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Autore	Whyte William H., Jr., <1917-1999.>
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Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- Foreword / Hiss, Tony -- 1. Introduction -- 2. The Politics of Open Space -- The Devices -- The Police Power -- 4. The Fee Simple -- 5. Easements -- 6. The Tax Approach -- 7. Defending Open Space -- THE PLANS -- 8. The Year 2000 plans -- 9. The Green Belts -- 10. Linkage -- 11. The Design of Nature -- DEVELOPMENT -- 12. Cluster Development -- 13. The New Towns -- 14. The Project Look -- 15. Play Areas and Small Spaces -- LANDSCAPE ACTION -- The Plan of the Landscape -- 17. Scenic Roads -- 18. Roadsides -- 19. Townscape -- DESIGN AND DENSITY -- 20. The Case for Crowding -- 21. The Last Landscape -- Bibliography -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	The remaining corner of an old farm, unclaimed by developers. The brook squeezed between housing plans. Abandoned railroad lines. The stand of woods along an expanded highway. These are the outposts of what was once a larger pattern of forests and farms, the "last landscape." According to William H. Whyte, the place to work out the problems of our metropolitan areas is within those areas, not outside them. The age of unchecked expansion without consequence is over, but where there is waste and neglect there is opportunity. Our cities and suburbs are not jammed; they just look that way. There are in fact plenty of ways to use this existing space to the benefit of the

community, and *The Last Landscape* provides a practical and timeless framework for making informed decisions about its use. Called "the best study available on the problems of open space" by the *New York Times* when it first appeared in 1968, *The Last Landscape* introduced many cornerstone ideas for land conservation, urging all of us to make better use of the land that has survived amid suburban sprawl. Whyte's pioneering work on easements led to the passage of major open space statutes in many states, and his argument for using and linking green spaces, however small the areas may be, is a recommendation that has more currency today than ever before.

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