IN 30 YEARS TIME, RIVER CLYDE WILL BE RECOGNISED AS GLASGOW'S URBAN SPINE

OUR VISION:

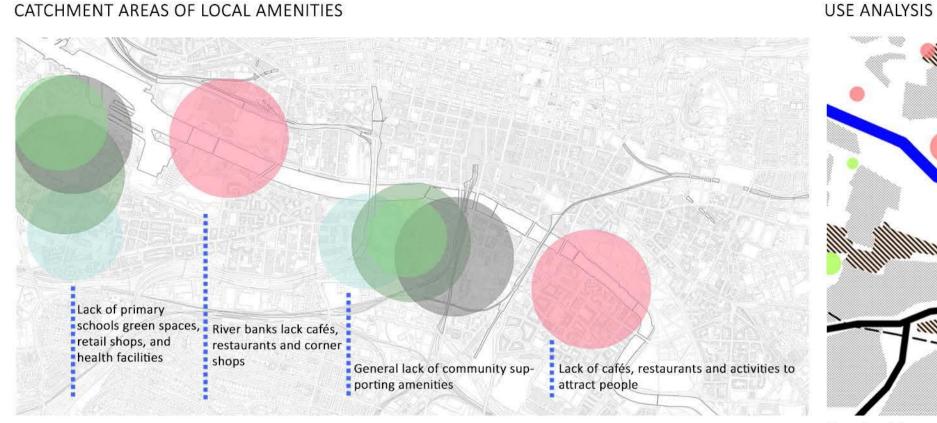
* To convert the Clyde into a well integrated, re-connected part of central Glasgow. With pedestrian walkways, cycle routes and direct water interaction with a generally enhanced experience.

* To convert The Clyde to a tourist and visitor attraction by turning dead areas into lively hubs that holds seasonal activities; linking existing attractions to the city fabric; and removing all barriers and creating activities to make people interact directly with the River.

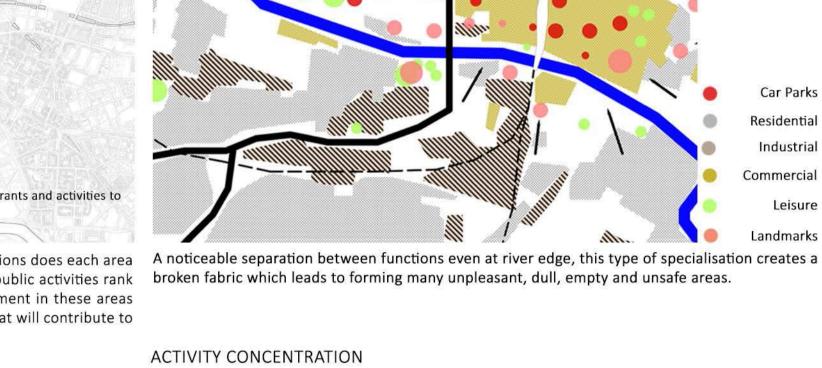
* To knit back the South part of Glasgow with the North and the surrounding neighbourhoods, by transforming perceptions and generating developments on this part of Glasgow, and improving accessibility and connection achieved by a new public water transport, new river and road linkages between two banks and town centres with surrounding neighbourhoods.

* To achieve a connected compact urban fabric by de-specialising river banks and encouraging social interaction

ANALYSIS CONCLUSION



By layering all catchment areas with the population density we can know what amenities or functions does each area lack, adding this conclusion to the SIMD information would show that the same areas that lack public activities rank higher for crime. To solve this we proposed some mixed use developments to increase employment in these areas hence increase residential densities. and with the proper community supporting facilities all of that will contribute to a chive a compact, lively, safe, well connected urban fabric PERCEIVED WALKWAY





Restaurant, sports

Proposed district centre

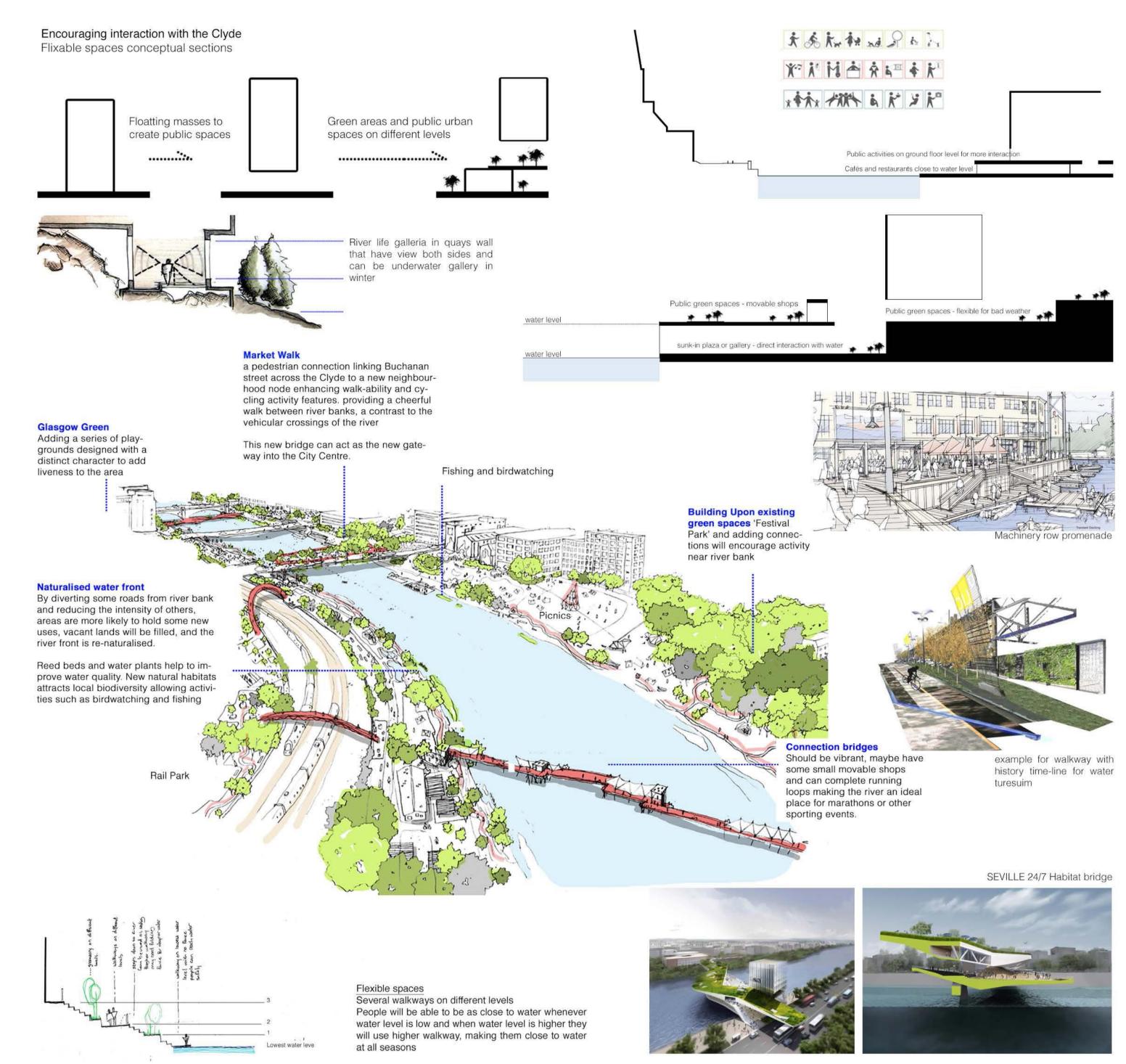
Proposed local neighbourhood

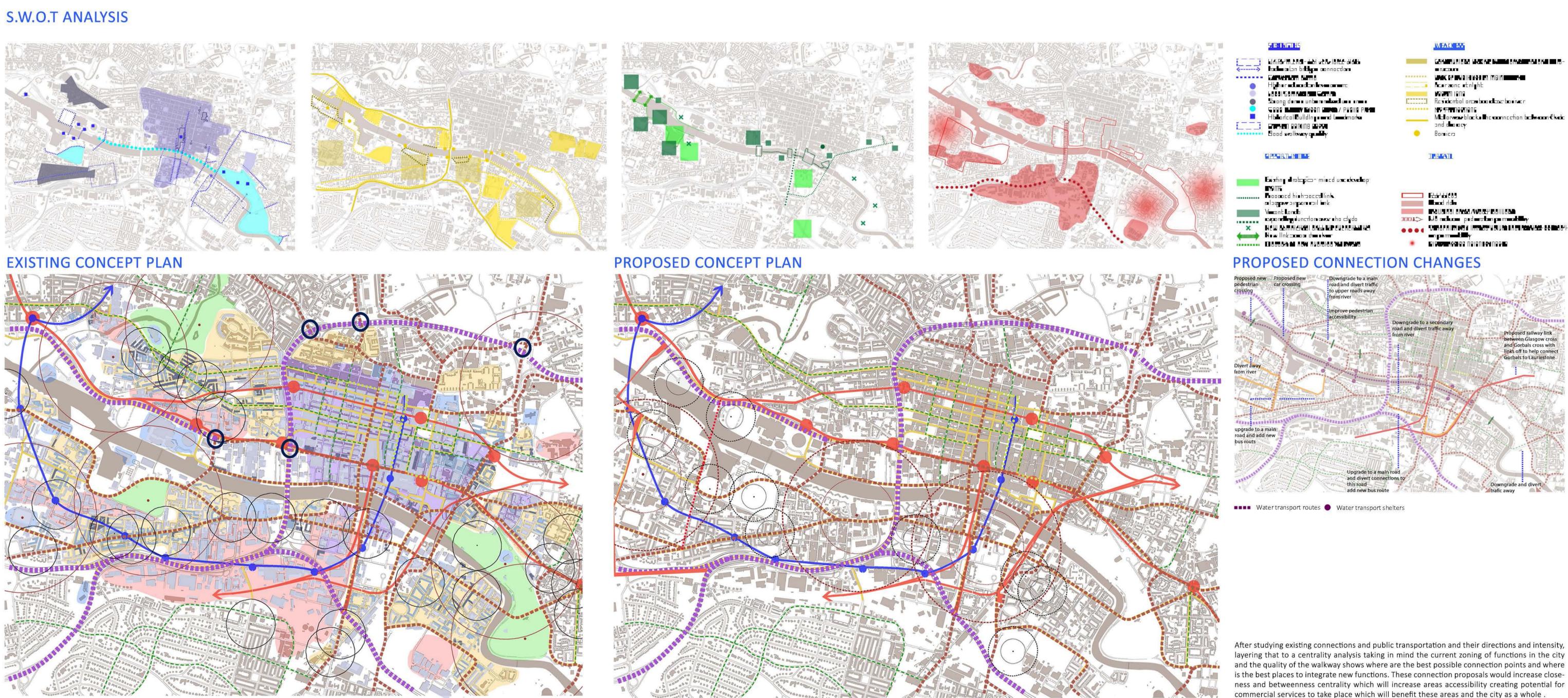
Bars, cafes

Necessary activity

SPACE VISIONS

Car Parks





New railway line / station

·····New street link

STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

Propose local neighbourhood

Special function

Existing mixed use development

Proposed / in-progress mixed development

Railway stations

Subway stations

Railway routes

Subway routes

Bus routes

Density of 1-100 units/hectare

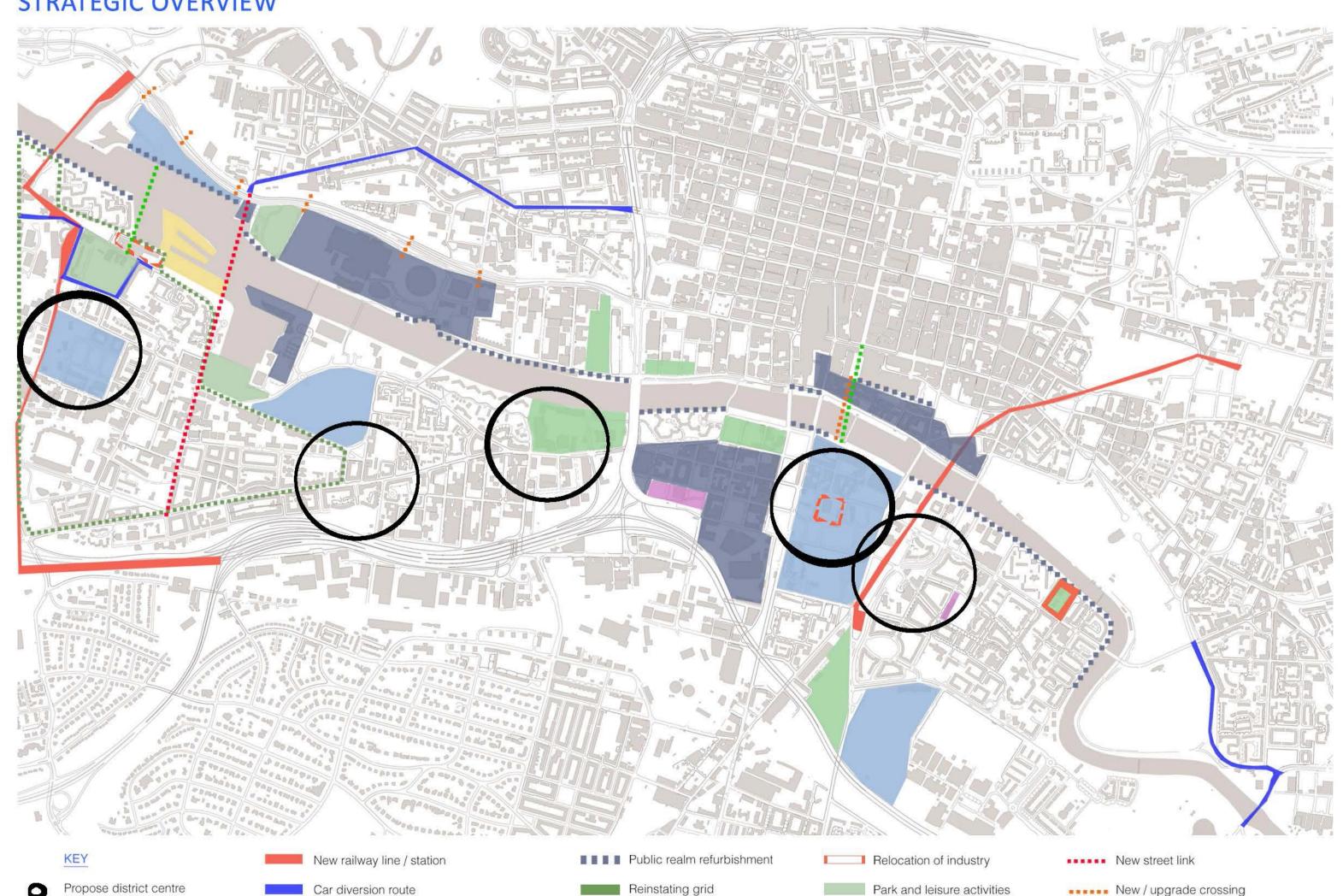
Density of 100-200 units/hectare

Density of >200 units/hectare

Motorway-Express way

---- Secondary road

Pedestrian street O Exchange points



Mixed use leisure facilities

Health care facilities

Pedestrian connections

New public square

Industry area

Green area

Commercial area

Residential area

Culture and leisure area

Existing Landmarks

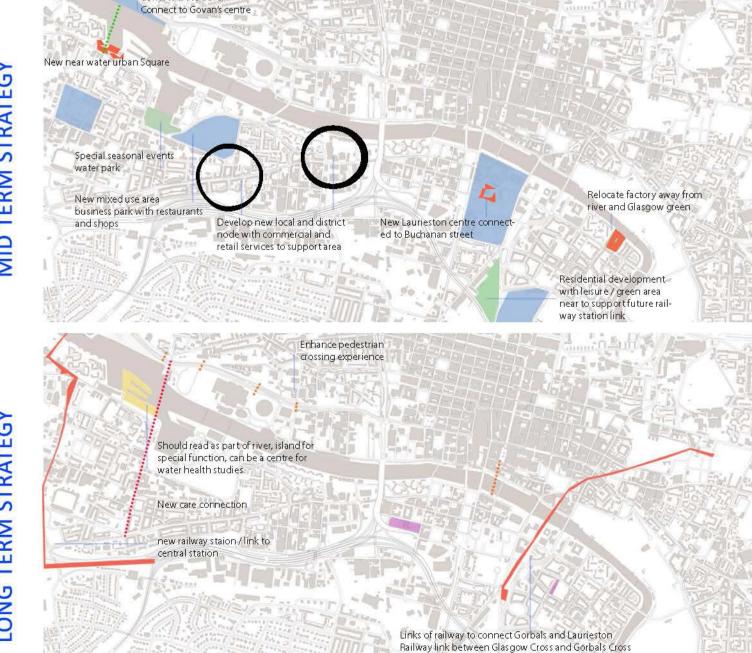
Existing local nodes

Develop area to be a mixed use ommercial area to serve as new Govans centre Define smaller grid on plot sizes different grades of land going down to water level

STRATEGIC PHASING

erm strategy for temporary ses such as flea markets and

Develop vacant land as a new



Existing strategy to develop as

neighbourhood node

a mixed use area

edesign and refurbish approach to iver from city centre, bring river to

to new Laurieston centre as a vibrant

In all cases : ground floor level floors should be something for public use or with big glass façades for more public interaction

due to doseness to future rail-

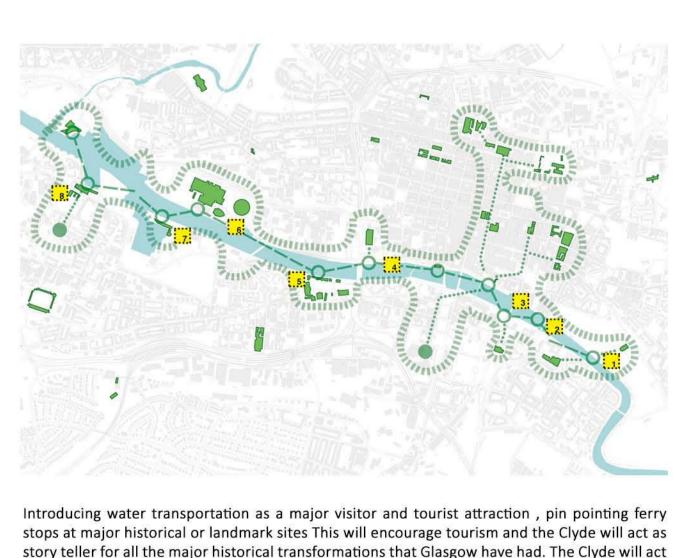
way link and existing subway

RIVER CLYDE AS GLASGOW'S HISTORY NARRATOR

INTRODUCING RIVER CLYDE WATER TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

River Clyde has always played an important role in the history of Glasgow. it is often said , Glasgow made the Clyde and the Clyde made Glasgow. As engineers made the river more navigable, the citys commerce and industries flourished. The Clyde is a short river, little more than 100 miles long. rising in the Lanarkshire hills. Upstream it flows swiftly with spectacular streches such as the falls of Clyde near Lanark. At Glasgow the river was a shallow estuary with sandbanks and islets known as inches. Downstream, in deep water, Dumbarton, Irvine and Greenock were the main ports, with Port Glasgow established by Glasgow merchants in 1662.

The key idea is for connecting all potential area inGlasgow city, based on the River Clyde's bank and linier with pedestrian walkway and encourage the greater use of the area such as City centre of Glasgow, Glasgow Landmark Building, Glasgow bridge and many more.



story teller for all the major historical transformations that Glasgow have had. The Clyde will act a major role witch will help people to interact with the river on different levels and create a

lively waterfront Water transportation route based on Historical buildings and landmarks GLASGOW GREEN 1450 PEOPLE PALACE

MERCHANT CITY 1400 QUEEN'S DOCK AND YORKHILL QUAY FINNISTON CRANE 1930 ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL 1820 SECC 1884
SECC AND CLYDE AUDITORIUM GLASGOW CATHEDRAL **8** GOVAN 1880 4BROOMIELAW QUAY 1775

CHRISTIAN CRAFTMAN VILLAGE