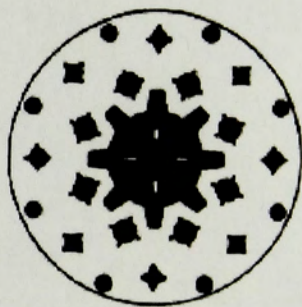


PLANNING HISTORY

BULLETIN OF THE INTERNATIONAL PLANNING HISTORY SOCIETY



VOL. 28 NO. 1 • 2006

ISSN 0959-5805

PLANNING HISTORY

BULLETIN OF THE INTERNATIONAL PLANNING HISTORY SOCIETY

EDITOR

Dr Mark Clapson
Department of History
University of Westminster
309 Regent Street
London
W1B 2UW
UK

Tel: (0)207 911 5000 ext 2113
E-mail: mjcipts@aol.com

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
Tel: 47 22 20 83 16 / Fax: 47 22 11 19 70

Dr Gerhard Fehl
Lehrstuhl für Planungstheorie
Technische Hochschule Aachen
52062 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 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 Peter Larkham
Birmingham School of Planning
University of Central England
Perry Barr
Birmingham
B42 2SU
UK
Tel: 0121 331 5145
E-mail: peter.larkham@uce.ac.uk

Professor Georgio Piccinato
Facolta di Architettura
Universita di Roma 3
Via Madonna dei Monti 40
00184 Roma
Italy
Tel: +39 6 678 8283 / Fax: +39 6 481 8625
E-mail: piccinat@arch.uniroma3.it

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

CONTENTS

CONFERENCES	2
ARTICLE	
Barrie Melotte Canvas to corrugated iron: Improving Fremantle worker's living conditions, following self government	5
ABSTRACTS	14
PRESS RELEASE	15
FELLOWSHIP APPLICATIONS INVITED	16

IPHS Conferences: New Delhi 2006

The IPHS was inaugurated in 1993 as a successor body to the Planning History Group, founded in 1974 at London. The Society is aimed at promoting open, interdisciplinary, internationally-flavoured, 'town-and-down' dialogue between all interested in past, present and future of urban and regional planning. Its membership is drawn from several disciplines: planning, architecture, economic and social history, geography, sociology, environment, politics and allied fields. Being a society to promote both multi-disciplinary and practice oriented studies and research, its membership is open to all who have a working interest in planning history. Thus it welcomes members from both academic disciplines and the professions of the built environment. The Society for American City and Regional Planning History (SACRPH) and the Urban History Association (UHA) are American affiliates of IPHS.

Thus, the broad goals of the society are:

To foster the study of planning history to advance scholarship in the fields of history, planning and the environment, particularly focusing on industrial and post-industrial cities.

To encourages and gives support to networks, which may be interest based, region- or nation-based, working in the fields of planning history

To provides services for numbers: publishing a journal, promoting conferences, and providing an international framework for informal individual member contact

To invites national organizations, whose work is relevant to IPHS, to affiliate status In pursuit of these aims the interests of IPHS are world-wide

The members of IPHS elect a governing council every two years which is headed by the President of the society. In turn the Council elects an executive Board of Management complemented by representatives of SACRPH and UHA. The President chairs the Board and Council. Since 1994, it organizes a bi-annual conference for academic interactions among the scholars and planners. The various conferences organized by the IPHS are given below.

The 12th International Conference of the International Planning History Society (IPHS) will be held at New Delhi between December 11-14, 2006. Delhi has witnessed the rise and fall of several empires as their seat of Government, hence, it was often been compared to a phoenix that resurrects itself from its ashes. 3450 years of history have made it one of the greatest capitals of the world. Delhi has been the Indian city that has been the changing face of India over the last century in terms of political, economic, cultural and industrial activities. It has been the epicenter of India's political life with more than 13.5 million inhabitants. A rich culture and heritage on one side as also the evils of industrialization associated with rapid urbanization make it one of the most unique capitals in the World. It is also unique among all the capital cities of the world in the sense that other than New Delhi there are seven-seventeen locations within Delhi (i.e. comprising of seven cities), which were the seats of different

S.No	Year	Host City	Conference Theme
1	1977	London	
2	1980	Brighton, U.K.	The Giant City
3	1988	Tokyo	Export of Planning Ideas
4	1989	Birmingham	The Garden City
5	1991	Richmond, VA	Joint With SACRPH
6	1994	Hong Kong	Cities & Their Environment
7	1996	Thessaloniki	The Planning of Capital Cities
8	1998	Sydney	20th Century Urban Planning Experience
9	2000	Helsinki	Centre-Periphery-Globalization: Past and present
10	2002	London	Cities of Tomorrow
11	2004	Barcelona	Planning Models and culture of Cities
12	2006	New Delhi	Cross national transfer of planning ideas and local identity

governments. However, the scope of this study is limited to the planning and development aspects of Delhi in the 20th century in terms of political and administrative developments, population growth trends, industrial and commercial activities, overall planning aspects, infrastructure development and

financial aspects (the resource generation as well as spending). The administrative steps introduced from time to time to ensure proper and sustained development of Delhi are also examined. These growth trends are examined in relation to different phases during the twentieth century.

12th CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL PLANNING HISTORY SOCIETY: CROSS NATIONAL TRANSFER OF PLANNING IDEAS AND LOCAL IDENTITY

New Delhi (India), December 11th-14th, 2006

The 12th IPHS Conference will be held at the historic city of New Delhi, India during December 11-14, 2006, followed by the field trips to some other historic cities of India during 15-18 December, 2006. The historical, architectural and cultural places proposed to be visited are Taz Mahal (Agra), Fatepur Sikri, Jaipur, Khajuraho, and Chandigarh. In addition to these places, our Event Manager can arrange your trips to other tourist places in India.

The principal theme of the conference is: "Cross National Transfer of Planning Ideas and Local Identity", and the sub themes of the conferences will address the following aspects:

- Global and Traditional Contemporary Local Planning Styles,
- Colonial Planning,
- Society Culture and Politics,
- National and International Heritage Policy,
- Sustainability and Environmental Approaches,
- Technology and Infrastructure,
- Multilateral Negotiations and Strategic Partnerships, and
- India's Heritage Policy and Regulations both Past and Present.

Paper submission:

- Last date for receipt of Abstract: April 30, 2006 (however, abstracts may still be accepted after this date)
- Confirmation of Acceptance of Abstract: June 30, 2006
- Last date of Receipt of Full Paper: August 31, 2006

Guidelines & Format of the Paper:

- Please visit the following link:
www.iitk.ac.in/infocell/announce/iphsguidelines.doc
www.iitk.ac.in/infocell/announce/iphssubmission.doc

Student Conference Paper Prize 2006

The IPHS awards a prize for the best written paper by a postgraduate student on a planning history topic presented at its biannual international conference.

There is a monetary prize of £100, and the opportunity for the student to have the paper published in *Planning History*, the refereed journal of the IPHS.

The prize was first awarded at the Barcelona Conference in July 2004. The 2006 prize will be awarded at the New Delhi conference.

Guidelines for submissions:

- Entrants must register for and attend the New Delhi conference.
- The entrant must be currently researching at postgraduate level, whether for a Masters thesis by coursework or research, or for a doctorate.
- No joint submissions with supervisors.

Student papers are assessed by a committee chaired by Dr. Mark Clapson of the University of Westminster, London, UK and editor of *Planning History*.

The deadline for submissions is 31st August 2006.

Papers should be sent direct to Dr Clapson at mjciaphs@aol.com.

Further information about the prize can be obtained from Mark Clapson on mjciaphs@aol.com.

Planning Perspectives Paper Prize

The New Delhi Conference will also mark the second occasion on which a prize will be awarded for the best article on planning history published in the journal *Planning Perspectives*. The eligible date range is 2004-2005.

The prize - a two-year subscription to the journal and £150 worth of Routledge books - is provided by Taylor and Francis, publishers of *Planning Perspectives*.

For more information about Taylor and Francis and *Planning Perspectives* visit:

<http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/titles/02665433.html>

Book Prizes

The most innovative book in planning history written in English and based on original new research. Books must have been published in the previous two calendar years (2004-05).

The best book addressing planning history of South Asia and related to the region where the conference takes place, written in English. Books must have been published in the previous two calendar years (2004-05). Books may be individually or joint-authored. Anthologies and edited works are also welcome, but reprints and 'readers' are ineligible. The prize for each award is £250. **The deadline for receipt of submissions was 1st May 2006.**

Further information about the prize can be obtained from Chair of the Book Prize Committee Dirk Schubert.

Tel: +49-40-42878-3661,

Fax: +49-42878-2472,

E-mail: d.schubert@tu-harburg.de

TU Hamburg-Harburg, Schwarzenbergstraße 95 IVd, 20173 Hamburg, Germany.

**Canvas to corrugated iron:
Improving fremantle worker's living conditions, following self government**

Barrie Melotte

Curtin University of Technology, Perth, Western Australia

B.Melotte@Curtin.edu.au

Introduction

A torrent of people poured into Fremantle, Western Australia, following the discovery of gold, all in the Eastern Goldfields; firstly at *Southern Cross* in 1888, then *Coolgardie*, 1892 and *Hannan's Kalgoorlie*, 1893. These new immigrants experienced similar difficulties to those of the original Colony of Western Australia settlers, over sixty years earlier.¹

Initially, the Colony lacked prepared and surveyed land, as well as finished materials, services and facilities.² However, human capacity to "make do for now", a desirable survival characteristic of settlers, overcame these adversities. Aside from the convicts and their Chelsea Pensioner guards between 1850 and 1864, the immigrants, in following the early settlers, may well have been attracted by the emergence and maturation, of representative and responsible government in the Colony; adding credibility to Edward Wakefield's 1829 thesis.³

There is no doubt however, about the attraction for participation later, in the gold rush. Even after the Federation of Australia, early in the Twentieth century, the number of newcomers continued to grow beyond the formal capacity of the new State of Western Australia.⁴ People from different stations in life may have arrived in Fremantle for different reasons initially, however, everyone had equally, to 'make do for now'. However, as this saga unfolded, we see some of the newcomers were *more equal than others*.

The Beginnings

Fremantle has had more than one beginning.⁵ The outstanding milestones on this incredible journey influenced new phases of land subdivision, settlement, or governance. These phases included:

- a) Free settlers establishing the Colony of Western Australia in 1829,
- b) Convicts and their Pensioner Guards arriving in 1850,
- c) Colonial Representative Legislative Council, in 1870,

- d) Colonial Responsible Government, elected in 1890, and

- e) Statehood in the Commonwealth of Australia 1901.

Another significant achievement, the *Workers Homes Act 1912*, contributed to the integration of orderly land settlement and good governance.

Free settlers establish the Swan River Colony

Earnest, self-interest by Captain James Stirling was finally rewarded when he convinced the British government to agree to the new Colony.⁶ Captain Fremantle, commanding the warship *HMS Challenger*, arrived at the Swan River, on May 2 1829. He claimed possession of New Holland, with the exception of the Colonies of New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land. Captain Stirling arrived later, commanding the *HMS Parmelia*, a store-ship, bringing his family, a number of officials and supplies.

Stirling's arrival was dramatic, with his ship almost sinking after hitting a sand bank off Carnac Island, a few kilometers short of the limestone reef then protecting the Swan River entrance. Consequently, the *Parmelia's* cargo had to be transferred, along with some passengers, to the *Challenger*. Captain Fremantle was thought to be unsettled, because of his superstition about women on board ship; and another 30 intending new settlers were put ashore on *Carnac Island*, a few kilometres off the coast. A two-day winter gale was undesirably ominous, perhaps justifying Fremantle's concern. On June 7, 1829, Stirling set up more permanently, on *Garden Island*, where the newcomers had to endure the cold winds and rain, huddled in temporary brushwood and canvas shelters.⁷

Mary Ann Friend left Portsmouth, on August 14, 1829, on the *Wanstead*, a merchant ship commanded by her husband, bringing emigrants to the fledgling Colony. Anchored in Gage Roads, between Garden Island and Fremantle, on January 30, 1830, only six months after the establishment of the Colony, Mary Friend wrote;

"It is very true that the country is beautifully undulating and thinly wooded but also the soil is

nothing but sand. The town of Fremantle strongly resembles a Country Fair and has a pretty appearance; the pretty white tents looking much like booths...".⁸

Later Mrs. Friend noted,

"On 2 February 1830, a 'horse house' was taken ashore to serve as a 'cottage ornee' ...".

The servants tents were pitched each side with tree trunks as seats.⁹ See Figure 1.

After six months in the colony, Richard Morrell wrote in 1832, complaining of the scarcity of provisions, high prices and troublesome natives.¹⁰ He wrote on the back of a painting, sent to England aboard *HMS Sulphur*. Lieutenant Governor Stirling was by coincidence, also aboard, going home to England, to plead for better support for the settlers. Stirling returned to Fremantle 2 years later, promoted to Governor, but without significant additional support for the settlers.



Figure 1
View at Swan River, 1830

Based on a hand coloured lithograph from a drawing on stone by Mrs. Friend, held in Mitchell Library Collection, New South Wales. Adapted from Appleyard and Mountford 1979 cover papers. Illustration by author, 2004

Fremantle's early buildings were makeshift and construction was basic, being hindered by the slow progress. Hence, a distinguishing feature of early West Australian buildings was their lack of pretension of grand architectural scale. Purpose and function, with four walls and a roof, were priority considerations; light and fresh air, were secondary. However, Fremantle did become a small town.¹¹

The lack of suitable finished building materials in the Colony and the lack of money, did not stimulate demand, nor encourage more than basic responses.

There was little attempt to do anything ornate, or structurally complicated, until after the arrival of the convicts in 1850. At times, there was even a lack of essentials, including food. See Figure 2.



Figure 2
View of High Street, Fremantle 1838
Adapted from engraving by C.D.Wittenoom, in Ogle 1839, following p.29. Original water colour painting, by C.D.Wittenoom, is in the Art Gallery of Western Australia. Illustration by author, 2004.

Convicts and their Pensioner Guards

Until the convicts arrived, the shortages included skilled professionals, labour and materials; and essential services, such as roads, bridges and water supply.¹² The Colony operated directly under British law until 1837.¹³ Town, and Roads Trusts, could be approved by 1840, following recommendation of the Governor and approval of the Colonial Secretary. However, Fremantle, continued under the Government Resident, Mr. R. McBryde-Broun, without a Town Trust until 1848.

Successive Governors of the Colony of Western Australia were responsible, through the Colonial Secretary, ultimately to the British government and Parliament, rather than the new settlers. After 1838, the small Executive Council of the Governor and his civil servants was expanded to include colonists appointed by the British government, on the Governor's recommendation.¹⁴

The small population, small market and marginal subsistence economy of the early colony, meant the Town Trusts and Roads Boards set up after proclamation of the *Towns Improvement Act* (1838) and the *General Roads Trust Act* (1841), suffered both financially and administratively. However, because of the settlers' preference for local government, they persevered.¹⁵

Similarly, local government occurred as a result of a desire for more local autonomy, rather than encouragement of new institutions for settlers.¹⁶ The financial difficulties of the new Local Roads Boards and Municipal Trusts had prompted the appointment of a Central Board of Works, to deal with major functions, such as Roads. However, there was strong, and ultimately successful, opposition from Local Councils.¹⁷ Even when the Fremantle Town Trust was in difficulties, in the mid-1850s, a contemporary observed

"the value of local participation in government had not entirely been overlooked".¹⁸

Chadwick's *Health of Towns Association* influenced national legislation including the *Public Health Act 1848*, which offered extensive local powers to improve water supply and sewerage disposal in England.¹⁹ However, these powers were not extended to the Colony of Western Australia.

Colonial Representative Government

Representative government was not achieved for the Colony until 1870; and this was not superseded by Responsible government until 1890; thus taking sixty-one years to achieve two of Edward Wakefield's ideals for new colonial government.²⁰ An analysis of the limitations of English Local Government, as the model for the Australian colonies, may explain this delay.

"Those Governors and other British authorities who wished to see local government develop in Australia, as later in other Colonies, seemed unaware that some of the schemes proposed were not working satisfactorily, even in Britain. More importantly, they failed to recognize how different were economic, social and physical conditions".²¹

Governor Weld (1869-75) entrenched representative Municipal Government in the Colony, by changing local committees with advisory powers, to Roads Boards with more executive powers.²² Weld also expanded the elected representatives to two-thirds; the maximum allowed by the Australian Colonies Act. He conducted the Colony's first election in 1870. The longer serving officials had opposed representative government fearing this would be followed, by a demand for full self-government.²³ However, a representative, Local Legislative Assembly, passed a *District Roads Board Act* and a *Municipal Institutions Act*, in 1871.

The Colonial Surgeon reported in 1883, that Perth and Fremantle had no provision for sewage disposal. Two

years later, a Royal Commission recommended a Central Board of Health, nominated by the Governor, to enforce such sanitary matters. Enabling legislation, passed in 1886, gave this Board power to supervise work, appoint personnel and take over the duties of Local Boards. This Central Board, with powers of supervision and regulation, tended to assume the character of a Government department.²⁴

Responsible Government

Responsible government did emerge in 1890, influenced by the satisfactory experience of local representation and the maturation of the Colony. Improvisation by settlers was necessary again, however, to achieve accommodation and relief from the elements during the 1890's gold boom. Improvisation with tents was initially resisted and then conceded to, under the weight of reality. Authorities were initially, indifferent to the tent dwellers, predicament, only regulating against the worst conditions.

Further distress, open conflict and subsequent agitation, led to serious attempts to improve living conditions. Local government, hindered by a lack of funds, was only marginally successful. State government, shrewdly led by John Forrest, succeeded using public works policy and finance, sometimes in concert with Local government and the people.²⁵

This busy period of self government of the Colony within the framework of the British Empire, enabled several growing families to move from a canvas sheet or tent, pitched wherever possible, to a tent, set up on an officially surveyed and regulated block in the "Free Residence Area", which became known as "The Blocks". There were also a few lucky families, whose living conditions improved dramatically, when they relocated to a house in this area, built with whatever materials they could buy, or salvage.

Canvas Town

"Canvas Town" is a generic description of a large collection of temporary accommodation, frequently found throughout Australian history, in the various gold fields. In Western Australia however, *Canvas Town* was also the description of more permanent living areas around Fremantle, during the 1890's. The *Census of Western Australia 1901*, recorded

"... no fewer than 18,628 of the habitations enumerated, or about thirty seven percent of the total specified were built of 'calico, canvas, or hessian' constituting the usual "Canvas Town" of a

gold rush. In a great number of cases the dwellings so designated are not what are ordinarily known as tents, but consist of a wooden frame covered with hessian, and in some instances contain several rooms".²⁶

Mr. and Mrs. Burford recall that the wallpaper was

"... stuck on the hessian walls with a paste glue containing alum, because the mice did not like the taste, and would not chew the wallpaper".²⁷

Another personal recollection was of "Tents anywhere, tents everywhere".²⁸ These canvas camps appeared in Fremantle, as the State's population expanded from 46,920 in 1890, to 179,780 in 1900, and then to 184,124, recorded in the 1901 Census.²⁹ See Figure 3.

Smaller camp areas appeared overnight, whilst the earlier, larger areas, with one camp area of three hundred tents, fluxed at a slower rate.³⁰ On the southern Swan Riverbank at Willis Point, one hundred tents, occupied by 175 men, women and children, without sanitary arrangements were removed, when the area was needed for the Fremantle Harbour construction [30]. Another two hundred tents, averaging three people for each tent, were on The Fremantle Common, near the Rifle Range. Tents were also located at Beaconsfield (South) and Fremantle Recreation Ground (central, later Railway station area). A Rocky Bay camp on the Swan River, North Fremantle, was home to an estimated 400 men employed nearby by Public Works Department quarrying limestone for the Port construction and the State Engineering Works.^{31,32}

Several failed attempts to relocate the tent people resulted in a damning comment published in the local "Fremantle Times".

"First, they plant themselves on land belonging to anyone but themselves; next they turn the locality into a species of Pandemonium, particularly at night, utterly disregarding such minor details as cleanliness and ordinary morality; finally, after rendering their surroundings an eyesore to passers-by and a menace to their own health, they have the audacity to ask the Board of Health to clear away the mire in which they have wallowed".³³

A formally recognized, "Canvas Town at Fremantle...with a population of 250 people,"³⁴ was located east of Fremantle Town, beyond Monument Hill, on the elevated ground, south of Plympton Hill.



Figure 3
Tent with 'loggia' for breezeway and shade, 1896
Adapted from Battye Library Photograph- 20163P.
Illustration by author, 2004

The area, which had a well for water supply, included the now designated *Horrie Long Park*.^{35,36}

"Canvas Town" soon became a public embarrassment for both the State and Local Authorities.³⁷ Fremantle Council finally gave in and attempted to introduce some order, using the Council By-Laws to regulate the otherwise illegal activity. These By-laws required, for example;

"... the tents be arranged in street lines, numbered and licensed and that a person be appointed to collect fees, issue licences and ensure that each tent holder provided proper 'closet accommodation'".³⁸

Some tent dwellers were observed as tidy, desirable tenants, whilst others were "slovenly" and of undesirable character by reputation, even if not in fact. Various diseases were claimed, to be prevalent, so Canvas Town came to the frequent attention of the Public Health Authorities. Health Officers drew attention to the lack of cleanliness, observing it "... as very dirty and a hot bed of fever".³⁷ Others made more dramatic observations, "Typhoid fever raged, as well as measles, colic and influenza ...".³⁸

Canvas Town became generally known as *Plympton*, which is now part of East Fremantle area. Plympton School was opened to provide education for the children from *Canvas Town* and further East.³⁹

"Water, was another problem for the Canvas Town residents".⁴⁰ Initially, water came from a communal

pump. The Board of Health dealt with a broken pump at the Canvas Town Well in April 1898; noting some people were drawing water with their own unclean receptacles, thus increasing the risk of contamination and disease. Some Health Board members were in favour of giving more official support for *Canvas Town* by not

"closing the well, but it was resolved to clean the well out and install a new pump".⁴¹

This support had also come after a deputation to the Fremantle Council, from the East Fremantle Councilors, Owen and Evans, had asked for;

"... the removal of tents, two miles out to the commonage, as the inhabitants were a nuisance in many ways, and many of them could well afford to occupy some of the houses now empty".⁴²

The Fremantle Mayor advised the deputation in January 1898

"... that the Health Board had already taken steps in that direction and notices were being served for the removal before 1st. Jan. 1899".⁴³

The Council By-laws had earlier given formal recognition, and the Canvas Town camp was now properly conducted. The Council had introduced a licence fee of five shillings per year, and a fortnightly Council sanitary service fee, of two shillings and sixpence per month; which many did not pay.⁴⁴

The desperate Fremantle Council petitioned the Minister for Lands, reporting:

"i) Canvas Town was a refuge for criminals, and some other residents were of very loose character;

ii) some residents would not pay their licence and sanitary collection fees;

iii) the Building Act forbade tents in the Municipality, and;

iv) Fremantle Council would give the four weeks notice of an order to vacate the area. ..."⁴⁵

Both the Fremantle Council and the Minister realised Canvas Town and its people, having some formal recognition, deserved consideration. However, the authorities believed the families should be moved to more permanent circumstances, or at least to the public land of *Fremantle Common*, further to the east.

In December 1898, Fremantle Council gave orders to vacate *Canvas Town* within one month.⁴⁶ The Canvas Town population was, at this time, "...one hundred and eight married couples, forty-six single men, and two hundred and ninety six children".⁴⁷ A frightened deputation drew the Minister's attention to their hardship: including, a wife with nine children, who earned only seven shillings per day; and a husband supporting his wife and four children, on thirty-five shillings per week. Another man, earning one hundred and seventy-five pounds per year, had a wife and ten children to support.^{48,49} Resolutely, the Canvas Town relocation was partially complete by January 20, 1899. Only thirty-five people remained when, lacking Fremantle Council services, the area was noted as reasonably clean. The squatters however, persisted for some time.⁵⁰

"The Blocks"

In August 1899, the Forrest Government released to the east, a "Free Residence Area", on twenty-one year leases. This area was located to the south of Marmion Street and the later Richmond Raceway (now residential) and the East Fremantle Football Grounds. The application fee was ten shillings, and the lease rent was ten shillings per year. Four weeks later, forty-two of the seventy-four allotments available had been selected. The lots in the "free residence area" later became known as the "Workmen's Blocks", or "Tent Blocks".⁵¹ "The more common description of the area eventually became "The Blocks".⁵²

A small house one room house, built on one of the seven metre wide "tent blocks", still stands at 78 Forest Street. See Figure 4. Mr. Burford lived with his parents at 49 Forrest Street, in a house built on one of *The Blocks*.



Figure 4
One room house, on a 'tent block' at 78 Forrest Street, East Fremantle.
Adapted from 1990 photograph by Roy Djanegara.
Illustration by author 2004

"The houses on The Blocks were built as self help. You had to pay for the materials from your own pocket. ... when homes were scarce people had to build their own homes with whatever materials they could get".⁵³

The "Blocks" area, was soon accommodating small, skillion, or pitched roofed, houses; often constructed one room at a time by their proud owners, who now included Western Australian Government railway employees. Settlement conditions were changed, thus enabling freehold selection and purchase of the land. However, the lack of a piped water supply continued to be a problem. One well located in Montreal Street, midway between Forrest and Holland Streets.⁵⁴ Another well was located further along Forrest Street, in the Raglan Jarvis property, near the present Gibson Park. Water storage was a problem as conventional rainwater tanks were replaced through expediency with square metal containers, 'unconventional but effective tanks'.⁵⁵

The tents had largely gone from *Canvas Town* by 1902, because the residents, had either returned to the Eastern states [56], left for the Eastern goldfields of Western Australia, or settled elsewhere; including *The Blocks*, further east and other locations, such as North Fremantle.⁵⁷ The Council Health Officers began to assess the buildings in Fremantle, which in the

"... hurry of construction ... had not attempted ... to consider health and comfort".⁵⁸

The 1911 Census showed that, in Western Australia, that calico, canvas or hessian, dwellings had been reduced to approximately 20% of all dwellings. However, just over 25% of all dwellings, were of one room only.⁵⁹ The State Land Administration correspondence files between March 1899 and August 1912, were concerned with the sale of blocks of land in Fremantle; and the subdivision of these into smaller blocks to be sold as residential lots for "*Working Men*", under the "*Lands Act*".⁶⁰

These smaller residential lots were initially sold for £25. However, some of these lots, were shown as reserved in 1912. The official correspondence recommended their release for leasehold at £37/10/- and £40 each, reflecting the increased popularity of *The Blocks* area.⁶¹ See Figure 5.

The relocation of the Western Australian Government Railways workshops from Fremantle to Midland, in 1904, had a major impact on these local economies.

This impact may have relieved some pressure on the availability of land, in *The Blocks* area. However, this relatively isolated community still agitated for better services. Subsequently, in August 1905, the Fremantle Council provided a piped water supply.

The East Fremantle Council 'macadamised' some of the white limestone tracks.⁶² Prior to this

"...white roads used to glare and make your eyes sore in Summer. The dust used to be whipped up into the air".⁶³

The government was still holding a number of allotments in reserve. These reserve allotments were to become more important with the passing of *Workers Homes Act*, in 1912.⁶⁴



Figure 5
Bursford family home and new bicycle, 49 Forrest Street, East Fremantle.

Adapted from 1924 photograph, courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Bursford. Illustration by author 2004

Workers Homes

The first *Workers Homes* were erected on reserve blocks in the "*The Blocks*" area of Fremantle East, initially opened up in the late 1890's, by the Forrest Government, Western Australia's first State Government. Many of the pioneer residents of *The Blocks* area, were former residents of *Canvas Town* and other similar camps in the Fremantle area. The Western Australian Government Railway employees of the Fremantle Workshops, and their families, also needed access to this residential land.

Over time, a sizable community had consolidated in this isolated area, and they successfully agitated for better municipal services and facilities. The more permanent freehold settlement conditions, the improved the water-supply, and the roads, all benefited this area. However, a number of vacant allotments, held by State government on reserve, were a negative

influence, until this vacant land was required under the *Workers Homes Act* of 1912.⁶⁵

The *Workers Homes Board* was set up on February 1912, to help wage-earning families to own their own homes.⁶⁶ The first dwelling constructed under the leasehold system by the Scaddan Government, was reported to have a corner stone, laid by the Premier on June 25, 1913. The cornerstone of this house was a cement block, [not yet located] bearing the simple inscription '1913'. The occupier of this house was expected to pay eleven pence, as rent for the land. The home was to be "paid off" at between eleven shillings, and twelve shillings and sixpence, per week.⁶⁷

The first Fremantle Workers Home, built of freestone and brick, with a corrugated iron roof, was identified by Mr. Burford, as No.41 Forrest Street. *The West Australian* photograph and report of the opening day noted:

"The house is built on a stone foundation and has a "dado" of sawn work freestone up to the window level. Above are brickwork and cement facings, with a pitched iron roof and verandah. The villa-fronted house typically contained two bedrooms, a kitchen, and a wash-house equipped with troughs and coppers. There is no provision for drainage or sewerage, in this neighbourhood, so a soak-well was sunk in the yard at the rear of the building".⁶⁸

Three other Workers Homes were reported in various stages of construction, on adjacent lots facing Forrest Street. It is believed, the Opening Day photograph, shows the houses reported in various stages of construction, to be 41, 39, 37 & 35 Forrest Street. See Figure 6. The house reported as "... to be built..." appears to be No.43 Forrest Street, because of the bricks stacked on the left of that property, mid-ground in the photograph.⁶⁹

Mr. Bursford said he

"... can remember as a seven year old, the cold, wintry day of the opening of the first Workers House at 41 Forrest Street. Trestles with table-cloths had been set up in Montreal Street. I kept riding past on my three-wheeler bicycle, hoping something would fall off" [food from the table].⁷⁰

According to the *Workers Homes Act 1912-Part Three*, the government not only built the home, they also provided the land, and leased it to the owner.⁷¹ Thus, any person whose income was less than the amount



Figure 6
Workers Homes, 41-35 Forrest Street, East Fremantle. Opened on June 25, 1913, by Premier Scaddan. Adapted from a photograph in *The West Australian*, July 7, 1913. Fremantle Local History Collection, Illustration by author, 2004

fixed under the Act may be provided a home, without having much cash in the beginning. The State provided these homes under conditions, which meant that a poor family may be housed, clothed, and fed. It was better than by paying rent to a landlord.⁷²

Thus, *Part 3* enabled the *Workers Homes Board* to erect homes and give successful applicants a perpetual lease of the land; and a period of up to thirty years, to pay for the cost of the home. At the outset, the worker had to repay the Board two shillings and sixpence per hundred dollars of the construction cost of the house and eleven pence, per allotment for the ground rent.⁷³

Part 4 of the Act, which operated throughout the State, enabled workers, who possessed land freehold or leasehold, to obtain money from the *Workers Homes Board*, with the approval of the Minister, to construct dwellings, release mortgages, purchase sites, and carry out improvements. Premier Scaddan also said the Workers Homes were

"... built under conditions which were ideal. It was splendid opportunity to show the people what collective action could do. The ceremony was really in the nature of a demonstration of what socialism really meant. Socialism was collective action by the people in order to assist each other. Here was the State combining to place its citizens in comfortable homes in order that they might rear families which should produce good citizens of the future".⁷⁴

The *Workers Homes Board* had authority to spend £150,000 in the 1912/1913 Financial Year.⁷⁵ By the completion of the next Financial Year, 1913/1914, the Board had expended a two-year total of £548,228- (£440,875 under freehold conditions and £107,353 under leasehold conditions).⁷⁶

The Vice-President of the Town Planning Association of Western Australia, W.A. Saw advised the Royal Society of Western Australia, on *Some aspects of Town Planning*, in 1918. Saw reported :

"The Workers Homes Board have done good work with the funds that are available, and the proposed housing of soldiers will assist. [Up] to £700 will be advanced to each approved applicant and the interest will only be 5 per cent. Thirty-seven years will be allowed for repayments when a stone house is created, and a shorter time if of less enduring material, viz., 20 years for a wooden house".⁷⁷

Saw also made contemporary comments noting a Western Australia Worker's Home of three rooms and kitchen, cost £410 to build. The leasehold rent was 12s. 6d. per week- "246 such houses have been built".⁷⁸ The cost and repayments for a freehold Western Australia Worker's Home were reported as not available.

Saw also noted in 1918.

"There are about 1,100 freehold estates on which houses have been erected. The Board has advanced over £500,000 for building houses. (The freehold system has proved more popular than the leasehold.)".⁷⁹

The total expenditure up to February 28, 1929, was £1,104,539, with the sum of £981,261 under freehold conditions, and £123,278 under leasehold conditions. The average cost of the Workers Homes before World War 1 (1914) was £400 to £450. The average cost steadily increased, with the average cost of homes erected in 1928 being about £700.⁸⁰

Conclusions

The introduction of the early colonist's experience and observations identified the difficulties experienced, in the establishment of the Territory of "Western Australia". No accommodation other than their ship, a horse 'house' or a tent was available, when they arrived. In addition, there was a lack of prepared and surveyed land, finished building materials, services and facilities in Fremantle. A desirable human capacity to "make do for now", overcame these adversities.

This survival characteristic was desirable, not only for these early colonists. The *gold seekers* who arrived in Fremantle in the early eighteen nineties, immediately following the discovery of gold in the Eastern Gold Fields of Western Australia, faced similar adversity.

The serious lack of land, accommodation and services also forced the *gold seekers* to make do with temporary arrangements. State and Local authorities, which had been recently established, adopted various semi official regulations, which gave temporary relief, so only the worst infringements were prevented, by these authorities. Similarly, temporary arrangements were made to encourage the tent dwellers to relocate to new residence areas, which initially offered assistance, by access to land and materials. Later this situation was improved, by legislation for *Worker's Homes*

The Governors had with Civil authority, awkwardly searched their way from 1829, affected by, and giving effect to British and Colonial, legislative reform and new ways of public governance, of central versus local tensions. Representative government for the Territory of "Western Australia" was belatedly achieved, in 1870. *Responsible government*, which followed in 1890, gave the colonist's even more authority to determine their destiny. Federation of the former Colonies in the 1901 Commonwealth of States, required and saw, this franchise used as an experiment, by the State of Western Australia, to find some more permanent solutions for public housing.

References

- 1 B. Melotte, *City of Fremantle Heritage Strategy Heritage Assets*, Centre for Architecture and Planning Research, Perth; Curtin University of Technology, 1990, p. 132
- 2 N. Ogle, *The Colony of Western Australia, a manual for immigrants 1839*, St. Ives, NSW: J. Ferguson, 1977 facsimile, p. 1
- 3 E. Wakefield, *A Letter from Sydney*. Initially published as 11 anonymous letters from Sydney, in the London *Morning Chronicle*, starting on Friday 21 August 1829, with ten more letters over the following six weeks, in Edward Gibbon Wakefield, *A LETTER from SYDNEY The Principal Town of Australasia: & Other Writing on Colonization*, London and Toronto: J.M. Dent & Sons Ltd. & In New York by E.P. Dutton & Co. 1929, p. viii
- 4 H Colebatch, Sir (Ed.) *A story of one hundred years: Western Australia 1829-1929*, Perth: Government Printer. 1929, p. 19
- 5 R. Appleyard, and T. Manford, *The Beginning. European discovery and early settlement of Swan River, Western Australia*, Nedlands; University of Western Australia Press, 1979, p. 9
- 6 J. Stirling, *Territory of 'Western Australia', Proclamation By His Excellency James Stirling Esquire Captain in the Royal Navy and Lieutenant Governor of His Majesty's Settlement in Western Australia*, Register of Records, 10 Aug. 1829, Page 4, No. 35, P. Broun, p. 1
- 7 J. Ross, (Ed.) *Chronicle of Australia*, Ringwood, Victoria: Chronicle of Australia P/L, 1993, p. 213
- 8 M. Friend, *The Diary of Mary Ann Friend, W.A Historical Society Journal and Proceedings*, 1931, 1, 10, p. 2
- 9 B. Chapman, *The Colonial Eye*, Perth: Art Gallery of Western Australia, 1979, p. 79. Also see Appleyard and Manford 1979 *ibid*, Loose Cover

- 10 Morrell, R. 1832 Letter to John Wilson dated 8 August 1832, written on the back of his water-colour painting - *View of Fremantle, from Church Hill east of the Town*, Perth: Art Gallery of Western Australia. A lithograph of Morrell's painting, by J. Wilson, was published in London, December 1832
- 11 A. Jose & H. Carter, Perth and Fremantle, in *The Australian Encyclopaedia*, Sydney: Angus and Robertson, 1926, p. 288
- 12 Jose & Carter, 1926, p. 289
- 13 N. Ogle, *The Colony of Western Australia, a manual for immigrants 1839*, St. Ives, NSW: J. Ferguson, 1977 facsimile, p. 74
- 14 B. de Garis, Political tutelage 1829-1890, in T. Stannage (Ed.) *A New History of Western Australia*, Nedlands: UWA Press 1981, p.299
- 15 M. Wood, Local Government in Western Australia, in R. Pervan, & C. Sharman, (Eds.) *Essays on Western Australia Politics*, Nedlands: UWA Press, 1979, p. 98
- 16 M. Wood, 1979, p. 100
- 17 *ibid*, p.101
- 18 J. John's, The Development of Local Government in Western Australia, *Public Administration*, Sydney, 1949, 8, 4, p.176
- 19 Webster, C. 2000 *Caring for Health: History and Diversity*, Buckingham, England: Open University Press, p. 75
- 20 Wakefield, E. *A Letter from Sydney*. 1829, 1929, p. 191
- 21 R. Atkins, Local Government, in R. Spann (Ed.) *Public Administration in Australia*, 3rd Edition, Sydney: Allen & Unwin, 1973, p.223.
- 22 N. Clapham, "The Development of Local Government in Western Australia", M.A. Thesis, University of Western Australia, 1949, noted in Wood 1979.
- 23 B. de Garis, 1981, p. 325
- 24 *ibid*, p. 324
- 25 *Fremantle Times*, March 21, 1896, p.7, Local History Collection, City of Fremantle Library Archives
- 26 Western Australia, *Western Australia Year Book-1902*, Perth: Government Printer, 1902, p. 306
- 27 Mr. and Mrs. Bursford, *Personal communication*, 49 Forrester Street, Fremantle, February, 1990.
- 28 S. J. [nom de plume] *Canvas Town iii [Personal Notes]*, Local History Collection, City of Fremantle Library Archives, 1980, p. [2]
- 29 *Western Australian Year Book 1902*, p.306.
- 30 S. J. [nom de plume] *Canvas Town ii [Personal Notes]*, Local History Collection, City of Fremantle Library Archives, 1983, p. [1]
- 31 J. Ewers, *The Western Gateway. A History of Fremantle*, Nedlands: UWA Press, 2nd Revised edition 1971, pp. 88-97
- 32 A. Gaskin, *Public Health in Fremantle 1886-1902*, unpublished, Local History Collection, City of Fremantle Library Archives, 1982, p. 14
- 33 *Fremantle Times*, March 21, 1896, p. 7
- 34 The West Australian, "Canvas Town at Fremantle" *The West Australian*, 8th February, 1898, p. 6
- 35 S.J. *Canvas Town xii [Personal Notes]*, 1983, p. iii
- 36 Mr. and Mrs. Bursford, 1990
- 37 *The West Australian*, 1898, p.6
- 38 A. Gaskin, 1982, p. 14
- 39 *ibid*, p. 15
- 40 S. J. *Canvas Town xii [Personal Notes]*, 1983, p. iii
- 41 Mr. and Mrs. Bursford, 1990
- 42 A. Gaskin, 1982, p. 15
- 43 S. J. *Canvas Town xii [Personal Notes]*, 1983, p. iv
- 44 Fremantle Town Council, *Canvas Town, Deputation from East Fremantle, Council Minutes*, 22/1/1898, Local History Collection, City of Fremantle Library Archives

- 45 Fremantle Town Council, 1898
- 46 S. J. *Canvas Town xii [Personal Notes]*, 1983, p. iv
- 47 *Ibid*
- 48 *Ibid*
- 49 S.J. *Canvas Town iii [Personal Notes]*, 1980, p. [3]
- 50 *Ibid*, p. [4]
- 51 *Ibid*, p. [5]
- 52 *The West Australian*, 1898, p. 6
- 53 Mr. and Mrs. Bursford, 1990
- 54 W. Latter, *Verbal communication*, February, 1990
- 55 S.J. iii, 1980, p. [4]
- 56 F. Crowley, *Australia's Western Third*, London: Heinemann, 1960, p. 134
- 57 A. Gaskin, 1982, p. 15
- 58 Fremantle Town Council, 1897 *Health Officers Report 1897*, Local History Collection, City of Fremantle Public Library Archives Health Officers Report, 1897
- 59 Australia, *Commonwealth of Australia Census, 1911*
- 60 Western Australia, *Lands Act 1898*, Perth: Government Printer
- 61 Land Administration, 1899 - 1912 *Survey of Residential Lots, Fremantle, Correspondence Files, 1881-1975, 1899 No.3303*, Perth: Battye Library
- 62 L. Stevens, *Personal communication and interpretation of the Local History Collection*, City of Fremantle Library Archives 1987
- 63 Mr. Bursford, 1990
- 64 Western Australia, *Workers Homes Act 1912*, Perth: Government Printer 1912
- 65 F. Crowley 1960, p.188
- 66 *Ibid*
- 67 *The West Australian*, 1913, p. 7
- 68 *Ibid*
- 69 *Ibid*
- 70 Mr. Bursford, 1990
- 71 Johnstone, H. E. Chairman Workers Homes Board, *West Australian Newspaper*, June 26, 1913, p. 7, Local History Collection, City of Fremantle Library Archives
- 72 J. Scaddan, Hon. (Premier), Reported in the *West Australian Newspaper*, June 26, 1913, p.7. Local History Collection, City of Fremantle Library Archives
- 73 *Ibid*
- 74 *Ibid*
- 75 *Ibid*
- 76 W. A. Saw, Some Aspects of Town Planning, *Journal of the Royal Society of Western Australia*, 1918, Volume V-1918-1919, p.47
- 77 Saw 1918, p. 59.
- 78 *Ibid*
- 79 *Ibid*.
- 80 H Colebatch, Sir (Ed.) *A story of one hundred years: Western Australia 1829-1929*, Perth: Government Printer. 1929, p. 472

Acknowledgement

General encouragement and review of this paper by Professor John Glasson, Oxford Brookes, Curtin Visiting Professor 2004, is acknowledged with appreciation.

**Modelling the urban future:
planning, slums and the seduction of growth in St Louis, 1940–1950**

JOSEPH HEATHCOTT

This paper considers the attempts by planners during and after World War II to forecast population change for the purposes of long-range planning. St Louis is used as a case study to examine the social, economic and political contexts within which decisions about how to map the city's future were made. At the heart of the problem is the adoption by the city of a growth model to justify a large-scale slum clearance agenda at the very moment when the city was poised for catastrophic population loss. It is argued that planners

allowed themselves to be caught up in the momentary crisis of a wartime population spike, ultimately ignoring their own frequent warnings about underlying trends toward population decline. Within this post-war crisis of temporary overcrowding, planners made the critical decision to move ahead with slum clearance projects of unprecedented scale. Unfortunately, by the time their projects were complete, the city for which they had been undertaken no longer existed.

Planning Perspectives, Vol. 20 No. 4 2005

'Oh, the planners did their best': the planning films of John Betjeman

MARK TEWDWR-JONES

The development of British town planning in much of the twentieth century was situated within the modern movement and characterized by the ascendancy of a professional élite who possessed vision, rationality and the desire to bring about change for the good of society. These 'planning wizards' championed planning's cause, promoted the professional basis of the discipline and were central to debates and projects about the physical restructuring of British cities. At the same time, the introduction of early television in Britain enabled the arts and factual programmes to be communicated to a wider audience. Broadcasters found such subjects as planning difficult to convey to a mass audience and various approaches and innovative programming were attempted. One artist who played a pivotal role in developing broadcasts on planning and development was the poet John Betjeman (1906–1984). Betjeman possessed a background in

architecture, had been a regular performer on broadcasts on the radio and utilized the new medium of television to campaign for subjects that interested him personally: Georgian and Victorian architecture, old railway stations and the last vestiges of Edwardian Britain. As a skilful player of television and someone who was totally at ease in front of the camera, Betjeman turned many of his television broadcasts into personal statements containing passion and intense irony on those issues he perceived as threatening Britain, and against those in charge of restructuring the state. He may, therefore, be viewed as some sort of alternative planning expert. Attention is paid to two of his television series from the 1960s as brief case studies and the debate is broadened to assess implications for planning and the use of film to convey emotions about planning and places.

Planning Perspectives, Vol. 20 No. 4 2005

**The rise of modernism and the decline of place:
the case of Surrey City Centre, Canada**

SHAWN M. NATRASONY AND DON ALEXANDER

This paper reviews the ideology of modernism in a North American context and discusses how its various attributes are embodied in the Surrey City Centre development in the Greater Vancouver area of British Columbia, Canada. In doing so, it makes use of Calthorpe and Fulton's tripartite framework of specialization, mass production and standardization as being characteristic of the ethos of the age. After

analysing the various interventions that design professionals and civic agencies have made in the Surrey City Centre area, it concludes that modernist ideology has a tendency to foster placeless settings lacking in vitality, security and comfort and appeal for pedestrians.

Planning Perspectives, Vol. 20 No. 4 2005

**Headline:
New Planning Agenda to combine 3 Great Themes**

Copy:

A new planning agenda for the 21st Century combining Sustainability, New Urbanism and the Garden City is the challenge being taken up in the second International Garden City Research Fellowship.

Judges reviewing an international field of entries from practitioners and academics selected the bid by Professor Dennis Hardy, one of the UK's leading experts on international town planning and development, as the competition winner.

"We were hugely attracted by the aims of the Dennis' study," said Chairman of the Judges, Professor Stephen Ward, speaking after the panel had completed its deliberations. "There is clearly some strong commonality between these three great themes - sustainable development, urbanism and the Garden City movement - yet so far no-one has attempted to combine them in a single coherent agenda."

Professor Hardy, who retired as Pro Vice-Chancellor and Professor of Urban Planning at Middlesex University in December 2005, has written and lectured widely on urban planning history and contemporary policy.

His book credits include "Poundbury: The town that Charles built" and a two volume history of the Town and Country Planning Association. Indeed, TCPA Director Gideon Amos and leading luminary Sir Peter Hall backed Hardy's bid to win the 2006 Fellowship.

Hardy collaborated with Hall and Colin Ward on "Tomorrow: A peaceful path to reform", a facsimile edition of Ebenezer Howard's original text, published by Routledge to mark the Centenary of Letchworth Garden City, where Hardy contributed a concluding chapter outlining the continuing relevance of the Garden City solution to modern day problems.

Welcoming Professor Hardy's appointment, Stuart Kenny, Director General of Letchworth Garden City Heritage Foundation said, "His proposals recognised that Howard's Garden City was more than a physical solution, it also offered an ingenious way to share wealth within a community. We continue to implement and promote this aspect of Howard's way and encourage its adoption elsewhere."

Work now begins on the Fellowship study and is likely to result in the publication of a book, hopefully next year.

In meantime, the University of Westminster and Letchworth Garden City Heritage Foundation, joint backers of the Fellowship, have started the search for the 2007 Fellow. Interested parties are invited to visit www.lgchf.com/fellowship for further information. The closing date for entries is 30 November 2006.

- ends -

Notes:

1. "Garden Cities, New Urbanism and Sustainability: Towards a new Planning Agenda" by Professor Dennis Hardy
2. The winner of the first GC Research Fellowship was by Dr Dorota Wlodarczyk, researcher and lecturer at The Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm, School of Architecture and the Built Environment [for further info on Dr Wlodarczyk visit www.infra.kth.se/bba/CV/dorotacv.htm] Her research for 2005 Fellowship was entitled "Garden Cities of Tomorrow - towards more sustainable communities"]

For further information contact:

For LGCHF - please contact Alan Howard 01462 476056 alanhoward@letchworth.com

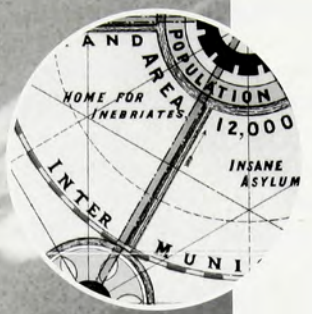
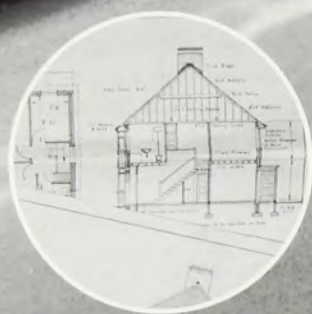
For University of Westminster - please contact Dr Maurits van Rooijen +44 20 7911 5819 Fax +44 20 7911 5873 levineb@westminster.ac.uk

For the Judges - please contact

Prof Stephen Ward
Oxford Brookes University
OXFORD
OX3 0PB
01865 483421
Fax 01865 483559
svward@brookes.ac.uk

Fellowship Applications Invited

International Research Fellowship Garden City Innovation & Development



a call for applications

www.lgchf.com/fellowship



The Background

The successful applicant will spend approximately three months in the UK, based at the University of Westminster London. Field visits will also be made to Letchworth Garden City, the world's first Garden City.

The Person

Applicants should hold a PhD or equivalent in a relevant subject. Alternatively they should be working as planners, architects or landscape architects and have at least five years experience.

The Purpose

To further the worldwide development of the Garden City concept in the 21st Century.

**Closing date for applications
30 November 2006**

fellowship@lgchf.com

UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER

Brought to you by



Letchworth Garden City Heritage Foundation

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

All articles are refereed. Two hard copies should be sent to the editor, in addition to one in electronic form, either as attachment to email, or on a disc. These should be in the range of 2,500 - 4,000 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*.

Please also refer to the revised Instructions to Authors published as page 56 of *Planning History* vol. 21 no. 2 1999.

Published by Graphic Solutions, The Image Centre,
Fairfield Court, Seven Stars Estate, Coventry CV3 4LJ.
Tel: 024 7663 9000 / Fax: 024 7630 2654
Email: enquiries@gsg.eu.com on behalf of the IPHS.

Planning History is published three times a year for distribution to members of the International Planning History Society. Neither the Society as a body nor the Editor are responsible for the views expressed and statements made by individuals writing or reporting in *Planning History*.

No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form without permission from the Editor.

© 2006 *Planning History*
ISSN 0959 - 5805

INTERNATIONAL PLANNING HISTORY SOCIETY (IPHS)

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

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

EDITOR OF PLANNING HISTORY

Dr Mark Clapson
Department of History
University of Westminster
309 Regent Street
London
W1B 2UW
UK

Tel: (0)207 911 5000 ext 2113

E-mail: mjciph@s@aol.com

Cheques, drafts, orders etc. should be made payable to the 'International Planning History Society'.

MEMBERSHIP

Applications are welcome from individuals and institutions. The annual subscription is now as follows:

General Membership	£20 (£35 for 2 years)
Student membership	£10 (£15 for 2 years)
Institutional membership	£30 (£55 for 2 years)

Applications for membership should be sent to

Professor Peter Larkham
School of Property, Construction and Planning
University of Central England
Perry Barr
Birmingham
B42 2SU
UK

Tel (0)121 331 5145

Email: peter.larkham@uce.ac.uk

TREASURER

Professor Helen Meller
Professor of Urban History
University of Nottingham
University Park
Nottingham
NG7 2RD
UK

Tel (0)115 951 5151

email helen.meller@nottingham.ac.uk