



Ref. A084/1060

PRIME MINISTER

Abolition of the Greater London Council and Metropolitan
County Councils: MISC 95 Report

BACKGROUND

The Government is committed by its Manifesto to abolishing the Greater London Council (GLC) and the Metropolitan County Councils (MCCs). In October last year it published a White Paper 'Streamlining the Cities' (Cmd. 9063) setting out its proposals in more detail.

2. The Ministerial Group on the Abolition of the GLC and the MCCs (MISC 95) has been refining the proposals in the light of the response to the White Paper. The Group's recommendations are set out in the minute of 3 April from the Secretary of State for the Environment. They cover most of the issues which need to be resolved for the preparation of the main abolition Bill, which is to be introduced in the 1984-85 Session of Parliament: nearly all remaining questions concern the allocation of responsibility for a few services currently run by the GLC or the MCCs. Mr Jenkin is anxious to make announcements on the matters discussed in his minute during Second Reading of the abolition Paving Bill next week.

FLAG A

3. You had it in mind at an earlier stage (my minute of 23 February) to consult members of the Government representing constituencies in London and the metropolitan counties before final decisions were taken. There will not be enough time for that for matters on which very early announcements are to be made; the procedure should, however, be feasible for other matters, if, in the light of the Cabinet's discussion, you consider that such an exercise would be worthwhile.

FLAG B

You may feel there is no longer any need to drum up support for the basic policy

MAIN ISSUES

4. The recommendations of MISC 95 are summarised in paragraph 30 of Mr Jenkin's minute. Those most likely to need discussion by the Cabinet are as follows:



- (i) The arrangements for setting up the reviewing joint boards.
- (ii) Education in inner London (and in particular whether this should be dealt with in the Paving Bill by amendments after Second Reading).
- (iii) The Arts.
- (iv) Voluntary bodies.

It will also be necessary to discuss:

- (v) Which of the Cabinet's decisions should be made public at this stage - in particular, during Second Reading of the abolition Paving Bill.

5. It is unlikely that any member of the Cabinet will call into question the basic strategy (which remains as set out in Cmnd. 9063 and has been reaffirmed by MISC 95); the detailed allocation of responsibility for services; or the functions proposed for the residuary bodies.

Joint Boards

6. Leaving aside education in inner London, Cmnd. 9063 proposed joint boards for police, fire and public transport: in the case of public transport, metropolitan districts would be invited to bid for the running of services in their areas. Some districts, indeed, resent the creation of any joint boards and would prefer to be given the responsibilities themselves, subject to a requirement to prepare schemes for combined operations with other districts. MISC 95 judged, however, that this process could not be fitted into the abolition timetable. They thought it better to set up the joint boards by statute but to provide for subsequent changes in coverage (and even for dissolution of joint boards) by subordinate legislation.

7. Although the Home Secretary is content with this recommendation, he is concerned that the boundaries of police and fire authorities should not be called into constant question. He therefore attaches considerable importance to the points in paragraph 5 of Mr Jenkin's minute - a reasonable period of stability, and the onus of proof to be on those proposing changes.



Education in Inner London

8. The issues have already been discussed by the Cabinet and you are familiar with them; for convenience, I attach a copy of the brief I submitted for the Cabinet discussion on 15 March. You will wish to note the following additional points:

(a) Date of first elections

Although the Cabinet decided on 15 March that 'the abolition Paving Bill to be presented later in the current Session should not include provision for the creation of a directly-elected authority to run education in inner London or for elections to it', the possibility was mentioned in discussion that suitable provisions might be inserted into the Paving Bill after Second Reading. MISC 95, by a majority recommendation, favour holding the first elections in May 1985 and therefore inserting provisions in the Paving Bill. The Lord President of the Council and the Lord Privy Seal have both registered strong opposition, for the same reasons as they deployed in the Cabinet discussion.

(b) Electoral Cycle

The first elections to a new body must be before 31 March 1986 (when the GLC disappears) and could not therefore coincide with the next London borough elections in May 1986. There is, however, a question whether subsequent elections should be held in the same years as the borough elections. MISC 95 considered the arguments evenly balanced. The Secretary of State for Education and Science is taking soundings of leaders of inner London borough councils and inner London MPs.

(c) Provision for Review

MISC 95 recommends that there should be a provision for review of any new arrangements, on the lines of Section 30(6) of the London Government Act 1963 (now repealed). However, I understand that this would provide only for the transfer of all or part of the functions of the Inner London Education Authority to all or some of the boroughs. It can be argued that if the City, Westminster or Camden wished to take over responsibility for education, and to withdraw the financial



contribution they make to education elsewhere in inner London, the financial effects on other inner London boroughs would be so severe as to require special provisions with statutory force. If this argument is correct, it implies that the provisions proposed by MISC 95 might well not be sufficient in practice to allow secession because they would not deal with the financial consequences. The Cabinet may wish this aspect to be studied further: as it is relevant to the main, not the Paving Bill, the timetable will permit this.

The Arts

9. Cmnd. 9063 proposed a limited measure of central funding of certain arts bodies in London and metropolitan areas regarded as of national or international importance. For the rest, funding would be a matter for the boroughs or districts. These proposals have been heavily criticised by the influential arts lobby, which believes that the boroughs and districts will be less generous than the GLC and the MCCs. MISC 95 agreed that in order to blunt this criticism it would be necessary to channel more funds through the Arts Council and the Museums and Galleries Commission; but they did not agree on the financial consequences (in essence, how much, if any, new money should be provided for the arts).

10. I understand that there have been several meetings between the Minister for the Arts, the Chief Secretary, Treasury, and the Environment Ministers, but that no agreement has yet been reached. The Minister for the Arts and the Chief Secretary, Treasury will probably be circulating minutes later today setting out their views.

11. I do not think it will be possible to resolve any outstanding financial disagreements round the Cabinet table tomorrow. The questions are whether the Cabinet endorse the general proposition that additional funds (of an amount not yet determined) should be channelled through the Arts Council and the Museums and Galleries Commission; and, if so, whether they agree that the Secretary of State for the Environment should announce this on Second Reading of the Paving Bill; or whether they consider that no announcement should be made until the amount of extra funding has been settled.

see next section of folder



Voluntary Bodies

12. For the most part, the recommendations in paragraphs 27 and 28 of Mr Jenkin's minute are for further studies by officials. But he also proposes to announce, in general terms, a scheme for statutory joint funding by lower-tier authorities of voluntary bodies: funding decisions will be taken by majority voting among the boroughs or districts concerned; but the majority required would probably be higher than 50 per cent, and there would be a limit on the total funds that could be levied.

13. An announcement on these lines is likely to be welcomed by the voluntary bodies - an articulate and influential lobby. On the other hand, it may be criticised, particularly in London, as a device whereby the inner London boroughs can secure funding from the outer boroughs for voluntary bodies mainly active in inner London. (Even so, it will give the outer boroughs more influence than they have now over the GLC precept).

Historic buildings in London

14. So far as we are aware no member of the Cabinet is likely to object to the proposal that the GLC's Historic Buildings Division should be transferred to the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission, but the Chief Secretary, Treasury may wish to reserve his position about the proposed additional funding for the Commission. If so, you will wish to ask the Secretary of State for the Environment and the Chief Secretary, Treasury to pursue the matter bilaterally.

Announcements

15. The Secretary of State for the Environment explicitly proposes announcements during Second Reading of the Paving Bill next week on:

- (i) education in inner London;
- (ii) the arts (and sport);
- (iii) voluntary bodies;
- (iv) historic buildings in London.

I understand that he would also wish to regard himself as free to make public any decisions on the other matters discussed in his minute.



16. Some members of the Cabinet may ask whether it is necessary to go so far. The Paving Bill is essentially a technical measure removing procedural and other obstacles which might prevent abolition taking effect from 1 April 1986 and explicitly not prejudging the principle of abolition. The main debates on abolition policy will presumably come during the passage of the Main Bill in the 1984-85 Session. It is not clear why Mr Jenkin regards it as essential to make so many announcements of substance early in the passage of the Paving Bill, especially as he will not be in a position to answer some of the immediate supplementary questions (eg the precise financial arrangements for funding the arts). There may, indeed, be tactical advantage in holding back concessions to put forward in response to Parliamentary pressures. Although the Ministers whose departmental interests are affected have been involved in the MISC 95 discussions, other members of the Cabinet have had little opportunity to study their recommendations; and if you wish to consult members of the Government with London or metropolitan county constituencies before final decisions are reached, it will be right to announce at this stage only the unavoidable minimum.

17. Whatever the Cabinet may agree in principle should be announced during Second Reading of the Paving Bill, you will no doubt wish to invite the Secretary of State for the Environment to clear drafts on the relevant sections with the colleagues concerned.

HANDLING

18. I suggest that you might open the discussion by inviting the Secretary of State for the Environment to make a general statement. Subsequently it might be best to divide the meeting into three main parts:

- (i) education in inner London;
- (ii) other matters;
- (iii) announcements.

19. For the discussion of education in inner London, you might invite the Secretary of State for Education and Science to open. The Lord President of the Council and the Lord Privy Seal will



certainly wish to comment on the proposal to insert provisions into the Paving Bill allowing the first elections to be held in May 1985.

20. Most of your colleagues are likely to wish to contribute to the second part of the discussion. The main departmental interests are as follows:

Joint boards:	<u>Home Secretary, Secretary of State for Transport.</u>
Arts:	<u>Minister for the Arts, Secretaries of State for Scotland and Wales.</u>
Voluntary bodies:	<u>Home Secretary, Secretary of State for Social Services.</u>

The Chief Secretary, Treasury will wish to comment on financial implications.

21. In discussion of announcements, you may wish to outline your intentions for any further consultations within Government. The Secretary of State for the Environment might then be asked to outline his reasons for thinking it necessary to elaborate the Government's proposals during Second Reading of the Paving Bill. The Lord President of the Council and the Lord Privy Seal will have views of the Parliamentary tactics.

CONCLUSIONS

22. You will wish the Cabinet to reach conclusions on the recommendations in paragraph 30 of the minute of 3 April from the Secretary of State for the Environment, especially as regards the following:

- (i) The proposals on joint boards.
- (ii) Education in inner London:
 - (a) should it be run by a directly-elected body;
 - (b) if so, should amendments be made to the Paving Bill to provide for first elections in May 1985;
 - (c) should subsequent elections be on the same, on a different, cycle as the London borough elections;



- (d) provisions for review.
- (iii) The arts (and sport).
- (iv) Voluntary bodies.

It will be necessary to indicate which fo the Cabinet's conclusions may be made public at this stage (essentially, during Second Reading of the Paving Bill next week).

23. You may also wish to indicate any plans for further consultations within Government.

REA

ROBERT ARMSTRONG

4 April 1984

conqueror

C

Ref. A084/827

PRIME MINISTEREducation in London

C(84) 11 and 12

BACKGROUND

When they discussed education in London last Thursday, the Cabinet reached no decision. They instructed me, in consultation with the Departments concerned, to prepare a note on a number of matters that had been raised as a basis for a renewed discussion; this note has been circulated as C(84) 12.

2. The Secretary of State for the Environment's memorandum (C(84) 11) argues strongly for holding the first elections to a new, directly-elected body in May 1985. The Secretary of State argues that this would avoid the discontinuity in the membership of the successive bodies responsible for education in inner London which would result from making borough appointees responsible between May 1985 and April 1986. He also argues that the new body should be a precepting, not a rating, authority on the lines set out in paragraph 8 of C(84) 12.

MAIN ISSUES

3. The main issues before the Cabinet are as follows:
- (i) Do the Cabinet favour setting up a new, directly-elected authority to run education in inner London?
 - (ii) If so, should it raise its money by rate or by precept?
 - (iii) Should the first elections to the new body be held in May 1985, with the consequence that the necessary statutory provisions would have to be included in the abolition Paving Bill to be introduced later this Session?
 - (iv) How should the Government's decisions be announced?

A New, Directly-elected Body

4. The main arguments in favour of a directly-elected body, rather than the joint board proposed in the White Paper 'Streamlining the Cities' (Cmnd 9063), were set out in the memorandum by the Secretary of State for Education and Science and the Secretary of State for the Environment (C(84) 10), which was considered last week by the Cabinet (CC(84) 9th Conclusions, Minute 5), ie:

(a) It is favoured by the great majority of responses to Cmnd 9063. The proposal for a joint board is equally strongly opposed. It is thought possible that the abolition legislation could fail if the Government were to insist on a joint board.

(b) There would be clear and direct accountability to the electorate.

(c) There would be a continuing body of Conservative members who could produce well-informed alternative proposals to the high-spending budgets which the Inner London Education Authority (ILEA) is usually likely to produce.

(d) Directly-elected members would be more likely to be able to do the job than borough councillors nominated to a joint board..

5. The main arguments against the proposal are as follows:

(a) The expenditure of a directly-elected body responsible for a single service will be hard to control. It will have no need to balance educational spending against other claims. Although it will be subject to rate-capping, it will be able to claim a democratic mandate to resist the effects of this.

(b) It may not be easy to defend setting up a directly-elected body to run education in inner London, while transferring responsibility for other services in metropolitan areas to joint boards. This is particularly

true of public transport, which is likely to be a subject of political controversy as, say, the fire service is not.

Rate or Precept?

6. During last week's discussion several members of the Cabinet suggested that it was essential that a directly-elected body should levy its own rate; they considered that a precepting body would be insufficiently accountable to the electorate.

7. Work by officials, summarised in paragraphs 7 to 10 of C(84) 12, has revealed that there are serious objections to making the new body a rating authority:

(a) Existing legislation on rates assumes that there is only one rating authority for each area: any other local authority raising its funds from that area must do so by precept. To change this would entail extensive redrafting of the relevant legislation. This could not possibly be done in the Paving Bill; even attempting to do so in the main Bill could well prejudice the timetable (Parliamentary Counsel has already expressed serious concern about this, even without the potential additional complication of having to make extensive changes in rating law).

(b) There would be complicated problems of the administration of housing benefit, domestic rate relief, and so on.

(c) Separate rating and billing would carry a heavy cost: officials estimate that this could match the existing costs of rate collection in inner London, which in 1983-84 are about £16½ million.

8. An alternative approach, based on precepting but intended to do as much as possible to draw public attention to the size of the precept and its financial effects, is described in paragraph 8 of C(84) 12. It is supported by the Secretary of State for the Environment. The Cabinet will no doubt wish to consider whether it is adequate to achieve their objective of accountability.

Timing of First Elections

9. The prime argument for holding the first elections to a new body in May 1985 is that this is the only way to secure reasonable continuity in the membership of the successive bodies responsible for education in inner London: the arguments are set out in detail in paragraph 14 of C(84) 12. Holding the first elections in May 1985, when the Greater London Council (GLC) elections would take place apart from the abolition proposals, may also have presentational advantages.

10. Holding the elections in May 1985 would require provision for them to be included in the abolition Paving Bill: it would be impossible to wait for the main Bill, which is not expected to receive Royal Assent until July or August 1985. Making provision in the Paving Bill has implications for the legislative timetable, discussed in paragraphs 11 to 14 below. Other arguments are as follows:

(a) The body running education in inner London must retain until April 1986 the status of a special committee of the GLC. It may look odd to provide for direct elections to a committee, especially a committee of an appointed body. May 1985 to April 1986 will, however, be a transitional period; and any arrangements made during it are likely to be open to some form of criticism.

(b) The Government may be accused of prejudicing the principle of abolition to a greater extent than in other provisions of the Paving Bill. In the worst - admittedly unlikely - case, it could have set up elections which left successful candidates in limbo.

Legislative Timetable

11. To include provision for direct elections in the Paving Bill will entail some delay in the introduction of that Bill. It seems likely, however that Second Reading could take place shortly after Easter; this would allow Royal Assent to be secured by the end of July, though the timetable would certainly be tight.

12. The main argument in favour of including provision in the Paving Bill is the argument of substance for holding direct elections in May 1985: if the Cabinet wish this to be done, provisions must be made in the Paving Bill. It is also argued in C(84) 11 that making provision in the Paving Bill will be a more convincing demonstration of the Government's intentions than a mere announcement.

13. On the other hand, the Cabinet will wish to consider the following:

(a) The timetable for drafting is very tight. It may lead to a Bill requiring significant Government amendments. This would not only damage the Government's reputation for competence; it could also jeopardise the Parliamentary timetable.

(b) I understand that the Chief Whip considers that there are good prospects of agreeing a timetable for the Paving Bill with the Opposition as the Bill now stands, but that the prospects for such an agreement would be poor if the Bill were extended to include provision for elections.

(c) The additional scope for amendment and debate could make it impossible to take the Committee Stage on the floor of the House, which the Secretary of State for the Environment himself regards as a necessary condition for achieving his timetable.

(d) Most, even if not all, of the presentational advantages could presumably be secured by a full statement of the Government's intentions, to be followed by provision in the main Bill.

14. In essence, the question for the Cabinet is whether the advantage of greater continuity in membership of the ILEA and the presentational advantage of early legislation over a statement outweigh the inevitable risks to the legislative timetable, both for the Paving Bill and for other Government legislation this Session.

Announcements

15. If the Cabinet decide in favour of a directly-elected body, they are likely to wish to make an early announcement to that effect. C(84) 10 proposed an outline statement, to be followed in due course by a more detailed announcement. The Cabinet may consider that it would be better for the initial announcement itself to be reasonably detailed, both in order to satisfy critics of the joint board proposal and to avoid any impression of undue haste. If so, you will wish to invite the Secretary of State for Education and Science, in consultation with the Secretary of State for the Environment, to circulate a draft for approval.

Provision for Review

16. You wanted legislative provision for a statutory review of the arrangements for education in inner London in due course: such provision was made in the legislation creating the GLC. Paragraph 12 of C(84) 12 suggests that such provision would be appropriate to the main rather than Paving, Bill.

HANDLING

17. You will wish to invite the Secretary of State for Education and Science to open the discussion; the Secretary of State for the Environment could then be invited to contribute. The Home Secretary will probably wish to comment on the electoral provisions, and the Chief Secretary, Treasury on the financial implications, including the question of rates versus precept. The Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal and the Chief Whip will wish to comment on the implications for the legislative programme. Your colleagues with London constituencies will no doubt wish to comment generally.

CONCLUSIONS

18. You will wish the Cabinet to reach conclusions on the following:
- (i) Should education in inner London be run by a new, directly-elected authority, rather than by a joint board?
 - (ii) If so, should it raise its funds by rates or by precept?

(iii) Should the first elections to the new body be held in May 1985 (which would require the necessary statutory provision to be made in the abolition Paving Bill) or at a later date?

(iv) Announcements.

ROBERT ARMSTRONG

ROBERT ARMSTRONG

14 March 1984



10 DOWNING STREET

Prime Minister ^①

This is the compromise
worked out under the Lord
President's chairmanship.

Are you content?

✓
Yes ✓
AT 10/4

Prime Minister ④

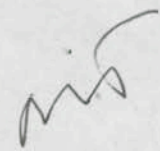
I think we can demonstrate that
support for the negative is always
stronger than support for the positive

ATG/4

Consultation on "Streamlining the Cities" (Cmd 9063)

Report by the Department of the Environment

Part I: General



Department of the Environment
9 April 1984

INTRODUCTION

1. The Government's proposals for abolishing the Greater London Council (GLC) and the metropolitan county councils (MCCs) were set out in the White Paper "Streamlining the Cities" (Cmnd 9063), published on 7 October 1983. It was sent directly to a large number of interested bodies and comments were invited by 31 January 1984. A number of supplementary consultation documents and letters were also issued.

2. Comments on general matters were sent to the Department of the Environment; comments on specific functional matters, including those on which consultation documents were issued, were directed to the relevant department.

REPLIES RECEIVED

3. By 31 March 1984 the Department of the Environment had received over 2,300 responses, ranging from extensive reports by local authorities and others to short letters from individuals. The Department also received 13 petitions and coupons from 4 different campaigns, protesting about abolition and containing approximately 116,000 signatures. The petitions are listed in Annex A.

SUMMARY OF VIEWS EXPRESSED

4. Many responses did not state a clear view on the overall policy, either because they were seeking clarification or reassurance on some aspect of the proposals or because their interest related only to a narrow part of the responsibilities of the GLC and MCCs. It was also clear that some groups of responses derived from organised campaigns by the authorities which are to be abolished.

5. Table 1 sets out the number of respondents commenting on the proposed abolition of the Greater London Council. Table 2 sets out a similar summary of the responses received on the proposal to abolish the metropolitan county councils. Some respondents commented both on the proposal to abolish the GLC and on the proposal to abolish the MCCs; some only on one. The totals in tables 1 and 2 do not therefore sum to the total (2,300) of responses received.

6. The respondents are divided into five broad categories in the tables:

- (a) the directly affected local authorities;
- (b) local authority associations;
- (c) other local authorities;
- (d) major national organisations;
- (e) other organisations, groups and individuals.

A list of the local authorities and major national organisations submitting responses was placed in the Library of the House. A final revised and updated version of the list is at Annex B. It is evident that within categories (d) and (e) there are many bodies and individuals whose interest in the proposals derives from a concern about their own future because they are dependent in some way on the authorities to be abolished. It is also evident that criticism frequently arises from a misunderstanding of the proposals in the White Paper.

7. Following each table is a list summarising the main points made in support of the proposals, the main points made against the proposals and the comments made by those who expressed no overall view.

FURTHER REPORT

8. A further report is in preparation on the views expressed on a number of particular aspects of the proposals including the reorganisation of specific services. This will be made available as soon as possible.

9. Copies of this report may be obtained from LGRI Division, Room P1/131, Department of the Environment, 2 Marsham Street, London, SW1P 3EB.

TABLE 1

ABOLITION OF THE GREATER LONDON COUNCIL
SUMMARY OF RESPONSES RECEIVED

Category of Respondent	Number expressing clear view FOR abolition	Number expressing clear view AGAINST abolition	Number expressing NO OVERALL VIEW
Directly affected Local authorities			
- GLC	-	1	-
- London borough Councils and City	17	15	1
Local authority associations	2	1	1
Other local authorities	-	11	11
Major national organisations	4	32	93
Other groups and individuals	68	822	406
Total	91	882	512

ABOLITION OF THE GREATER LONDON COUNCIL
SUMMARY OF VIEWS EXPRESSED

VIEWS OF THOSE FOR ABOLITION

1. The main arguments advanced by respondents in favour of abolition of the GLC were: The upper tier in London does not have a proper role; in many cases it duplicates services provided by the boroughs which are essentially local in nature; it is a source of conflict and tension with borough councils. The boroughs are the primary units of local government in London and can become responsible for many of the functions currently performed by the GLC. This transfer of functions will result in greater economy, efficiency and accountability.

VIEWS OF THOSE AGAINST ABOLITION

2. The main arguments advanced by respondents against abolition of the GLC were: The proposals for abolition are politically-motivated. The case for change is unsubstantiated by evidence and the argument that abolition will result in savings is unsupported. There should be an independent inquiry into the financing of local government in London before any change is considered. There is a need for a strategic directly elected authority to administer some functions, equalise the distribution of resources between the boroughs and to represent London; the GLC is the most appropriate body to do this. Many services currently provided by the GLC may cease or be seriously curtailed if the GLC itself is abolished.

COMMENTS BY THOSE EXPRESSING NO OVERALL VIEW

3. Some respondents expressed no overall view on the abolition of the GLC. Of these, some commented only on particular aspects of the proposed arrangements following it. Others discussed the continuing provision for particular services or the implications of the reorganisation for local government overall.

TABLE 2

ABOLITION OF THE METROPOLITAN COUNTY COUNCILS
SUMMARY OF RESPONSES RECEIVED

Category of Respondent	Number expressing clear view FOR abolition	Number expressing clear view AGAINST abolition	Number expressing NO OVERALL VIEW
Directly affected Local authorities			
- GLC		6	
- Metropolitan district councils	10	15	1
Local authority associations	1	1	1
Other local authorities		14	11
Major national organisations	4	29	95
Other groups and individuals	84	525	367
Total	99	590	475

10 metropolitan district councils made no response

ABOLITION OF THE METROPOLITAN COUNTY COUNCILS
SUMMARY OF VIEWS EXPRESSED

VIEWS OF THOSE FOR ABOLITION

1. The main arguments advanced by respondents in favour of abolition of the MCCs were: The MCCs are unnecessary, as the functions they perform can be transferred to the district councils who can take on responsibility for the MCCs' functions and will increase economy and efficiency in the provision of services. A single tier of local government in these areas will give local inhabitants more influence over local policies and expenditure.

VIEWS OF THOSE AGAINST ABOLITION

2. The main arguments advanced by respondents against abolition of the MCCs were: The case for change is unproven and there should be a full independent inquiry before any change is considered. Statements that the MCCs are overspending are misleading. Strategic authorities are required to tackle the problems of each area coherently, and to administer services over areas larger than boroughs. MCCs have a good record in providing and improving these services in the past and in taking initiatives to meet emerging needs.

COMMENTS BY THOSE EXPRESSING NO OVERALL VIEW

3. Those expressing no overall view on abolition of the MCCs discussed the possible effects of abolition on their activities and the particular issues which they considered central in their areas of interest.

CMND 9063 : PETITIONS RECEIVED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

GLC Staff Association
Inner London Education Authority
Morley College, London
Staff of Golders Hill Park, London
William Ellis School
Parents of Children attending some ILEA schools
NALGO Enfield Branch
NALGO Tyne and Wear Branch
The Heath and Old Hampstead Society
Drill Hall Arts Centre, London
Crisis in London
Polytechnic of Central London
Residents of Patricia Avenue, Birkenhead

These petitions contain a total of approximately 115,000 signatures. They range in size from 65,000 to 30. These numbers reflect the claimed, estimated or actual number of signatures on each petition. There are approximately 1,000 signatories to coupons from 4 separate sources.

STREAMLINING THE CITIES (CMND 9063)

RESPONSES FROM LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND MAJOR NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS RECEIVED BY
31 MARCH 1984

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Greater London Council
Inner London Education Authority

METROPOLITAN COUNTY COUNCILS

Greater Manchester
Merseyside
South Yorkshire
Tyne and Wear
West Midlands
West Yorkshire

LONDON BOROUGH COUNCILS

Barking	Kensington
Barnet	Kingston
Bexley	Lambeth
Brent	Lewisham
Bromley	Merton
Camden	Newham
Croydon	Redbridge
Ealing	Richmond
Enfield	Southwark
Greenwich	Sutton
Hackney	Tower Hamlets
Hammersmith	Waltham Forest
Haringey	Wandsworth
Harrow	Westminster
Havering	
Hillingdon	City of London
Hounslow	
Islington	

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCILS

Birmingham	Sefton
Bolton	Sheffield
Bradford	Solihull
Bury	South Tyneside
Calderdale	Stockport
Coventry	Sunderland
Dudley	Tameside
Gateshead	Trafford
Kirklees	Wakefield
Newcastle	Wigan
Oldham	Wirral
Rochdale	Wolverhampton
St Helens	
Sandwell	

NON METROPOLITAN COUNTY COUNCILS

Cheshire
Cleveland
Cumbria
Derbyshire
Durham
Essex
Hampshire
Hereford and Worcester
Hertfordshire
Isle of Wight
Kent
Lancashire
Leicestershire
Northumberland
Nottinghamshire
Oxfordshire
Shropshire
Staffordshire
Surrey
Warwickshire
West Sussex
Wiltshire

NON-METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCILS

Daventry
Stoke on Trent
Watford
Wrekin
Wrexham

SCOTLAND

Lothian Regional Council

MAJOR NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS*

Age Concern England
Aims of Industry
Ancient Monuments Society
Arts Council of Great Britain
Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen
Association of Chief Executives of London Boroughs
Association of Councillors
Association of County Archivists
Association of County Councils
Association of Directors of Social Services
Association of District Councils
Association of Local Authority Valuers and Estate Surveyors
Association of London Authorities
Association of Metropolitan Authorities
Association of Metropolitan District Engineers
Association for Neighbourhood Councils
Association of Principals of Colleges
Association of Public Analysts
Association of Trading Standards Officers

British Cycling Federation
British Gas

British Medical Association
British Property Federation
British Railways Board
British Records Association
British Refugee Council
British Retailers Association
British Road Federation
Building Societies Association
Bus and Coach Council

Central Electricity Generating Board
CHAR (Campaign for Single Homeless People)
Charity Commission
Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy
Chemical Industries Association
Chief Leisure Officers Association
Civic Trust
Commission for Local Administration in England
Commission for Racial Equality
Community Service Volunteers
Confederation of British Industry
Consumers Association
Council for British Archaeology
Council for Environmental Education
Council for the Protection of Rural England
Countryside Commission
County Surveyors Society

District Surveyors' Association

Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors
Federation of Independent Advice Centres
Federation of Managerial and Professional Officers' Unions

Glass Manufacturers Federation

Health and Safety Commission
House Builders Federation
Housing Corporation

Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors
Inland Waterways Association
Institute of Acoustics
Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators
Institute of Housing
Institute of Physics
Institute of Race Relations
Institute of Trading Standards Administration
Institute of Waste Management
Institution of Civil Engineers
Institution of Economic Development Officers
Institution of Environmental Health Officers
Institution of Geologists
Institution of Professional Civil Servants
Institution of Public Lighting Engineers

Justices' Clerks Society

Landscape Institute
Law Centres Federation
Law Society
Leisure Studies Association

Liberal Party
Library Association
London Boroughs Association

Methodist Church Division of Social Responsibility

National and Local Government Officers Association
National Association of Citizens Advice Bureaux
National Association of Councils for Voluntary Service
National Association of Head Teachers
National Association of Licensed Opencast Operators
National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education
National Association of Voluntary Hostels
National Association of Waste Disposal Contractors
National Chamber of Trade
National Consumer Council
National Council for Civil Liberties
National Council on Inland Transport
National Council for Voluntary Organisations
National Council for Voluntary Youth Services
National Farmers Union
National Federation of Housing Associations
National Gypsy Council
National Housing and Town Planning Council
National Market Traders Federation
National Society for Clean Air
National Trust
National Union of Ratepayers Associations
Nature Conservancy Council

Police Federation

Railway Development Society
Regional Studies Association
Retail Consortium
Road Haulage Association
Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts
Royal Commission on Historical Monuments
Royal Fine Art Commission
Royal Historical Society
Royal Institute of British Architects
Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors
Royal Society of Chemistry
Royal Society for Nature Conservation
Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents
Royal Town Planning Institute

SHAC (The London Housing Aid Centre)

Shelter

Social Democratic Party
Society Of Archivists
Society of County Museum Directors
Society of County Treasurers
Society of Local Authority Chief Executives
Society of Metropolitan Treasurers
Society of Museum Archaeologists
Society of Town Planning Technicians
Sports Council

Theatres Trust

Town and Country Planning Association

United Kingdom Association of Professional Engineers

West Indian Standing Conference
Wildfowl Trust

Youth Hostels Association

Department of the Environment
9 April 1984

*This list covers bodies which have responded to the White Paper's general proposals, and to the proposals which deal with functions within the Department of the Environment's area of responsibility. Other organisations may have responded to other Government departments in relation to their responsibilities.