leadership role of urban designers in Britain's efforts to achieve more sustainable cities. Clearly, however, there is still much to do. Finally, this edition aims to explore the relationship between culture and sustainable urban form: in particular, to question the validity of the compact city concept as a universal model for sustainability. It will examine other ideas for achieving sustainable urban forms, and particularly the 'bio-city', a city rooted in its bioregion and one which is self sustaining in most of its needs for continued existence.

I have taken the opportunity afforded by this new edition to work with Peter Shirley, a nature conservationist with long experience in environmental management. Peter has written Chapter 5, The Urban Park. Ecology and an appreciation of nature seem to me to be the key to an understanding of sustainable development, and it is to people working in this field to whom architects and urban designers need turn for advice and leadership in the search for sustainable urban forms.

'Moreover, if we wish to understand the phenomenal world, then we will reasonably direct our questions to those scientists who are concerned with this realm – the natural scientists. More precisely, when our preoccupation is with the inter-action of organisms and environment – and I can think of no better description of our concern – then, we must turn to ecologists, for that is their competence'. (McHarg, 1969).

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