

1915 CONURBATION, Patrick Geddes

«Need of inquiry into smaller cities and city-groups. But here the same growth-process appears, industrial towns and cities uniting into vast city-regions, "conurbation", which the broadest surveys needed to realize.

Some name, then, for these city-regions, these town aggregates, is wanted. Constellations we cannot call them; conglomeration is, alas! Nearer the mark at present, but it may sound unappreciative: what of "Conurbation"?

That perhaps may serve as the necessary word, as an expression of this new form of population-grouping, which is already, as it were subconsciously, developing new form of social grouping and of definite and administration by and by also».

Cities in Evolution: An introduction to the town planning movement and to the study of civics, William and Norgate, London 1915.

1958 EXPLODING METROPOLIS, William H. White

«The Exploding Metropolis ranks as one of the first most influential manifestos for choice, diversity, integration, anti-expertiseism, and citizens participation in urban design. It provides a window into the undertow of post-modernist historicism in the 1950s and introduces problems that persist in current debates about the form and structure of urban life».

The Exploding Metropolis, Doubleday, Garden City, N.Y. 1958.

1962 CITTÀ-REGIONE, Giancarlo De Carlo

«La città-regione è un organismo che non ha bisogno di limiti, perché rende possibile ad ognuno la scelta, momento per momento, esigenza per esigenza, dei limiti più opportuni. E questo è il punto secondo me, importante dell'idea regione».

Ludovico Quadroni, 1962, "Verso la città-regione?", intervento al Seminario di Stresa, ora in ILSES, *Relazioni del seminario "La nuova dimensione della città: la città-regione"*, Stresa, 19-21 gennaio, 1962.

1964 MEGALOPOLIS, Jean Gottmann

«We must abandon the idea of the city as a tightly settled and organized unit in which people, activities, and riches are crowded into a very small area clearly separated from its non-urban surroundings. Every city in this region spreads out far and wide around its original nucleus; it grows amidst an irregularly colloidal mixture of rural and suburban landscapes; it melts on broad fronts with other mixtures, of somewhat similar though different texture, belonging to the suburban neighbourhoods of other cities».

Megalopolis: The urbanized north-eastern seaboard of the United States, The MIT Press, Cambridge, Ma. 1964.

1965 URBAN FIELD – WORLD CITY, John Friedmann, John Miller

«The world city hypothesis is about the spatial organization of the new international division of labour. As such, it concerns the contradictory relations between production in the era of global management and the political determination of territorial interests. It helps us to understand what happens in the major global cities of the world economy and what much political conflict in these cities is about. Although it cannot predict the out-comes of these struggles, it does suggest their common origins in the global system of market relations».

"The urban field", in "Journal of the American Institute of Planners", vol. 31, n. 4, 1965, pp. 312-319.

1976 RURBANISATION, Jean Michel Roux, Gérard Bauer

«La "rurbanisation" résulte de déploiement et de la dissémination des villes dans l'espace; en conséquence, est "rurbaine", selon une première définition approximative et provisoire, une zone rural:

- proche de centres urbains et subissant l'apport résidentiel d'une population nouvelle, ...
- caractérisée cependant par la subsistance d'un espace non urbanisé très largement dominant. C'est en cela surtout que son organisation spatiale distingue de celle de n'importe quelle banlieue traditionnelle ...

L'interpénétration de l'espace rural agricole et de l'espace urbain devient alors. A l'échelle de l'aménageur, une donnée permanente du cadre de vie ...».

La rurbanisation ou la ville éparpillée, Edition e Seuil, Paris 1976.

1987 SUBURBIA – TECHNOBURB, Robert Fishman

«The technoburbs which might stretch over seventy miles from the cores in all directions, are often in more direction communication with one another – or with the other techno cities across the country – than they are with the core ...».

Bourgeois Utopias: The Rise and Fall of Suburbia, Basic Books, New York, 1988.

1988 ECOPOLIS, Alberto Magnaghi

«Lo sviluppo teorico da Ecopolis, città di villaggi, che affiora dalla scomposizione degli agglomerati periferici metropolitani verso il progetto di una costellazione regionale di città solidali, segue il filo conduttore di un modello implosivo che riduce il gigantesco prelievo di risorse ambientali e umane dalle periferie del mondo ritrovando al proprio interno, nei valori profondi del proprio territorio, "grandezza e potenza"».

"Ecopolis, per una città di villaggi", in «Housing», n. 3, 1990.

1990 CITTÀ DIFFUSA, Francesco Indovina

«Questa diversa configurazione dell'urbanizzazione a bassa densità è quella che abbiamo chiamato città diffusa. Tale fenomenologia territoriale si caratterizza, quindi, per: una massa consistente (da città, per intenderci) non solo di popolazione, ma anche, almeno parzialmente, di servizi ed attività produttive; una dispersione di tale massa in un territorio tanto vasto da non presentare, nell'insieme, fenomeni di alta densità e intensità. Questo, ovviamente, non sta a significare che non ci possano essere singoli "punti" con alte densità, ma soltanto che la configurazione spaziale non dà luogo a significativi fenomeni di densità e intensità urbana; un'alta connessione tra i diversi punti del territorio. Si tratta, cioè, di un territorio che presenta connessioni molteplici di tipo orizzontale (infrastrutture), tali da garantire la possibilità di un'altissima mobilità».

La città diffusa, Daest - IUAV, Venezia 1990.

1991 EDGE CITY, Joel Garreau

«Edge Cities represent the third wave of our lives pushing into new frontiers in this half century. First, we moved our homes out past the traditional idea of what constituted a city. This was the suburbanization of America, especially after the World War II. Then we wearied of returning downtown for the necessity of life, so we moved our marketplaces out to where we lived. Today we have moved our means of creating wealth, the essence of urbanism – our jobs – out to where most of us lived and shopped for two generations. They had led to the rise of Edge Cities».

Edge Cities. Life on the New Frontier, Anchor Books, New York 1991.

1991 GLOBAL CITY, Saskia Sassen

«... The combination of spatial dispersal and global integration has created a new strategic role for major cities. Beyond their long history as centers for international trade and banking, these cities now function in four new ways: first, as highly concentrated command points in the organization of the world economy; second, as key locations for finance and for specialised service firms, which have replaced manufacturing as the leading economic sector; third, as sites of production, including the production of innovation, in these leading industries; and fourth, as markets for the products and innovations produced ... Cities concentrate control over vast resources, while finance and specialised service industries have restructured the urban social and economic order. Thus a new type of city has appeared. It is the global city. Leading examples now are New York, London, and Tokyo ...».

The Global City. New York, London, Tokyo, Princeton University Press, Princeton 1991.

1992 PERIURBANIZZAZIONE E DIFFUSIONE A RETE, Giuseppe Dematteis

«Ogni centro è connesso a rete con l'intero sistema regionale, assommando i vantaggi della metropoli (intensa comunicazione, informazione, mobilità, libertà di scelta) con i vantaggi di un'alta qualità urbana e paesistica (abolizione delle periferie, integrazione funzionale e ricostruzione dello spazio pubblico, eliminazione del traffico, alta qualità estetica del paesaggio agrario) ...».

Il fenomeno urbano in Italia: interpretazioni, prospettive, politiche, Franco Angeli, Milano 1992.

1992 POSTMETROPOLIS, Edward Soja

«Postfordist economic restructuring, intensified globalisation, the communications and information revolution, the deterritorialization and reterritorialization of cultures and identity, the recomposition of urban forms and social structures, and many other forces shaping the postmetropolitan transition have significantly reconfigured our urban imaginary, blurring its once clearer boundaries and meanings while also creating new ways of thinking and acting in the urban milieu».

Postmetropolis. Critical studies of cities and regions, Blackwell Publishers, Oxford 2000.

1994 TELÉPOLIS, Javier Echeverría

«Este ensayo afirma que durante el siglo XX se ha ido generando una nueva forma de organización social que tiende a expandirse por todo el planeta, transformándolo en una nueva ciudad: Telépolis ... Telépolis se sustenta en una nueva forma de economía, el telepolismo, que convierte los ámbitos privados y públicos y puede transformar el ocio en trabajo y el consumo en producción ... Los medios de comunicación, y en particular la televisión, constituyen parte de la infraestructura de Telépolis ... Telépolis existe en la medida en que los ciudadanos se interrelacionan a distancia, bien sea directa o indirectamente ...».

Telépolis, Ensayos/Destino, Barcelona 1994.

1994 AREE DELLA DISPERSIONE, Bernardo Secchi

«Io vorrei che noi tutti fossimo consapevoli del fatto che oggi lo spazio periferico, della dispersione e della diffusione è altro dell'attenzione di tutta Europa ... L'attenzione attuale per lo spazio periferico e della dispersione sembra invece essere il tentativo di capire

che in quello stesso spazio si rappresenta qualche cosa di più importante, di più coerente alla nostra società, al nostro sistema di valori, anche alle nostre aspirazioni, solo che lo si sappia cogliere ...».

“La domanda di ricerca”, in AA.VV., *Indagini sugli assetti del territorio nazionale*, 1994.

1995 **MÉTAPOLIS**, François Ascher

«Une métropole est l'ensemble des espaces dont tout ou une partie des habitants, des activités économiques ou des territoires sont intégrés dans le fonctionnement quotidien (ordinaire) d'une métropole. Une métropole constitue généralement un seul bassin d'emploi, d'habitat et d'activités. Ses espaces sont profondément hétérogènes et pas nécessairement contigus ... La ville se transforme plus par densifications, par ajouts, par conquêtes, par transformations, par implosions, par dédensifications. La métropole se constitue et se diffuse à partir de lieux, des projets, qui ne sont plus nécessairement contigus à la ville ancienne».

Métapolis, ou l'avenir des villes, Editions Odile Jacob, Paris 1995.

1995 **BIT CITY**, William J. Mitchell

«The network is the urban site before us, an invitation to design and construct the City of Bits (capital of the twenty-first century), just as, so long ago, a narrow peninsula beside the Maeander became the place for Miletos. But this new settlement will turn classical categories inside out and will reconstruct the discourse in which architects have engaged from classical times until now».

City of Bits: Space, Place, and the Infobahn, MIT Press, Cambridge, Ma. 1995.

1996 **MEGACITY**, Manuel Castells

«The new global economy and the emerging informational society have indeed a new spatial form, which develops in a variety of social and geographical contexts: megacities ... They are the nodes of the global economy, concentrating the directional, productive, and managerial upper functions all over the planet ... Megacities are discontinuous constellations of spatial fragments, functional pieces, and social segments».

The Information Age: Economy, Society and Culture, Blackwell Publishers, Oxford 1996.

1998 **3D CITY – METACITY**, Winy Maas, Jacob van Rijs

«The hundred mile city is where suburbs have ceased to be suburban and the whole urbanized territory can be seen as an immense force field reacting to human mobility and real estate possibilities. The dynamics of global economic competition have led to disposable cities and expendable parts of cities, which generate great waste and tragic displacement».

Farmax: Excursions on Density, 010 Publisher, Rotterdam 1998.

2001 **EDGELESS CITY**, Robert E. Lang

«Cities should concern anyone seeking to curb sprawl because they are not dispersed, low-density form of development. They are not mixed-use, pedestrian friendly, or accessible by transit and they cannot be remade into traditional downtowns. They represent a new and different urban form».

Edgeless Cities: Exploring the Elusive Metropolis, The Brookings Institution, 2003.