CHAIRMAN'S NOTE

It is very useful to have our planning history agenda punctuated by anniversaries; they are a constant reminder of events which have shaped our field of study. The International Federation of Housing and Planning celebrates its 75th anniversary in 1988, and its annual meeting in the Hague in May will highlight this. The Federation Congresses have played a highly significant role in the growth and development of the movement and the transfer of ideas. Looking again at the various meetings and exhibitions of the International Garden Cities and Town Planning Associations (as it was then called) held in the 1920s, for example, they were obviously important events. European leadership was clear: London 1920 and 1922, Paris 1922 and 1928, Gothenburg 1923, Amsterdam 1924, Vienna 1926, Rome 1929 and Berlin 1931 (a drift to fascism?), but the Conference in New York in 1925 brought many European planners together to discuss the problem of regional planning and decentralisation.

One is struck by the sheer robustness of the new international movement. Focussing on the garden city message its immediate target was a unique answer to the unhealthy, over-compact Victorian city. But it quickly had to adjust in order to address the problems of suburbia. In due time it has had to adjust again to the issues presented by the regional city. From the conurbation to suburban decentralisation to the metropolitan city, all in three quarters of a century: the agility of 20th century town planning is remarkable.

The history of Conferences, such as those of the IFHP, reflects the evolving dialogue between people who have been part of the planning movement, disseminating knowledge, communicating ideas, influencing and being influenced by others. The Conferences of CIAM and the long running Town and Country Planning Schools in Britain are other cases in point. There should be scope here for a well researched book - or another Conference on all the previous Conferences!

Gordon Cherry

EDITORIAL

Once again we put the winter issue to bed as the daffodils bloom in Lincoln's Inn Fields. This final part of Volume 9 of the Bulletin ends my spell in the editorial chair and it is a great satisfaction to have Dennis Hardy as successor. Some exciting changes may be afoot in the coming issues as production switches from LSE's intermediate technology of mainframe word-processing to Middlesex Polytechnic's more flexible and attractive desk-top production.

As my term ends I would like to express my personal gratitude to the various people whose contributions to the making of the Bulletin have helped to maintain your supply of a full if not always regular sequence of issues over the past three years. Pat Garside, as Membership Secretary, commands
the crucial information about names and addresses for the address slips and meets with complete equanimity the continual complications of changes of address and subscription delays. Her current listing of the membership is printed at the back of this issue. David Massey's work as Treasurer is matched by less public duties. Much of the international news of planning-historical interest included in the Bulletin originates on his remarkable grapevine.

Gordon Cherry too, has always been conscientious in capturing information and contributions of potential interest to the Group, as well as a consistently supportive Chairman. On the practical side the production of the Bulletin owes much to Angela Barnes's skillful word-processing and to Jane Pugh's graphics. My warm thanks to these and to all contributors over three enjoyable years.

Michael Hebbert

NOTICES

"Industrial Colonies and Communities - Policies, Population and Social Significance", Day Seminar at the Institute of Historical Research, London Saturday May 14th, 1988, organised by CORAL - the Conference of Regional and Local Historians.

The seminar will be in two main parts, a section on 'Colonies and Planning', led by Dr S M Gaskell, and a second one on 'Colonies in Country and Town' led by Professor Norman McCord. Those contributing papers will include Dr Mary Roase (on the Greg colony at Styal), Mr Geoffrey Timmins (on the Club House movement in Lancashire), and Dr Steve Jackson and David Stenhouse on the model community at Bromborough Pool. In the afternoon, Dr Roy Sturgess will present a contribution on mining settlements in the NE (and estate policy related thereto), Norman McCord will display different kinds of settlement within a city (Newcastle) and Dr J D Marshall and Dr Winifred Stokes will throw further light on industrial settlements in or near towns.

As will be seen, this topic is basic to the study of urban history: it throws light on different attitudes to housing and living standards within a locality, on self-help movements, and also on those impulses to local development that stimulated the growth of suburbs. Understandably, relatively few examples from the south of England have been discussed, and several of our papers relate to the industrial north. But this does not mean that towns in southern England did not develop from growing points in this way - several railway towns could be worth investigation, as could a variety of places with light industries, both in the metropolis and out of it.

Communications and enquiries to Dr S Jackson, Combined Studies, C F Mott Campus, Liverpool Polytechnic, Liverpool Road, Prescot, Merseyside, L34 1NF. Advance registrations will be welcomed; we charge a conference fee of £5.00. Summarised papers (two sides of A4) will be precirculated; the seminar papers will, it is hoped, be published in collected form.


The co-sponsors of the symposium are the Ministry of Construction, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, the City Planning Institute of Japan and the City Planning Association of Japan. The symposium will be one of the most important functions in a series of events celebrating the centenary of modern urban planning in Japan.

The year 1988 will celebrate the centenary of the enactment of the TOKYO SHIKU KAISEI JOREI of 1888, the first planning legislation of modern Japan.

At the symposium it is intended to discuss:

(1) A HUNDRED YEARS OF MODERN URBAN PLANNING with special a special emphasis on its development in Western countries and Japan;

(2) FUTURE PLANNING FOR THE WORLD'S METROPOLIS including New York, London, Paris and some Asian capitals, and;

(3) METROPOLITAN PERSPECTIVE TOWARDS THE 21ST CENTURY focusing on some key elements that bridge historical urban structures and future urban development.

The official language will be English and Japanese with simultaneous interpretation provided.

We expect about 300 participants, one-fifth of whom may come from abroad. Although all presentations will be arranged on an invitation basis, there will be room for voluntary presentation in the form of 'poster session'.

Please address all correspondence to:
Secretary
Committee for Tokyo International Symposium
City Planning Institute of Japan
Building Kei, 6th Floor
Koji-machi 3-4
Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 102
Japan
(Telephone: 03-261-5047; FAX: 03-261-1874)

THIRD INTERNATIONAL PLANNING HISTORY CONFERENCE

This workshop is held in conjunction with Tokyo International Symposium (Nov 8-10, 1988) and as sponsored by the City Planning Institute of Japan and the Planning History Group. The cost of attendance is Y5,000 but provision is being made for concessionary rates to overseas participants.
The Institute of Historical Research's new Centre for Metropolitan History fulfills a long-standing need in London. Its aims:

1. To provide a forum for the interchange of ideas on metropolitan history through seminars and other meetings.
2. To undertake original research into society, culture and fabric of London with regard to its role both within the British Isles and in the world at large.
3. To provide a practical service for historians of London by bibliographical work, by organising and processing raw data so that it will be more readily used, and by collecting and publishing news of research in progress.
4. To promote research into the history of other metropolises by inviting speakers and research fellows from other parts of the world to take part in its activities.

The Centre is being set up at the Institute of Historical Research in collaboration with the British Architectural Library (BAL) and other organisations. It will be seeking funds for a programme of research into aspects of London history from the twelfth to the twentieth centuries and for the support of its information services.

A comprehensive bibliography of printed sources for London history to 1939 is already being compiled with the benefit of assistance from the ESRC (who have provided a research assistant) and English Heritage (who have provided a computer). The Social and Economic Study of Medieval London, which has been working since 1979 on pioneering reconstruction of the medieval City, will form part of the Centre's activities. Research seminars on London history at the Institute of Historical Research include one during the 1987-88 academic session conducted by Dr D J Keene, Professor M H Port and others. A register of research progress has been compiled by Miss H J Creaton and will be published in the summer issue of the London Journal.

If you would like to know more about the Centre's activities and its plans for the future, please write to:

Miss H J Creaton  Dr D J Keene
Institute of Historical  Museum of London
Research Senate House
London WC1E 7HU  London Wall

THE RECORDS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, PARTICULARLY THOSE OF THE SEVEN REGIONAL ECONOMIC PLANNING COUNCILS.

The REPCs were set up in 1964 and were in existence until 1979; their records now form an important data source for regional planning history. The EPA files received in Archives have now been reviewed and are being processed ready for transfer to the Public Record Office where they will remain closed to the general public until they are 25 years old. The Centre's privileged access authority should be sought from the Departmental Record Officer; his is presently Mr R Tozer and his address is Department of the Environment, Millbank Tower, Room 923, 21-4 Millbank, London SW1P 4ZU.

Gordon Cherry

LIVES OF VICTORIAN AND EDWARDIAN ARCHITECTS

Jan van der Wateren's last days as Director of the British Architectural Library (BAL) before he went to the Victoria and Albert Museum as Chief Librarian and Keeper of the National Art Library were made very happy ones by the award to the Library of a three year grant from the Getty Grant Program to fund a major computerised reference work, "British Architectural Biography, 1834-1914". This project will compile a computerised dictionary of Victorian and Edwardian architects which takes up where H M Colvin's "Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840" leaves off. To meet the increasing demand for information about the Victorian and Edwardian periods from both architects and researchers, the project will provide on-line information about British architects active between 1834 and 1914, based on the unparalleled wealth of material in the BAL collections. On completion this computerised dictionary will be accessible to researchers both in the BAL and worldwide on their own terminal at home or in the office.

For further information contact Ruth Kamen at the RIBAs British Architectural Library, Tel 01-580 5533 ext 4315.
MAXWELL FRY BOOK FUND ESTABLISHED

The RIBA has set up a Maxwell Fry Book Fund in the British Architectural Library.

Funds raised will be used to buy rare or otherwise special books on 20th century architecture to commemorate the life and work of Maxwell Fry.

The fund is sponsored by many of the top architect members of the Royal Academy of which Fry was a member. They include Sir Hugh Casson, Sir Leslie Martin, Sir Philip Dowson, Leonard Manasseh, Sir Philip Powell, Richard Rogers, Theo Crosby, Norman Foster, Paul Koralek, John Partridge, James Stirling, Professor H T Cadbury-Brown and Professor Trevor Dannatt.

A leader of the Modern Movement in Britain, Maxwell Fry designed buildings that were landmarks in the development of this country. His Sun House at Hampstead, Kensal House in Landbrooke Grove, Impington Village College (with Walter Gropius) and his post-war work at the Festival of Britain in 1951, and in West Africa and Chandigah with Jane Drew and Le Corbusier continued the application of modernist principles in new and challenging circumstances.

Further information on donating to the Maxwell Fry Book Fund is available from the Director, BAL. Tel: 01-580 5533.

* * *

LEVERHULME GRANT GIVEN TO THE RIBA TO RESEARCH THE WORKS OF CHARLES HOLDEN

An exhibition of the work of Charles Holden opened at the RIBA Heinz Gallery on 9 March and to coincide with the exhibition, the RIBA announced the beginning of a major research project funded by the Leverhulme trust.

The RIBAs British Architectural Library (BAL) has received a two year grant for more than £27,000 from the Leverhulme Trust to research the works of Charles Holden and the firm of Adams, Holden & Pearson.

The research project is based on the Holden archive which was recently deposited at the BAL and on material in other libraries and archives. It will provide a comprehensive survey and analysis of the architectural work and office practice of Holden and his firms and will include concise biographies of his architectural partners.

Charles Holden (1875-1960) was one of the central figures of both Edwardian and inter-war architecture and has been described as "one of the greatest architects of his generation". Holden moved stylistically from the "Free Edwardian" and "Mannerist" schools of the early 19th century to a refined classicism in the 1920's and 1930's.

He is best known for his designs for London Underground, including Piccadilly, Arnos Grove and Chiswick Park stations and as architect of the British Medical Association building in the Strand and Senate House for the University of London.

The results of the research project will be accessible to the public on the BALs computer database.

* * *

BOOKDEALERS CATALOGUES RECEIVED

Amongst the spring catalogues are three of special interest to planning historians:-

A historical list with forty one urban history titles and a good range of social and institutional history besides.

Paul Holcombe 5 North Lane Canterbury CT2 7ER

Unclassified but extensive lists of scarce and out of print architectural works:-

Vivian Wright Fennelsadyke Raughton Head Carlisle CA5 7DU

ERRATA

By a deeply regrettable mishap Dr Jeremy Whitehand's paper, "M R G Conzen and the intellectual parentage of urban morphology" in the last issue of the Bulletin escaped the proof-readers' attention and in consequence the footnotes were misnumbered. There were also several minor typographical errors and four major omissions, as follows.

1. The crucial word urban was missing from the title.
2. The book which Conzen published in the 1950s (p17) is entitled "Geographie und Landesplanung in England" (omission underlined).
3. The title of Conzen's Berlin dissertation was missing from the second paragraph of p36:-
4. Footnotes 24 to 28 were omitted and should be inserted as follows:-

25. A rare exception is M R G Conzen, 'Morphogenesis, morphological regions and secular human agency in the historic townscape, as exemplified by Ludlow', in D Denecke and G Shaw (eds) Urban Historical Geography: recent Progress in Britain and Germany (Cambridge, 1987).

26. For example, T R Slater, 'Ideal and reality in English episcopal medieval town planning', Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers 12 (1987), 191-203.


28. Information is available from T R Slater, Department of Geography, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT. The Bulletin apologizes unreservedly to Dr Whitehand for the mangling of his contribution.
My Lord Mayor, Mr Chairman, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is an honour for us all, My Lord Mayor, to be in this magnificent room. We are often struck by the splendour in which the City houses its first citizen and the generous surroundings in which it entertains its guests, coming as I do from the more modest surroundings of Kensington Palace - the servant's quarters to be exact.

But I know, My Lord Mayor, that all this splendour is not just for you, but expresses the commercial triumphs and the benevolence of the entire City of London.

Last year, your Guest of Honour at this dinner was a Minister from the Department of the Environment, Mr William Cassidy. He urged the City to continue to celebrate its commercial success by commissioning men's one-off buildings. Mr Cassidy has spoken of your achievements since then and, despite your recent setback, you have still accomplished the feat of adding the additional six million square feet of offices to the Square Mile.

But that raises a problem, and it is this: How to create commercial architecture as effective as the Mansion House, or the Royal Exchange, or Sir Edward Lutyens' pre-war Midland Bank - worthy celebrations, I would have said, of the fruits of commerce. Can anyone in this room really claim that Bucklersbury House, the Stock Exchange or Paternoster Square are creditable successors to those earlier buildings? And it is not just who is complaining - countless people are appalled by what has happened to their capital city, but feel totally powerless to do anything about it.

Nowhere is the problem more acute than in that spatial area around St Paul's Cathedral. What have we done, Ladies and Gentlemen? What are we about to do it now? Why in fact does St Paul's matter so much? Because it is our greatest national monument. It has been the scene of the funerals on an heroic scale of Nelson and Wellington, and I well remember the cold March morning when Sir Winston Churchill followed them into that great sacred building.

On the terrible night of December 29th, 1940 when the surroundings of the Cathedral were devastated and an incendiary bomb located in the outer dome, it was Mr Churchill himself who had despatched the message to the Guildhall: St Paul's must be saved at all costs. The dramatic photograph of the great black dome standing out against the swirling smoke and flames is something that most of us today know about.

Then it gave new meaning to the cathedral as a symbol of faith and a monument to Britain's resolve. Now it reminds us of the place St Paul's occupies at the very heart of our nation as the spiritual centre of the capital city.

St Paul's is not just a symbol and a mausoleum for nation and state. It is also a temple which glorifies God through the inspired expression of man's craftsmanship and art. Architecturally, I believe it has a character all of its own: that familiar dome, raised high on its balustraded drum, often appearing with a ghostly magnificence through the London mists and river fogs. The skyline with the sentinel towers at its west end and the chorus of parish churches which Canaletto painted in the eighteenth century, was without doubt one of the architectural wonders of the world, the equal in architecture to Shakespeare's plays.

What, then, have we done to it since the bombing? In the space of a mere fifteen years, in the sixties and seventies, and in spite of all sorts of elaborate rules supposedly designed to protect that great view, your predecessors, as the planners, architects and developers of the City, wrecked the London skyline and desecrated the dome of St Paul's.

Not only did they wreck the London skyline in general. They also did their best to lose the great dome in a jostling scrum of office buildings, so mediocre that the only way you ever remember them is by the frustration they induce - like a basketball team standing between you and the Mona Lisa. In Paris, the French have built some pretty awful tower blocks around La Defense, but can you really imagine them building those same towers around Notre Dame? Can you imagine the Italians walling in St Mark's in Venice or St Peter's in Rome with office blocks the size of the Pirelli building in Milan? You can't. We've done something almost as bad, and we've done it to ourselves.

And at street level, just look at Paternoster Square! Did modern planners and architects in London ever use their eyes? Those planners swept away the lanes and alleys, hidden-away squares and courtyards which in most other European countries would have been lovingly rebuilt after the war. I was in Germany a few weeks ago, and returned greatly impressed by the way in which Munich had been so carefully restored after the ravages of war.

In devastated Warsaw, they used the paintings of Canaletto's nephew, Bellotto, as blue-prints so that they could recreate the intimacy of the lost city. But found again; they brought it back from the dead. We buried the dead deeper. What did we do? Here, even the street where Shakespeare and Milton brought forth their manuscripts, the legendary Paternoster Row, "The Row", the heart of publishing since Elizabethan time, was turned into a concrete service road leading to an underground carpark!

You have, Ladies and Gentlemen, to give this much to the Luftwaffe: When it knocked down our buildings, it didn't replace them with anything more offensive that rubble. We did that. Clausewitz called the war the continuation of diplomacy by other means. Around St Paul's, the planning turned out to be the continuation of war by other means.

What then went wrong? Your predecessors bought the fashionable post-war orthodoxy that arose from the 1947 Town and Country Planning Act and the Ministry guidelines, only too appropriately entitled, "The Redevelopment of Central Areas". The author was Lord Holford, who the city appointed
as their Planning Consultant, the man responsible for today's Paternoster Square. St Paul's, in their jargon, was no doubt just a 'worship unit'.

What your predecessors wanted was scientifically conceived slabs, permanently bathed in sunlight for the people at work in the offices. We all know how that particular dream turned out! It might be said that Paternoster Square, if it gave us nothing else, gave us space to think. Unfortunately, nothing but the wind plays there. I am told that, on a sunny day, it is possible to sit down, of you buy a drink from the pub first, and hurry to bag a share of the only bench. I was told that by a survivor ...

Paternoster was one of the very first of these CDAs - Comprehensive Development Areas. Praised by architects, it became the model for schemes that have destroyed the city outskirts of Bristol, Newcastle, Birmingham, Worcester - the list is endless. The "Rape of Britain", it has been called.

Fortunately, Ladies and Gentlemen, today, we have a second chance. A result of technological changes, places like Paternoster are obsolete. Here, surely, is a heaven-sent opportunity to build a model of real quality, of excellence, next to so great a building, in the heart of our capital city. I, for one, would love to see the London skyline restored, and I am sure I am not the only one in feeling this. If we wanted, we could use this 'second chance' to rebuild a "City Without Towers". So why don't we set this as a goal for the millennium year 2000?

Now, I seem to have acquired something of a reputation, in certain quarters, for my intervention in architectural matters. I believe I have been accused of setting myself up as a new, undemocratic hurdle in the planning process - a process we are supposed to leave to the professionals. But the professionals have been doing it their way, thanks to the planning legislation, for the last forty years. We, poor mortals, are forced to live in the shadow of their achievements. Everywhere I go, it is one of the things people complain about most and, if there is one message I would like to deliver this evening, in no uncertain terms, it is that too many members of us in this country are fed up with being talked down to and dictated to in the existing planning, architectural and development establishment.

But to return to Paternoster. And I do so because it is an area of such vital importance to our city. It is worth taking up a position on it and raising my standard over it. The fact is that the Project Director, Mr Lipton, kindly invited me, in private, to comment on the seven finalists in the private competition to choose a new Master Plan for the area. I agreed and, I have to say, was deeply depressed that none of them had risen to the occasion.

What demoralised me? First, the Competition Brief, whose "overriding commercial consideration (without which the Paternoster Square project will not be built)" - and I am now quoting from the document itself - "is to provide as much office space [they want one million square feet, Ladies and gentlemen!] of the highest quality and efficiency, as is possible within the planning constraints" - that, and what is called a "bold concept for retailing". A bold concept for retailing! What a challenge! I suppose Sir Christopher Wren was inspired by the same sort of brief. "Give us a bold concept for worship, Sir Christopher - and the most efficient praying area within the planning constraints".

With such a brief, what alternative was there for the competitors, all of them world-famous architects, than to cram in as much as possible on to the site? None of them, I believe, addressed the primary problems of appropriateness and architectural good manners; none gave you any attention to the materials to be used, nor even considered which style of architecture would be appropriate. Surely such eminent architects should have questioned the brief?

Surely here, if anywhere, was the time and place to sacrifice some profit, if need be, for generosity of vision, for elegance, for dignity; for buildings which would raise our spirits and our faith in commercial enterprise and prove that capitalism can have a human face, instead of that of a robot or word processor. In such a site, market forces, I would suggest, are not enough.

This brings me to another question: What place, if any, do the opinions of the general public have within the legal labyrinth of the planning system (a subject to which Mr Castle was so kind as to refer)? Should the private developer be allowed to set up a private competition for a site of such historic importance, about which the public have been kept in the dark - and still are - whose winner will eventually submit a single scheme to the City Planning Committee, which will have no option between accepting it or rejecting it?

If they reject it, the developer can then appeal to the Secretary of State. Suppose he calls for a Public Enquiry and then turns it down, another and yet another scheme can be produced to go through the same process until at last the opponents of the scheme are worn down by the length of the proceedings and the hideous expense of it all. This is happening on the Mappin and Webb site opposite Mansion House. And in Winchester; and in Lancaster.

Is it right that the public's elected representatives, the Secretary of State himself, can take no initiative of their own? Is it sensible that they can only react to developers' proposals? There must be something wrong with a system which involves public opinion at so late a stage that the only course left open to the public is to obstruct the development through whatever means the planning system allows.

If the planning system is to blame, if the rules are at fault, then why don't we change them? To be specific, here are three major shortcomings in our system:

First, control over the design of buildings next to major monuments is fuzzy and, in practice, unenforceable. Just listen to this: "In considering whether to grant
planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, and in considering whether to grant listed building consent for any work, the local planning authority or the Secretary of State, as the case may be, shall have special regard for the desirability of preserving the building or its setting ... "

Second, and closely related to this - again, a point to which Mr Cassidy had referred - the Department of the Environment does not encourage planning authorities to set firm aesthetic guidelines in development. As things stand, they are only justified in rejecting a proposal if it is absolutely hideous; anything merely ugly must be allowed to get through.

Surely then, we can learn from other countries? In France, since the Malraux Act of 1962, they have had the concept of "secteurs sauvegardes", a bit like our conservation areas, only with more muscle behind them. They even spell out what bricks and tiles you must use - essential if the character of the area is to be maintained.

Third, the skyline, once the envy of other cities? In France, since the Malraux Act of 1962, they have had the concept of "secteurs sauvegardes", a bit like our conversation areas, only with more muscle behind them. They even spell out what bricks and tiles you must use - essential if the character of the area is to be maintained.

So why don't we return to some form of statutory height limit, which served us well in the past, and continues to serve the other great cities? And when buildings like Sudbury House in Paternoster Square and the Stock Exchange Tower become obsolete, they should be redeveloped so as to restore the domination of St Paul's - and our famous skyline as well.

To sum up: Because there is this broad discretionary element in our planning legislation, as well as the absence of aesthetic control, architects and developers have had the wrong kind of freedom - the freedom to impose their caprice, which is a kind of tyranny. Competitions even encourage them to come up with the voguish innovations and fashionable novelties that appeal to nobody but other architects. One prominent architect recently confessed, airily and with no apparent sign of shame, that some of his own earlier buildings have ceased to interest even him, now that the thrill of creativity has worn off.

Well, what kind of creativity is that? To put up a building which other people have to live with, and leave them to live with while you wander off saying you're tired of it, and then put up another one which you will presumably get tired of too, leaving yet more people to live with the all-too-dull consequences of your passing fancy. There is a terrible fakeness to all this, when grown men get whole towns in the family way, pay nothing towards maintenance, and call it romance.

Mr Cassidy has just said that we need "more planning" to make buildings pleasing as well as more efficient. Perhaps not more, but better. In short, then, isn't it time to change direction and set down a few sensible rules such as limits on the height of buildings, the materials to be used, the proportions of windows, even the appropriate style for the building under consideration. Such rules gave us Georgian London, and still give the French a largely unsullied centre to their capital city.

And so, what about Paternoster Square? I am told that the competition schemes were merely first thoughts. The winners are only now getting down to producing actual plans. We must use this breathing space to have a proper debate. Let there be an informative exhibition showing the area as it was, the plans of Wren, Hawksmoor and Lutyens, as well as the present plans. Then people could judge for themselves. Perhaps this would be an opportunity to try out some firm guidelines to govern the master plan. But please, let it not be based on "overriding commercial consideration" - at least not in this part of the city.

So, I would like to see the pre-war Paternoster reconstructed, not out of mere nostalgia, but to give meaning to surviving fragments like Amen Court, and the Chapter House, now left like dispossessed refugees in an arid desert of god-forsaken buildings. I would like to see a roofscape that gives the impression that St Paul's is floating above it like a great ship on the sea. I would also like to see the kinds of materials Wren might have used - soft red brick and stone dressing perhaps, and the ornament and detail of classical architecture, but on a scale humble enough not to compete with the monumentality of St Paul's.

I would like to see architects working with artists and craftsmen, showing that pleasure and delight are indeed returning to architecture after their long exile. And I am not alone in longing to regain those wonderful views of St Paul's rising above the rooftops of its first great spire. Can we not learn from the age of Wren, that unique moment in our architectural history when the vernacular gothic and the classical were fused in a vigorously attractive style.

Do we still have to strive to be a stunted imitation of Manhattan?
Now some people, I know, will say that I am not living in the real world of Big Bang and twenty-four-hour financial dealing; that my guidelines would deter any developer taking on Paternoster. Further, they will say that my thinking would drive business out of the City and into the hands of foreign competition. But good architecture of the kind I have described is good for business. Who, with any choice, wants to work in an environment like Victoria Street?

Businesses flock to the City from all over the world just because, in addition to superb efficiency and competitiveness, they can find a unique environmental character: The Wren churches, the livery halls, places like Amen Court and Wardrobe Court, surviving backwaters with their cellar bars and restaurants; attractions which New York and Tokyo cannot offer. To use the jargon: As a world financial centre, the City of London is user-friendly to a unique degree. In plain English, business people like it. So why spit on your luck? Even the greatest free-market economists, like von Hayek and von Mises, recognise the importance of what they refer to as "psychological profits".

So why not capitalise on many people's desire for an environment of character and charm, which is also more conducive to productive work because the surroundings make you feel better? This is very much the age of the computer and the word-processor, but why on earth do we have to be surrounded by buildings that look like such machines?

Why cannot we recall the example of our forebears who took enormous trouble to ennoble their commercial buildings - buildings like Sir John Soane's Bank of England. There are a number of younger architects who share this feeling, but they rarely win the larger commercial commissions because they are considered to lack the necessary experience. But surely everybody has to start somewhere?

I see no reason, then, why wealth should not finance beauty that is in harmony with tradition, today as in the past. People too easily forget that the London of Wren's time was the greatest trading empire the world had ever seen. Yet it was of such splendour that the vista, still painted in a scene of the past and even rivalled that of his own native city of Venice, itself a centre of world trade, and one which knew so well how the fruits of commerce should be celebrated in the arts and architecture.

We can make choices about the surroundings in which we live and work. Prosperity and beauty need not exclude one another. If the rules the planning game are wrong, our democracy enables us to change them. Many younger architects today welcome the idea that beauty must be based upon the observance of rules, which indeed encourages the right kind of creative freedom rather than inhibiting it. And many of our best developers and builders would welcome a situation in which they knew where they actually stood.

So this, Ladies and Gentlemen, is a very good time to reassert a sense of vision and civilised values amidst all the excitement and commercialism of the City. Perhaps such a
scheme as I have sketched for Paternoster would help drag us out of the binds of the deep aesthetic idealness which has afflicted the post-war world. What an inspiration it would be for other towns and cities in repairing the wounds of post-war architectures and town planning.

The City, My Lord Mayor, has every reason to feel proud of its commercial achievements. You should express your confidence in the environment for which you have responsibility. We have this unexpected second chance. Pray God we don’t waste it this time.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS


A comprehensive life of that "heroic simpleton" (as Bernard Shaw called him) whose inventions included a variable spacing mechanism for typewriters, the "Phonoplayer" - a shorthand-typing machine - and the garden city.


The 28 new towns in Britain, with their population of over two million people, have been rightly hailed as one of our post-war success stories. Aycliffe and Peterlee can claim to be a prominent part of that achievement in a region where, for many years, success has been a rare commodity.

Aycliffe was the first new town in the North of England, designated in 1947: the region’s major industries of coal-mining, ship-building and heavy engineering were in steep decline. The Development Corporation’s task of building the town from nothing was formidable enough but their ‘one stop shop’ policy (offering construction, finance, promotion and technical advice in a single package) had proved a winner in attracting over 200 companies to the Industrial Estate and over 10,000 jobs to the town.

Peterlee, in the heart of the Durham coalfield, was designated in 1948 to establish a recreational and shopping centre for the district and to provide alternative employment for ex-miners and their wives. The town’s growth was hampered by a ten year running battle with the Coal Board about the 10m tons of coal beneath it, with the Cabinet forced to intervene on at least three occasions. Yet despite formidably difficult beginnings, Peterlee attracted new industries so that today there are over 7,000 people employed there by some 130 companies.

The two towns were unified under a single Development Corporation Act in April 1963 and the author was appointed as Managing Director in March 1974. Until his retirement at the end of 1986 Garry Phillipson masterminded first the expansion, then the run-down of the towns, preparatory to their dissolution on 31 March 1988.

The book has 75 black and white and 42 colour illustrations, maps, appendices, bibliography and index.


The opening chapter of Washington: Over and Out has all the suspense of a thriller: will Washington land the Nissan car plant or lose it to a competitor? As one of eight contending towns, Washington finally brought it off against strong opposition. Nissan plans to employ 2,300 people and to produce 100,000 cars a year by 1991.

Since Washington’s designation as a New Town in 1964 its team has shown how to attract international companies to the North East of England and how to help smaller companies to grow.

Over and Out describes the town’s remarkable recovery from the cut-backs of 1979-1983, to a rate of growth of over 1,000 new jobs a year. The middle two chapters cover the changing housing scene and the maturing of the new town as a complete and living community, whilst the Corporation that planned and built it disengages and winds down to 31 March 1988.

In 20 years Washington has trebled its population to 60,000.

The final chapter follows the twists and turns of a struggle by the Corporation to ensure that the growth in jobs continues. It reveals how one government creation developed a mind of its own and how its masters reacted. Its account raises the question: does Whitehall care?


Sir Ebenezer Howard’s second garden city holds a pivotal place in the development of Britain’s New Towns. Begun soon after the First World War, Welwyn Garden City has now a world reputation as a planned complete town of reasonable size housing 42,000 people in 18,000 houses of which 60 per cent are owner-occupied. It is indeed a town designed for healthy living as Howard termed it, a good place in which to live, work and raise a family. Its master plan embodied ideas from earlier planned towns and villages, especially Letchworth, the first garden city. Those precepts were developed, enriched and combined into flexible planning
principles within a logical framework. They have since provided the basis and the inspiration for many new towns in many lands.

Nearly 70 years ago Howard formed a company which brought the town through many vicissitudes - shortages of money, materials and labour, an economic depression and a world war - to provide in some measure the springboard for the 1946 New Towns Act. Designated a New Town itself in 1948, the garden city continued to grow largely to its original concepts under a development corporation until 1966 and the Commission for the New Towns, followed by the present Welwyn Hatfield District Council. Today Welwyn Garden City is fighting to preserve its garden city ideals, tempered by necessity, as it moves towards the 21st century.

The book chronicles the political, economic and social life of an exceptional new town and details its architectural and landscape heritage. Above all, it tells of its citizens of almost 70 years, who have collectively created the garden city and now have the responsibility to ensure that it keeps its very special qualities for future generations.

There are 151 black and white and 42 colour pictures and full appendices.

** Eric Reade (1987) **

British Town and Country Planning

Hilton Keynes: Open University Press

19.95 ISBN 0335155081

A substantial reflective study of the thought-world of the British planning profession, in its evolution from the pioneering optimism of the 1940s to today's opportunist bargaining culture.

** Arnold A Alanen & Joseph A Eden (1987) **

Main Street Ready-Made: The New Deal Community of Greendale, Wisconsin Madison: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin

$20.00 ISBN 0870202510

On the outskirts of Milwaukee by the shores of Lake Michigan 100 of Roosevelt's Resettlement Administration staff worked around the clock in 1935-7 to transform 3,500 acres of farmland into a model suburban community for blue-collar families. The project embodies all the best New Deal planning principles - survey research, Redburn layout, public rental housing, solid cinder-and-block construction, model kitchens. First, the incoming residents struggling with poor transport and inadequate shopping facilities and derisory external jibes against their "boxlike", "pink" houses, developed their own vigorous cooperative organisations. Then in the 1940s came a stage of institutionalisation and disillusion with a succession of remote federal housing bureaucracies. In the 1950s Greendale was privatised, the tenants buying their homes and the greenbelt and community facilities bought by specially created development corporation headed by community-minded Milwaukee businessmen. Greendale's green and popular and a nascent conservationist movement tries to retain some touches of its original New Deal environment. Alanen and Eden's new town biography is meticulously researched, beautifully written and a pleasurable if sometimes poignant read.

Walter Bor (1988) "In step with planning in China Pigeon Audio-Visual tape-slide show PAV 18/8804 £49, from World Microfilm Publications, 62 Queen's Grove London NW8 6ER

The former President of the RIPI and City Planning Officer of Liverpool talks about his recent work as Advisor to the Shenzhen Urban Planning Commission in the People's Republic of China.


Sylvia Crowe is the doyenne among the most respected of Britain's landscape architects. Trained in horticulture before World War Two, she set up in private practice in 1945 in time to landscape the English new towns.

The designs she executed since have generally been on a large scale, such as the Commonwealth Park in Canberra, master plans for English new towns (Washington and Warrington), coastal reclamation, the setting for nuclear power stations and reservoirs.

She was landscape consultant to the Forestry Commission for 14 years, is the author of half a dozen books on landscape, she has received many awards including that of Dame of the British Empire and she has held a number of high offices including that of President of the Institute of Landscape Architecture (UK), and founder member of the International Federation of Landscape Architecture.

For her recorded talk she has concentrated on the landscaping of forests and reservoirs, showing several of her projects and discussing the related problems she has encountered. Not least has been to reconcile the landscape, with all its treasures and all the beauty of the past, with the new urban population who swarm over the country and need to be educated to respect what they have come to enjoy.

"We are trying", she says, "to make again a land which people can enjoy, a land, too, where the wildlife can flourish".
The value of the Ministry's own account, published at the end of this great burst of legislative activity, is that it describes in one volume the wide range of activities and discusses the problems and ideas which the Ministry and other agencies tackled. In addition, it provides a useful introduction full of facts and references. The work of a 'relatively small group of visionaries in the civil service' (to quote Cullingworth), aided by specialist sections, included the implementations of the Barlow, Scott, Utthwaite, Reith, Dower, Hobhouse and Huxley reports, the establishment of a framework for town and country planning and the execution of policies in England and Wales. Reading this progress report will lead to an understanding of the next two decades of town and country planning.

The introductory section after reviewing the background leads on to the new organisation for planning by local authorities and the organisation of the Ministry. By December 1950, the Ministry had 1220 staff employed in the Headquarter offices (894) and the ten regional offices (326). The section on local and regional planning has a chapter on the framework of planning including development control and its operation, citing types of cases referred to the Minister, and compensation. A chapter on reconstruction and redevelopment looks at the new powers of local authorities, acquisition of land, disposal and development. Under the heading of planning problems, some of the more urgent questions confronting local planning authorities in different parts of the country are scrutinised. In one of several useful appendices, 98 papers, reports, surveys and other documents are listed. These indicate the wartime enthusiasm by local politicians, planners and the public for action to provide a better environment and deployment of economic and social resources together with protection of the countryside and recreation.

Under the heading of planning problems of national importance, chapters are devoted to major competitors for land (agriculture, housing, industry, development by government departments, public services and utilities); minerals; new towns; amenity; national parks and access to the countryside.

The chapter on amenity points out that - "in some form or another, amenity introduces itself into almost all planning legislation and its protection or enhancement is now recognised as one of the main purposes of planning legislation. Yet the actual word occurs only four times in the 1947 and then only in sections dealing with special subjects". This chapter fills a gap in that it gave statements of policy and discussed some cases on the preservation of buildings, control of advertisements, design and external appearance of buildings.

Three appendices list the orders and regulations, command papers, technical manuals and advisory bulletins which the Ministry produced during the period and which continued in the annual reports of its successors, the Ministry of Housing and local government, to help local authorities and practitioners to trace these more easily when dealing with the new planning system and controls.

Working closely with the administrative and executive staffs were technical planning staff with architectural, engineering or
surveying and town planning experience and professional qualifications, and also research staff with academic qualifications in geography, geology, economics and sociology. In addition, these professional staffs made particular contributions on survey and research, planning techniques, estate work and the inspectorate, as well as providing advice and preparing manuals.

An interesting insight into their activities in Planning Technique and Research in this period is provided by Professor Gordon Cherry and Leith Penny in Chapter 7 of their biography Holford (2), drawn from unpublished official papers, private papers and individuals. The roles of the geographers in research and in the development of the national planning maps and new mapping and research techniques have been told by Dr E C Willatts (3) in the Eva G R Taylor Lecture in 1971. An earlier paper by W E Vince (4) and W A Payne in 1965 describes the work towards national atlas.

Professor Cullingworth has pointed out that "An able group of officials had a remarkably free hand and were aided by the complexity of the issues on which they had to advise their equivalent ministers". As they grappled with the wider conception of planning, the need for an organised acquisition and dissemination of information drawn from many other subject fields became apparent. An information section headed by H Myles Wright included Miss A E Walker as Librarian. She established bibliographical and information services (5) which continued to develop in this period and subsequently. Some were made available to local authorities, universities, research workers and consultants (6).

Wilfred Pearson MBE BSc(Econ) ALA Hon.MRTPI

References

2. Cherry (Gordon E) and Penn (Leith), Holford: A study in architecture, planning and civic design. London and New York: Mansell 1985. (Chapter 7, pp 101-134 and notes pages 270-278 including organisation chart on page 272)
The Goad Shopping Centre Plans of the Netherlands:
A Note

Gwyn Rowley
Department of Geography
The University
Sheffield, S10 2TN England

Abstract

This note provides information on and an introduction to the recently launched Goad Shopping Centre Plans for an increasing number of centres within the Netherlands. Details of the extending coverage upon the central commercial districts and the finer aspects of the land-use data are considered. Certain of the potential in the utilisation of the data set are considered through a quite brief outline of some background literature.

Data problems have been significant in studies of shopping centres, often necessitating long and arduous field enquiries during the preliminary stages of investigations. This brief note reports upon the Goad Shopping Centre Plans (SCPs) that are now available for a number of centres within the Netherlands. The data contained in the plans will be seen to complement finely other material from alternative sources including personal field surveys. The SCPs will hopefully provide a most real stimulus to evaluations of the commercial centres of Dutch cities.

Studies of urban-commercial structures and processes have been a particular feature of urban-commercial geography in the recent past (Davies, 1985; Dawson and Lord, 1985), in part reflecting the general and growing importance of the tertiary sector of the economy. The recent development and mounting ebullience of the International Geographical Union's study group on the Geography of Commercial Activities attests to this interest within both academic institutions and commercial-planning-professional circles.

A brief background on the Goad Company will serve to introduce the recently launched Goad SCPs of the Netherlands. The details of this Dutch data will be outlined paying particular regard to the nature and form of the land-use data included within the SCPs. The centres covered in the Netherlands will be identified and quite a brief consideration of certain potential uses of these Dutch SCPs will provide pointers to further developments.

Background

The Goad SCPs derive from the Goad Company's initial interests with the renowned fire insurance plans published for Canadian and British locations from the 1880's through to the late 1960's (Rowley and Shepherd, 1976; Rowley, 1984A). The Company also produced Fire Insurance Plans for certain overseas territories in South Africa, Rhodesia (Zimbabwe and Zambia) and the West Indies (Goad, 1984). The later 1960's saw the introduction and increasingly successful development of the SCP coverage of British centres. This expansion has continued throughout the seventies and eighties so that by 1987 the SCP coverage has been extended to over 1,000 centres within the British Isles (Rowley, 1984B).

The SCPs are now utilised in a widening range of situations within the commercial-planning environment, for store-location assessment and site evaluation by market analysts and also by those with other commercial-professional and academic interests on town and city centres. In addition, the SCPs are of particular utility in a widening range of educational programmes associated with urban themes and specific local interests.

Details of SCP coverage

In November 1985 the Goad Company now of Old Hatfield, Hertfordshire, England, commenced its production for a number of centres in the Netherlands from the company's Dutch office located in The Hague. By April 1986 thirty-six plans had been produced and by April 1987 sixty plans were available for fifty-two places throughout the Netherlands (Fig. 1). Five of these cities, Amsterdam (5), Arnhem, Groningen, Maastricht and Utrecht (2 each), are covered by more than one plan (Goad, 1987). The overall coverage continues to expand and by summer 1988 it is intended to have published plans for one hundred and thirteen centres throughout the Netherlands. Each of these Dutch plans is completely updated and revised annually. An outline of the properties and base characteristics of this data will now be presented. The SCPs are published in black and white at a scale of 1:1000 and indicate the frontage and site of depths of usages for main and subsidiary shopping streets, commercial centre, the name and identification of business or trade and the number of the property. This latter feature facilitates cross-referencing with other data sets such as census material, planning documentation and other data sets such as census material, planning documentation and property-tax information. Figure 2 is a reduction of one portion of the Haarlem SCP, is presented here to indicate the salient properties of the plans and the range of details contained on an SCP. As Figure 2 is a reduction, however, a scale has been added to facilitate appreciation.

The SCPs record the ground floor usage for the entire commercial district with the delimitation of the area extent for SCP coverage specifically relating to the zone of continuous retail functions. Due to the limited space available on the plans a standardised set of abbreviations is utilised throughout to facilitate the identification of trade and/or commercial activity type. This listing of abbreviations accompanies each of the published plans. Examples of such abbreviations are "Breiv" - knitting and wool, "RWHNH" - tobacconist and "BLMNHN" - florist. Other features shown on the SCPs include the location of bus stops, pedestrian crossings, pedestrian precincts, subways and one-way articulations of vehicle movement. Parking areas (P) and their vehicular capacities are also recorded, as are buildings under construction (OND AANB) and those buildings under reconstruction (OND B).
In addition to plans published for the Netherlands, two Belgian SCPs are now available for Antwerp and Brussels, and thirty-one SCPs are published for French centres, including Paris (4), Lyon (2), Marseille and Strasbourg.

**Discussion**

The SCP provide a fine data base from which to consider the functional-structural components of the central commercial districts, with opportunities for large-scale data abstraction, storage and retrieval of both current and future SCP materials being of particular attraction and value.

In these times of mounting changes in scale, organisation, technology and location in retailing and the service industry in general there is a deal of concern over the central commercial centres. Such concern points to an increasing interest in the structures and dynamics of established centres which have, traditionally, been conceived as pivotal-integrating elements within the entire urban region (Davies, 1984; Brown, 1987). Indeed it is suggested that if these Central Business Districts (CBDs) are to maintain their dominance it is by their ability to compete in "comparison shopping" for higher-order as opposed to "convenience goods" (see McClelland, 1966).

Certain research themes suggest themselves. Davies' (1972) modelling of city central area retailing, deriving from Garner (1966), provides a firm conceptual base. In essence a specific idea here is that the degree of dispersion of store types within the commercial centre is inversely related to the order of the retail function. In addition there is some concern with the extent to which the various trade types either attract or repel each other. Thus Shepherd and Rowley (1978) utilised linear sequence analysis (Getis and Getis, 1968) upon data derived from the British SCPs to consider certain associations of retail functions within the city centre. Such research findings likewise point to our developing enquiries into the behavioural aspects of consumer flows and interactions between such comparison-goods outlets. In addition, of course, is the range of leisure-cultural facilities for which the central cities have been duly renowned. Yet the marked declines experienced by many North American CBDs stand as a constant reminder of the manner in which downturns in business districts gain in momentum, especially with an increasing core-to-ring decentralisation of population (see P Hall, 1985).

Within the Netherlands, however, small and middle-sized retailers appear to be better organised and united into trade and locality associations than within, for example, the United Kingdom (Schiller, 1987). Such associations are often more vociferous in their condemnation of and oppositions to the large out-of-centre developments in retailing that are now gaining in momentum (Rowley, 1985). Yet as older inner cities appear to become increasingly less accessible to car-borne shoppers and the financial losses of public transport become higher changes within the traditional
centres seem set to continue (van Lierop and Nijkamp, 1985). This also relates to the present interest in wider strategic planning issues now evident within the Netherlands (Faludi, 1987).

One point to which particular attention was drawn by Rowley and Shepherd (1976) relates to the annual reviews of the SCPs and the opportunity for cross-time comparisons. That is, by obtaining a current SC or SCPs and the annual revisions, as they appear, one is presented with a quite formidable array of spatial-temporal data to utilise in evaluations of the unfolding nature of commercial-centre change and development both within an individual centre and between sets of centres (see Brown, 1987). Again studies of centre-shift and centre mobility, for example, may adopt a "components of change" approach to consider certain of the dynamics within the commercial district (Lloyd, 1979).

Concluding remarks

The coverage and properties of the Goad SCPs for the Netherlands should prove of particular importance and relevance in facilitating the further development of studies on the commercialcomplexities of the centres. Most real possibilities also arise in linking the base SCP material with other data as in field survey, pedestrian flows and planning materials.

While the SCPs will provide an elementary source of important basic spatial data they also present the opportunity to consider the patterning and sequencing of change through time that will appeal to many. It is hoped that this brief report has done something both to publicise the Dutch SCPs and contribute to the continuing development of research-professional investigations in the Dutch city centres.

References


Davies, R L (1972) "The retail pattern of the central area in Coventry", in The Retail Structure of Cities, Urban Geography Study Group of the Institute of British Geographers Occasional Publication No 1, London, pp 1-32

Davies, R L (1985), Retailing and Commercial Planning, Croom Helm, London


Gardner History: Planning History David Massey

The Journal of Garden History (JGH) (1) edited by Professor J D Hunt of the School of English and American Studies at the University of East Anglia, is a specialist journal, which nonetheless from time to time carries articles of interest to the more generalist concerns of the planning historian. These mutual interests are particularly expressed when the contributions consider the history of public landscape such as urban parks, a topic which has remained somewhat apart from the main interests of British planning historians who have remained rather uneasy about handling design questions except perhaps in relation to housing (2).
As Helen Meller has remarked, "the subject of municipal parks is not immediately interesting" (3).

In the United States, however, the position is rather different, reflecting the more strongly established landscape planning tradition there, which draws particularly on the Olmsted tradition (4). Galen Cranz in her book The Politics of Park Design: A History of Urban Parks in America brings more general social and political perspectives to her analysis of different park designs from 1850, suggesting four main characteristic periods (5). Her study draws the concern of landscape and planning historians more closely together and suggests the potential of a closer relationship in Britain. It also supports the opening to new insights which cross-national comparative study can bring to planning history as to other subjects.

Two issues of Volume 5 of JGH (1985) contain articles which explore detailed local aspects of the 'politics of park design' in Manchester/Salford and Bremen. Both are of interest to the reader of this Bulletin for the way in which they relate design issues with broader social and political matters, and, for the local and particular factors they also include.

In the first article Hazel Conway provides an important discussion of "The Manchester/Salford Parks: their design and development" (6). This type of well-researched, detailed local study, in particular covering the work of Joshua Major and his three parks of the 1840s, suggests the scope for a series of systematic comparative studies to assess the more general picture in Britain, Gunter Reinsch, in the second article, notices here, "Wilhelm Benque and the Bremen Burgerpark", (7) also focuses on the work of a designer in a local context. Describing the Burgerpark as "... the most significant example of the German city garden ...", (8) Reinsch also considers the distinctive role of a private society (the Burgerparkverein) in establishing and managing the park and the civic context in which the work.

The example of the Bremen Burgerpark suggests that British and American historians have not only to look to their own traditions for fresh insights and to the subtle mediating influences of trans-Atlantic relationships, but that hidden behind the ramparts of language and national concerns, there exists in continental Europe a further realm of comparative study which at present is only dimly discerned. Reinsch ends his article with a quotation which seems apposite, since it relates to the design issues, the social purposes and the cross-national questions relating to urban parks which have been touched on here.

"Benque handles the [classical landscape garden] tradition with consummate ease and confronts it with obstinately regular forms in order to create a completely new whole, to gain as many 'pictures' as possible, and to give those who use it - all the city's inhabitants - a Volkspark. Here Benque has come very much closer than any of his contemporaries in Europe to the new American Park Movement, with which above all the name of F L Olmsted is associated."

**NOTES AND REFERENCES**

1. Published by Taylor & Francis, 4 John Street, London WCIN 3EY


4. Although it would be hard to produce a parallel figure of Olmsted, there is equally nothing in British planning history to parallel the twelve volume series of the Olmsted papers edited by Charles Capen McLaughlin of the American University in Washington DC and published by the John Hopkins University Press and the general research effort in the United States covering Olmsted's work


8. Reinsch, op cit, p371

The Planning History of
Imo State, Nigeria

Dr E E Okpara
School of Environmental
Studies
Imo State University
Etiti Nigeria

The emergence and rapid growth of these towns and
townships was not accompanied by any articulate and
co-ordinated urban development plans for their physical and
social development. The colonial administration until the
early 1940s de-emphasised town planning in order to
discourage rural-urban migration. Nwaka (1980, p. 238)
observes that planning in the prewar years hardly went beyond
the haphazard enforcement of a variety of sanitary
regulations and ineffective land-use controls. However,
the perception of the colonial urban environment by
erstwhile ruralites who found themselves in these new urban
creations was that of a planned and well-ordered environment
so different were they from the traditional rural communities
of origin. The Colonial government achieved this structural
difference by a number of planning devices notably the
segregation of European residential areas from purely African
quarters.

Characterised by a very low housing and population
density the European quarter was generally designated a
"noisless" zone featuring detached single family housing.
This contrasted with the high population and housing
densities associated with the rooming houses or tenement
buildings that were elements of the urban landscape in the
African areas, basic infrastructural facilities were provided. They included a centralised urban daily market that invariably constituted the central
business district (CBD), a general hospital, a general post
office, a police station and a prison-yard. There was also a
government field which was a plain rectangular lot reserved
among other purposes for the celebration of such colonial
events as the British "Empire Day" with parades and sports
activities. In order to meet the needs of the expatriate
members of the urban population, the typical colonial urban
centre in Imo State also made provision for some unique
facilities for the exclusive benefit of their European staff.
These included recreation clubs, golf clubs, tennis courts,
swimming pools, etc.

Apart from the two types of residential land use
(European and African) so far outlined, provision was also
made for a European-dominated commercial sector that
constituted the channel through which locally produced
primary products were exported and foreign commodities of
secondary manufacturing imported. Though the foregoing
characterisation was true for most of the early
European-induced towns, the structure was more developed
and complete in some towns than in others. For example, Abo
which became linked to the Port-Harcourt-Enugu railway line
constructed between 1914 and 1916, by virtue of its proximity
to Port Harcourt, the major eastern seaport of the country,
witnessed in due course the establishment of numerous
specialised capital-intensive trading stores such as those of
the United Africa Company (UAC), Patterson Zochonis (PZ),
Union Trading Company (UTC), G B Ollivant (GBO), etc. All
these were located along the major road leading from Abo to
Owerri as an integral part of a more extensive central
business district.

At a cursory glance one could dismiss the structure of
these early settlements as devoid of rational planning,
particularly in view of the absence of a chequer-board grid
system of streets, with which most modern urban planners have
ever become obsessed, and the lack of uniformity in the housing
types. However, in the context of the socio-economic and
regional development of the area, the settlement structure was manifested in the land-use patterns, could be said to be eminently rational. Most
villages for example, were characterised (as many are still today) by a periodic market
which was centrally located and to
which each of the component units had a
footpath. There were such other rationally located
facilities as the village shrine, the village recreation
square, defensive trenches, compound
walls enclosing clusters of buildings and compound
farms. It is out of such traditional settlements that the modern urban centres of Imo
have emerged.

The inception of urbanisation and attendant urban planning
process

In the colonization of the study area early in the 20th
century, the colonial administration established a network of
carefully selected logistic bases (Hodder and Ukuv, 1969, p.
141) which served both military and administrative purposes.
By virtue of their newly acquired status, these centres, some
of which formed the nuclei of urban centres, almost
immediately began to harbour a small number of non-farm population (Okpara, 1980).
Some were either
functionaries of the colonial government or migrants engaged
in economic service activity. For example in 19 the now
majority of Abo had only 855 residents composed largely of
the staff of colonial divisional administration (Uwa 1977,
p11). Additionally, the colonial administration accorded
township status to a number of highly nucleated rural
settlements which in view of their morphological and functional
characteristics seem more like service centres than 'towns' in the orthodox sense (see Okpara, 1986).
Six third class
towns were designated in what is now
Imo State under the 1917 Township Ordinance (Mabogunje 1968,
p112-113).
The planning perspective changed in 1940 when the British Parliament set up the Colonial Welfare and Development Fund with a remit to aid schemes for the social and economic development of the colonies. The Resident Minister in West Africa appointed a team of advisory town planning staff in 1943 led by Maxwell Fry. In a paper of 1946, "Town Planning in West Africa", he describes the sorry state of affairs which greeted him. An illustrative case may be given as the situation which Maxwell Fry and Betty Benson met in Onitsha in 1945. Onitsha in neighbouring Anambra State and Aba in Imo State had become second-class townships among 16 others in the country in 1919 in consequence of the colonial government's township ordinance of 1917. By virtue of the status these centres qualified in principle for physical planning attention, though implementation depended on the strategic and functional importance of the respective townships, as well as on their envisaged growth prospects. Thus the commercial depots of Onitsha, Aba, Umuahia and Owerri received relatively greater planning attention (albeit inadequate) than the other centres.

In Onitsha, for example, various planning, or rather, improvement schemes had been prepared piecemeal at different dates between the end of World War I and 1944. They had been prepared by duly appointed planning officers working in close collaboration with the Onitsha Town Native Authority, and implementing on behalf of the Native Authority by the colonial Public Works Department (PWD). A system of surface water drainage for the main streets of the town was constructed in 1925; an area of Crown Lands on Abonye Creek laid out in 1933 and the plots therein leased to tenants at a rent of £1.00 (one pound sterling) per annum; the Modebe Estate was was equally laid out in 1938; and an 'overflow' market designated in 1942 (Fry and Benson, 1945). In Onitsha the Native Authority was an agency of urban development controlling all building construction under the Onitsha Town Native Authority Building Rules of 1944. These were based on the Townships (Eastern Provinces) Building Rules, 1943 and 1944. As there were no provisions for government-owned housing estates, local people built their own houses to a standard plan (largely tenement buildings) supplied by the Native Authority.

The planning procedure had created a number of problems which Fry and his team identified as: overcrowding; lack of co-ordinated road system with consequent difficulties in providing surface water drainage; haphazard location of houses and workshops along narrow meandering lanes; inadequate public utility services; and lack of open spaces and recreational grounds (Fry and Benson, op. cit., p. 2).

Fry sought to correct the wrongs of the past by preparing a 'flexible' master plan in the framework of a number of integrated neighbourhood units served by the community centres. Fry utilised public participation in his planning approach. He not only involved the top expatriate functionaries of the colonial administration in the review of his plan proposals but also the top officials of the foreign-owned commercial firms based in Onitsha, as well as the traditional ruler and a cross-section of the local elite.

Operationally, Fry conceived a planning area (of 53,000 inhabitants) in which there was to be development control. He also put forward a number of redesign proposals in respect to existing urban forms. Some of the proposals were aimed at the elimination of bends on the township road system; widening of roads to specific standards; and extension of existing markets. There was for example, the recommendation to close the very dangerous acute-angle junction at the point where the Awka and Enugu roads fork, as well as to close a number of redundant roads. Similarly, provision was made for new market sites as at the Modebe Estate, car and lorry parks, open spaces and property redevelopment in areas that were fast degenerating into slums.

Other examples of this relatively enlightened postwar planning approach were undertaken in Owerri and Umuahia by J D Tetlow, and in Aba (for Onitsha in Anambra State) by Maxwell Fry and Betty Benson (Op. cit., pp. 239). It is noteworthy that these three towns which received some initial advantage in the colonial era have ever since been the greatest recipients of planning attention even in the post colonial period. Today, they not only have the best array of urban infrastructure (no matter how inadequate), but they are the three most commercially viable towns in the study area.

In Owerri, Tetlow found nothing comparable to the piecemeal prewar improvements which Fry had met in Onitsha. However, h.c., equally un-co-ordinated physical planning measures had been undertaken by the Colonial District Office headed by Captain H M Douglas. For example, Douglas began the development of the nucleus of what today concerns the government station, Owerri, on land purchased from the local chief by Colonel Galway of the Arochukwu expeditionary force of 1902. On the crown land, Capt Douglas built up a 'Historic Wooden House' ... a prefabricated wooden house erected by artisans from Sierra Leone and Ghana. In 1905 he chose a site for, and established the Government School. He also opened up track routes within the town and opened others to connect surrounding villages. Apart from these early measures, a planning vacuum was evident when Tetlow arrived in Owerri in 1945. His approach was the usual survey-analysis-outline plan technique (Tetlow, 1946, p. 20). Specifically, he took an aerial photograph of the town, which was later taken back to Ghana (then Gold Coast) and Sierra Leone and was used as the basis for preparing a plan under the Town and Country Planning Ordinance, Nigeria of 1946 (Ola, 1977, p. 25).

Schemes such as this invariably set up a chequer-board or grid pattern the streets, the introduction of which no doubt, had a salutary effect on the morphology of the new towns of Imo State. Commercial and residential housing were developed sequentially at fairly regular intervals along such streets, some of which had lamp posts provided ams. This exercise in the favoured towns, for example, made for a certain amount of 'order' in urban housing development in contrast to the jumble of houses along haphazardly arranged
between the years 1963 and 1964, the pioneering efforts of the Shell D'Arcy Exploration Company in the field of
mineral oil prospecting in the Owerri area led to the establishment of the company's headquarters in Owerri.
Though short-lived, this gave tremendous fillip to the urban development process. In order to provide
housing for its staff, the company established what may be described as the first high-class, low-density residential
estate outside the Owerri nucleus, in the north-west corner of the town, and named it 'Shell Camp'. It featured
single-family bungalows of uniform size and design, paved streets, street lighting, hedges, gardens, modern water
services, and soak-away pit sewage system. The area contrasted sharply with the unattractive densely populated
urban nucleus with untailed roads, pit or bucket system latrines and houses built of mud and wattle. In 1963, while
the Shell Camp remained as part and parcel of the Owerri urban landscape, the Shell D'Arcy Exploration Company that set
it up, shifted base farther south to Port Harcourt. This was occasioned by the failure of the company to strike oil at its
prospecting site at Ichou near Owerri.

Udeogu (1977, p.4) observes that for about three decades the road plan prepared for Owerri by Tetlow hardly developed
beyond boggy earth roads and footpaths. However, the political decision which saw the creation of Imo State in
1976 was to have far-reaching urban planning implications for the hitherto small provincial town of Owerri which became the
capital of the new state. Almost immediately, government took more interest in the planned development of the city.
This was due to the commissioning of an urban master plan for the physical and social development of Owerri as a twin city
(Galantay, 1978, pp. 176-177).

The one was composed of the Old Owerri where most residential development had hitherto taken place along the
network of streets proposed in 1948 by Mr Tetlow. In 1976 therefore, nothing new of fascinating could be effectively
superimposed on the existing urban structure, hence the concept of a new Owerri in the direction of the physical
development had lagged considerably behind over the years. Thus, a relatively virgin territory on the southern banks of
Nwaorie and Okaobiri rivers in Owerri was designated New Owerri. A population of 300,000 people was projected for the
twin city about the year 2000 (Fingerhuth and Partners, 1976). The sluggish growth of Owerri up to 1976 became
something of advantage for planning purposes. Large expanses of underdeveloped land were available for housing purposes. In
ordered development. Furthermore, there was no problem of 'sprawl' to contend with.

For the purpose of implementing the Owerri Master Plan, government also set up by Edict 2 of 1978 the Owerri Capital
Development Authority (OCDA). It was to oversee the
implementation and review of the masterplan, undertake infrastructure provision as well as development control
(Galantay, op. cit. p. 183). The Authority has jurisdiction within an area of 13 kilometre radius from about the centre of
the town. The total area covered is approximately 73 sq. km. The OCDA has played a major role in the structured
development of the new capital. It has, for example, used its powers under the edict to prevent residential development in
unauthorised areas such as vulnerable stream banks in the town.

Other salutary institutional planning decisions include the setting up of an Open Spaces Development Unit and a Housing Corporation. The former oversees land designated on town plans as 'open spaces' by planting trees on them, providing recreational facilities, and ensuring that such lands are not become appropriated by land speculators. The Housing Corporation has aided urban development by building a wide range of housing types on public estates for rent or outright sale to persons who can afford them. The efforts of the Housing Corporation and those of many private developers have resulted in the rapid expansion of the housing stock particularly in the low density areas for medium- and high-income people while creating a serious problem of housing shortage for the low-income urban residents.

Current Strategies

Since the creation of Imo State in 1976 efforts have been made to redress past neglect and to give structured
development of towns the emphasis it deserves. Apart from the grandiose Owerri Master Plan government has approved urban planning instruments for the hitherto small provincial town of Owerri which became the capital of the new state. Almost immediately, government took more interest in the planned development of the city. This was due to the commissioning of an urban master plan for the physical and social development of Owerri as a twin city (Galantay, 1978, pp. 176-177).

The one was composed of the Old Owerri where most residential development had hitherto taken place along the
network of streets proposed in 1948 by Mr Tetlow. In 1976 therefore, nothing new of fascinating could be effectively
superimposed on the existing urban structure, hence the concept of a new Owerri in the direction of the physical
development had lagged considerably behind over the years. Thus, a relatively virgin territory on the southern banks of
Nwaorie and Okaobiri rivers in Owerri was designated New Owerri. A population of 300,000 people was projected for the
twin city about the year 2000 (Fingerhuth and Partners, 1976). The sluggish growth of Owerri up to 1976 became
something of advantage for planning purposes. Large expanses of underdeveloped land were available for housing purposes. In
ordered development. Furthermore, there was no problem of 'sprawl' to contend with.

For the purpose of implementing the Owerri Master Plan, government also set up by Edict 2 of 1978 the Owerri Capital
Development Authority (OCDA). It was to oversee the
balanced development as well as stem the tide of rural-to-urban migration to the much older urban centres in the state. Thus, it is believed in Imo State as elsewhere that concentration of investment in favoured locations will create centres to which labour, raw materials and foodstuffs are drawn, and from which capital techniques and skills are diffused to an ever-widening area. The famed growth centre theory of yesteryear (Perronux, 1955; Darwent, 1969; Moseley, 1974, etc) has been made the cornerstone of the current regional development policy of the Imo State Government. This paper does not discuss the merits and demerits of the theory per se since it is not an objective of the article. However, for criticisms of the theory one may see Conroy (1973); and Gilbert, (1975).

As Faniran (1978) points out, although there are planning authorities in many of our urban centres, their influence is very limited, since to a very large extent people still build their houses as and where they please. Many layouts and plans submitted to the planning authorities are paper documents which are hardly transferable to the ground. He observes that a major reason for this situation is the land tenure system whereby right over much of the land is vested in individuals, families, or communities who more often than not are ill-disposed to surrender their land for public use without a considerable amount of compensation. This bottleneck was eventually tackled by the introduction of the Land Use Decrees, No 5 of 1978, akin to the colonial Public Land Acquisition Ordinance, 1917 (Ola, op. cit.). The 1978 decree provided inter alia, that all the land comprising the territory of each state in Nigeria shall be vested in the Military Governor of that State who shall hold it in trust and administer it for the benefit of all Nigerians. Furthermore, the Military Governor shall declare as "urban areas" certain sections of the state with the rest of the state being regarded as rural regions, and while he controls and manages all urban land, the rural lands are controlled and managed by the Local Government within whose jurisdiction such rural areas lie (cf Igbozurkie, 1980, p.12). The decree though not applied to the latter, has had salutary effect on the urban planning process. It has for example, enabled the government to acquire with greater ease much needed land for urban development, as well as contributing an added legal framework on which government proposes to make operational its growth centre strategy. This is by virtue of the Land Use Decree conferring on government the power to constitute into urban status some areas which manifested important signs of turning into cities in the foreseeable future.

In most developing countries it is one thing to design master plans for urban and regional development, and quite another thing to successfully implement such plans. In our present context, the limitation imposed by finance and manpower shortage are indeed obvious. Another major problem or question is how hitch-free urban master-plans could be integrated into or superimposed successfully on the existing rural landscape (comprising farmlands, rural housing and settlement patterns) of the 34 growth centres which are located in a region generally typified by an unfavourable man/land ratio.

References


District Office (1945) Town Planning Scheme Onitsha, File No OD 897/18, District Offices, Onitsha


Fingerhuth and Partners (1976), Imo State Capital Overri: Master Plan Twin City; Overri and Uzoch

Fry, Maxwell and Benson, B (1945) Report on Draft Town Planning Scheme for Onitsha. File No 2724, Office of the Town Planning Adviser to the Resident Minister, West Africa

Fry, Maxwell (1946) "Town Planning in West Africa" African Affairs, pp. 200-201


Ola, C S (1977), Town and Country Planning Law in Nigeria, Ibadan, Oxford University Press

Perroux, F (1955) "Note sur la notion des poles de croissance", Economic Applique, New Delhi, India

Tetlow, J D (1946), 'Planning in West Africa', Journal of the Town Planning Institute, vol xxxiii, No 1

Udeogu, J A (1977), Nigeria's Housing Policy and its Application at Local Level, Bie Bulletin, 8, Bouwcentrum International Education, Rotterdam, Netherlands

Uwa, R A (1977), 'Growth Propensity of Aba and its influence Area'. Original Essay presented in part fulfillment for the Award of the Professional Diploma in Town and Regional Planning of the Polytechnic, Ibadan

Mr G A Atkinson, OBE, 3 Romeland, St Albans, Herts AL1 4EZ
Mr N Bailey, School of Planning, Polytechnic of Central London, 35 Marylebone Road, London NW1
Professor M Batty, Department of Town Planning, UWIST, King Edward VII Avenue, Cardiff CF1 3NU
Dr D C Betts, 11 Malden Green Avenue, Worcester Park, Surrey KT4 7SN
Mr A W Bond, 126 Duffield Road, Little Eaton, Derby DE2 5DU
Mr P Booth, Department of Town and Regional Planning, University of Sheffield, Sheffield S10 2TB
Professor N Borg, 64 Castle Street, Oswestry SY11 1SZ
Mr T J Brown, Lecturer in Town Planning, School of Land and Building Studies, Leicester Polytechnic, PO Box 143, Leicester LE1 9BH
Ms Norma Burnett, Department of Town and Country Planning, Bristol Polytechnic, St Matthias Site, Oldbury Court Road, Bristol BS16 2JP
Mr P Butler, 41 Mauldeth Road, Withington, Manchester M20 9NF
Dr C J Carter, 39 Haston Crescent, Kinnoull, Perth, Tayside PH2 7XD
Professor H Carter, Department of Geography, University College of Wales, Llandinam Building, Penglais, Aberystwyth, Dyfed SY23 5DB
Professor G E Cherry, Department of Geography, University of Birmingham, PO Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT
Dr D A Clark, University Registry, The Old Schools, Cambridge CB2 1TN
Mr B Cobley, 51 Ashley Close, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2JL
Dr Hazel Conway, 18 Derby Road, London SW14 7DP
Dr Catherine Cooke, 99 Norwich Street, Cambridge CB2 1ND
Mr J CooperSmith, Brasenose College, Oxford OX1 4AJ
Mr S A Cropper, 43 Arnold Street, Brighton, Sussex
Dr K A Coward, Department of Geology and Geography, City of London Polytechnic, Calcutta Precinct, Old Castle Street, London E1 7NT
Mr G Daly, 71 Highsett, Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1NZ
Dr M J Daunton, Department of History, University College London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT

Dr R J Dennis, Department of Geography, University College London, 26 Bedford Way, London WC1H 0AP

Professor D R Diamond, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE

Professor G Dix, Department of Civic Design, University of Liverpool, PO Box 147, Liverpool L69 1BX

Professor T H Elkins, 4 Arthur Garrard Close, St Bernard's Road, Oxford OX2 6EU

Dr D E C Eversley, Hummerstons, Cottered, Buntingford, Herts SG9 9QP

Professor H C S Ferguson, School of Architecture, University of Strathclyde, 131 Rottenrow, Glasgow G4 2AE

Mr M Fraser, 9 Tangmere, Harrison Street, London WC1H 8JJ

Dr Patricia Garside, Department of Civil Engineering, University of Salford, Salford M5 4WT

Dr S M Gaskell, Deputy Provost, City of London Polytechnic, Administrative Headquarters, 117-119 Houndsditch, London EC2A 7BU

Mr A Gibb, Department of Geography, Glasgow University, Glasgow G12 8QQ

Mr B H Gilbert, Department of Town and Country Planning, University of Manchester, Manchester M13 9PL

Mr J R Gold, 24 Lyncroft Gardens, West Ealing, London W13 9PU

Mr B Goodey, Joint Centre for Urban Design, Oxford Polytechnic, Headington, Oxford OX3 0BP

Dr G Gordon, Department of Geography, University of Strathclyde, Livingston Tower, Richmond Street, Glasgow

Mr E Gouge, 161 Hampton Road, Ilford, Essex IG1 1FW

Mr P C Gould, 2 Annington Lane, New Waltham, Grimsby, South Humberside DN36 4LH

Dr F G Gray, Centre for Continuing Education, Educational Development Building, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton BN1 9RH

Mr D Gunby, 2 Dale End, Danby, Whitby, North Yorkshire

Professor P Hall, Department of Geography, University of Reading, Whiteknights, Reading

Dr G Hallett, Department of Economics, University College Cardiff, PO Box 96, Cardiff CF1 1XB

Mr J C Hancock, The Hollies, Bushcombe Lane, Woodmancote, Cheltenham

Mr D Hardy, 65 Weald Road, Brentwood, Essex CM14 4TN

Mr B Harris, 72 The Knoll, London W13 8HY

Mr M Harrison, School of History of Art, City of Birmingham Polytechnic, Corporation Street, Gosford Green, Birmingham B4 7DX

Mr I Hayward, 3 Elgon Mews, London NW1 8YS

Dr M Hebbert, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE

Dr R K Home, 91 Mortimer Road, London N1 4LB

Mr M G Horsey, 13 Brandon Street, Edinburgh

Mr B Howell, The Old Moot House, Rattlesden, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP30 0RD

Mr M R Hughes, Senior Assistant County Librarian, Hertfordshire County Council, Central Library, Campus West, Welwyn Garden City AL8 6AE

Mr P Inch, "Inch's Books", 3 St Paul's Square, York Y02 4BD

Dr R J P Kain, Department of Geography, University of Exeter, Anory Building, Rennes Drive, Exeter EX4 4BJ

Dr A D King, The Bungalow, Oakwood Grove, Roundhay, Leeds LS8 2AP

Mr M Long, Department of Civic Design, University of Liverpool, Liverpool L69 3BX

Mr R J Marshall, Senior Tutor in Urban Studies, University of Sheffield, Department of Town and Regional Planning, 8 Clarence Place, Sheffield, Sheffield S10 2TB

Professor I Masser, Priestcliffe, Nr Buxton, Derbyshire SK17 9TN

Dr D Massey, Lecturer in Urban Studies, Department of Civic Design, University of Liverpool, Liverpool L69 3BX

Miss Sheila T McDonald, Department of Town and Regional Planning, University of Glasgow, Adam Smith Building, Bute Gardens, Glasgow G12 8BT

Dr Helen Meller, Department of Social History, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham, NG7 2RD

Dr M K Miller, 11 Silver Street, Ashwell, Baldock, Herts SG7 5QJ

Mr J Minett, 29 Beaumont Street, Oxford
Mr R A Mordey, 63 The Drive, Roundhay, Leeds LS8 1JQ

Mrs E Montgomery, 95 Connaught Avenue, Grays, Essex, RM16 2XT

Dr S Muthesius, School of Fine Arts, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ

Mr W Pearson, 6 The Willows, Bois Avenue, Chesham Bois, Amersham, Bucks HP6 NT

Dr C G Pooley, 4 Kennedy Close, Lancaster LA1 5ES

Mr G A S Purves, Clinterty Home Farm, Bucksburn, Aberdeen, AB2 9TD

Ms Samantha Quested, Department of Geography, University of Loughborough, Loughborough, Leicestershire

Dr Alison Ravetz, 15 Hanover Square, Leeds, LS3 1AP

Miss J P Reynolds, 5 Topgate Close, Heswall, Merseyside L60 2UL

Mr C Richardson, Flat 15, Kent House, 62/66 Holland Park Avenue, London W11 3RA

Dr P Rickwood, Department of Economic and Social Studies, The Polytechnic, Wolverhampton WV1 1SB

Professor B T Robson, 32 Oaker Avenue, Manchester M20 8TN

Dr G Rowley, Department of Geography, University of Sheffield, Sheffield S10 2TN

Mr A J Scarse, 19 Denny View, Portishead, Bristol BS20 8BS

Dr J Sheail, Institute of Terrestrial Ecology, Monks Wood Experimental Station, Abbots Ripon, Huntingdon PE17 2LS

Dr M A Simpson, Department of History, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea, SA2 8PP

Mr K J Skilleter, 42 High Kingsdown, Bristol, Avon BS2 8EW

Mr A T Small, 100 Euston Street, London NW1 3HQ

Dr R Smith, School for Advanced Urban Studies, University of Bristol, Rodney Lodge, Grange Road, Bristol BS8 4EA

Mr R S G Smith, Bartlett School of Architecture and Planning, University College London, Wates House, 22 Gordon Street, London WC1H 0QG

Dr J H Stewart, Department of History, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, Newcastle NE1 7RU

Professor A R Sutcliffe, Department of Social and Economic History, University of Sheffield, Sheffield S10 2TN

Rose Tanner, 47 Theobald Road, Croydon CR0 3RN

Professor J Tarn, Department of Architecture, University of Liverpool, PO Box 147, Liverpool L69 3BX

Mr T C Tarrant, 15 Beethoven Street, Queen's Park, London W10

Mr A H Thomas, 24 Soberton Avenue, Cardiff CF4 3JN

Professor D Thomas, Department of Geography, University of Birmingham, PO Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT

Mr R W Turkington, 59 Stocks Lane, Newland, Nr Malvern, Worcs WR13 5AZ

Dr M Turnock, Department of Geography, The University, Leicester LE1 7RH

Jana Valencic, 17 Hampstead Lane, London N6

Mr P Vining, 21 Wingfield Road, Whitchurch, Cardiff CF4 1NZ

Mr A B Walker, Barhill Cottage, Erskine, Renfrewshire PA8 6AB

Professor U A Wannop, 43 Lomond Street, Helensburgh, Strathclyde G84 7ES

Dr S V Ward, 80 Marlborough Road, Grandpont, Oxford OX1 4LR

Mr C J Watson, 18 St Nicholas Gardens, Kings Norton, Birmingham B38 8TW

Dr J Whitehand, Department of Geography, University of Birmingham, PO Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT

Mr D Whitham, 44 Harlow Road, Balerno, Midlothian EH14 7AX

Mr C M Wilkinson, Consultant Planner, Langham House, Ombersley, Droitwich, Worcs WR9 0DS

Dr A B Winnett, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Bath, Claverton Down, Bath BA2 7AY

Professor M J Wise, Department of Geography, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE

Ferrie Wood, 26a Dalrymple Crescent, Edinburgh EH9 2NX

Mr F Wood, Department of Town and Country Planning, Heriot Watt University, Edinburgh College of Art, Lauriston Place, Edinburgh EH3 9DF

Mrs V Wright, Fannelsyke, Raughton Head, Carlisle, Cumbria

Dr J A Yelling, Department of Geography, Birkbeck College, University of London, 7-15 Gordon Street, London WC1P 1PA

UK Institutions

The Librarian, Department of Geography, University of Birmingham, PO Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT
Mr James Wilson, General Manager, Bournville Village Trust, Estate Office, Oak Tree Lane, Birmingham B30 1UB

British Library, Document Supply Centre, Boston Spa, Wetherby, West Yorkshire LS23 7BQ

The Periodicals Section, Department of the Environment Library, Room P3/186, 2 Marsham Street, London SW1P 3EB

The Chief Administrative Officer, County Planning Department, Hertfordshire County Council, County Hall, Hertford SG13 8DN

The Library, Leeds Polytechnic, Brunswick Terrace, Leeds LS2 8BU

The Acquisitions Department, Sydney Jones Library, University of Liverpool, PO Box 147, Liverpool L69 1DA

The Periodicals Department, The Library, University College London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT

Architecture and Planning Library, Department of Town and Country Planning, University of Manchester, Manchester M13 9PL

The Library, Department of Town Planning, Oxford Polytechnic, Gipsy Lane, Headington, Oxford OX3 0BP

The Periodicals Department, The University Library, University of Reading, Whiteknights, PO Box No 223, Reading RG6 2AE

Miss S Thambimuttu, The British Architectural Library, Periodicals Department, RIBA, 66 Portland Place, London W1N 4AD

The Librarian, Royal Town Planning Institute, 26 Portland Place, London W1N 4BE

Library, Thames Polytechnic, Dartford College of Education, Oakfield Lane, Dartford, Kent DA1 2SZ

Overseas Members

Carl Abbott, Department of Urban Studies and Planning, Portland State University, Portland, Oregon 97201 USA

Professor A R Alalen, Department of Landscape Architecture, University of Wisconsin, 25 Agricultural Hall, Wisconsin 53706 USA

Ms Lilian Anderson, Grona Vallen 6A, S-414 53 Goteborg, Sweden

Dr M Ando, Department of Architecture, Kinki University, Miro-machi 1000, Kure-shi 737-01, Japan

Professor A F J Artibise, Institute of Urban Studies, 515 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3B 2E9

Dr M J Bannon, Department of Regional and Urban Planning, University College, Richview, Clonskeagh, Dublin 4, Ireland

Mr G Barbe, Architecte EPFZ, 11 Bd de Grancy, 1006 Lausanne, Switzerland

Nada Lazarevic Bajec, Proleterskih Brigada, 11000 Beograd, Yugoslavia

Mr T Beddell, 28 Arlington Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02140, USA

Jordi Bellmunt, U R, Laboratorio de Urbanismo, Diagonal 649, 08028 Barcelona, Spain

Professor Eugenie L Birch, Department of Urban Affairs, Hunter College, 695 Park Avenue, New York 10021, USA

Dr E Bloomfield, 16 Caribou Crescent, Guelph, Ontario, Canada N1E 1C9

Professor R Bolton, Department of Economics, Fernald House, Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts 01267 USA

Mr J E Bosma, Butjesstraat 6c, 9712 EW, Groningen, Holland

Professor P Breiting, Institut fur Stadttebau, Umweltgestaltung und Denkmalpflege, Technische Universitat Graz, Rechbaurstrasse 12, A-8010 Graz, Austria

Dr J Brine, Department of Architecture, University of Adelaide, GPO Box 498, Adelaide, South Australia 5001

Professor B A Brownell, 4401 Overlook Road S, Birmingham, Alabama 35222 USA

Professor S Buder, 1 Roxbury Road, Port Washington, NY 11050 USA

Dr Raymond Bunker, S Australia Institute of Technology, North Terrace, Adelaide SA 5000

Mr F R Colligon, 2925 Russell Street, Berkeley, California 94705

Mrs Christine Collins, 448 Riverside Drive, New York 10027 USA

Professor G R Collins, Chairman of Urban Studies, Department of Art History, Columbia University, NY 10027 USA

Professor J B Cullingworth, 916 Aster Avenue, Newark, Delaware, 19711 USA

Mr J F Deatrick, 1237 Martin Drive, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 USA

Dr D Denecke, Geographisches Institut der Universität Göttingen, Goldschmidtstrasse 5, D 3400 Göttingen, West Germany
Mr. J. M. Diefendorf, Department of History, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824 USA

Mr. P. Donkersloot, Instituut voor Planologie, Rijksuniversiteit Utrecht, Heidelberglaan 2, 3581 CS Utrecht, Netherlands

Mr. R. Draper, College of Environmental Design and Planning, Campus Box 314, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309 USA

Mr. P. D. Draper, College of Environmental Design and Planning, Campus Box 314, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309 USA

Mr. K. T. Jackson, Professor of History, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 108 Battle Lane, Chapel Hill, NC 27514 USA

Mr. S. M. Huang, Associate Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan

Mr. D. Hulchanski, School of Community and Regional Planning, University of British Columbia, 6333 Memorial Road, Vancouver, Canada V6T 1W5

Lawren Kwong Chiu Hung, 19 Hok Ling Street, 5/F, Kwokwan, Kowloon, Hong Kong

Mr. A. W. J. Hutchings, South Australia Planning Commission, 55 Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia 5052

Dr. T. Ikeda, Associate Professor, Rikkyo University, 1 Senbaru, Nishihara-cho, Okinawa-ken 903-01 Japan

Dr. Y. Ishida, MSc, 25-7, Midori-ku, Yokohama 227, Kanagawa, Japan

Dr. B. Ishimaru, Assist. Professor, Faculty of Urban Planning, Chiba University, 1-1-1, Chiba-shi, Chiba, Japan

Mr. H. Jinmai, Narita-Higashi 3-15-10, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113, Japan

Professor H. Kawakami, Professor of Urban Engineering, University of Tokyo, Hongo 7-3-1, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113, Japan

Mr. T. Kawanaka, Building Research Institute, Ministry of Construction, 1 Tatehara, Oohachimachi, Tuskuba-gun, Ibaraki-ken 305, Japan

Mr. T. Kikuoka, Department of Housing and Building Research, Ministry of Construction, 1 Tatehara, Oohachimachi, Tuskuba-gun, Ibaraki-ken 305, Japan

Mr. A. Koizumi, Yokodai 3-29-2, Isogo-ku, Yokohama 235, Japan

Lawren Kwong, 19 Hok Ling Street, 5/F, Kowloon, Kowloon, Hong Kong

Dr. B. Ishimaru, Associate Professor, Faculty of Urban Planning, Chiba University, 1-1-1, Chiba-shi, Chiba, Japan

Mr. H. Jinmai, Narita-Higashi 3-15-10, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113, Japan

Professor H. Kawakami, Professor of Urban Engineering, University of Tokyo, Hongo 7-3-1, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113, Japan

Mr. T. Kawanaka, Building Research Institute, Ministry of Construction, 1 Tatehara, Oohachimachi, Tuskuba-gun, Ibaraki-ken 305, Japan

Mr. T. Kikuoka, Department of Housing and Building Research, Ministry of Construction, 1 Tatehara, Oohachimachi, Tuskuba-gun, Ibaraki-ken 305, Japan

Mr. A. Koizumi, Yokodai 3-29-2, Isogo-ku, Yokohama 235, Japan

Laura Kolbe, 19 Hok Ling Street, 5/F, Kowloon, Kowloon, Hong Kong

Mr. J. L. Hancock, Professor of Urban Planning, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98195 USA

Mr. T. Hasegawa, Komaba 1-1-1-501, Meguro-ku, Tokyo 153 Japan

Mr. Oddvin Horneland, Olaveien, 6B, N-8000 Bodo, Norway
Mr Y Koyama, Nishigahram 2-25-3, Kita-ku, Tokyo 144, Japan
Professor Carol H Krinsky, Department of Fine Arts and Urban Studies, New York University, 303 Main Building, 100 Washington Square East, NY 10003 USA
Professor D A Krueckebberg, Department of Urban Planning and Policy Development, Rutgers University, New Jersey 08903 USA
Mr B K Ladd, Klofstock str 2, 7 St 1000 Berlin 21, West Germany
Dr B Linn, Theory and History of Architecture, Chalmers University of Technology, S-412 96 Goteborg, Sweden
Professor L H Lofland, 523 E Street, Davis California 95616, USA
Mr M J L Lombaerde, Belgielei 48 bus 13, 2018 Antwerpen, Belgium
Mr Seymour J Mandélbaum, Department of City and Regional Planning, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6311, USA
De E Manus, 4 Chryssippou Str, GR-15771-Zographou, Athens, Greece
In arch Bruno De Meulder, Institute of Town and Regional Planning, Department of Architecture, Town and Regional Planning, Polytechnic Faculty, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Cetestijnen Laan 131, 3010 Heverlee, Belgium
Sr J Monclus, Ronda Gral. Mitre, 9 segun, primera, 08017 Barcelona, Spain
Professor R Montgomery, Department of City and Regional Planning, University of California, Berkeley, Ca 94720, USA
Professor J R Mullin, 206 North Valley Road, Pelham, Massachusetts, USA 01002
Mr S Narzaki, 1-35-15 Kyodo, Setagayaku, Tokyo 156, Japan
Mr I Nishimura, Department of Housing science, Nara Women's University, Nara 630 Japan
Mr Y Nishimura, Minami-Ogikubo 1-11-13, Suginami-ku, Tokyo 167
Dr Y Nishiyama, Department of Architecture, Nagoya Institute of Technology, Gokiso, Showa-ku, Nagoya 466 Japan
Lucia Nuti, Dipartimento di Storia Delle Arti, Universita di Pisa, Piazza St Matteo 2, Pisa 56100 Italy
Mr J Okada, Department of Architecture, Yokohama National University, Tokiwadai 156, 12 Hodogaya-ku, Yokohama 240, Japan

- 52 -

Professor Y Okuda, Higashi-Oizumi 5-9-2, Tokyo, PO Box 177, Japan
Dr K Omura, Building Research Institute, Tatehara 1, Oho-machi, Ibarami-ken 305, Japan
Professor W Ostrowski, Bruna 34/91, 02-594 Warsaw, Poland
Professor J A Peterson, 11 Baker Hill Road, Great Neck, New York 11023 USA
Dr Ursula von Petz, Auf dem Hilf 50, D-5840 Schwerte 4, Ergste, West Germany
Professor G Piccinato, Vicola Del Buon Consiglio, 00184 Roma, Italy
Professor Garrett Power, 107 Longwood Road, Baltimore 21210, USA
Professor J W Reps, College of Architecture, Art and Planning, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14850, USA
Dr J Reulecke, Universitat Siegan, FBI, Postfach 101240, D-5900 Siegan, West Germany
Mr J Richardson, 470 Merriman Road, Akron, Ohio 44303 USA
Professor M Rosé, Program of Science, Technology and Society, Michigan Technological University, Houghton, Michigan 49931 USA
Mr Y Shirahata, Godoshukusha 3628, Gotenyama-Minamicho 4, Hirakata-cho 574 Japan
Professor Henry D Smith, University of California Tokyo Study Centre, International Christian University, Osawa 3-chrome, Mitaka, Tokyo
Professor P J Smith, Department of Geography, University of Alberta, Edmonston, Canada T6G 2H4
Professor M de Soal-Morales, Escuela Tecnica Superior de Arquitectura de Barcelona, Diagonal 649, 08028 Barcelona, Spain
Dr T Suzuki, Nishi-Narashino 2-21-5, Funabashi, Chiba-ken 274, Japan
Dr I C Taylor, 7874 Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, Canada T5H 3R9
Professor S Tsunoyama, Wenoshiba-Mukogawa-cho 1-1235, Sakai-shi. 593, Osaka-fu, Japan
Professor K Ugage, Department of Economics, St Paul's University, Nishi-Ikebu-kuro, Tokyo 171, Japan
T Ushino, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Kyoto, Kitashirakawa-Olwake-cho, Saky-ku, Kyoto 606, Japan
Mr P Uyttenhove, 64 Rue Des Moines, 75017 Paris, France
Mr A J van der Valk, Brederodestraat 112 III, 1054 VH Amsterdam, Netherlands
M Van Rooijen, Department of Urban Studies, University of Utrecht, Heidelberglaan 2, 3584 CS Utrecht, Netherlands
Jill Wade, 759 Sawyer’s Lane, Vancouver, BC VSZ 328, Canada
Mr Y Wakabayashi, Matsugaoka House 103, Higashi-Omiya 4-34-5, Omiya-shi 330 Japan
Dr S Wanatabe, Building Research Institute, Tatehara 1, Oho-machi, Ibaraki-ken 305, Japan
Mr M Weiss, Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, 1000 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138 USA
Professor W H Wilson, Professor of History, PO Box 13735, North Texas State University, Denton, Texas 76203
Dr A Yerolympos, Town Planning Department, School of Architecture, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, 54006 Greece
Mr T Yorisaki, c/o Mr Hamano, Izumicho 6-1, Sakado-shi 350-02 Japan
Professor T Zarebska, Szymanowskiego 4a30, 03-477 Warsaw, Poland
Mr B Zumthor, 23 Boulevard de la Cluse, 1205 Geneva, Switzerland

Overseas Institutions
Biblioteca della Commercio, Biblioteca Regionale, Casella Postale 1141, CH-65000 Bellinzona, Switzerland
Der Technischen Hochschule, Lehrstuhl F Planungstheorie, 5100 Aachen
Biblioteca Dipartimento Di Sorti Dell’Architectura, Palazzo Badoer, S Polo 2544, 30125 Venice
The Librarian, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania 19010 USA
The Faculty of Environmental Design, University of Calgary, 2500 University Drive NW Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4 Canada
The Librarian, University Library, University of Calgary, Calgary, Canada
Serials Department, Main Library, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720
Serials Department, Lockwood Memorial State Library, State University of New York at Buffalo, New York 14260 USA

University of Ottawa, Library System Acquisitions Department, 65 Hastey Street, Ottawa, Canada
Serial Division, Princeton University Library, Princeton University, New Jersey 08544 USA
Librarian, Flinders University of Southern Australia, Bedford Park, South Australia 5042, Australia
Librarian, State Planning Commission, 22 St George’s Terrace, Perth WA Australia 6000
University of Pennsylvania, Fine Arts Library, Periodicals Department, Furness Building, Philidelphia Pa 19194-6308 USA
Library Series Department, Pensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, NY 12181 USA
Tennessee Valley Authority, Cultural Resources Programme, 244 Natural resources Building, Norris, TN 37828 USA
Vrije Universiteit Bibliotheek, Geografie en Planologie, Postbus 7161, 1007 MC, Amsterdam, Holland

IHTP-CNRS, Histoire Urbaine, 44 Rue de l’Amiral Mouchex, 75014 Paris, France
PLANNING HISTORY GROUP

Centre for Urban and Regional Studies
J G Smith Building
University of Birmingham
Birmingham
B15 2TT

Tel: 021-472 1301 ext. 2692

PLANNING HISTORY BULLETIN

(ISSN 0267-0542)

Outgoing Editor:
Michael Hebbert
London School of Economics
Houghton Street
London WC2A 2AE

Tel: 01-804 8131
Telex: 24655 BLPES G

Incoming Editor:
Dennis Hardy
Faculty of Social Science
Middlesex Polytechnic
Queensway
Enfield
Middlesex EN3 4SF

Tel: 01-405 7686 ext 2593
Telex: 895476

Printing:
LSE Printing

Word Processing:
Angela Barnes

The Planning History Bulletin is published three times a year for distribution to members of the Planning History Group. The Group as a body is not responsible for views expressed and statements made by individuals writing or reporting in the Bulletin. No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form without the permission of the Planning History Group.