



Giraffe at the Bar Rebel Planning Fragments for a City in Waiting

inputs. Only then can our visions of a larger world in which we are all linked together, and are responsible for one another, grow to match the human-created problems we shall all face shortly.

Rodney Gould & Peter White, Mental Maps, 1974

Our images – the maps and models of the world we carry around with us – need larger and much more relevant information

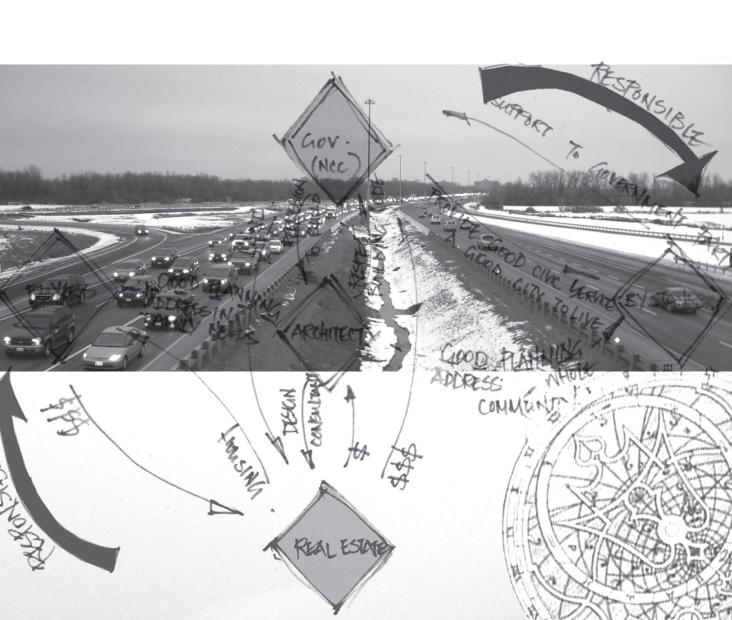
TERON'S STRUCTURE OF DISCOURSE. EXCHANGE DEUELDPER ARCHITECT KIZIONT RESIDENTS BUYERS BISTANDER

"A city is a place where people can learn to live with strangers."

ter to which expert, planner, sociologist, novelist or statistician we turn? If architecture as a system of change implies known and unknown quantities, then a system of change invites architecture of known and unknown quantities. If you think data is just data think again. If you think design is a belief system think again. The Greenbelt Studio at the school of Architecture & Urbanism (Carleton University) offers a series of interrelated, collaborative research enquiries. Open-ended, even unformed, these attempt to negotiate the unused contemporary moment in the profession and discipline of architecture. Using what is known as Mr Teron's Utopia as a departure, with no particular prejudice and preference for any solution, the students attempt to assess, define, re-define and rescript the urban options around Ottawa's Greenbelt. A subjective atlas of Ottawa and the Greenbelt

Does it matter who says such words, does it mat-

might give way to a psychogeography exercise. Other potentially unformed visions might emerge as do the illusions planning still plays on cities. The studio could also entertain even a second life. Word-Image chains produce serious cartoons, drawings and exercises in what we might call the architectural grasp. These are architectural representations beyond the diagram that must try and communicate in the vacuum of contemporary planning. Whatever agendas detected, discovered and scripted, architecture will be seen as a necessary partner, shaper and collaborator in the agendas made possible. Student or architect will not escape the motives, drivers and distortions of the potential solutions available. Re-framing the architect's own contemporary role in city planning, in urban issues, in the 21st century is a conceit beyond us, we think! The scripts are ours and yours: any weakness available to turn into strength.



Search for a method - program - analysing the idea, urban and economic planning issues - the point of departure - the Greenbelt and its relation to Ottawa City, past, present and future understanding how to prepare the (any) program using research, interviews, mapping (with the city, NCC, the developers including Mr Teron and other relevant bodies) - each student becomes involved in framing the potential rebel planning ideas for architecture under these conditions.

narrative using the search for a method to develop a 'position' leading to a more detailed understanding of the conditions that make this architectural/urban idea possible (the political dimension) and the potential urban concepts 'project' to emerge from this (still possibly responding to, but obviously developing further, any ideas emerging from Mr Teron's 'string of pearls' diagram).

beyond the diagram an inter-disciplinary process when the students turn this initial provocation into a series of urban options for Ottawa and the Greenbelt.

SCripts leading to a the wall of urban options exploring the options momentarily invented and the conditions that make these possible - if we change communication do we change architecture or just go along for the ride?

of information can we begin to break out of the judgmental

prison in which we are all trapped in greater or lesser selves.

Only when we realize the way in which our collective

Rodney Gould & Peter White, Mental Maps, 1974



GIRAFFE AT THE BAR REBEL PLANNING FRAGMENTS FOR A CITY IN WAITING



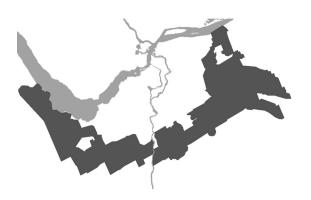
The Greenbelt is a set of impositions. To some it is hope in a city planning, the latter not always as hopeless or void of ideas as we think. To others it is more than a map made up of fragments that can represent nostalgia, forgotten nature, the myth of open land and/or re-directed sustainability. In other words the Greenbelt can be located in the mind anywhere between the dream of a lost wilderness reality and the attraction of an 'affordable paradise'.

We have to go beyond the diagram, beyond the maps and the words used to hold the other maps back. It might mean opening ourselves to ridicule, it might mean talking about 'rebel planning' when we have no firm grasp on such urgency.



The words we choose to describe the city may continue to beguile us as much as offer solutions. It is not enough to characterize such Greenbelt zone as a single space, a potentially gridlocked car park, or the chance of a winter skier altering all pathways in a winter zone.

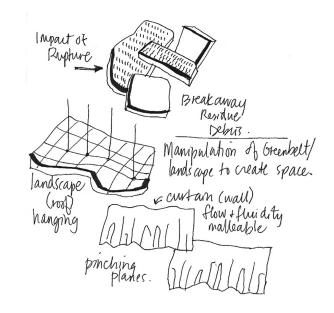
A greenbelt: a zone of nature, myth and intimacy; a strip of land of variable size; a British idea, a garden city idea, a dream, a defence, a lung, a metaphor, an illusion, a sanctuary. In 1950 Jacques Greber proposed a greenbelt as part of his master plan for Ottawa, and the federal government started expropriating land in 1956.

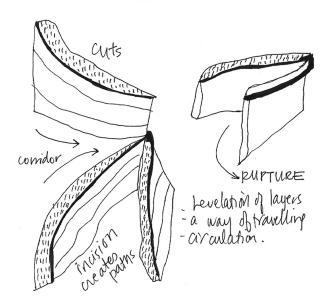


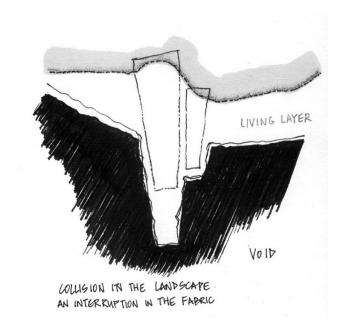
Expropriation is an important word here; for the freedom of space to occur, for plans to develop, there's always someone or some parts of society who suffer. Recent clearances in Beijing for the Chinese Olympics demonstrate the never-ending politics of expropriation and re-location. In sum, no one is exempt this condition - cities change at all times. Each city is a user's manual of secret life. It includes the parts the city does not reach. This is the Greenbelt

How would we consider the densification of existing Ottawa; what developments are impossible rather than possible? Is it in the public interest, the developer asks, to use some of that expropriated land to address these problems and to maintain a qualitative growth in shaping the national capital? Greber's green city paradise had its motives in post-war Ottawa (& Canada) – what are the conditions today?

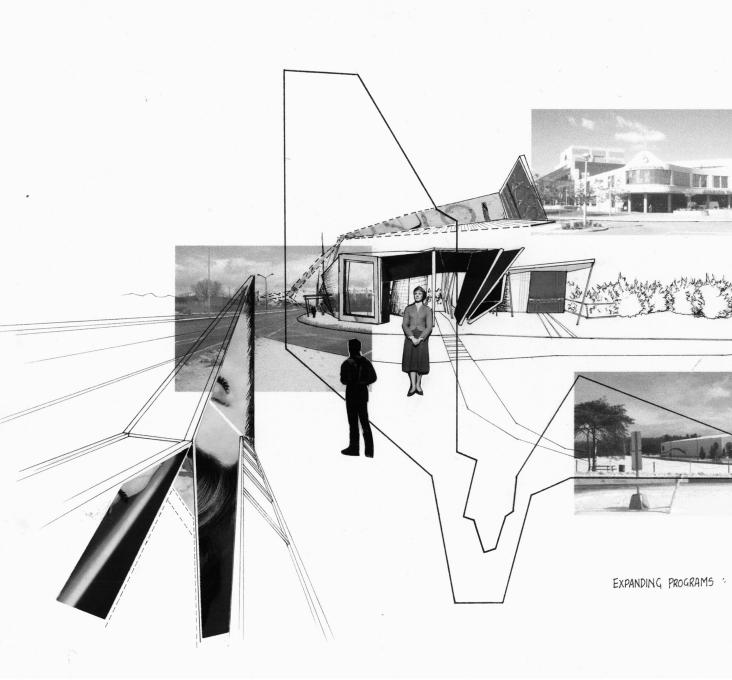
"Greber's vision of a green city paradise for all people did enhance Ottawa's beauty and its spirit as a place to live, which attracted many companies and many people to show Ottawa as their preferred place to be." (Teron) Is it possible to use such an idea as a departure, as a visionary exercise, or does this have an uncanny similarity to the old Irish joke: an American in Dublin asks where is the post office...answer: well I wouldn't start from here?

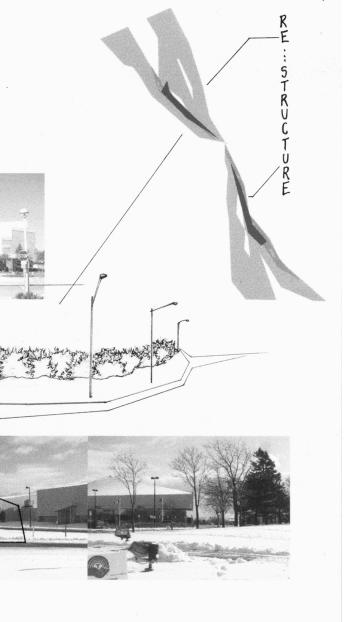






The doubling of Ottawa in 50 years! From a 1.5 million growth eventually to 3 to 4 million? Are these realistic predictions? Is there any reason to believe that planning and population increase will continue at this scale – along the lines of a master plan invented in 2008 - what are the population and demographic forecasts? What are the normative assumptions buried in the plan: secretly, openly?





ENCOURAGE APPROPRIATE DENSITY

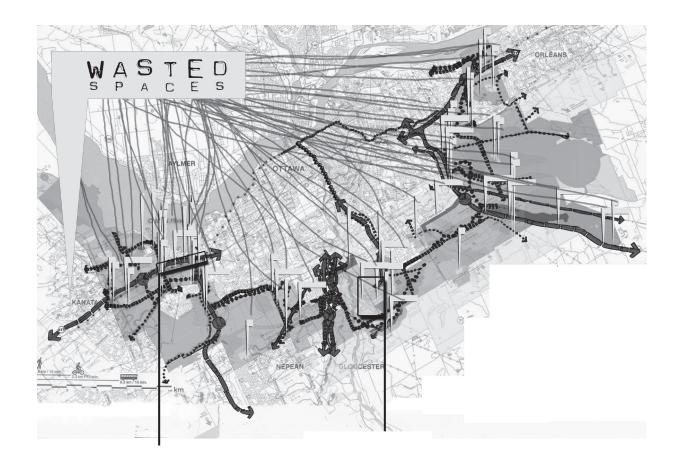
LINKING EXISTING RESOURCES











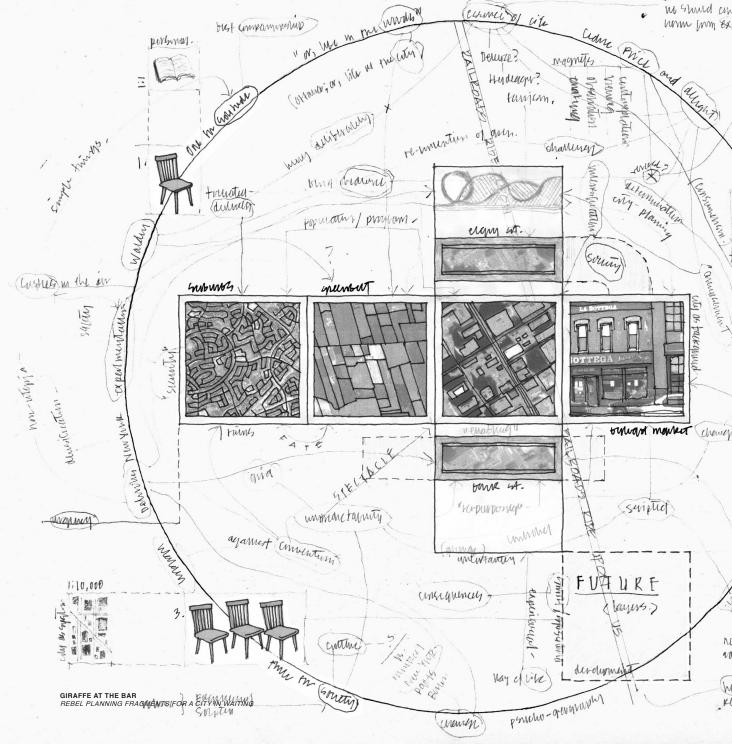
Is it still possible to think of the Greenbelt as a single zone, a closed entity or environmental richness, a natural beauty waiting to take overspill and at the same time remain an open space, a buffer accessible to all? Is it a system preserved on a map - or sequence of maps - held together by the gentle illusion of nature and what is known as the 'good life'?

Is it such imaginary zones which give nostalgia validity, or is nostalgia validated by such zones in a kind of elliptical planning? Is this a useful environmental tactic beyond its sell-by date, or is the greenbelt an area of a city ready for serious expansion; a master plan to prevent further sprawl or an alibi to prevent serious growth elsewhere?

Of course upon closer inspection no map is as seamless as it appears; the scale is always deceptive, as fractalism demonstrated as it exploded the chaos of land form and coastal edges. Cartographies are notoriously seductive, yet beauilinaly untrustworthy. Maps work by their discontinuities; the ruptures often prove the contrary to the whole. The same is true with the Greenbelt; it is a colour on the map, a zone of varying greens whilst some developments continue to creep into it. Does it still hold within it a diagram of some courage? Or is it a diagram which may only work by using the social engineering that it purports to be fighting against.



Greber's vision aimed to build a greater people; the beginning of a branding exercise – the city as icon – a vibrant green inner city – waterfront for all with holistic satellite communities – de-centralisation. Does Ottawa still want to de-cant the density to prevent sprawl or can it prevent sprawl in another way? Can we put real life experience against abstract/conceptual experience and thinking? What role do those play, like students, who have no baggage, but with more naivety may be able to question and provoke more unusual options?



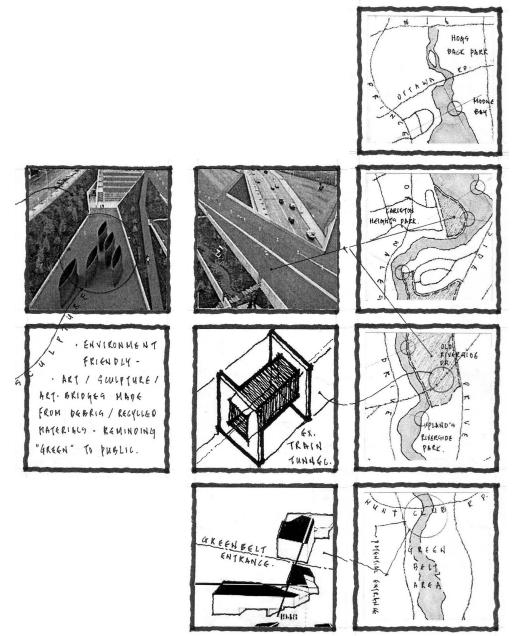


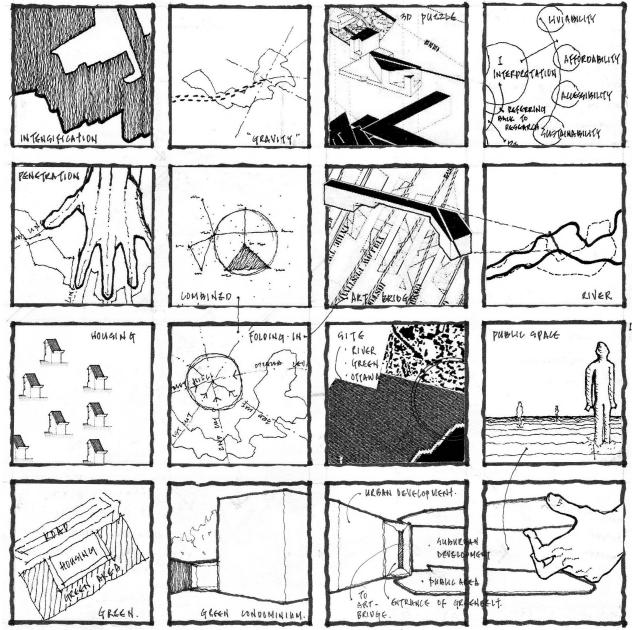
Cities are in effect endless commodities, infinite parts of our world which we love to hate and hate to love. Yet many of us cannot live without the city; the city is crime, cruelty, kindness and thrill. Two weeks ago in New York it was kick-ass art and sirens in East Village; a week ago an airport lounge in Amsterdam with parrot tulips sold by the credit card; a couple of days ago, it was Montreal and the university booksh...yesterday was arrval into Ottawa, a yellow shuttle bus, one of only three shuttle buses in the whole city. What does that tell us of this city, Ottawa?

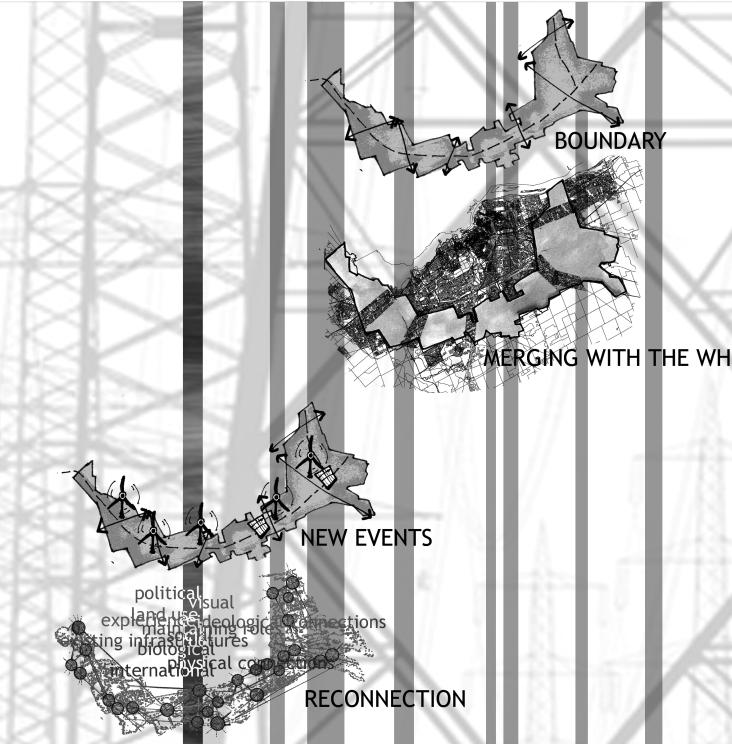
Ottawa - sleepwalking into a quiet oblivion, an exit city, a transit city for those who want to go to Toronto or Montreal, or a city awakening to an urgent dream?

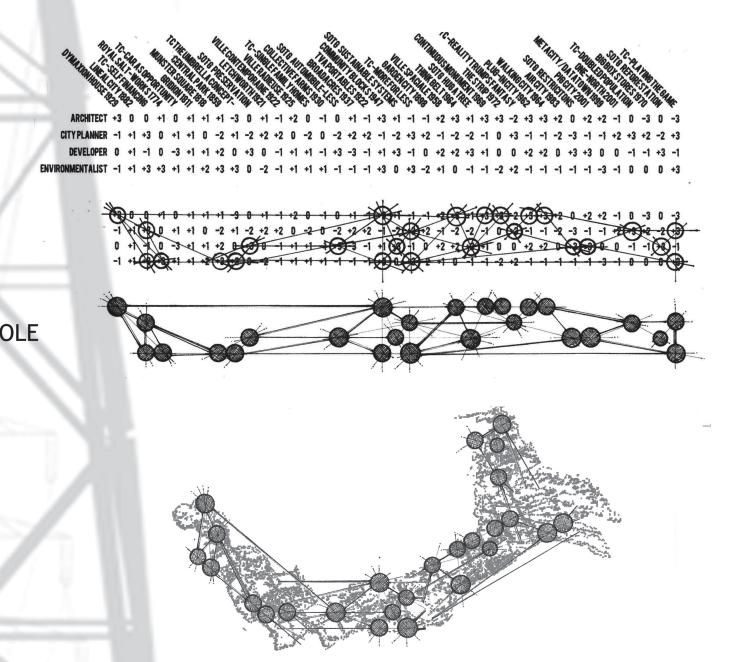
How absurd it seems to talk of philosophies or even the practice of revolution today, yet it has an urgency which few of us could deny. If the French writer and activist Albert Camus considered us to be the only species who refuses to be what we are, we have to ask whether we can, even with some temerity, yet still confident, assert our refusal again.

Today hopes blur with conspiracy as terrorism and dissent have been trivialized and made so fearful as to lead to fallback fundamentalisms of all kinds. So much so that even to say 'no' today has become unsubtle, uncouth, and clearly at times 'plain stupid'. Yet to say 'no' is our right, essential at certain times. But - with so much around today to say 'no' to - do we really know what we are saying no to?





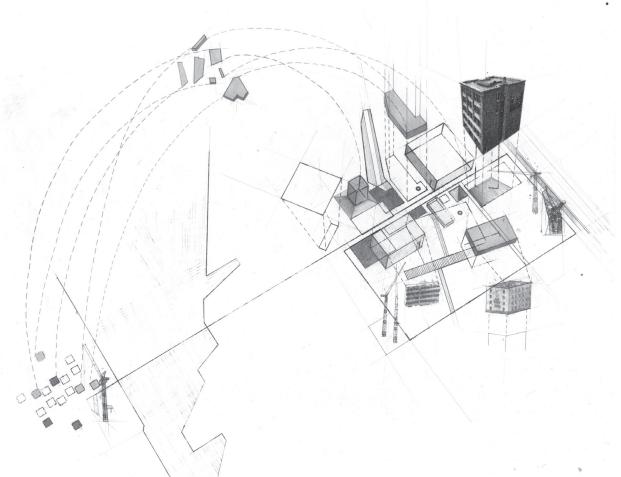






What is doing the right thing in the City of Ottawa under these circumstances – to develop or not to develop? How does this pit a brave Utopian master-plan for Ottawa expanding to 2 million people in a strong-of-pearls metaphor against a partial, incremental, messy and systematically changing growth?

Isn't a city a transformable body which, taking its form and shape over time, is often but necessarily unpredictable? Is the city not nomadic. however rooted its inhabitants might wish it to be sometimes? In this sense then, the city of Ottawa is influenced by diversity, multiplicity and the unknown just as much as other cities. How do these concern the planner, the developer, the pedagogue, the contractor, the computer engineer, the historian?



Graham Greene used to say 'the complete story always escapes?' Is not that incompletion, the escapable delight, part of the city too; those areas where the story escapes - in the invisible cities, in the infinite cities, in the indifferent cities and in the open cities? Any development, educationally liberal or professionally controlled, is only ever a partial story, a controlled picture of the impossible expansion of Ottawa.

Can we, though, even speak today of rebel planning or even talk of the new rebel and the rebellious in today's climate where everything slightly wayward can be cynically attacked, cynically re-packaged to become so-locked down and regulated. So fearful and indifferent does this make us that our anxieties and populism become welcome liberal alibis for change never taken.

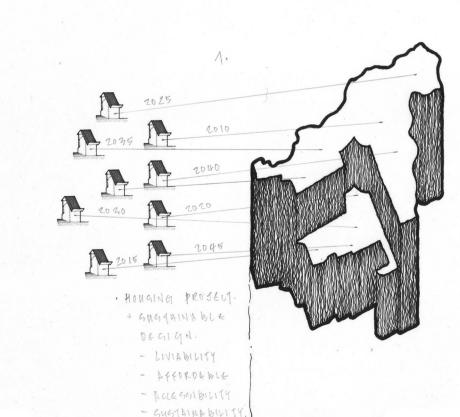
Can we fall short of hasty solutions or even misguided attempts to assert one's right as an architect or planner to plan? The figures, urban geography, systems thinking, we-think software, open source and other inter-disciplinary forces all prove necessary to participate in city planning and future decision-making. If this leads to a realisation the public has lost confidence with planners and architects, it might also mean planners have lost confidence with architects, and architects have lost ways to speak to planners. If there is a continuing and professionally-willed public misunderstanding of architecture and urbanism, then it is time we ask why.

What does it mean to be contemporary today and engage in the present without escaping backwards? What does it mean to have the 'courage to be'? "Courage is an ethical reality," Paul Tillich wrote, "but it is rooted in the whole breadth of human existence and ultimately in the structure of being itself. It must be considered ontologically in order to be understood ethically." If an urban developer possesses a certain type of courage, an architect another type of courage and a systems engineer a third – what makes up our network of validity and what allows us to proceed individually and together?



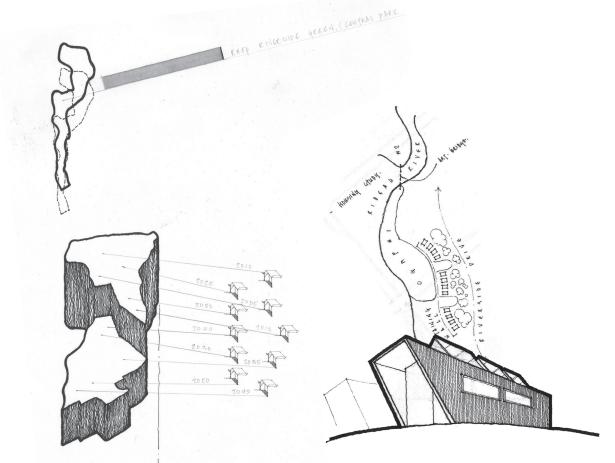
T-shirts are optional. In searching for a method, we work as individual researchers like detectives. We become part of a task force. The surgery sets up a contested and contesting series of enquiries that explore the transition from a political brief (planning directives, funding strategies and prejudices) to the drivers necessary to re-assess contemporary urbanism. Researching, scripting the brief and re-framing that brief invite rebel planning ideas as yet unrevealed (in cities, universities and the profession). Architectures unpredictable even to those who imagine them might be one aim.





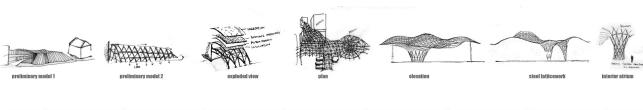
Process innovation and organizational effectiveness, known so well in business studies, brainstorming or 'awesome' foresight-workshops, prove essential but unexploited. Advanced engineering, bio-technology, bio-ethics, landscape and sustainability studies require lateral thinking. Information is turned into knowledge only when we know which direction to turn for that knowledge.

On the T-shirts the slogans to hold us back or take us forwards. We distort our work by confirming what we already know and lose the chance of the unpredictable. What is worth knowing is always mirrored then by how this knowledge is used and abused. And, despite all the clichés or perhaps because of them, knowledge becomes power if we understand what directions it can or cannot take. Ethics is the uncomfortable need to insinuate ourselves into this unpredictable architecture.

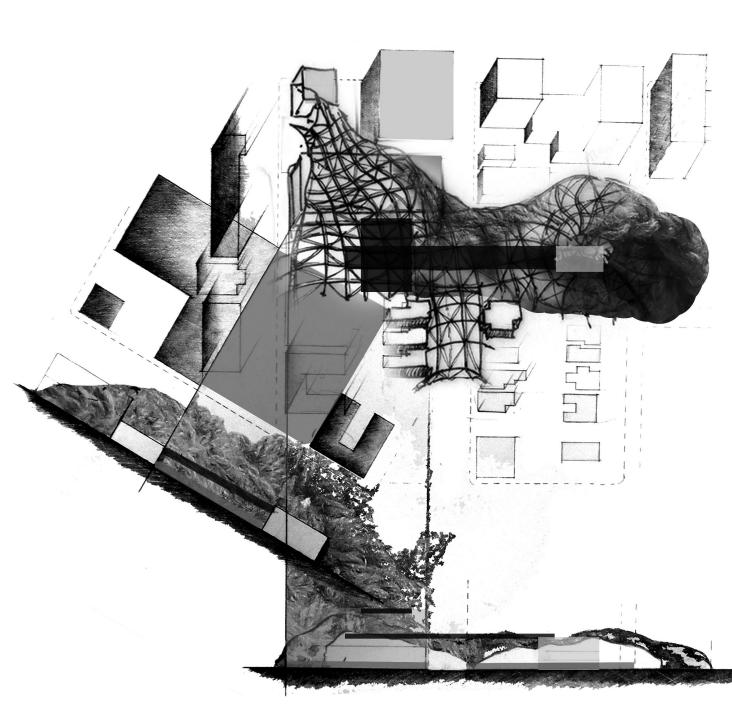


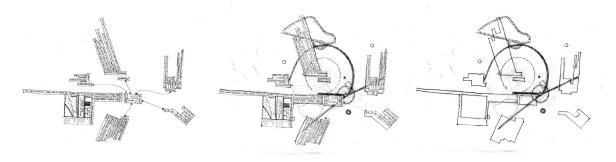
The self is in direct contest with others at the same time as it works alongside others. Organizational systems and cooperative strategies may prove as important as solo ventures. The venture architects meet the hedged thinkers and architectural extravaganzas are not quite what we think they are from the current encyclopedia of taste and distaste.

Weak systems may ultimately be stronger for our creative fragility. Research, shared skill, open source and group practice and feedback all contribute to the growing awareness of the conditions and mechanics of contemporary architecture and planning. Yet at the same time critical practices have to navigate the formative even a-priori solutions preferred by investors, contractors and funding bodies.



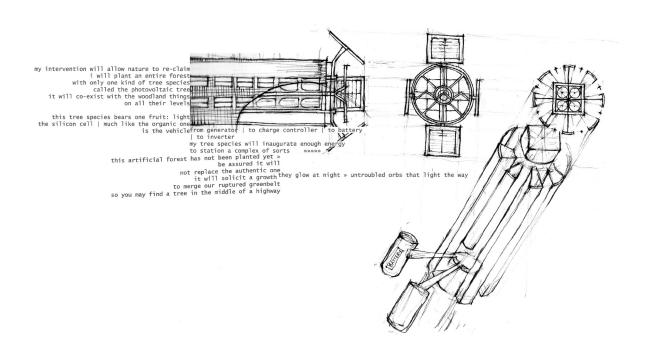






point of departure on process:

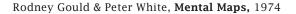
as i organized information on context and form and function the authorship of chaotic » emerged frequent patterns borrowed from the banal city a pattern emerged in the layer between my ideas| pigmented structures and textures already in existance coupled with a free image of ottawa's flight map this information became a plan

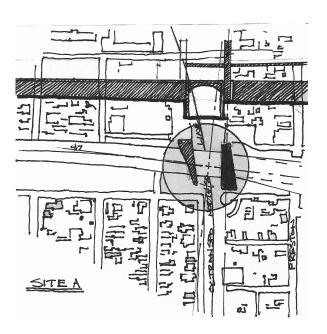


arking level rt of winter ltaic trees open spaces y pleasures

you may have a picnic on a parking level
wine and chocolate » even in the heart of winter
the photovoltaic trees
heat each floor! and the heat leaks out through the open spaces
as absurd as indulging in those bodily pleasures

We all need a much greater geographic awareness of our own countries, perhaps an even deeper understanding of others. Not the sterile geographies of yesterday – the can-you-name-the-state-capitals, and list-the-coal-fields-of-Yorkshire varieties – but new and relevant regional geographies providing people with concept-illuminating information that helps them see their Us-Them biases, their parochialism, and the way they are linked to larger natural and world communities.

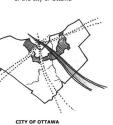




Slicing through the GreenBelt to create connectors & attractions to bring attention to the existing Ottawa GreenBelt

NEEDLE THROUGH FOLD OUT FOLD IN RE-MAP THE OPEN FLOW

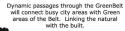
Re-shape the rigidity of the city grid, to help the GreenBelt become another city centre. And to create dynamic passages within the potential development corridors of the city of Ottawa

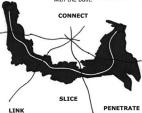


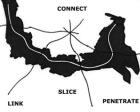
MACRO NEEDLES GREEN BELT FOLD OUT/IN



Shooting needle ends to suggest direction, connection and continuity









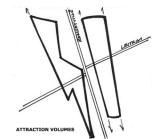






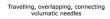


Concept and Approach: Re-shape existing city grid to include the GreenBelt in the dynamic city centre movement. Thus, expand the GreenBelt & City Centre in the same time



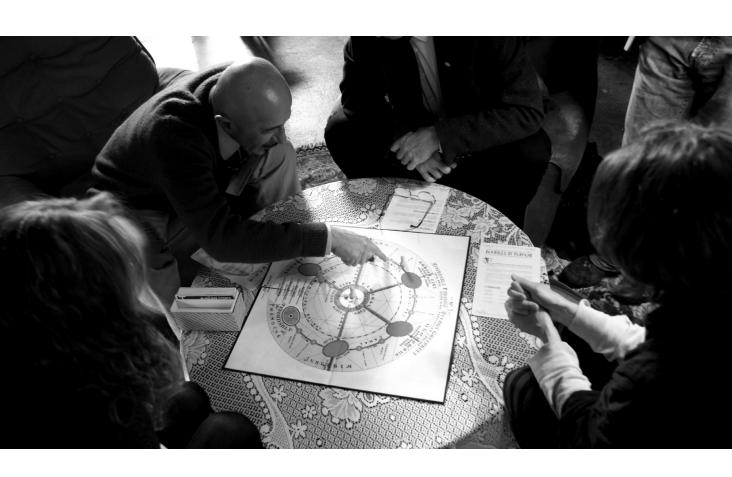
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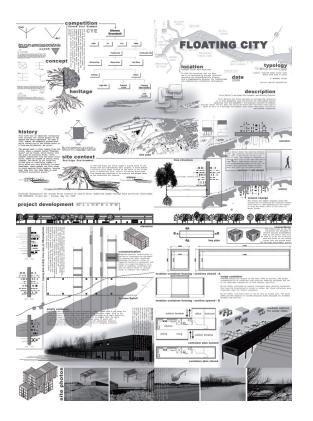


Stiching Nature & the built form



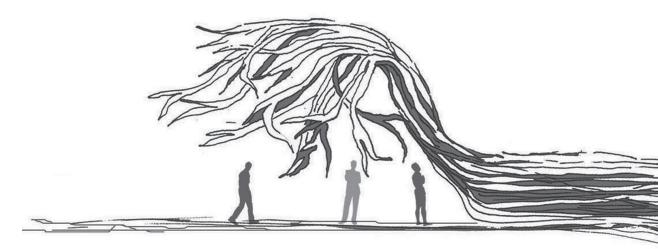


The question raised by any rebel planning application, idea and impossible proposal is how to legitimate that application idea or proposal, whether it comes from left-field or right-field, is radical or conventional, appears ridiculous, or whether it possesses serious issue and offers serious solutions. This does not matter whether it comes from individuals, an ad-hoc assembly or a public or private body. It is a question of how it is taken seriously and given credence; and what channels are scripted for this seriousness.

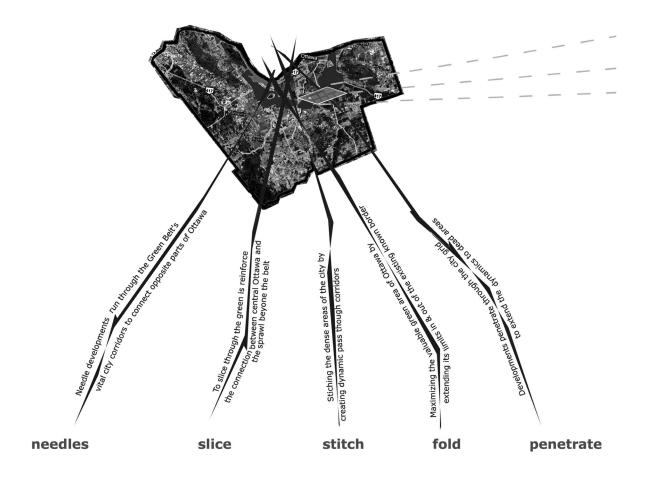


Any proposal or idea needs validatina by circulation and/or dissemination. Ideas by their very nature can be taken seriously or trivialised - prejudice and anti-prejudice must be understood as much as negation. The same tactics used to trivialise or side-step any issue can also be used to re-state its importance. This is a methodology used in politics, advertising and management. There is reason why architects should not understand and he able to deploy such practice.

Accessibility and openness for the idea can be increased by talk, rumour, gossip (all political and professional processes); it is a question how well these are used or abused. Some serious attention should be given to pivotal points and moments which reveal more general issues in relation to the idea. In other words how to spread these intelligently and indicate how such ideas may outline the very issues of vision and leadership which are now required



Nothing is impossible in a situation where change is urgent but the shape of that change is ill-defined. Everyone seeks a resolution to the unsolved. Resolution, however, might not be the only solution. A provisional, partial solution – a kind of viral planning – could also be part of the solutions possible.





Prejudices are like a wish-list of experience; they need not form the basis for change but they need to be negotiated to pass beyond hopeful programmatic and diagrammatic statements. The question is how to weave together issues from any investigative matrix that may appear incongruous and ill-fitting. What rebel thinking existing in the vision, content and thinking is necessary and how can it succeed?

Going beyond the diagram means exactly that - beyond the platitudes, prejudices and diagrams into the agendas necessary for change to happen: professionally, personally, politically and socially.

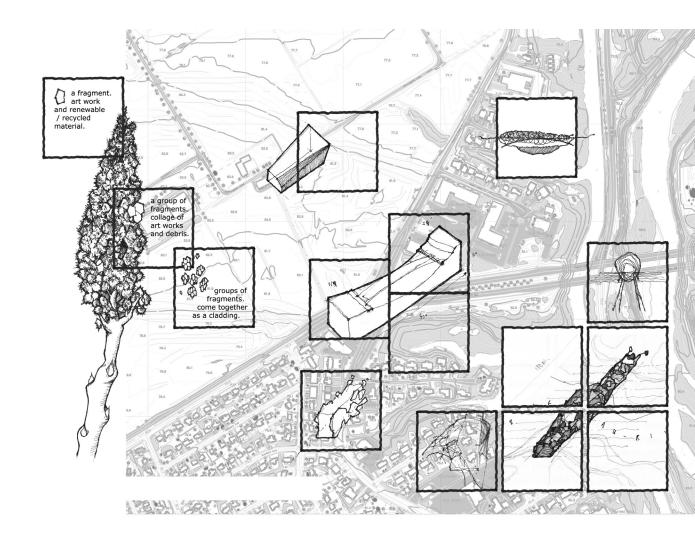
Whatever the architect designs or however the architect participates they are not detached from these processes. Any half-thought, undeveloped idea, even if iconic and momentary (spectacular) can appear to be an advantage to a divided and uncertain community, committee or public body. That is why the detail of change implicated by any proposal can be measured by a revitalised exchange which includes the random and gossip.

Any suggestion of spark, charisma or intelligence has to be backed up with serious issue otherwise it is easily dismissed for being either too different or too unknown. Thus the question how to push the envelope (to use a phrase) of any idea or outrageous proposal depends on intelligent

planning, a holistic understanding (topical phrase: joining up the dots) and a non-adversarial, unhostile presentation of the wider issues.

One must be ready for the retort, for the negative brush-off, but this is unlike anything we may have had before. Change itself might need to bring in something institutions, education and finance initiatives have not experienced previously. To achieve this, we must not only do our homework but redefine our homework.

Sometimes there is no precedent for change itself except that which comes through or by default. This must also be understood as vital to any change and vital to avoid the trap of thinking the past re-vitalises the present. An idea can and does turn into a proposal and work only if it also collaborates and overcomes its weakest and/or strongest link; in other words it must oscillate from clarity to vagueness and back again.







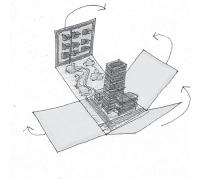


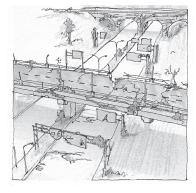


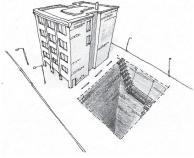




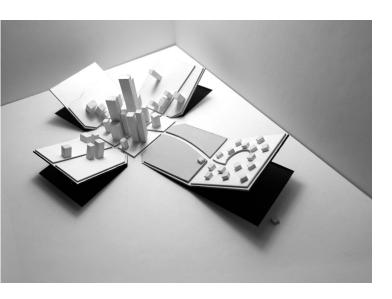








The subtext of taking an idea 'beyond the diagram' means that any fractious structure can be pulled together by serious training, method, and concerted action. Hard work is taken for granted, cynicism is no option. Protectionism has to be defeated; there are no magic formulas but it might be a case not of who dares wins, but who cares wins. How to care is as simple as it is challenging.



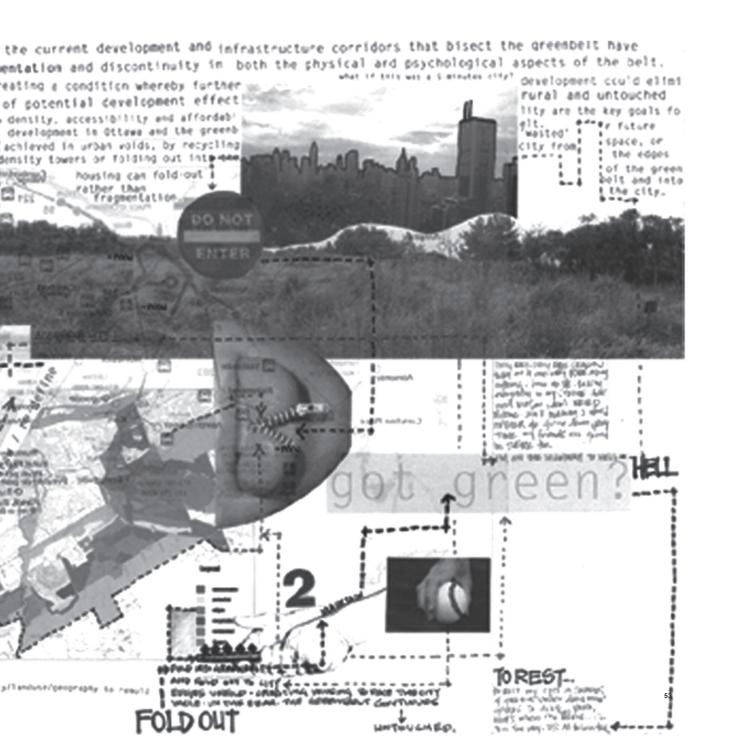
It is essential to anticipate the prejudices and mental maps that choose favourites and opt for safety and thus deny risk. Learn how to protect - where valid - current structures whilst introducing change, stealthily, with as little disturbance as possible from the way things have always been done. Stealth is key to taking knowledge further and going beyond the diagram into rebel planning.

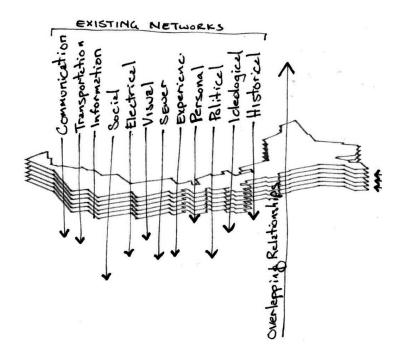
To re-define the parameters for change needs an understanding of the structures and organisation that will be responsible for those changes. In rebel planning, know your case well, do your homework, pre-empt hostility and negative positions, know how to re-articulate these in an intelligent non-adversarial manner. Avoid confrontation until change is all but inevitable. Even then, avoid it! Learn the art of thinking someone else can be responsible for what you have set in process.

Then the unsayable and unthinkable becomes sayable and thinkable. Witold Gombrowicz the Polish writer is then right: once thought an idea can be unstoppable. Rebel planning - it depends what you make of it, not what is held back to protect.



cam we remap the current tefrastructer dams: Sylanders: 34315y/affordablilita?



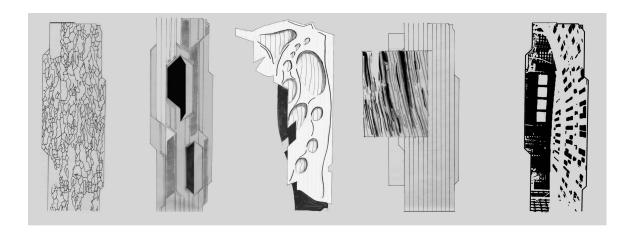


What does it mean to plan freely, to dare to dream, to provide options as 'food for thought' - for developers, planners, politicians and graduate students?

Do planners today need such permission to dare to dream or are circumstances against the 'dream'?

Is there a public misunderstanding of both planning and architecture today? If so have we done enough to communicate these issues?

How much do land development and market forces shape not only the conditions that define what directions are possible, but also influence the opportunity and criteria for debate? In other words, despite all benign plans for a positive development, what are the cynical conditions we must face?



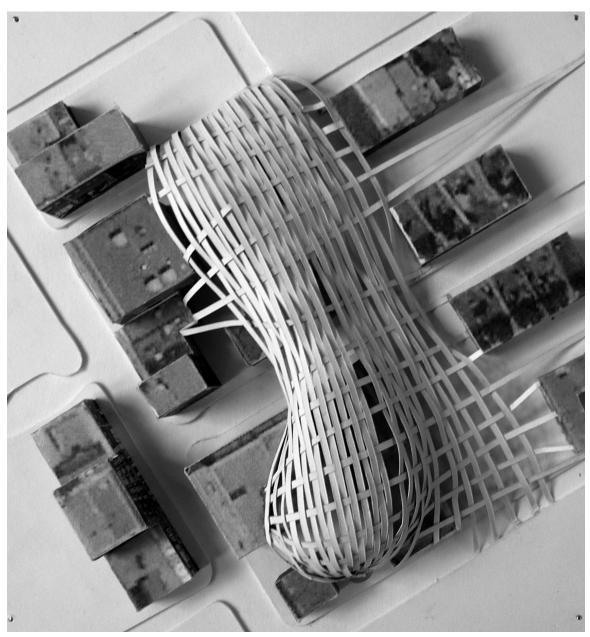


Where are the edges, the residual areas, the areas of blur that penetrate and upset the system, any system? If a developer exploits these, is the word 'exploit' disingenuous?

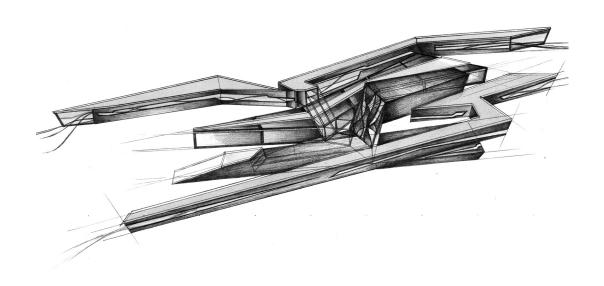
Is the big business-hedge fund world an indulgence, a parallel activity until it becomes part of an international competition for the downtown development of the new marina drive deep-density waterfront plan for (say) Shirleys Bay?

What sources - historical and current - would you recommend students to explore in investigating possible planning models and offering them some historical perspective?

Can students, or the public, come up with an interpretation, with their own cultural understanding of the issues that a/ are different from the planners b/ can be integrated into the planning structures c/ are more than usefully naive?

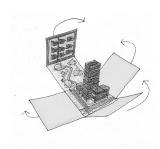


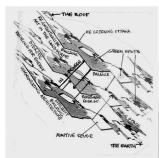
GIRAFFE AT THE BAR REBEL PLANNING FRAGMENTS FOR A CITY IN WAITING

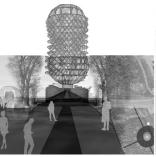


Have students been educated to believe they can make a difference that they cannot achieve in reality? Does this lead to disenchantment, indifference or anger?

Or is there some lingering belief that times will turn and the privilege of architecture once more emerges as an essential exercise in parallel to market developments and disenchantment and the influence of big money and developers? Are these naïve questions? What are naïve questions under these conditions of real life experience, especially if the public are invited into this investigative process?

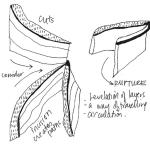


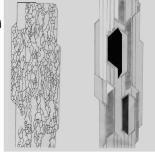


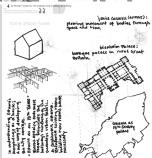




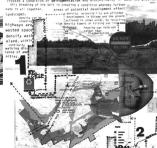


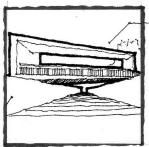


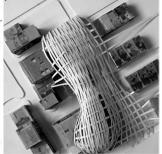


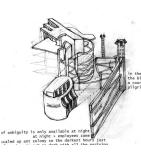


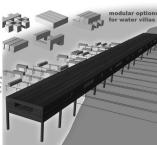


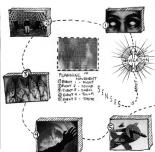


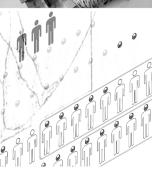












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