads to a decline in the local business community.

During the past century, tropical rain forests have been reduced to less than half of their original area, with a consequent loss of biodiversity. This book takes a close look at how this has happened and what the consequences may be, with an emphasis on strategies that have proven successful in stemming the loss of plant and animal species. The book highlights the important role of protected areas such as sacred groves, holy preserves, and today's national parks, which have long served to shield the delicate forest habitats for countless species. It argues that, although programs that combine biodiversity protection and human economic development have become increasingly important, a system of protected areas must still be the cornerstone of all conservation strategies aimed at limiting the inevitable reduction of our planet's biodiversity.

While many rural areas continue to experience depopulation and economic decline, others are facing rapid migration, as well as employment and income growth. Much of this growth is due to the presence and use of amenity resources, broadly defined as qualities of a region that make it attractive to those who choose to live there. Whether it is access to natural resources for external markets, these communities have begun to build economies based on promoting environmental quality. Amenities and Rural Development explores the paradigmatic shift in how we view land resources and the potential for development in amenity-rich rural areas.

This book, first published in 1983, provided the first thorough and informative introduction to the theory, practice and politics of rural settlement planning. It surveys the conceptual and ideological leanings of those who have developed, implemented and revised rural settlement practice, and gives detailed analysis of planning documents to assess the extent to which policies have been successfully implemented. Paul Cokl assesses the shortcomings of rural planning and resource management and suggests methods by which a sustainable rural future might be attained. This resource provides essential background and a comprehensive handbook for those with an interest in rural settlement planning.

Contributed articles.

Originally published in 1981, this book explores the plight of the locally born or locally employed faced with spiralling house prices and strong and unequal competition from the wealthier commuter, second-home owner or retirement migrant. It was the first book to examine the policy and planning issues in relation to these problems from the starting point of basic research and analysis.

The United States Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service (USDA/ERS) maintains four highly related but distinct geographic information systems (GIS) related to rural America: RurStat (Rural Statistical Areas and Counties); Rural Homeless; Key Settlements in Rural Areas (Routledge Revivals); The Routledge Companion to Rural Planning; Pathways to Demographic Adaptation; Dealing with Urban and Rural Shrinkage; Homelessness, Health, and Human Needs.
This book builds on cases in depopulating and shrinking areas in Northern Europe. While most contemporary literature on shrinkage focuses on these issues from a planning standpoint, this book uniquely applies a policy perspective when approaching the material. The book assesses demographic and rural depopulation, that is, policy programs aiming at managing depopulation through adaptation, rather than through growth policies intended to foster population growth. In 6 chapters, the book acts as an up-to-date resource on demographic adaptation for master and Ph.D. students, researchers, and practitioners working in local and regional development, governance, and planning. Chapter 1 gives an overview of recent demographic trends in Northern Europe and introduces the theoretical differences between growth policy and adaptation policy. Chapter 2 accounts for the policy concept and introduces how for local adaptation policies could be systematically analysed. Chapter 3 suggests that the Nordic welfare states exhibit two characteristics that prove to be relevant when discussing the consequences and policy implications of demographic decline, i.e., an extremely sparse population structure and an ambitious welfare assignment that in many respects has been devolved to the local level of government. Chapter 4 suggests that whether shrinkage constitutes a problem or not depends upon the interpretations of those in power, but also upon political, economic and geographic conditions Chapter 5 seeks to understand why local level policymakers avoid developing strategies for how to handle long-term population decline. Chapter 6 summarizes the points where local governments in shrinking areas ought to develop local adaptation policies. These policies, however, also need to be subjected to critical analysis, and the chapter introduces a model for how local adaptation policy priorities could be assessed in a more structured manner.

This report identifies seven policy dimensions that allows governments – together with citizens, firms and stakeholders – to shape digital transformation to improve life. It also highlights key opportunities, challenges and policies related to each dimension, offers new insights, evidence and analysis, and provides recommendations for better policies in the digital age.

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Written from the perspective of developing countries, this book discusses the development process from a spatial perspective, focussing particularly on the evolution of the intra-national space-economy. With emphasis on African nations, this book offers a distinctive interpretation of the dynamics of spatial evolution, justifying a set of policies and prescriptions differing significantly from previous literature.

The problems related to the process of industrialisation such as biodiversity depletion, climate change and a worsening of health and living conditions, especially but not only in developing countries, intensify. Therefore, there is an increasing need to search for integrated solutions to make development more sustainable. The United Nations has acknowledged the problem and approved the ‘2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development’. On 1st January 2016, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the Agenda officially came into force. These goals cover the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection. The Encyclopedia of the UN Sustainable Development Goals comprehensively addresses the SDGs in an integrated way. The Encyclopedia encompasses 17 volumes, each one devoted to one of the 17 SDGs. This volume addresses SDG 11, namely “Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable” and contains the description of a range of terms, which allow a better understanding and fosters knowledge. This book presents a set of papers on the state of the art of knowledge and practices about the numerous challenges for cities, solutions and opportunities for the future. Concretely, the defined targets are: Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable public transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons and sustainable urban and regional development planning Substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and development to, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015- 2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials. Editorial Board: Samuel Borges Barbosa, Luciana Londero Brandli, Elsa Conticelli, Erin A. Hopkins, Olga Kuznetsova, Astrid Skjerven, Hari Srinivas

Water and Development is a component of Encyclopedia of Water Sciences, Engineering and Technology Resources in the global Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems (EOLSS), which is an integrated compendium of twenty one Encyclopedias. Water is perhaps the most critical natural resource upon which humans depend. Agricultural and food production, trade and ultimately the economic development of all regions of the world depend on rivers, streams, dams, oceans and other water resources. This critical relationship has persisted through the agricultural and industrial revolution and into the era of economic globalization. The relationship between human activity and the water resources on which it depends also continues to be reciprocal. Human consumption, energy, agricultural, industrial and other economic activity have significant impact on water availability and quality, and modern global society depends on the large-scale use and transport of water. A key element in global water management is the ability of states to exercise sovereignty over water resources on which we depend in ways that promote their own use and that of future generations. The following five major target audiences: University and College students, Educators, Professional practitioners, Research personnel and Policy analysts, Managers, and Decision makers and NGOs. The book adopts a three part structure, with the first four chapters examining the nature and structure of rural society including the urbanization of rural communities, depopulation and counter urbanisation. Contemporary immigration processes, such as forced migration and labour-induced mobility, as well as lifestyle and leisure-oriented movements, increasingly affect areas in Europe that are considered as peripheral or rural. This edited collection sheds light on the diversity of immigration, its specific implications for development and strategies for coping. Contributions from various sub-disciplines of the social sciences, including human and cultural geography, sociology and anthropology of the social with different regional foci, encourage theoretical discussions, enhancing empirical knowledge and providing stimulus for practitioners involved in migration and development issues. The structure of the volume therefore follows four main themes: (1) conceptual reflections on immigration to peripheral rural areas and development prospects; (2) patterns and types of immigration processes, drawing on various case studies from all over Europe; (3) realms of integration: namely, housing, economy and social life; (4) immigration management with a special emphasis on regional and local strategies, undertaken by policymakers, the private sector and civil society.

The migration of labor from rural to urban areas is an important part of the urbanization process in developing countries. Even though it has been the focus of abundant research over the past five decades, some key policy questions have not found clear answers yet. To what extent is internal migration a desirable phenomenon and under what circumstances? Should migrants be given access to participation and decision making? How can policies be improved towards ensuring a more seamless process? What are the policy objectives? To shed light on these important issues, the authors survey the existing theoretical models and their conflicting policy implications and discuss the policies that may be justified based on recent relevant empirical studies. A key limitation is that much of the empirical literature does not provide structural tests of the theoretical models, but only provides partial findings that can support or invalidate intuitions and in that sense, support or invalidate the policy implications of the models. The authors' broad assessment of the literature is that migration can be beneficial or at least be turned into a beneficial phenomenon so that in general migration restrictions are not desirable. They also identify some data issues and research topics which merit further investigation. --World Bank web site.

This book analyses the key forces affecting the affordability of rural homes in Britain and the changing shape of housing markets. It takes as its starting point, demographic trends impacting upon rural communities and upon market dynamics. From this point, it explores consequent patterns of housing demand and supply, examining changing opportunities in the rural housing market, at different spatial scales. The book also focuses on how markets are analysed, and how data are selectively used to demonstrate low levels of affordability, or a lack of need for additional housing in small village locations. Building on the demographic theme, the book considers the housing implications of an aging population, before the focus finally shifts to community initiative in the face of housing undersupply and planning’s future role in delivering and procuring a more constant and predictable supply of affordable homes. In a speculative conclusion, the book ends by examining the case of political trajectory in England, and the prospects for housing in the countryside in the context of localism and neighbourhood planning at a
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More and more places across the world are confronted with demographic shrinkage. This edited volume discusses how local communities in city and countryside have responded to the challenge of population decline. It is argued that formal strategies based on political and public sector decisions are only one way to deal with shrinkage. Informal adaptation strategies developed by civil society play an important role as well. To illustrate this, the book brings together a variety of theoretical perspectives, case studies and policy lessons from both urban and rural areas. Gert-Jan Hospers is researcher at the University of Twente and Radboud University, the Netherlands. Josefina Sysner is researcher at the Centre for Municipality Studies at Linköping University, Sweden.

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