

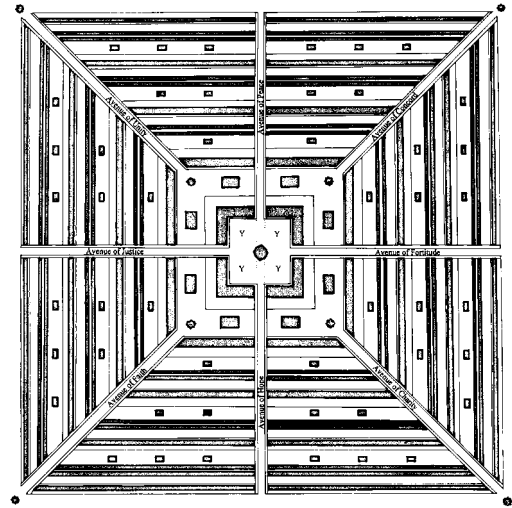
7.46

Figure 7.46 Owen's village of cooperation (Houghton-Evans, 1975)

Figure 7.47 Victoria

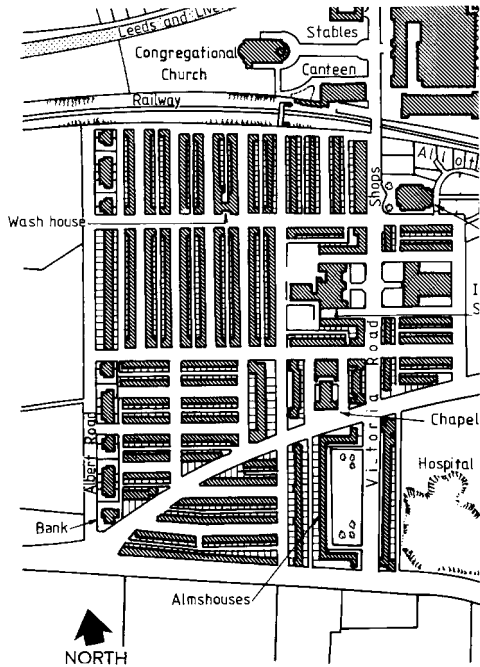
an influential role in the general quest for the perfect form (Rosenau, 1974). In Britain, the work of Owen, though employing a rectangular plan for his villages such as New Lanark, envisaged the development of centralized and enclosed settlements: these villages of industrial cooperation, though discrete in themselves, were planned as a regional planning solution to the social and economic problems of the early nineteenth century (Figure 7.46). Victoria, the model town of James Silk Buckingham, which appeared in his book, *National Evils and Practical Remedies*, was also a centralized concept. The town comprised squares of terraced houses and gardens alternating with squares of other land uses, taking a form similar to the nesting boxes of South-east Asian cities. The best houses were to be near the centre, while at the boundary of the town it was planned to locate a covered arcade for workshops. Outside the town were to be located the large factories, abattoirs, cattle market, public cemetery and hospital. Also outside the town were to be large sites reserved for suburban villas (Figure 7.47).

Titus Salt put into effect many of the theoretical ideas of earlier reformers such as

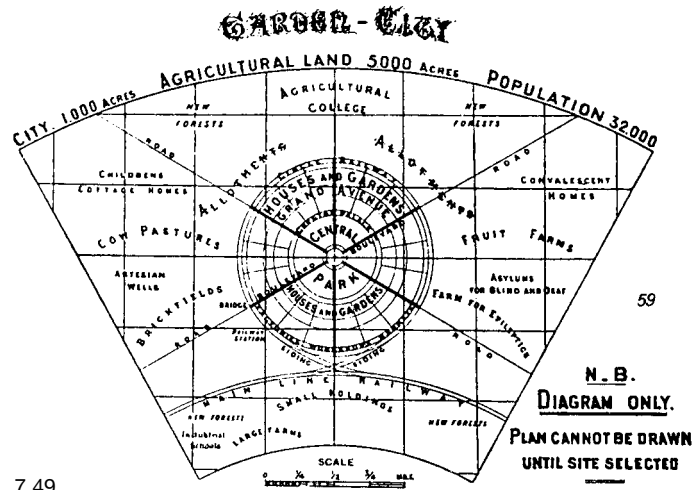


7.47

Buckingham and Owen. He built a small town, Saltaire, four miles from Bradford in Yorkshire, for 5000 people to house the workforce for his mill (Figure 7.48). The building of Saltaire has been discussed in detail elsewhere in this series on urban design (Moughtin, 2003). For the purpose of this book on sustainable development, however, a number of ideas are important. Saltaire was planned as a centralized, self-contained town: it was located on the banks of the River Aire, the Leeds–Liverpool canal and on the main railway line connecting Scotland to the Midlands. At the time, these were the important means of mass transport for goods and/or people. The town itself was built at quite high densities, having 37 houses to the acre (80 approximately to the hectare). It occupied an area about 1 kilometre square, so that all parts of the town were reached easily on foot. The town is built in the form of a grid plan with one main street on which were located the community facilities, the church, school, shops, municipal hall and factory. In addition, and although



7.48



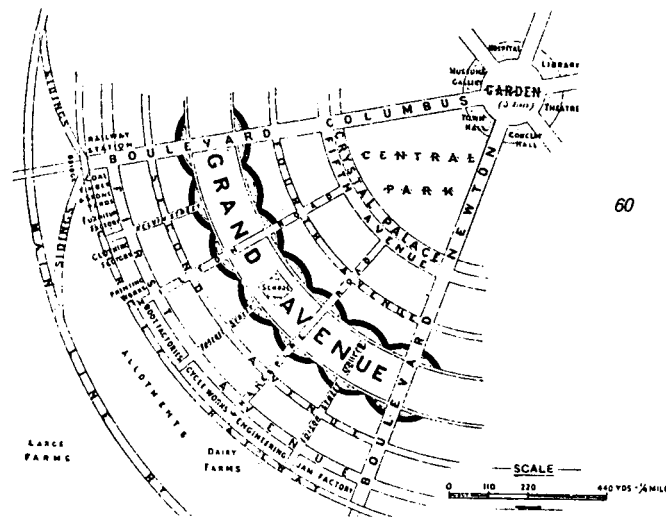
7.49

Figure 7.48 Saltaire

Figure 7.49 Garden City
(Howard, 1965)Figure 7.50 Garden City
(Howard, 1965)

surrounded at the time by countryside, the town had its own public garden and allotments. Saltaire, despite being built in the form of a rigid grid, falls neatly into the category of the highly centralized inward-looking urban structure: it also exhibits many features expected from a sustainable settlement.

Howard's 'Garden City' is very much in the mould of the centralized city. At the core of this ideal city are the public buildings set in a central park (Figures 7.49 to 7.51). Encircling this park is the 'Crystal Palace', a glazed shopping arcade. Then follow residential rings, the fifth such ring being for higher socio-economic groups and comprising: '... very excellently built houses,



7.50