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shared by some with the creation of Web pages and so on. Accessibility from Cape Town, planning and events, particularly many aspects of successful and enjoyable gatherings.

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

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

INTERNATIONAL PLANNING HISTORY SOCIETY CONFERENCE 2002

Bids are invited to host the International Planning History Society's Conference in 2002. This will be the tenth international conference on planning history, and the fifth of the regular biennial conferences established since the International Planning History Society itself was founded in 1953. The recent programme has seen conferences in Hong Kong (1994), Thessaloniki (1996), with Sydney the venue in 1998 and Helsinki in 2000. All have been successful in drawing delegates from all parts of the world. The council and officers of the International Planning History Society are looking to continue this tradition of successful and enjoyable gatherings.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Sir

I wish to give a pat on the back to all concerned with the excellent Sydney Conference in July, and especially to Dr Robert Freestone. The rich variety of offerings proves that the field is alive and growing, with a healthy trend to regionalism in spite of this animal called 'globalisation'. The venues were good, ranging from 30-seaters (which I found ideal for audio- and eye-contact) to the panoply in the large lecture theatre. One field trip stood out, namely the preview of the Sydney Olympic site at Homebush, but cross your fingers about accessibility in a car-mad world!

What dedication to produce these monumental proceedings! 1000 pages, which must surely become a planner's collector's item? The Sydney Conference will be a hard act to follow, but roll on the Millennium and Helsinki, where Laura Kalbe and her team will be waiting.

Professor Wallace van Zyl  
Cape Town
planning history conference (subjects of local interest, fieldtrips etc).

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

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

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

Themes and Outline of Conference - What will be the themes of the conference? These should be related to planning history and sufficiently broadly framed to allow wide interpretation and participation by delegates from all parts of the world.

Bidders should indicate whether it is intended to combine the conference with any other event, for example a national conference on planning or urban history. If such a joint event is envisaged, it is important to show that the international planning history dimension will not be compromised.

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

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

Finances - Outline financial plan of the conference. This should cover estimates of numbers attending (broken down into local and international delegates), projected fee income, possible sponsorship income (bearing in mind the IPHS will provide £1000 as a guarantee fee or to cover advance core expenses) and major outgoings, identifying fixed and variable costs. In determining conference fees, bidders should bear in mind that IPHS members should be charged a preferential fee.

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

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

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

ISUFT 1999: The transformation of urban form

This will be the sixth international seminar on urban form, to be held on 23-26 July 1999 and hosted by the Università degli Studi di Firenze, Italy.

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

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

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

The full residential cost is 700,000 lire.

For further information contact Professor G.L. Maggi, Università degli Studi di Firenze, Dipartimento di Progettazione dell'Architettura, Banca Toscana Via Cavour, 82-50121 Firenze, Italy. E-mail: gmaggi@uniif.fi. Further information on the ISUFT website, http://www.let.reg.a/ala/isa}
NOTICES

IPHS Council

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

Officers

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

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

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Mr Joseph Nasr (University of Pennsylvania, USA)

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

Professor Christopher Silver (University of Illinois, USA)

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

Call for Papers

The Society for American City and Regional Planning History invites proposals for individual papers or thematic sessions to be presented at its Eighth Biennial Conference on Planning History. The conference, co-sponsored by the Urban History Association and the International Planning History Society, will be held at the Washington Marriott, Washington, D.C., on November 19-21, 1999.

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

Please send six copies of a 1 page abstract with a title and a 1-page author vitae to:

Professor Christopher Silver

Department of Urban and Regional Planning
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
111 Temple Buell Hall
Urbana, IL 61820 USA
phone: 217-333-4955
fax: 217-344-1717
e-mail: silver@uiuc.edu.

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

Call for Participation

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

Thursday, November 18th, 2:00 - 6:00 p.m.

Washington Marriott Hotel
Washington, D.C.

This workshop is being held to enable planning and urban historians to 1) take stock of the ways in which issues of race, class, and gender are addressed in our scholarship, 2) to apprise each other of recent work and work-in-progress on these issues, 3) to suggest ways in which we might better integrate these concerns into our scholarship, and 4) to create an agenda for advancing scholarship on race, class, and gender among planning and urban historians, and among planners and policy-makers.

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

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

Please submit 6 copies of a 1 page abstract with a title and a 1-page author vitae by:

Professor Mary Corbin Sies

Department of American Studies

Room 2125, Talalat Hall

University of Maryland

College Park, MD 20742

(301) 455-1361

(301) 314-9453 FAX

ms128@umail.umd.edu
Perhaps it should be a telegram from the President; perhaps in Australia it soon will be. However commemorated, the modern planning movement effectively commemorates its centenary in 1998.

It was in October 1898 that Ebenezer Howard published the original edition of To-Morrow, soon to be republished under the more familiar title of Garden Cities of Tomorrow. And, though there were other important foundation stones of the modern movement, surely without doubt this was the most significant. It was not, of course, the birth of town planning, which had occurred millennia before that in the cities of the Middle East. But it was the effective birth of the modern planning movement: a significantly different movement, distinguished by its social purpose.

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

1898
The first is of course 1898 itself. That year not only saw publication of Howard’s tome, but of Kropotkin’s influential Fields Factories and Workshops. In London the London County Council were planning, and were just about to build, the first peripheral housing estate at Totterdown Fields. Patrick Geddes was conducting his early experiments in community self-help in the slums of Edinburgh, and was inviting speakers to his summer schools. It is significant that all were British, either by birth or adoption. The birth of modern planning took place in London and in Edinburgh. For all of these people, housing was the central question. They sought an answer to the problems of overcrowded urban slums – but also, in the case of both Howard and Kropotkin, to the problems of the depressed and depopulating countryside. The answer would be central urban renewal at lower densities, accompanied by new garden cities and garden suburbs on green fields; these would be built either by public agencies, or by voluntary groups based on the principle of cooperation. The planning movement was an outgrowth of the housing reform and land reform movement, and remained firmly coupled to it. The means to this planned dispersion would be the new technologies of electric power and low-cost public transport, above all the electric tramway. Remarkably soon after 1898, the first actual experiments were under way; at Letchworth and Hampstead Garden City, and in the early LCC estates; at Margarethenhöhe and Hellerau in Germany. And the original impetus extended over at least a quarter century, culminating in the ideas of the Regional Planning Association of America (RPAA), which in the 1920s effectively married the ideas of Howard, Kropotkin and Geddes into a central vision of decentralised communities in the distant countryside, powered by electricity and accessible through the private automobile.

1922-1923
Almost exactly a quarter-century later, although the RPAA was developing the original British concepts into a new American synthesis, the main developments were on the European mainland. Le Corbusier was publishing his Voisin Plan, proposing that central Paris should be razed to the ground and replaced by a new world of cruciform towers and multiple freeways. Ernst May was being appointed as Architect-Planner of Frankfurkt am Main, there to develop his satellite towns. In Berlin, Martin Wagner was collaborating with other leading architects of the Federal Republic - Hugo Häring, Hans Scharoun, Walter Gropius - on a set of new housing developments which resolutely employed the Bauhaus principles of design for living. Vienna was at work on its great series of housing projects, most notably the Karl Marx Hof, which became so influential that it directly influenced similar developments in London and elsewhere. Henri Sellier was designing the first Paris cités-jardins along similar lines; in Amsterdam, L.P. Berlage was laying out the great Amsterdam South scheme.

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

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

Driven by the huge housing backlog in most European countries, and further by the post-war and subsequent baby booms, the resultant programme of construction lasted fully a quarter of a century, until the end of the 1960s; it produced many of the landmarks of the twentieth-century planning movement, including the comprehensive reconstruction of London’s East End, the Mark One British new towns and the Stockholm satellite communities. Further, these represented a consistent
ethos of growth-oriented comprehensive planning, in which public planning took the lead, the private sector was reduced to a residual role.

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

1973-1975

Approximately another quarter-century later, a remarkable disjuncture occurred in these same countries, and indeed worldwide. It was a change in Zeitgeist coinciding with the arrival of the postwar "baby boomers" into active political and public life, and it was first marked by the remarkable public manifestations on urban renewal and the inner-city planning and construction, large-scale development and automobile were now seen as positively bad, and the prevailing slogan, borrowed from the influential environmental campaigner E.P. Schumacher, was *Small is Beautiful*. Protection of the environment now became a basic imperative, following the influential 1972 Club of Rome report, *The Limits to Growth*. Underlying this was a general hostility to the advanced capitalist system and a desire for a return to simpler lifestyles, coupled with deep paranoia about the ways in which the system was managed by professional technocrats. One principal result for planning, first evident in the United States but rapidly spreading world-wide, was a demand for bottom-up advocacy-style planning in which professionals acted as servants to local communities. This marked the point at which public participation in planning first became a major issue, particularly in the United Kingdom and the United States. There was an interesting parallel in the developing world, where the British planner John Turner, heavily influenced by the kind of anarchist thinking that had permeated the origins of the modern planning movement, first put on new-build site-and-service housing in Latin America; in effect, a legalization and planned organization of the urban occupation movements that had taken place on a large scale in these cities in the 1950s and 1960s, as a result of movement off the land. Rather remarkably, it soon became orthodox in the World Bank, which saw it as a low-cost and effective alternative to bureaucratically-organized public housing schemes. By the 1980s, such schemes were proliferating throughout the fast-growing cities of the developing world.

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

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

1998

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

Perhaps to a greater degree than ever before, there is now a divergence between the increasingly industrial (or post-industrial) nations. In the United States and many parts of Europe, the main emerging question has been the continued out-migration of people and economic activity from the cities to the suburbs and the countryside, leading to the emergence of areas of concentrated deprivation in the cities. These in turn have become a negative element encouraging further out-migration by the affluent majority. Coupled with the rapid growth in house numbers in these countries - a product less of population growth than of household fission through more young people leaving home, divorce and separation, and longer periods of widowhood - this brings a central dilemma for strategic planning: how far is it desirable and possible to repopulate and reanimate the cities for affluent households, thus promoting the objective of sustainable development, or alternatively how will it be possible to secure the necessary greenfield development? Thus, against a totally different economic and social backdrop, the issues seem strangely similar to those of a century before, not least because rising agricultural productivity has again rendered substantial areas of countryside superfluous for farming.

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

**Conclusion**

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

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

Hammond, who was responsible for the design and layout of Savage Crescent, created not only a significant physical feature for the city - it remains one of the most prominent features on the city's map, second only to the large central square - but also created a successful and attractive living environment which functions as well in the late-twentieth century as it did in 1936. The historic and cultural significance of Savage Crescent was officially recognised in 1995 when the area received heritage and planning protection in the Palmerston North City Proposed District Plan. This paper explores three related themes: the development of a housing crisis which produced the State housing programme of which Savage Crescent is a part, the career and achievements of Reginald Hammond, and the design origins of Savage Crescent, which have been little explored.

The Recurrent Housing Crisis
Despite New Zealand's relatively late start to settlement, with development only commencing after the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi in 1840, it was always a society dominated by urban dwellers. In 1896, some 43% of New Zealanders lived in towns and this rose steadily to over 60% in 1945. In such circumstances, it was almost inevitable that the country would always have some form of housing crisis, and that the State would be, albeit reluctantly, drawn into the housing area. In the nineteenth century, that involvement was limited, in keeping with what was regarded as an acceptable role for the State, and generated from rather harsh concepts of appropriate charitable aid. An acceptable role for the State in this and other areas was perhaps wider in the New Zealand context, given the role that had been taken by the State, particularly in developing the country's infrastructure through Vogel's ambitious plans, when private enterprise failed to take up the challenge.

It was, however, under the Liberal Government first elected in 1891 that a coherent and long-term housing policy began to develop. At first, an attempt was made to involve local authorities in the housing area through the Municipal Corporations Act 1900, which would have allowed for the first time the building of public rental housing. The failure of this approach probably reflected the low level of local authority development at the time, a reluctance to become involved in a new policy area, and the unfocused, early approach of the Liberals' policy. Their first approach was to attempt to provide self-sufficient suburban sections for workers, leaving the housing problem to solve itself. By 1905, the nettle of public housing was grasped and the Workers' Dwellings and Government Advances to Workers Act was passed. This allowed the State both to build houses and to advance money to workers who met the strict criteria of the Act. While Seddon, the Prime Minister of the time, hoped that at least 5,000 houses would be built, and by 1910, 1,349 loans worth £250,000 had been made, only 466 houses had been built by the Scheme's end in 1919.

The somewhat modest success of this early State intervention probably helped to explain the continued public concern with housing and the potential for the development of slums. The term slum is used here loosely in the New Zealand context, conjuring up as it does pictures of Dickens' England and the harsh housing conditions of the growing cities of the Industrial Revolution. New Zealand's cities and towns were relatively new, and most were small by international standards. In 1911, New Zealand's largest urban area of Auckland had a population of some 115,700 people, which had only risen to 157,257 by 1921. Its nearest rival of the time, Christchurch, had a population of 87,400 in 1911 which rose to 118,501 in 1921, consequently there were at best only limited areas which would meet the overseas vision of a slum. Nevertheless, the existence of poor urban housing and related overcrowding remained a central concern for the first two decades of the twentieth century, partly inspired by the burgeoning interest in town planning by men such as Myers, Reade and Fowlds.

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

The problem of slums, and housing generally, remained a central theme in the Australasian Town Planning Tour by Reade and William Davidge in 1914, which was organised by the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association. The concern was not, however, confined to the large cities. In 1915 the Taipale Daily Times declared that 'Auckland has broken the ice leading to the destruction of slums and hot beds of pestilence and Taipale might well take its example.' Taipale, an isolated railway and agricultural service town in the middle of the North Island, had at the time a population of some 2,006 and could hardly have been a candidate for severe overcrowding and slums. It does, however, demonstrate how widespread and pervasive was the concern about the deteriorating quality of New Zealand's housing.

The great influenza epidemic of 1918, and the return of soldiers from the First World War, continued the high public concern for the housing problem. In 1919 the first (and only) New Zealand Town Planning Conference and Exhibition was...
held, and was dominated by the housing issue and how town planning might relieve the problems. The discussion was, however, more moderate, with F.W. Rowley, the Secretary for Labour, emphatically stating that "I believe that there are no real slums in New Zealand - i.e. as they exist in the old country," although there appeared to be a predominant belief that the Garden City/Suburb offered the best model to emulate in the development of new housing. The Conference was closely followed by an examination by the Central Board of Health into the housing question, particularly the housing shortage. Ultimately the Board concluded that 13.5% of dwellings were overcrowded, affecting 2.6% of the population, and that the problem could be overcome by the building of 20,000 new 5-bedroomed houses.

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

The Early Career of Reginald Hammond

The 1920s provides an appropriate point to turn to the career of Reginald Hammond, who unfortunately had to be so influential in the State Housing development from the mid-1930s to the mid-1950s. Reginald Bedford Hammond was born in 1894 in the tiny settlement of Te Kogaru in Northland, the son of a prominent engineer, surveyor and architect, Horace Hammond; who in private and public practice had been responsible for much of the infrastructural development in the Dargaville and Kaipara areas. Documenting Hammond's early life has proved difficult, but it would appear that he trained and worked with his father as an architect, surveyor and engineer before undertaking some architectural studies at the Auckland University College. There was, at the time, no formal degree course for architects in New Zealand and students instead served a type of apprenticeship with a practitioner, enhanced by some University study. In 1919, Hammond moved to Dunedin where he worked for architects Mason and Wades. Prior to leaving Northland, he had entered a plan for Civic Improvement in the competition which accompanied the 1919 Town Planning Conference and Exhibition, which was duly awarded a Diploma. Hammond wrote to the Conference organiser Samuel Hurst-Seagar seeking confirmation of the award of the Diploma, as he was 'leaving New Zealand in a few weeks time to take up a course of town planning at London University and no doubt a diploma from the New Zealand Town Planning Conference would be a good testimonial to take with me'.

Quite what training Hammond received in Britain is difficult to confirm, other than his attendance at University College, London. However, if a footnote is to be believed, he spent three years studying under Adshead at University College, London before working at the London County Council and with Herbert Baker when he was producing the plans for Delhi.

He had certainly returned to New Zealand by the mid-1920s with membership of the British Town Planning Institute, probably as New Zealand's first trained town planner. He worked as an architect in Auckland and became an Associate of the New Zealand Institute of Architects and, in 1925, candidate for national prominence as the winner of two design competitions for Garden Suburbs at Orakei in Auckland and the Lower Hutt Eastern Township near Wellington. Both competitions and, in particular, the Orakei competition which involved an area of 633 acres, reflected both the public concern to see the creation of good urban environments and the belief that the Garden suburb concept offered 'an appropriate design response which reflected the systematic application of town planning ideas to produce a superior physical and moral environment'.

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

A Continuing Housing Crisis and the State's Response

By 1929, the effects of the Depression had begun to dissipate and the Government once again began to look towards a more positive housing programme. It was again pushed by growing public concern over the issue and increasingly vocal demands from men such as the industrialist James Fletcher, who by 1935 was advocating a mass housing scheme. Coates' government responded in 1935 with a new housing lending body, the Mortgage Corporation, and yet another Committee to examine the housing problem. That very high-powered Committee saw the return to public services of Reginald Hammond, and it was charged with developing a comprehensive housing improvement and reconstruction scheme. Hammond, with Professor Belsch, a professor of economics, played an important and influential role on the Committee, with the two forming a subcommittee to address the 12 basic questions that the Committee had been charged with answering. In its recommendations the Committee would, for the last time, attempt to integrate housing and town planning, something that had been rejected under the 1926 legislation, through the abolition of the Town Planning Board and the establishment of a combined Housing and Town Planning Board.

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

The State Advanced Corporation Act was passed in 1936, and established a locally both to lend for housing, and to administer the (about to be publicly funded) public rental housing stock. It also launched what was to become a massive building programme that, a reading of the files suggests, was achieved within an almost chaotic environment, powered by Labour's continuing belief in "the righteousness of State ownership."
That righteousness was helped into reality with the assistance of the building contractor, James Fletcher, who worked tirelessly to organise a response from the building industry. Ultimately he and his company were well rewarded and, his building company is now a small part of the multinational Fletcher-Challenge Ltd, from which his grandson Hugh has just retired as CEO. Suspicious of the competition of the building industry. Ultimately he and his company were well rewarded and, his building company is now a small part of the multinational Fletcher-Challenge Ltd, from which his grandson Hugh has just retired as CEO. Suspicious of the competition of the

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

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

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

Construction was well under way by March 1938.

The State Rental Housing

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

‘to produce the first range of house designs within the department’s guidelines (which) stipulated that the houses were to have a dominant roof mass and to be in the general style of the English cottage’.

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

Savage Crescent

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

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

Fig. 1: R.G. Hammond’s original plan for Savage Crescent.
reliance on the English cottage style has been seen as a retrograde step, as Toomath suggests:

"A paradox: Labour’s ‘people’s house’ was given a sophisticated style in the English tradition, replacing New Zealand’s popular hybrid without a pedigree, which already existed as an agreeable blend of British artlessness and Californian ease".24

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

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

What is perhaps most interesting is that a number of the designs were very similar to ones which had won awards as part of the Competition For Workers’ Homes which was organised as part of the 1919 Town Planning Conference and Exhibition.28

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

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

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

The Garden Suburb Model?

In 1992/93, the Palmerston North City Council, recognising the historic, architectural and cultural value of Savage Crescent, commissioned a Conservation Plan for the Savage Crescent Precinct which included, as Stage I of the Plan, an assessment of the area’s cultural...
That assessment concluded that part of the significance of Savage Crescent was "its demonstration of model international planning ideas and philosophies during the 1930s." A reading of the full text indicates that the authors regard the Precinct as a product of the Garden City/Suburb ideas modified by Stein's neighbourhood design as illustrated by the Radburn, New Jersey, example. This assessment is supported by the briefest and most general references to the nature and origins of both developments.

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

By the time that Hammond was training and working in London in the early 1920s, he is much more likely to have come into contact with the practical interpretations of the Garden City/Suburb ideal, typified by the work of Barry Parker and Raymond Unwin. As early as 1909, Unwin had published the pamphlet Nothing Gained from Overcrowding which, Bader states, "explicitly presented 'Garden City principles' as relevant to suburban expansion ... Unwin revised ... Howard's vision to render it compatible with contemporary trends".

In short, Unwin adopted the broad general concepts of Howard's idea to allow the suburbanisation of the concept, and it is to this type of toching that Hammond is likely to have been exposed. In essence, the layout of Savage Crescent is not dissimilar to the classic contrasting development diagram in Nothing Gained from Overcrowding.

Similarly, Radburn represents an American adaptation of the basic concerns of the Garden City/Suburb movement to suit an age where the automobile was becoming commonplace. Drawing on the ideas of Unwin and others, the Radburn-style design emphasised superblocks of 30-50 acres, while "a person could walk through Radburn by way of the interior parks and systems of underpasses without crossing a single street." While boasting a central open park and a series of internal walkways, Savage Crescent covered a mere 50 acres, in essence a single superblock. It is also doubtful whether traffic volumes and vehicle ownership at the time were sufficient to make traffic separation a real design issue. The ultimate design included only eight communal garages providing parking for 48 vehicles, and only one communal garage was eventually built.

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

Hammond himself was not a prolific writer, but he did produce two articles which help to shed some light on the ideas and concerns which underlay his design concepts. Writing in 1926, he declared that "our attention is being constantly drawn to the fact that the provision of playgrounds for young children is an urgent problem ... These should be provided wherever possible throughout the town, and so arranged that little children will not have to negotiate dangerous crossings nor walk long distances to reach them." Savage Crescent's central reserve area clearly meets this requirement.

A decade later, Hammond explicitly addressed the question of how to produce low-cost housing, and his paper shows a knowledge of housing developments in America, Britain and Sweden. It also stresses the need to integrate housing and town planning, which would start with zoning the area as suitable for residential development. This would be followed by "the detailed development plan in which all the roads necessary for developing the area decided on for houses are worked out, together with the actual grouping and disposition of the houses in these roads. Lastly, the house was designed to fill its proper place in the general scheme."
Once again, because of its size and compactness, the Savage Crescent precinct appeared to provide a good illustration of this concern for integration.

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

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

The Savage Crescent Precinct Today

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

A large part of the current impact of Savage Crescent is in its relative intactivity. While the houses are now predominantly owned by residents, a number of people who moved to the area in the late 1930s are still in residence. Many gave moving testimony to the feeling of community in the area in a 1994 documentary which features Savage Crescent.28 While there have been some modern intrusions and unsympathetic adaptations of the houses, the residents appear to have accepted in 1995 to protect the heritage character of the area through quite strict provisions in the proposed Palmerston North Plan that, more recently, have been combined with specially prepared Design Guides. The continued viability of the houses as pleasant living environments, combined with their sound construction, probably ensures that the rules in the District Plan will be able to be administered with a gentle hand.

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

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

Savage Crescent will always remain as a testimony to the best of the State's involvement in housing and to the skills of Reginald Hammond.
SEMIONOV, PARKER AND UNWIN, AND THE ICONOGRAPHY OF PLANS: A COMMENTARY

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

Rapoutov refers to Semionov’s residence in England between 1908-12, a key period for the emergence of both the Garden City in built form, and for moves towards statutory town planning, as enacted through the 1909 Housing and Town Planning Act. ‘Town Planning in Practice’ was a watchword for the new movement, beyond the title of Raymond Unwin’s seminal text. Rapoutov’s comments that Semionov became familiar with the theoretical work of Howard and Unwin, and its implementation through Letchworth Garden City, and Hampstead Garden Suburb, certainly appears well-founded. Catherine Cooke, who pioneered the investigation of the origins of town-planning in Russia, and its development during the Soviet era, gave Semionov a central role, and believed that he had worked for Unwin. She also considered that Semionov incorporated the nucleus of Unwin’s Town Planning in Practice into his own Town Improvement, which Cooke refers to as The Servicing of Towns. Owing to the wartime destruction of many of Unwin’s papers, stored in a garden shed at ‘Wylde’, it appears difficult, if not impossible, to verify any professional connection. There is no doubt, however, that Semionov’s practice ‘in Practice’ was well known throughout Eastern Europe in its German translation Grundzüge des Städtebaus, which appeared in 1910 and was reviewed the same year in The Architect (Journal of the Imperial Petersburg Society of Architects), which urged its translation into Russian. Howard’s Garden Cities of Tomorrow, in a Russian translation by Aleksandr Blokh, appeared in St Petersburg in 1911.

The assimilation of the key texts was undoubtedly assisted by Semionov’s residence in London, about which tantalizingly sparse information has come to light. He was sufficiently enthusiastic about the emergence of planning to attend the seminal RIBA Town Planning Conference, held in London between 10 and 15 October, 1910. The invaluable Transactions record him among the ‘members’ (delegates) as “Semenoff, Waldenm N (sic), of 55 Paroles Road, Highgate, N.” This unassuming road, off Archway, would have provided easy access to Unwin’s office a couple of miles away. In addition to Semionov, Dmitri Protopov, lawyer and propagandist for
the dissemination of Garden City ideas in pre-revolutionary Russia, also attended the RIBA Conference and Royal Academy exhibition.

Together with the exhibition, held at the Royal Academy, and organised largely by Unwin, the RIBA Conference provided a showcase for many strands in the emerging discipline of town planning. Under the patronage of His Majesty King George V, and the Presidency of Leonard Stokes of the RIBA, the event attracted more than 1,300 delegates, packing the City Hall for the inaugural session. It received and discussed 43 papers, with visits to Bourneville, Port Sunlight, Letchworth and Hampstead Garden Suburb. The exhibition presented German material, obtained by Unwin from an exhibition held earlier in 1910 in Berlin, together with Daniel Burnham's Chicago attention, and the emerging British School of Civic Design was represented by Thomas Mavon's proposals for Southport and Durnmille, and Preston's poxer transformation of Port Sunlight. Patrick Geddes hovered in a gallery devoted to the comprehensive material of his Edinburgh Civic Survey, demonstrating his holistic vision of the regional city. Semyonov had evidently familiarised himself with much of the work of Parker and Unwin over the two previous years, and his layout plan for Prozorovskaya, prepared in 1912 on his return to Russia, as a garden settlement for the Moscow-Kazan Railway, reflected many key elements found in earlier Parker and Unwin plans. The overall geometrical clarity of his work included a radial layout, within an overall kite shape, and a circus, crossed by six radial boulevards, with a distorted grid at either side converging a centralised arrangement into a more linear pattern. Many of these elements can be traced to the work of Parker and Unwin, as described below. Unwin's layout for Letchworth Garden City (Fig. 1), prepared late in 1903, after his period spent inspecting the site, took the geometrical clarity of its central area from two sources - the area around The Exchange in Christopher Wren's plan for rebuilding the City of London in 1666 following the Great Fire of 1666 (Fig. 2), and from Ebersee how's well-known circular diagrams, reproduced both in Tomorrow (1988) and Garden Cities of Tomorrow (1902). In the period before his close study of the work of Camille Sitte in the 1902 French translation by Camille Martin, Unwin appeared to have required a formal layout, with a dominant grand axial, which happily fitted the contours of the Letchworth site. The central square, together with the cluster of civic buildings, was a transposition from Howard's diagrams, while the radials were contained within an overall kite shape. Moving along the grand axis of the plan, largely occupied by Broadway, as built, a complex junction lies south-west of the central square, which Unwin treated as a circus. Indeed, as built, it featured the first purpose-built gyratory traffic island outside London, and was known as 'Sollers Green Circus' for some years. The relationship between the grand axis, the main central square, and the circus is broadly similar to that on Semyonov's 1912 Prozorovskaya plan.

Rapoport mentions Semyonov's familiarity with Hampstead Garden Suburb, which was much more accessible to him in North London. The earliest Unwin plan was prepared in February 1905, and bore the fruits of his diligent study of the not entirely faithful French translation of Sitte. Rather amorphous curving residential roads, and a 'village' central square, evidently did not entirely please the Trustees, and Lutyens was brought in as special consultant for the central square. Unwin subsequently tightened up the plan a great deal, although the broad lines of the residential roads were retained, which gave the plan a geometrical clarity. This was best seen in the seventy-acre 'Arts and Crafts' area from two sources - the area around The Exchange, annotated 'A', provided the model for Unwin's radial treatment of the central area at Letchworth. Source: R. Unwin, Town Planning in Practice, London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1969.
published in August 1912, by which time, according to all accounts, Semyonov had returned to Russia and was preparing the plan of Prozorovskaya. Nevertheless, there is a striking similarity between the two plans, which certainly leads credence to the claim, advanced by Catherine Cooke, that Semyonov worked with Unwin for a while. It certainly appears that he was familiar with this later Hampstead plan before any official unveiling.

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

In addition, Unwin's seminal diagram of 'The Garden City Principle applied to Suburbs' (Fig. 4), prepared initially for a January 1912 Warburton Lecture at Manchester University, and later published in Nothing Gained by Overcrowding (1912) also shows something of this arrangement, with the circus truncated by the river embankment in the foreground. Semyonov was doubtless familiar with this diagram.

One final relevant example needs to be mentioned - A. and J.C.S. Soutar's competition-winning plan for the Ruislip-Northwood UDC prepared in 1910 (Fig. 5), in which Unwin, together with Sir Aston Webb, was assessor. This plan also strikingly features a grand axis and a kite shape produced by divergent radials. Together with the Unwin plans noted above, Ruislip-Northwood completes the sequence of plans which were most likely to have influenced Semyonov's Prozorovskaya layout.

The influence was certainly not one way, however. Semyonov was surely
Fig. 5. A. and J.C.S. Seaton's winning plan for Ruislip-Northwood featured a long axis, with radial streets producing the 'site' pattern. It may have influenced both the preparation of Unwin's perspective, and his 'new suburban' plan for Hampstead Garden Suburb. Source: Garden Cities and Town Planning, Vol. 1 (NS) No. 2, March 1911

likely to have provided Unwin with a copy both of his book, The Public Servicing of Towns, and the Prozorovskaya plan. There is powerful circumstantial evidence in Unwin's subsequent work to indicate that this was the case. The 1911-12 plan for the 'new' Hampstead Garden Suburb had manifested a new overall formalism in Unwin's work, which in several respects ran counter to the abiding image of medieval picturesqueness, culled from Camillo Sitte, as encapsulated in Charles Wade's illustrations in Town Planning in Practice (1909). In the introduction to the second edition, Unwin began to write of the benefits of straightforward formal planning, provided that it drew its major lines from the topography of the site; but he never substantially revised the whole text. In addition, his recruitment to the Local Government Board as Chief Town Planning Inspector in December 1911 terminated his work as a private planning consultant. However, in 1914, he had worked in conjunction with Patrick Geddes on the preparation of a Dublin plan, which included slum clearance and conservative surgery in the inner city housing areas, together with the development of a large garden suburb at Marino, facing Dublin Bay on the northern outskirts of the city. Unwin's layout plan used the circus motif as part of the lead-in to the centre of the estate, in an arrangement which certainly appears to indicate knowledge of the Prozorovskaya plan. The circus faced a long axial greenward, with parallel roads to each side, but these did not form the striking divergent radial pattern seen both at Hampstead and Prozorovskaya.

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

Fig. 6. Unwin's 1916 layout for Jardim America featured the 'distorted grid' and circus, almost literally replicating the outer fringe of Prozorovskaya. Source: Garden Cities and Town Planning, Vol. VI, No. 8, August 1916
Parker arrived in Brazil, as consultant to the City Improvement and Freehold Land Company. He spent two years in São Paulo, developing, and modifying somewhat, Unwin’s plan (Fig. 7), though keeping to its main lines; and he designed many individual houses in the newly-developing suburb, whose character closely resembled the early low-density middle-class areas of Letchworth Garden City.\(^7\) The Semyonov plan had, in part, found an unlikely home in Latin America. The sequence of plans that I have described above appears to represent a fascinating dialogue and development of the physical framework of the Garden City concept, together with the adaptation of the plans to address their local architectural contexts.

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

NOTES

4. V.N. Semyonov, Biznesstroisto Goroda, Moscow, 1912.
8. Dmitri Protopopov was a lawyer, who used his journal, Gorodskoye Delo (The Urban Question), to disseminate Garden City ideas from 1909 onwards.
11. Unwin’s familiarity with the Wren plan is indicated by his inclusion as Illustration 56 on p. 78 of Town Planning in Practice.
15. Ibid., pp. 80-86.
In 1981 Borgwik and Hall wrote that 'a major trend in European urban history research, during the past few decades, has been the increasing attention given to town plans and topographical conditions.' This interest of urban historians in the town plan was not new. Important studies, such as those by Keyser and Conzen, took the town plan as the most important source for their research.

Further, in the late 1960s, several projects to produce urban historical atlases began under the direction of the International Commission for the History of Towns. In this review I focus mainly on the use of maps as a historical source and on the making of urban atlases for comparative and morphological research on towns.

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

This structure regulates three maps for each atlas. Each town will show, first, a cadastral map in four colours, based on the first reliable cadastral survey (in most cases circa 1830) at a scale of 1:2,500. Secondly, there will be a map of the town's surroundings, in one colour, at 1:25,000. Thirdly, there will be a modern map, based on the most recent official survey, at 1:5,000. Additional maps can be added to demonstrate particularly significant points. In most cases these are at different scales, but easily related to the basic scale of 1:2,500. Examples include geology, and the distribution of social and societal phenomena. An aerial photograph is added in some cases.

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

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

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

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

In terms of the major atlas maps, Borgwik and Hall suggest that the main differences are in the treatment of the original sources. Both maps published by the Münster team are redrawn with the addition of contours, street names and plot boundaries. Land use is reflected in colours and symbols, and the colour scheme gives a uniform appearance to the maps. The street pattern and plot boundaries of the Rheinischer atlas are based on a compilation of older maps, and again contours and names are added.

Colour is here used only to distinguish between built and unbuilt space. The English atlas has gone far in its reconstruction; using the oldest reliable maps a new base map is created on which older structures are represented in colour and line types. These older structures are not only taken from other cartographic sources, but also from written sources.

The result is a map composed of themes from different periods, that is difficult to interpret.

From this general comparison of the different national series, it is clear that the planned uniformity has not been adhered to. This can be seen from the discussion of methods in the introductions to the atlases. The French, for example, shows only a map depicting the development projected onto a reconstruction of the earliest cadastral plan. The Irish series gives not only the maps specified in the Commission's structure, but also other older manuscript maps and an aerial photograph. Another important element in the atlases is the description. In the introduction to the Irish series, Sims and Clarke write that 'the maps and topographical information are derived directly from primary sources and to that extent are incapable of becoming out of date. But readers may also expect to be given an author's interpretation of its sources, and that is the role of the introductory essay.' Sims and Clarke emphasise that these introductions are not meant to usurp the function of an archaeological or topographical survey. The same observation is made in the Dutch atlas. The main objective of this series was to show the spatial development of a number of cities from earliest times until the beginning of the nineteenth century in a series of maps, based on archaeological,
There have been other more recent atlas projects, including the ‘Historical Atlas of European Cities’ project run from the Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies, Barcelona. Volumes on the Iberian Peninsula and France have been published. There is some similarity with the International Commission Atlas project in the emphasis on the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and the thematic approach to urban form. There are differences in the use and depiction of data, and the tight specification of text coverage and length.

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

In my own research on changing urban form in the seventeenth century townscapes I was confronted with many cartographic sources, all with different scales and orientations. Using a computer and a combination of GIS and image processing techniques I could bring these data together, and link them to other data such as texts taken from contemporary deeds. All maps can be superimposed, and can even be folded over a three-dimensional model of the town. However, the use of this new technology has only just begun. As each historical atlas team would suggest, historical maps have their constraints. Combining modern surveying techniques with old data, measured on quite different scales is, as Slater and Lilley suggested, depicting old materials to new standards.

There needs to be discussion on the resolution and integrity of these new documents: what resolution should be used, and should we improve poor reproductions? Nevertheless, in my opinion we must see the historical town atlas as a research tool in planning history and the study of urban form. The new technology can be useful in presenting more information to a wider readership, forming a truly interdisciplinary atlas project.

NOTES AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

5. Ibid.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.
8th IPHS Conference Proceedings

The proceedings of the 1998 Sydney conference have been reprinted and a limited number of copies are available for purchase while stocks last. This is a substantial document, comprising nearly 150 papers and is over 1000 pages in length. It has been professionally printed and is bound in soft covers.


The cost, with overseas delivery, is $120AUS; with delivery within Australia, $90AUS; but $75AUS if collected from the University.

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8. A. Simms and H.B. Clarke, 'Introduction', in Royal Irish Academy, Irish Historic Towns Atlas I, Dublin: Royal Irish Academy, 1996 (the first bound version; this Introduction is also present in each of the individual fascicules)
10. E. Ennen, 'Vorwort zur ersten Lieferung', in Rhenischer Stadtaetlalis, Lieferung 1 No. 6, 1972.
11. Stoob, op. cit.
16. For example, the French volume is J.A. Pinao (ed.) Atlas Historique des Villes de France, Barcelona: Centre de Cultura Contemporània, 1996.
17. Details of this research are available through the Internet at http://www.glue.rug.nl/~ekoster
18. Slater and Lilley, op. cit.
On the field trip day, an informal lunch under a specially-erected marquee at Bicentennial Park near the main Sydney Olympic site was co-sponsored by the NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service and the Urban History Association (Photo from Rob Freestone).

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

Plenary sessions
The well-attended plenary sessions (two delivered over a formal lunch on the Wednesday and Thursday) covered a variety of subjects. Most speakers submitted a paper for publication in the Proceedings, so the following comments merely point to the subject of their presentations. Peter Hall set the scene for subsequent conference discussion and debate in his history of twentieth century planning presented through a series of five snapshots ‘taken’ at significant dates in the century. Sue Holland (New South Wales Department of Urban Affairs and Planning) discussed demographic trends in Sydney, their influence on past metropolitan planning and how they are shaping contemporary plans for future schemes. Mike Berry (Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute, Melbourne), Leonie Sandrock (Professor of Human Settlements, RMIT, Melbourne) and Tony McAvoy (NSW Department of Aboriginal Affairs) contributed to the day two (Thursday) opening plenary session entitled ‘Space, housing and people’. Berry offered an analysis of trends and changes in, as well as influences on, housing options and opportunities in Australia since the 1970s; Sandrock challenged the themes and assumptions of mainstream planning history and the focus on the profession of planning. She argued for a more critical study and evaluation of the origins and agents of planning; especially of the largely untold, to date ‘invisible’, planning stories of (for example) women, ethnic races and community groups. In the light of Sandrock’s paper, McAvoy’s presentation was apt. He distinguished between rural-remote and urban aboriginal cultures, and described the latter’s character, aspirations and problems in attempting to find a cultural niche in Australia. His case study of the rationale, progress and outcomes of the Redfern project instigated in 1972 surveyed the unsuccessful attempt to create a place for an urban aboriginal community and culture in inner Sydney.

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

The final day (Saturday) began and ended with plenary sessions. The first combined presentations on the past, present and future of cities by Elmer Johnson (Kirkland and Ellis, Chicago), Patrick Troy (Head, Urban Research Programme, ANU, Canberra) and Allen Scott (University of California-Los Angeles, California). Johnson referred to his work with the Commercial Club of Chicago on a project, based on the Burnham Plan (1909), to devise strategies, recommendations and ways of implementing a plan to take Chicago into the twenty-first century. Troy surveyed the historical forms, structures and policies that have shaped Australian cities, pointing to present inequalities and inefficiencies. He argued for a decentralised governing authority that would give more weight to the imperatives of the city: equity, environmental stress and issues of...
efficiency. In a thought-provoking and stimulating finale to the session, Scott responded to the post-fordist phenomenon of emerging global city-regions by presenting a model of the possible spatial, economic, political, social and cultural relationships. He discussed the rationale behind this model, as well as its advantages.

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

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

No-one seemed too flustered!

The general papers were grouped according to seven broad themes: places and design; plans and planners; ideas and ideology; cultural heritage; policies and politics; environmental planning; strategy and space. Within each of these there were sub-themes that determined where the individual papers were slotted. Choices about which session to attend were difficult to make simply because of the number and diversity of papers. By way of example, the first session offered the sub-themes of suburbanism; national planning histories; the American planner; heritage - world, state and local perspectives; urbanisation; from colonialism to post-colonialism; green cities; evolution of planning ideology. Within this one session, papers related to Australia, South Africa, Japan, the USA, the Baltic Sea area, New Zealand, Iran, Korea, the UK, Canada and the United Arab Emirates. Subsequent sessions offered a similar international, multicultural diversity of presenters, themes and topics. In the circumstances, the value of the Conference Proceedings was obvious and cannot be overstated.

Field trips
Friday 17 July was field trip day. Delegates were given the opportunity of a half day morning or afternoon visit to the 2000 Olympic Games venue at Homebush Bay, complemented by one of eight other tours: public housing; planning in the Rocks; Sydney Harbour National Park; City West redevelopment, multicultural Sydney; urban design in the CBD; planned housing developments or heritage issues in Parramatta. From all accounts these tours proved interesting and informative, providing insights into problems, solutions and challenges as well as allowing overseas and interstate delegates to make comparisons with their own experiences. Many delegates elected to travel to Homebush Bay for a guided bus tour of the Olympic site. They were afforded the opportunity to view and photograph the project at close range and to gain an appreciation of its scale, layout, implementation, environmental objectives and implications.

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

Overview
Tony Sutcliffe commented, in the final plenary, that it had been an intention of the first Planning History Group conference to bring together planners interested in history and historians interested in planning. The 8th International Planning History Society Conference did just that and more. It included and welcomed individuals who were neither planners nor historians but who shared an interest in issues related to planning; provided a forum for new research as well as for more familiar topics; brought together a diverse, seemingly disparate collection of individuals; reunited old friends, colleagues and acquaintances; created the opportunity for people who knew names but not faces to meet; connected people with common research fields and interests. It helped to establish national and international links between individuals, institutions and organisations and to create or reaffirm research connections and on-going personal support networks.

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

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

The former role of Secretary-Treasurer
There have been several changes amongst the officers of the Society. Ursula von Petz of the University of Dortmund has taken over as our first Secretary-General, now that the former role of the Secretary-Treasurer has been split. Robert Hame, of the University of East London, is now Membership Secretary, while David Massey remains as Treasurer. David, who is much
the longest-serving IPHS officer, has expressed an interest in stepping down, but there are difficulties in securing a replacement. (Since our bank account is in storing this effectively has to be a British post). The IPHS Council is actively seeking a replacement and, if any members are interested or know of others who may be, please do not hesitate to contact the President.

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

Conferences: Sydney and Helsinki
The tremendous success of the Sydney conference under the able leadership of Robert Freestone is a sign of how well our biennial conference programme is now developing. For the first time the venue for the next IPHS conference was determined by competition following an open invitation for bids. The successful bid, for a conference in Helsinki in August 2002, came from a group of Finnish members led by Laura Kalbe, who will act as our Conference Convenor from 1998-2000.

Conferences: bids for IPHS Conference in 2002
At this time the officers and council of the International Planning History Society also invite bids to host the IPHS conference in 2002. Guidelines for bids have been prepared and are available from the President. This will be fifth in the biennial series begun in 1994. However, with those organised or sponsored by our predecessor, the Planning History Group, it is actually the tenth international conference on planning history. This is a remarkable achievement in which we can take great pride.

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

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

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

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

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Ebenezer Howard Drawings
The original hand-drawn diagrams for Howard’s Tomorrow: A Peaceful Path to Real Reform are deposited in the collection of the County Record Office in Hertford. If there is sufficient interest it would be possible for the Record Office to commission sets of slides from these diagrams, and from the colour diagrams published in Tomorrow in its original edition. Anyone interested in acquiring such slide sets is invited to contact the Archivist, Kate Thompson, at Hertfordshire County Record Office, County Hall, Hertford, SG13 7DE. Telephone 01992 555100; Fax 01992 555113; e-mail kate.thompson@hertcc.gov.uk
NOTES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

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

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

ARTICLES

These should be in the range of 2,000 - 5,000 words. They may be on any topic within the general remit of the IPHS and may well reflect work in progress. Articles should normally be refereed with superscript numbers and endnotes. Refer to recent issues for guidance on referencing and text style.

OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS

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

NOTICES OF CURRENT EVENTS

These are welcome from any part of the world. Organisers of events should, however, bear in mind that Planning History is only published three times a year, normally in April, August and December. Please try to ensure that Calls for Papers etc. are notified to the Editor in sufficient time for inclusion. Later inserts are possible at the time of despatch. Sufficient copies of inserts must be supplied in good time for despatch. Notice of relevant publications from publishers' publicity material are useful; and full publication reviews (700 - 1,000 words) are encouraged. Abstracts of relevant journal papers, particularly those originally published in a language other than English, are requested. Reports of recent conferences and other events are very welcome, and should conform to the above notes on style and layout.

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THE INTERNATIONAL PLANNING HISTORY SOCIETY

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

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

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

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