



## Urban Networks — Network Urbanism by Gabriel Dupuy

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### About the author:

Gabriel Dupuy is Professor of Urban Planning at Université de Paris I-Panthéon-Sorbonne and at the École nationale des ponts et chaussées. In addition to directing the Center for Research on Networks, Industry and Urban Planning (CRIA, associated with CNRS) at Paris I, he is responsible for the Masters programme on urban planning and urbanism.

Gabriel Dupuy has published extensively. His work on 'network urbanism' has been a primary source in the French and Spanish speaking world for two decades. This book provides the first overview of his work in English. Dupuy's work stands out for its concreteness and clarity, making his work readily applicable in the context of spatial planning.

# Urban Networks—Network Urbanism by Gabriel Dupuy

**Urban Networks – Network Urbanism is a collection of key articles by Gabriel Dupuy on the relation between urban infrastructure networks and urban development. His work on 'network urbanism' has been a primary source in the French and Spanish speaking world for two decades and this book provides the first overview of his work in English. Dupuy's work stands out for its concreteness and clarity, making his work readily applicable in the context of spatial planning.**

Urban networks, network cities, networked cities and city networks are widely discussed, but there has hardly been debate on what constitutes an urbanism of networks. It is time to shift network urbanism from the realm of general debate to that of identifying the task-specific tools and techniques required for its implementation. This book does so.

Urban Networks – Network Urbanism provides theoretical groundwork, historical perspective, detailed arguments and explanatory case descriptions for network-oriented thinking in developing urban and regional spatial strategies. The key argument is that the development of technical networks and urban development go hand in hand and need to be dealt with as such by urban planners. This book gives special attention to the territorial effects caused by the automobile system and to the geography of ICT. It provides pointers to deal with the huge challenges facing urban planning with regard to changes of scale, technological progress, the "two-track city", and network liberalisation.

**Table of Contents:** *Part I* Networks: Past and Present challenges for Urban Planning—*Part II* Network Territoriality: Golden Age and Crises in Cities around the World—*Part III* Motor Cars: System, Network and Dependency— *Part IV* ICTs: interconnections and Divides— *Part V* New Tools for Planners. *For the complete listing of the chapters, click [here](#)*

### Quotes from Urban Networks—Network Urbanism

*"The network city is no longer fiction, nor a utopia: it is a reality. Urbanism cannot base its doctrines and its practices on a thought which neglects or rejects this reality."*

*"In a nutshell, this book is not trying to make out that there is nothing left but the network. It is just trying to demonstrate how it has introduced into our societies a new predominant, form of territoriality that urban planning has, as a rule, failed to acknowledge."*

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Urban Networks—Network Urbanism is a collection of 19 key articles by Gabriel Dupuy. These articles have been selected and are introduced by Jeroen van Schaick and Ina Klaasen, Faculty of Architecture, TU Delft, The Netherlands.

Urban Networks—Network Urbanism is published as the seventh volume in the series Design/Science/Planning, a book series focusing on realism-based scientific approaches to design, architecture and urban planning and aims to contribute to the development of empirical-scientific and/or practical-scientific bodies of knowledge with regard to the abovementioned fields of study, including their assessment in the context of application.

This urban-to-rural transect hierarchy has appropriate building and street types for each area along the continuum. 7. Increased Density. -More buildings, residences, shops, and services closer together for ease of walking, to enable a more efficient use of services and resources, and to create a more convenient, enjoyable place to live. New Urbanism is best planned at all levels of development: -The single building -Groups of buildings -The urban block -The neighborhood -Networks of neighborhoods -Towns -Cities -Regions. Increasingly, regional planning techniques are being used to control and shape growth into compact, high-density, mixed-use neighborhoods, villages, towns, and cities. Urban Networks. People | Research | Events. HOME. Urbanism is the study of how inhabitants of urban areas, such as towns and cities, interact with the built environment. It is a direct component of disciplines such as urban planning, which is the profession focusing on the physical design and management of urban structures and urban sociology which is the academic field the study of urban life and culture. 21st century network urbanism needs the spatial intelligence that architecture brings, as well as its higher order strategic design skills. But this will also necessitate architecture finally getting its head around contemporary technology, as a primary material. And in doing so realising that, generally speaking, it has a lot of catching up to do and it is now only one of several relevant skills (others being, for example, interaction design, service design, software engineering, data science, industrial design, urban sociology, behavioural economics, neuroscience and many more.)