

Aylesbury Re-imagined – [Introduction]

My recent, happenstance choice of Aylesbury as a ‘case study’ has unexpectedly led to this ‘re-imagining’ project. This is based upon this particular question: what would such places now look like, had there not been 80 years of State-induced mass settler-immigration into the UK? ^{1 2}

Therefore, in this scenario, it is ‘imagined’ that there has been no post-WW2 mass settler-immigration into the UK from overseas (and therefore no ‘overspill’ population transfers from London). The England population would therefore have stayed at some 39.5 million, with Aylesbury’s population (for example) staying at around 15,000. ³ In this regard, this ‘re-imagined’ Aylesbury is contrasted with both the present situation, and the State’s future planning intentions of ‘progressivism’ over the next 25 years (to 2050). ⁴

Despite the WW2 war damage and the austerity, the UK was actually in a very strong position to re-build each of the four nations, post-1945 – and to do so, through the efforts of the native people of these nations, by themselves. This will have been possible – and desirable – for the reasons given below.

Firstly, that was a very strong sense of social and cultural cohesion within, and between, these nations, following the horrors and sacrifices of WW2 – a vital sense of belonging, heritage, and of common kinship. It was a continuation of the spirit of ‘Bulldog Britain’, and of ‘old Blighty’, that made austerity bearable.

Secondly, the ‘war-economy’ of the UK had resulted in the creation of a highly advanced industrial/agrarian base: the good integration and exploitation of small, local, manufacturing centres; the development of valuable, new (and scalable) technologies; and the use of local material resources, with maximal efficiency.

Thirdly, there was the ‘peace dividend’ of demobilisation – of having a large number of men and women released from military service (of more than 4 million) available for that reconstruction effort. Many of the people within the ‘demob’ population will have had prior-WW2 work experience and/or will have acquired valuable technical and organisational skills during their war service.

The Government’s AGT (‘Aylesbury Garden Town’) project is necessitated by the current, on-going mass settler-immigration into the UK (both directly and indirectly). It is expected that should that process continue, then the native (English) population will be a minority within the town of Aylesbury, by 2050. And should it continue subsequently, then the expectation is that the town will have to be expanded further to subsume many of the surrounding villages (i.e. Stone, Weston Turville, Aston Clinton and Wendover).

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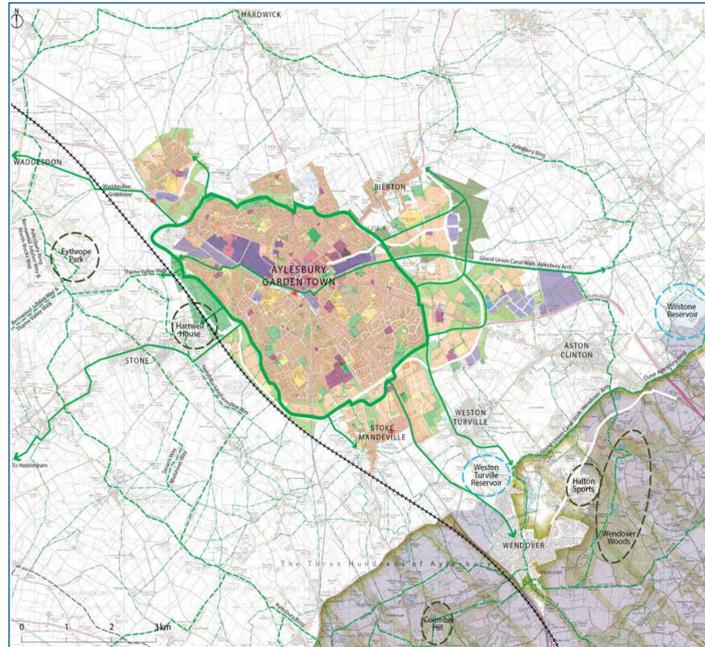
¹ ‘Mass Settler-Immigration into The UK – origins’, 23rd Dec 2025, <https://x.com/darklake99/status/2003418117205295219?s=20>

² ‘Mass Settler-Immigration into The UK – Case Study: Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, 10th Jan 2025, <https://x.com/darklake99/status/2010001887194653004?s=20>

³ Based on UK Census results for 1951. The native English population will have been approximately 97 per cent of the total.

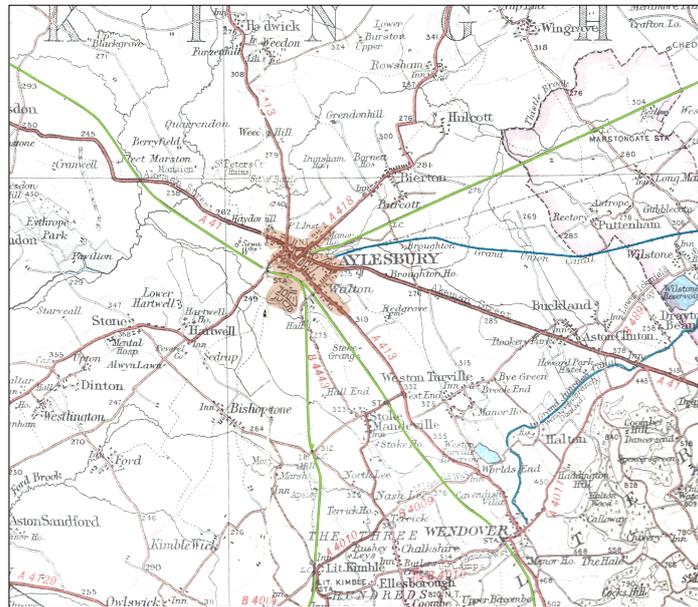
⁴ ‘Aylesbury Garden Town – Masterplan’, Buckinghamshire Local Enterprise Partnership (Buckinghamshire council, Homes England/UK Govt.), July 2020

Comparison of 'Imagined' Futures



'Aylesbury Garden Town Masterplan 2020', Fig. 6.6, page 97

Urban regions are shown as (1) primarily residential in **light orange** and **dark orange**; (2) industrial, manufacturing, and business as **light purple** and **dark purple**.



A Re-imagined Aylesbury of circa 2025 and onwards (based upon Map from OS, 1946)

Urban regions (mixed residential, and small-scale business/manufacturing) are shown as **orange**, rail networks (dual-track, electrified) are shown as **green**, and canals (upgraded for industrial goods, minerals, etc. transport) are shown as **blue**.