

- Oxford Solar Initiative (OSI) (*contd*)
 Oxford Team 361
 targets 360
 urban energy technologies 360
- Oxford Solar scenarios 365
 back-casting 365
- Pacific Place 147–149
- Pearl River Delta, agglomeration 57
- photovoltaic devices 382
- physical accessibility 351
- physical hubs, cluster of 340, 343
 private spaces 346
 privileged spaces 346–347
 public spaces 347
- plan clarity 182
- plan effectiveness 182
- polycentric urban-regions 60, 61
- population migration 17, 154, 416
- principle cities 317
- principle component analysis
 331–336
- private spaces 344
- privileged space 344
- profile fit, work styles 347–350
- property, intelligent city indicator 48
- public and private boundaries 350
- public consultation 130–132
- public spaces 344
- Pullman 226
 community feedback 239–241
 future growth alternatives 239
 regeneration design, integrated
 level strategies
 city 231–233
 clustering 236–237
 district and neighbour
 233–236
 dwelling unit 237–239
 regional 229–231
 sustainable community plan 227
- quality of life 311
 urban density, analysis
 indicator 322–326
 methods 322
- quality, focus on 50–51
- quarters 352
- Randstad 56, 60–62
 Delta Metropolis 68, 213
 green city 61, 62, 68
 polycentric urban system 61
 Randstad Loop 90
 transport system
 future sustainability 88
 policy scenarios, land use
 measures 88–91
- Rebuild Downtown Our Town
 (R.Dot) 187–188
 objective 191
- regenerative plan, Pullman
 theory and practice
 city level strategies 231–233
 clustering strategies 236–237
 district and neighbourhood
 strategies 233–236
 dwelling unit strategies 237–239
 regional level strategies
 229–231
- regenerative theory 242n
- regional level strategies 229–231
- reurbanization 58
- Rbijnvis Feitb* 217
- Rotterdam
 Bamboo Summit City 209–210
 building programme 213
 Delfshaven 215
Feeyenoord 218
 Hulshof Architects 207
Laurenskwartier 217
 pilot projects 217–218
Rbijnvis Feitb 217
 Upper City Foundation 208,
 216–217
- rural communities, sustainable
 models 263
- SANE
 space environment model 343–347
 places 345–347
 space, categories 344
 tools 344–345
- SATURN highway model 120
- shadow pattern 372, 373–374
- Shenton Way CBD 170
 live-work-play 172
 New Downtown 171
 work environment 172
- Silicon Fen 265
- Singapore 167
 boulevard 180–182
 Campus City 179–180
 Downtown Interchange 178–179
 Fort Canning Park 179
- downtown urban form, reflections
 on 173–175
- functional divide 168–170
- New Downtown 171
- ring development 168
- sustainable urban form 167
- urban design
 guidelines 183
 master plan 182
 studio 175–177
 team 176
- Urban Redevelopment Authority's
 (URA) 171–172
 International Panel of Architects
 and Urban Planners 175–176
- single-family development
 duplex 255
 historic typologies 253–254
 multifamily courtyard 255–257
 zero-lot line 254
- sky city 157–159
- social equity 130
- social sustainability 45–46
- solar access 371
 architectural masterplan 384
 changing cities 385–387
 components 388–389
 definitions 374
 dense urban setting, San Francisco
 380–382
 field trails 387
 forecast 375–377
 illumination, quantitative measure
 376–377
 imagining 372–375
 massing schemes, assessment
 384–385
 new schema 377–380
 responsive facade configurations
 387–388
 solar energy, harvesting 382–383
- solar architecture 389
- solar cities 355
 community-based approach
 359–360
 concept of 357–359
- solar energy, harvesting 382–383
- photovoltaics 382
- space
 multiple use 155
 physical 348
 virtual 348, 349
- spatial configuration
 of Randstad 60–62
 green heart 61, 62, 68
 of Tokyo 62–64
- spatial planning, MILU 159
- spatial sustainability 55
- strategic irradiation mapping
 city models 383–384
- suburban sprawl 19
- supporting structure 137, 138, 139
- sustainability features
 Bank of America Tower 435
 Beddington Zero-Energy
 Development 432
 Crown Street, Glasgow 429
 Green roofs, Tokyo 438
 Greenwich Millennium Village 428

- Homes for Change 426
- Île-de-France 437
- Kowloon station, Hong Kong 424
- Øresund region 418
- Oslo's Green Heart 436
- Pudong, China 425
- Slateford Green, Edinburgh 422
- Thames Gateway 420
- Vancouver SkyTrain extension 423
- Västra Hamnen 430
- Waterfront House 434
- sustainability 221, 263–264
 - alternative plans, forecasting 113
 - assessment, comparative 393, 394
 - life-cycle assessment (LCA) 394
 - life-cycle costing (LCC) 394
 - compact city 312
 - dimensions 24
 - environmental 80
 - human–environmental context 227
 - site context 227
 - through urban regeneration
 - Crown Street, Glasgow 429
 - Greenwich Millennium Village 428
 - Homes for Change 426
- Sustainable Accommodation for the New Economy
 - see* SANE
- sustainable buildings
 - energy efficiency
 - Bank of America Tower 435
 - Beddington Zero-Energy Development 432
 - Västra Hamnen 430
 - Waterfront House 434
- sustainable cells
 - clustered cells, urbanism 222–226
 - regenerative theory and practice 221
- sustainable city
 - Lower Manhattan 185
 - changing identity, diversified employment 192
 - civil response 186–188
 - community node organization 201–203
 - human sustainability 196–197
 - infrastructure for people 197
 - sustainable legislation 200–201
 - transportation 197
 - urban form and building 199–200
 - realization 196
- sustainable city region, creating 95
 - analysis
 - Bristol 103–104
 - Sheffield 101–102
 - case study
 - Bristol 100–101
 - Sheffield 99–100
- sustainable regional development 418
 - Øresund region 418
 - Thames Gateway 420
- sustainable urban form, future
 - CBD to New Downtown 170–172
 - designing 167
 - urban design studio 175–177
- sustainable urbanity 245
 - design proposal
 - climate influences 251–252
 - densification potential 252
 - development, alternatives 252–257
 - infill opportunities
 - commercial areas 258
 - downtown block infill 259
 - parking infill 258–259
 - problem defined
 - access, transportation 250
 - agriculture, loss of 250
 - ecosystem 248–249
 - habitat, loss of 250–251
 - living the myth, density 248
 - New Urbanism 245
 - political and environmental 249
 - population growth, current development 247–248
 - solution, partial 251
- Tai Koo Shing 145–147
- tale of two cities
 - urbanism
 - London 222–225
 - Washington 225–226
- Test Reference Year (TRY) dataset 377
- theoretical survey
 - upper city transformation
 - in the Netherlands 211–213
- Tokyo 56
 - depopulation 65
 - dormitory-towns 62, 63
 - dormitory-towns 62, 63
 - polycentric structure, policy to reinforce 64
 - regeneration programme 67
 - renovation programme 65, 66
 - urban functions, over-concentration 64
- total annual illumination
 - see* total annual irradiation
- total annual irradiation 378
 - difference mapping 386
 - prediction, computer-based 379
- Tower of Babel 138
- traditional city 31
 - sustainability 41
- transit environment 88
- transit-related development
 - Kowloon station, Hong Kong 424
 - Pudong, China 425
 - Slateford Green, Edinburgh 422
 - Vancouver SkyTrain extension 423
- transportation
 - Bristol
 - analysis 103–104
 - background 100–101
 - key stages 104–108
 - design challenge 92
 - policy challenge 92
 - land use
 - research challenge 91–92
 - Sheffield
 - analysis 101–103
 - background 99–100
 - Tudor Walters Report 294
- ubiquitous network, humane environment 31
- upper city
 - Bovenstad 208–211
 - ideas, precursors 213–216
 - Looiershof* 214
 - Zwarte Madonna* 213
 - transformations 207
 - opportunities, in the Netherlands 211–213
- Upper City Foundation 216–217
- urban area
 - densities 313
- urban density 24, 311
 - local facilities, accessibility 326–330
 - quality of life 322–326
- urban design
 - framework 272
 - guidelines 183
 - master plan 182
 - strategic sites 183
- urban design studio 175–177
- urban development 55
 - sustainable, principles 312
- urban form
 - economic performance
 - empirical analysis 75–77
 - theoretical background 74–75
- urban functions 58
- urban intelligence 40, 46
 - sustainability 40–42
- urban markets, spatial enlargement 74
- urban planning
 - debates 55
 - strategies, CO₂ reduction 360
 - sustainability indicators 113