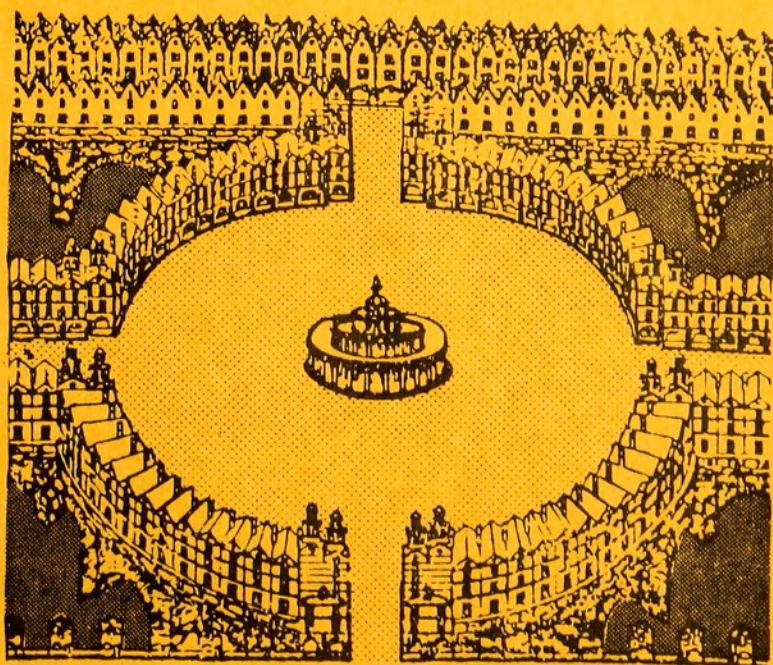


Planning  
History  
Bulletin

1979      2

# PHB



Planning History Group



## Chairman's Note

The first number of the Planning History Bulletin seems to have been well received, and the Editor has been encouraged to proceed not only with the second, but the subsequent three numbers programmed for 1980. The purpose of PHB is to act as a link between members of the Planning History Group and to promote our field of environmental planning history. It seeks to be informative about ourselves, our interests and our activities. PHB can only fulfil this role adequately if the Editor is put in possession of appropriate material; this places some onus of responsibility on all of us to feed him with news and comment, and I hope we will not be negligent in doing this. We all have a collective stake in the Bulletin and the Group.

Our membership grows. We now have a total of 243 members (141 in Britain and 102 in other countries). Please do all you can to recommend us to colleagues whom you think should also join. We know there are geographical gaps in our coverage, and it is our desire to expand the international membership. (Members in non-UK countries include 41 from USA, 13 Canada, 11 West Germany, 9 Italy, 5 Japan, 7 Netherlands, 4 Australia, 3 each Poland and Sweden, 2 each Spain and Switzerland, 1 each France and New Zealand.)

The Group's Executive Committee is now functioning. A constitution is being prepared, and will be put to the membership in 1980.

The Executive has reluctantly concluded that the membership subscription for 1980 be £3.00. The Treasurer's Report is on page 2. Methods of payment for non-UK members are being eased, and we hope the new arrangements prove more convenient. Subscriptions are due as from 1 January 1980: you will find a payment leaflet enclosed.

Please note that Institutions can subscribe to the Planning History Bulletin. We think there are many libraries, offices or academic departments which could take out an annual subscription. This extra income would certainly help our finances, and the PHB would be seen by a wider readership. It would be helpful if you would mention this subscription facility to Institutions with which you are familiar.

1980 will prove to be a busy year. In the UK two meetings are organised for London (March) and Cambridge (September). Elsewhere in the world we hope to hear of meetings or developments in our field. But the highlight will be the Second International Conference at the University of Sussex (Brighton, England) from 26-28 August, concerned with 'The Metropolis 1890-1940'. Please put this in your diary now; it will be an occasion not to be missed.

Gordon B. Cherry



# Planning History

## Bulletin 1979 2

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## Editor's Note

It is a pleasure to let you know that since the appearance of the first issue of our Bulletin there has been much praise and encouragement from Britain and overseas. One of our readers sent me the following lines: "I would like to say that I am pleased with the new bulletin format of the Planning History Group's newsletter. Without ever becoming another slick professional publication, I trust PHB will serve as a useful forum of news and exchange for those concerned with planning history."

As already emphasised in the first issue, our Bulletin depends, above all, on the support and contributions it receives. In this connection, you will notice that the "Notes and Articles" section this time consists of notes only. I would like to remind you that the Bulletin provides space for short articles up to 1500 words.

Nevertheless, there is one new section in this issue: the "Research Register" has started to shape itself - hopefully as a permanent part of the Bulletin. It has received its all-important initial impetus, and we are expecting from our members further information concerning their current research interests and activities.

We should be grateful to all those who made an effort in informing us, in letting us have their views and ideas, and in giving account of various events. I would suggest that we are on the right path and that we shall be able to carry out our promise to have three issues per year starting with 1980. I hope we shall not fall short of the expectations and commendations already expressed.

Merry Christmas and best wishes for the New Year to all our members.



## Announcements

### RESEARCH REGISTER

Members are asked to send a brief (50-60 word) outline of their current research interests and projects, indicating publications which are likely to arise therefrom, to: A.D. King, 58 Lidgett Lane, Roundhay, Leeds LS8 1PL.

The Historian's Office, U.S. Department of Energy is publishing a newsletter, *The Energy History Report*. The editor welcomes news of work in progress, citations to titles appropriate for review, and requests for assistance from colleagues. Items for inclusion in the EHR should be sent to:- Mark H. Rose, Editor, Center for the History of American Technology, Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, PA. 19103. Requests for the Report and general correspondence should be sent to:- Jack Holl, Historian's office, U.S. Department of Energy, G7033, Forrestal Building, Washington DC, 20585.

Temple University Press is sponsoring a new series, Technology and Urban Growth. Work on all aspects of technology in the historic formation of urban environments is welcome. Correspondence and manuscripts should be sent to one of the members of the editorial board, or to the editor of Temple University Press: Blaine A. Brownell, The University of Alabama-Birmingham; Mark S. Foster, The University of Colorado-Denver; Zane Miller, The University of Cincinnati; Mark H. Rose, The Franklin Institute, Philadelphia; Howard Sumka, Office of Policy Development and Research, U.S. HUD; Ken Arnold, Temple University Press, Philadelphia.

### TREASURER'S REPORT

I cannot give a full report of the Group's finances at this stage in the year, but the general pattern of income and expenditure is now clear. We are on a knife-edge in terms of financial viability and your Executive has been forced to raise next

year's subscription to £3.00. At the current level of membership we estimate that this will just be sufficient to cover the costs we are likely to incur next year, based on three issues of the Bulletin. Subscriptions are due on 1 January 1980.

To repeat Gordon Cherry's message, we can increase our solvency if we each of us make a determined effort to attract new members to the Group: the more members we have, the more easily we can make ends meet. My task in planning next year's budget will be far simpler, too, if all subscriptions are paid promptly in January.

We have had some minor difficulties with subscriptions from overseas members during this past year: in particular, cheques in sterling drawn on overseas banks seem to take an inordinate time to clear and are subject to a large commission. I would therefore be very grateful if overseas members could pay by one of the following methods:

1. By sterling draft for £3.00 drawn on a British bank;
2. In local currency at the rates given below:

Belgium	210 Fr.
Canada	\$8.60
France	30-50 Fr.
Italy	6000 Lire
Japan	1700 Yen
Netherlands	14.50 Gn
Spain	490 Pes.
Sweden	31.70 Kr.
Switzerland	12.60 Fr.
W. Germany	DM 13.00
U.S.A.	\$7.50

These rates correspond approximately to £3.50 sterling; the higher figure is unfortunately necessary to cover commission which is payable at this end and any fluctuations in the sterling exchange rate in the New Year. We can quote rates for other countries on request.

Philip Booth  
Treasurer

## Planning History Group Meetings

Planning History Group Meeting,  
Sheffield, 27th-28th September, 1979

Report by Alison Ravetz

In the first session four papers were given. Gordon Cherry in 'Developing attitudes and approaches to the idea of planning 1919-39' suggested that compared to the pre-1919 period, this period was less documented and more ignored. It was not such a blank as often supposed, and he reviewed some of the major motives and achievements: rejection of bad conditions, aspirations for the future, state intervention and economic planning, and the activities of local government.

In 'Evolution or genesis? The British town planning movement 1900-40' Patricia Garside referred to two schools of planning history, the 'Whig' (or optimist, idealist) and the Marxist schools. To these she opposed her own interpretation: urban conditions in fact improved after 1900 (so they cannot be used to 'explain' statutory planning) and planning reached a low point in the 1930s. But the main impetus came from military threat, before both World Wars, justifying state intervention.

Robert Marshall in 'Anti-urbanism - a 19th century legacy' discussed how the alleged English antipathy to towns is contradicted by the realities of their urban society. The more significant thing is that the preference for low density, one-family houses created the distinctively English city.

In 'Town planning, mass loyalty and restructuring of capital: the origins of the 1947 planning legislation revisited' Peter Dickens and Jenny Blackwell attempted to introduce social and political theory into the study of planning, using the two ideas that the state's function is to provide conditions for capital accumulation, and to foster mass loyalty. They reviewed the different sorts of

capital and argued that the war shifted the balance to industry. Again, the importance of war in shaping planning was emphasised.

In discussion some members rejected the attempt to find a structural explanation ('Marxist explanation of planning is a lot of hooey') stressing the importance of individuals whose real motives were mixed and in the last resort unknowable. The interpretation of the 'real' aims of certain bills and Acts in particular was chancy.

Other members felt a need for structural theory, in order to proceed beyond anecdotalism, to explain large-scale patterns (e.g. urbanisation), to correct the assumption that planning is apolitical, and to give importance to the industrial working class. An interpretation like Blackwell and Dickens' need not imply a crude conspiracy.

Yet other members found that both types of interpretation were essential.

Other points raised were the German threat in the early 1900s being possibly over-emphasised; the growth of population mobility as an important impetus to full land control; the importance of family and gender in surviving rural patterns and the division of the city; the importance of size and outlook of authorities in considering how much planning could actually be done.

In the second session two papers were given. In 'Ideas to ashes: conflicting ideas about planning that occurred during the passage of the Town and Country Planning Act 1932' John Minett argued that this Act lost ground for planning, whereas the 1925 Consolidation Act and the Rural Amenities Bill would actually have given all the powers that were wanted.

Stephen Ward in 'Shaping the urban environment 1919-39: a comparison of local per capita expenditure' compared differences in local applications of planning by statistics for the expenditure of 40 authorities on



housing, roads and bridges, parks, and town planning.

In discussion the effectiveness and innovatory nature of the 1932 Act were defended by some members. There was appreciation of Ward's attempt to get an objective measure of the planning actually done, though it was criticised for the overlap of housing and town planning, and for not taking local economies and party politics sufficiently into account. A question raised in the first session, of the necessary distinction between planning policies (what planning says) and planning programmes (what planning does) was again given prominence.

#### PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS FOR THE PLANNING HISTORY GROUP

Spring 1980, London  
Convenor: Tony King, 58 Lidgett Lane, Roundhay, Leeds LS8 1PL

Autumn 1980, Cambridge  
Convenor: Nick Bullock, King's College, Cambridge CB2 1ST

Spring 1981, Swansea  
Convenor: Mike Simpson, Department of History, University College of Swansea, Swansea SA2 8PP

The Spring meeting of the PHG will be held on March 28-29, 1980 at the Development Planning Unit, University College, London, 9-11 Endsleigh Gardens, London WC1H 0ED on the theme

Exporting Planning:  
The Imperial, Colonial and Independent Experience

The focus of the meeting will be on the development of 'planning' in those societies now commonly described as 'developing countries'. The intention will be to examine the emergence of planning as a distinct professional activity, arising from earlier forms of government intervention in urban affairs and additional to other factors shaping the character of existing indigenous settlements. Attention will be paid to the adoption of 'Western' forms of urban development and planning by societies

influenced by European powers as well as those directly colonised by them. Whilst a comprehensive treatment of this theme would properly include discussion of the earlier urban histories of the Americas, Southern Africa and Australasia, constraints of time will preclude this pending a subsequent meeting.

There will be three main half-day sessions as well as an Open Forum at which selected research presentations related to the main theme will be made. The three sessions will cover:

1. The western impact on non-western cities prior to 1914
2. The imprint of colonial planning and control, 1915-1963
3. The development of development planning for urban areas, 1950-1980

The aim of each session would be to examine, inter alia

- the objectives of planning within the context of prevailing economic, political, social and cultural conditions
- the distinctive contributions of the indigenous society and local environment to the metropolitan power, the international economy, the specific historical situation and the growing influence of the perceptions and standards of an emerging international professionalism.

Papers on each topic are currently being solicited from historians, planners, sociologists and geographers with interests in the area.

It is regretted that overnight accommodation in London cannot be arranged en bloc for the meeting but those without individual arrangements in London can contact Michael at the DPU for advice and assistance. Further details will be circulated.

Anthony King (Brunel University)  
58 Lidgett Lane, Roundhay, Leeds, Tel. 0532 664916.  
Michael Safier (DPU)  
9-11 Endsleigh Gardens, London WC1, Tel. 01 388 7581.

#### METROPOLIS 1890-1940

University of Sussex, 26-29 August 1980

An international colloquium organised by the Planning History Group

The colloquium will be open to the membership of the History of Planning Group and to other interested scholars and practising planners. An attendance of 80-100 is anticipated.

#### Programme and contributors

##### Thematic papers

1. The metropolitan phenomenon  
Professor Peter Hall, Department of Geography, University of Reading
2. Metropolitan architecture  
Professor Lars Olof Larsson, Institutionen fur Konstvetenskap, University of Stockholm
3. The metropolis and the intellectual  
Professor Andrew Lees, Department of History, Rutgers University
4. The metropolis in art  
Professor Theda Shapiro, Department of Art History, University of California, Riverside
5. The metropolis in literature  
Dr Peter J. Keating, Department of English, University of Edinburgh
6. The metropolis as a growing threat  
Professor David Eversley, Policy Studies Institute, London
7. Planning metropolitan areas since World War II  
Professor Brian J.L. Berry, Center for Urban Studies, University of Chicago

##### Case Studies

8. London  
(To be arranged)
9. Paris  
Professor Jean Bastie, U.E.R. de Géographie, University of Paris-Sorbonne

10. Berlin  
Professor Horst Matzerath, Zentralinstitut für sozialwissenschaftliche Forschung, Free University of Berlin

11. New York  
Professor Kenneth Jackson, Department of History, Columbia University

12. Rhine/Ruhr  
Dr Jurgen Reulecke, Abteilung für Geschichtswissenschaften, University of Bochum

13. Tokyo  
Dr Shun-ichi J. Watanabe, University of Tokyo/Building Research Institute, Ministry of Construction

##### Illustrated sessions

14. The metropolis in the cinema  
Sheridan Morley (to be confirmed)

15. The metropolis in music  
Dr Michael Naslas, University of Sheffield.

Full details and booking forms for METROPOLIS 1890-1940 will be included in the next edition of this Bulletin. In the meantime, enquiries should be addressed to A. Sutcliffe, Department of Economic and Social History, Sheffield University, Sheffield S10 2TN, England.

## Meetings and Conferences

#### Villagisation and De-urbanisation

An interesting and original approach to the comparative understanding of urbanisation and planning was adopted by the Working Group on Villagisation and De-urbanisation at the World Congress of Sociology, Uppsala, last year. A selection of papers presented at that meeting (organised by Guido Martinotti, University of Milan & Michael Cernea, World Bank) is planned for a forthcoming issue of the International Journal of Urban and Regional Research.

The focus of the Group was on polar aspects of the urbanisation process.



The terms used imply that at each end of the spectrum of urbanisation, there are either spontaneous trends or planned policies which tend to cope with problems arising from extreme forms of human settlements. Villagisation stresses the need (or, in rural planning, the actual process) of restructuring excessively sparse populations in connection with requirements for economic growth; de-urbanisation implies that excessively large urban areas generate either 'spontaneous' or planned attempts to regulate urban growth or, in extreme cases, to prevent it or even reverse existing trends of urbanisation.

In the first session, on historical patterns of reaction to urbanism, the focus of papers was on social movements, ideologies and policies of reaction to urbanism during the 19th-20th century industrial-urban transformation in Europe. Here, consideration could be given to the broad range of responses, from those of Socialist utopians in France and England to the German Jugendbewegungen at the turn of the century, and also to the anti-urban policies and ideologies of Fascist regimes in Italy, Germany, and elsewhere in the 1920s and 30s. Papers also explored the aims, means and results of methods devised to regulate the urban process found in urban planning policies of European governments after World War II when prevailing views favoured urban growth and manpower mobility in order to foster economic development.

A second theme, the control of urbanisation in developing countries, focussed on the analysis of development theories in the late 1950s and 60s and on the place of urban policies in these theories. The object of this theme was to appraise such theories in comparison with other cases where 'de-urbanisation' policies have recently been applied, or where governmental control of the urban process has been considered (e.g. China, Cuba, Cambodia, Vietnam).

The third theme, on the social cost of cities, covered a wide range of issues including the feasibility of rural-

industrial communes, 'limits to growth arguments', de-centralisation, and the issue of 'non-governability of cities' related to the analysis of the crisis of the modern state and especially, its fiscal basis.

The idea of this very broad canvas of themes was to provide the widest framework with which to approach the experience of individual countries, the connecting theme being the analysis of ideologies, policies, social movements or trends which press in the direction of less urban growth.

The second session, on villagisation, focussed on changing patterns of rural and urban settlements as a variable of development. For example, many African countries concerned with accelerating the pace of rural development and faced with the consequences of scattered settlement patterns are attempting policies to overcome them. In Tanzania, millions of dispersed farmers have been brought together in concentrated villages; in Algeria, a special programme has been developed to create 'Villages de la Revolution Agraire'. Likewise in Asia and Latin America, government-sponsored programmes have been explored and in East European countries, the collectivisation of millions of small farms has resulted in a large scale resystemisation of rural settlement.

Themes taken up in this session included villagisation policies in countries with sparsely inhabited land; the sedentarisation of nomadic populations; the impact of urban industrial and rural industries on rural settlement models.

The general aim of the entire Working Group was, on the one hand, to assess what form both these trends - villagisation and de-urbanisation - take in different countries; and, on the other, to examine the interplay between spontaneous and planned social processes in this area.

Anthony King  
Brunel University

## Publications

Planning historians will be interested in the Urban History Review which is published by the National Museum of Man in cooperation with the Urban History Committee of the Canadian Historical Association. It appears three times a year and contains items in either of the two official languages. Urban History Review presents monographs, shorter articles, notes and book reviews from all disciplines in the humanities and social sciences. Its objective is to reflect current trends in the study of the historical evolution of urban Canada. An Index for issues 1972-1977 is available free of charge from the History Division, National Museum of Man, Ottawa, K1A 0M8.

Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers, New Series 1979, Volume 4, Number 2, contain Gordon Cherry's 'The town planning movement and the late Victorian City'. In the Abstract, the author points out that British town planning grew out of the issues concerned with late Victorian capitalism and the urban problems of the turn of the century. The contributory factors in a complex situation related particularly to the influence of the housing, social and land reform movements. Other influences included the garden city, innovations in residential architecture, the tradition of model estates built by philanthropic industrialists, and the attraction of German town expansion plans. British town planning finally took on a recognisable form in the context of tackling the problem of housing the working classes, with the statutory provisions of the 1909 Act which permitted a measure of land-use control of suburban areas.

PHG members may like to know that Shunichi Watanabe's paper on 'Planning History in Japan: A State of the Art Survey' will be appearing in the Urban History Yearbook 1980. The paper deals with the question 'Why Japanese Planning?'; it presents a brief history of Japanese planning; and it discusses

the existing research activities, offering in addition a general, chronological, and thematic survey of various research works.

The members will also be interested in The Usable Urban Past: Essays on Politics and Planning in Modern Canadian Cities, edited by Alan F.J. Artibise and Gilbert A. Stelter, Carleton Library, 464 pp., June 1979, \$9.95. This collection of original essays makes available some of the innovative historical research and writing being done on modern Canadian urban development, and thus compensates for the present paucity of historical awareness in urban studies. An interdisciplinary approach to the historical dimension of urban politics and planning is emphasised, with contributors who represent the disciplines of history, geography, planning and political science. Many of the essays are pioneering explorations into subjects which have received little attention. A guide to sources of information on Canadian urban studies and a selected bibliography are also included.

Sandra Kocher, Worcester State College, The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, wrote to call our attention to a recently published book Appalachian Trail, with colour photography by Michael Warren and a text which she had written. While the text, really a short essay, includes vignettes highlighting experiences on the Appalachian Trail, it also discusses the Trail's conception and construction, important events in America's 20th century regional planning history. The book was published in Spring 1979 by Graphic Arts Center Publishing Company in Portland, Oregon. The price is \$18.95 until the end of December 1979; after that date it will be \$23.50. Sandra Kocher also points out that she is continuing her research on Benton MacKaye; his planning thought as revealed not only in his concept of an Appalachian Trail, but in his proposal for a "town-less highway" (precursor of the limited access highway) and, of course, in his various articles and books. MacKaye was an active member of the Regional Planning Association of America, a colleague of Lewis Mumford, Patrick Geddes and others.



Planning historians may like to note the following publications:

J.D. Hulchanski, Canadian Town Planning and Housing 1940-1950: A Historical Bibliography. Bibliographic Series No.12, Centre for Urban and Regional Planning, University of Toronto, July 1979, ISSN: 0316-4691. This is the fifth in a series of bibliographies covering the history of Canadian planning and housing from 1900 to 1950. This one covers the decade of the 1940s and, like the others in the series, consists of a brief introduction, an outline history of key planning and housing activities occurring in Canada during the period, a bibliography of over 450 citations and a detailed index.

Mark H. Rose has published Interstate: Express Highway Politics, 1941-1956 (Lawrence, Kansas: Regents Press of Kansas, 1979). This book focuses on the changing technology of over-the-road transportation, and argues that the federal government served as a collection and transfer agency for local and specialised business and professional groups. Urban planners comprised one of the competitors for highway funds and for direction of the national highway programme, but only in a few cities where they coalesced with political and business leaders did planners manage to influence highway building as part of broader schemes for shaping local environments.

## Notes

Gordon Cherry and Tony Sutcliffe submitted evidence to the Committee to Review Local History a year ago and it is a pleasure to note that one of their points has been taken on board, namely the importance of maintaining local authority records for historical research:

"All work in local history requires access to study materials. Public demand threatens to outstrip the resources of that very important centre of source materials, the local

authority maintained record offices. Even before the public spending reductions of the mid-1970s staff growth in record offices was not generally commensurate with the growth either in the number of researchers or the quantity of records held. As a greater proportion of staff time in the offices is given to search room demands, the backlog of cataloguing work mounts, and this in turn affects the availability of historical evidence. Those who use record offices, or would like to do so, should be asked to indicate specifically what kinds of service they need from such institutions."

Copies of the full Report of the Committee to Review Local History are obtainable at £1.75 each (inclusive of postage) from 26 Bedford Square, London, WC1B 3HU. The Summary of Report explains the following aspects brought forth by the Committee:

Acknowledging that there is no one acceptable definition of local history, we venture to define local history as the study of man's past in relation to his locality; locality being determined by an individual's interests and experience. We are convinced as a result of our enquiries that growth in the study of local history in England and Wales has been remarkable, especially since the end of the Second World War. The reasons for the growth are many and complex. We believe that for the most part they are deeply rooted in social and psychological needs which have their origins in the dramatic changes wrought in our countryside, our towns and our life styles. We believe that local history performs both a social and a recreational role. We submit that it has an environmental role too; and offer by way of illustration the claim made to us that local history lessons among school children in a London Borough so stimulated a feeling of pride in the district that they led indirectly to reduction in vandalism in the area. The amount of local history activity in schools, though growing, has far to go before it matches that among adults. This may be due, at least in part, to the fact that certain in the primary and middle schools the greater proportion of teachers engaged

in local history work have neither academic qualifications in history, nor initial training in local history skills. Every encouragement should be lent to those who can ensure that local history is accorded a proper place within the initial and within the 'in-service' training courses provided for teachers in schools. Availability of source materials is no guarantee of their accessibility. Local public libraries are subject also to considerable pressure from those seeking source materials. Access to training and to study materials are two of the fundamental needs of local historians. It is clear that many people and groups do not receive the guidance and information which they desire or deserve because, even when it is available, they do not always know whence to seek it. All of those to whom we were able to talk agreed on the need for a national organisation which could deal with the questions posed above, promote an even wider interest in local history and influence the provision of the necessary services.

### Archival Documentation Relating to the Protection of Amenity and Provision of Outdoor Recreation Facilities in Britain in the Inter-War Period

Work on this two-year, SSRC-funded project, being undertaken by Mrs Philippa Bassett, Research Fellow at the Centre for Urban and Regional Studies, University of Birmingham, began in October 1978. The project is directed jointly by Professor G.E. Cherry (Centre for Urban and Regional Studies) and Dr Sadie Ward (Institute of Agricultural History, University of Reading).

The principal aim of the work is to locate and list the surviving private archives of a wide variety of organisations whose interests are relevant to research in respect of countryside planning in Britain between the wars. The types of organisation included in the survey are local authority associations, learned and professional societies, and national amenity, recreation, sporting and natural history bodies. Preliminary contact has been made with about fifty

organisations; and further approaches, resulting in the listing of surviving archives, made to twenty-one of these.

By producing lists of the archives, designed to indicate the content and potential of the records to researchers, it is intended that this project will assist in providing new material for research into the history of planning and into pressure groups and the making of public policy. Copies of the listings will be circulated to appropriate repositories and institutions and it is hoped, on completion of the project, to publish a general guide to the existence and availability of these archives.

A further objective is safeguarding the actual preservation of records by increasing the organisations' awareness of their historical value, and by directing material, if required, to an appropriate repository. Organisations are also being encouraged to make their archives available to bona fide scholars.

PHG members will be interested in the work on The Tenements of Partick. The study consists of a collection of essays on the nineteenth century development and post-war renewal of a tenement district of Glasgow. Copies of the work (not for sale, but for research only) are held by the Partick Housing Association, 3 Stewartville Street, Partick, Glasgow II. In the Preface of the study Colin Richardson writes:

This is a study of both a place and a type of building. There is no 'Partick tenement': the grey and red sandstone tenements of Partick vary in details of design and in quality of construction and are distinctive as examples of a regional rather than a specifically local form of house building.

The Scottish tenement is said to derive from the continent. Early usage of the word 'tenement' referred to the land rather than the building erected upon it and in Edinburgh the earliest tenement buildings, dating back to the late sixteenth century, are still known as "lands". South of the border, purpose-built multi-storey flats were rare



before 1850, but in nineteenth century Glasgow, the tenements became the standard form of working-class housing, giving rise to a vocabulary of its own, with terms such as 'close' (the common entrance: often used as a variant of the word 'tenement'); 'stairhead' (stair landing) and 'single-end' (a one-room house). The tenement is distinguished from other multi-storey dwellings by a common stair rising from a common entrance and giving access off common landings, to self-contained 'houses', or flats.

These essays have their origin in two projects. The one, sponsored by the Partick Oral History Group and the New Partick Society, was an attempt to rescue knowledge of Partick's history from oblivion following the death or dispersal of its older residents. The group met irregularly during 1976 and 1977 and several tape-recordings were made with Partick residents. Most conversations focussed on homes and the tenement.

The second project, initiated by Partick Housing Association, aimed at collating unpublished research on the property history and redevelopment of Partick. The result is this compilation - a collection of essays around a common theme. While the structure, of four sections, provides a broadly chronological framework, there has been insufficient research and not enough recordings to write a 'history'.

One justification for the appearance of these essays is the lack of published material relating to Partick, past or present. Another is that they may stimulate further investigation, especially if in edited form, they can be made available locally. Readers who are Partick residents will be able to correct errors of fact and of interpretation and provide additional information. Other people may be encouraged to continue the work, either with a tape recorder or from the archives, perhaps on other aspects of Partick's history. Thirdly, the study, while restricted geographically, has a wider topicality. I hope that these essays contain items of interest to students of urban development and renewal, as well as to those

concerned with what Partick has been and what it is to become.

## Research Register

Booth, Philip, Department of Town and Regional Planning, University of Sheffield, Sheffield S10 2TB.

1. 19th century speculative housing, as witnessed by the development of the Sharrow Estate, Sheffield.
2. The use of conditions in planning permissions to improve the physical environment of housing and small-scale industry (SSRC funded).
3. Conservation of the built environment, particularly in France.

Brine, John, Department of Architecture, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, South Australia.

1. Australian colonial town planning generally, with particular reference to the development of Melbourne and Adelaide, 1835-1900.
2. The influence of 18th and 19th C. social reformers on Australian town planning and the subsequent, if limited reference to Australian developments in the literature of town planning.

Cherry, Gordon E., Professor, Centre for Urban and Regional Studies, University of Birmingham, Birmingham. Developments in the ideas and practice of town planning over the last 100 years and particularly, factors in the origins of town planning; statutory and non-statutory town planning developments; comparative studies (Britain and other countries) and town planning in the context of urban social history. Pioneers in British Planning, Architectural Press (editor); The Politics of Planning, Longmans; (both 1980/81); Planning and Environment in the Modern World, Vol.2: Shaping an Urban World: Planning in the Twentieth Century, Mansell, 1980 (editor).

Dresser, Madge, History Section, Humanities Department, Bristol Polytechnic, Bristol. Housing policy in Bristol, 1919-30. This study investigates the interaction between the Bristol local authority

and central government during the formulation and implementation of public housing programmes in the 1920s; consideration will also be given to the influence of local pressure groups in local authority policy as well as the power structure within the City Council. Attention is also given to the state of the local building industry (M.Sc. Bristol University).

Garside, Patricia L., Urban Planning Research Unit, Department of Environmental Design, Polytechnic of North London, Holloway, London N7 8DB.

1. Town planning in London, 1930-61: a study of pressures, interests and influences affecting the formation of policy (for Ph.D., LSE).
2. Planning, politics and urban change in Britain, 1900-40 (paper).
3. Post-war housing policy in London: a) the role of Housing Action Areas in the context of London housing policy since the war, b) 'Race and town planning in Britain: the development of the LCC's urban renewal programme'. Paper presented to the American Historical Association Conference, December 1978.

Hallett, Graham, Department of Economics, University College, Cardiff. Currently working on a comparative study of urban renewal in the UK, West Germany, Holland and France. Further interests in the history of German urban policy. Urban Land Economics: principles and policy, Macmillan (November 1979).

Hardy, Dennis, Social Sciences, Middlesex Polytechnic, Queensway, Enfield, Middlesex EN3 4SF.

1. Development of plotlands in SE England: an SSRC-sponsored project designed to record the history of plotland development and to assess its significance in relation to the emergence and response of planning authorities.
2. Origins of the urban dispersal movement: an explanation of developments in the first two decades of this century.

King, Anthony D., Sociology/Building Technology, Brunel University, Uxbridge, Middlesex.

1. Social, political and cultural factors in the development of the

built environment (urban development, planning and built form).

2. The impact of colonialism on urban development and planning.
  3. Comparative and cross-cultural studies of urban development.
- Buildings and Society: Essays on the social development of the built environment (ed.), Routledge (in press, 1980); The Bungalow. A Cultural History and Sociology, Routledge (in preparation); 'Exporting planning: the colonial and neo-colonial experience' in Cherry, G.E. Shaping an Urban World, Mansell (in press, 1980).

Miller, Mervyn, North Herts. District Council, 5 Fordham Close, Ashwell, Baldock, Hertfordshire SG7 5LJ.

1. The Garden City Movement, particularly the implementation of Letchworth during its first decade.
2. The environmental design of Barry Parker and Raymond Unwin.
3. The contribution of Raymond Unwin to the evolution of town planning in Britain.

A book on Parker and Unwin to be published as An Environment for Everyman, Architectural Press, 1980; a chapter on Raymond Unwin will appear in G.E. Cherry, ed., Pioneers of British Planning, Architectural Press, 1980.

Naslas, Michael, Department of Town and Regional Planning, University of Sheffield, Sheffield S10 2TN.

1. The changing character of utopian ideas within the context of economic, social and cultural transformations in the 19th and 20th centuries.
2. Art and environment in the writings of William Morris.
3. The mutual problems of teaching and research in the field of urban studies; the interdisciplinary and unitary nature of urban studies, promoting a profounder understanding of environmental processes and interactions.

Ravetz, Alison, Hull School of Architecture, Humberside College of Education, Hull.

British urban development, 1945-1975, with special reference to ideas, the professions, building technology and politics. The study covers not only planning policies and decisions but also other principal factors which



motivate development and briefly considers British experience in its international context. Re-making Cities, 1945-1975, Croom Helm, 1980.

Rose, Mark H. and Clark, John G. Historical Programs, The Franklin Institute, 20th and the Parkway, Philadelphia PA., 19103, U.S.A. Energy choices and social spatial arrangements in Kansas City, Wichita, Tulsa, Oklahoma City, and Denver, roughly 1880-1950. Focusing in particular on the choices of thousands of home owners and business leaders which shaped energy use and which, in turn, facilitated a general re-arrangement of local social and economic structures.

Simpson, Michael, Department of History, University College, Swansea, SA2 8PP.

The life and career of Thomas Adams, 1871-1949. Adams held important posts in Britain, Canada and the USA between 1900 and 1940. He was a prolific writer, pioneer in planning education and leading figure in the professionalisation of planning, as well as a notable practitioner in all three countries.

Ward, Steve, Department of Town Planning, Oxford Polytechnic, Headington, Oxford OX3 0BP.

Approaches to public intervention in shaping the urban environment, 1919-1939 (for Ph.D., Birmingham). The project is concerned with actions of county borough authorities in relation to housing, roads, parks, town planning and local economic initiatives. The scope covers the establishment of a precise understanding of levels of intervention; case studies of different sized urban areas; and systematic investigations for all county boroughs. Interim conclusions suggest that the state created environment where private investment was taking place simultaneously and inhibited this where it wasn't. In a far greater sense than today, the interwar local state fed off the non-state economy.

## STOP PRESS

At the Annual Conference of the Institute of British Geographers, at the University of Lancaster, January 3-4th, 1980, the Urban Geography Study Group will be concerned with Historical Processes of Urbanisation (3 January) and Selected Themes in Urban Geography (4 January). The speakers will be:

### Historical Processes of Urbanisation

Harold Carter: Long term changes in the urban system in Wales, 1080-1980.

Ian Moffatt: A model of urban growth in Britain 1801-1911.

Hans-Werner Wehling: Urbanisation, population growth and central place structure of the Ruhr region, 1840-present.

Stephen Royle: Functional divergence: urban development in eighteenth and nineteenth century Leicestershire.

Michael Conzen: Determinants of change in the physical structure of American cities during the Industrial Revolution.

Stephen Daniels: Welfare capitalism and the urban landscape.

Sue Farrant: The influence of function on the physical development of seaside resorts 1740-1820.

Stella Lowder: The evolution of social areas within Barcelona, 1945-1978.

### Selected Themes in Urban Geography

John Parr: Frequency distributions of central places in southern Germany: a further analysis.

Ian Moffatt: Economic cycles and the dynamics of urbanisation.

David Mullins: The residential and activity segregation of Asians in the suburbs.

R. Murray: Doorstep murders in Belfast.

Robin Talbot: Space-time convergence and the modern townscape.

Christina Victor: Social area change in Nottingham C.B., 1961-71.

For further details contact Dr A.G. Champion, Secretary, IBG Urban Geography Study Group, Department of Geography, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU.



