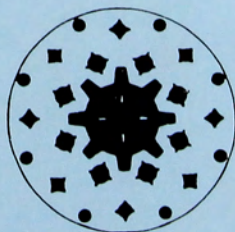


# PLANNING HISTORY

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BULLETIN OF THE INTERNATIONAL PLANNING HISTORY SOCIETY

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# PLANNING HISTORY

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## EDITOR

Dr Peter J. Larkham  
Birmingham School of Planning  
University of Central England  
Perry Barr  
Birmingham  
B42 2SU  
UK

Tel: 0121 331 5145 / Fax: 0121 356 9915  
E-mail: peter.larkham@uce.ac.uk

## EDITORIAL BOARD

Dr Arturo Almandoz  
Departamento de Planificacion Urbana  
Universidad Simon Bolivar  
Aptdo. 89000  
Caracas 1086  
Venezuela  
Tel: (58 2) 906 4037 / 38  
E-mail: almandoz@usb.ve

Dr Halina Dunin-Woyseth  
Oslo School of Architecture  
Department of Urban Planning  
PO Box 271 3001 Drammen  
Norway  
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Lake Forest College  
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Lake Forest, IL 60045-2399  
USA  
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S100 Aachen  
Schinkelstrasse 1  
Germany  
Tel: 0241 805029 / Fax: 0241 8888137

Dr Robert Freestone  
Planning and Urban Development Program  
Faculty of the Built Environment  
University of New South Wales  
Sydney NSW 2052  
Australia  
Tel: 02 9385 4836 / Fax: 02 9901 4505  
E-mail: R.Freestone@unsw.edu.au

Dr Robert K. Home  
Department of Surveying  
University of East London  
Dagenham  
Essex  
RM8 2AS, UK  
Tel: (0)181 590 7722 x2504 / Fax: (0181 849 3618  
E-mail: r.k.home@uel.ac.uk

Dr Kiki Kafkoulas  
Department of Urban and Regional Planning  
School of Architecture  
Aristotle University of Thessalonika  
Thessalonika 54006  
Greece  
Tel: 3031 995495 / Fax: 3031 995576

Professor John Muller  
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University of Witwatersrand  
Johannesburg  
PO Wits 2050  
South Africa  
Tel: 011 716 2654 / Fax: 011 403 2519  
E-mail: 041MUJ@cosmos.wits.ac.za

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Dipartimento di Urbanistica  
30125 Venezia Santa Croce 1957  
Italy

Dr Pieter Uyttenhove  
64 rue des Moines  
F-75017  
Paris  
France

Professor Stephen V. Ward  
School of Planning  
Oxford Brookes University  
Headington  
Oxford  
OX3 0BP  
UK  
Tel: 01865 483421 / Fax: 01865 483559  
E-mail: svward@brookes.ac.uk

Professor Shun-ichi Watanabe  
Science University of Tokyo  
Yamazaki, Noda-shi  
Chiba-ken 278  
Japan  
Tel: 81 474 24 1501 / Fax: 81 471 25 7833



# PLANNING HISTORY

BULLETIN OF THE INTERNATIONAL PLANNING HISTORY SOCIETY

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## EDITORIAL

PETER J. LARKHAM, UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL ENGLAND

It is particularly pleasing in this issue of *Planning History* to record the honour of a knighthood recently awarded to Professor Peter Hall. As IPHS members will know, Peter has a long and distinguished career and publications list covering many aspects of planning. Although the citation for his award made specific mention of his work for the Town and Country Planning association, we should also record his support for, and contributions to, the IPHS over the years.

This issue also reports on the extremely successful Sydney conference, organised by Rob Freestone and his colleagues. We are always grateful that members are so keen to spend so much of their time and effort organising such major events on behalf of the Society. Without their contribution, the study of planning history would be much less convivial! We are also able to report that the next such conference, in two years' time, will be in Helsinki; and we are beginning to look even further into the future to programme our major events.

One of the highlights of the Sydney conference was the first IPHS Gordon Cherry Memorial Lecture. It was particularly fitting that Gordon's life and contribution to planning history, including the bringing-together of organisations to form the present International Planning History Society, should be recalled in a presentation by a friend and colleague of long standing. I am pleased to be able to reproduce Peter Hall's lecture in this issue.

Lastly, accompanying this issue is a cumulative index for the last decade of the journal. This was prompted by my own concerns - shared by some members - that the valuable material contained within the journal is of little use unless it is made accessible. Our last index was published after 10 years; a new index now seems appropriate. And, as the IPHS moves to consider the impact of IT on its activities - with the creation of Web pages and so on - it might also be possible to archive the index and some of the papers, to be even more accessible!

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir

I wish to give a pat on the back to all concerned with the excellent Sydney Conference in July, and especially to Dr Robert Freestone. The rich variety of offerings proves that the field is alive and growing, with a healthy trend to regionalism in spite of this animal called 'globalisation'.

The venues were good, ranging from 30-seaters (which I found ideal for audio- and eye-contact) to the plenaries in the large lecture theatre. One field trip stood out, namely the preview of the Sydney Olympic site at Homebush, but cross your fingers about accessibility in a car-mad world!

What dedication to produce those monumental 'proceedings' of 1006 pages, which must surely become a planner's collector's item? The Sydney Conference will be a hard act to follow, but roll on the Millennium and Helsinki, where Laura Kolbe and her team will be waiting.

Professor Wallace van Zyl  
Cape Town

## NOTICES

### Honour for planning historian

Congratulations to Professor Peter Hall, who has been awarded a knighthood in the Queen's Birthday Honours List for "services to the Town and Country Planning Association".

Peter gave the IPHS's first Gordon Cherry Memorial Lecture at the Sydney conference, which is reproduced in this issue.

### INTERNATIONAL PLANNING HISTORY SOCIETY CONFERENCE 2002

Bids are invited to host the International Planning History Society's Conference in 2002. This will be the tenth international conference on planning history, and the fifth of the regular biennial conferences established since the International Planning History Society itself was founded in 1993. The recent programme has seen conferences in Hong Kong (1994), Thessaloniki (1996), with Sydney the venue in 1998 and Helsinki in 2000. All have been successful in drawing delegates from all parts of the world. The council and officers of the International Planning History Society are looking to continue this tradition of successful and enjoyable gatherings.

### Location

The recent pattern of international conferences has evolved to show a regular alternation of non-European and European locations. This has not, however, been the result of a deliberate or rigid strategy. In deciding the location for the 2002 conference, preference *may* be given to a non-European location, *but this will not be an overriding consideration*. The main concern of the IPHS Officers and Council has always been to ensure successful events in a variety of locations that fully express the international spirit of our society.

### Timescale and procedure

The timescale for decisions about the venue for 2002 is as follows.

30th September 1999:

Deadline for submission of bids proper.

October-early 2000: Officers evaluate bids and make recommendation to Council.

31st March 2000: Deadline for Council decision.

This will allow the successful bidder to begin to publicise the 2002 conference at the IPHS Conference in Helsinki in August 2000.

### Who can bid?

Any fully paid-up members of the International Planning History Society are entitled to bid. IPHS members may bid individually or as a group. However, bidders should be

the initiators and authors of the bids submitted. If more than one IPHS member is involved in the bid, it should be made clear which of the bidders will act as the IPHS Conference Convenor over the period 2000-2002.

Though not essential, it would be greatly appreciated if intending bidders contact the President well before the deadline to indicate their intention to bid.

### What form should bids take?

The bids proper are expected to be approximately 1500-2000 words in length. Supporting material about locations / venues etc may also be submitted but is not essential. The bids proper should be easily photocopied.

### What matters should bids cover?

*Dates* - When exactly will the conference be held? It is preferable that this be specified as exactly as possible. In determining dates, bidders should have regard to events that may compete with the conference, either locally or internationally. Local considerations such as University dates and seasonal factors will obviously be important. Bidders should also consider the impact of timings on visitors from other countries which may have different University terms, public holidays etc.

*Location* - Accessibility from different parts of world, general suitability for



# NOTICES

planning history conference (subjects of local interest, fieldtrips etc).

**Organization** - Who is actually organizing the bid? Who are the key people and who will be the IPHS Conference Convenor if the bid is accepted? Will there be institutional support and back up?

**Venue** - Where will the conference be held, bearing in mind need for simultaneous sessions, plenary sessions, possible exhibitions, space for breaks and meals, proximity to accommodation and general ambience?

**Accommodation** - Is there sufficient accommodation at different price levels in reasonable proximity to the conference venue?

**Themes and Outline of Conference** - What will be the themes of the conference? These should be related to planning history and sufficiently broadly framed to allow wide interpretation and participation by delegates from all parts of the world. Bidders should indicate whether it is intended to combine the conference with any other event, for example a national conference on planning or urban history. If such a joint event is envisaged, it is important to show that the international planning history dimension will not be compromised.

Bids should include an indicative timetable and

outline of the conference programme. In framing these, bidders should bear in mind that each IPHS conference needs to include a plenary lecture to be called the 'Gordon Cherry Memorial Lecture' and times for an IPHS General Meeting and Council Meeting. It is also the custom of IPHS conferences to include local fieldtrips during the conference programme, perhaps with optional longer visits after the main conference has finished.

**Language** - The predominant language used at IPHS conferences is that most widely understood throughout the world, English. Most IPHS conferences are held entirely in English. Occasionally, however, for local reasons, organizers have included some optional sessions in other languages (for example, French) or have provided simultaneous translation facilities for plenary events. Bidders should indicate if they have any intentions of this kind.

**Finances** - Outline financial plan of the conference. This should cover estimates of numbers attending (broken down into local and international delegates), projected fee income, possible sponsorship income (bearing in mind the IPHS will provide £1000 as a guarantee fund or to cover advance core expenses) and major outgoings, identifying fixed

and variable costs. In determining conference fees, bidders should bear in mind that IPHS members should be charged a preferential fee.

Conferences should be planned to cover their costs, but are not seen as major generators of profit. Any surplus after relevant expenses and administrative costs have been paid should be used to repay the IPHS funding, if this has been drawn upon. If any additional surplus remains, a contribution to IPHS funds would normally be expected.

**Marketing** - Outline ideas as to how the conference will be marketed. Marketing would be expected to include a mixture of promotional methods appropriate to an international audience. The publicity effort should begin at the Helsinki Conference in August 2000.

## Where should bids be sent?

Six copies of the bids and of supporting material (if any) should be sent to the President of the International Planning History, Professor Stephen V Ward, School of Planning, Oxford Brookes University, Headington, Oxford OX3 0BP, UK.

## ISUF 1999: The transformation of urban form

This will be the sixth international seminar on urban form, to be held on 23-26 July 1999 and hosted by

the Università degli Studi di Firenze, Italy.

The Seminar is intended to be an international gathering of a range of related disciplines - including architects, planners, geographers, historians, archaeologists and urban designers.

The programme will include invited and submitted papers, posters, video and multimedia sessions, excursions, and exhibition of publications. There will be a series of eminent keynote speakers from both academia and professional practice. The conference language will be English, but the organisers will provide some assistance for those who have difficulty in following English-language presentations.

Conference themes include: urban form and representation; historical urban morphology; urban morphology and planning practice; the interpretation of the mediaeval town; the form of non-western cities, and other sessions.

The full residential cost is 700,000 lira.

For further information contact Professor G.L. Maffei, Università degli Studi di Firenze, Dipartimento di Progettazione dell'Architettura, Banca Toscana Via Cavour, 82-50121 Firenze, Italy. E-mail: [progcontesto@prog.arch.unifi.it](mailto:progcontesto@prog.arch.unifi.it). Further information on the ISUF website, <http://www.let.rug.nl/isuf/>

# NOTICES

## A welcome to new IPHS members

Among new members joining since our last issue we welcome:

Ahmed M. Salah El-Dien OUF, Department of Architecture, University of the United Arab Emirates (*Research interests in urban design and conservation*)

Dr Vincent I. OGU, Faculty of the Built Environment, University of New South Wales, Sydney (*Research interests in urban and regional development*)

Gwenda SHERIDAN, Kingston, Tasmania (*Research interests in landscape, heritage and recreation planning*)

## New student prize

The ACSP has recently announced a new student prize for work in planning - this announcement is too late for this year's award but interested persons should contact the Committee for details of future rounds.

The Marsha Ritzdorf Prize for the best student paper, report, group project or presentation

"To remember and honour Marsha Ritzdorf's contribution to diversity, social justice, and the role of women in planning, and to recognise her devotion to students and teaching, ACSP

announces an annual award for the best student paper, report, group project or presentation which addresses these concerns in a positive and productive way. ACSP will award \$500 to the student or students who submit a paper or project which best exemplifies Dr Ritzdorf's concern with making communities better for women, people of colour, and the disadvantaged. It is not necessary that one paper/project should deal with all three topics. The winner(s) will be asked to present the work at the ACSP Conference.

Both graduate and undergraduate students may be nominated for the award; individual and group projects and reports are eligible. All nominees must have been enrolled students during the relevant academic or calendar year but need not be from an ACSP member school. All candidates must be nominated by a faculty member.

The Ritzdorf Award Committee will select the paper/project which best demonstrates or puts into practice the kind of commitment to social justice, diversity, and women's issues for which Dr Ritzdorf was known.

The Committee Chair is Professor Charles 'Corky' Poster, The Drachman Institute, University of Arizona, 819 E First Street, Tucson, AZ 85721, U.S.



# NOTICES

## IPHS Council

In response to the notification about the IPHS Council membership (contained with the last issue), reactions from members have meant, first, that Stephen Ward's term of office as President is continued; secondly, that no formal election process for Council members is required. The full Council membership for the period 1999-2002 is therefore as follows.

## Officers

President: Professor Stephen V. Ward (Oxford Brookes University, UK)

Treasurer: Dr David Massey (University of Liverpool, UK)

Secretary General: Dr Ursula von Petz (University of Dortmund, Germany)

Membership Secretary: Dr Robert Home (University of East London, UK)

## Council

Dr Robert Freestone (University of New South Wales, Australia)

Professor Pat Garside (University of Salford, UK)

Professor Michael Hebbert (University of Manchester, UK)

Commissioner Alan Hutchings (Environment, Resources and Development Court of South Australia)

Dr Laura Kolbe (University of Helsinki, Finland):

Conference Convenor, 2000  
Dr Emmanuel V. Marmaras (University of the Aegean, Greece)

Professor Javier Monclus (Universidad Politecnica di Cataluna, Spain)

Mr Joseph Nasr (University of Pennsylvania, USA)

Dr Dirk Schubert (Technical University of Hamburg-Harburg, Germany)

Professor Christopher Silver (University of Illinois, USA)



*IPHS Conference, Sydney, 1998: a reminder of the fire alarm and evacuation of the conference from the Faculty of the Built Environment's new building, designed by Giurgola/Thorp (Photo from Rob Freestone. See Conference Report, pp. 39-43)*

# NOTICES

from IPHS Affiliate Societies

## Society for American City and Regional Planning History: Eighth Biennial Conference on Planning History

### Call for Papers

The Society for American City and Regional Planning History invites proposals for individual papers or thematic sessions to be presented at its Eighth Biennial Conference on Planning History. The conference, co-sponsored by the Urban History Association and the International Planning History Society, will be held at the Washington Marriott, Washington, D.C., on November 18-21, 1999.

Papers are most cordially solicited on all aspects of the history of urban, regional, or community planning. Particularly welcome would be papers and complete sessions that deal with planning for capital cities and regions, comparative studies in planning history, new towns and communities, and issues of race, class, and gender in planning. Sessions should normally include two or three papers.

Please send six copies of abstracts and curriculum vitae to:

Professor Christopher Silver  
Department of Urban and Regional Planning  
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign  
111 Temple Buell Hall  
Urbana, IL 61820 USA  
phone: 217-333-4555  
fax: 217-344-1717  
email: silver@uiuc.edu.

Submission deadline is February 15, 1999. Robert Freestone will be the IPHS member of the conference programme committee.

### Call for Participation

The Society for American City and Regional Planning History presents a pre-conference workshop on "Race, Class, and Gender in Planning History: A Workshop Held in Memory of Marsha Ritzdorf".

Thursday, November 18th,  
2:00 - 6:00 p.m.  
Washington Marriott Hotel  
Washington, D.C.

This workshop is being held to enable planning and urban historians to 1) take stock of the ways in which issues of race, class, and gender are and are not yet being addressed in our scholarship, 2) to apprise each other of recent work and work-in-progress on these issues, 3) to suggest ways in which we might better integrate these concerns into our scholarship,

and 4) to create an agenda for advancing scholarship on race, class, and gender among planning and urban historians, and among planners and policy-makers.

The workshop will be divided into four 50 minute sessions focusing on race, class, gender, and an agenda-setting session. We are conceptualizing each session as a moderated conversation. Participants are invited to submit proposals to speak for a maximum of 5 minutes on any of the topics listed above. To help us make the best use of our time, we will circulate the texts of remarks in advance to all participants.

Those wishing to participate in the workshop may also (and are encouraged to!) submit separate papers for the conference itself.

Please submit 6 copies of a 1 page abstract with a title and a 1-page author vitae by March 1st, 1999 to:

Professor Mary Corbin Sies  
Department of American Studies  
Room 2125, Taliaferro Hall  
University of Maryland  
College Park, MD 20742  
(301) 405-1361  
(301) 314-9453 FAX  
ms128@umail.umd.edu



# "A Telegram from the Queen": The Centenary of Modern Planning

PETER HALL

The Bartlett School of Architecture and Planning  
University College London, London, UK

*Text of the International Planning History Society's first Gordon Cherry Memorial Lecture,  
presented at the IPHS Conference, Sydney, July 1998.*

Perhaps it should be a telegram from the President; perhaps in Australia it soon will be. However commemorated, the modern planning movement effectively commemorates its centenary year in 1998. It was in October 1898 that Ebenezer Howard published the original edition of *To-Morrow!*, soon to be republished under the more familiar title of *Garden Cities of Tomorrow*. And, though there were other important foundation stones of the modern planning movement, surely without doubt this was the most significant. It was not, of course, the birth of town planning, which had occurred millennia before that in the cities of the Middle East. But it was the effective birth of the modern planning movement: a significantly different movement, distinguished by its social purpose.

Rather remarkably, we can consider this century in the form of five snapshot pictures, taken almost exactly a quarter century apart.

## 1898

The first is of course 1898 itself. That year not only saw publication of Howard's tome, but of Kropotkin's influential *Fields Factories and Workshops*. In London the London Country Council were planning, and were just about to build, the first peripheral housing estate at Totterdown Fields. Patrick Geddes was conducting his early experiments in community self-help in the slums of Edinburgh, and was inviting speakers to his summer schools. It is significant that all were British, either

by birth or adoption. The birth of modern planning took place in London and in Edinburgh.

For all of these people, housing was the central question. They sought an answer to the problems of overcrowded urban slums - but also, in the case of both Howard and Kropotkin, to the problems of the depressed and depopulating countryside. The answer would be central urban renewal at lower densities, accompanied by new garden cities and garden suburbs on green fields; these would be built either by public agencies, or by voluntary groups based on the principle of cooperation. The planning movement was an outgrowth of the housing reform and land reform movement, and remained firmly coupled to it. The means to this planned dispersion would be the new technologies of electric power and low-cost public transport, above all the electric tramway.

Remarkably soon after 1898, the first actual experiments were under way: at Letchworth and Hampstead Garden City, and in the early LCC estates; at Margarethenhöhe and Hellerau in Germany. And the original impetus extended over at least a quarter century, culminating in the ideas of the Regional Planning Association of America (RPAA), which in the 1920s effectively married the ideas of Howard, Kropotkin and Geddes into a central vision of decentralised communities in the distant countryside, powered by electricity and accessible through the private automobile.

## 1922-1923

Almost exactly a quarter-century later, although the RPAA was developing the original British concepts into a new American synthesis, the main developments were on the European mainland. Le Corbusier was publishing his Voisin Plan, proposing that central Paris should be razed to the ground and replaced by a new world of cruciform towers and multi-lane freeways. Ernst May was being appointed as Architect-Planner of Frankfurt am Main, there to develop his satellite towns. In Berlin, Martin Wagner was collaborating with other leading architects of the Federal Republic - Hugo Häring, Hans Scharoun, Walter Gropius - on a set of new housing developments which resolutely employed the Bauhaus principles of design for living. Vienna was at work on its great series of housing projects, most notably the Karl Marx Hof, which became so influential that it directly influenced similar developments in London and elsewhere. Henri Sellier was designing the first Paris *cités-jardins* along similar lines; in Amsterdam, H.P. Berlage was laying out the great Amsterdam South scheme.

All of these developments, although sometimes they confusingly adopted the garden city label, were quite different from the original British formulation. Despite for the most part being peripherally located, they were essentially quite high-density schemes taking the form of terraces, quite often with a high admixture of apartment blocks. They were planned as an integral part of the city and were connected to it by good public transport. They stemmed from a very distinct continental style of urban apartment living, and although they were imitated in British slum clearance schemes (as in the LCC's Ossulston Street estate in the late 1920s), they did not become the norm there. What they did have in common with the British housing schemes of the same era was motivation and agency: they were essentially social housing schemes, built either by municipal agencies or by cooperative-type housing associations. The link between housing and planning remained the key, as Catherine Bauer stressed in her influential book *Modern Housing* in 1934.

The United States married high hopes and great disappointments in this period. The vision of the RPAA was not realised; Rexford Tugwell's plan for Greenbelt cities was effectively truncated by a conservative Congress, and the TVA became essentially a power generation and agricultural extension scheme. In Australia, Griffin's plan for Canberra was continually stalled by disagreements and rivalries; elsewhere, as in the United States, the prevailing ethos was to assist suburban development by private enterprise.

## 1945-1952

In the years immediately after the Second World War there was an unprecedented burst of planning activity, especially concentrated in Europe: in the UK, the publication in 1945 of Abercrombie's Greater London Plan, the 1946 New Towns Act and the 1947 Town and Country Planning Act; in Copenhagen, the Fingerplan of 1948; in Stockholm, the Generalplan of 1952. This activity was overwhelmingly driven by the motivation for comprehensive post-war reconstruction of bomb damage and (in some cases exclusively) of outworn slum housing; in effect it represented a continuation or completion of the earlier movements after a long delay brought about by the great depression and the war. Again, carried over from these earlier waves, there was the same emphasis on comprehensive schemes of urban renewal and construction of new communities by public agencies; the underlying assumption was that this was all part of a comprehensive programme to create a welfare state, administered by well-meaning public professionals - invariably, architect-planners - with little public involvement.

Driven by the huge housing backlog in most European countries, and further by the post-war and subsequent baby booms, the resultant programme of construction lasted fully a quarter of a century, until the end of the 1960s; it produced many of the landmarks of the twentieth-century planning movement, including the comprehensive reconstruction of London's East End, the Mark One British new towns and the Stockholm satellite communities. Further, these represented a consistent



ethos of growth-oriented comprehensive planning, in which public planning took the lead and the private sector was reduced to a residual role.

There were few parallels outside Europe, although a UK-style new town was built at Elizabeth in South Australia, and later in the United States there were occasional private-enterprise new towns (Reston and Columbia outside Washington DC; Irvine in California). Large-scale American urban renewal, beginning in the 1950s, effectively uprooted ethnic communities without creating any effective means for overspill; in the worst instances, as in Chicago, the very poor were segregated in ghetto-style housing projects within the inner city.

#### 1973-1975

Approximately another quarter-century later, a remarkable disjuncture occurred in these same countries, and indeed worldwide. It was a change in Zeitgeist coinciding with the arrival of the postwar "baby boomers" into active political and public life, and it was first marked by the remarkable public manifestations on university campuses in the late 1960s. Essentially this generation, for the most part reared in post-war affluence, rejected many of the values of its parents: comprehensive reconstruction and construction, large-scale development and automobility were now seen as positively bad, and the prevailing slogan, borrowed from the influential environmental campaigner E.P. Schumacher, was *Small is Beautiful*. Protection of the environment now became a basic imperative, following the immensely influential 1972 Club of Rome report, *The Limits to Growth*. Underlying this was a general hostility to the advanced capitalist system and a desire for a return to simpler lifestyles, coupled with deep paranoia about the ways in which the system was managed by professional technocracies. One principal result for planning, first evident in the United States but rapidly spreading world-wide, was a demand for bottom-up advocacy-style planning in which professionals acted as servants to local communities. This marked the point at which public participation in planning first became a major issue, particularly in the

United Kingdom and the United States.

There was an interesting parallel in the developing world, where the British planner John Turner, heavily influenced by the kind of anarchist thinking that had permeated the origins of the modern planning movement, first proposed self-build site-and-service housing in Latin America; in effect, a legalization and planned organization of the urban occupation movements that had taken place on a large scale in these cities in the 1950s and 1960s, a result of movement off the land. Rather remarkably, it soon became orthodoxy in the World Bank, which saw it as a low-cost and effective alternative to bureaucratically-organized public housing schemes. By the 1980s, such schemes were proliferating throughout the fast-growing cities of the developing world.

These themes continued to re-echo throughout the 1970s and indeed beyond. They appeared to represent effectively the beginnings of a new political platform, and in Germany the Green Party had considerable success in local elections for some cities. During the 1980s they existed rather anomalously side-by-side with right-wing movements stressing economic liberalism and freedom from control, which in the UK resulted in an ultimately futile attempt to scale down the planning system. Effectively it could be said that planning constituted one of the dimensions on which a new political division was being forged in advanced countries, replacing traditional class movements and interests.

On one issue both sides agreed: on the need to regenerate decaying urban economies by injecting new activities. But the two sides disagreed both on the objectives and on the mechanisms: the left suggested the revival of the traditional economy and the use of democratic mechanisms which clearly gave the predominant weight to existing interests; the right proposed the creation of new urban economic bases through private real estate development supported by public infrastructure, using mechanisms which bypassed elected local councils. Both mechanisms produced results: the city of Rotterdam successfully redeveloped its waterfront, Salford in Greater Manchester

did the same, while in New York, London and many other British cities urban development corporations achieved very similar impacts.

#### 1998

One hundred years after Howard, people in the advanced capitalist countries live in a very different world from his: one in which the great majority have achieved relative affluence, albeit with some reduction in security compared with the 1960s, and in which as a result they have a considerable stake in their own homes and their own local environments. One result is that, for the first time since the beginning of the modern planning movement, housing and planning have become decoupled: the so-called housing question has shrunk to the provision for an unfortunate minority, as in fact it has been from the start in the United States and to a considerable degree in Australia.

Perhaps to a greater degree than ever before, there is now a divergence between the advanced industrial (or post-industrial) nations. In the United States and many parts of Europe, the main emerging question has been the continued out-migration of people and economic activity from the cities to the suburbs and the countryside, leading to the emergence of areas of concentrated multiple deprivation in the cities; and these in turn have become a negative element encouraging further out-migration by the affluent majority.

Coupled with the rapid growth in household numbers in these countries - a product less of population growth than of household fission through more young people leaving home, divorce and separation, and longer periods of widowhood - this brings a central dilemma for strategic planning: how far is it desirable and possible to repopulate and reanimate the cities for affluent households, thus promoting the objective of sustainable development, or alternatively how will it be possible to secure the necessary greenfield developments. Thus, against a totally transformed economic and social backcloth, the issues seem strangely similar to those of a century before; not least because rising agricultural productivity has again rendered substantial areas of countryside superfluous for farming.

These issues have less resonance in North America and in Australia, with their lower densities and traditions of suburbanization. But there are international trends shared by all the advanced nations: the stress on sustainable urban development; related to this, the attempt by some architect-planners to assert a more compact style of development (the "new urbanism" in the United States); the increasing stress in every country on preservation and conservation of historic buildings and entire urban districts, which over thirty years has spread from a few countries to embrace countries and cities formerly immune, as in Pacific Asia.

#### Conclusion

These are the concerns of the middle and late 1990s. Will they survive the next quarter-century, or will the year 2025 see an entirely different set of issues? The growth in household numbers is likely to dominate the agenda for a few years more, but may eventually be overtaken by the spectre of falling birth rates leading to falling population: a real prospect for a number of European nations, unless large-scale immigration again resumes. Architects will continue to argue the virtues of high-density urban solutions, but it is not at all clear that market forces will follow them - and, at the end of the day, market forces will determine the form of the great majority of new housing. The major question is whether public policy can produce solutions to the problem of the socially-excluded groups, trapped in some of the least attractive public housing projects in the cities. This is a problem limited, so far, to the United States and a few European cities, but the preconditions exist in almost every place where a weak national economy produces very high local rates of employment in the cities. It cannot be solved by planning policy alone; it can be tackled only by a combination of policies - economic, social, educational - across the spectrum. If left unsolved, as American experience shows, it can contribute to further middle-class flight to the suburbs and exurbs, and thus to the decline of the city. Without much doubt, it is going to be the major policy challenge for the next quarter-century.



# 'ITS MOST AMBITIOUS TOWN PLANNING SCHEME': THE SAVAGE CRESCENT STATE HOUSING PRECINCT, PALMERSTON NORTH

CAROLINE MILLER

Department of Resource and Environmental Planning, Private Bag 11222,  
Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand  
Tel: +64 6 356 9099 Fax: +64 6 350 5689  
E-mail: C.L.Miller@massey.ac.nz

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## Introduction

The title of this paper is taken from an article in *The Standard* on 11 March 1937 which announced that the Department of Housing had purchased 50 acres of land in Palmerston North on which to construct 227 houses in a scheme 'conceived on the most modern town-planning lines, and the latest ideas in subdivisional development, as practised in England and America'.<sup>1</sup> After much laudatory discussion, the article ends with the observation that, within the scheme, 'modernity and innovation are combined to make what will be the nearest approach to perfect town planning in New Zealand'.<sup>2</sup> While the Savage Crescent housing precinct, as the scheme became known, represents some of the first evidence of the massive State housing programme, commenced in 1936 and which would transform significant tracts of New Zealand's urban fabric, it is also intimately linked to the career of a pioneer New Zealand town planner, Reginald Hammond.

Hammond, who was responsible for the design and layout of Savage Crescent, created not only a significant physical feature for the city - it remains one of the most prominent features on the city's map, second only to the large central square - but also created a successful and attractive living environment which functions as well in the late-twentieth century as it did in 1936. The historic and cultural

significance of Savage Crescent was officially recognised in 1995 when the area received heritage and planning protection in the Palmerston North City Proposed District Plan.

This paper explores three related themes - the development of a housing crisis which produced the State housing programme of which Savage Crescent is a part, the career and achievements of Reginald Hammond, and the design origins of Savage Crescent, which have been little explored.

## The Recurrent Housing Crisis

Despite New Zealand's relatively late start to settlement, with development only commencing after the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi (*Te Tiri o Waitangi*) in 1840, it was always a society dominated by urban dwellers. In 1896, some 43% of New Zealanders lived in towns and this rose steadily to over 60% in 1945.<sup>3</sup> In such circumstances, it was almost inevitable that the country would always have some form of housing crisis, and that the State would be, albeit reluctantly, drawn into the housing area. In the nineteenth century, that involvement was limited, in keeping with what was regarded as an acceptable role for the State, and generated from rather harsh concepts of appropriate charitable aid. An acceptable role for the State in this and other areas was perhaps wider in the New Zealand context, given

the role that had been taken by the State, particularly in developing the country's infrastructure through Vogel's ambitious plans, when private enterprise failed to take up the challenge.

It was, however, under the Liberal Government first elected in 1891 that a coherent and long-term housing policy began to develop. At first, an attempt was made to involve local authorities in the housing area through the Municipal Corporations Act 1900, which would have allowed for the first time the building of public rental housing. The failure of this approach probably reflected the low level of local authority development at the time, a reluctance to become involved in a new policy area, and the unfocused, early approach of the Liberals' policy. Their first approach was to attempt to provide self-sufficient suburban sections for workers, leaving the housing problem to solve itself. By 1905, the nettle of public housing was grasped and the Workers' Dwellings and Government Advances to Workers Act was passed. This allowed the State both to build houses and to advance loans to workers who met the strict criteria of the Act. While Seddon, the Prime Minister of the time, hoped that at least 5,000 houses would be built, and by 1910, 1349 loans worth £366,000 had been made,<sup>4</sup> only 646 houses had been built by the Scheme's end in 1919.<sup>5</sup>

The somewhat modest success of this early State intervention probably helped to explain the continued public concern with housing and the potential for the development of slums. The term slum is used rather loosely in the New Zealand context, conjuring up as it does pictures of Dickens' England and the harsh housing conditions of the growing cities of the Industrial Revolution. New Zealand's cities and towns were relatively new, and most were small by international standards. In 1911, New Zealand's largest urban area of Auckland had a population of some 115,700 people, which had only risen to 157,757 by 1921.<sup>6</sup> Its nearest rival of the time, Christchurch, had a population of 87,400 in 1911 which rose to 118,501 in 1921,<sup>7</sup> consequently there were at best only limited areas which would meet the overseas vision of a slum. Nevertheless, the existence of poor urban

housing and related overcrowding remained a central concern for the first two decades of the twentieth century, partly inspired by the burgeoning interest in town planning by men such as Myers, Reade and Fowlds.

Arthur Myers and George Fowlds had both been prominent local politicians in Auckland, where Myers was Mayor from 1905 to 1908. Both became Members of Parliament, and did much to promote the early cause of town planning. Charles Reade, better known for his town planning career in Australia, spent his earlier years in New Zealand as a journalist who pioneered housing and town planning *exposés*. In 1909, Reade had produced a pamphlet *The Revelation of Britain: A Book for Colonials*, which brought together his articles from a variety of newspapers and which advocated the introduction of social and economic reform to avoid the 'evils' of the old country.<sup>8</sup> The *Weekly Graphic* and *New Zealand Mail* both produced pictures of over-crowded dwellings in the Auckland suburb of Freeman's Bay in 1911<sup>9</sup> to support Myers' call for town planning legislation.

The problem of slums, and housing generally, remained a central theme in the Australasian Town Planning Tour by Reade and William Davidge in 1914, which was organised by the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association. The concern was not, however, confined to the large cities. In 1918 the *Taihape Daily Times* declared that 'Auckland has broken the ice leading to the destruction of slums and hot beds of pestilence and Taihape might well take its cue therefrom'.<sup>10</sup> Taihape, an isolated railway and agricultural service town in the middle of the North Island, had at the time a population of some 2,045,<sup>11</sup> and could hardly have been a candidate for severe overcrowding and slums. It does, however, demonstrate how widespread and pervasive was the concern about the deteriorating quality of New Zealand's housing.

The great influenza epidemic of 1918, and the return of soldiers from the First World War, continued the high public concern for the housing problem. In 1919 the first (and only) New Zealand Town Planning Conference and Exhibition was



held, and was dominated by the housing issue and how town planning might relieve the problem. The discussion was, however, more moderate; with F.W. Rowley, the Secretary for Labour, emphatically stating that 'I believe that there are no real slums in New Zealand - i.e. as they exist in the old country',<sup>12</sup> although there appeared to be a predominant belief that the Garden City/Suburb offered the best model to emulate in the development of new housing. The Conference was closely followed by an examination by the Central Board of Health into the housing question, particularly the housing shortage. Ultimately the Board concluded that 13.5% of dwellings were overcrowded, affecting 2.6% of the population, and that the problem could be overcome by the building of 20,000 new 5-bedroomed houses.<sup>13</sup>

Spurred by public concerns and the result of the investigation of both the Board of Inquiry into the Influenza Epidemic and the Central Board of Health, the conservative Reform Government of William Massey started a new public housing scheme and made housing loans available, particularly to returned soldiers. Not surprisingly, as a conservative government of the time, it placed most of its faith in private home ownership as a solution to the ongoing housing issue. The success of this housing programme varied, and by the mid 1920s the first signs of the recession which preceded the Depression were becoming apparent in an economy which was harshly exposed to the vagaries of international trade.

#### **The Early Career of Reginald Hammond**

The 1920s provides an appropriate point to turn to the career of Reginald Hammond, who was ultimately to be so influential in the State Housing development from the mid-1930s to the mid-1950s. Reginald Bedford Hammond was born in 1894 in the tiny settlement of Te Kopuru in Northland, the son of a prominent engineer, surveyor and architect, Horace Hammond; who in private and public practice had been responsible for much of the infrastructural development in the Dargaville and Kaipara areas. Documenting Hammond's

early life has proved difficult, but it would appear that he trained and worked with his father as an architect, surveyor and engineer before undertaking some architectural studies at the Auckland University College. There was, at the time, no formal degree course for architects in New Zealand and students instead served a type of apprenticeship with a practitioner, enhanced by some University study.

In 1919, Hammond moved to Dunedin where he worked for architects Mason and Wales. Prior to leaving Northland, he had entered a plan for Civic Improvement in the competition which accompanied the 1919 Town Planning Conference and Exhibition, which was duly awarded a Diploma. Hammond wrote to the Conference organiser Samuel Hurst-Seagar seeking confirmation of the award of the Diploma, as he was 'leaving New Zealand in a few weeks time to take up a course of town planning at London University and no doubt a diploma from the New Zealand Town Planning Conference would be a good testimonial to take with me'.<sup>14</sup> Quite what training Hammond received in Britain is difficult to confirm, other than his attendance at University College, London. However, if a footnote is to be believed, he spent three years studying under Adshead at University College London before working at the London County Council and with Herbert Baker when he was producing the Plans for Delhi.<sup>15</sup>

He had certainly returned to New Zealand by the mid-1920s with membership of the British Town Planning Institute, probably as New Zealand's first trained town planner. He worked as an architect in Auckland and became an Associate of the New Zealand Institute of Architects and, in 1925, came to national prominence as the winner of two design competitions for Garden Suburbs at Orakei in Auckland and the Lower Hutt Eastern Township near Wellington. Both competitions and, in particular, the Orakei competition which involved an area of 631 acres, reflected both the public concern to see the creation of improved urban environments and the belief that the Garden suburb concept offered 'an appropriate design response which

reflected the systematic application of town planning ideas to produce a superior physical and moral environment'.<sup>16</sup> The Orakei Plan was a complete design for a new community which included a university, commercial areas, recreation facilities and, of course, housing.<sup>17</sup>

Hammond was originally engaged to work on the Orakei development but, in 1926, moved to Wellington to undertake what was ultimately a much more important task, the writing of New Zealand's first town planning legislation, the Town-planning Act 1926. His involvement appears to have come about through some connection with the Prime Minister of the time, Gordon Coates. Various governments had procrastinated about town planning legislation since 1911, and there appeared no likelihood of achieving it in 1926. Coates was the member for Kaipara, which included Hammond's home town of Dargaville. Given the prominent position of Hammond's father in the town, it is likely that they were acquainted. Whatever the case, early in 1926 Coates determined that town planning legislation would be enacted and invited Hammond to draft it. Hammond duly and speedily complied, and the legislation was produced; with Hammond subsequently being appointed as the first Director of Town Planning in September of the same year. His reign as Director was short, as he resigned in 1927 to return to private practice as a town planner and architect, though difficulties in appointing a successor saw him performing his duties until 1928. After 1928 Hammond practised, mainly as an architect, in both Auckland and Wellington, producing little of great note; although this is probably understandable given the effects of the Depression.<sup>18</sup>

#### **A Continuing Housing Crisis and the State's Response**

By 1933, the effects of the Depression had begun to dissipate and the Government once again began to look towards a more positive housing programme. It was again pushed by growing public concern over the issue and increasingly vocal demands from men such as the industrialist James Fletcher, who by 1935 was advocating a mass housing scheme. Coates'

government responded in 1935 with a new housing lending body, the Mortgage Corporation, and yet another Committee to examine the housing problem. That very high-powered Committee saw the return to public services of Reginald Hammond, and it was charged with developing a comprehensive housing improvement and reconstruction scheme. Hammond, with Professor Belshaw, a professor of economics, played an important and influential role on the Committee, with the two forming a subcommittee to address the 12 basic questions that the Committee had been charged with answering.<sup>19</sup> In its recommendations the Committee would, for the last time, attempt to integrate housing and town planning, something that had been rejected under the 1926 legislation, through the abolition of the Town Planning Board and the establishment of a combined Housing and Town Planning Board.<sup>20</sup>

There was hardly time for any of the Committee's recommendations to be instituted before the first Labour Government was swept to power in late 1935 under the leadership of Michael Savage. The only positive outcome was the passing of the Housing Survey Act 1935, which launched a major survey of the quality and quantity of housing in New Zealand. The results did not become available until March 1939, and revealed that 12.1% of the dwellings surveyed provided accommodation below the minimum standard, and 4% were regarded as overcrowded.<sup>21</sup> While these figures hardly represented a crisis, the Labour Government had been elected on a platform that committed the State to an active and ongoing involvement in what has been called 'an inherently flawed housing market'.<sup>22</sup>

The State Advanced Corporation Act was passed in 1936, and established a body both to lend funds for housing, and to administer the (about to burgeon) public rental housing stock. It also launched what was to become a massive building programme that, a reading of the files suggests, was achieved within an almost chaotic environment;<sup>23</sup> powered by Labour's continuing belief in 'the righteousness of State ownership'.<sup>24</sup>



That righteousness was helped into reality with the assistance of the building contractor, James Fletcher, who worked tirelessly to organise a response from the building industry. Ultimately he and his company were well rewarded and, his building company is now a small part of the multinational Fletcher-Challenge Ltd, from which his grandson Hugh has just retired as CEO. Suspicious of the competence of the Public Works Department, Labour established the Housing Construction Branch of the State Advances Corporation in December 1936, with Arthur Tyndall as Director, Reginald Hammond as Town Planner and Gordon Wilson as Architect. These three would power the State housing schemes which began in 1937 with schemes at Mirimar in Wellington and at Orakei in Auckland, on the land which, in 1925, Hammond had planned his garden suburb. Hammond was responsible for much of the land purchase, subdivisional layout and the placing of the houses on the sites, which involved him in endless travel. On one trip to Auckland in 1937, having travelled overnight by train from Wellington, he was to spend the day in Auckland before travelling the next day to Paeroa, Morrinsville and Matamata - a significant journey even on today's much improved roads.<sup>25</sup>

#### Savage Crescent

Palmerston North's opportunity to be included in the State housing programme came relatively early when, in March 1937, 50 acres of largely undeveloped land on the edge of town were purchased. Palmerston North was very much a town of the twentieth century, supported by its position as a transport node and its prosperous and developing rural hinterland. From a population of 1,900 in 1911 it had grown to a town of 23,953 by 1936.<sup>26</sup>

What separates the Savage Crescent development from other developments of its time is its size and its very tight and integrated design. While schemes elsewhere covered hundreds of acres, Savage Crescent was conceived and executed as a single integrated block which took on a unique form. Even today it remains a cartographic landmark, as

Figure 1 illustrates. The site was also particularly well positioned, being only 20 minutes' walk from the centre of town and close to the extensive garden and playing fields of the Victoria Esplanade.

In contrast to the situation in other schemes where Fletcher's company tended to dominate, as in the Orakei scheme, the tenders for construction were mainly won by local firms; primarily W.E. Townshend Ltd, whose involvement is commemorated in Townshend Place.

In October 1937, *The Standard* carried an advert inviting applications from 'persons desirous of being considered for tenancies of the State Rental Housing'.<sup>27</sup> Rents ranged from £1 to £1.15s per week with a 2s 6d rebate for prompt payment, and these represented a step up for many people who were used to rents of less than £1 per week.<sup>28</sup> This led to some 16% of Palmerston North applicants withdrawing their applications.<sup>29</sup> Moreover, applicants were carefully vetted, and a memo in 1937 states that 'the Inspector of Police and District Employment Officer ... very kindly checked over the list of applicants, and sorted out any unsuitable applicants'.<sup>30</sup> Construction was well under way by March 1938.

#### The State Rental Housing

Michael Savage, in particular, was committed not just to building public housing, but to building quality public housing, 'based on sound construction and design principles',<sup>31</sup> where 'for the first time sunlight was given maximum consideration in housing orientation'.<sup>32</sup> Particular care was taken to ensure that the State housing scheme was not identified through rows of the same housing design; and, in June 1936, the Department of Housing Construction launched a competition

"to produce the first range of house designs within the department's guidelines (which) stipulated that the houses were to have a dominant roof mass and to be in the general style of the English cottage".<sup>33</sup>

The result was a diversity of styles, all present in Savage Crescent (see Figs 2-4), which eventually came to include some of the more modern styles (Fig. 5). This

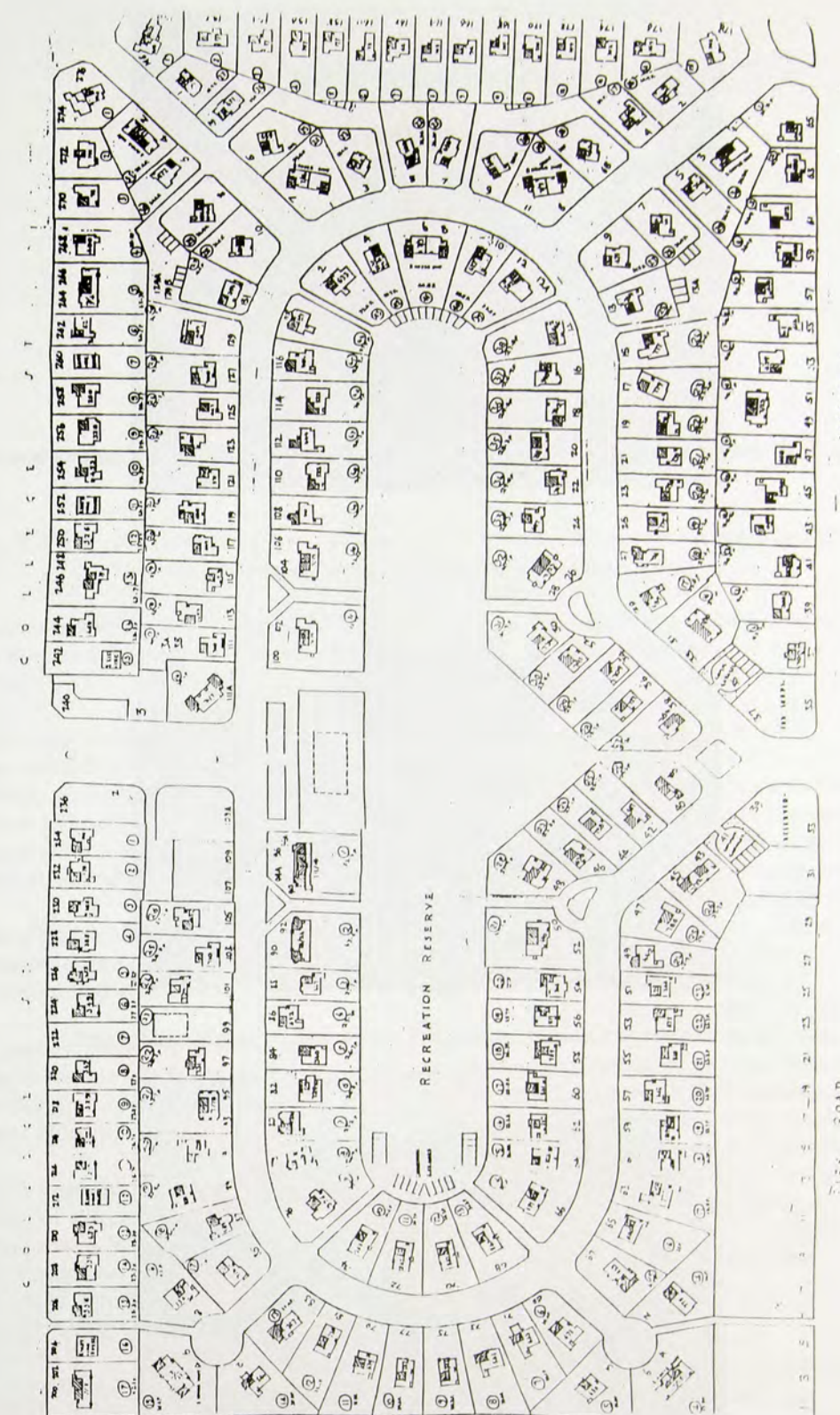


Fig. 1: R.G. Hammond's original plan for Savage Crescent.

Source: Di Stewart and Associates, Savage Crescent State Housing Precinct, Palmerston North: Stage 1: Cultural Significance. Palmerston North: Di Stewart and Associates/ Palmerston North City Council, undated, p. 15: reproduced with permission.





Fig. 2: 41 Park Road, remaining in relatively original condition: timber and weatherboard (author's collection)



Fig. 3: 57 Savage Crescent: an English stucco design (author's collection)



Fig. 4: 47 Savage Crescent: a later brick design (author's collection)



Fig. 5: 8 Nathan Place and 11 Savage Crescent. A 'moderne' design now painted in a stunning but attractive peppermint green (author's collection)

reliance on the English cottage style has been seen as a retrograde step, as Toomath suggests:

"A paradox: Labour's 'people's house' was given a sophisticated style in the English tradition, replacing New Zealand's popular hybrid without a pedigree, which already existed as an agreeable blend of British artlessness and Californian ease".<sup>34</sup>

Some considered the quality of the houses excessive, as the Associated Chambers of Commerce stated baldly in 1944:

"the present standard of Government house is too high and too costly. There is room for a more modest house than the present Housing Department standard".<sup>35</sup>

What is perhaps most interesting is that a number of the designs were very similar to ones which had won awards as part of the Competition For Workers' Homes, which was organised as part of the 1919 Town Planning Conference and Exhibition.<sup>36</sup>

The houses in Savage Crescent, which were built between 1938 and 1945, were predominantly single-family detached dwellings, although some double units were built (see Fig. 5). As Firth was to observe in an official publication,

"New Zealanders want elbow room ... while the detached house set in its own grounds is in general an ideal type of accommodation for New Zealand conditions and habits of life".<sup>37</sup>

He also added judiciously that "a large scale State enterprise cannot step too far ahead of current opinion and standards of taste".<sup>38</sup> Care was taken not only with the external appearance, but also with the internal layout of the homes. These were designed to allow for the greatest penetration of sunlight within a convenient layout of services. A post-occupancy survey of Savage Crescent residents, undertaken in 1944, revealed that 63% found the accommodation adequate for their family requirements, 59% found the rooms bright enough and 60% considered the streets in the precinct just as good as an average street of privately owned dwellings.<sup>39</sup> Clearly, the designers and architects had been successful in their work.

#### The Garden Suburb Model?

In 1992/93, the Palmerston North City Council, recognising the historic, architectural and cultural value of Savage Crescent, commissioned a Conservation Plan for the Savage Crescent Precinct which included, as Stage I of the Plan, an assessment of the area's cultural



significance. That assessment concluded that part of the significance of Savage Crescent was "its demonstration of model international planning ideas and philosophies during the 1930s".<sup>40</sup> A reading of the full text indicates that the authors regard the Precinct as a product of the Garden City/Suburb ideas modified by Stein's neighbourhood design as illustrated by the Radburn, New Jersey, example. This assessment is supported by the briefest and most general references to the nature and origins of both developments.<sup>41</sup>

A fuller knowledge of both Hammond's career, and a closer examination of the two design movements, allows a perhaps more complex assessment to be made. In both the past and the present, New Zealand writers have been ever willing to see Garden City/Suburb influences in many places. Earlier in the century, the term became synonymous with town planning, and was probably often used with little understanding of the complex social and land tenure ideas which underlay Howard's original concept. In contrast to the large number of schemes completed in Australia and detailed by Freestone,<sup>42</sup> only two very small developments were explicitly undertaken as garden suburbs in New Zealand. Both were developed before 1920 by that tireless worker for town planning, Samuel Hurst-Seagar, at the Spur in Christchurch and Durie Hill in Wanganui.

By the time that Hammond was training and working in London in the early 1920s, he is much more likely to have come into contact with the practical interpretations of the Garden City/Suburb ideal, typified by the work of Barry Parker and Raymond Unwin. As early as 1909, Unwin had published the pamphlet *Nothing Gained By Overcrowding* which, Buder states,

"explicitly presented 'Garden City principles' as relevant to suburban expansion ... Unwin revised ... Howard's vision to render it compatible with contemporary trends".<sup>43</sup>

In short, Unwin adopted the broad general concepts of Howard's idea to allow the

suburbanisation of the concept; and it is to this type of teaching that Hammond is likely to have been exposed. In essence, the layout of Savage Crescent is not dissimilar to the classic contrasting development diagram in *Nothing Gained from Overcrowding*.

Similarly, Radburn represents an American adaptation of the basic concerns of the Garden City/Suburb movement to suit an age where the automobile was becoming commonplace. Drawing on the ideas of Unwin and others, the Radburn-style design emphasised superblocks of 30-50 acres, while "a person could walk through Radburn by way of the interior parks and systems of underpasses without crossing a single street".<sup>44</sup>

While boasting a central open park and a series of internal walkways, Savage Crescent covered a mere 50 acres, in essence a single superblock. It is also doubtful whether traffic volumes and vehicle ownership at the time were sufficient to make traffic separation a real design issue. The ultimate design included only eight communal garages providing parking for 48 vehicles, and only one communal garage was eventually built.<sup>45</sup>

Perhaps a more compelling origin for Hammond's design of Savage Crescent lies in the papers presented to the first Australian Town Planning and Housing Conference and Exhibition held in Adelaide in October 1917. A copy of the papers was presented to the Dunedin Public Library in June 1918,<sup>46</sup> and it is not unreasonable to expect that Hammond would have viewed them during his time in Dunedin in 1919, as a prospective student of town planning. Included in the New South Wales Section is a very practical paper by W. Scott Griffiths, which includes the layout illustrated in Fig. 6.<sup>47</sup> While on a smaller scale than Savage Crescent, the two designs share many features; including the central open space, the lanes as walkways and the interesting treatment of the corner intersections. Although *The Standard* may have proclaimed the intention to use the most modern designs (see this paper's title), there seems to be evidence to suggest that, in this small and compact design, Hammond returned to the

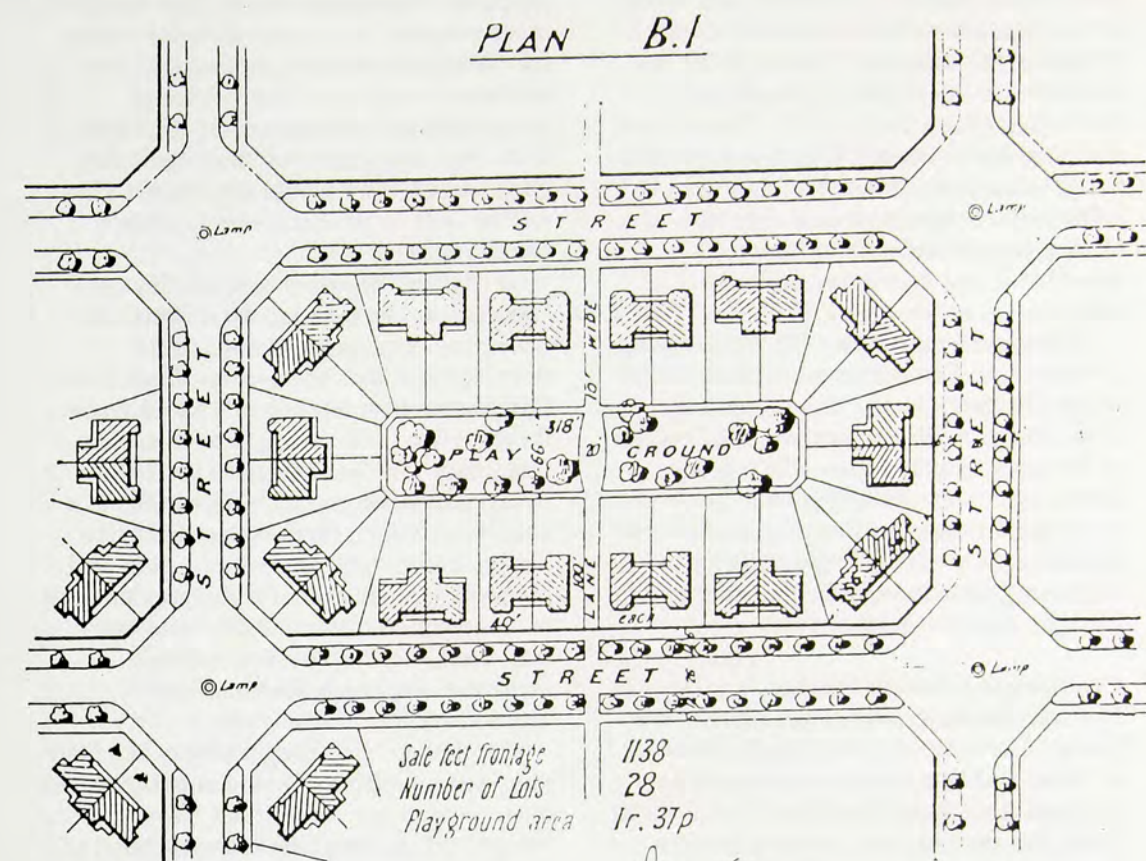


Fig. 6: Layout by W. Scott Griffiths (see Note 47)

examples of an earlier period.

Hammond himself was not a prolific writer, but he did produce two articles which help to shed some light on the ideas and concerns which underlay his design concepts. Writing in 1926, he declared that

"our attention is being constantly drawn to the fact that the provision of playgrounds for young children is an urgent problem ... These should be provided wherever possible throughout the town, and so arranged that little children will not have to negotiate dangerous crossings nor walk long distances to reach them".<sup>48</sup>

Savage Crescent's central reserve area

clearly meets this requirement.

A decade later, Hammond explicitly addressed the question of how to produce low-cost housing, and his paper shows a knowledge of housing developments in America, Britain and Sweden.<sup>49</sup> It also stresses the need to integrate housing and town planning, which would start with zoning the area as suitable for residential development. This would be followed by

"the detailed development plan in which all the roads necessary for developing the area decided on for houses are worked out, together with the actual grouping and disposition of the houses in these roads. Lastly, the house was designed to fill its proper place in the general scheme".<sup>50</sup>



Once again, because of its size and compactness, the Savage Crescent precinct appears to provide a good illustration of this concern for integration.

Clearly, it will never be possible to prove what influenced Hammond's design for Savage Crescent, where a cul-de-sac is named in his honour. It is probably too simplistic to see it purely as a direct derivative of the Garden City/Suburb and Radburn movements. Rather it represents the practical adaptation of these ideas to suburban development and the work of Unwin and others as interpreted by a thoughtful and concerned architect-planner.

Hammond remained with the Housing Construction Division, which became part of the Department of Public Works in 1945, rising in 1949 to become the Director of Housing Construction. He was also prominent in the fledgling New Zealand town planning profession and was elected President of the New Zealand Town Planning Institute in 1947. Retiring in 1958, he died in October 1970.

#### The Savage Crescent Precinct Today

The original locational advantages of the Savage Crescent site have been enhanced by time, and the area is now served by bus routes on both Park Road and College Street, by shops and a doctor on a corner opposite the precinct, and by the Lido Swimming and Recreation Complex opposite the precinct on Park Road. Not surprisingly, the houses in the precinct are still well regarded and are now, under the disinvestment in State housing which has occurred over the last 20 years, very saleable.

A large part of the current impact of Savage Crescent is in its relative intactness. While the houses are now predominantly owned by residents, a number of people who moved to the area in the late 1930s are still in residence. Many gave moving testimony to the feeling of community in the area in a 1994 documentary which features Savage Crescent.<sup>51</sup> While there have been some

modern intrusions and unsympathetic adaptations of the houses, the residents appear to have accepted moves in 1995 to protect the heritage character of the area through quite strict provisions in the proposed Palmerston North Plan that, more recently, have been combined with specially prepared Design Guides. The continued viability of the houses as pleasant living environments, combined with their sound construction, probably ensures that the rules in the District Plan will be able to be administered with a gentle hand.

It remains to assess how far Savage Crescent meets the somewhat optimistic newspaper claims that heralded its development and which form the title of this paper. In international design terms, there are probably many developments that are as good as, or better than, the Savage Crescent precinct. However, in a country in which there was no effective design tradition, it represents a bold and pioneering attempt to use design elements to create an environment that was not only aesthetically pleasing, but that created a pleasant and successful community for its residents.

Developed at the beginning of the State housing programme, it probably benefitted from much more careful and less compromised design than was applied to later developments. If ambitious approaches were defined by size and prominence, Savage Crescent would be quickly eclipsed by developments such as Orakei in Auckland and others in Christchurch. Perhaps its most ambitious aspect was in making the assumption that the State's involvement in housing should not be represented by piecemeal efforts but, rather, by a planned and integrated design that linked site layout and housing design to produce a liveable environment for its residents.

Savage Crescent will always remain as a testimony to the best of the State's involvement in housing and to the skills of Reginald Hammond.

#### NOTES

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13. Ferguson, *op. cit.*, p. 80.
14. Letter, R.B. Hammond to S. Hurst-Seagar, July 1st 1919; in Internal Affairs File 19/275/2 Part 4.
15. J. Christie, 'Town-planning legislation in New Zealand', *Journal of Comparative Legislation*, Vol. 19, 1927, p. 194. This information is probably correct as Christie was the Parliamentary Legal Draughtsman and had considerable contact with Hammond between 1926 and 1928.
16. C. Miller, 'Reginald Hammond and the planning of Orakei', in T. Dingle (ed.) *The Australian city - future/past: the Third Australian Planning History/Urban History Conference*, Melbourne: Office of Continuing Education, Monash University, 1991, p. 54.
17. *Ibid.* This chapter explores Hammond's involvement with Orakei, first as the winner of the Design competition, and then as designer of the State Housing in the same suburb.
18. Details of Hammond's career are taken from the entry prepared by the present author for the *Dictionary of New Zealand Biography*, Wellington: Auckland University Press/Department of Internal Affairs, forthcoming, vol. 4.
19. State Advances Corporations File, SAC Series 1 File 35/1, Committee Set Up By Minister to Enquire into Housing Situation 1935.
20. *Ibid.*
21. *New Zealand Official Yearbook 1940*, Wellington: Government Printer, 1940, p. 143.
22. Ferguson, *op. cit.*, p. 117.
23. The Housing Construction Division had a small staff who were dealing with developments all over the country, at a time when transport links were less well developed. A trip to Christchurch, for instance, involved an overnight ferry trip plus a train trip. There were also constant shortages of material and labour, particularly in the war years.
24. R.T. Metge, *The House That Jack Built: The Origins of Labour State Housing 1935-8 with particular reference to the Role of J.A. Lee*, unpublished MA thesis, University of Auckland, 1972, p. 13.
25. State Advances Corporation File BAAM ACC926 A926/17A, Land Purchase for Housing in Auckland, 1936-75.
26. *Yearbook 1937*, *op. cit.*, p. 70.
27. *The Standard*, October 7th, 1937.
28. State Advances Corporation FileSAC 35/89/4 Part 1, Allocation



- of State Houses in Palmerston North.
29. *Ibid.*
  30. Memo from Manager, State Advances Corporation, to P.H. Treadgold, August 23rd 1937.
  31. B.R. Hore, 'Forty-two years of housing by the State', *New Zealand Architect*, No. 5, 1978, p. 24.
  32. *Ibid.*
  33. W. Toomath, *Built in New Zealand: The House We Live In*, Auckland: Harper Collins, 1996, pp.173-174.
  34. *Ibid.*, p. 174.
  35. Submission of Associated Chambers of Commerce of New Zealand to National Housing Conference 1944, PM Series 12 File 1/4/45.
  36. Illustrations of these designs were carried in Anon., 'New Zealand's first Town Planning Conference: a review of its work', *New Zealand Building Progress*, June 1919, pp. 519-524. The designs of Hart and Reese of Christchurch in particular resemble the State Courses of the 1930s and 1940s, while Reginald Ford's modern design seems well ahead of its time.
  37. C. Firth, *State Housing in New Zealand*, Wellington: Ministry of Works, 1949, p. 14.
  38. *Ibid.*, p. 14.
  39. Di Stewart and Associates, *Savage Crescent State Housing Precinct Palmerston North: Stage I - Cultural Significance*, Palmerston North: Di Stewart and Associates/Palmerston North City Council, undated (1994), p. 14.
  40. *Ibid.*, Executive Summary, p. viii.
  41. *Ibid.*, pp. 15-17.
  42. R. Freestone, *Model Communities*, Melbourne: Thomas Nelson, 1989.
  43. S. Buder, *Visionaries and Planners: The Garden City Movement and the Modern Community*, New York: Oxford University Press, 1990, p. 104.
  44. *Ibid.*, p. 169.
  45. Di Stewart and Associates, *op. cit.*, pp. 17-18.
  46. The only currently available copy of the *Official Volume of Proceedings (op. cit.)* is housed in the Dunedin Public Library and bears a small plate recording that it was presented by the Government Town Planner Adelaide (who was in fact Charles Reade), June 1918.
  47. W. Scott Griffiths, 'Estate development under town planning', in *Official Volume of Proceedings, op. cit.*
  48. R.B. Hammond, 'Town planning', *The City Beautiful*, March 10th, 1926, p. 26.
  49. *Idem*, 'Housing and the architect', *Journal of the New Zealand Institute of Architects*, Vol. XV, No. 3, August 1936, p. 41.
  50. *Ibid.*
  51. The Ediface documentary looked at Savage Crescent as a heritage area and how it was managed in terms of its historic values. It featured interviews with very long-term local residents, some of whom moved into the area when it was first developed (other NZ examples were also covered).

## SEMYONOV, PARKER AND UNWIN, AND THE ICONOGRAPHY OF PLANS: A COMMENTARY

MERVYN MILLER

11 Silver Street, Ashwell, Baldock, Herts. SG7 5QJ, UK  
Tel: 01462 742685

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Lenonid Rapoutov's paper on 'Vladimir Semyonov, and the first Russian "garden town" near Moscow'<sup>1</sup> is most welcome as a contribution from Russia highlighting the swift spreading of Garden City ideas, which were a dominant component in international town planning during the first two decades of the twentieth century. It is also fascinating as an instance of the literal adoption of the layout components of the English Garden City to serve a very different architectural and social context. I also believe that the 1912 plan of Prozorovskaya, prepared by Vladimir Semyonov (1864-1960), contains an important component which was transferred back to England, for export elsewhere, as I shall describe below.

Rapoutov refers to Semyonov's residence in England between 1908-12, a key period for the emergence of both the Garden City in built form, and for the moves towards statutory town planning, as enacted through the 1909 Housing and Town Planning Act. 'Town Planning in Practice' was a watchword for the new movement, beyond the title of Raymond Unwin's seminal text.<sup>2</sup> Rapoutov's comments that Semyonov became familiar with the theoretical work of Howard and Unwin, and its implementation through Letchworth Garden City, and Hampstead Garden Suburb, certainly appears well-founded. Catherine Cooke, who pioneered the investigation of the origins of town-planning in Russia, and its development during the Soviet era, gave Semyonov a central role,<sup>3</sup> and believed

that he had worked for Unwin. She also considered that Semyonov incorporated the nucleus of Unwin's *Town Planning in Practice* into his own *Town Improvement*,<sup>4</sup> which Cooke refers to as *The Servicing of Towns*. Owing to the wartime destruction of many of Unwin's papers, stored in a garden shed at 'Wylde's', it appears difficult, if not impossible, to verify any professional connection. There is no doubt, however, that *Town Planning in Practice* was well known throughout Eastern Europe in its German translation *Grundlagen des Städtebau*, which appeared in 1910 and was reviewed the same year in *The Architect* (Journal of the Imperial Petersburg Society of Architects), which urged its translation into Russian.<sup>5</sup> Howard's *Garden Cities of Tomorrow*, in a Russian translation by Aleksandr Blokh, appeared in St Petersburg in 1911.<sup>6</sup>

The assimilation of the key texts was undoubtedly assisted by Semyonov's residence in London, about which tantalizingly sparse information has come to light. He was sufficiently enthusiastic about the emergence of planning to attend the seminal RIBA Town Planning Conference, held in London between 10 and 15 October, 1910. The invaluable *Transactions* record him among the 'members' (delegates) as "Semenoff, Waldemar N (*sic*), of 55 Parolles Road, Highgate, N".<sup>7</sup> This unassuming road, off Archway, would have provided easy access to Unwin's office a couple of miles away. In addition to Semyonov, Dmitrii Protopovov, lawyer and propagandist for



the dissemination of Garden City ideas in pre-revolutionary Russia, also attended the RIBA conference.<sup>8</sup>

Together with the exhibition, held at the Royal Academy, and organised largely by Unwin, the RIBA Conference provided a showcase for many strands in the emergence of town planning. Under the patronage of His Majesty King George V, and the Presidency of Leonard Stokes of the RIBA, the event attracted more than 1,300 delegates, packing the City Guildhall for the inaugural session. It received and discussed 43 papers, with visits to Bournville, Port Sunlight, Letchworth and Hampstead Garden Suburb. The exhibition presented German material, obtained by Unwin from an exhibition held earlier in 1910 in Berlin, together with a large American exhibit, which included Daniel Burnham's Chicago Plan of 1909, which stole the show. Burnham himself attended and made a stirring presentation.<sup>9</sup> Garden Cities received their due attention, and the emergent British School of Civic Design was represented by

Thomas Mawson's proposals for Southport and Dumfermline, and Prestwich's *beaux-arts* transformation of Port Sunlight.

Patrick Geddes hovered in a gallery devoted to the comprehensive material of his Edinburgh Civic Survey, demonstrating his holistic vision of the regional city.<sup>10</sup>

Semyonov had evidently familiarised himself with much of the work of Parker and Unwin over the two previous years, and his layout plan for Prozorovskaya, prepared in 1912 on his return to Russia, as a garden settlement for the Moscow-Kazan Railway, reflected many key elements found in earlier Parker and Unwin plans. The overall geometrical clarity of his work included a radial layout, within an overall kite shape, and a circus, crossed by six radial boulevards, with a distorted grid at either side converting a centralised arrangement into a more linear pattern. Many of these elements can be traced to the work of Parker and Unwin, as described below.

Unwin's layout for Letchworth Garden City (Fig. 1), prepared late in 1903,

PARKER & UNWIN'S  
ORIGINAL PLAN OF  
GARDEN CITY,  
AS FIRST PUBLISHED  
(APRIL 1904)

Key to Plan

- A. Main Avenue
- B. Goods Yard and Sidings
- C. Central Square
- D. Sites for Public Hall, Museum, etc.
- E. Sites for Schools
- F. Sites for Places of Worship
- H. Sites for Hotels
- K. Open Spaces, Greens, or Parks
- L. Site for Post Office
- M. Site for Municipal Buildings

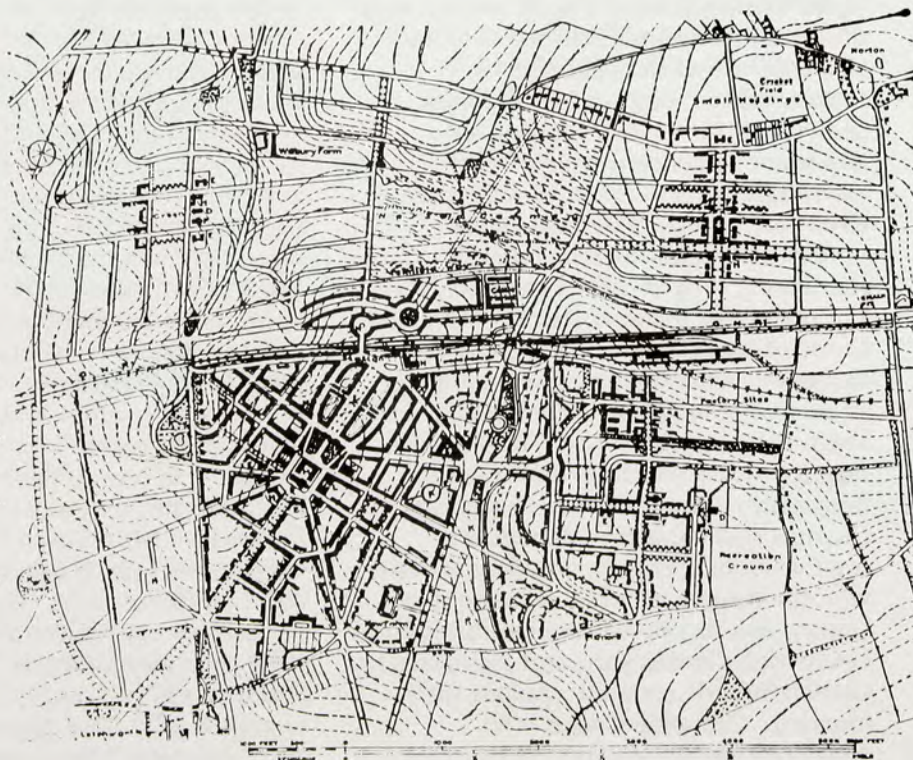


Fig. 1 Parker and Unwin Plan for Letchworth Garden City, published April 1904. The 'kite and axis' theme for the central area is readily apparent. Source: C.B. Purdom, *The Garden City*, London: Dent, 1913

after his period spent inspecting the site, took the geometrical clarity of its central area from two sources - the area around The Exchange in Christopher Wren's plan for rebuilding the City of London in 1666 following the Great Fire 11 (Fig. 2), and from Ebenezer Howard's well-known circular diagrams, reproduced both in *Tomorrow* (1898) and *Garden Cities of Tomorrow* (1902).<sup>12</sup> In the period before his close study of the work of Camillo Sitte in the 1902 French translation by Camille Martin,<sup>13</sup> Unwin appears to have required a formal layout, with a dominant grand axis, which happily fitted the contours of the Letchworth site.<sup>14</sup> The central square, together with the cluster of civic buildings, was a transposition from Howard's diagrams, while the radials were contained within an overall kite shape. Moving along the grand axis of the plan, largely occupied by Broadway, as built, a complex junction lies south-west of the central square, which Unwin treated as a circus. Indeed, when built, it featured the first purpose-built gyratory traffic island outside London, and was known as 'Sollershott Circus' for some years. The relationship between the grand axis, the main central square, and the circus is

broadly similar to that on Semyonov's 1912 Prozorovskaya plan.

Rapoutov mentions Semyonov's familiarity with Hampstead Garden Suburb, which was much more accessible to him in North London. The earliest Unwin plan was prepared in February 1905, and bore the fruits of his diligent study of the not entirely faithful French translation of Sitte. Rather amorphous curving residential roads, and a 'villagey' central square, evidently did not entirely please the Trustees, and Lutyens was brought in as special consultant for the central square. Unwin subsequently tightened up the plan a great deal, although the broad lines of the residential roads were retained, which gave the plan a geometrical clarity. This was best seen in the seventy-acre 'Artisans' Quarter', under construction from 1907-10, during which period much of the remainder of the early plan was also reworked and developed.<sup>15</sup> However, the striking resemblance between Prozorovskaya and Hampstead lies with Unwin's later plan for the 'New Suburb' (Fig. 3), which he prepared in 1911-12, beginning sketch layouts *en route* to the United States in May 1911. The completed layout was

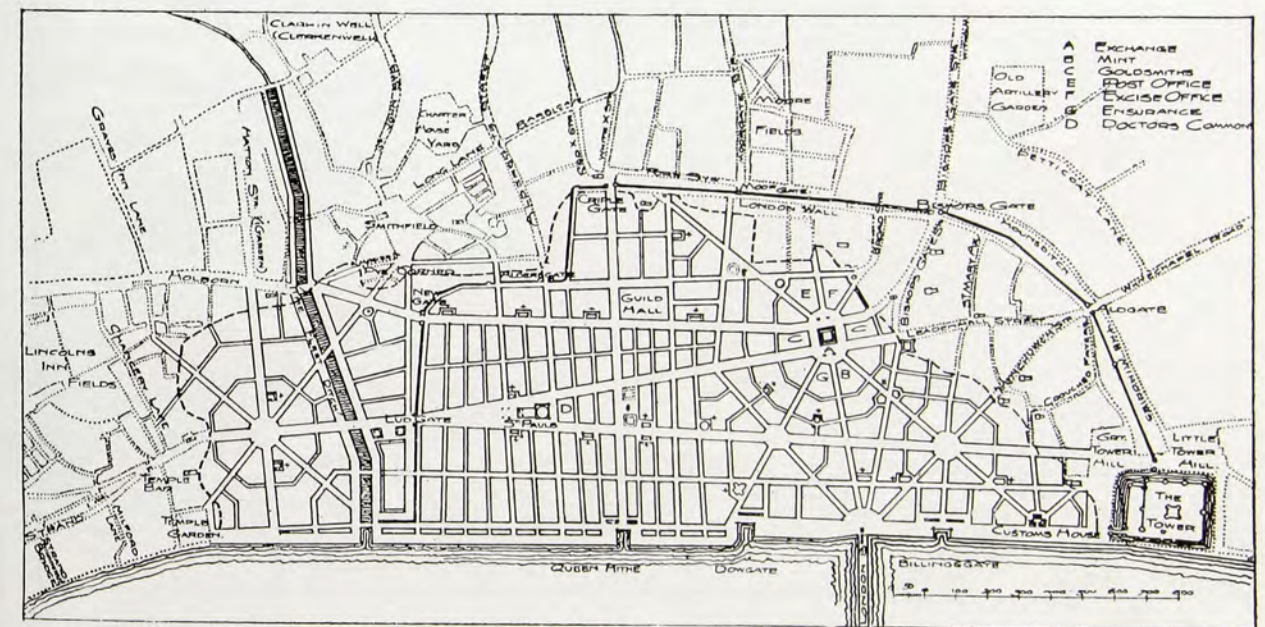


Fig. 2 Sir Christopher Wren's plan for the rebuilding of the City of London, 1666. The area around The Exchange, annotated 'A', provided the model for Unwin's radial treatment of the central area at Letchworth. Source: R. Unwin, *Town Planning in Practice*, London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1909





Fig. 3 Unwin's layout for the 'new suburb', Hampstead Garden Suburb, 1912. The eastward extension, beyond Lutyens' Central Square, was dominated by the 'kite and axis'. The radial arrangement of the 'artisans' quarter' of the original development is visible on the left (west).  
Source: *The Record (Hampstead Garden Suburb)*, Vol. I, No. 1, August 1912

published in August 1912,<sup>16</sup> by which time, according to all accounts, Semyonov had returned to Russia and was preparing the plan of Prozorovskaya. Nevertheless, there is a striking similarity between the two plans, which certainly leads credence to the claim, advanced by Catherine Cooke, that Semyonov worked with Unwin for a while.<sup>17</sup> It certainly appears that he was familiar with this later Hampstead plan before any official unveiling.

The kite and radial form was used by Unwin to thrust out Northway, Middleway and Southway like a trident from the rear of Central Square. Linking segmental roads occurred at intervals and were implemented as Thornton Way and Litchfield Way. Northway met an extended Addison Way (later taken over as Falloden Way, the notorious A1 Barnet-by-pass traffic route), but the eastward parts of the plan were revised in the interwar period, and the southern perimeter road never appeared, and thus the overall kite form was lost. At the apex of the kite Unwin did not use a circus, but did suggest a formal square into which the

converging radials of the perimeter roads led.<sup>18</sup>

In addition, Unwin's seminal diagram of 'The Garden City Principle applied to Suburbs' (Fig. 4), prepared initially for a January 1912 Warburton Lecture at Manchester University, and later published in *Nothing Gained by Overcrowding* (1912)<sup>19</sup> also shows something of this arrangement, with the circus truncated by the river embankment in the foreground. Semyonov was doubtless familiar with this diagram. One final relevant example needs to be mentioned - A. and J.C.S. Soutar's competition-winning plan for the Ruislip-Northwood UDC prepared in 1910 (Fig. 5), in which Unwin, together with Sir Aston Webb, was assessor. This plan also strikingly features a grand axis and a kite shape produced by divergent radials.<sup>20</sup> Together with the Unwin plans noted above, Ruislip-Northwood completes the sequence of plans which were most likely to have influenced Semyonov's Prozorovskaya layout.

The influence was certainly not one way, however. Semyonov was surely

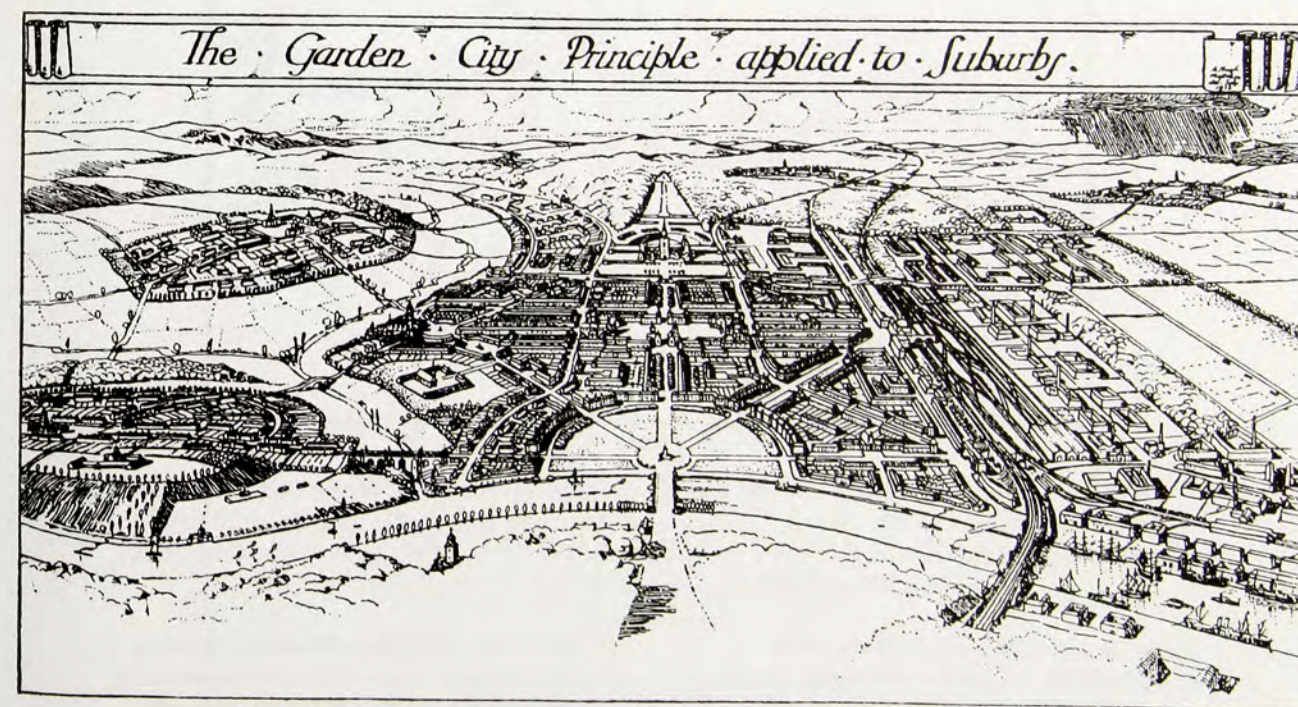


Fig. 4 'The Garden City principle applied to Suburbs', drawn by A.H. Mottram: the urban cluster was developed from Howard's diagrammatical *Social City*.



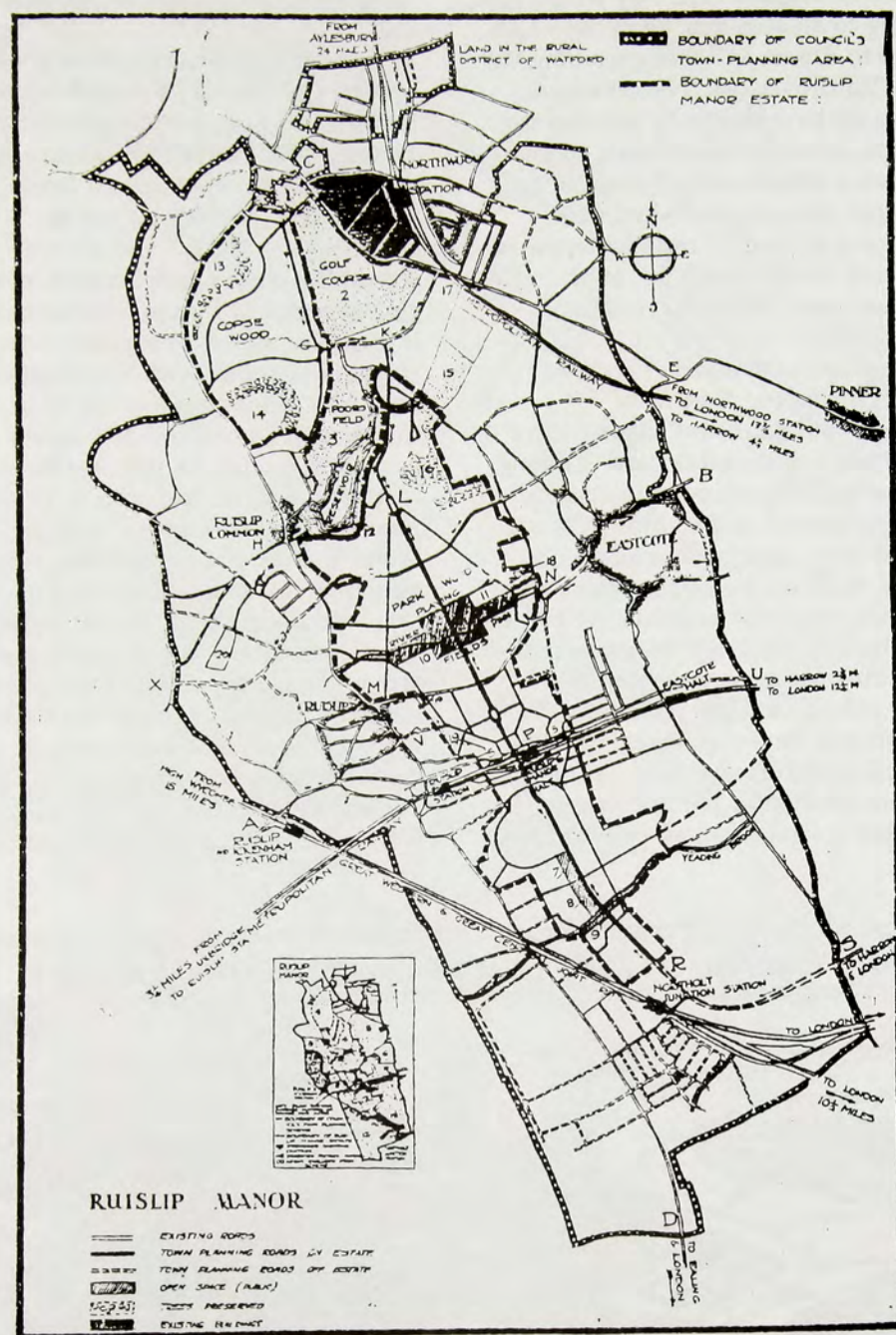


Fig. 5 A. and J.C.S. Soutar's winning plan for Ruislip-Northwood featured a long axis, with radials producing the 'kite' pattern. It may have influenced both the preparation of Unwin's perspective, and his 'new suburb' plan for Hampstead Garden Suburb. Source: *Garden Cities and Town Planning*, Vol. I (NS) No. 2, March 1911

likely to have provided Unwin with a copy both of his book, *The Public Servicing of Towns*, and the Prozorovskaya plan. There is powerful circumstantial evidence in Unwin's subsequent work to indicate that this was the case. The 1911-12 plan

for the 'new' Hampstead Garden Suburb had manifested a new overall formalism in Unwin's work, which in several respects ran counter to the abiding image of mediaeval picturesqueness, culled from Camillo Sitte, as encapsulated in Charles

Wade's illustrations in *Town Planning in Practice* (1909). In the introduction to the second edition,<sup>21</sup> Unwin began to write of the benefits of straightforward formal planning, provided that it drew its major lines from the topography of the site; but he never substantially revised the whole text. In addition, his recruitment to the Local Government Board as Chief Town Planning Inspector in December 1914 terminated his work as a private planning consultant. However, in 1914, he had worked in conjunction with Patrick Geddes on the preparation of a Dublin plan, which included slum clearance and conservative surgery in the inner city housing areas, together with the development of a large garden suburb at Marino, facing Dublin Bay on the northern outskirts of the city.<sup>22</sup> Unwin's layout plan used the circus motif as part of the lead-in to the centre of the estate, in an arrangement which certainly appears to indicate knowledge of the Prozorovskaya plan. The circus faced a long axial greensward, with parallel roads to each

side, but these did not form the striking divergent radial pattern seen both at Hampstead and Prozorovskaya.

The most striking evidence for the influence on Unwin of the Prozorovskaya plan came in 1916, in the unlikely form of a layout for 'Jardim America', the garden suburb for São Paulo, Brazil. The Director of Public Works for the city, Dr Victor de Silva Freira, had visited Letchworth and Hampstead, and commissioned a sketch plan by Unwin, which appeared in *Garden Cities and Town Planning* in August 1916 (Fig. 6).<sup>23</sup> Unwin had to fit his plan to an extension of access roads from the overall grid layout of the city. He evolved a distorted grid, with a central grand axis, and diagonal radials crossing to form a circus, with distorted curved grid streets at either side: very strikingly recalling the arrangement at Prozorovskaya. Owing to his wartime involvement with the Ministry of Munitions Housing Programme, Unwin was unable to travel to Brazil to supervise implementation of the project; but, in January 1917, his former partner Barry

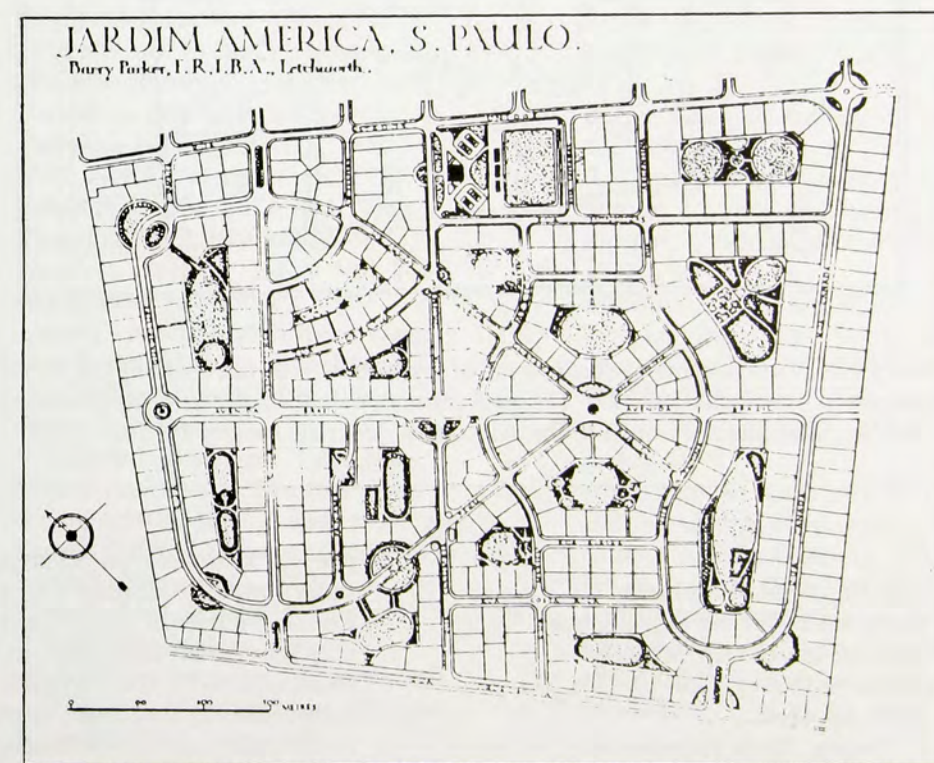


Fig. 6 Unwin's 1916 layout for Jardim America featured the 'distorted grid' and circus, almost literally replicating the outer fringe of Prozorovskaya. Source: *Garden Cities and Town Planning*, Vol. VI, No. 8, August 1916



Parker arrived in Brazil, as consultant to the City Improvement and Freehold Land Company. He spent two years in São Paulo, developing, and modifying somewhat, Unwin's plan (Fig. 7), though keeping to its main lines; and he designed many individual houses in the newly-developing suburb, whose character closely resembled the early low-density middle-class areas of Letchworth Garden

City.<sup>24</sup> The Semyonov plan had, in part, found an unlikely home in Latin America. The sequence of plans that I have described above appears to represent a fascinating dialogue and development of the physical framework of the Garden City concept, together with the adaptation of the plans to address their local architectural contexts.

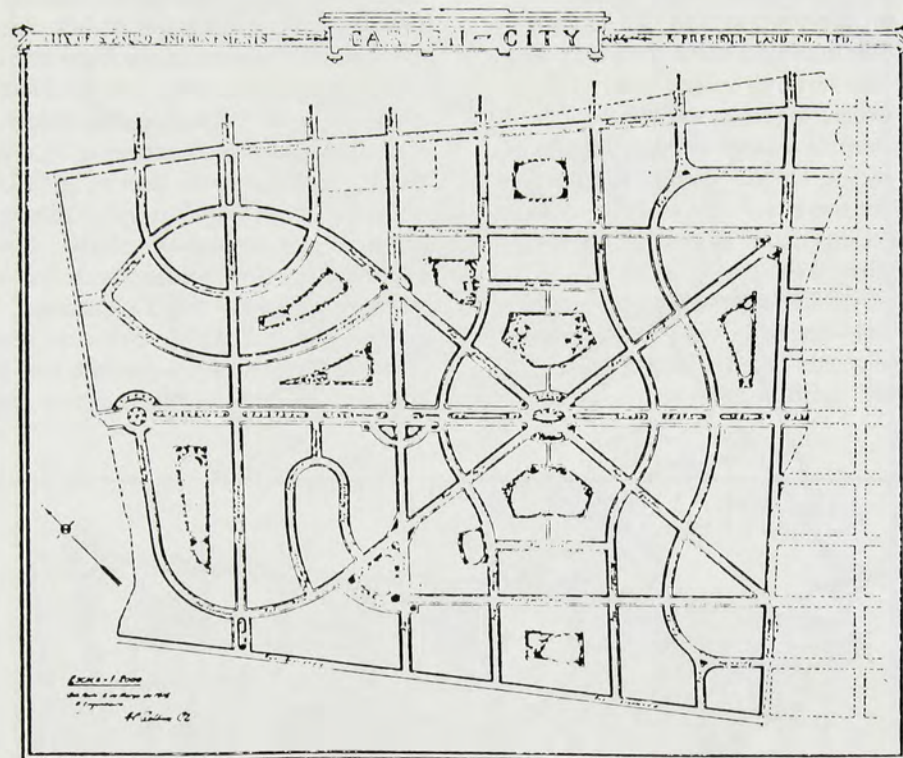


Fig. 7 Barry Parker's reworking of Unwin's initial layout was undertaken during the former's two year residence in São Paulo, 1917-19. The main features, including the distorted grid and central circus, were retained. Source: *The Architects' Journal*, January 14, 1920, p. 51

# NOTES

1. L.B. Rapoutov, 'Vladimir Semyonov and the first Russian 'garden town' near Moscow', *Planning History*, Vol. 19, Nos 2/3, 1997, pp 42-45.
2. R. Unwin, *Town Planning in Practice. An Introduction to the Art of designing Cities and Suburbs*, London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1909.
3. The most useful references for the

pre-Revolutionary interchange of ideas about the Garden City are: C. Cooke, 'Activities of the Garden City Movement in Russia', in P. Steadman and J. Owers (eds), *Transactions of the Martin Centre for Architectural and Urban Studies*, University of Cambridge, Vol. I, Cambridge: Woodhead Faulkner Ltd, 1976; C. Cooke, 'Russian responses to the Garden City idea',

*Architectural Review*, Vol. CLXIII (for 1976), pp. 353-63 (1978).

4. V.N. Semyonov, *Blagoustroistvo Gorodov*, Moscow, 1912.
5. P. Berngard, *Zodchii (The Architect, Journal of the Imperial St. Petersburg Society of Architects)*, No. 50, 1910, pp. 508-509.
6. 'Ebenizer Gouard' (sic), *Goroda Buduschago (Towns of the Future*, translated from the English by A.Iu. Blokh, with introductions by Howard and Blokh), St Petersburg, 1911. Blokh settled in England in 1933; living, appropriately, in Welwyn Garden City, where he died in 1955.
7. Anon., *Town Planning Conference, London, 10-15 October 1910, Transactions*, London: Royal Institute of British Architects, 1911.
8. Dmitri Protopopov was a lawyer, who used his journal, *Gorodskoye Delo (The Urban Question)*, to disseminate Garden City ideas from 1909 onwards.
9. M. Miller, 'Daniel Burnham and the 1910 RIBA Town Planning Conference', in *Proceedings of the Fifth National Conference on American Planning History*, Society for American City and Regional Planning History, 1993.
10. V.M. Welter, 'Stages of an Exhibition. The Cities and Town Planning Exhibition of Patrick Geddes', *Planning History*, Vol. 20, No. 1, 1998, pp. 25-26.
11. Unwin's familiarity with the Wren plan is indicated by its inclusion as Illustration 56 on p. 78 of *Town Planning in Practice*.
12. E. Howard, *Tomorrow: A Peaceful Path to Real Reform*, London: Swan Sonnenschein, 1898; E. Howard, *Garden Cities of Tomorrow*, London: Swan Sonnenschein, 1902.
13. C. Sitte, *L'art de Batir les Villes (Notes et Reflexions d'un Architecture traduites et complétées par Camille Martin)*, Paris: Librairie Renour, 1902. For a full discussion on the various editions of Sitte's work, and their influence, see G.R. and C.C. Collins, *Camillo Sitte and the Birth of Modern City Planning*, New York: Random House, 1965 (and subsequent editions).
14. M. Miller, *Raymond Unwin. Garden Cities and Town Planning*, Leicester: University Press, 1992, pp. 51-58.
15. *Ibid.*, pp. 80-86.
16. R. Unwin, 'The Hampstead Garden Suburb Extension', *The Record (Hampstead Garden Suburb)*, Vol. I, No. 1, August 1912, pp. 6-10.
17. Cooke, 'Russian Responses to the Garden City idea', *op. cit.*, p. 353.
18. Miller, *Raymond Unwin, op. cit.*, pp. 99-101.
19. R. Unwin, 'The Town Extension Plan', in *Old Towns and New Needs; also The Town Extension Plan: being the Warburton Lectures for 1912*, Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1912; R. Unwin, *Nothing Gained by Overcrowding. How the Garden City Type of Development may Benefit both the Owner and the Occupier*, London: Garden Cities and Town Planning Association, 1912.
20. Miller, *Raymond Unwin, op. cit.*, pp. 142-147.
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22. M. Miller, 'Raymond Unwin and the planning of Dublin', in M.J. Bannon (ed.), *A Hundred Years of Irish Planning: Vol I, The Emergence of Irish Planning 1880-1920*, Dublin: Turoe, 1985.
23. Anon., 'South America's first Garden City development', *Garden Cities and Town Planning*, Vol. VI, No. 8, August 1916, pp. 130-133.
24. R.B. Parker, 'Two years in Brazil', *Garden Cities and Town Planning*, Vol. IX, No. 8, August 1919, pp. 143-151.



### Historic Town Atlases, New Technology, and Research in Planning History and Urban Form

E.A. Koster

Department of Art and Architectural History, Groningen University,  
Oude Boteringestraat 34, 9700 AS Groningen, The Netherlands  
Fax: (+31) 50 363 7362 E-mail: ekoster@let.rug.nl

In 1980 BorgWik and Hall wrote that 'a major trend in European urban history research, during the past few decades, has been the increasing attention given to town plans and topographical conditions'.<sup>1</sup> This interest of urban historians in the town plan was not new. Important studies, such as those by Keyser<sup>2</sup> and Conzen<sup>3</sup> took the town plan as the most important source for their research. Further, in the late 1960s, several projects to produce urban historical atlases began under the direction of the International Commission for the History of Towns. In this review I focus mainly on the use of maps as a historical source and on the making of urban atlases for comparative and morphological research on towns.

The intention of such atlases is not simply to present facsimiles of old town maps and to leave the user to reconstruct the topography of the town. The various research groups instead undertake detailed historical reconstructions. To give some uniformity to the project, in 1968 the International Commission agreed a structure for individual atlases, to include the types of maps, cartographic style, use of colours and scales.

This structure regulates three maps for each atlas. Each town will show, first, a cadastral map in four colours, based on the first reliable cadastral survey (in most cases circa 1830) at a scale of 1:2,500. Secondly, there will be a map of the town's surroundings, in one colour, at 1:25,000. Thirdly, there will be a modern map, based on the most recent official survey, at 1:5,000. Additional maps can be added to demonstrate particularly

significant points. In most cases these are at different scales, but easily related to the basic scale of 1:2,500. Examples include geology, and the distribution of social and societal phenomena. An aerial photograph is added in some cases.

This organisation of atlases brings problems, as Stoob recognised.<sup>4</sup> The main issue is the selection of towns included, as the basis for choice is not always clear. Stoob mentions the following criteria: important large towns, towns with a value as a model, towns with a particular historical background or functional characteristics, and towns showing an apparent change of urban density. Further, the availability of sufficient relevant material is often decisive. One technical problem is the difference in dimensions between the separate towns and, thus, the dimensions of the atlases. In fact, the dimensions and scale were selected so that 90 per cent of all cadastral maps fitted onto one sheet, but it is still necessary to use folded sheets for the larger towns.

As the Commission agreed that the atlases should be based on primary sources, there was need for an additional map giving an interpretation of such source material. The addition of a map showing development made it possible to illustrate items not contained in the primary sources, for example structures already demolished before the date of the first cadastral map. Such features can be important sources in the analysis of urban form. Since reading these interpretation maps is sometimes difficult, it was decided to add short explanatory texts - two pages

on the reverse of the folded sheets.

Based on this structure, a number of countries began work on their atlases. First to be published was the English atlas in 1969 (volume 2 appeared in 1975). In Germany, three different atlases were produced: the *Deutscher Städteatlas* and the *Westfälischer Städteatlas* published by the Institut für Vergleichende Städtegeschichte at the University of Münster, and the *Rheinischer Städteatlas* by the Institut für Geschichtlichen Landeskunde der Rheinlande, University of Bonn. Teams also began work in France, Belgium, Austria, Italy, Scandinavia, Ireland and the Netherlands. Simms and Oppl listed all atlases published under the auspices of the International Commission by that date.<sup>5</sup>

All teams worked to the same agreed structure, aiming to facilitate interdisciplinary and comparative research particularly by using plot boundaries as the basis of interpreting the town plan. However, there are some key discrepancies between the national atlases, as BorgWik and Hall showed after publication of the first two volumes of the Scandinavian team.<sup>6</sup> An important point in their critique is the situation map showing the surroundings of the town. The German and Finnish maps are reproduced in black and white from older documents. The English maps are redrawn but without making their source material clear. An important difference is in the scale of these maps: the German ones being to 1:25,000; the English at 1:250,000 and the Finnish being to the original scale of the source map.

In terms of the major atlas maps, BorgWik and Hall suggest that the main differences are in the treatment of the original sources.<sup>7</sup> Both maps published by the Münster team are redrawn with the addition of contours, street names and plot boundaries. Land use is reflected in colours and symbols, and the colour scheme gives a uniform appearance to the

maps. The street pattern and plot boundaries of the Rheinischer atlas are based on a compilation of older maps, and again contours and names are added. Colour is here used only to distinguish between built and unbuilt space. The English atlas has gone far in its reconstruction; using the oldest reliable maps a new base map is created on which older structures are represented in colour and line types. These older structures are not only taken from other cartographic sources, but also from written sources. The result is a map composed of themes from different periods, that is difficult to interpret.

From this general comparison of the different national series, it is clear that the planned uniformity has not been adhered to. This can be seen from the discussion of methods in the introductions to the atlases. The French, for example, shows only a map depicting the development projected onto a reconstruction of the earliest cadastral plan. The Irish series gives not only the maps specified in the Commission's structure, but also other older manuscript maps and an aerial photograph. Another important element in the atlases is the description. In the introduction to the Irish series, Simms and Clarke write that 'the maps and topographical information are derived directly from primary sources and to that extent are incapable of becoming out of date. But readers may also expect to be given an author's interpretation of his sources, and that is the role of the introductory essay'.<sup>8</sup> Simms and Clarke emphasise that these introductions are not meant to usurp the functions of an archaeological or architectural survey. The same observation is made in the Dutch atlas. The main objective of this series was 'to show the spatial development of a number of cities from earliest times until the beginning of the nineteenth century in a series of maps, based on archaeological,



geographical and historical data'.<sup>9</sup> Here we see a clear discrepancy with the Irish objectives, where only the map is the primary source, and other sources are not used in preparation of the maps. In the Rheinischer atlas, maps are brought up to date: 'the town atlas is mainly a critical edition of the earliest cadastral plan'.<sup>10</sup> This correction is based on regressive topographical research. In the Westfälischer and Deutscher atlases, additional maps give such interpretations, for example the development and distribution maps. On this issue of maps, Stooß wrote that 'in this way we can combine the distribution maps, based on the research, and also the objective research of the sources (that are subjective in their explanation)'.<sup>11</sup> In the section on the Swedish town of Uppsala, Hammarström and Hall wrote that, in their opinion, only the situation map (of town and region) and the land use map should be reproductions of the original documents, while the other maps could be a re-working of the earliest materials based on a cadastral plan of the early nineteenth century.<sup>12</sup>

Thus BorgWik and Hall are correct in their observation of the disparity of the overall atlas project. This disparity, they suggest, is caused by three factors: the heterogeneous materials, the differences in the objectives of the teams, and the diversity of disciplines responsible for the series. They make several recommendations. The English and German atlases focus mainly on the physical urban structure, but more attention on non-physical factors would be advisable. They also suggest that the English and German atlases are unsuitable as reference material for other researchers. The objectives of these teams are too different, and the production costs too high. There is also a possibility that, owing to these high standards, the production rate will be too low. BorgWik

and Hall (1980) conclude that they regret that the Scandinavian model is so different from the other series, but suggest that this new model has many advantages.<sup>13</sup>

Less is written about the potential use of these atlases for research in planning history and urban morphology. One of the first papers on the use of such atlases in urban morphology was that by M.R.G. Conzen in 1976, based on the first four English and first German volumes. He wrote that 'the importance of such a comprehensive atlas for a wide range of scholars, including urban historians, archaeologists and geographers can hardly be overstressed'.<sup>14</sup> In his opinion, the atlas concept has a value in that it brings together the results of multidisciplinary research on the town plan. He also suggests that they can form the most important comparative source for town plans and the study of urban topology. Thirdly, he commends the precision of the atlases (to within 30cm), of great use for detailed urban morphological research.

More recently, Slater and Lilley discussed the use of the English series. They identified six fundamental errors or omissions. These were the failure sufficiently to evaluate the source maps, the reproduction of historic maps to modern survey standards, the superimposition of multi-period historical information of varying degrees of accuracy upon this inaccurate base, the scale which makes it impossible to set the town in its physical and socio-economic landscape, the lack of reproduction of source maps, and the lack of integration of text with the maps. Many of these criticisms are also relevant to the other national atlas series. They suggest that the research team should become truly interdisciplinary, that the maps should be based on the first edition Ordnance Survey sheets, and that the interpretative maps become fully integrated with the text, as in the Irish and German series.<sup>15</sup>

There have been other more recent atlas projects, including the 'Historical Atlas of European Cities' project run from the Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies, Barcelona. Volumes on the Iberian Peninsula and France have been published.<sup>16</sup> There is some similarity with the International Commission atlas project in the emphasis on the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and the thematic approach to urban form. There are differences in the use and depiction of data, and the tight specification of text coverage and length.

Recent technological innovation has brought a new potential solution to some of these problems and differences. Digital town atlases can now be created on computer. Publication on CD-ROM can avoid many of the physical restrictions of traditional publishing formats, and the constraints of text and illustration specification. It also facilitates comparisons between towns, as maps can simply be overlaid. Scale no longer plays a major role, although we are limited by the available resolution; and maps with varying orientations and sizes can readily be combined. Different overlays depicting several socio-topographical themes are possible, so that users can in fact assemble their own maps from the range of data provided. Interpretations of sources can be superimposed on top of every possible map.

In my own research on changing urban form in the seventeenth century townscape I was confronted with many cartographic sources, all with different scales and orientations. Using a computer and a combination of GIS and image processing techniques I could bring these data together, and link them to other data such as texts taken from contemporary deeds. All maps can be superimposed, and can even be folded over a three-dimensional model of the town.<sup>17</sup>

However, the use of this new

technology has only just begun. As each historical atlas team would agree, historical maps have their constraints. Combining modern surveying techniques with old data, measured on quite different scales is, as Slater and Lilley suggested, depicting old materials to new standards.<sup>18</sup> There needs to be discussion on the resolution and integrity of these new documents: what resolution should be used, and should we improve poor reproductions? Nevertheless, in my opinion we must see the historical town atlas as a research tool in planning history and the study of urban form. The new technology can be useful in presenting more information to a wider readership, forming a truly interdisciplinary atlas project.

## NOTES AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## RESEARCH

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15. T.R. Slater and K.D. Lilley, 'The British Historic Towns Atlas: a critique and international comparison', unpublished paper presented to the 8th International Conference of Historical Geographers, Vancouver, Canada, 1992.
16. For example, the French volume is J.-L. Pinol (ed.) *Atlas Historique des Villes de France*, Barcelona: Centre de Cultura Contemporània, 1996.
17. Details of this research are available through the Internet at <http://www.let.rug.nl/~ekoster>
18. Slater and Lilley, *op. cit.*

### 8th IPHS Conference Proceedings

The proceedings of the 1998 Sydney conference have been reprinted and a limited number of copies are available for purchase while stocks last. This is a substantial document, comprising nearly 190 papers and is over 1000 pages in length. It has been professionally printed and is bound in soft covers.

The full citation is: Robert Freestone (ed.) *The twentieth century urban planning experience: proceedings of the 8th International Planning History Society Conference and 4th Australian Planning/Urban History Conference*, Sydney: Faculty of the Built Environment, University of New South Wales, 1998, ISBN 0 7334 04553.

The cost, with overseas delivery, is \$120Aus; with delivery within Australia,

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Ms Kath Bradburn,  
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Faculty of the Built Environment,  
University of New South Wales,  
Sydney NSW 2052  
Australia  
Tel: +61-2-9385-4780  
Fac: +61-2-9385-4507  
E-mail: K.Bradburn@unsw.edu.au

## REPORTS

### 'The twentieth century urban planning experience': International Planning History Society conference, Sydney, 15th-18th July, 1998

Christine Garnaut, University of South Australia, Adelaide, Australia

#### Introduction

The 8th International Planning History Society Conference, incorporating the 4th Australian Urban/Planning History Conference, was held in Sydney at the University of New South Wales (UNSW) from 15th to 18th July 1998. The principal venue was the Red Centre, recently completed under a ten-year plan to refurbish the UNSW campus. Now home to the Faculty of the Built Environment, the spacious but chilly building was the setting for registration, informal gatherings over tea and lunch breaks and general paper sessions.

This first IPHS Conference in the southern hemisphere attracted more than 300 delegates from every continent of the world. Perhaps obviously, some were drawn by the location, Sydney being relatively accessible from overseas, a well-known tourist destination and host city to the 2000 Olympic Games. The conference programme took delegates to various parts of Sydney. It offered the opportunity to see the popular icons - harbour, Harbour Bridge, Opera House; gain an appreciation of the size and layout of the city; view its contemporary CBD and Olympic site development; experience its bustle and cosmopolitan atmosphere; negotiate its traffic and enjoy its natural features.

The broad theme of the IPHS '98 conference, 'The twentieth century urban planning experience' encouraged speakers from a range of cultures and backgrounds to explore, learn about and reflect upon planning experiences, lessons and legacies world-wide. Approximately 220 general papers were delivered, in addition to nine

keynote addresses. The multinational and multicultural dimension of the conference demonstrated the international appeal and relevance of planning history. It also confirmed the expanding role of the IPHS beyond Britain, and its desire to encourage and welcome members from all nations.

Sydney '98 was an event on a tremendous scale, not the least because it was the 'biggest ever' IPHS Conference. The task of convenor was taken on by Robert Freestone, who admirably met the challenge of containing and conducting a host of activities within four days. Many comments were passed about the smooth running of the conference and the successful and skilful way in which Rob planned and coordinated the complex programme. There was praise too for his organisation of the necessary pre-conference matters from preliminary announcements through to registration and requirements for papers for publication in the conference proceedings (a tome of 1006 pages!). Due to impeccable advance planning and behind the scenes effort before and during the conference, delegates were both at ease and prepared for a challenging and stimulating programme. They were not disappointed.

#### The programme

On registration, everyone was issued with a slim 85-page volume, namely the Conference Programme. This was an essential quick reference that delegates were frequently seen thumbing through. It provided general information, a list of delegates' names and contact addresses, as well as programme details, venues and short biographies of key presenters.

The very full conference programme included the inaugural Gordon Cherry Memorial lecture, 'A Telegram from the Queen': The Centenary of Modern Planning', delivered by Professor Sir Peter Hall and printed in full elsewhere in this



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*On the field trip day, an informal lunch under a specially-erected marquee at Bicentennial Park near the main Sydney Olympic site was co-sponsored by the NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service and the Urban History Association (Photo from Rob Freestone).*

edition of *Planning History*, six plenary sessions, just under seventy general paper sessions covering a diversity of subjects, two forums, a welcome reception, two formal lunches, field trips in and around Sydney, and a conference dinner; as well as business meetings on the final day. In addition, delegates were invited to attend an extra-conference evening public lecture in the Sydney Town Hall and post-conference tours of Canberra or the Sydney suburb of Castlecrag.

### Plenary sessions

The well-attended plenary sessions (two delivered over a formal lunch on the Wednesday and Thursday) covered a variety of subjects. Most speakers submitted a paper for publication in the Proceedings, so the following comments merely point to the subject of their presentations. Peter Hall set the scene for subsequent conference discussion and debate in his history of twentieth century planning presented through a series of five

snapshots 'taken' at significant dates in the century. Sue Holiday (New South Wales Department of Urban Affairs and Planning) discussed demographic trends in Sydney, their influence on past metropolitan planning and how they are shaping contemporary plans for future schemes. Mike Berry (Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute, Melbourne), Leonie Sandercock (Professor of Human Settlements, RMIT, Melbourne) and Tony McAvoy (NSW Department of Aboriginal Affairs) contributed to the day two (Thursday) opening plenary session entitled 'Space, housing and people'. Berry offered an analysis of trends and changes in, as well as influences on, housing options and opportunities in Australia since the 1970s; Sandercock challenged the themes and assumptions of mainstream planning history and the focus on the profession of planning. She argued for a more critical study and evaluation of the origins and agents of planning; especially of the largely untold, to date

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*A group pictured on one of the conference field trips, which visited Goat Island, one of the major components of the Sydney Harbour National Park, in the middle of Port Jackson close to the CBD. The Sydney Harbour Bridge is in the background (photo from Rob Freestone).*

'invisible', planning stories of (for example) women, ethnic races and community groups. In the light of Sandercock's paper, McAvoy's presentation was apt. He distinguished between rural-remote and urban aboriginal cultures, and described the latter's character, aspirations and problems in attempting to find a cultural niche in Australia. His case study of the rationale, progress and outcomes of the Redfem project instigated in 1972 surveyed the unsuccessful attempt to create a place for an urban aboriginal community and culture in inner Sydney.

Liu Thai-Ker (RSP Planners and Architects, Singapore) addressed the Thursday luncheon gathering with an informative and entertaining account of urban design problems and projects with which he has been involved for over a quarter of a century in Singapore and China. He offered a perspective pointing to design influences that included cultural, economic, environmental and aesthetic as

well as the predilections of individual administrators.

The final day (Saturday) began and ended with plenary sessions. The first combined presentations on the past, present and future of cities by Elmer Johnson (Kirkland and Ellis, Chicago), Patrick Troy (Head, Urban Research Programme, ANU, Canberra) and Allen Scott (University of California-Los Angeles, California). Johnson referred to his work with the Commercial Club of Chicago on a project, based on the Burnham Plan (1909), to devise strategies, recommendations and ways of implementing a plan to take Chicago into the twenty-first century. Troy surveyed the historical forms, structures and policies that have shaped Australian cities, pointing to present inequalities and inefficiencies. He argued for a decentralised governing authority that would give more weight to the imperatives of the city: equity, environmental stress and issues of



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efficiency. In a thought-provoking and stimulating finale to the session, Scott responded to the post-fordist phenomenon of emerging global city-regions by presenting a model of their possible spatial, economic, political, social and cultural relationships. He discussed the rationale behind this model, as well as its advantages.

Tony Sutcliffe introduced the final plenary with a short reflection on the origins of the Planning History Group in Birmingham in 1974 and its subsequent internationalisation. Six individuals then identified key themes, ideas, objectives, methodologies and challenges that had emerged in papers presented in the general sessions. They also posed directions for future research. It was obvious from these summaries that the conference had generated a productive exchange of information, ideas, perceptions and perspectives as well as a rich fund of resources and further research options.

### General papers

Specialist papers presented in the general sessions took up many of the issues, topics and themes addressed or alluded to in the plenary sessions. Three to five general papers were presented in concurrent sessions over two and a half days. At any one time there were between eight and ten sessions of either 90 or 120 minutes allowing each speaker just 'twenty minutes of fame'. Owing to the vigilance of chairpersons and the co-operation of speakers, most sessions adhered to time which helped keep the rigorous daily programme on schedule. Even when a fire alarm and evacuation of the Red Centre interrupted one of the Thursday morning sessions, delegates seemed to take it in their stride. The delay was minimised by the convenor calmly announcing to each group that lunch would be put back by fifteen minutes.

No-one seemed too flustered!

The general papers were grouped according to seven broad themes: places and design; plans and planners; ideas and ideology; cultural heritage; policies and politics; environmental planning; society and space. Within each of these there were sub-themes that determined where the individual papers were slotted.

Choices about which session to attend were difficult to make simply because of the number and diversity of papers. By way of example, the first session offered the sub-themes of suburbanism; national planning histories; the American planner; heritage - world, state and local perspectives; urbanists; from colonialism to post-colonialism; green cities; evolution of planning ideology. Within this one session, papers related to Australia, South Africa, Japan, the USA, the Baltic Sea area, New Zealand, Iran, Korea, the UK, Canada and the United Arab Emirates. Subsequent sessions offered a similar international, multicultural diversity of presenters, themes and topics. In the circumstances, the value of the Conference Proceedings was obvious and cannot be overstated.

### Field trips

Friday 17 July was field trip day. Delegates were given the opportunity of a half day morning or afternoon visit to the 2000 Olympic Games venue at Homebush Bay, complemented by one of eight other tours: public housing; planning in the Rocks; Sydney Harbour National Park, City West redevelopment, multicultural Sydney; urban design in the CBD; planned housing developments or heritage issues in Parramatta. From all accounts these tours proved interesting and informative, providing insights into problems, solutions and challenges as well as allowing overseas and interstate delegates to make comparisons with their own experiences.

Many delegates elected to travel to

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Homebush Bay for a guided bus tour of the Olympic site. They were afforded the opportunity to view and photograph the project at close range and to gain an appreciation of its scale, layout, implementation, environmental objectives and implications.

Much to the convenor's relief and delight, the sun shone warmly throughout the day making the lunch for all delegates in Bicentennial Park, close to the Homebush site, a very enjoyable outdoor event. It was an ideal interlude and a welcome opportunity for relaxing, conversing informally and picnicing on the lawns.

### Overview

Tony Sutcliffe commented, in the final plenary, that it had been an intention of the first Planning History Group conference to bring together planners interested in history and historians interested in planning. The 8th International Planning History Society Conference did just that and more. It

included and welcomed individuals who were neither planners nor historians but who shared an interest in issues related to planning; provided a forum for new research as well as for more familiar topics; brought together a diverse, seemingly disparate collection of individuals; reunited old friends, colleagues and acquaintances; created the opportunity for people who knew names but not faces to meet; connected people with common research fields and interests. It helped to establish national and international links between individuals, institutions and organisations and to create or reaffirm research connections and on-going personal support networks.

Significantly the IPHS '98 Conference brought home the fact that planning history is a global subject now firmly on the international stage. Rob Freestone alluded to this in his opening remarks. He also expressed the hope that, through participating in the conference, delegates would leave "informed, enlightened and recommitted ...". They did.

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## IPHS President's Report

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The International Planning History Society has maintained and, in several respects, strengthened its activities since 1996 when I last reported to the membership. Its financial position remains sound and imposes no immediate constraint on our activities. In part, this is because of our reliance on the voluntary labour of officers and the financial and other support which they enjoy from their own academic departments.

### Splitting the former role of Secretary-Treasurer

There have been several changes amongst the officers of the Society. *Ursula von Petz* of the University of Dortmund has taken over as our first Secretary General, now that the former role of the Secretary-Treasurer has been split. *Robert Home*, of the University of East London, is now Membership Secretary, while *David Massey* remains as Treasurer. David, who is much



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the longest-serving IPHS officer, has expressed an interest in stepping down, but there are difficulties in securing a replacement. (Since our bank account is in sterling this effectively has to be a British post). The IPHS Council is actively seeking a replacement and, if any members are interested or know of others who may be, please do not hesitate to contact the President.

### Planning History

Our journal continues to go from strength to strength under its new editor, *Peter Larkham*. Peter has established a very effective production system with an impressive flow of good quality material. Please be sure to inform him of all news items and other developments in the field of planning history, including new research projects and PhD students. Also, of course, consider submitting articles for inclusion.

### Conferences: Sydney and Helsinki

The tremendous success of the Sydney conference under the able leadership of *Robert Freestone* is a sign of how well our biennial conference programme is now developing. For the first time the venue for the next IPHS conference was determined by competition following an open invitation for bids. The successful bid, for a conference in Helsinki in August 2000, came from a group of Finnish members led by *Laura Kolbe*, who will act as our Conference Convenor from 1998-2000.

### Conferences: bids for IPHS Conference in 2002

At this time the officers and council of the International Planning History Society also invite bids to host the IPHS conference in 2002. Guidelines for bids have been prepared and are available from the President. This will be fifth in the biennial

series begun in 1994. However, with those organised or sponsored by our predecessor, the Planning History Group, it is actually the tenth international conference on planning history. This is a remarkable achievement in which we can take great pride.

### Gordon Cherry Memorial Lectures

Linked with our conference programme is the decision to commemorate our founding President, Gordon Cherry, with a Memorial Lecture. The first such lecture, delivered by Professor Sir Peter Hall, opened the Sydney Conference. It is intended that such a lecture be delivered at each subsequent international conference.

### Future Matters: Electronic Communication

Several matters remain for future decision. An important topic is electronic communication, where the rapid spread of access to electronic mail and the internet have transformed communications possibilities for an international group such as IPHS. Much has happened incrementally on this front, so that a website was created for the Sydney conference including an IPHS page. E-mail communication between officers and council has also speeded up the functioning of the Society. Yet, despite previous attempts, we still have no clear policy on this front. In part, this was because few of us had much grasp of the changes that have occurred. I have come to the conclusion that this is best addressed by appointing a new IPHS officer with a remit to develop and maintain an IPHS website and bring forward other proposals within this general area. I will shortly be asking Council for authority to proceed in this way.

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### Future Matters: Conferences

The success of our biennial programme obviously raises the question of other international meetings, principally in intervening years. While continuing to see our own biennial conferences as our principal flagship, I intend, with Council's approval, to seek opportunities to promote or support such meetings. A likely first step would be to seek closer ties with the conferences of our affiliate organisations. Obvious candidates would be those of the Society for American City and Regional Planning History, also held biennially, alternating with the IPHS series. These are routinely attended by a significant number of IPHS members. Within their principally national focus they already have an international dimension which

IPHS might help to strengthen further.

Finally, can I urge members to contact me on any matters concerning planning history or the functioning of the Society. It is always a delight to hear from members and it remains my privilege to serve as the Society's chief executive.

Stephen V Ward  
President of the International Planning History Society

School of Planning  
Oxford Brookes University  
Headington  
Oxford OX3 0BP, UK.  
E-mail: [svward@brookes.ac.uk](mailto:svward@brookes.ac.uk)  
Fax: +44 (0)1865 483559

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### Ebenezer Howard Drawings

The original hand-drawn diagrams for Howard's *Tomorrow: a Peaceful Path to Real Reform* are deposited in the collection of the County Record Office in Hertford. If there is sufficient interest it would be possible for the Record Office to commission sets of slides from these diagrams, and from the colour diagrams

published in *Tomorrow* in its original edition.

Anyone interested in acquiring such slide sets is invited to contact the Archivist, Kate Thompson, at Hertfordshire County Record Office, County Hall, Hertford, SG13 8DE. Telephone 01992 555100; Fax 01992 555113; e-mail [kate.thompson@hertcc.gov.uk](mailto:kate.thompson@hertcc.gov.uk)



# PLANNING HISTORY

BULLETIN OF THE INTERNATIONAL PLANNING HISTORY SOCIETY

## NOTES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

The prime aim of *Planning History* is to increase awareness of developments and ideas in planning history in all parts of the world. In pursuit of this, contributions (in English) are invited from members and non-members of the International Planning History Society alike, for any section of *Planning History*. Non-native English speakers should not be concerned if their English is not perfect. The Editor will be happy to help improve its readability and comprehension, but unfortunately neither he nor the Society can undertake translations.

Contributors should supply one copy of their text, clearly printed, in double spacing and with generous margins. Do not supply copy already in column format. A disk copy is also encouraged, which should be in Word Perfect or Word for PC if possible. Illustrations should be clear black and white photographs with good contrast (it is rarely possible to print satisfactorily from colour transparencies or photocopies) or good quality line drawings. Contributors are responsible for securing any necessary copyright permissions to reproduce illustrations, and to ensure adequate acknowledgement. Captions should be printed double-spaced on a separate page.

### ARTICLES

These should be in the range of 2,000 - 3,000 words. They may be on any topic within the general remit of the IPHS and may well reflect work in progress. Articles should normally be referenced with superscript numbers and endnotes. Refer to recent issues for guidance on referencing and text style.

### OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS

Other types of contribution are also very welcome. Research reports should not be of more than 2,000 words. They need not be referenced, but any relevant publications should be listed at the end, in the standard format. Illustrations, where provided, should conform to the above notes. Similar short pieces on important source materials, aspects of planning history practice (e.g. conservation) are also encouraged.

Notices of relevant publications from publishers' publicity material are useful; and full publication reviews (700 - 1,000 words) are encouraged. Abstracts of relevant journal papers, particularly those originally published in a language other than English, are requested.

Reports of recent conferences and other events are very welcome, and should conform to the above notes on style and layout.

### NOTICES OF CURRENT EVENTS

These are welcome from any part of the world. Organisers of events should, however, bear in mind that *Planning History* is only published three times per year; normally in April, August and December. Please try to ensure that Calls for Papers etc. are notified to the Editor in sufficient time for inclusion. Later inserts are possible at the time of despatch. Sufficient copies, folded as required, must be supplied by the event organiser. Nothing larger than a single A4 sheet will normally be accepted. Every effort will be made to include such inserted news material without cost. However, the Editor reserves the right to make a charge for such material at normal advertising rates.

### NOTES FOR ADVERTISERS

*Planning History* has a circulation of approximately 400, reaching most of the world's active planning historians, mainly in academic institutions. Publishers, in particular, will find it a useful way of publicising new books, journals etc. Advertisements can be carried either printed within the journal, or as inserts. Sufficient copies of inserts must be supplied in good time for despatch. Advertisements printed in the magazine must be supplied in camera-ready form and must respect normal deadline times. The usual charge is £50 for up to a single A4 sheet or page. Multiple page inserts will be accepted *pro rata*.

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# INTERNATIONAL PLANNING HISTORY SOCIETY (IPHS)

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## THE INTERNATIONAL PLANNING HISTORY SOCIETY

- endeavours to foster the study of planning history. It seeks to advance scholarship in the fields of history, planning and the environment, particularly focusing on industrial and post-industrial cities. In pursuit of these aims its interests are worldwide;
- welcomes members from both academic disciplines and the professions of the built environment. Membership of the Society is both multi-disciplinary and practice-oriented;
- encourages and gives support to networks, which may be interest-based, region- or nation-based, working in the fields of planning history;
- provides services for members: publishing a journal, promoting conferences, and providing an international framework for informal individual member contact;
- invites national organisations, whose work is relevant to IPHS, to affiliate status;
- administers its affairs through an elected Council and Management Board.

The Society was inaugurated in January 1993 as a successor body to the Planning History Society, founded in 1974. Its membership is drawn from several disciplines: planning, architecture, economic and social history, geography, sociology, politics and related fields. Membership is open to all who have a working interest in planning history. The Society for American City and Regional Planning History (SACRPH) and the Urban History Association (UHA) are American affiliates of IPHS.

Members of IPHS elect a governing Council every two years. In turn, the Council elects an executive Board of Management, complemented by representatives of SACRPH and UHA. The President chairs the Board and Council.

### PRESIDENT

Professor Stephen V. Ward  
School of Planning  
Oxford Brookes University  
Headington  
Oxford  
OX3 0BP  
UK

Tel: 01865 483421  
Fax: 01865 483559

E-mail: [svward@brookes.ac.uk](mailto:svward@brookes.ac.uk)

### EDITOR OF PLANNING HISTORY

Dr Peter J. Larkham  
Birmingham School of Planning  
University of Central England  
Perry Barr  
Birmingham  
B42 2SU  
UK

Tel: 0121 331 5145  
Fax: 0121 356 9915

E-mail: [peter.larkham@uce.ac.uk](mailto:peter.larkham@uce.ac.uk)

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