Urban Transformations
booms, busts and other catastrophes

11th Australasian Urban History/Planning History Conference

The University of Western Australia
State Library of Western Australia

5th - 8th February 2012

Programme and general information for delegates

Welcome

Welcome to Urban Transformations: booms, busts and other catastrophes, and to the State Library of Western Australia and the University of Western Australia. This is the 11th Australasian Urban History/Planning History Conference, and the first to be held in Perth. We hope you will find the speakers, sessions and events to be both intellectually stimulating and enjoyable.

We would like to acknowledge the generous support of our major sponsors: The University of Western Australia, the State Library of Western Australia, the Planning Institute of Australia (WA), the Western Australian Planning Commission, Government of Western Australia Department of Planning, the City of Perth and Mr Lindsay Peet. We are also very grateful for the support provided by the Heritage Council of Western Australia, and the National Trust of Western Australia. We also sincerely thank the many expert referees who gave so generously of their time in reviewing papers for the conference proceedings.

Many thanks also go to the members of the organising committee, who have worked in diverse ways to bring this event to fruition: Neil Foley, Felicity Morel-EdnieBrown, Ruth Morgan, Don Newman, John Stephens, and Lise Summers. Particular thanks to Elizabeth Gralton, who undertook a range of administrative tasks with polished professionalism.

Jenny Gregory, Andrea Gaynor and Sarah McQuade
Convenors, 11th Australasian Urban History/Planning History Conference 2012

General information for delegates

Locations

The conference will be held at the State Library of Western Australia in central Perth on the 5th, 6th and 7th of February, with the morning session on the 8th February being held at the University of Western Australia in Crawley. There will also be three evening events held at different locations: an informal Welcome Reception at the State Library, a Lord Mayor's Reception at Council House in Perth, and the Conference Dinner at St George's College, adjacent to UWA.

In your conference pack you will find a map of the Perth CBD. The map reference numbers below all refer to the map in your conference pack. A similar electronic map may be downloaded for free from:
http://www.landgate.wa.gov.au/docvault.nsf/web/PS_FREEMAP/$FILE/Perth_CBD.pdf

The main conference venue is the State Library of Western Australia (map ref 1). Located in the Alexander Library Building, the State Library is part of the Perth Cultural Centre. Situated in Northbridge between Francis Street and the James Street Mall, it is within walking distance of the main city shopping and business districts.

      The Library is a short walk north of the Perth Railway Station and the Wellington Street Bus Station. The blue Central Area Transit (CAT) buses travel close to the building with stops in Beaufort, Aberdeen and William Streets. 24 hour undercover parking is available directly beneath the building in the No 11 Perth City Council Car Park. Entrance to the carpark is from Francis Street. You can find information on alternative parking in Northbridge and the City of Perth at: http://www.cityofperth.wa.gov.au/web/Visiting/City-of-Perth-Parking/.

The Lord Mayor's Reception on Monday 6th February will be held at Council House (map ref 2), which is a 10 minute walk from the Library down Barrack St, toward the Swan River.

The conference moves to The University of Western Australia on the 8th February (see map on p.4). UWA is located on the Swan River in Crawley and by Perth standards it is well-serviced by public transport. Buses 79, 102, and 23 all go to UWA and may be caught from stand W1 on William St (map ref 3 - other side of the road to Wesley Church and a little way north), or from the Esplanade busport (map ref 4). The journey takes about 15 minutes. The same buses may be used to reach St George's College for the Conference Dinner on 7th February (note that for the return trip, the last bus to the city leaves at approximately 11pm). Further information is available at http://www.transperth.wa.gov.au/.

      If you are driving to UWA, note that free parking is available in the yellow student permit parking bays as permits are only required for those areas during semester (but do not park in red permit bays or other restricted areas or you will likely be fined).

The University of Western Australia Campus Map
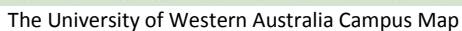
Registration

Registration will be available at the State Library of Western Australia from 3pm on Sunday 5th February, prior to a screening of historic urban history and planning history films and the informal Welcome Reception.

The registration desk at both venues will be in a visible location and staffed during all tea and lunch breaks to help with any conference queries.

Assistance

Assistance with any conference enquiries may be sought from the registration desk during registration times and conference breaks. A message board will be available near the registration desk for information and any last-minute programme changes.

More specific forms of assistance are also available:

Audio-visual, IT: State Library staff will be on hand to assist with troubleshooting A/V and IT problems in conference rooms. At UWA, please call 6488 2026 (or just 2026 from an internal phone) for A/V support.

Security and Emergency: for a non-conference related emergency to do with personal or room security at the State Library please call: 0418921957; and at UWA please call 6488 2222.

Teas and Lunches

Morning tea, lunch and afternoon tea will be provided at the State Library of Western Australia for all registered delegates on the 6th and 7th February. On the 8th February morning tea and lunch will be provided for registered delegates, and afternoon tea will be provided for bus tour participants. We are able to cater for specific dietary requirements if notified at least one week prior to the commencement of the conference.

Evening Meals

Participants who have booked and paid for their place at the conference dinner will enjoy a meal and drinks at St George's College on the evening of 7th February.

There are a range of nearby options for meals following the Receptions on the 5th and 6th of February.

Near the State Library:

Phong Vinh Vietnamese & Chinese Noodle House, 3/323 William Street, Northbridge. Tasty Vietnamese noodles and other dishes in kitsch surrounds. $10-15 per main. BYO. Map ref 4.

Tak Chee House, 1/364 William St, Northbridge. Malaysian and Singaporean dishes. Specialty is Hainanese Chicken Rice. $10-15 per main. BYO. Map ref 5.

Jus Burgers, 189-199 William St, Northbridge. Nouveau burgers and a cool bar called Ezra Pound next door. $10-$15 per main. Map ref 6.

Bivouac, 198 William St, Northbridge. Mediterranean-inspired plates to share. Large plates and pizza $19-$29. Map ref 7.

Mela Indian Sweets & Eats, 482 William St, Northbridge. Indian dining Bollywood style. $10-15 per main. Licensed. Map ref 8.

Dough Pizza, 434a William St, Northbridge. Authentic pizza and fabulous sweet ricotta calzone. Pizzas serve one $18-$24 each. BYO. Map ref 9.

Lido, 416 William St, Northbridge. Vietnamese. $15-$25 per main. BYO. Map ref 10.

Sorrento, 150 James St, Northbridge. Italian. $25-$35 per main. Licensed. Map ref 11.

There are fewer inexpensive options in the city south of the railway, but if you are looking for a light but more sophisticated meal there are some interesting offerings:

Andaluz Bar & Tapas, 21 Howard St, Perth. $10-15 per tapas plate. Licensed. Open on Mondays. Map ref 12.

Greenhouse, 100 St Georges Tce, Perth. $15-$25 per dish. Licensed. Open on Mondays. Map ref 13.

Email, Printing and Internet Facilities

Wireless internet access will be available to conference delegates at the State Library (information to be provided at the Registration desk). Delegates without wireless connectivity may also register to access the internet via one of the State Library's public computers. Printing is available (at a fee) from the public computers. Photocopiers are available in the Library.

UWA is an eduroam network participant, and we strongly encourage you to use this option if you will require wireless internet access on the Wednesday morning, as we cannot provide alternative wireless internet access. Please note that you must know your credentials for your home institution and have been provided access to eduroam by your home institution. Information on eduroam for UWA visitors (including configuration information) is available at:
http://www.is.uwa.edu.au/it-help/access/wireless/eduroam/visitors. If you need to print while at UWA, please see one of the conference convenors.

Conference events

In addition to the stimulating academic programme, there are several associated conference events:

Film screening and informal Welcome Reception

Sunday 5th February, 4:00pm-6:30pm

State Library Theatre, State Library of Western Australia (map ref 1)

> All delegates are invited to a free screening of historic short films – sometimes poignant, often hilarious – relating to Perth and planning in Western Australia.
>
> The informal Welcome Reception will be held at approximately 5:30pm after the film screenings.

Lord Mayor's Reception

Monday 6th February, 5.30-6:30 pm

Council House, St Georges Terrace, Perth (map ref 2)

> The Lord Mayor, the Right Hon Lisa Scaffidi, a passionate advocate for the city of Perth and a key force in enlivening and reactivating the city, will welcome us at a reception on the 11th Floor of Council House with its sweeping views of the Swan River.
>
> Council House (1963) is one of the most important examples of modernist architecture in Perth. It was designed by Jeffrey Howlett and Don Bailey from the Melbourne architectural firm Bates, Smart and McCutcheon, following an international competition. It was opened by Queen Elizabeth II in 1963. After the building was found to contain asbestos in the early 1990s, demolition was actively considered and the State Government refused heritage listing. Public protest split the community, with some declaring the building hideous, but City Vision (a watchdog group) and the RAIA (WA) mounting an impressive campaign in support of retention. The building was eventually refurbished over several years and Council moved back in 1999. It was placed on the State Heritage List in 2006 and has been lit up at night with coloured LED lights since 2010.

Conference Dinner

Tuesday 7th February,6.30pm

St George's College

Mounts Bay Rd, Crawley

> At this pre-paid, pre-booked event delegates will gather to celebrate the 11th Australasian Urban History/Planning History conference at the heritage-listed St George's College (1931), a residential college of The University of Western Australia, which was designed by the celebrated Western Australian architect and soldier Sir J. J. Talbot Hobbs. We will enjoy fine food, good wine and excellent company, including a talk by architect John Taylor on the work of Hobbs.

Study Tour (Optional. Bookings essential, cost $15).
Wednesday 8th February, 12:30pm to 4:30pm (Tentative itinerary below)

Our study tour will leave at 12:30pm from the beautiful grounds of the University of Western Australia at Crawley, where we will have spent the morning absorbing the final conference presentations, and having just consumed a very nice light lunch.

We will be heading to Fremantle (in a round-about-way) where we will arrive at 2:30pm. On our two hour journey to Freo (get used to saying that!), we will visit a number of Perth's western suburbs which were subdivided from the 1880s to the 1990s. They are still developing and redeveloping, and are facing the usual pressures from the State government to allow increasing residential densities and commercial development against the wishes of many of their residents.

First, we will ask the driver of our luxurious air-conditioned coach with lambs' wool seat covers (which should make all you NZ delegates feel quite at home) to take us to Dalkeith, not very far from the university. Whilst now very posh, in the early days of its subdivision and development in the 1910s and 1920s, Dalkeith wasn't especially upmarket, although perhaps still a cut above the others. We will drive through Hope and Klem's c.1913 subdivision, 'based on the latest Canadian & English methods of picturesque design'. The grid was dead as far as Carl Klem was concerned, but let's see if our bus driver can find his (or her) way out of Circe Circle!

From Dalkeith we will back-track through the nicely gridded streets of Ned's land (Nedlands), created when town planners weren't involved in subdivision design, and then onwards to briefly slip through Perth's first real suburb - Subiaco ('Subi' if you want to talk like a local). From Subi we will cross the railway line and whizz through Daglish, subdivided by the State government in 1925, with many of the lots destined for houses of the Workers' Homes Board, forerunner to the Department of Housing. The layout is quite contrasting to the 1883 gridded Government subdivision for Subi. Daglish was named after the first Labor Premier of W.A., however, unfortunately, the name Daglish has always been a bit of a drawback under locals' prejudices, sounding too much like 'daggie', which means 'not too cool' in Westralian.

After Daglish, our luxurious coach will cruise a few kilometres westward over to garden suburbs' territory – Floreat and City Beach, developed by the City of Perth from the 1920s to the 1980s, partly from its 'Limekilns Estate' it bought in 1917 from Mr Perry, and partly from its 'endowment lands' that were given to the City by the State government. We might even pass the old Perry Lakes Stadium site, the centre-piece of Perth's hosting of the 1962 British Empire & Commonwealth Games. It's now being re-subdivided for housing (hopefully you'll at least see the scoreboard which is being kept). If the bus can do it (and we aren't guaranteeing this bit), we could be lucky enough to get to the top of Reabold Hill, the high vantage point of Bold Park, given up by the City from its endowment lands (we'll at least point to it). Bold Park was named after William Bold, long-time Town Clerk and one of W.A.'s first 'planners' who was a major promoter of the garden suburb ideal in Perth (the hill had the name of the mayor of the time added in front – well what did you expect? - you must know how it works!).

From City Beach we will move quickly (but within the speed limit) down to Cottesloe, Perth's best known beach-side suburb subdivided by the Government in 1886 and featuring its north-south grid of wide streets and Norfolk Island Pines.

Crossing the railway line again, our coach will take us through the 1890s laid-out Peppermint Grove (which has never lost its status as Perth's *numero uno* poshest of posh suburbs, but whose residents are apparently nevertheless happy to be described as inhabitants of 'Peppy Grove').

Then we'll very soon be in adjoining Mosman Park (yes, as you Sydney-siders might have wondered, taken in 1937 from Mosman Bay on the adjacent river, which had been named after that well-known Sydney suburb, displacing a couple of perfectly good earlier local names going back to 1832). In Mozzie Park (yes, seriously, that's how we abbreviate it) we will travel along the river and stop (if the bus can fit) at 'Minim Cove', a 1990s subdivision of an old industrial site, where we can walk to the top one of the 'Seven Sisters', originally a series of vegetated limestone hillocks adjacent to this part of the Swan River. Our hill, a bit modified, was saved in the subdivision design as public open space by fast talking, but very humble, State planners and now serves as a lookout over the river (but pity about the humongous house in the foreground that detracts from part of the view – the state planners blame the local council planners for that, but maybe that's not entirely fair!). From the top of the hill you can also look down on the nice little park which hides a 'containment cell' underneath that we hope is doing its job safely containing the contaminated soil excavated from the site as part of the subdivision.

From Minim Cove we will go straight to Freo, where upon arrival at 2:30pm, we will be briefed on the planning and heritage issues, past and present, affecting the City. Then we will hopefully be able to see some of Freo's many heritage buildings until our tour officially finishes at 4:30pm.

At the conclusion of the tour, you will be able to either make your own way back to Perth on the train or bus, or visit some of Freo's many pubs and/or cafes with other tour participants who may be likewise inclined to do so.

Look Up Perth: A Heritage Walking Tour of Central Perth (Optional. Free, but prior booking via email to uhphconference2012@gmail.com is essential).
Thursday 9th February, 8:30am sharp to approx. 9:30am
Starting at Perth Town Hall, corner of Hay and Barrack Streets, Perth (map ref 14)
Tour leader: Richard Offen, Executive Director of Heritage Perth

Many people will claim that Perth has virtually no heritage buildings left in its city centre, suggesting most of the older buildings were demolished in the 1960s and 70s to make way for the 'concrete giants' which now dominate the city skyline. Whilst it is true that many of Perth's older buildings have gone, there are still plenty left, most of which go totally unnoticed.

During his 'Look Up Perth' walk, Executive Director of Heritage Perth (an independent body set up to promote the heritage of central Perth), Richard Offen, will reveal the history of some of Perth's superb wealth of heritage buildings, telling the stories of their origins and the people behind their creation. From the city's oldest standing building, the Old Court House to treasures such as Perth Town Hall, Richard will demonstrate how important these places are to the creation of Perth's unique 'sense of place.'

What's On in Perth brochures will be included in your conference bags. Further information may also be found at:

http://www.whatson.com.au/ and http://www.bcl.com.au/perth/wotson.htm.

The Perth International Arts Festival commences on 10 February 2012. http://www.perthfestival.com.au/en/. The Festival Film program in the magnificent Somerville Open Air Theatre at the University of Western Australia is already in full swing each evening.

Visitors to Perth who have not yet had the experience may want to make time to venture up the hill ('Mt Eliza') to Kings Park, for breathtaking views of the city and Perth water (map ref 15). Garden lovers will also find interest in the Park and in particular the Botanic Garden, with its focus on the unique Western Australian flora and spectacular treetop walk (map ref 16). For more information see http://www.bgpa.wa.gov.au/kings-park/things-to-do

Presenting and chairing sessions

If you are presenting a paper:

Time limits
You have a **maximum of 20 minutes** for your presentation. Please respect your fellow presenters, the audience and the Chair by keeping to time. Presenters can determine, in discussion with the Chair, whether questions will be taken after each paper or at the conclusion of all presentations in the session.

Audio-visual requirements and guidelines
- Each conference room will be equipped with a laptop and digital projector. Most venues will also have audio capacity.
- If you have a Powerpoint presentation, please provide it in a format which is compatible with both Mac and Windows computers (and preferably the 1997-2007 compatability format). Computers provided at UWA may be either Mac or PC; computers provided by the State Library will all be PC.
- You may avoid formatting problems if you use fonts which are available in both Mac and Windows operating systems, such as Arial, Verdana and Times New Roman. Also ensure that your images are all properly embedded in your presentation.
- You should arrive at your designated venue 15 minutes prior to the session start time, to ensure that there is sufficient time to upload any materials onto the room's laptop. Please bring your presentation on a USB thumb drive (and ensure that it is readable by both PC and Macintosh).
- Assistants will be available in each conference to assist with use of the laptops and resolving any A/V problems. At UWA, further technical support with A/V equipment may be obtained by calling 6488 2026 (or just 2026 from an internal phone). However, the conference organisers can only provide limited technical support and take no responsibility for any problems with audiovisual materials. You should therefore have a back up copy of your presentation and be prepared to give your paper without a supporting presentation in the unlikely event of an unresolvable technical issue.

If you are chairing a session:

Many thanks for taking on this important role. Please consult your conference programme for the time and location of your session and check with the registration desk in case there are any last-minute changes.

Please decide, in consultation with the presenters, whether questions will be invited following each presentation, or at the conclusion of all presentations. If no consensus is reached, you as chair are the final decision maker.

Please ensure that any presentations are uploaded to the room's laptop before the session commences. Information on who to contact in the event of technical problems is provided above.

Please check that water is available in each room for speakers.

Please begin the session on time with an introduction to yourself and a brief introduction to each speaker.

Please ensure that each speaker keeps to time. Chairs will be provided with '5 minutes', '1 minute' and 'Time Up!' signs to assist with keeping speakers on track. If a speaker does not wind up his or her presentation within a few minutes of the 'Time Up!' sign, you may use your discretion in standing and drawing the presentation to a close.

At the conclusion of the presentation/s, please assist the speaker to manage questions and discussion from the floor. It's often a good idea to have a question ready to help initiate discussion if none is immediately forthcoming.

Programme

Programme at a glance

	Morning	Afternoon	Evening
Sunday 5th February 2012		Registration Historic urban and planning film screening State Library of WA	Informal welcome reception State Library of WA
Monday 6th February	Papers State Library of WA	Papers State Library of WA	Lord Mayor's Reception Council House St Georges Tce, Perth
Tuesday 7th February	Papers State Library of WA	Papers State Library of WA	Conference Dinner St George's College Mounts Bay Rd, Crawley
Wednesday 8th February	Papers University of WA Crawley	Optional Tour	

Detailed programme

This programme may be subject to change. Please check at the registration desk for any last minute changes.

Sunday 5th February   State Library of Western Australia

3:00pm	**Registration opens**
4:00pm	Screening of historic urban and planning films, State Library Theatre, Ground Floor.
c.5:30-6:30pm	Informal Welcome Reception

Monday 6th February   State Library of Western Australia

9.30-10.00	**Welcome and Opening, Exhibition Lounge, Ground Floor** The conference will be opened by the Hon John Day, Minister for Planning; Culture and the Arts; Science and Innovation.

10.00-10.30 Morning tea

10.30-12.00	**Session One (A) Gascoyne Room, Ground floor** Chair: John Stephens	**Session One (B) Kimberley Room, Ground floor** Chair: David Nichols	**Session One (C) Geographe Room, Ground floor** Chair: Seamus O'Hanlon
	Neil Foley *What has been the most enduring legacy of the 1955 Stephenson-Hepburn Plan for metropolitan Perth?* Christine Garnaut *Optimism, innovation and 'special inspiration': the planning and design history of Murdoch University c.1967-1985* Simone Sharpe *Domestic appliance manufacturing and the post-war transformation of Melbourne*	Arun Chandu *The Woodlands project: a story of boom and bust* Louise Bird *Transforming the Adelaide Plains: the role of urban open space in the development of Elizabeth, Noarlunga and Golden Grove* Andrew MacKenzie *The city in a fragile landscape: an exploration of the duplicitous role landscape plays in the form and function of Canberra in the twenty first century*	Chris Berry *Local government and the urban transformation of metropolitan Perth during the colonial gold rush era: a study in development and community* Lise Summers *Exhibition forces: the transformational effect of the International Coolgardie Exhibition, 1898* Michael Roche *Transforming the colonial settlement with parks & domains: scenic beauty in two New Zealand towns, 1894-1920*

12.00-1.00   Lunch

1.00-2.30	**Session Two (A) Kimberley Room, Ground floor** Chair: Neil Foley	**Session Two (B) Gascoyne Room, Ground floor** Chair: Christine Garnaut	**Session Two (C) Geographe Room, Ground floor** Chair: Andrea Gaynor
	Stephen Pascoe *The death and life of Beirut* Sharon Veale, Robert Freestone and Kristian Ruming *Making heritage a national responsibility: the Commonwealth and the National Estate, 1969-1974* Paul Rappoport *Trading out of neoliberalism into heritage as a public good*	Caroline Miller *Learning from history: planning history and planning education in New Zealand* Khosro Movahed *A study on the changing of Shiraz City through last century* Mathew Aitchison *Boom time urbanism: an autobiographical view from the bust*	Brian J. O'Brien *Environmental governance in Western Australia: the pioneering case study of the EPA and Pacminex, 1971* Ruth Morgan *'Our most precious mineral': water for Perth, Western Australia, in the 1970s resource boom* Peter Spearritt *Desalination and the urban water panic, 2004-2007*

2.30-3.30	**Panel discussion, Great Southern Room, 4th floor** *Reflections on Perth's Planning and Architecture since the 1950s* Chair: Simon Anderson Three of Perth's most eminent architects and planners look back to discuss the major successes and failures in Perth's urban design and architecture since the war and the major challenges to be faced in the future. The panel members will be Simon Holthouse, former Chair of the WA Planning Commission, Emeritus Professor of Geography Martyn Webb, and award-winning retired Perth architect Tony Brand.

3.30-4.00   Afternoon tea

4.00-5.00	**Keynote Address, Great Southern Room, 4th floor** *Back to the future* Richard Weller, Winthrop Professor of Landscape Architecture at UWA Chair: John Stephens

5:30-6:30pm Lord Mayor's Reception, Council House, St Georges Terrace, Perth.

Tuesday 7th February   State Library of Western Australia

9.00   Coffee/tea on arrival

9.30-10.30	**Keynote Address, Great Southern Room, 4th floor** ***Catastrophe, Opportunity, and Contestation: The Great Kantō Earthquake and the Chimera of National Reconstruction in Japan*** Charles Schencking, Associate Professor of History, Hong Kong University Chair: Andrea Gaynor

10.30-11.00   Morning Tea

11.00- 12.30	**Session Three (A)** **Kimberley Room, Ground floor** Chair: Michael Roche	**Session Three (B)** **Geographe Room, Ground floor** Chair: Robert Freestone
	Cameron Logan *History without monuments* Quentin Stevens *Managing public memorials* John R Stephens *"In memory of": the war memory boom in Western Australia*	Neil Foley *The Rotton Plan: certainly not a rotten plan!* Stefan Petrow *'A Vital Necessity'? Town planning in Launceston, 1915-1930* Don Newman *Harold Boas: The 1930 Metropolitan Town Planning Commission and the 1959 Metropolitan Region Scheme*

12.30-1.30   Lunch

1.30-3.00	Session Four (A) Kimberley Room, Ground floor Chair: Lise Summers	Session Four (B) Geographe Room, Ground floor Chair: Andrew May
	Tosh Warwick *The maturity of 'the British Ballarat': the changing relationship of Middlesbrough's steel magnates with the urban sphere, 1880-1931* Luzile Mae B Satur *Transformation of Cagayan de Oro 1945-1980: from a traditional town to an urban centre* Jiaping Wu *Return to capitalism: the impact of foreign investment on planning and development in Shanghai*	Seamus O'Hanlon *A little bit of Europe in Australia: Jews, flats and new urban environments in twentieth-century Melbourne* Caryl Bosman *Changing housing landscapes: how baby boomers are implicit in urban transformations* Md Kamruzzaman *An outlook of housing transformation in Dhaka City*

3.00-3.30   Afternoon tea

3.30-5.00	Session Five (A) Kimberley Room, Ground floor Chair: Andrea Gaynor	Session Five (B) Geographe Room, Ground floor Chair: Sarah McQuade
	Margaret Grose, Clare Mouat and Doug Ayre *Enlightened urban transformations: reflecting on the beginning of street lighting in Perth* Andrew J. May *Material culture and the paper city: the urban iconography of letterhead designs* Caroline Cosgrove *Modernism and survival strategies: HASSELL's architecture in the twentieth century*	Alan Hutchings *State planning and state governance: challenges in process and policy* Robert Freestone, Peter Williams and Natalie Moore *From Carr to Keneally: the business of planning in New South Wales, 1995-2011* Jenny Gregory *Perth's Waterfront Dreamings: state, city and community planning 1953 to 2011*

6:30pm Conference Dinner, Great Hall, St George's College, Crawley.

Wednesday 8th February   The University of Western Australia

8.30 Coffee on arrival

9.00-10.30	**Session Six (A)** **Social Sciences Lecture Theatre 1 (G.28)** Chair: Caroline Miller	**Session Six (B)** **Social Sciences Ground Floor Seminar Room G.201** Chair: Peter Spearritt
	Felicity Morel-EdnieBrown *Cradle to the grave? City spaces as living rooms or intervals between buildings* Ruth Fazakerley *Art and the urban plaza: from landscape to environment* Lynn Churchill *A détournement: 100 encounters representing a historical city of the future*	David Nichols and Ann Maudsley *The colonial grid in Mildura and Kendenup* Matthew Tonts, John Selwood and Roy Jones *Closer settlement revisited: amenity migration and the legacies of rural development schemes* Ian Willis *Townies, ex-urbanites and aesthetics: issues of identity on Sydney's rural-urban fringe*

10.30-11 Morning Tea and Preview of Bus Tour route and highlights **Social Sciences Lecture Theatre 1 (G.28)**

11.00-12.00	**Panel discussion, Social Sciences Lecture Theatre 1 (G.28)** ***Urban History/Planning History: Retrospect and Prospect*** Chair**:** Charles Johnson, President, WA Division Planning Institute of Australia Rob Freestone, Jenny Gregory and Peter Spearritt will provide perspectives on past urban history/planning history conferences, urban history in Australia and future directions for the study of urban history and planning history. The panel will also touch on the impact of urban history and urban historians on present and future planning and infrastructure spending decisions. A general discussion of relevant issues will follow.
12.00 – 12.30	**Urban History/Planning History Conference business meeting and lunch, Social Sciences Lecture Theatre 1 (G.28)**

12.30 - **Optional study tour**

Abstracts

Keynote speakers

Charles Schencking
Associate Professor of History, Hong Kong University.

'Catastrophe, Opportunity, and Contestation: The Great Kantō Earthquake and the Chimera of National Reconstruction in Japan'

In autumn 1923, Tokyo lay in ruins. On 1 September that year a magnitude 7.9 earthquake struck eastern Japan. This seismic disturbance and the fires it triggered destroyed 45% of Tokyo and over 90% of Yokohama's urban space. The human and economic toll was just as staggering. It killed more than 100,000 persons, left nearly 2 million individuals homeless, and resulted in the destruction of assets worth over 6 billion yen; a monetary figure four times greater than Japan's national budget of 1922. Amidst the ash and charred rubble of Japan's once vibrant capital, however, many planners, bureaucratic and political elites, and social commentators saw opportunity. New Tokyo, so many believed, could be built to reflect new values and, through the expansion of modern state infrastructure, enable elites to better manage the daily lives of Japanese people. More than this, many commentators believed Japan's earthquake calamity presented a unique opportunity to transform society. Would people embrace policies that could lead to radical transformations in both the built environment and the spiritual and ideological underpinnings of society? Would people actually want to live in the city of the future? And, whose future was it? Not surprisingly, reality proved far less accommodating than the perceived opportunity that the seemingly "blank slate of dead Tokyo" presented in 1923. In this presentation I will discuss the destruction and rebirth of Japan's capital and explore what this calamity and the post-disaster reconstruction processes meant for Tokyo, its people, and the nation, as well as reflecting more generally on the extent to which the opportunism that is unleashed by natural disasters can be translated into lasting social change.

Richard Weller
Winthrop Professor of Landscape Architecture, The University of Western Australia.

'Back to the Future'

This lecture explores the future of urbanisation from a global, national and local perspective. The lecture considers recent trends in urban design such as New Urbanism and Green Urbanism and identifies certain uses and abuses of historical references with regard to debates about how contemporary cities should be conceived and planned. The lecture speculates on both the catastrophic risks and productive possibilities of rapid urbanisation in Australia in the 21st century and draws a long line from the first cities to the last.

Presenters

Mathew Aitchison
Boom time urbanism: an autobiographical view from the bust
It seems that even the most expert of our national pundits finds it difficult to locate Australia's position on the global boom-bust cycle: are we at edge of a new boom, or an enormous bust? The Federal Government has offered models like the "two-speed" and "patchwork" economies as explanations of this ambivalent performance. This article takes a different approach, suggesting that when viewed from the bust, the boom looks very different. While those within the bubble see ever-expanding potential and light, those outside marvel at how long the precarious set of conditions that gave rise to the boom can last before they pop. The boom may bring a sense of opportunity, but it also casts a shadow that can thwart innovation and common sense – things done badly during the boom do not get a second chance in the bust.

Over the last two decades many of my architect colleagues sensibly followed the boom: re-unified Germany, the south-east Asian tiger, the Celtic tiger and now China. Personally, I followed the bust: Berlin, Germany in 1995; Syracuse, USA in 2007; and Belfast in Northern Ireland in 2008 were my most significant. Although initiated by random events, these three situations illustrate different outcomes of the same story: when the bust finally arrives, mistakes seem so clear yet so elusive at the time. Syracuse is now one of many 'rust-belt' cities whose fate was tied to the success and failures of its industries. The reunification of Germany and the reinstatement of Berlin as its capital, unleashed forces intended to reconstruct a city in record time. Northern Ireland, at the edge of the Celtic Tiger, saw a rural economy transformed into a service-based economy in a single generation, leaving a path of sprawl and dubious speculation in its wake. Whether through redundant industry, misleading projections, overzealous development or questionable financing, all booms come to and end. In discussing these three national and urban case studies, this paper aims to show – even if anecdotally – the potentials and disadvantages of booms and busts, and to outline their lessons for our future architecture and urbanism—just in case our experts ever decide which way Australia's economy is leaning.

Chris Berry
Local government and the urban transformation of metropolitan Perth during the colonial gold rush era: a study in development and community
Perth was a fledgling outpost of the British Empire until the first major discoveries of gold in the colony late in the 19th century. The gold rush had a profound influence on the development of Western Australia in general, and on the urban development and governance of Perth in particular. In 1891, Perth and surrounds had a population of around 20,000, and there were seven local government entities, comprising both municipalities and road districts. Within 20 years, the population had increased to 110,000 and the number of local governments had similarly increased to 34.
By use of several case studies that draw on previously unpublished material, this paper examines the background and context to this urban transformation, with reference to the emerging communities within Perth, and its implications for the long term governance of

the Perth metropolitan region. It is significant that the structure of metropolitan local government has again emerged as a key public policy issue.

Louise Bird
Transforming the Adelaide Plains: the role of urban open space in the development of Elizabeth, Noarlunga and Golden Grove
In the years immediately following World War Two, South Australia underwent an industrial, economic and population boom that had significant long term consequences for the wider Adelaide metropolitan area. To accommodate growth, large tracts of farm land were identified and progressively transformed through the development of master-planned or quasi master-planned communities. Three sites in particular encapsulate this process, Elizabeth, Noarlunga and Golden Grove. Located respectively to the north, south and north east of the City of Adelaide, they were planned and built consecutively between 1950 and 2003: Elizabeth by the South Australian Housing Trust during the 1950s-1960s, Noarlunga by the South Australian Housing Trust and a number of private developers mainly during the 1960s - 1970s, and Golden Grove as a public private joint venture between the Government of South Australian and the Delfin Property Group between 1984 and 2003. Open space played an integral role in the development of the three communities and was used in each case to achieve various physical and social design objectives. This paper focuses specifically on the way in which open space was used as a tool to construct a sense of community and examines the similarities and differences in how that was achieved in each of the case studies.

Caryl Bosman
Changing housing landscapes: how baby boomers are implicit in urban transformations
This paper focuses on the influence that baby boomer lifestyle preferences have had and are having on the production of the Australian Dream of home ownership in suburbia. It will look in particular at the phenomenon of Master Planned Communities (MPCs) and the recent mutation of this entity: the Active Adult Lifestyle Community (AALC). The planning techniques and practices of both these residential landscapes are linked to specific ideals of community and understandings of the good life. As such, these types of development reinforce and reproduce the Australian Dream idyll. This 'dream' has remained influential over the boomers' life-course. The aim of the paper is to trace some of the transformations in Australian suburban housing landscapes as they relate to the baby boomer cohorts. This historical mapping illustrates some of the impacts and implications that this generational cohort has had and is having in transforming and informing Australia's housing landscapes and the lived experiences these landscapes produce. The paper agues that the Australian Dream of homeownership in suburbia has remained largely unaltered over the last 50 to 60 years. However the housing landscapes that this 'dream' has inspired have transformed over the years to reflect the dominant political environment of the time and place. Understanding the histories of boomer housing landscapes is critical if future housing landscapes are to be viable, equitable and liveable, especially given current debates about climate change, an ageing population, social polarisation and social isolation.

Arun Chandu

The Woodlands project: a story of boom and bust

From its inception in 1958, the development of the Tullamarine Airport in Melbourne and its associated freeway has been shrouded in controversy. The airport utilized 5300 acres of what was then seen as prime housing land north west of Melbourne. At a time when cheap, affordable land was sought, this major infrastructure development had some significant flow on effects to the suburbs around it. One of these effects was on Stanley Korman's Woodlands project. This was a major plan for a satellite town in the Tullamarine and Gladstone Park area. Strikingly visionary for its time, the project was started but never completed. With the development of new planning laws in Victoria and Commonwealth laws in regards to airports, the development of the airport and its freeway affected the development of Woodlands and contributed to its ultimate demise.

Lynn Churchill

A détournement: 100 encounters representing a historical city of the future

Physiognomy: what does the city we are creating say about who and where we are and what we do? How would the notion of 'city as exhibition of self' manifest in the tentative reality of boomtown Perth? Living now as we do among physical and conceptual remnants of the twentieth century and its antecedents, how mindful are we of our position in relation to the past, its truths and fantasies? As we herald the Perth Foreshore Redevelopment, or insert a new State Theatre or construct a bell tower, what is the collective vision of the future self that we project? Are we projecting a vision of an extraordinary imagination, that we are risk takers, highly cultured, social and caring beings, lovers of food and beauty and vivacious? How do we, and others, understand who and where we are through experiencing our city? Comparatively, the question of 'what we sense of the Basque when we encounter Bilbao' may be asked because the evolution of a city is analogous to the business of museums, art galleries, and also festivals, theatre, music and cinema. In each case the creative, curatorial or editing processes serve to present experiences of the past, interpretations of the present and visions of the future that catalyze expanded reflections of ourselves and others. All these aspects of our lives are projections of who we are. When Peter Greenaway searched for 100 objects to represent the world in 1991, he challenged traditional exhibition taxonomy by including, for example, a large block of slowly melting ice, a conference table, a person sleeping and 100 newspapers delivered every morning. Inspired by Greenaway's subversive approach to exhibition and similarly inspired by the Situationists' methods of urban analysis using the research implements of 'psychogeoegraphy' and the 'derive' (both of which involved long random sometimes drug induced meanderings), this paper introduces an imaginary exhibition of 'real' and everyday urban encounters within and beyond the city of Perth. Rather than selecting entire buildings, this exhibition is a diversion constructed as a meandering through a (re)construction of past and present spaces. 'A Détournement: 100 Encounters Representing the Historical City of the Future' is a series of specific spatial encounters, a composition of spaces of human significance including spaces of immorality, religion, masculinity, sensuality, death, hunger, greed, lust, sacrifice, promenade, voyeurism, homelessness, parking, shopping, eating, diversion and reflection.

Caroline Cosgrove
Modernism and survival strategies: HASSELL's architecture in the twentieth century
The architectural practice now called HASSELL, which had its origins in South Australia in 1917, has established itself nationally and internationally. In the twentieth century, it survived the Great Depression and World War Two, and rapidly expanded during the post-war boom period, receiving national peer recognition for its industrial architecture, education buildings, airports, courts and performing arts buildings, including the well-known Adelaide Festival Centre.

HASSELL influenced a new wave of architectural students after World War Two, due to its modernist approach that resulted from its interpretation of 'the new architecture'. In the 1970s major changes in key personnel were followed by changes in the structure and function of the practice. These changes were ahead of their time and not only helped HASSELL to weather the fluctuating economic cycles for the remainder of the century, but also allowed it to expand whilst retaining the basic principles of its philosophical approach. Until recently architectural historians have generally overlooked its contribution to modern architecture in Australia. This paper introduces the architectural practice HASSELL and examines its growth during the twentieth century. It explores the strategies that it adopted at critical periods in its history, and considers the significance of its architectural contribution to the transformation of Australia's urban environment.

Ruth Fazakerley
Art and the urban plaza: from landscape to environment
The design of the Adelaide Festival Centre Southern Plaza (1973-1977) was conceived as an 'environment', neither sculpture nor architecture but the integration of art, architecture, and surroundings. This example offers some insights into shifting and situated understandings of the term environment, and its impact on relationships between art and urban design in the creation of Australian urban spaces. Throughout the 'environmental revolution' of the 1960s and 70s, a conjunction of concepts and technologies around the term environment can be seen across diverse fields – associated in the visual and new media arts with the emergence of practices of environmental, integrated and site specific art. The example of the Plaza draws attention to the altered relations these new practices proposed between art, the city and its inhabitants, and in particular their claims for the centrality of active experience. Environmental artwork claimed to create opportunities for people to become conscious of and to interact with each other and their surroundings and, unlike the autonomous sculptural object, to blur the boundaries between authorship and reception (of art and urban space), as well as between art and everyday objects, bodies, and spaces.

Robert Freestone, Peter Williams and Natalie Moore
From Carr to Keneally: the business of planning in New South Wales 1995-2011
A contemporary driving force behind major planning strategies, regulation, restructuring and reform is economic growth. Encouraging capital investment, cutting red tape, enabling competition, maintaining business confidence, reducing uncertainty, and creating jobs now carry significant weight within neo-liberal orthodoxy. Balancing these productivity goals and other imperatives of environmental sustainability and liveability presents increasing political

challenges at all scales. This paper examines the problematical and contested negotiation of economic, environmental and social planning demands through the four terms of the Labor State Government in New South Wales between 1995 and 2011. Implementation drifted to a highly centralised model with the Minister for Planning assuming unprecedented powers. The role of local government was diminished while the state bureaucracy became more implicated in development assessment. The trade-offs between economic versus other objectives were widely seen to have failed and planning became a significant issue at the disastrous March 2011 election for Labor.

Neil Foley
The Rotton Plan: certainly not a rotten plan!
In 1883 the Western Australian colonial government decided to subdivide a large area of Crown land situated to the west of Perth (now Subiaco and Shenton Park) into 'suburban allotments' for sale to investors for them to later re-subdivide into smaller residential lots as demand arose.

Gilbert Rotton (1853-1921) surveyed the subdivision. His survey was a simple grid of north-south and east-west government roads that bounded 140 suburban allotments, averaging around 5 acres. The Government sold these allotments to investors from late 1883 onwards.

The investors in turn re-subdivided these into small residential estates in the late 1880s and 1890s, an era when no 'planning' approvals were required to do so. While there were imperfections in the designs of these, the sound overall planning framework provided by the 'Rotton Plan' ensured any faults in these re-subdivisions were not significant.

The 'Rotton Plan' has stood the test of time as a legible, robust, and flexible foundation plan that has proved adaptable to the motor vehicle, is walk-able and cycle-able. It has conveniently and economically accepted increases in residential density as well as commercial and retail growth, whilst retaining a high degree of amenity for its residents, workers and visitors. Unlike many of Perth's newer suburbs, Subiaco and Shenton Park are indeed very liveable neighbourhoods and embody many of the planning outcomes sought by the Western Australian Planning Commission's Liveable Neighbourhoods policy (1997-2007). Much about good planning can be learned from the Rotton Plan and this paper will examine its background and also evaluate it in the context of the Liveable Neighbourhoods policy.

Neil Foley
What has been the most enduring legacy of the 1955 Stephenson-Hepburn Plan for metropolitan Perth?
In 1955, anticipating a significant industrial and urban expansion boom in and around Perth, fuelled by increasing post-war immigration and overseas investment, the Western Australian Government published the Plan for the Metropolitan Region: Perth and Fremantle. This became known as the 'Stephenson - Hepburn Plan', after its key authors.
With a metropolitan population of 400,000 in 1955, the Plan showed great faith in Perth's future growth, taking a 40 to 50 year view and identifying land for a population of over 1.4 million. It was a plan of its times, planning for large numbers of industrial jobs and accepting as inevitable the growth of car ownership and use, planning for a high quality major road

system.

To implement the Plan, legislation was recommended to create a statutory metropolitan region planning scheme administered and kept under review by a regional planning committee. This would provide a broad legal framework within which the more detailed local government planning schemes would need to fit, but most importantly, it would 'reserve' land for a wide range of long-term future regional public infrastructure purposes to support the population. The public acquisition of the 'reserved' private land would be funded via a new land tax.

Legislation passed in 1959 instituting the recommended land tax and resulting in the creation of the Metropolitan Region Planning Authority in 1960 which prepared the Metropolitan Region Scheme in 1963. Since then, the Scheme has been continually updated and significant amounts of 'reserved' private land have been purchased for future regional infrastructure needs, including regional parks, roads and railways.

This paper contends, from a practitioner's viewpoint, that whilst the 1955 Plan itself has been influential on Perth's development, the report's implementation mechanism recommendations of a statutory region planning scheme accompanied by a hypothecated land tax with the ability for an independent planning authority to relatively easily reserve and acquire private land for regional purposes, has been the key enduring legacy of the Stephenson - Hepburn Plan. Whilst Perth has continued to grow on a suburban sprawl model to an extent not even envisaged by Stephenson and Hepburn, the implementation mechanisms adopted from the Plan have limited many of the negative impacts of this sprawl and enabled Perth to comfortably cope with its infrastructure land planning needs in both booms and busts.

Christine Garnaut
Optimism, innovation and 'special inspiration': the planning and design history of Murdoch University c.1967-1985
Murdoch University, situated about 13 kilometres south of Perth, was one of the last of the second generation universities planned and developed in Australia after World War 2. It opened in 1974, near the end of a period of exponential national growth in enrolments in the tertiary sector. The University of Western Australia (UWA), located at Crawley not far from central Perth, had experienced the early effects of that boom and during the 1950s replanned its campus to accommodate future growth. By the late 1960s optimism for a continuing rise in university student numbers remained high, fuelled in part by a resources-led transformation of the Western Australian economy. Concurrently the need was pressing, both locally and nationally, for a school of veterinary studies sited away from Australia's east coast. But the expansion capacities of UWA at Crawley were limited and, consequently, the idea of a second campus was born. British-born architect-planner Gordon Stephenson, then UWA's Professor of Architecture and a prominent figure in Australian post-war university development, was involved in strategic planning for the new campus. In 1971 he resigned from UWA to work with architect R.J. (Gus) Ferguson as joint site planner and architect for Murdoch. This paper surveys the national and local background to the establishment of Murdoch, its distinctive ethos and innovative academic program, each of which influenced its planning, design and development. While the paper refers to Murdoch's sometimes tenuous evolution in the founding years to c.1985, the emphasis is on

its planning and design history and in particular on Stephenson's initial involvements and on the contributions of the partnership of R.J. Ferguson and Gordon Stephenson.

Jenny Gregory
Perth's Waterfront Dreamings: state, city and community planning 1953 to 2011
For many years Perth's waterfront was a small river port to which barges and lighters regularly ferried goods. Sheds, slipways, breweries and other industries were dotted along the shallow Mounts Bay waterfront. Reclamation in the 1880s and the building of a river wall in the 1930s tidied the waterfront up to some extent. Reclaimed land between the city and the river was grassed and used for a variety of public purposes; as a recreation ground, the site of the declaration of self government in 1890, for sporting matches and for Anzac Day marches, and as a rallying point for protest marches.

For much of this time the river was polluted by industrial waste, sewerage and rubbish, algae was a perennial problem and the shallows of the river were a fine breeding ground for mosquitoes. Even in the 1950s workboats as well as ferries and pleasure craft moored at Perth's jetties and photographs show it as a wasteland. With such an image, the state government was easily able to push through the reclamation of Mounts Bay in the 1960s to make way for a freeway interchange, despite public protest.

Yet artists and writers alike hailed the 'dreaming blue waters of the Swan River' as Perth's most precious asset. And eventually this was recognised by government and planners. Following the trajectory of other western riverside cities, there have been numerous plans to improve the waterfront since the 1980s, commissioned by both the State Government and the City of Perth and developed by community groups, such as City Vision. This paper traces and examines the history of the Perth foreshore since the 1950s, government, city and community plans to improve it, and the resulting debates, culminating in the present Ashton Raggatt McDougall Plan.

Margaret Grose, Clare Mouat and Doug Ayre
Enlightened urban transformations: reflecting on the beginning of street lighting in Perth
Street lighting has transformed cities over the centuries. This paper reflects on how street lighting and lighting systems were discussed in Perth from the late nineteenth century into the twentieth, when night lighting boomed. In Perth street lighting began in the 1870s, with part-night lighting (from dusk to 11pm, midnight, or 1.15am) being common. The present paper examines critical junctures and tensions in Perth's history of streetlighting provision. We examined the rise of street lighting in Perth, notably from its designation as a municipality by the Municipalities Institutions Act on January 2nd 1871, to the commencement of the East Perth Gas Works and the booming load of the East Perth Power Station in 1924. Local Government Councils led discussions about the growth of street lighting across Perth's city and suburbs. Major issues included (i) private versus public power supply companies, and thus governance, (ii) technology of light sources and types, (iii) timing of street-lighting in relation to public safety and health, (iv) the strong desire to be seen as modern, and (v) costs and long-term viability and flexibility. With an historical context we gain critical insight into the path-dependency and drivers for transformation of systems and technologies for streetlighting. This historical accounting is a critical preliminary in garnering insights for local governments today bringing about a cost-efficient

and low-carbon future. We observe that these issues, debated with urgency and emotion more than one hundred years ago, are significant in the 21st century.

Alan Hutchings
State planning and state governance: challenges in process and policy
Urban and regional planning in Australia is basically a creature of State Government. The States of the Commonwealth are sovereign and govern through the Westminster Cabinet system. This throws up unique challenges for a field of endeavour such as planning, the core of which deals with the co-ordination of the supply and location of public facilities within the organizing framework of an adopted plan. Co-ordination as a strategic driver requires a clear chain of command but Cabinet government, in contrast to local government and business, is a 'federation' of Ministers each with a number of CEOs reporting to them.

The operation of State planning therefore is characterized by tensions between the processes of public administration that aim for co-ordination and the imperatives placed on planners and associated land use professionals to produce policies, plans and designs that work as medium and long term strategies.

This presentation uses South Australia as a case study to illustrate this. The passage of the Planning and Development Act in 1967 marked the beginning of urban and regional planning in the State as a comprehensive process. In 1982, this Act was replaced by the Planning Act. In turn this was replaced by the Development Act, 1993. Each of these Acts were legislative expressions of reviews of the planning system in the search, albeit implicitly, of ways to resolve the tensions and contradictions of planning within the framework of State governance. The presentation traces the evolution of these initiatives from 1967 to now.

Md Kamruzzaman
An Outlook of Housing Transformation in Dhaka City
This paper contributes to the view that urban housing in most cities in developing countries are different in nature and extent than that operative in developed countries. It addresses the emergence of multi-storied apartments through transformation in residential areas in Dhaka, one of the populous cities in the world and largest metropolitan region in Bangladesh, with a particular reference to a study conducted at Rupangar Residential Area. It identifies the key forces and processes underlying Dhaka's residential transformation and the advent of multi-storied apartments. Fragmentation of functions and the uses of building stocks in relation to the socio-economic aspects with local conditions were sought in the survey. The increasing housing demand is essentially being fulfilled by multi-storied apartments and steadily transforming the landscape and lifestyle of huge numbers of urban dwellers in Dhaka. The study reveals that apartment living is gaining much popularity and the dominance of informal apartments over formal apartments is evident. More distinctly, piecemeal apartment development by the informal developers provides affordable shelter to the highest segment of city dwellers and Rupnagar presents a reasoned scenario of urban housing transformation in the capital of Bangladesh.

Cameron Logan

History without monuments

In recent decades, historians interested in questions of place and national identity have shown a persistent interest in understanding the character and social meaning of monuments in Australian cities and towns. During the same period large segments of the public have also exhibited a renewed belief in the significance of so called 'traditional monuments' and memorials, especially those dedicated to the commemoration of war. Conversely, interest in conserving the wider historic environment - historic buildings, precincts and landscapes - seems to have waned. Membership of the National Trust in Victoria, for example, is only slightly more than half of what it was in the late 1970s and volunteer hours given to the organisation reflect a similar slump in interest and commitment. One explanation for this is that civic action, once the most effective means of protecting valued places, is no longer necessary now that state laws underpin heritage protection.

This paper proposes an alternative explanation for the malaise in heritage conservation. During the 1970s key conservation documents, culminating with the Burra Charter (1979), eschewed the term monument, choosing instead to focus on culturally significant places. It is a preference that has persisted and come to characterise the Australian heritage conservation system. The paper explores whether the preference for broadly defined historic places over specifically delineated monuments – a preference originally directed towards democratising the discourse associated with historic places – may have unwittingly diminished the vitality of heritage conservation and contributed to a renewed sense of traditional monumentality.

Andrew J. May

Material culture and the paper city: the urban iconography of letterhead designs

The letterhead is part of the minutiae of daily municipal correspondence from which we can draw a clear and immediate sense of the interchanges of information and the vectors of knowledge criss-crossing continent and globe: the advertisements and catalogues, prospectuses and blueprints, schemes and inquiries, tenders, letterheads, sketches and handbills that formed the daily diet of municipal intelligence. The arresting design of trade catalogues—with their sophisticated artwork (increasingly coloured), elaborate embossing and fancy foil work—put into circulation for an eager audience, particular versions of modernisation, visions of modernity, and mechanisms of efficiency. The artefacts, machines and mechanisms of civic improvement and public amenity—were reviewed and compared, tried and tested on paper before they became everyday features of the footpath. Well-travelled citizens or visitors were ever ready to draw the attention of city authorities to international comparators by way of material culture of public life as well as sets of values about amenity, aesthetics and the protocols of civic life. This paper will consider the ways in which letterhead design and symbolism play fast and loose with the truth in order to instil confidence, encourage investment, and legitimate certain ideologies. Visually, the letterhead can exaggerate and distort reality as it over-emphasises its concerns with growth, progress, modernism, efficiency, confidence, and consumerism.

Andrew MacKenzie

The city in a fragile landscape: an exploration of the duplicitous role landscape plays in the form and function of Canberra in the twenty-first century

This paper examines what relationship the landscape and the city have developed in the last quarter of Canberra's first century. It identifies increasingly global environmental and economic narratives that re-evaluate the landscape setting which, over the last century, have defined the urban design legacy of the national capital. Since the 2003 fires, Canberrans have had to reflect and consider the way in which landscapes are valued and resources allocated to retaining the landscape character of the city. In the face of persistent climate change adaption narratives, the community is divided as to whether the landscape is a threat, as it was in 2003, a liability on the public purse or a saviour from extremes of drying hotter climate. This paper looks at a series of reviews and reports that uncover some of the key the issues facing Canberra's landscape. In particular it focuses on the National Capital Open Space System (NCOSS) to argue that debates around these issues define the landscape beyond the scenic legacy of the Griffins' plan. Such narratives have the potential to re-position the landscape as the key organising principle by which the city will develop and adapt into its second century.

Caroline Miller

Learning from history: planning history and planning education in New Zealand

The education of planners has traditionally been expected to involve some aspect of planning history either as a stand-alone paper or as part of a planning theory paper. There has always been a belief by planning historians at least that reflecting on and having knowledge of planning history can offer insights to practitioners about present day planning issues including such current issues as urban growth management. This paper will explore how planning history can and should contribute to the education of planners and how planning history can provide insightful views on the ways in which present day problems can be addressed. This will be partly explored through a case study of the lessons the Napier earthquake of 1931 and the recovery period can offer to the rebuilding/recovery activities associated with the Christchurch Earthquake of 2010-2011.

Khosro Movahed

A study on the changing of Shiraz City through last century

The city of Shiraz is one of the Iranian cities par excellence. It was one of the most important cities in the medieval Islamic world and the Iranian capital during the Zand dynasty (1747-79). Between 1956 and 2006, the population of Shiraz grew more than eightfold, from 170,656 to 1.34 million.

From 1991 to 2010, nearly 150 000 new homes and apartment units have been constructed in Shiraz. The floor area of those new homes and apartments are about 27 million square meters. It has expanded enormously and its great old structure is complemented by massive new urban developments.

The study aims to find the factors behind the expansion of Shiraz during the last century, and the major focus of the paper is to present guidelines of the anti-sprawl management of Shiraz city. It will analyze the old transformations of the city and will show how the development of the city was in harmony with its spatial as well as social structure

in the past. Then it will be demonstrated in detail how its new planning solutions have failed to continue the thoughts of the past.

To better understand the role and possibilities of planning and design, this study seeks to explain the changing of Shiraz city through last century. The results can underpin effective strategy for future planning of Shiraz city.

To accomplish this purpose, this paper is organized as follows; after the introductory part, the situation of the investigated city is introduced in Section II, being followed by the explanation of the changing factors of Shiraz city in section III, study results are presented in Section IV and finally the conclusions will be in section V.

Felicity Morel-EdnieBrown
Cradle to the grave? City spaces as living rooms or intervals between buildings
The title of this paper draws from my belief that there should be spaces within a city that function as a 'living room' with the capacity to sustain all phases of life within its social, cultural and physical fabric. One's first experience of the city should be in utero, thence to toddler and childhood, through the teenage years to become a 'bright young thing' (BYT), through middle and subsequent old age. Yet, in Australia, how many elderly people do we see sitting in the centre of the city, enjoying the sun, near their apartments? We see few. In part, this is because the discourse about our cities and their uses has predominantly focused on activating the city to become a 24/7 city or on particular place activation or on attracting particular events to energise the city. These activities are designed to draw people into the city but they do so as a temporary event — they are not conceptualised as supporting city-based daily life from the cradle to the grave.

Perhaps it would be more sustainable to see the city as a type of house and its spaces as rooms. Just as a house is clear in its planning to contain certain functions and just as surely as when the occupants move in they edit the uses and personalise the nooks and crannies made by the remaindered spaces at the intersection of walls, could not too we look at the city similarly? This paper will explore the concept that cities have the potential to create a range of places in which people can interact formally, informally, socially and culturally. In our picture the nooks and crannies will be the irregular shapes of the streets that give rise to small urban pockets where streets and building forms collide providing a more rich and complex urban experience than that which is currently undertaken by formal place making/place activation. It will do so with a variety of approaches including urban memory mapping developed by the author.

Ruth Morgan
'Our most precious mineral': water for Perth, Western Australia, in the 1970s resource boom
Under the stewardship of Premiers Sir David Brand and Sir Charles Court, Western Australia in the 1970s was enjoying the prosperity of its second mining boom. The flourishing resource economy saw the state's population grow by over a third between 1966 and 1976, exceeding growth in the other Australian states. The majority of this growth was in the Perth metropolitan region and water engineers expected this continue. The rapid population growth placed great pressure on the resources of the Swan Coastal Plain and prompted the government to consider how it would ensure sufficient water supplies to

sustain the boom. Water was vital to the state's economic development and Western Australians could not afford to run out – it was the state's 'most precious mineral'. In this paper, I explore how the state government and its water engineers approached these water challenges in the context of broader changes in the field of Australian water management. I discuss the different options of water supplies for Perth that the government considered and examine why the development of the city's groundwater resources was favoured over the alternatives. The preference for groundwater and its 'wise use' illustrates, I argue, the transition of Australian water resource management away from large 'nation-building' projects to more conservative approaches to the provision of water supplies in the late twentieth century.

Don Newman
Harold Boas: The 1930 Metropolitan Town Planning Commission and the 1959 Metropolitan Region Scheme
Harold Boas was arguably equal to W E Bold in his pioneering work to lay down the foundations of town planning in Western Australia just on a century ago. The pair worked together as councillor and town clerk for the Perth City Council, then the only organisation to implement the principles of the emerging European town planning movement - the Garden City. In 1911 the first town planning report was presented to the Perth City Council and the story that followed is one of outstanding achievement with Harold Boas assuming town planning leadership in the post-war period. The 1930 Report of the Metropolitan Town Planning Commission forms the core of this paper as it rebounds in 1955 with the Stephenson-Hepburn report into the planning for Perth and Fremantle. With the current planning emphasis on the 1955 report, it is important to understand its underpinnings and this paper seeks to inform all on the critical role played by Harold Boas.

David Nichols and Ann Maudsley
The colonial grid in Mildura and Kendenup
This paper examines the value, use and adaptation of grid planned settlement styles to the establishment of fruit growing settlements at Mildura, Victoria (1887) and Kendenup, WA (1919). The connection between these two is the Mildura-raised entrepreneur CJ De Garis (1884-1927) who established the Kendenup 'colony' and oversaw its brief rise and swift fall, leading to his own bankruptcy in 1924.

Both settlements were planned along fixed gridded lines, the second almost certainly inspired by the first. Mildura itself was established on a pattern which had found favour with the Chaffey Brothers in California, and which was easily replicated by the Chaffeys on their creation of a new irrigation town in northern Victoria.

Using archival sources and field work, the paper discusses assumptions amongst the men who laid them out, about the daily working life of these two towns. It also examines the message within the town plans concerning their practicability and the easy visibility of their attractions.

In this, the authors draw conclusions not only about the inherent value of grid planning in the 'colonising' or, to use the parlance of the time 'unlocking' of undeveloped rural areas, but also about the modernising principle amongst the planners and producers of such spaces in the late 19th and early 20th century.

Brian J. O'Brien

Environmental governance in Western Australia: the pioneering case study of the EPA and Pacminex, 1971

The population of Perth increased by almost 50% in the 1960s, but in 1971 legislation to establish a $300 million Pacminex alumina refinery in the Upper Swan valley, 17km from Perth CBD and unexpected in the Metropolitan Region Scheme, was being debated by WA Parliament side by side with new environmental legislation to create an Environmental Protection Authority (EPA). Parliament agreed on 15 December 1971 to both Bills, but required that Premier John Tonkin could not sign the Agreement with Pacminex before receiving an EPA report. Before the election of January 1971, Pacminex had received broad agreement with the previous Brand Government and Government agencies which continued after Labor won. Premier John Tonkin became Minister for Environment. Professor Brian J. O'Brien, appointed foundation Director of Environmental Protection by the Brand Government in January did not take up his new position until April 19, 1971, when he soon began drafting the new environmental legislation. The first meeting of the EPA chaired by O'Brien on 20 December 1971 started its Pacminex report, delivered to the Premier 28 February 1972. It recommended against the proposal. The report covered many issues, with a primary theme that the proposed site was too close to Perth CBD and would undesirably restrict options for future urbanisation. Within two weeks the Government rejected the proposal. This pioneering case established a benchmark role for independent environmental governance amidst urban planning under extraordinary pressures to respond to unescapable increases in populations in resource-rich Western Australia. They were simple times 40 years ago, but carry basic enduring lessons of co-operative dialogue to manage and mitigate future complexities.

Seamus O'Hanlon

A little bit of Europe in Australia: Jews, flats and new urban environments in Twentieth Century Melbourne

While for most Australians 'home' has traditionally meant the detached, preferably owner-occupied house in the suburbs, throughout our history sizeable minorities have sought instead to live in more high-density dwellings, and in overtly 'urban' rather than suburban environments. In the twentieth century considerable numbers of those were Jews, many of whom arrived as refugees from persecution in Europe or because they longer felt welcome in cities and countries of the diaspora that had been their homes, sometimes for centuries. For some, new lives in Australia meant embracing the suburban 'way of life', but for others the urban flat became both a reminder of old times and older ways of living, but also the opportunity to make money in a new land.

This paper, based on a number of oral history interviews, charts the development of flat and apartment industry in Melbourne in the Twentieth Century, specifically the involvement of Jewish community in the industry as developers, real estate agents, landlords and tenants. In doing so it argues that along with factories and office towers, Melbourne's flats and apartments are historically important markers of the impacts of local, national and international economic, social and cultural changes on the Twentieth Century landscape of the city.

Stephen Pascoe

The death and life of Beirut

The city of Beirut is currently experiencing something of an economic recovery, following the highly volatile conditions during Lebanon's civil war (1975–1990). The destruction wrought by war has been an instrument of economic opportunity: in turning buildings to shells and streets to rubble, it has provided justification for significant capital reinvestment in the built environment of the city. Redevelopment has been dominated by large development firms, often with substantial foreign backing and has frequently involved the partial or wholesale destruction of many of the city's historically-significant districts. However, a process of popular resistance to the loss of the city's heritage has begun. This paper examines the campaign of the protest group 'Save Beirut Heritage', spearheaded by several local architecture students, which has been active in calling for better protection of the city's fast-vanishing heritage.

Stefan Petrow

'A vital necessity'? Town planning in Launceston 1915-1930

By the early twentieth century Launceston had earned a reputation as one of the most progressive cities in Australia and leader in the provision of municipal services. But by 1914, despite its beautiful parks and natural surroundings, many citizens perceived that it lagged behind in town planning. Town planning was regarded as 'a vital necessity' as Launceston was becoming a growing industrial centre and port, the population was increasing and the city was expanding. The 1915-16 lectures by British town planning advocate Charles C. Reade stimulated much interest in town planning and for the next fifteen years town planning developments in Australia and abroad were widely discussed. Bodies such as the Northern Tasmanian Town Planning Association and the Launceston Fifty Thousand League, leading architects and the city newspapers urged the City Council to improve eyesores such as insanitary housing and swamps, to beautify existing parks and to plan for future growth. The provision of parks and reserves in the growing suburbs, the subdivision of suburban estates along town planning lines, wider streets and a Town Planning Act were also common demands. Private enterprise cashed in on the interest in town planning by advertising their estates as garden suburbs or providing housing for workers. This paper examines what was achieved in Launceston by 1930 after a major flood and the onset of economic depression distracted attention from town planning.

Paul Rappoport

Trading out of neoliberalism into heritage as a public good

The planning of our Australian cities, towns, regions and suburbs has transformed radically over the last twenty years. As we move into a neoliberal modus operandi, public goods in society have become sacrificed to private profit. Amongst its tragic victims, is heritage. Today, the built heritage environment in Australia is beset by corporate self interest, disengagement by government (Productivity Commission Report of 2006) and a lack of cogency in its management systems. This paper will delve into an analysis of the various causes and trends that threaten the efficacy of our heritage management systems – especially those operated through our planning and policy frameworks. Chief amongst its concerns is the incentivisation and funding of cultural built heritage (CBH) and opportunities

made available to private owners of CBH who account for more than 90% of the stock nationwide. How to incentivise heritage through planning opportunities; how to bring willing participators (owners and developers) into the heritage fold. The aim of the paper is not only to prompt discussion and debate towards radically incentivised heritage policies in the future, but also to confront incipient anti-heritage policy making in the service of economic rationalist thinking – found especially in the 2006 recommendations of the Productivity Commission Inquiry into Australia's Historic Heritage Places as well as those subsequently picked up in various state legislations.

Michael Roche
Transforming the colonial settlement with parks & domains: scenic beauty in two New Zealand Towns, 1894-1920
Comparatively early in their existence, New Zealand towns had areas demarcated for parks and domains although in numerous cases their development was slow indeed. This paper discusses the work of W.W. Smith as curator of the domain in Ashburton and later of Pukekura Park in New Plymouth. The Ashburton domain situated on the drier eastern plains of the South Island was created on flat site and is notable for its European and North American tree species. Pukekura Park on the other hand is in the North Island, on the wetter west coast, on a gullied site and the park contains sizable areas of indigenous tree species. Smith was employed at the critical formative years of both these parks/domains. Previously foreman on the Burghley Estate in the UK, he brought to New Zealand a mix of British parkland aesthetic ideals and a sound knowledge of horticulture. Of particular interest was the manner in which Smith engaged with the indigenous flora and over time gradually introduced it more conspicuously into his landscaping work until he was able to advocate some indigenous tree species (notably Kowhai spp.) as true emblems of New Zealand.

Luzile Mae B Satur
Transformation of Cagayan de Oro 1945-1980: from a traditional town to an urban centre
This study is an urban history of Cagayan de Oro (Northern Mindanao, Philippines), a city in a developing region, which faced urban transformation from the end of WWII in 1945 to 1980. It employed a multidisciplinary approach wherein the city's demographic, economic and infrastructural changes were analysed. The study revealed that Cagayan had grown and transformed from a traditional town into an urban centre whereby its demography had continuously expanded with high rates of natural increase and large streams of in-migrants; while its economic activities had shifted from agricultural production to commerce and industrialisation. Its economic transition was due to the promotion of Cagayan as the "Gateway to the South" or "Gateway to Northern Mindanao" by the deciding elites who were part of the transnational economic system that supplied resources to the developed countries such as the United States and Japan. As a result, the growth of Cagayan was not directed towards the masses but instead to the elites and their foreign allies. Cagayan experienced inertia in terms of infrastructural development. Therefore the absorption of foreign structures resulted to an artificial form of urban transformation in Cagayan.

Simone Sharpe

Domestic appliance manufacturing and the post-war transformation of Melbourne

In the decade or so following the Second World War, Australia experienced significant population, housing and suburban growth; events labelled the 'baby boom' and the 'post-war housing boom'. Both new and established families now aspired to employ the most modern methods of home management. As the demand for new products increased, so too did the number of manufacturers, creating a parallel industrial boom. In this paper I demonstrate that local manufacturers played an important part in the subsequent urban and suburban transformation of Melbourne, using Vulcan Australia Ltd, a local and well-known domestic appliance manufacturer, as a case study. My research is based on a broader examination of the rise and fall of the domestic appliance manufacturing industry in twentieth-century Melbourne.

Peter Spearritt

Desalination and the urban water panic 2004-2007

The drought that gripped both urban and rural Australia in the early years of the 21st century created panic, especially in the cities. A dramatic fall in the level of urban dams rattled politicians even more than their constituents. Prospective new dams, usually 7vigorously opposed by both affected rural landowners and environmentalists, were no longer a ready solution. Politicians, senior public servants, engineers and their construction companies all embraced desalination plants with remarkable alacrity. Between July 2004 and June 2007 desal plants were announced for Perth, the Gold Coast, Sydney and Melbourne (Gippsland).

In this paper I argue that, in their rush to 'waterproof' their cities, Premiers and key government ministers ignored standard cost-benefit analyses, and often environmental impacts, in their zeal to be seen to act decisively. In some cities, state and/or municipal subsidies were offered for water tanks, but the subsidies were rolled out for short-term electoral benefit, not for long term sustainability. The extraordinary level of compliance with water restrictions, especially in Brisbane, saw per capita daily consumption fall to 120 litres, an outcome that many in the water industry had thought impossible.

In an exemplary exercise in sophistry, most of the desal plants are powered by rural wind farms, well away from the capital cities. Of course the power generated could equally well be used for other activities, not least water recycling which is cheaper and less energy intensive. The Gold Coast Plant , in a region that enjoys 1.5 metres of rain per annum, has already been mothballed. I will argue that it should never have been built, and will also question the wisdom of the Sydney and Gippsland plants.

John R Stephens

" In memory of ": the war memory boom in Western Australia

Some academic circles in the 1980s felt that as the numbers of the original hero of Anzac, the digger, diminished over time so would the observance of Anzac Day. This was then echoed by declining attendances at Anzac Day services and interest in war commemoration. Contrary to this expectation there has been a steady rise in interest in war memory in Australia over the past three decades manifest in a plethora of books, films and other media on war memory and increasing attendances at Anzac ceremonies. Rather than dying out,

Anzac is being reinvented for new generations. Emerging from this phenomenon has been a concomitant rise in war memorial and commemorative landscape building across Australia fuelled by government funding and our relentless search for a national story. Many more memorial landscapes have been built in Western Australia over the past thirty years than at the end of either of the World Wars. This 'commemorative frenzy' is set to peak in 2014 with the Commemoration of the Anzac Centenary that is largely driven by the Federal Government. Against a historical background of memorial building in Western Australia this paper examines the origins and progress of this boom in memorial building and what affect these new mnemonic settings may have on our urban and suburban landscapes.

Quentin Stevens
Managing public memorials
This paper examines three democratic capital cities - Washington, Ottawa and Canberra - where the growing number of public memorials has spurred the development of official plans and policies to regulate the siting and design of future memorial proposals. The paper examines the historical evolution of these three strategies in relation to the designs of individual memorials. The analysis identifies a range of planning strategies that significantly influence the design of individual memorials, including large-scale urban design layouts for memorial sites; the social meanings of surrounding sites and structures; and the use of memorial sites for activities other than grieving. The paper examines controversies surrounding the siting, design, meaning and public use of a number of specific memorial examples. Data sources include existing planning and briefing documents, wider public and professional discourse, site analysis, and participant observation of visitor behaviour.

Lise Summers
Exhibition forces: the transformational effect of the International Coolgardie Exhibition 1898
The townsite of Coolgardie was gazetted in 1893. A mere five years later, the town was set to be the focus of Western Australia's first true international exhibition, and one of the first international exhibitions concentrating on mining technology. The townsite was developed to incorporate the exhibition site, and at the end of the exhibition the buildings were to be reused for the town's growth. Within a decade however, the townsite was almost moribund, with a population approximately one tenth of that in its heyday.

Matthew Tonts, John Selwood and Roy Jones
Closer settlement revisited: amenity migration and the legacies of rural development schemes
Over the past two decades, many of Australia's more accessible and scenic rural landscapes have experienced strong population growth. Sometimes called 'amenity migration', this movement of population into rural areas has reshaped patterns of economic development, social interaction and land use. It has also become apparent that the geography of this rural revival is being influenced in part by the legacy of earlier land use surveys, many of which had sought to encourage 'closer settlement' in rural areas. Drawing on a case study of

Kendenup, in Western Australia, this paper explores the linkages between the planning histories of rural areas, and contemporary geographies of rural (re)settlement and land use.

Sharon Veale, Robert Freestone and Kristian Ruming
Making heritage a national responsibility: the Commonwealth and the National Estate 1969-1974

The Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the National Estate published in 1974 is a symbolic highpoint of national engagement in cultural heritage and effectively paved the way for establishment of the Australian Heritage Commission and the Register of the National Estate. The events which lead up to this breakthrough are less well known. Heritage conservation entered the arena of public policy only gradually from the 1960s. At the national level, our main focus, it was championed by Tom Uren and Gough Whitlam whose vision for Australian cities and regions linked heritage to a broader Commonwealth mandate. Influential in their thinking was the American precedent of federal involvement in conservation. This paper explores the years leading up to and immediately following the 1972 Federal Election and formation of the Department of Urban and Regional Development – with its often overlooked role in heritage conservation - in 1973. In reflecting on the more recent neo-liberal dismantling of extensive national involvement in heritage conservation, we trace the rise and fall of the concept of the National Estate.

Tosh Warwick
The maturity of 'the British Ballarat': the changing relationship of Middlesbrough's steel magnates with the urban sphere, 1880-1931

In 1862 Middlesbrough was heralded by Gladstone as a 'remarkable place, the youngest child of England's enterprisean infant Hercules'. In under a century the town expanded from having been a tiny hamlet with only 25 inhabitants in 1801 to one exceeding 90,000 by 1901 and approaching 140,000 thirty years later. Central to Middlesbrough's growth was the establishment of the town's iron industry, which went on to dictate the economic, political and social development of the town in the ensuing decades, with the town's ironmasters sitting on the town council, providing the first Member of Parliament and gifting to the town its first public park and urban institutions.

However, the last quarter of the nineteenth century has been seen as a period that heralded a decline in participation by British urban elites in the towns and cities that housed their businesses as they withdrew from leadership in the urban sphere and adopted a more leisurely, gentrified lifestyle. Recent work has however, challenged the extent of this elite withdrawal and it is the intention of this paper to argue the period instead saw a reconfiguration of industrialist engagement with the Victorian Boom Town rather than a decline. Taking Middlesbrough as a case study, it will be shown that through leadership of voluntary organisations, patronage of company-driven initiatives and continued involvement with municipal authorities, the town's steel magnates played a crucial role in the fabric of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century manufacturing town alongside the petite bourgeoisie and working-class organisations that emerged during this period.

Ian Willis

Townies, ex-urbanites and aesthetics: issues of identity on Sydney's rural-urban fringe

The rural-urban fringe is a dynamic frontier, an ever expanding zone of transition on the edges of Australia's major cities and regional centres. This paper examines the proposition that Sydney's urban growth has pushed the city's rural-urban fringe into the countryside and unleashed the contested nature of place-making in and around the country town of Camden. It will be maintained that the dynamic forces that characterise the rural-urban frontier have resulted a collision between the desires and aspirations of 'locals' and 'outsiders' and prompted a crisis in the identity of place. Community icons and rituals have become metaphors for the continuity of values and traditions that are embedded in the landscapes of place. The actors have used history and heritage, assisted by geography and aesthetics, to produce a narrative that aims to preserve landscape identity, and has created a cultural myth based on a romantic notion of an idealised country town drawn from the past, 'a country town idyll'.

Jiaping Wu

Return to capitalism: the impact of foreign investment on planning and development in Shanghai

The establishment of foreign settlements, along with industrialisation and the expansion of foreign investment, dominated the planning and development of Shanghai between the 1840s and 1940s. After 1949, Beijing took control of planning and development of the city through strict allocation of investment, which ideologically sought to erase the social and spatial structures inherited from the capitalist economy. Since the introduction of economic reform in the end of the 1970s, China has rejoined the global economy, and the influence of western capitalism that was vital to the development of the city has resumed. The planning of the city has once again adopted a capitalist and global - oriented planning approach. Attraction of foreign investment has become the principal objective of urban planning and development. This paper examines the two expansions of western capitalism and their influences on the planning and development of Shanghai. It focuses the developments of foreign investment and the implementations of the city's major metropolitan plans and examines how urban planning reconciled the social, economic and spatial conflicts under different modes of production and how two waves of capitalism link each other in spatial reproduction in the city.

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