## **Table of contents**

- Acknowledgements
- Introduction
- Key arguments against and for strategic planning and urban design
- The purpose of this book
- References
- Part 1 The Current debate about the sustainable city
- 1 What urban design is and why it is so important today
- 1.1 What urban design is or what it should be
- Urban design in the UK: the theory
- Urban design in the UK: the practice
- Urban design in other European countries and cities
- The question of over or under-regulating urban development
- The question of the scale and extent of urban design frameworks and interventions
- Summary definition of urban design
- 1.2 Why urban design is needed more than ever today
- Urban design can enhance the city's advantages
- Urban design can help diminish or eliminate the city's disadvantages
- The role of urban design
- 1.3 The levels of urban design interventions
- Strategic urban design on city regional level
- Strategic urban design on city district level
- Urban design on level of individual spaces
- 1.4 Summary and scope for further exploration
- References
- Compact, decentralized or what? the sustainable city debate
- 2. 1 Starting point of the debate
- 2.2 The concept of the compact city
- Arguments for the compact city
- Arguments against the compact city
- What can be learned from the compact city arguments and counter-arguments
- 'Decentralized concentration'
- Compromise positions
- Confusion regarding the form and structure of the compact city
- The ecological and environmental argument
- Where centrists, decentrists and compromisers and others agree
- 2.3 Conclusions
- References
- 3 Micro and macro-structures of a more sustainable city
- 3.1 The micro-structure of a more sustainable city
- Fundamental demands on the city structure
- The urban neighbourhood
- Clusters of neighbourhoods forming urban districts
- Clusters of districts forming larger towns
- A cluster of towns forming a city

- The composite structure of the city or city region
- 3.2 The macro-structure of alternative city models
- The core city
- The star city
- The satellite city
- The galaxy of settlements
- The linear city
- The polycentric net or the regional city
- Comparison of areas and dimensions of the city models
- Areas and dimensions of city models with a population of 250,000
- Areas and dimensions of city models with a population of 500,000
- Comparison of the potential performance of the six city models in terms of sustainablity indicators
- 3. 5 Viability of the models in terms of the required changes to the urban fabric of existing cities
- 3. 6 A city form based on transport systems
- 3.7 What is achieved by the net city model
- 3.8 Conclusions
- References
- Part 2 Application of the model urban structure to Glasgow
- 4 Glasgow a typical post-industrial city
- 4.1 Glasgow's development up to the inter-war period
- The major characteristics of the industrial city
- The common characteristics of development clusters
- 4. 2 Glasgow's development between the wars
- Introduction of the garden suburb
- New tenement development
- Effect of inter-war development on the city
- Comparison with inter-war housing in Berlin
- Glasgow in the 1950s, 1960s and early 1970s
- Comprehensive development areas and peripheral estates
- Road-building programme
- Conclusions
- 4. 4 Consolidation of the old city but new development at random: the 1970s and 1980s
- 4.5 The city today Uneven population density and sprawl
- Functional zoning
- Social stratification
- Spatial and formal incoherence
- Conclusions
- References
- Application of micro- and macro-structure: the case of Glasgow
- 5.1 City region
- Figure-ground of the city region
- Devlopment structure of the city region
- Major transport routes in the city region

- Structure of linear open spacesCouclusions