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Some early opponents of urban planning accused their practitioners of focusing only on aesthetics, not including the well-being of people. But today, such criticism is largely unfounded, as urban planners take a much more holistic approach to community development. They go far beyond aesthetics to consider the environmental, economic and social health issues that affect the community as it grows and changes. Unfortunately, as urban planning increases, so does the length of time and the cost required to complete the process. The laborious nature and high planning costs are two of the biggest criticisms. If the planning process takes too long, the solutions it offers may become obsolete before they are fully implemented, which is a major concern in new cities where change is happening faster. Advertising Some people object to the fact that urban planning gives the government too much power over individuals. And others say that urban planners pay too much attention to the future of cities and towns and not enough - the current problems. This dissatisfaction with urban planning pushes the field forward and forces it to develop. One of the most influential critics of modern urban planning came in 1961 Jane Jacobs. Her book *Death and the Life of Great American Cities*, blasted 20th-century urban planning and proposed radical new principles for urban recovery. *Cities as ecosystems*: Jacobs compared cities to living things that change over time as they interact with the environment. If the city is an organism, then the sidewalks, parks, streets and surroundings of different systems, each with a different function, but tightly and seamlessly integrated. By looking at cities in this way, planners can better understand their structure and make more effective recommendations. Mixed-use development: Jacobs saw diversity as an absolute requirement for healthy, dynamic urban communities. Diversity is not just about populations. Jacobs also believes that buildings should vary in age, condition, use and rent. In such conditions, people of different ages and backgrounds use different parts of the city at different times of the day, which makes the city vital and healthy around the clock, not just during working hours. Community planning from the bottom up: Jacobs felt that planners didn't rely enough on local experience. How can an outsider, in her opinion, know the real needs of the area better than the people who actually lived there? In the Jacobian planning model, residents are actively involved in the entire development process. The case for a higher While conventional wisdom suggests that densely populated areas have led to crime and squalor, Jacobs has called for even greater density. She believes that diverse and highly concentrated groups, including residents, contribute to visible urban life and help that eventually leads to stupidity. Local economy: Jacobs has developed a local economic development model based on revitalizing old businesses, encouraging small businesses, and supporting entrepreneurs, as opposed to replacing smaller, less profitable enterprises with large, stable corporations. In fact, her approach to economic development is just another way to preserve diversity in the city. The presence of different businesses forms the basis for diversity in a particular area and has a cross-section on the diversity of other localities by providing the wealthy residents and patrons with the necessary support. Although controversial, Jane Jacobs' ideas have shaken the industry and greatly influenced a new generation of designers and architects. Its theories and principles will undoubtedly continue to influence the design of cities for years to come. So what will happen in the future? We'll see about the next page. Each item on this page was selected by the editor of ShopBA-AAR. We can earn commissions on the items you buy. There are many tasks, processes and people involved in the production of the book. Solutions are usually not down to one person alone, but a group of people each with their own requirements and style preferences, so a successful and open editorial/designer/client relationship is essential for high quality results. Here are 10 tips to ensure that your book design is as good as it can be. Making a gutter wide enough in books is often hampered by the arch of an open book, making it difficult to read because the text on the inside of the left hand page (verso) or the inner left side of the right page (recto) bends into the ditch. This usually means that the designer has not been able to make the gutter wide enough. Typically, for an ideal connected book, the left and right inner troughs must be at least 25 mm on each side. However, much depends on how the book is produced. For example, when books are perfectly related to the use of hot melt glue, it often dries very tight and prevents the book from lying flat. In contrast, cold melt glue is more flexible when dry and allows books to be flattered. If you've had a book produced by the same printer/binder previously, this is a good start for measuring to see how much text in previous arch books are in the ditch. This will help you ensure your gutters are wide enough to make the text readable. The normal practice in creating books is to add a running head on the left page containing the title of the book and another on the right page with the title of the chapter. This will greatly help the reader's ability to navigate the book. In addition, if the book is photocopied or divided into electronic it will be easy to find the source of the book. For these reasons, it is usually a good idea to include chapters of the numbers in the running heads as well as the chapters of the title. Some books use Roman numerals (I-X) for pages to distinguish between introductory and basic sections - but is it the device that had its day? I'd argue that it's clearer and use Arabic numbers (0-9) instead, and explain the division section in other ways. Word interval for the best interval typographyWord is very important to make your text look better. The default word interval (also known as justification) for justified text in quarkXPress and Adobe InDesign CC is as follows: Each font is different, so it's hard to create a rigid and fast rule. But overall reducing the interval between words to about 90 percent usually creates a smoother and tighter line, reducing the number of harsh word space holes and improving the reading experience. Book designer Jost Hochuli believes that the word interval required by the lower register e is enough for the average size of the word space. Distance between characters In order to get even smoother matching of letters and words on a justified line of text, you have to adjust the distance between characters or letters. Again, the amount will vary, but overall the value is -3% (Adobe InDesign) or -0.6 (QuarkXPress) for a minimum and 3% (Adobe InDesign) or 0.6 (quarkXPress) for maximum enough (Adobe InDesign measured in 1/1000 EM space and quarkXPress measured in 1/200 EM space). Choosing paperCheck paper is an important choice in the design of the book and can make a big contribution to its overall feel. The amount of high bright white paper used for books has increased rapidly in recent years. However, I would argue it offers too much contrast between the color of the text and the paper, and that non-white or cream paper is not only more aesthetically pleasing, but less stressful on the eyes. However, industry trends mean that it is often now quite a challenge to find unpainted white or cream paper stocks and even more trouble to find coated stocks in white or cream paper. Issues related to the contrast of white paper are, of course, preferable when you focus on the book on people with visual impairments, for whom maximum contrast is clearly desirable. However, keep in mind that people with dyslexia - believed to be about 10 percent of the world's population - complain that the contrast of bright white paper and text causes unstable and blurry reading experiences and that the letters move to the page (see this Bupa page). For this reason, people with dyslexia often use colored acetate linings on top of printed information. Making tables easy to readOne the way designers often position columns in a table is to space them to fill the width of the table or the main width of the body text. But this is not recommended because you will increase the space between the columns, which can make it difficult reading the table horizontally. Best practice is horizontal column space with the smallest space between them, but no less Creating tables that have columns horizontally positioned, close to each other, makes it much easier to read the table horizontally, and to link possible table headers to the left of the table (in the first column) to other data on the right.09. Encourage feedback So often books are published in very linear fashion, going through editorial, design and production stages without getting feedback from those who will read them - they are rarely tested with people. One way to make this process more circular and user-centric is to put the details on the back cover or elsewhere, allowing people to submit their thoughts and feedback. You can provide a special email address, a web page with a form or a paper form for a breakaway. You never know what kind of feedback you can get: someone can point out something that can help improve the design, or discover an error somewhere that can be corrected in the next draw. Managing the client processDebook is a collaborative effort, you have to judge and feel when it is the right time to offer improvements and agree or disagree to make certain changes from the feedback. Some customers are open and welcome offers and reviews, others will reject your every offer, claiming that they know better. Jennifer Rowsell perhaps sums up the relationship best: Textbooks (in the case of my research, reading textbooks) and other educational schemes are the result of a long process of collaboration between actors whose roles in the company sometimes complement each other and sometimes in conflict. The resulting artifact, sleek, however smooth it may seem, cannot but be the result of numerous transformations and compromises not only of different points of view, but also of various intended functions for the text. Words: Thomas BohmThomas Bohm is a born working for a book publisher and enterprise, and runs custom design, graphic design communications, illustration and manufacturing services. Now read this! These! urban planning and design books

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