**Combined authorities and material participation: the capacity of Green Belt to engage political publics**

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Abstract

The aim of this paper is to consider the passions aroused by Green Belts in their urban containment function as a political accomplishment that has the capacity to orient publics around new spaces of governance. The paper addresses what it identifies as a problem of recognition in the new combined authorities in England where public identity and belonging may be more firmly rooted in other places and settings. It draws on the literature on material participation to locate the capacity to foster public belonging in objects, things and settings, and considers the environmental planning designation of Green Belt as an assemblage of the human and non-human which has the power to connect and contain. In a case study of plans for Green Belt reduction in the Greater Manchester combined authority the paper evidences the power of the non-human to mobilise public engagement and to foster territorial identity. The paper concludes by setting out an approach to public participation that foregrounds the importance of material interests and affective relations with objects and things in the formation of political communities.

Key words

Combined authorities, city regions, green belt, material participation, publics

Introduction

A spatial reorganisation of governance demands a corresponding organisation of publics around new territorial settings. As imagined communities, the new city regions and combined authorities emerging in English governance require the recognition of subjects whose sense of belonging may be more firmly rooted in other places and settings (Anderson 1991). This paper is concerned with the capacity of environmental settings to inaugurate and engage publics and to provide the networks of belonging that might align them with the territorial projects of government. It seeks to contribute to an emerging literature on material participation that asks how non-human entities can be understood to organise and mobilise publics. It investigates the ‘powers of engagement’ (Marres, 2012: 106) invested in the Green Belt, an environmental designation internationally adopted by spatial planning regimes, and famously associated with the arousal of passionately loyal identification. The argument made here is that the arousal of such concern needs to be considered as a political accomplishment and the paper investigates the work done by Green Belt to engage publics in political debate and to orient them towards the settings of democratic governance.

It presents a case study of the performative agency of Green Belt in mobilising publics around a new spatial organisation of government in North West England, the Greater Manchester Combined Authority, where a spatial planning framework published in late 2016 set out proposals to allocate Green Belt land for development to enable sub-regional economic growth. In research with the publics mobilised by the threat to Green Belt the paper charts the mediation of their attachments and allegiances that resulted in an emerging identification with the city region as a political entity and their engagement in competing visions of its future. The paper begins with a discussion of the relation of political publics to the new spaces of governance and introduces a topological approach to the concept of regional identity in which the role of the non-human and of material participation is emphasised. In the following section, Green Belt is considered as a spatial planning practice that organises the attachments of the human for the non-human and that has the capacity to engage publics in issues and communities. A methodological framework for the case study is then set out, and the paper explores in primary research the capacity of Green Belt to inspire public engagement in place and regional identity. The paper concludes that the environmental designation of Green Belt can be understood as an instrument of ‘collective becoming’ that is constitutive of citizen engagement and can enact the new imagined communities of the English combined authorities (Metzger 2013a: 793).

Participation, places and the non-human

The idea that publics exist ready to be mobilised by the institutions of government and swept up into the democratic process provides an enabling accompaniment to the spatial restructuring of governance. In this rationale the territorialisation and re-territorialisation of government bestows political identity on a public which already exists ‘in a natural state waiting to be discovered’ (Chilvers & Kearnes, 2016: 4). The invitation to public participation is simply extended from one site of spatial governance to another, with the expectation that publics will follow. The appropriateness of the sites and processes of governance remains unquestioned, and the burden falls on the public to justify their presence or absence in response to the extension of an invitation. The theorist Noortje Marres (2012) has challenged this definition of participation with its assumption of relevance, arguing that publics may be closely engaged in political issues while remaining distant from the sites of issue formation. Alongside other theorists in the field of Science and Technology Studies, Marres (2005a, 2005b) insists on the capacity of issues to call publics into being. She argues that issues, or ‘matters of concern’ (Latour, 2005a: 23), are constitutive of political publics. Not everyone engages in political activity to represent selfless ideals, or to fulfil the obligations of citizenship to participate in democratic life. People get involved because they are adversely caught up in issues and they are hailed as democratic citizens by their attachments to these issues (Zakhour & Metzger, 2018). What Marres (2012: 140) calls ‘relations of relevance’ have to be established between the issues that mobilise public engagement and the sites of governance in which the democratic process is confined.

An essential stage in the emergence of a regional public and its identification with regional governance is a demonstration of ‘territorially framed common concerns’, or issues that can only be resolved through regional organisation (Metzger 2013: 1377). The assemblage of a common cause entails the translation of individual and localised attachments into grievances and issues that are shared across territory. This is, in part, a demonstration of relevance (Barry, 2001), in which the political geographies of regions and places acquire identity by making visible the attachments and relationships that construct them (Farias 2010). In this perspective, places are conceived not as fixed points in a topographic geography but as the meeting points of multiple connections (Castells 2012). Local and global, and by inference place and region, ‘offer points of view on networks that are by nature neither local nor global but more or less long and more and less connected’, as Bruno Latour (1991: 122) maintained. Latour flattens the geographic concepts of scale and region through an analogy with technological networks of infrastructure. He argues that railway tracks, gas lines and sewer pipes are neither local nor global, nor do they jump to another scale; instead they connect and align places in ‘a series of branchings that cross other places and require other branches in order to spread’ and link other points to the network (Latour, 1991: 117). Network space is topological, then; like Harry Beck’s iconic map of the London Underground, it is a flattened landscape of lines and points in which some locations are drawn nearer together, while, with little regard for their proximity in geographic space, others are pushed further apart. Questions of scale arise only in the perceptions of actors as they define themselves in relation to each other, and to other points and branches, to provide a context for their own actions. The only things that have any concrete existence are the conduits of the pipeline or the tracks of the railway and the distance to the next point.

Through this analogy it is possible to envisage a city region not as a scalar jump from one level of political decision-making to another, nor as a collection of places collated within a political boundary, but as a topological network in which places, publics and political actors are pulled into closer connectivity, distances are dissolved, and existing relationships re-routed (Mol & Law, 1994). Networks generate spaces by enrolling actors and their locales. They create the connections through which ‘Locals are localised. Places are placed’ (Latour 2005a: 195). To establish itself as an effective institution of governance, a city region has to enrol places and publics, align their interests with its own aims, and establish itself as the ‘obligatory passage point’ through which these actors pass in order to pursue their goals (Callon, 1986: 196). In this process, the city region is firstly presented as offering something that others need (other local authorities, their political actors, stakeholders and publics) so that, secondly, the interests of the enrolled are translated into those of the city region. The city region is established then, thirdly, as the most convenient route through which its enrolled actors can follow their interests, and fourthly the interests of the enrolled are displaced onto the new aims of the city region. In the fifth and final stage, the city region becomes indispensable to its actors and publics and is established as the central point of all actions (Latour, 1988).

The theory of translation was initiated by Michel Callon (1986: 205) to describe ‘a system of alliances, or associations between entities’, that defines identity and bestows meaning on its participants. It functions as an analytical device for understanding how publics and places can be enrolled in a project of identity construction without the associated connotations of individual autonomy and causation (Murdoch, 2006). Rather than think of purposeful human actors, Latour (1999: 26) points instead to the agentic capacity of objects and things, as well as people, as ‘a chain of mediators, each not being the exact cause of the next, but instead, each enabling the next to become in turn, the originator of action’. Places as Doreen Massey (2005) argued, mark the location of specific intersections between humans and non-human entities embedded in wider constellations. The identity of any place, or any region, is demonstrated through an assemblage of objects as well as people, each speaking of connections to other places. Identification with place is an articulation of attachment to a particular entanglement of objects and people. Place and regional identity, it can be argued then, evidence the capacity of particular objects, in specific settings, to enrol actors and to organise their engagement. In contrast to the tradition of democratic thought that insists that publics divest themselves of all material entanglements before they enter the political arena, the relational publics that emerge from this topological reading of place, are heterogenous assemblies in which people and things are entwined. Objects as well as people emerge as democratic actors; they have the power to mobilise passionate debate and to assemble collective identities.

*‘There might be no continuity, no coherence in our opinions, but there is a hidden continuity and a hidden coherence in what we are attached to. ...Each object gathers around itself a different assembly of relevant parties. Each object triggers new occasions to passionately differ and dispute. Each object may also offer new ways of achieving closure without having to agree on much else” (Latour 2005b: 15).*

Latour emphasises the power of the non-human to assemble publics around issues. Things, objects and settings have the capacity to affect, and the ‘agentic contributions of non-human forces’ (Bennett 2010: xvi) appear able, in specific settings, to organise or inspire political collectives. Objects can be recruited as actors in a demonstration of common concern and become the means through which publics can express their engagement in political issues. This form of material participation has emerged in recent years as a means of orchestrating public engagement in environmental concerns. Everyday material objects such as low energy light bulbs, smart meters, and plastic bags – among countless other things – have been allocated key roles in mediating public action on the environment and invested with the capacity to organise and enable collection action. In this ‘object-centred participation’, citizen engagement emerges from things (Marres, 2012: 9), or more precisely, things provide the settings and sites in which participation takes place. Participation takes place through these objects and it is the non-human, the object, that participates, as much as the human. The study of material participation brings attention to the settings and things that enact issues and that assemble publics around them. It posits an inclusive definition of a democratic public in which human and non-human are entangled inextricably, and points to the inter-dependency of people, things and their environment. The political community conjured by the spatial reorganisation of governance is more than human and, as environmental theorists would argue, is threaded by networks of obligation that extend in time as well as space (Jasanoff, 2010; Stengers, 2005). The formation of such a community depends on human ability to enter into affective relations with things, and the capacity of things to activate publics. The next section explores the political effects of this material participation through the practices of environmental planning and the affective capacities of Green Belt.

Green Belt as a network of collective becoming

The capacity of Green Belt to engage public passions is universally acknowledged. As an environmental designation, Green Belt was introduced in the UK from versions in Australia and USA in the early years of the 20th Century, and spread internationally, in response to public concern over unregulated urban expansion. As a resolution of this issue, it demonstrated the ability of spatial planning practices to enrol landowners, conservationists and the outdoors movement as disparate interest groups (Ravenscroft 1998), and it organised the attachments between human and the non-human to stage a production of ‘nature’ in opposition to the urban as a barrier to its growth (Hinchcliffe et al 2005). The primary objective of Green Belt in UK since 1955 has been to contain urban sprawl (MHCLG 2018; MHLG 1955). It achieved this aim by reifying ‘nature’ as a category outside of politics and outside of the institutional reach of planning. Green Belt preserved a ‘nature’ that was the pastoral antithesis of the urban (Latour, 2004), marking the constitutive outside of the economic realm (Porter, 2010). Green Belt became a source of distributed agency for claims on nature as an escape from the urban, and for the urban fringe as a setting for accessible biodiversity. It displaced human attachments for the non-human onto an environmental setting where nature could be encountered, not as a distant concept, but as the territory underfoot, ready at hand on the edge of the urban (Latour et al, 2018: 355).

An essential characteristic of Green Belt, in addition to its openness and permanence as UK planning policy states, is its capacity to enrol and connect. It possesses the belt-like, girdle-like quality of a network. Linking as it does a collective of people, plants, animals, insects, and minerals, Green Belt extends a chain of mediation between the attachment of humans to animals, evidenced in taking the dog for a walk along a footpath, to the fields and woods threaded by the public right of way, to the human sensation of wellbeing achieved by hearing bird song, seeing wildlife and smelling damp earth (Duff 2011), and on to an attachment to ‘nature’, to conservation, to the ‘environment’ as issues of concern (Hinchcliffe et al 2005). The issues, as much as the individual attachments to a dog and a walk along a footpath, act as mediators enrolling participants behind the idea of Green Belt and mobilising their engagement in debates over the politics of economic development, environmental protection and urban governance.

Green Belts are valued popularly as ‘places to enjoy quiet recreation’ (CPRE & Natural England, 2010: 7). The first Green Belt plans for London in the early 1900s expressed the need to preserve public amenity and provide space for recreation (Freestone, 2002), and their role as ‘nature on the doorstep’ continues to be dominant in the popular imagination. When the formal definition of the objectives of Green Belt was published in 1955 it explicitly excluded any purpose connected to recreation or public access, although the Ministry booklet *The Green Belts* issued in 1962 admitted: ‘The function of the Green Belt as a place for recreation and enjoyment of the townsman is well understood’ (MHLG 1962: 30). The expectation of the recreational and public amenity value of Green Belt was fundamental to its existence but these uses were never admitted into its planning purpose. The Scott report on Land Utilisation in Rural Areas in 1942 affirmed the exclusive role of private landowners in conserving farmland and forestry through Green Belt. Abercrombie’s Greater London Plan 1944 followed the Scott Report recommendations in establishing the primary aims of the Green Belt as restricting urban growth and preventing coalescence. Government support was conferred on Green Belt in 1955 in this role of urban containment with the preservation of open land by exclusive property rights serving this purpose. Passionate public support for a recreational Green Belt – as countryside on the doorstep – is dismissed as ignorance of planning policy (Gallent, Andersonn, & Bianconi, 2006), and attributed to sentimental attraction for a rural idyll (Amati & Taylor 2010).

The production of ‘nature’ as a setting for issues of conservation suggested an outward facing urban public. It masked the extent to which the circle of Green Belt acted as a reversal, investing the city itself with powers of engagement emanating from the urgency of its trans-local growth, and the probing demands on its boundaries (McFarlane, 2009). In establishing a cordon between ‘society’ and ‘nature’, Green Belt demarcated the space of engagement for homo economicus. It created a blank canvas ‘where industry was not’ that signposted, as much as it constrained, the possibilities for the expansion of economic growth (Williams, 1980: 80). In bounding the limits of the urban, this circuitous network served to connect as well as divide. Green Belt provided the circulatory system around which a city region could be enrolled (Swyngedouw, 2006). For Abercrombie in his 1944 Greater London plan, the outer circuit of Green Belt provided the model of concentric rings that channelled the region’s development. In 1945 the Manchester and District Regional Planning Committee conceived of a 200,000-acre Green Belt to connect 14 constituent authorities into a new trans-urban entity (Nicholas, 1945). This circuit, when subsequently extended into the largest Green Belt outside London, mapped out the contours of a northern economic block between Greater Manchester, Liverpool and West Yorkshire. When in 2016 the Greater Manchester Combined Authority published its draft spatial framework, it applied the concept of green topology to establish the spatial linkages between its ten local authorities (GMCA, 2016). This network of green infrastructure provided a more flexible setting for economic development, presenting ‘nature’ as quantifiable assets that could contribute to the growth of a city region and channel its expansion (Thomas & Littlewood, 2010), and it allowed the Combined Authority to announce plans to accommodate the region’s expectations of urban growth on Green Belt land. The enrolment of a public around the threat to Green Belt in Greater Manchester is the subject of the next sections. In what follows, we explore the capacity of Green Belt to engage a public in collective belonging both to a production of nature, and, to an urban regional identity.

Researching the agency of Green Belt in public engagement

In late 2016 the Greater Manchester Combined Authority announced plans to reduce the Green Belt around the city region by eight per cent of its total land area in order to accommodate expectations of economic growth. During the short consultation period on these proposals in the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework, nearly 28,000 objections were submitted by people of Greater Manchester protesting against the loss of Green Belt. Over 40 campaign groups were set up across the conurbation, and in December 2016 a federation of local groups was established in Save Greater Manchester Green Belt and in early summer 2017 it was successful in persuading politicians, especially the new Greater Manchester Mayor, to significantly revise the plans.

The paper builds on research with members of this federation carried out through seven area group discussions with in total 24 members of campaign committees and through a qualitative questionnaire which drew narrative responses from 236 participants from 40 groups around the city region. The seven group discussions were facilitated by the researcher to encourage discussion, disagreement and deliberation, with the moderator limiting questions and prompts only to those required when the two-hour discussions appeared to have reached some conclusion. The intention in adopting this practice was to enable the participants to direct the conversation so that it served as a more informal and discursive extension of the organisation’s own deliberations (Wilkinson, 1999). The questions for the group discussions and the questionnaire were designed to explore emotional responses to Green Belt, active relationships to it, and knowledge of its purpose and effectiveness in planning policy. Responses were analysed thematically, alongside a desk-top review of campaign materials, consultation responses, websites and social media posts, including videos, images and informal comments. Transcripts were coded according to the agentic role given to Green Belt by respondents. Participants attributed their motivation and sense of efficacy to their connection to, or experiences in Green Belt. They also experienced a degree of identification with each other, as campaigners, and with the city region, that they attributed to their engagement in Green Belt. The analysis grouped the responses around the capacity invested in Green Belt to mobilise a public in a network of obligation and responsibility, and secondly the powers of Green Belt to enact an identification with an urban region and to constitute a combined sense of collective belonging. Excerpts from the research data reproduced in this paper were selected to vividly evidence views that were strongly represented across the sample. Data from the group discussions introduced in the text is indicated by G followed by the number of the group while material from the questionnaire is marked R followed by a respondent number.

Caring about each other’s backyards

In co-ordinated actions across the Greater Manchester city region on 2 January 2017 over five thousand people took part in marches and processions on Green Belt land earmarked in the Spatial Framework for development. These public assemblies brought together walkers, cyclists, horse riders, and bird watchers and affirmed the place of Green Belt as an environmental setting for encounters between human and nonhuman. Walking and riding along footpaths in the company of dogs, horses, and bicycles, the protesters affirmed the materiality of this public mobilisation and the physicality of their engagement with the Green Belt. Like much of England’s Green Belt, the land on Manchester’s urban fringe is well served with footpaths and bridleways (CPRE & Natural England, 2010). It was presented by the campaigners as accessible countryside, as a near-at-hand contrast to the economic sphere of daily labour, providing a physical release from the world of work.

For most, the experience of Green Belt was conducted through the everyday routine of walking in the outdoors, often walking with dogs, with accompanying benefits for human wellbeing.

I get my dogs, get my muddy boots on, and go out and within minutes you’re out there. I don’t mind building houses but why take the land out of Green Belt because it opens it up to a different aspect. It’s my piece of mind, that (G6).

The relationship with domestic animals was a prelude to a more extensive engagement in the company of the non-human. In the following narrative, entrance to the natural world of Green Belt is experienced as ‘crossing over’, as if into a different sphere and, even though the intent is to emphasise accessibility, participants go ‘down’ to enter Green Belt. This is an experience of bodily immersion.

It is across the road. It is down a lane. I don’t have to travel far to immerse myself in it for an hour or so after work (R43).

This practical, embodied engagement with Green Belt, routinely enacted in the company of dogs or horses, shaped an environmental setting in opposition to the urban. All the campaigners participating in this research identified the containment function of Green Belt and commented on its benefits in retaining the character of individual settlements and preventing the increasing agglomeration of the Greater Manchester conurbation. The most common expression for this containment role was ‘breathing space’. This phrase conveyed not only the act of separation but spoke also of the physicality of the experience of Green Belt, its association with exercise and fresh air, with relaxation or ‘taking a breather’ (R74) and with the mindfulness of breathing associated with meditative states. Participants spoke often of the sense of calmness they experienced walking; they described it in terms of respite; ‘it empties your head’ (G2); ‘I solve all my problems in the Green Belt’ (G2).

It gives me a place to de-stress, find head space, and get away from the noise and pollution. It’s where I can take my kids, my dog, my bike, my running shoes and remember what is important. I have shown my kids the beauty and startling joy in nature, picnics, mud, sky and space to run and breathe (R39).

The sensual knowledge gained through walking in the Green Belt fostered an experiential understanding of the ‘natural’ place of people and positioned humanity as participants in biodiversity. While this regular encounter with nature yielded individual benefits in enhanced wellbeing, the immersion in biodiversity was a collectivising experience; it fostered consideration of the public good, and the good of a public that was not just present and not just human.

It's somewhere I can go and be in nature, it's peaceful, it's somewhere I can relax and feel connected. I enjoy watching wildlife there, walking my dog there, riding horses out through it. I enjoy walking through the landscape with flora and fauna that constantly changes with the seasons, it's meditative. I enjoy the fresh air and the distant muffled hum of traffic. It is also important to me for reasons outside myself, for the greater good. Biodiversity equals a healthy eco system and healthy planet, around a city wild life of all kinds need sanctuary. Our green belt is the last vestiges of countryside we have (R58).

This account is worth quoting in full because it narrates a journey from the materiality of the individual relationship with Green Belt, a sensory experience of physical exertion in the company of animals, to Green Belt as a political symbol, one that sparks the awakening of a public conscience; a ‘materially potent object capable of capturing humans in networks of obligation and responsibility’ (Hawkins, 2011: 547).

This is a journey too from the domestic sphere, the world of leisure and of domestic animals, to the realm of the political, and to a political public. It portrays the material, the sensuous, the animal, as components of a democratic community and as participants in political struggle (Marres, & Lezaun, 2011). Green Belt enacts a public that remains immersed in the world of things and of material interests. In contrast to traditions of political thought that requires citizens to be ‘innocent’ of all attachments before they can participate in democratic debate (Irwin, 2006: 315), the Green Belt campaigners emerged as a public, with mud, animal hair, and their material interests still attached. Their entrance as campaigners matched this progression from the personal to the political.

The first thing I said to my wife was if I save one field, I save one field, and that was it. And then I started getting involved with other people and seeing what they’re going through and then you think I’ll save as many fields as I can (G6).

The mobilisation of the Save the Green Belt campaign was initiated by networking outwards from the particular to the universal, from the material attachments inspired by an individual Green Belt site and onto a commitment to the principles of environmental planning.

When we started our campaign, I kept thinking, where we are living, you know, we’ve got a great view, I kept thinking no, this is not just about that view, this. This is about what's going to happen in the future for our future generations and if we lose this breathing space between our towns (G3).

Green Belt enacts a public that exists now and as a future collective, and the campaign consciously articulated the ‘interests that can be, of a collectivity that may yet become’ (Metzger, 2013: 793). Their individual attachment to the sensuous immediacy of accessible ‘nature’ appeared now as a learning process in which the participants became aware of their place in a present and future public, on the basis of their direct encounter with Green Belt as biodiversity. They were ‘learning to be affected’ (Latour 2004: 206), as bodies in the world, and Green Belt was the setting for their becoming.

For me I think that if one green belt site goes, regardless, it’s all green belt sites at risk (G4).

The formation of local protest groups, and their federation across the city region in the Save Greater Manchester Green Belt campaign, expanded an earthy relationship with material interests into commitment to an ecological principle, and extended attachments to individual sites into an interest in a collective. In a reversal of the planning profession’s conventional belief that citizens objecting to development act as self-interested individuals, Green Belt protestors expressed their private interests as wider societal-natural concerns. In response to the quasi-scientific and derogatory nomenclature that has popularised acronyms, such as NIMBY (not in my back yard), to condemn the participation of citizens as selfish and materialistic, they pointed to the materiality of their interests in planning principles.

People might call us Nimbys but when you join together, if you’re fighting for someone else’s backyard you can’t be a Nimby can you? You’re fighting for a principle. And I think the characteristic of everyone who joins us there, it’s on the principle; you care about each other’s backyard as well (G5).

Green Belt was invested with the power to convene a public that learned from the immediacy and physicality of earth, plants, dogs and walks that it belonged to a political community (Bennett 2018). This was a production of ‘nature’ that made the non-human speak of what it means to be human (Latour et al 2018).

The whole point was to separate

Green Belt exerted a power to engage individuals in a collective of humans and the non-human and with a sense of obligation and responsibility to the future of this collective. This was a journey into collective becoming that was also an identification with place. Less than two months after the launch of the public consultation on the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework, the local groups protesting the loss of Green Belt had networked into a regional federation. The threat to an individual Green Belt site, and to individual attachments, was translated into a collective concern for Greater Manchester Green Belt, and into the formation of a Greater Manchester public. This regional public was enacted by the network characteristics of Green Belt.

Green Belt was valued by protestors for preserving the cordon of ‘nature’ that conserved the identity of individual settlements, but it also provided a universalising principle that enabled distinct places to communicate and to identify common purpose (Routledge & Cumbers, 2009). An environmental planning designation that aimed to prevent the amalgamation of urban areas, and retain the distinct character of settlements, had nevertheless the capacity to connect them, to contain space and to thread people into places. It suggested that individual places were already the products of connections and the meeting places of different journeys (Featherstone, 2005). In a discussion with one local Green Belt action group this dual capacity to connect and separate is identified:

It’s a perfect example of successful greenbelt. It does its purpose. The whole point of green belt was to separate areas.

But looking at it now, I can see it actually is a resource, you know, for the wider community. It’s not just the people who live here. It’s people, you know, who live out. You’ve got the connection of the cycle path that goes along the canal from Manchester, and I’ve met people around here you know who cycle from Manchester, you know (G2).

The image of Green Belt as a network of connectivity that links as it separates provided an organisational metaphor for the combination of over 40 local groups in the Save Greater Manchester Green Belt campaign. The federation was established through connections made on the internet social networking site Facebook, and posts to this site were used to convene meetings, advertise events, and communicate information between members. Campaign group members journeyed to the location of other groups in the network to take note of the shared threat to Green Belt sites. The journey across Greater Manchester became a memorable part of the encounter with difference and similarity and mapped the shape of the region. The sights, the feeling – the materiality of travelling and meeting, are remembered by this campaigner:

Maybe that’s the first time we met as Save Greater Manchester. I think it was just before Christmas. I can picture going to Manchester and the Christmas lights, so it must have been then. But then we were trying to get together and gel. Load of different people with strong characters there (G7).

In offering a universalising principle of place and nature, Green Belt extended a networking capacity that was not wholly symbolic but actually experienced. It provided a shared physical infrastructure that, in separating settlements, mapped the boundary of a conurbation. It functioned as the contrasting companion to the infrastructure of road and other networks that defined the space of possibilities for a city region, as one participant explained.

I remember driving on the M60 before all this kicked off, and thinking, what a great city this is, you know. I think what a great city we have with everything going on in the centre. But then to have all this green on the outside, you know. And it’s quite impressive. You drive down the M60 from here for miles and its green both sides. You think, that’s really good to be so close to one of the major cities in the UK, and actually to have that for the people who live in it. And I was thinking, that must be design, that must be part of a plan to keep it like that. And actually, no. (Laughter). It was the other way. But why would you? Why would you want to lose that? It doesn’t make any sense (G2).

The capacity of Green Belt to inspire a topological imagination can be glimpsed in this excerpt from the campaign discussion. In orienting participants to the non-human, and to a another spatio-temporal rhythm, the Greater Manchester Green Belt opened a crossing point in the boundaries of the local. In its physical enclosure of the space of the urban it emphasised the ‘nearness’ of other campaign groups, establishing a ‘convergence space’ of protest in which other threatened Green Belt sites were pulled nearer together and the connecting routes between them were made familiar (Cumbers, Routledge & Nativel, 2008). This ‘placing’ effect of Green Belt increased the relevance of Greater Manchester as a political entity, and as a site of democratic engagement. Local campaign groups quickly discovered the limits of negotiation with their ward councillors, who were sometimes ignorant of the proposals in the Spatial Framework, and often keen to redirect responsibility for the plan on to the Combined Authority. The commitment to the consultation process by political leaders was highly uneven across the ten local authorities in the city region, and the election of a Greater Manchester metro mayor became the focus of the Save the Green Belt federation (Haughton, 2018). At political hustings organised by the campaign group, the Labour Party mayoral candidate Andy Burnham pledged to roll back on the Green Belt plans and after his election he ordered a radical rewrite of the Spatial Framework.

The Save Greater Manchester Green Belt federation never supplanted the role of the local campaign groups, and was seen, even by its most active organisers, as a tactical alliance that could exert political pressure on the Combined Authority and achieve a wider reach of publicity. Reflecting on this orientation to a trans-urban space of governance the campaigners commented on a changed setting for their collective belonging.

If you’d asked me before I’d have said, we had nothing to do with Manchester. And now actually because of joining that group I now feel part of something, part of it (G6).

I think it brought in those who didn’t really regard themselves as part of Greater Manchester or, you know, you’re Lancashire or Cheshire, you know, you don’t regard yourself as Greater Manchester, this is a man-made thing. I think there was never a feeling that we were part of it in any place. But we do use it now (G3).

If we understand participation as a problem of relevance (Marres, 2012), the Combined Authority was made relevant to the residents hailed in its imagined community by the threat to Green Belt. They mobilised objections to the Spatial Framework and participated in the Mayoral elections, seeking to influence the strategy of candidates, and the Save Greater Manchester Green Belt organised regional conferences and networks seeking to direct the spatial strategies of the Combined Authority towards town centre renewal and more participatory planning.

Civic engagement in the new spaces of governance is characterised by a challenge of establishing relations of relevance between the publics entangled in issues, and the sites and practices of policy formation. The loss of Green Belt was presented in the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework as an issue of the identity of the city region and its economic expansion. It invited participants to join in a vision for the combined authority, assuming that this collective identity was already shared, and that the political space was relevant to the population. The Spatial Framework energised a public, but one distanced from the combined authority and viewed largely as illegitimate by strategic planners and politicians. In approaching the second draft of the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework, at the time of writing, the strategic planners of the Combined Authority were aware of the need to provide a more compelling argument for the relevance of the political identity they laid claim to, and to device a strategic approach to development that was more attuned to the value popularly attributed to Green Belt (Haughton 2018). The mobilisation of the Save Greater Manchester Green Belt campaign, with its federated groups, was evidence of the power of objects, things and settings in ‘relevancing’ the sites of democratic governance (Marres, 2012: 145). The network characteristics of Green Belt, with their capacity to place and connect, provided the topological imaginary of a community of the affected, a federated campaign in which Green Belt was experienced as a shared political obligation to a hybrid present-and-future public (Jasanoff, 2010). The non-human membership of this collective provided the material base for a political community; plants, birds, soil, dogs and horses were companions in the Green Belt campaign, and served as active mediators connecting people and sites, and arguing for the universal in the particular. The revised Greater Manchester Spatial Framework, when published, was likely still to propose some, although much reduced, loss of Green Belt. The campaign groups were particularly concerned that this selection process would shatter their alliance, and that local areas still threatened might then be abandoned by those whose sites were protected; in short, that the role of Green Belt as a border of separation would be reasserted. Collective identity is held together by objects and their settings and the loss of material attachments to things can unpick the sense of collective belonging stitched together in shared experience. Publics are oriented to a common cause and incited to participate in political space through their material attachments to things and Green Belt has the capacity to engage a public in a political community that is sensuous, emergent and much more than human.

Conclusion

In investigating the problem of identity, or relevance in the spatial restructuring of governance, this paper has pointed to the capacity of objects, things and their settings – and specifically Green Belt as an assemblage of all three components – in organising public participation. The argument advanced in the literature on material participation is that objects, or hybrid assemblages such as Green Belt, can be understood to possess powers of engagement; that is, they mediate human attachments to the non-human and inspire enough concern and sometimes passion to launch publics into being and spur them into political action. This literature considers that publics are brought into being by issues and controversies, rather than receiving their identity by extension of participation from the institutions of governance, with an accompanying invitation to civic recognition. Publics may participate in issues without participating in issue formation, and without identifying with the spaces of formal governance. The contribution made by this paper has been to evidence the capacity of material participation to bestow community identity, or collective belonging, and to create the associations and connections that enable regional publics to emerge. The power to engage that can be exercised by objects has been long recognised in the spatial planning system, and is exemplified in Green Belt, as the territorial organisation of attachments between humans and the non-human. In its production of nature, Green Belt facilitated a progression from the domestic to the political, and from the physical exertion of walking and the materiality of muddy boots, to immersion in environmental principles, and the obligation owed to a community of things and future generations. As a physical belt or girdle that contained and provided the container for a conurbation and city region, Green Belt established the topological infrastructure for a collective identity. While its role was to separate, Green Belt initiated a reverse network that brought a public into proximity, and democratic processes within reach; giving practical, earthy shape to a territorial imaginary of spatial governance. The public relevance and appeal of the combined authorities and the new city regions of English governance rests, in part, on an appreciation of the attachments between people and things, and the capacity of the non-human to organise civic engagement. The public addressed in the spatial reorganisation of governance is entangled in material interests that enlist their concern and orchestrate their participation. The passions aroused by Green Belt are familiar, and sometimes disparaged, but the capacity to arouse public concern is a political accomplishment and one essential to the organisation of collective belonging.

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