

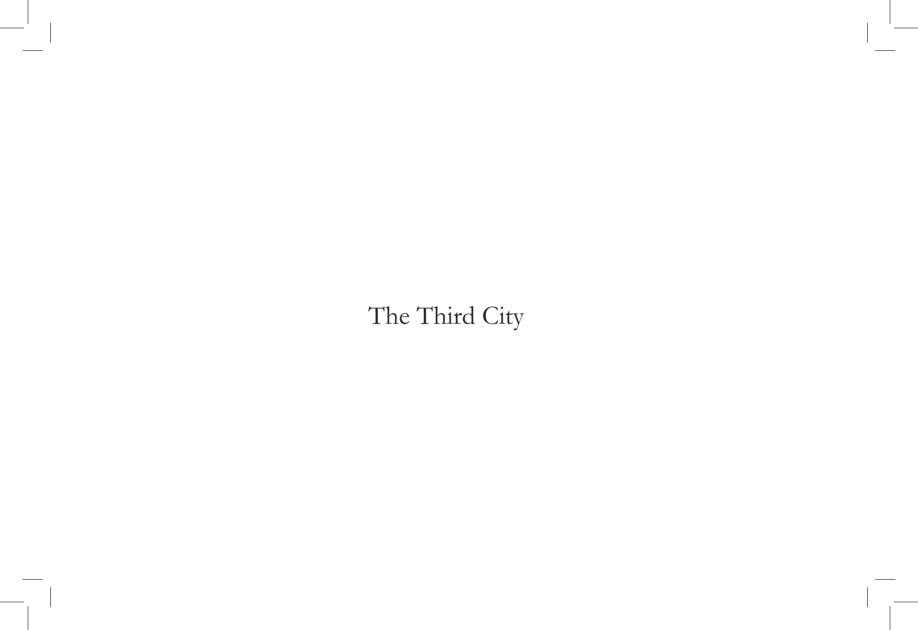
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THE THIRD CITY: OTTAWA SKETCH FOR AN URBAN LABORATORY URBAN STUDIO 4909 HONOURS (FALL 2014)

AZRIELI SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE & URBANISM CARLETON UNIVERSITY, OTTAWA

2015 © STUDIO 4909 ROGER CONNAH WITH RUI ZOU, SARAH CHAN, VICTORIA MCCRUM, ZACH WOLOSCHUK, MICHELLE BLOM, RUTH VANDERGEEST, RANEE LEUNG, RICHA CHUTTANI © ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

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The Third City Sketch for an Urban Laboratory

Edited by Roger Connah and Ranee Leung Studio 4909

VERTIGO CREAM

Orciny's the third city. It's between the other two. It's in the dissensi, disputed zones, places that Beszel thinks are UI Qoma's and UI Qoma Beszel's. When the old commune split, it didn't split into two, it split into three. Orciny's the secret city. It runs things.

China Miéville The City and The City (2010)

The Third City studio

From Micro-Utopias to Contested Urbanism

Five Sessions

The Running Discourse

Putting Ottawa on the Map

Ottawa: the Dispersed City

Sketch for an Urban Laboratory

Three Ottawas : Three (Complementary) Vi-

sions?

But there is a Third City, a Third Ottawa

The Third City Laboratory: Strategies & Ecologies

The Indifferent seminar

The Incouciance of Indifference

Sans Souci

Letter to a Young Indifferent

Valparaiso adieu











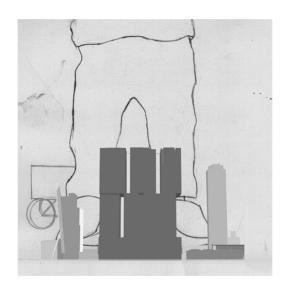




RICHA CHUTTANI © 2014

THE THIRD CITY From MICRO-UTOPIAS to CONTESTED URBANISM

1 NO-TOPIA where None Intended



Can we speak of a Resistant Urbanism, a Minor Urbanism, an Unbuilt Urbanism or an Anti-Architectural Urbanism? Perhaps we are involved in all these within any new idea, new design, new project. Can we speak of cities dying to re-emerge? What is the language we can use and the collaboration or inter-disciplinarity we seek? Can we speak to others outside our fields about issues we wish to think we control? Must Cities die?

Urbanism is first and foremost about thinking about urbanism.

It is a contest.

It is a critical position, and a critique.

Everything else is design

Who is speaking? Would micro-gestures help us when taking on these issues in a more local, pragmatic urbanism of a city like Ottawa? Are parts of the city abandoned, left idle, waiting to die without the administrators and managers, or even the inhabitants realizing? What are the drivers for change in a city apparently functioning with no need of interventions? Does this reduce the city to urban styling gestures, turning Ottawa into the Bruges of Canada?

What for?

"I can take an empty space and call it a stage" Peter Brook writes in The Empty Space, (1968), "A man walks across this empty space whilst someone else is watching him, and this is all we need for an act of theatre to be engaged."

What parts of this greater city of Ottawa (larger than Toronto) resonate with Peter Brook's four concerns: the deadly, the holy, the rough and the immediate? Are buildings made to re-copy and appear as new forms in older cities? Is this urbanism or urban design: the meme machine, plagiarism or natural influence?

2 CONTESTED URBANISM

All this might suggest the constant need for the change of urban 'paradigm'. Yet what knowledge and commitment do we need to explore this, what do we need to know to propose this - and do we know which paradigm we are replacing? Does bio-urbanism replace retail urbanism? How do we source the knowledge we do not yet know? And what the city doesn't know, do we remain silent about? The architectural profession and education have no set rules for this: immediacy forces us to take on different forms, and produce different tensions. Urbanism is not just bigger design projects, mega-styling the city as it is often considered in recent 'big' planning projects. Urbanism is not only developer-vision, rendered comforts, informal settlements, incremental planning, large in-city developments, land reclamations or below-subsistence bio-urbanism in villages in Africa, India and Asia (or North Canada?). Urbanism (and everything that is growing into its field) is an emerging critical and spatial practice, a way of seeing and acting which can place in context the resultant design thinking, the contrary conditions of market and media, and contested utopian (social) visions. We will proceed in the following way. Five major sessions will steer your thinking in this and allow you to come up with an urban strategy, urban mapping, scenarios for change and contested narratives and designs for the city of Ottawa. Did Nietzsche really have the last word in his Genealogy of Morals: Man would sooner have the void for his purpose than be void of purpose.

Voids are a good place to start.

Five Sessions



- 1 **Unbuilding** (wks 1-3) Cities Must Die Demolition-Destruction how cities change the exhausted, tired, criminal or unsafe; the deadly, holy, rough, the immediate what are the Drivers of Change and how do we begin and contribute to an urban methodology (including geo-information, relational mapping and cartographic strategies). Ottawa will be one of the destinations; one amongst many utopias of small things. First we might identify the voids in Ottawa.
- 2 Gonzo Urbanism (wks 4-6) How do we explore a 'sketchy' urbanism? What is Zombie Urbanism? Who makes the decisions in Ottawa? Who inserts into the city, the holy, deadly, immediate, rough void. Who are the clients: the blue collar workers, government employees, stay away politicians, the students, the urban minorities, the aboriginals, children or crack addicts? Can our rapid program for re-inventing the urban context be taken seriously? What is Biourbanism, Sustainable Urbanism, Eco-Urbanism, Landscape Urbanism, Incremental Urbanism, Informal Urbanism, Digital Urbanism?
- 3 Blind Detroit (wk 7- mid-term) Blind Detroit in Detroit we go in search of Sugar Man and the Michigan Theatre, into the wasteland of the Packard Auto plant, into the Eastern Market. We listen to the Supremes and Marvin Gaye. We identify the void in the Dead City, walk sketchy streets that are not really so sketchy, we scare each other rather than those from Detroit. From land realities to alternative realities, from the ruins of management to managed ruins what does Detroit teach us beyond its ruin-porn and seduction?

- **The Third City** 1 the Contested Site using relational mapping and matrix thinking prepare an urban strategy, program & brief. Suggest the drivers for change and test them out on a 'void' in Ottawa. What are the emerging cross and trans practices that will help define what is possible in Ottawa and what is taken for granted? How are urban solutions today often already given by the NCC or the City of Ottawa? How valid are guidelines if we cannot transgress them? What is this Third City that exists outside these two agencies?
- **The Third City** 2 the Urban Strategy develop different ways to represent these urban contests in the city using a spectrum from partial to impermanent, from the ephemeral to the incremental. Take a clue perhaps from, but go beyond, what many artists have achieved in their urban installations/interventions over the last 20 years. One responsibility of urbanists is not to accelerate to architecture already envisioned by developers, accepted market ideology and CGI renderings? Change communication, change representation, change architecture, change the city. Consider how an urban strategy and proposal includes new narratives & design; what are the drivers for change sketch out the wider urban implications.

The Running Discourse



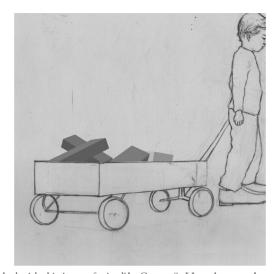
Do we need new rigorous, critical and speculative models for the urbanism that is being defined rapidly in front of our eyes, whilst political and market conditions extend uneven development across the world?

Who do we speak to? Other academics? Architects, educators and artists?

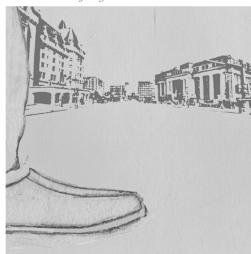
And as uneven development and inequalities continue, all disciplines appear urgently concerned over the same issues – sustainability, survival and peace - but conventions and codes – not only market conditions - often dictate and frame different solutions.

Who do we speak to? The public, the agents of change, the police?

Immediacy and accessibility can change solutions overnight – from Moscow to Beijing, from Dubai to Luanda, from Seattle to Ottawa - yet we must remember solutions can be disclaimed as soon as they appear.

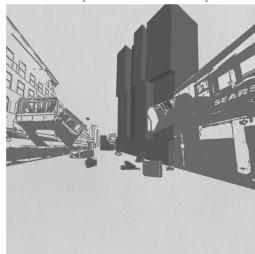


How do we deal with this in a safe-city like Ottawa? How do we make our ideas count?





How do we put Ottawa back on the map?



Putting Ottawa on the Map

A building has at least two lives – the one Imagined by its maker and the life it lives afterward – And they are never the same.

Rem Koolhaas

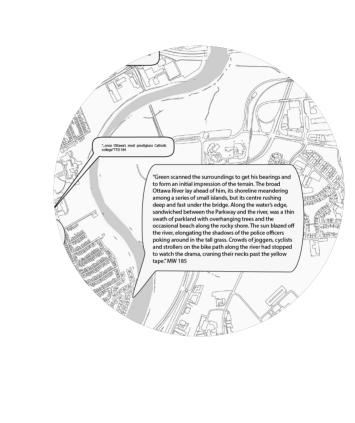
Downtown Ottawa, Central Ottawa, Greater Ottawa, Ottawa Proper? Ottawa is a dispersed and dispersing city; it is a winter city with more than summer residue. It is currently being centralized with mini-condo booms, whilst its Building Landmark Policy will disperse highrise condo developments as Jenga constructions throughout the greater city. Detail sometimes go missing, renders are menus, developers are kings, the results often bland. Most of the plans are available online. The planning applications are there for all to see (or unsee!) As the city gets this virus of tall buildings, the city's iconic planner Monsieur Jacques Gréber is periodically contested and re-celebrated whenever the essence of the past is invoked to remind people of Ottawa's original vision as the National Capital. It happens to all planners and we cannot mourn this for too long. But it's over, it's not the past. And the Third City will reveal itself, in protest or propaganda. Look at the greater region of Ottawa. You can fit at least 10 Detroits into what was defined by Gréber with a protective Green Belt as Greater Ottawa. With satelliting developments occurring within, at the edge of, and beyond the Green Belt, Ottawa no longer knows where the city ends or where the non-city begins. It's a jungle out there, the investors say to each other. It is and it isn't always in Downtown!

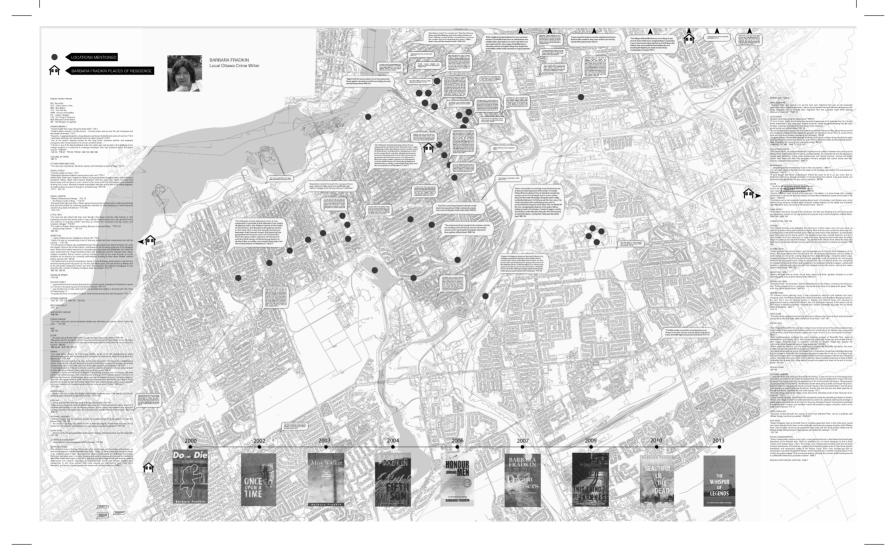






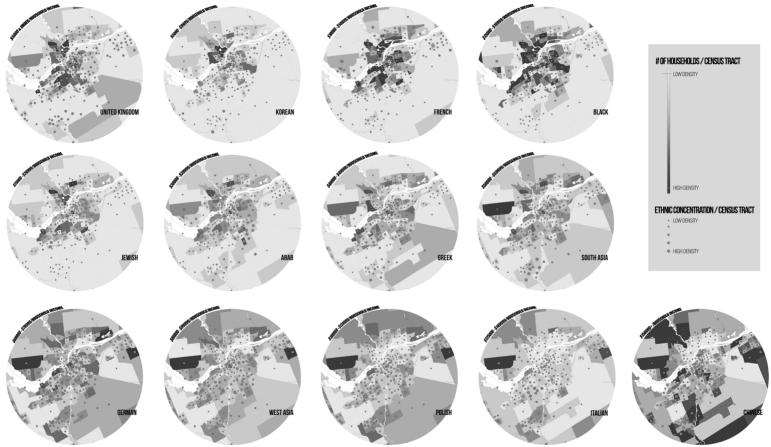
Tiny homes may emerge as fast as people want to reduce their mortgage, flee centre town and minimize their living. The large condo-spikes could continue to densify as well as disfigure and de-centralize an already de-centralized city. The canal appears untouchable yet holds immense new public realm and potential. The river is a magic narrative history to this city but you would never guess. Sacred sites may continue to be de-sacralized, the First Nations marginalized, and histories left out of other people's histories. Parkours will contest authority as it should, as it has always done. But with all this going on it can still appear sometimes as if the city of Ottawa has already been thought out by its national (NCC/Federal) and civic (City/Provincial) agencies. Is Ottawa really contemporary? It can feel that guidelines are already set out without allowing us (whoever 'us' is) to have much influence, or to play our part. Ottawa is unique: its dispersal is unique but also threatening. It is a rural lumber city, a pioneering city, an Indian river trade-city at times attaining the National significance it seeks, at times with an ambiguous urban centre feigning the urbane. Is it contemporary enough to put itself on the map?







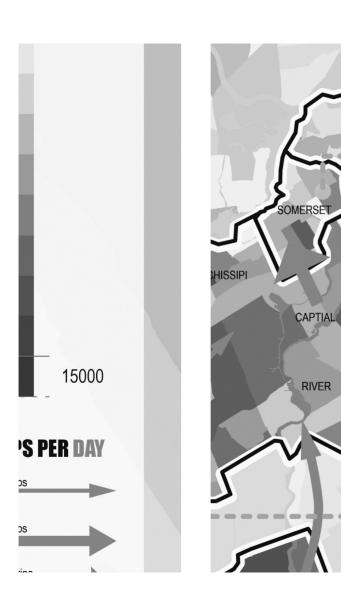
The Crime Writer's Ottawa



Socio-Economics: Income & Ethnicity

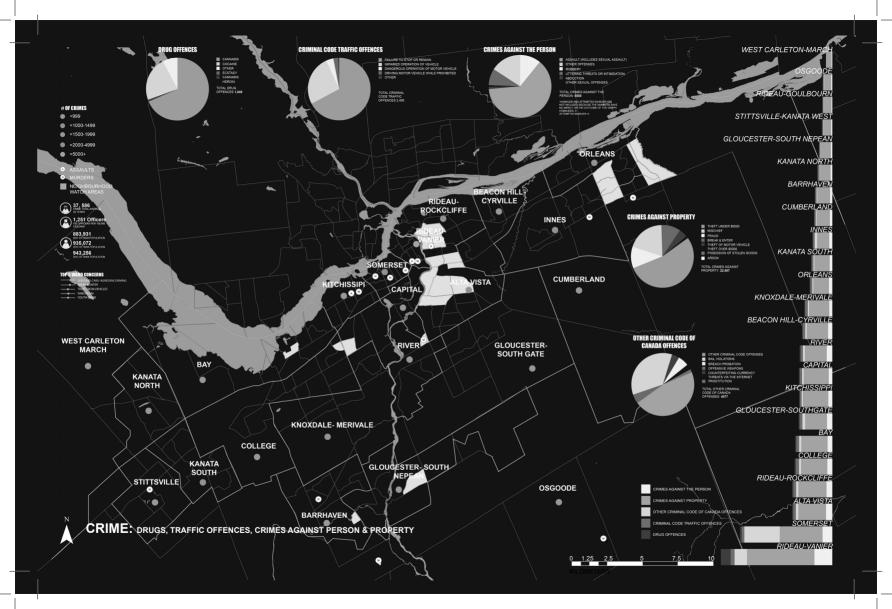




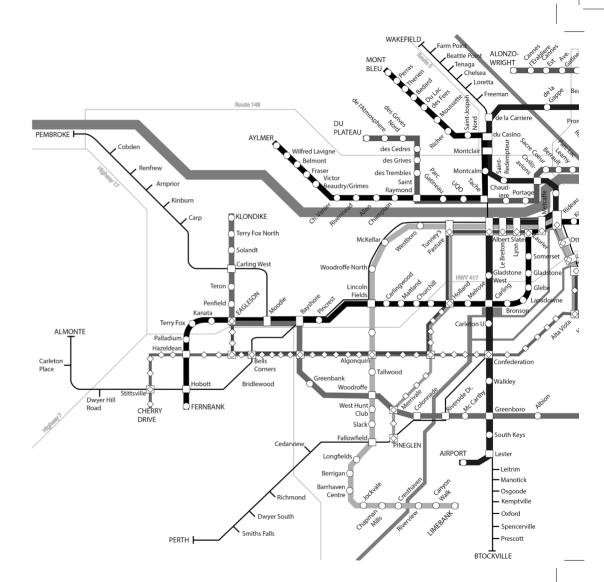


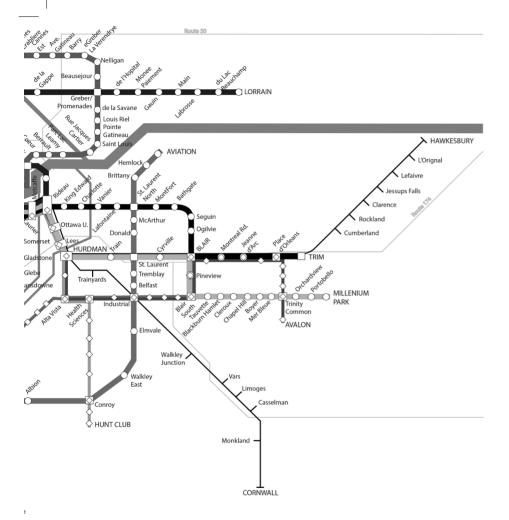










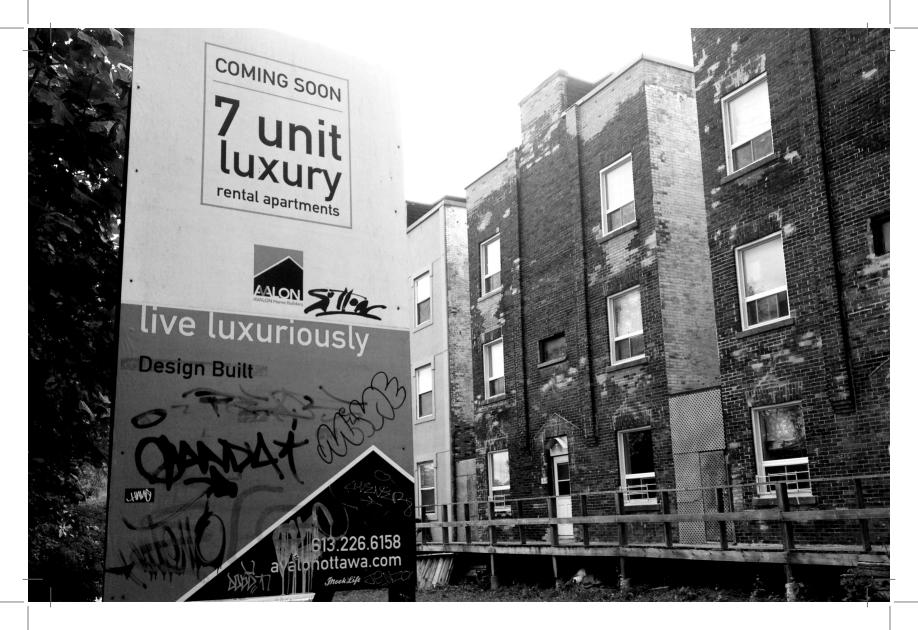




ROGER CONNAH © 2014







Sketch for an Urban Laboratory

Urbanism Studio 4909 begins the Third City laboratory, a data enquiry, a mapping fest, a relational exercise, an urban contest, an attempt to reclaim what is apparently (if we trust the data) an unhealthy city, a sick city, a migrating city, a diaspora, to some even an unhappy city. There are always lists so why, we ask, do we believe this one? How can we explore and ask the life-shaping question with an obvious urban echo:



VICTORIA MCCRUM @ 2014

Urbanism Studio 4909 sets out to explore complementary urban strategies and thinking in Ottawa to deal with the buildings and designed environments not only being built, but those being abandoned, emptied, deserted, and those decaying in front of our eyes. How does our thinking change; what are the strategies, ideas that concern contested sites, the contested city?

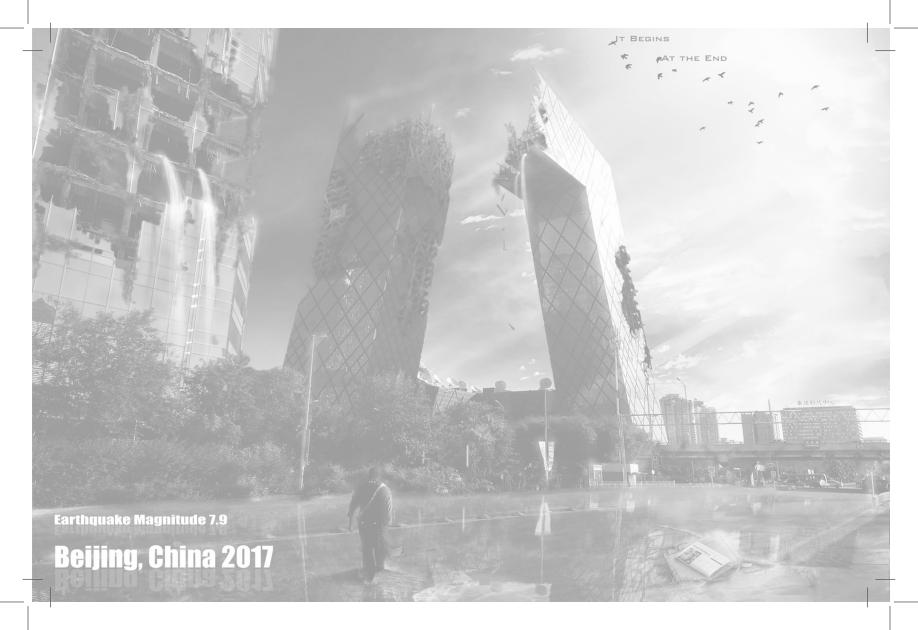
Not what Ottawa can do for you, but what you can do for Ottawa.

Cities want icons, tall buildings, corporately rendered spaces and brands. But, often overlooked, buildings will not only die but perhaps be moved to other cities. Cities want what others have. They will pay the earth for the stars. Setting out with an (in)appropriate play on urbanism called Erasure and the clear knowledge that by 2020 most of our urban fabric needed may be already built, we are left with the obvious: how does this affect our urban thinking, our designs, our living and our future? For example, a building by OMA (Rem Koolhaas) in Seoul might be moved to North Korea; it might also be re-imagined in Ottawa.

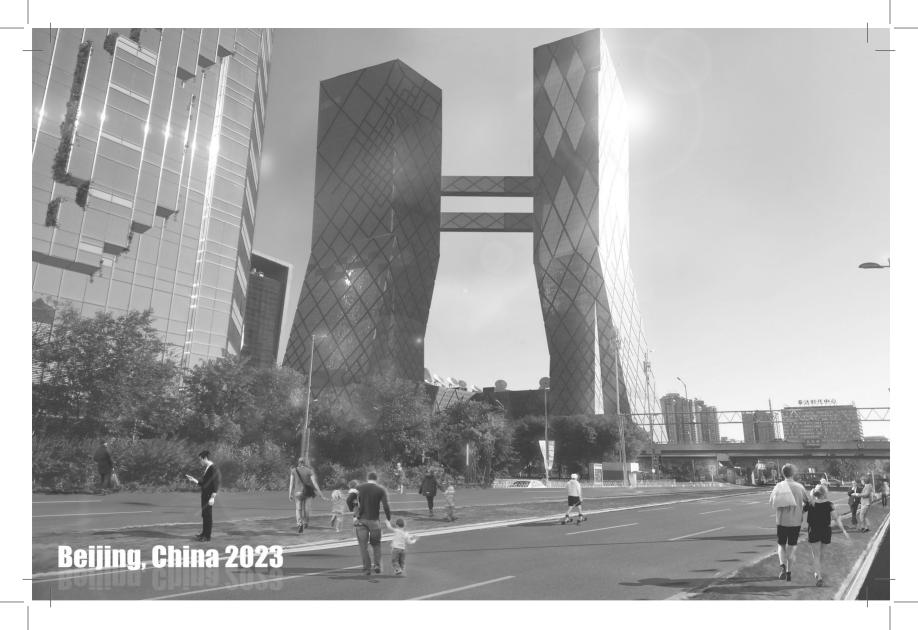
Studio 4909 not only moved buildings in the imagination, pulled by a child in a Lego trolley or subject to meta-graffiti, but imagined sites and environments being contests, moved, demolished, re-occupied, re-programmed. Or then preserved, 'heritage' wrapped and protected in a city not usually connected with such liquid strategies.



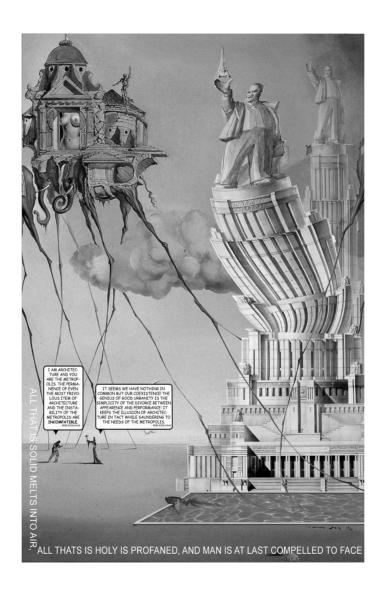
Rem Koolhaas meets Kim Jong-il. Meanwhile the psychogeography of the city – the third city - suggests other movements, other migrations, other quirkiness that must come through if Ottawa is to survive as more than a model of the city it once was, and the lumber town it has desperately and politically tried to distance itself from. Not only the urban minorities, the First Nations, the gendered difference within the city, but the large student population occupying the city for 4 years, sometimes more, sometimes less, see quite a different city. Ottawa is diasporic; it is a migratory city. So many are about to leave it or about to arrive in it. There are dark parts to Ottawa but they are hard to find, hard to articulate. Ottawa Noir has been suggested only to receive the response: is there any? But it is not an oxymoron. Perhaps the more 'noir' we can find, the more likely this city is to survive the blandness and mediocrity all but voiced by its own critics, planners and commentators.

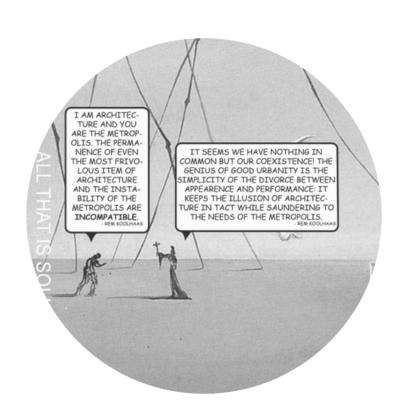
















Or can we begin to see it another way?

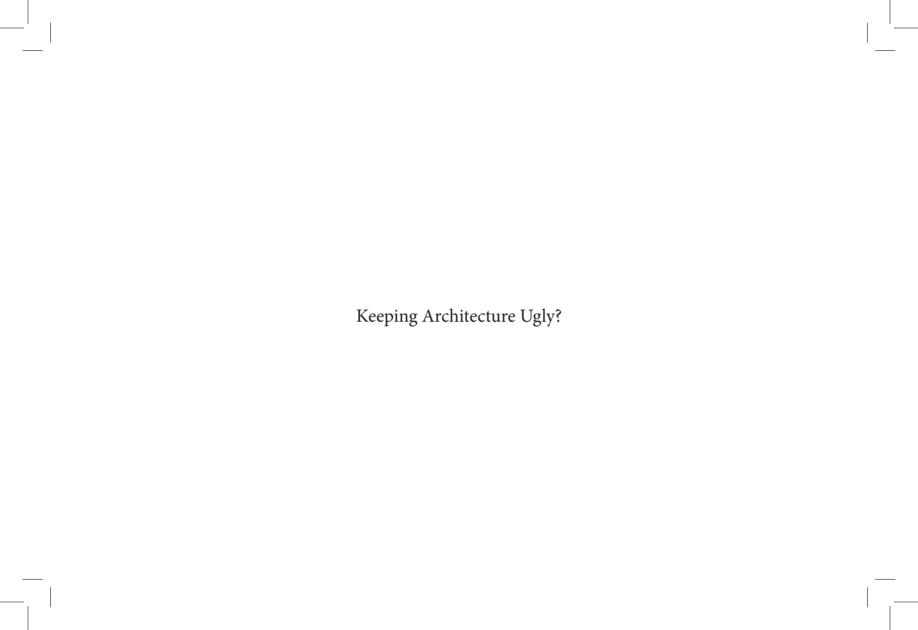
Is Ottawa in denial?

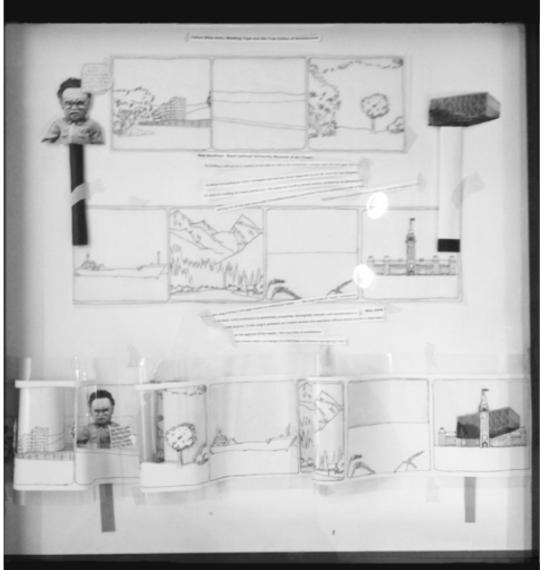
Where is this Third City we are going to talk about?

According to students at the Azrieli School of Architecture & Urbanism from an impromptu call: Putting Ottawa on the Map,

Ottawa is...

- so 2009
- getting its lazy ass moving the Capital of Canada (but not really!)
- terrible at preventing sprawl the best thing that happened to me
- - deplorable weather shawarma
- a cold architecture building filled with sleep-deprived students
- like that kid in school who only studies but still fails
- the in-between city (not as chaotic as Toronto, not as lame as Hamilton) an awkward 15 year old boy (not girl?) trying to find himself
- beautiful in Fall
- not where the heart is
- not in need of Toronto and should never be
- the 2nd coldest Capital in the world (after?) the city we need but not the one we deserve right now
- a city where Elsa visits every Winter
 - an imitation
- a bed-bug map
- a crack head map
- a Hashtag
- a Nick Cave song pushing the sky away (always)
- oafish (but not really!)
- not available at the moment (but if you leave your name, cell number and a brief message it will get back to you.





RUTH VANDERGEEST © 2014

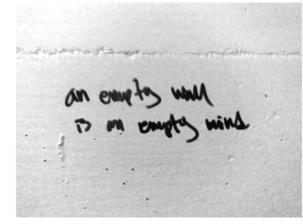
Rem Koolhaus - Seoul national University Museum of Art

The Building is defined by its location on the side of a hill on the University's campus near the front gate. Koolhaus visualized the building as a basic rectangular box that was sliced diagonally by the hill. Once this was complete, he raised the building on a small central core. This makes the building almost entirely cantilevered. By defeating and defining the hill the open area under the building becomes a connection from the community to the campus.

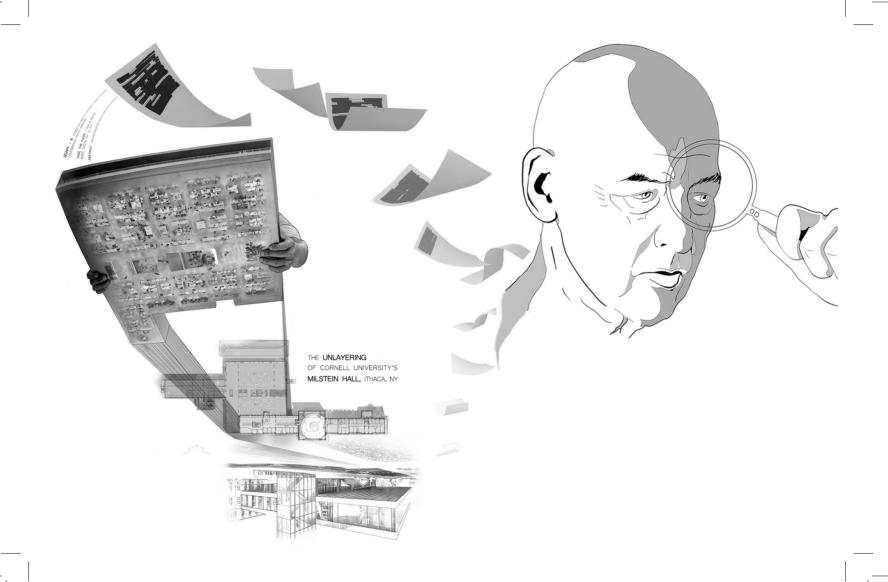
The open circulation is highly important to the logic of the building. The core of the building is an atrium that connects a series of areas that include uses of exhibition, education, the library, and operations. The lecture hall and the auditorium take advantage of the hill's slope to help form their tiered seating. The materials signal a potential continuity in the program of the building, using concrete flooring, plywood paneling, and translucent paneling over fluorescent lighting. The façade, which is also translucent, reveals the structural steel truss work beneath. http://www.oma.eu/projects/2005/seoul-national-university-museum-of-art/

In 1991, Kim Jong II wrote a 170 page treatise on architecture. Kim Jong II talks of "Juche" architecture in his book. Juche architecture is symbolically compatible, ideologically resonant, and representative of DPRK doctrine. To Kim Jong II, architects are creative workers and operations officers whose success is dependent on the approval of the masses, "the true critics of architecture." The views on Architecture stand in contrast to the actualization of the Dictator's vision, to the wide Haussmanian boulevards and colossal public squares devoid of an actual public. Large monuments of questionable taste spot the skyline which embodies Kim Jong II's authoritarian

rule. http://www.citylab.com/design/2012/06/hidden-architecture-pyongyang/2180/

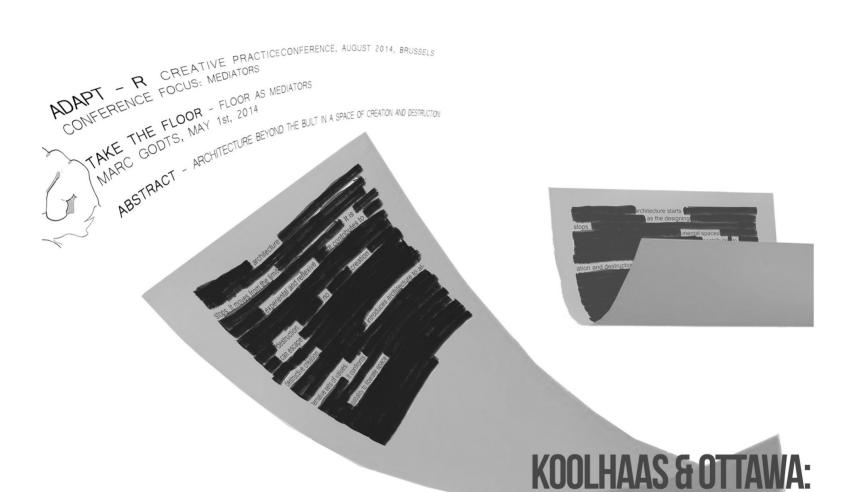


Graffiti, Azrieli School of Architecture and Urbanism 2014



Three Ottawas Three (Complementary) Visions?

To champion the city and its surrounding region in a country as big as Canada is always going to be problematic. Firstly, the National Capital Commission of Ottawa (NCC: founded 1959) offers a generously and historically controlled vision of a significant Capital City. This is federally driven, a civic, social and aesthetic vision which holds the symbols of the vast nation (a geography?) it represents, the people it serves and the inhabitants who work and live within what is a vast area. It is a picturesque vision, necessarily conservative even nostalgic. It has postcard capital and heritage value and does what is best from a measured position. National interest, museum sites, monuments and potential ceremonial routes on either side of the Ottawa River seem to operate in a kind of bubble wrap world; naturally they do not always invite support from the other regions of Canada. Some would be more unkind and say this is an hysterically held vision of a Capital. It is also inevitably a contested vision. Secondly, often working alongside yet sometimes in opposition, we have the City's planning apparatus, a political machinery that both looks into and after Ottawa in their own way; this is the planning office, its financial structuring, its civic and social 'engineering' environment, its city hall apparatus. The Ottawa City Hall Planning and Development has many programs, projects and guidelines; from how to develop a property to built heritage, to community development and neighbourhood schemes, to the transformation of Ottawa. Its community plans and guidelines are tantalizing in their attempt at openness.



Their claims impressive and bewildering: "The Ottawa on the Move program will see \$340 million of capital projects completed from 2012 to 2014." Inseparable, but often challenged by critical dialogue, this can leave planners, officials and elected politicians in competition with themselves, as they attempt to carry out what are considered essential improvements to the city; for example, like the rapidly constructed Lansdowne development after its scattered. ambiguous and debated beginnings. Lansdowne represents this schism; it is both gain and loss. The city gains a dense mall and living area, but there appears a loss of urban fluidity. Access, mobility and walkability look subordinated to retail promenades, sports mediation and billboard advertising. Is this mall-show bravado? Has it missed the chance of an urban promenade?

DISINTEGRATION OF MILSTEIN HALL (CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, NY) THROUGH REMOVAL OF ITS KEY ELEMENT, THE CANTILEVER. THE MEANING OF TEXT CHANGES THROUGH ERASURE.

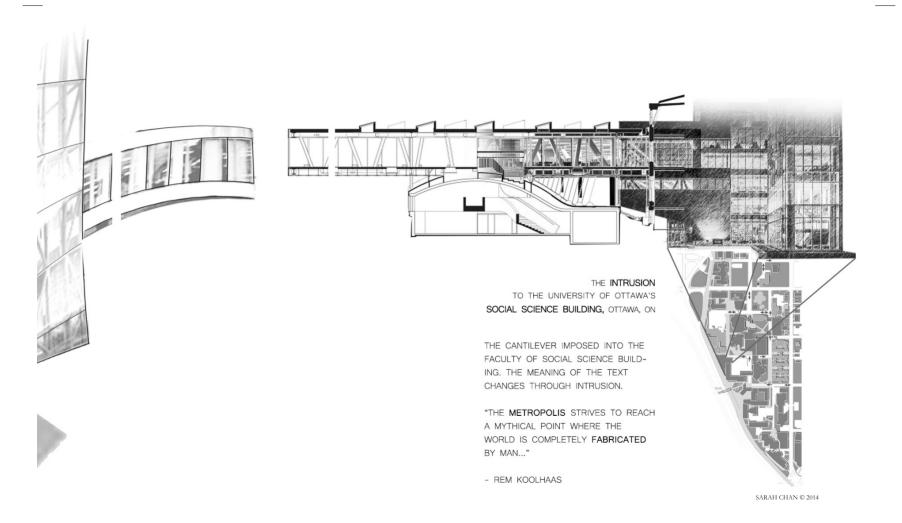
"THE UNBUILT IS THE FANTASY THAT UN-DERLIES EVERYTHING"

- REM KOOLHAAS



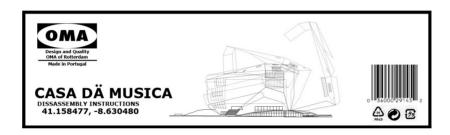
Is Ottawa failing to be contemporary when it needs to be?

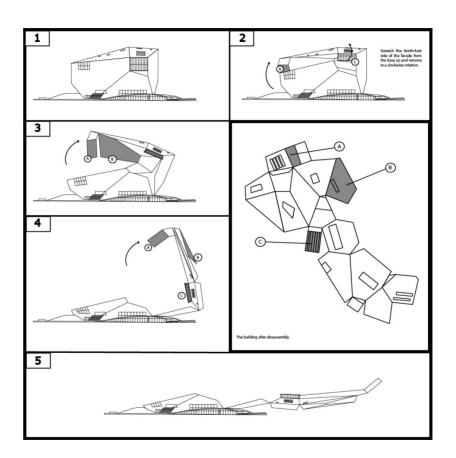
What is Urban Design? The City of Ottawa's Official Plan defines urban design as "the process of applying desired functional and aesthetic parameters to the design of the city and its parts." This language sounds general, reasonable and we wish to know more detail. "More specifically, urban design is about creating public friendly environments such as, charming streetscapes, bustling markets, distinct town centres, safe neighbourhoods, beautiful parks, trails, and public squares." Now we are not quite on the same ground. Charming streetscapes, bustling markets, distinct town centres and so on. We begin not to recognize the city it is speaking about. Frankly there is so little bustle in Ottawa.





Migration ?





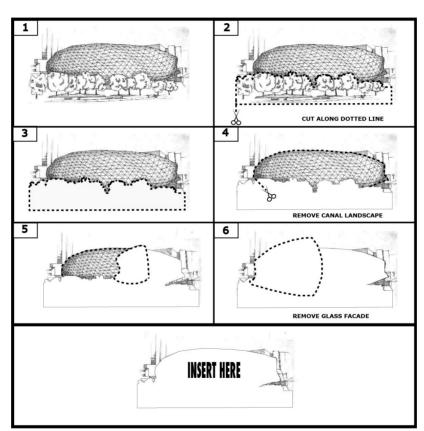
Diaspora?



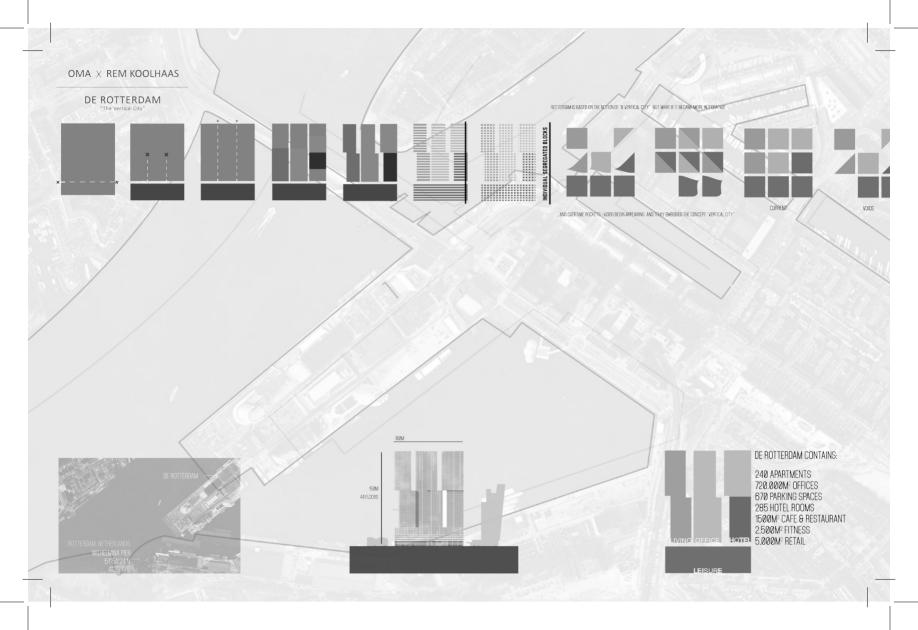
CÖNVENTION CENTER DISSASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS 41.158477, -8.630480

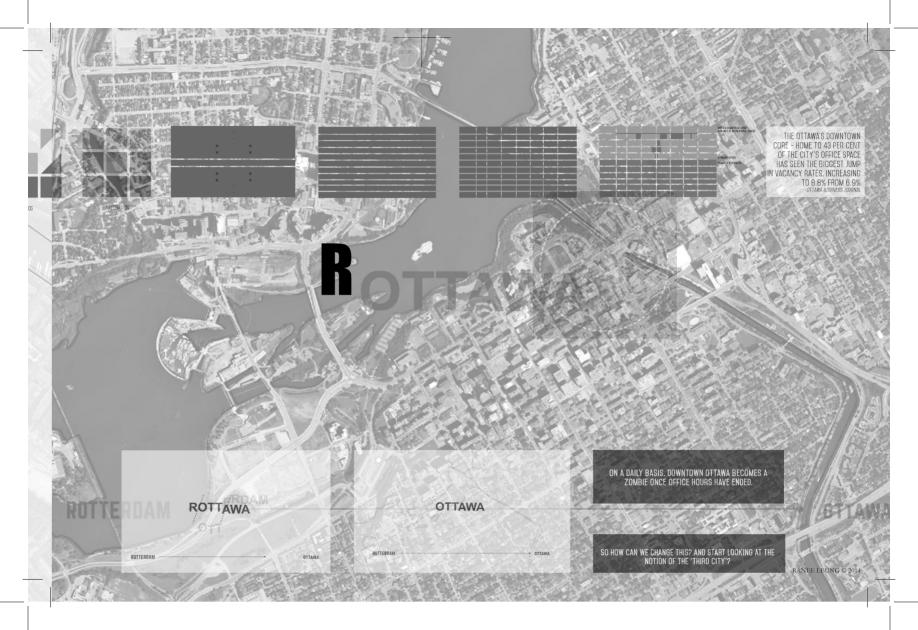






MICHELLE BLOM © 2014





Clearly good urban design has to be based on urban strategies, urban thinking, on a criticality that can complement the city, that can achieve the bustle in 'bustling markets'. And of course any process is ongoing in a City Planning context. Nothing is ever quite finished or complete before its vision can be re-defined politically and socially. This is the creative process defined on the city's website "that requires a common vision and cooperative efforts amongst many people and professions. Planners, developers, architects, landscape architects, engineers, artists, politicians, community groups, business owners, and residents all have a role and responsibility toward creating and maintaining highly functional and beautiful communities." Clearly one cannot believe everything that is written about the city. All this fits so much the type of copy that anyone would write and construct about a deserving civic body, but where is the rub, where is the spark, the dark and the charm and bustle to the very process that makes this city urban?

Is it impossible to approach it?

What is this planning apparatus that consumes space and personnel and plans for the future? Following market forces in what is known as the North American attic, to some this apparatus in Ottawa can and has become necessarily conservative, risk-averse, even neo-liberal in its ambitions. To some this is the acceptable and unchallenged way forward. To others this is an apparatus that is a collaborative process which succeeds in filibustering any creativity until it becomes a dispersed mediocrity run by pragmatic powerbrokers and provincial property investors. No one is correct on this – visions are always contested, courageous work and plans often flattened by processes beyond the individual's merit. The issue is stark: it is quite possible with all this apparent decency around, the city of Ottawa is slowly failing to be contemporary, operating – as a recent commentator remarks - with a limited creativity.

"This photo of downtown Ottawa illustrates how buildings can combine to create distinct areas, and how streets, sidewalks, parks, pathways, and bridges connect and define the boundaries of each area."



http://ottawa.ca/en/city-hall/planning-and-development

Perhaps! That goes for photographs, renders and postcards

But there is a Third City, a Third Ottawa.

It not only includes the migrating multi-ethnic students making up a large population for 8 months of the year, and the government workers commuting into the city for a Monday-Friday week; it is the Ottawa of the blue collar communities, the gendered Ottawa and the Ottawa of the homeless and urban minorities, of the sites of injustices meted out to the Aboriginals, of the recovering and re-habilitating, of the First Nations, of sacred sites, repressed histories - all 'prisoners' in some way of a reluctant and contested contemporary city. This is not a patronized Ottawa but an ambiguous one. It operates on the correctness and decency of Ottawa's capital city illusions. But for how long?

Ottawa must be more than a cognitive delusion.



The Third City Laboratory



After a trip to Detroit and Chicago, Studio 4909 returned and planned individual urban strategies and contributions to this at times picturesque city, at times ambiguous city, at times cold and formidable city. But for 6 months of the year it is a dispersed city often in waiting – along with its occupants - for summer release. How can we explore the existential values – the delusions, hopes and potentials - that also make up the city? How can we keep speaking of a city without speaking of its inhabitants, its communities, its very many different narratives? The Third City is a complementary condition; it cannot be ignored nor can it always be contained within the official visions and modus operandi of the first two Ottawas. A lost Ottawa, a dark Ottawa, a reluctant Ottawa, a contested Ottawa - one thing though is certain; it is not that these visions marginalize each other, or ignore the merits of each vision. It is more obvious: a contemporary Ottawa cannot survive without these competing, contesting and complementary visions.

This is merely the beginning of a laboratory. Studio 4909 attempts to explore urban strategies, ideas, values and proposals whilst considering the existing urban design guidelines. But the studio is also interested in the strategies and ideas that might not at first be considered to fly in Ottawa. It is not interested in the ready reasons or past logic why something is not possible. The city appears to show such comfort with itself that it becomes complacent. But to what extent? How can we explore this and offer contributions?

Students get various chances to work within a city, sometimes they opt for work with planning bodies that have visions and guidelines worked out for them to follow. Some work for the government or architectural practices which carry out civic, social and aesthetic visions in essentially public-private partnerships. Some work for developers who include architects and urban planners in their teams. Students learn to speak not only of design and construction, but understand corporate investment solutions and the taming this does to urban thinking and design ideas. It is likely that CGI renders are doing immense damage to the vision and thinking of the city. But do we know why? Who studies the rhetoric of these marketing devices?

Students also learn from building new ecologies; vacancy and unbuilding, subtraction not addition, abandonment and structured decay. Lower budgets can work when one understands the higher budgets. Moving capital around has become as important as moving people around. Just as there are unofficial routes in the city, there are parallel lives, parallel flows of capital. Non-profit solutions do not mandate naivety and innocence.

Studio 4909 considers these not as opposing parties but – with an acknowledgment to the work done in Detroit by Dan Pitera and Detroit Design Collaborative Group - as essential bodies involved in the urban ecologies that Ottawa offers and can offer.

Studio 4909 considers this not only as a design and professional issue, but a critical advocacy. This Third City is one of agency, activism and advocacy – a way to think positively and critically about the futures Ottawa might offer itself. This has to take on the contested - to provoke celebration and conversation, projects have to both celebratory and complementary to anything that already exists or is in the planning pipeline.

Studio 4909 is the start of a kind of unpredictable laboratory, it suggests a collaborative teaching condition, a proto-academy exploring complementary urban ecologies for the greater city of Ottawa. It has emerged out of the necessity to recognize at least the three Ottawas that are continually pitted against each other, at times each lessening the impact of the other on the city's future.

Studio 4909 considers that the city appears to need more risk, which means understanding the conditions to take that risk.

This is the Third City.

No one imagined a shooting in the centre of this city

Studio 4909 recognizes the need to celebrate the essence of the past that the NCC wishes to preserve, the parkways that excite those with Lincoln convertibles, whilst also acknowledging the desire for a new digital library and the salvaging operation of major areas in downtown Ottawa.

But above all Studio 4909 acknowledges and celebrates any future for Ottawa can no longer be contained by these two agencies. As the saying goes, we do not ask for permission, nor seek forgiveness for our innocence, distraction and courage. Provocation is unworkable without some speculation. New solutions are impossible without unexpected generosity and the suspension of accepted nostalgia and heritage forces.

To a city that already appears to have the future worked out (to go by all the planning applications, landmark policies and urban design guidelines) we can only suggest the urgency for a complementary and contested Third City.

Now we are beyond that

The Third City

Urban strategies, tactics, mapping, ecologies and proposals



EMMA COCHRANE © 2010

Tactical Urbanism, Tactical Ottawa Ranee Leung



Tactical Ottawa is comprised of tacticians (people) and tactics (execution). Tactical (tac•ti•cal adjective \ 'tak-ti-kel') is generally defined as: relating to, or used for a specific plan that is created to achieve a particular goal. Interpreting this in urban terms, this implies that the main driver is to take short term actions to create long term benefits. Tactical interventions are complementary and strategic maneuvers applied to the built and unbuilt environment in order to strengthen the livability, functionality and movability in cities and communities. How can a deep visual appeal of urban data offer meaningful insights on the livability and health of neighbourhoods? Similar to Chicago's Big Data initiative, Ottawa could gain by beginning to rethink the processing of, and the importance of, data and visualizations. By implementing visual data applications, Tactical Ottawa comes into play to drive smaller scale investments and prototyping. A data initiative could enable designers and the public to identify unknown and even invisible patterns and trends of the current urban condition. By exploring strategic interventions, it can enable communities to reactivate residual and underused urban spaces. Livability is the sum of the factors that add up to a community's quality of life—including the built and natural environments, economic prosperity, social stability and equity, educational opportunity, and cultural, entertainment and recreation possibilities. As Jaime Lerner, Architect, urbanist and former Mayor of Curitaba, Brazil says, "The lack of resources is no longer an excuse not to act. The idea that action should only be taken after all the answers and the resources have been found is sure a recipe for paralysis. The planning of a city is a process that allows for corrections; it is supremely arrogant to believe that planning can be done only after every possible variable has been controlled."

TACTICAL OTTAWA



GRAND GESTURES VS. MINIMALIST INTERVENTIONS

			Ī	//ADEQUATE INFRASTRUCTURE
-	-	-	1	TACTICAL MANEUVERS //EXTREME ECONOMY OF MEAN

DESIGN FOR CHILDREN & THE ELDERLY - ALL INCLUSIVE CITY

WHAT WOULD MOTIVATE CITIZENS TO CYCLE? INCREASE BRIE LANES & BRIE FARRING (49%)
BETTER COMMECTIONS (39%)
TRAFFIC SAFETY (39%)
ROAD CONDITIONS (32%) Piesearch shows that for every investment dollar spent, free dollars are saved in health-related impacts. Ottawa Public Health estimates that the population health impact of a 5% increase in cycling mode share can result in a maximum annual benefit of about 516 million. This dollar walue.

AVAILABLE DECOLIDEED

STRATEGIC SHORT TERM ACTIONS DESIGN THAT IS ENGAGING // WHAT IS THE DISEASE IN OTTAWA?

CRITERIA FOR LIVABILITY// QUALITY OF LIFE

@ SAFETY	
@ EDUCATION -	MERCINC DRAQUENC DOLLES PROMUSOS
HYCIENE ————	- PRESENTENCE HEACH CLEANINGS
+ HEALTH CARE	MONTH ERYSCAL MOLISONS
CULTURE ─────	BEHAVOURS 6 BELETS OHF ACT STISTIC OF A RIGHT CULAR SOCIAL ETHING OR ADE GROUP
ENVIRONMENT	THE BUILT 6 LINGUILT SUFFICIENCES
	PRINCIAL ACTIVITY & SOCIAL INTERACTION
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION	- REUC TRANSPORTATION RUNNING ON FIXED ROUTES DX. BLODES, TRANS, SUBMERS

SOCIAL IMPROVING THE LIVABILITY OF OUR CITIES 8 COMMUNITIES

SELECTING THE SPACE:

Choose a revidual urbon site
 Investigate the history and site condition
 Locate unablate material resources
 Limentingate possible future activities with
 Airc activities of the community 6
 media
 media

KEY ITEMS 1. Make the community aware of the 4. Shere & spread information of what activities are schildrage 5. Provide educational workshops that allow for oreognogeneously 6. Collaborate with designers & artists on creating identity of space 7. Consider modular design 6. Foster activities familiar to peoplin's

MOBILITY OTTAWA



(36) (A) \$0.202

\$0.592 \$8.76

"Because cycling volumes tend to decrease dramatically during the winfer, the city has not previously designated it maintained a network of cycling routes"

TOP 5 CHRONIC CONDITIONS IN OLDER ADULTS

HEBRT DISEASE 19%

BACK RECRUBING 17%









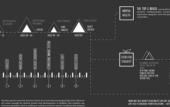
HEALTH OTTAWA





LACK OF INTEREST/MOTIVATION AFFORMABLE FACILITIES DESCRIPTION OF WELL DEBIG

ACCESS TO PATHS, TRAILS, GREEN SPACE ACCESS TO FITNESS FACULTIES



TACTICS



Lower income was associated with a high presidence of all barriers to active living.

PUBLIC OTTAWA



▶ AGES Ø-8Ø

XX.

8-88 CITES

CITY OF OTTAWA LISTINGS

-FEDERATION OF CITIZENS
ASSOCIATIONS OF CITIZENS
ASSOCIATIONS OF CITIZENS
-CRIME PREVENTION CITIZENS
-CRIME PREVENTION CITIZENS
-CRIME PREVENTION CITIZENS
-CRIME PREVENTION
-AMPENDA TO TEMAX
-AMPENDA TO TEMAX
-CRIME PROPRIETATION
-CRIME PRACTICES NETWORK
-CONC PRACTICES NETWORK

UNDER ONE ROOF CENTRE FOR SOCIAL INNOVATION The pioneering hub of social innovation in Canada name has 1 business in Disorder and one in New York City.

HUR CITTERS













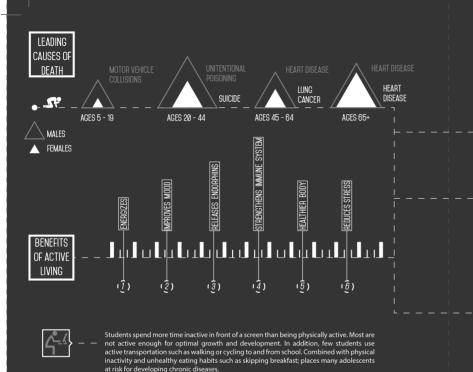






. 5%

EENERIIS OF ACTIVE UWNG





THE TOP 2 DRUGS consumed by post secondary students: mental health medications, primarily antidepressants (covering ADHD, anxiety, depression, stress and classical depression categories. Over the past decade, Antidepressant use has increased at Canadian universities.







IN CANADA, \$27 BILL Worth of food is v (40% of food we

IN OTTAWA, 50 0000 PRODUCE)

FAMILIES ARE FOOD CANADIAN FRIDGES: \$27

INCOME POP.)

WASTE EQUIVALENT OF

THROWING OUT \$384 PER
PERSON



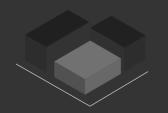
30% OF FRUITS AND
VEGETABLES ARE REJECTED
BY SUPERMARKETS BECAUSE
THEY AREN'T ATTRACTIVE
FNOUCH

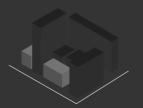
BARRIERS: LACK OF CLEAR INFORMATION, MISCONCEP-TIONS THAT HEALTHY FOOD IS EXPENSIVE, 6 BUYING FOR CONVENIENCE

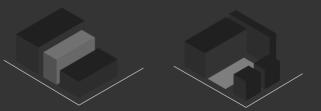


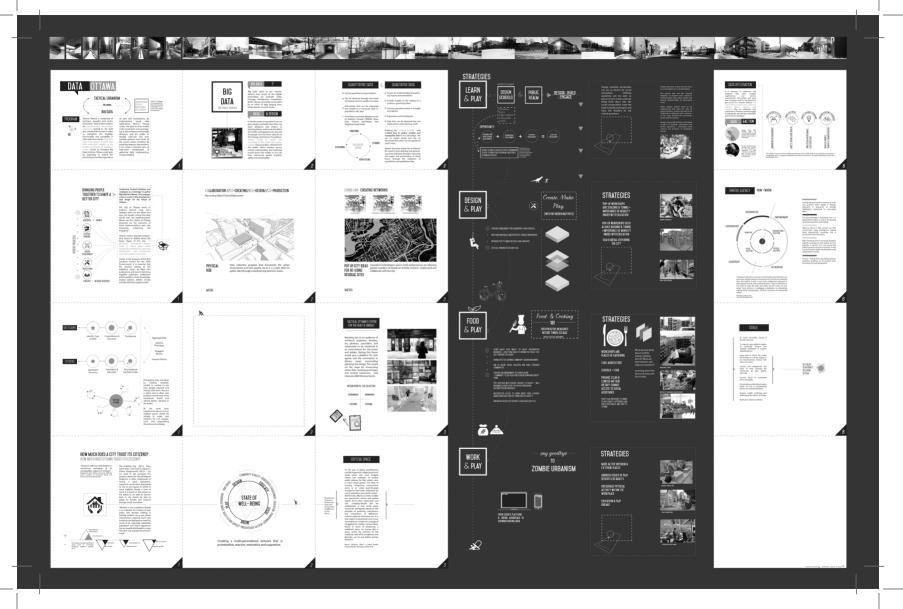


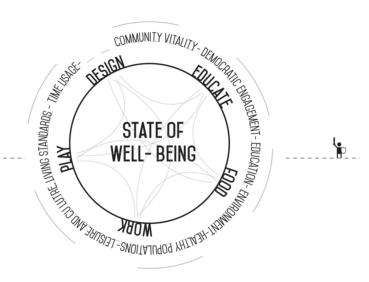
One of the top social indicators of health in Canada is nutrition and food security pertaining to limited access to nutritious, affordable food linked to poor health. Not only does the population need to realise we are having issues with food waste but the conflicting issues of food security and food deserts.











Creating a multi-generational network that is preventative, reactive, restorative and supportive.

TACTICAL URBANISM & THE LIMINAL

The sem kinnal in defined as relating to a transforation of male stage of a process or occupying a position at a set of the process or occupying a position at an experiment of the word stems from the last filled interest instead melaning steeds from the Last filled. The process of the second cases the relative stage of the second cases the reagreed case and as governed on the same of the second cases from a complete of the second cases in the second case of the second cases in the second case of the second cases of the second cases of the second cases of the second cases of the second case of th

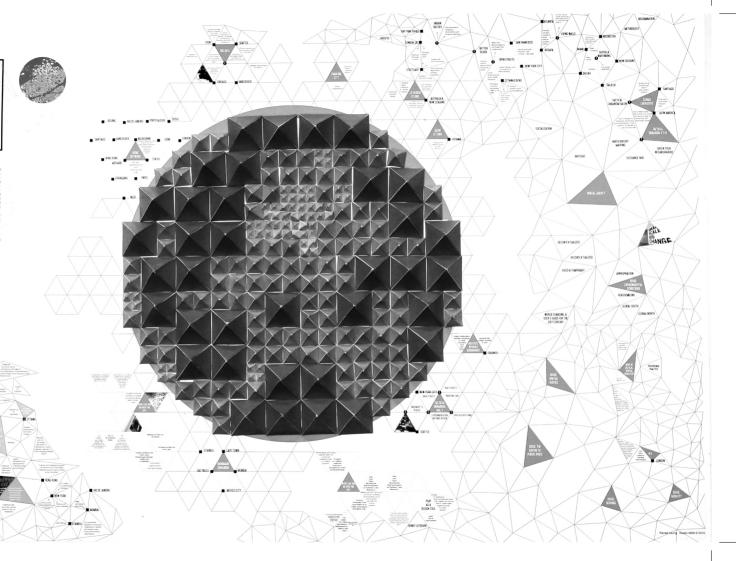
-Note

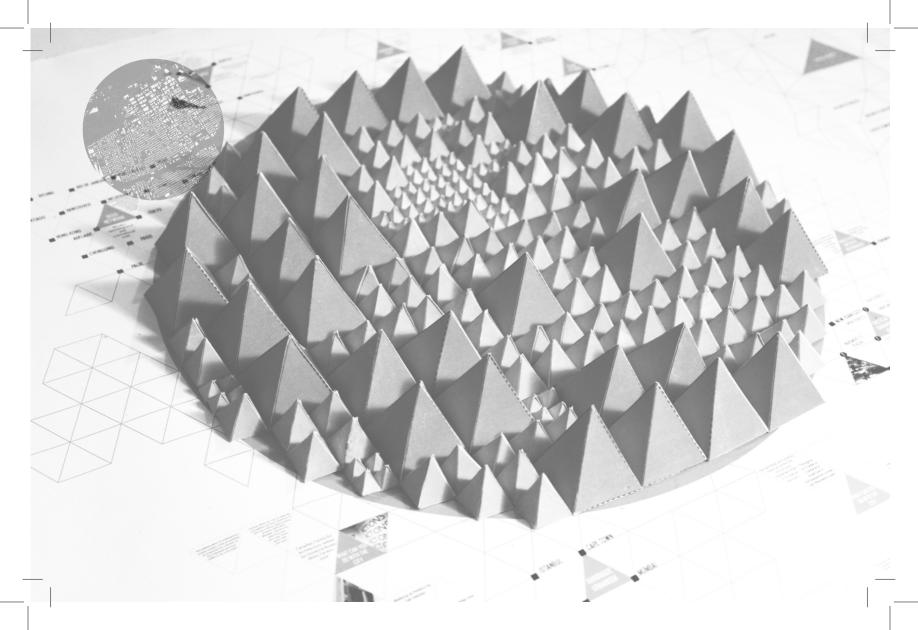
The center of the panel shows an abstract mapping of Ottawa (Centretown, Byward Market, Lebreton Flast, West Centrotown and parts of the Glebe) which show cases unbuilt and open areas within the fabric (streets, alleyways, parking, green space and etc.) The size of the triangle is directly correlated to how laiver the rubility onen scarce in

The outer network of the mapping, indicates references and other factical urbanisms that have influenced Studio 4909's Tactical Ottawa project.

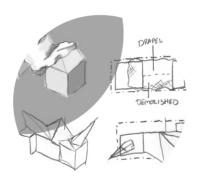
- ▶ HIGHLIGHTED ISSUES, PUBLICATIONS, COMPANIES
 CITIES IMPACTED
- TACTICS
- TACTICS .→ CONNECTIONS

TACTIC AND CITY CONNECTIONS

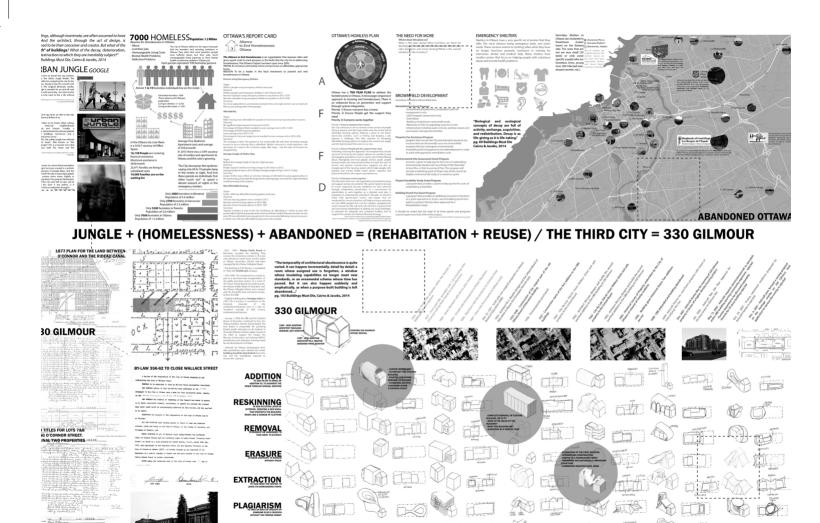




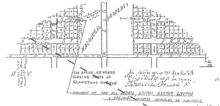
Urban Collisions - The Urban Jungle Ruth Vandergeest



What constitutes a city? Is it purely the size or the number of residents? Or maybe it is the connections that they hold with the rest of the world? In extension of connections, maybe it is the opportunities that cities can offer their residents that make a city? What about the abandoned places that dot the city? Maybe it is the collision of people, abandoned, and the unknown that makes a city? Homelessness collides with the abandoned. The residents collide with the homeless. And the circle continues into larger and more complex matrices. But how does urbanism approach this urban thinking? What methodologies can be offered? Some buildings are waiting to decay, to die, and to be demolished, while others wait to collapse or for adaptive re-use. In a sense, it is a jungle out there. Cities can be characterized by the buildings that make up the center and the migrating daily influx and exodus that plague that center. Cities are often constructed of concrete, glass, and steel. These materials stand in stark contrast to nature - the rural - and even the 'jungle' - that surrounds it. But what would happen if you mixed the city and the jungle? What if we could "collide" the abandoned and the homelessness? What of popular contemporary architecture, what diagrams could we offer? What happens when you combine green and grey: the homeless and the abandoned? Is this a pointless venture? What could happen if we "go ape" as one British adventure holiday company puts it? But to "go ape" in Ottawa, what would happen if we literally brought a jungle into the abandoned historic and contemporary buildings in the masculine space of Ottawa? But what about making it sustainable? Is it possible to integrate the homeless? Could we convince people to spend time in the city rather than leave if buildings were programmed differently?



CARNIVAL



330 GILMOUR

155 37 Plan in spirit flynter Kelt Mente Plas by Morder still a good of the spirit still a good of the spirit spirit spirit mented a spirit sp

building should be demolished due to the soil, and the remediation required to remove the asbestos

ADDITION TO, TO AUGMENT THE SPACE THROUGH SPACIAL ADDITION



EXTERIOR. CREATING A NEW SHELL THAT PROTECTS THE BUILDING. MUCH LIKE A CHANGE OF CLOTHING





EXTRACTION LEAVE ITS SURROUNDING PARTS.

PLAGIARISM TO TAKE AN IDEA OF THOUGHT OF SOMEONE ELSE'S CREATION

SERIOUSNESS. TO PLAY, ENJOY

WITHOUT THE PROPER CREDIT.















CURVED MEMBRANE - TO PROTECT THE EXISTING

BUILDING EXISITNG STRUCTURE REMAINS UNTOUCHED - TO BECOME ARTISTIC LANDMARK ALONG O'CONNOR STREET



REMOVED







COVERED

- COMPLETE REMOVAL OF EXISTING BUILDING, OR IS IT? - WHAT IS THE VALUE OF THE **BUILDING?** - MUST THE BUILDING DIE? GLASS BOX AS A DISPLAY CASE















NEW ADDITION



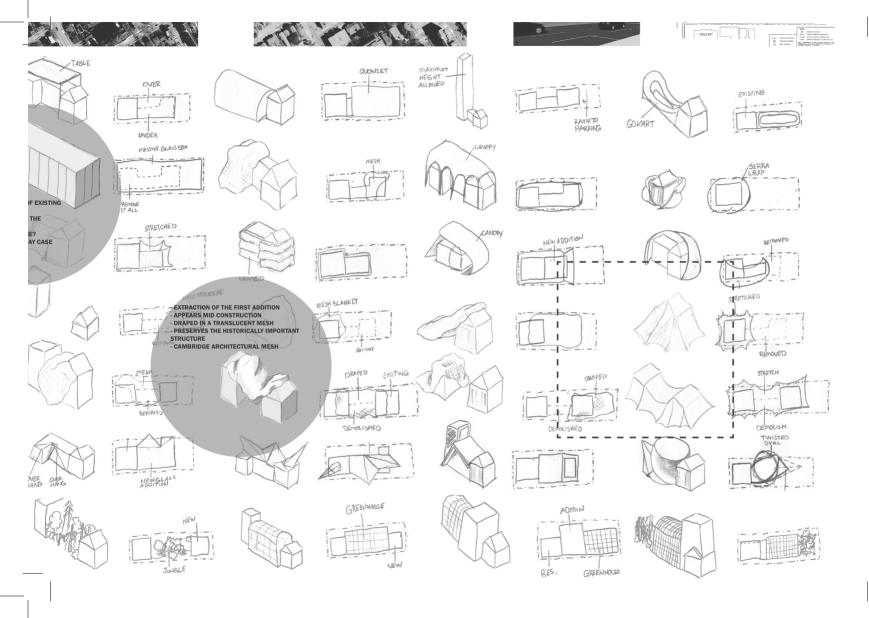




REMOVED







Eden Eden: Food Exchange Centre & Guerilla Agriculture
Zach Woloschuk



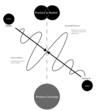
How can we provide spaces in Ottawa with which citizens can be advocates for food? How to build a stronger culture of 'foodies' in Ottawa? A new expanded food exchange centre located on the Central Experimental Farm that has a history of agricultural science and education will allow us to introduce complementary programs to educate and induce different interests in buying and eating more healthy produce. Different activities and programs will try to reconnect people with the 'romance' of food production and consumption that seems to have been forgotten (ex. cooking classes, tastings, how-to workshops, lectures, book discussions, kids after-school programs, farmer in training activities, summer day/week camps, tours, etc...) This strategy and culture will be extended beyond the Experimental Farm into the urban core of the city by locating and using vacant and void locations for urban 'pop-up farms'. These will act as 'guerilla agriculture' cells throughout the city linking back to the Exchange Centre.

THE CENTRAL FOOD EXCHANGE An Urban Strateav

Cradle to the Grave: Featuring Ottawa Agri-Culture

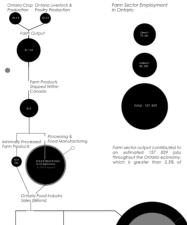
It is fundament to investigate the business behind our food to understand the route that our agriculture takes from. "The farmers gate to the consumers plate," from growth to the market, from cradie to the grave, only after investigating the economics behind our load routes can one understand the forces that are guiding the path that our food currently takes and the reasons why its infrastruc-ture is the way it is. Only then can we propose an urban strategy, an intervention and outline improvements to the current system. This will require mapping out a new planning and systematic design that could induce improved models for Ottowa's context; to provide Ottowanians with more opportunity to receive healthy and robust food options. Starting at the food trade level, and new infrastructure to enhance the market and facilitate imporved and fair trade.

Research Methodology

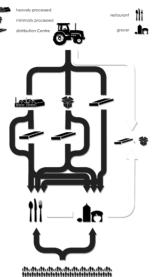


The Cradle to the Grave objective is to stimulate a business that best accompdates food trade and market activity that ignores stages of heavy processing. These stages have no ties to food production in a pre-industrialized stages have no lies to rood production in a pre-industrialized economy, but have been introduced with a lack of sensitivi-ty. Food production and consumption, starting at the farm to the industry to the consumer and back needs to relocate its romantic relationship to its culture and its ecology, research has been guided and developed by this point of

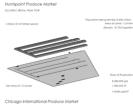
Ontario Economics of Agriculture to Market



Pillars of Produce to Market



Existing Wholesale Produce Markets





Ontario Food Terminal



Why is a Wholesale Produce

The idea of a wholesale produce market is valuable in acting as an economic driver behind the social centric objective of avocating healthier food processes. By creating an infrastructure that creates connections between farmers and buyers we are inducing a surrounding environment to be conscious of where its food is coming from and who is grow-

coming from and who is grow-ing it. The purpose of a whole-sale market is three fold.

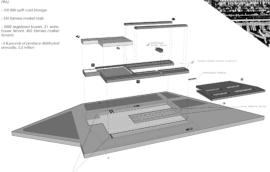
1. By creating another route to market that is not entirly vertically managed, we are allow-ing un-traditional buyers of various scales and perspectives to construct personal businesses that they themselves can nego-tiate with their supplier. Demand habitually controls the supply; now the relationship of supply and demand can be tipped closer to equilibrium.

2.The wholesale market will extend its surplus produce to he sold at a year round indoor public market. The wholesale market will also have public market will also have public viewing locations so that people may observe how the exchange of produce is con-ducted allowing one to see exactly how produce is getting to market. Consumers will know directly how their food is being bought when they receive their food from food service and retall companies that buy their produce from the Ottawa Food Exchange. The consumer is enlightened to the process that food takes from the farmers gate to the consumers plate, inherently advocating locally

grown food.

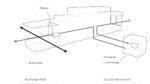
3. A wholesale market can act as the economic financier for extended social programs with relation to agriculture using surplus revenues. The annual profils made through soles of produce will be cyclical in nature by reinvesting in the development of its initial arown food

OFT Separation of Uses



Movement of Goods

A produce ferminal works like a stock-exchange of food. The prices are negotiate parts are separated by a path that deals with most of the in-house traffic of apods from farmer to buyer.



wholesale produce from warehouse to a buyer's some buyers and selfers have a long standing

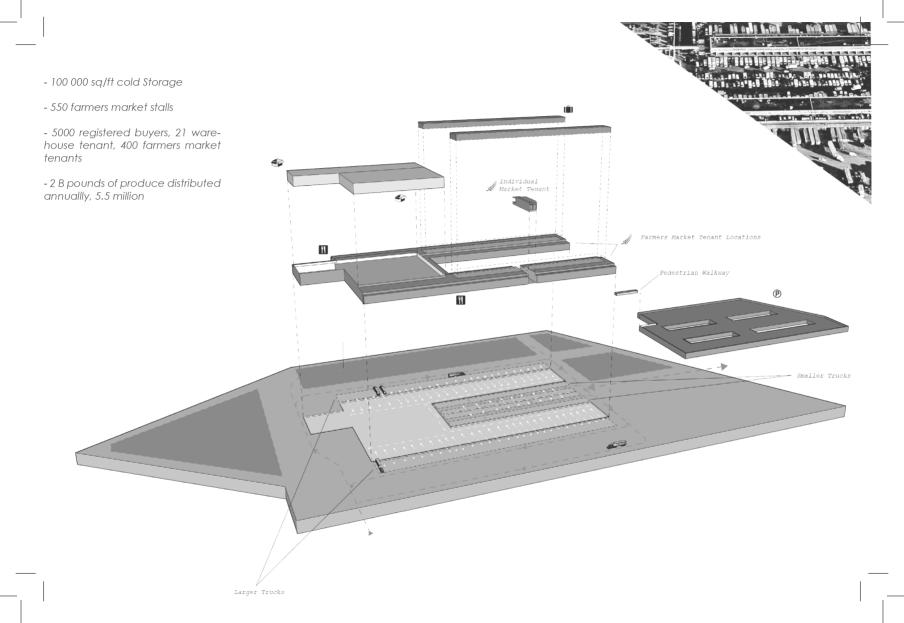
Studio 4909 | The Third City | Zachary Woloschuk

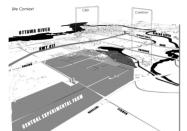
Offawa Food Access By Neigbourhood

Officero Formers 139

The data shows that there is a very little amount of food pri attempting to buy local. Offawa is home to 1.39 Farmers in its amplicamation. The farmland. The reason for our buyers to not be supporting local growers is not herouse the supply is too low it is the follow for Ottown to provide a medium in







Is it time for the Central Experimental Farm to

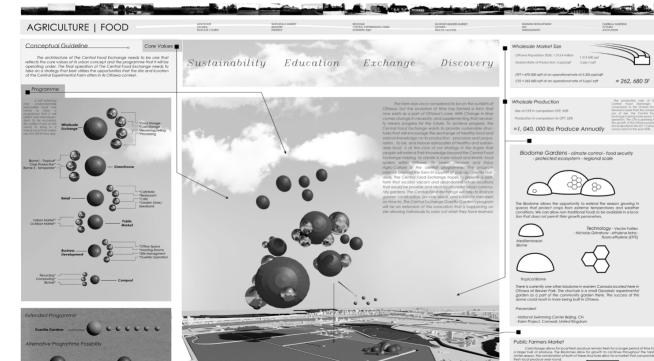




Technology - Vector Failtec Nicholas Grimshaw - ethylene, fetra-fluoro, ethylene (ETFE)







THE CENTRAL FOOD EXCHANGE



To provide a series of environments that offers a narrative of food and conducts a business that lives by an emerging new moral/ethic embracing the city's relationsahip to food growth and consumption.

To erecte a cultivat center that combine appects of all trips within the industry of application production and food growth the faum to industry to people and back.

Produce a business model that best accommodate food those and section of the combine of the production of the combine of the combine of the production of the combine of t

- opment.
 1 To provide a medium or space in which connections can be made at all stages within the agriculture and food industry.
 New programme should be complimentary to the Central Experimental Farm's inhibitive.

responsible food hub needs to have a programme that is self reliant and inter-dependent. To be successful. *Food Storage the variety of uses on site Wholesale *Cold Storage needs to bring in a Exchange mixed croud that makes *Receiving/Selling use of a full 24 hour day. *Processing Biome1 - Tropical* Crop Production* Greenhouse Biome 2 - Temperate* *Cafeteria *Restaurant Retail *Cafe - *Garden Store/ Seedbank Indoor Market* Public Outdoor Market* Market *Office Space *meeting Rooms Business *Site Managment Development *Guerilla Operation

Compost

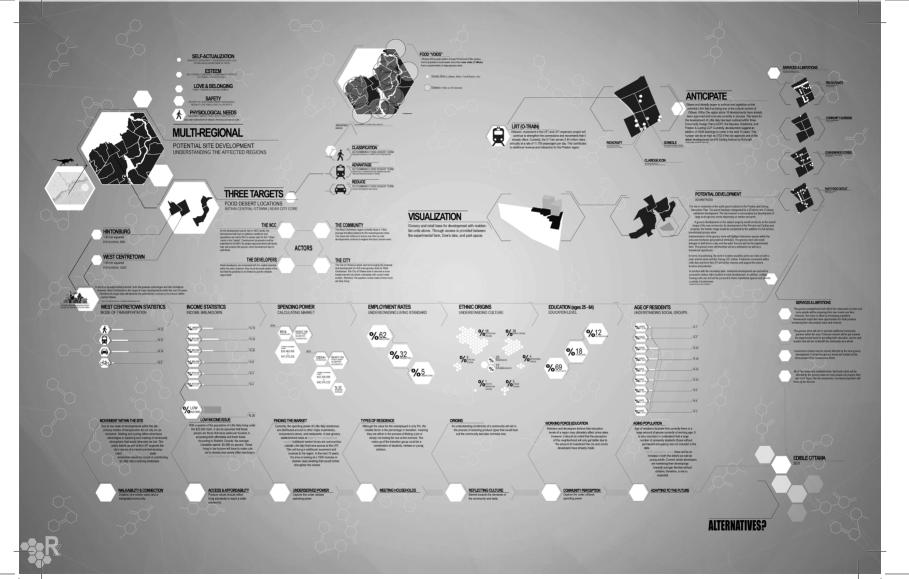
Composting*

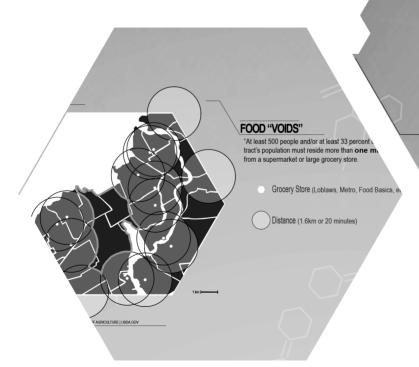
Biofuel* -

Edible Ottawa Rui Zou



Ottawa's growth projection is upwards of 30% by 2031, with major efforts to focus that growth within the Green Belt, established in the 1950s. The city's urban intensification mandate in conjunction with the Light Rail expansion project will become the guiding framework for the future. Urban intensification projects have already begun in anticipation; however, the question lies in their "completeness" and "wholeness" rather than scale. Edible Ottawa is an urban strategy project which aims to uncover and work towards the possibility of a holistic community, particularly in terms of combating food deserts. Due to Ottawa's existing low scale establishments and random planning, specific areas of the city seriously lack basic and crucial access to fresh produce. The problem will worsen as new development further increases population and land value. Specific programmatic elements will be proposed to attempt to better the new and growing communities as a whole. Planning Edible Ottawa requires a wider understanding of the urban context, and political (policy changes, zoning amendments, etc), economical (market profit, investment, etc), and geographical (location, transportation, etc) forces. The end result hopes to establish a new strategy using drivers of change for effective design.





SELF-ACTUALIZATION CREATIVITY | SPONTANEITY | PROBLEM SOLVING | LACK OF PREJUDICE | ACCEPTANCE OF FACTS

ESTEEM
SELF-ESTEEM | CONFIDENCE | ACHIEVEMENT | RESPECT
OF OTHERS | RESPECT OF SELF

LOVE & BELONGING

SAFETY
SECURITY OF; BODY | EMPLOYMENT | RESOURCES |
MORALITY | THE FAMILY | HEALTH | PROPERTY

PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS BREATHING | WATER | FOOD | SLEEP | SHELTER | SEX

MASLOW'S HIERARCHY OF NEEDS | PSYCHOLOGYABOUT.COM

MULTI-REGIONAL

POTENTIAL SITE DEVELOPMENT UNDERSTANDING THE AFFECTED REGIONS



PLANNING OBJECTIVES BY THE NATIONAL CAPITAL COMMISSION FOR THE YEAR 2067



A VIBRANT CAPITAL

- Calabrations and festivals tailored to Aboriginal peoples, youth and diversity





A SUSTAINABLE CAPITAL



A CAPITAL: WORKING FOR CANADIANS



WORKING TOGETHER

SUPPORTING THEMES

The Horizon 2067 document released by the NCC is a 77 paged report detailing findings regarding future aspirations of the federal government. Listed below are particular details that outline changes that correlate with Edible Ottawa's developmental ideas.

"Building large-scale spaces and structures, either by creating a National Mall."- NCC



"Developing a vibrant waterfront by encouraging commercial development, expanding the Dows Lake Pavilion by adding a farmer's market or flea

"Focus on sustainable agriculture in the Capital that enhances food security, promotes local production and involves the community." - NCC

"Create a square for each province et territories with a statue, monument or plaque recalling the province's date of entry into Confederation, capital city, official flower, motto and other details." - NCC



PROJECT PROPOSAL

Ottawa projects that it will grow city's urban intensification mandate

estion lies in their "completeness" ar

wholeness" rather than scale. The proje

combating food deserts. Due to Ottawa's orsen as new development furthe

alue; therefore, specific programmatic

elements should be enforced to better the nderstanding of the urban and capital

context but also political (policy change oning amendments, etc), economica narket profit, investment, etc), and geographical (location, transportation, e ces. The end result hopes to establish a v strategy and design that will influe

EDIBLE OTTAWA

COMPROMISING DESIGN

Ideas from the NCC, the City of Ottawa, and the community will come the foundation in the creation to the holistic plan









HOLISTIC COMMUNITY 2014

Establishment of a full-service grocery store will henefit from the development aspect of the neighbourhood aswell as contribute in creating







ALTERNATIVE DESIGN











STARTING FARMERS MARKET

The creation of a farmer's market within the region will benefit the community greatly. The community, the oity, and the NCC recognizes the importance of creative open and interactive services such as farmer's market.

However, one major concern is the lack of access during the winter season.

Therefore, considerations have to be made regarding the construction of temporary or permanent structures to support the program.

GROCERY DELIVERY

Grocery delivery services have been growing in trend. They allow shoppers to purchase items online which will be delivered to them in a timely fashion. Curser this program is particularly appealing for the olderly and those that are physical incapable of purchasing processes themselves.

Issues arise in dealing with large volumes of ceders and food freshest.

GROCERY TRUCKS

PREVENTING FOOD WASTE

Be it restaurants, fast food establishments, or grocery stores, food waste is a major concern. The quarefishible difference in value between what is produced on farms, then processed, distributed and solid every year, compared to what is consumed, excreeds \$27 billion. This equales to approximately 40% of all the food produced.

By educating and controlling food waste, less reveune will be lost during the transitional stages.

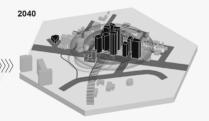


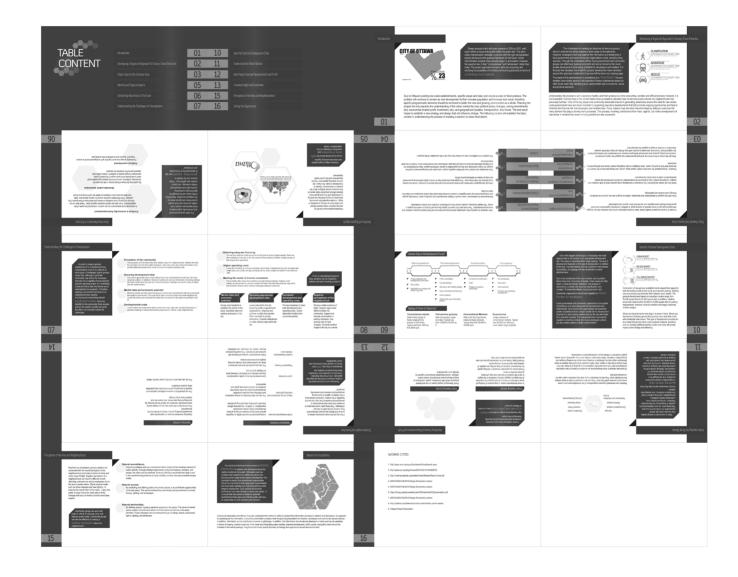
HOLISTIC COMMUNITY

Establishment of a full-service grocery store will benefit from the development aspect of the neighbourhood aswell as contribute in creating a complete image.









In order to improve access to healthy foods, there must be individual community members that can engage and organize groups to focus towards a common goal. In addition, community organizations and local government should come together and identify the other 'agents' and collaborate.

Even with the support of stakeholders and advocates, additional support will only prove to be beneficial through public events and gatherings.

Much like real estate development, the processes of developing a new grocery store is both complex and lengthy. Concerned parties must understand the fundamentals involved in commercial real estate development in order to best affract development.

Retailers, having adapted the suburban model, require large, empty, and cheap land due to the footprint of the store itself and its parking needs. New strategies include designing smaller stores and utilizing existing structures.

Although the voices of the community and local government may support the need to provide for underserved areas, grocery and commercial developers however are interested in the market potential of the neighborhood. Community advocates in junction with city officals can help collect this numeric information in number of ways to support the development.



After research on opportunities, advocates and local government can sell their ideas to grocery retailers and commerical developers. They must also find means to gather the required funding to make the project a reality. The capital necessary usually comes from a combination of public and private investments.

Developement of underserved areas results in higher development and operating costs. Community groups and local government can work together to create incentives that could help entice developers and lower the risks involved.

Although demographic information and market potential are important factors to consider, concerned parties must address the feel of the area. The target area should be free of crime or blight which local government can help by means of additional police efforts.

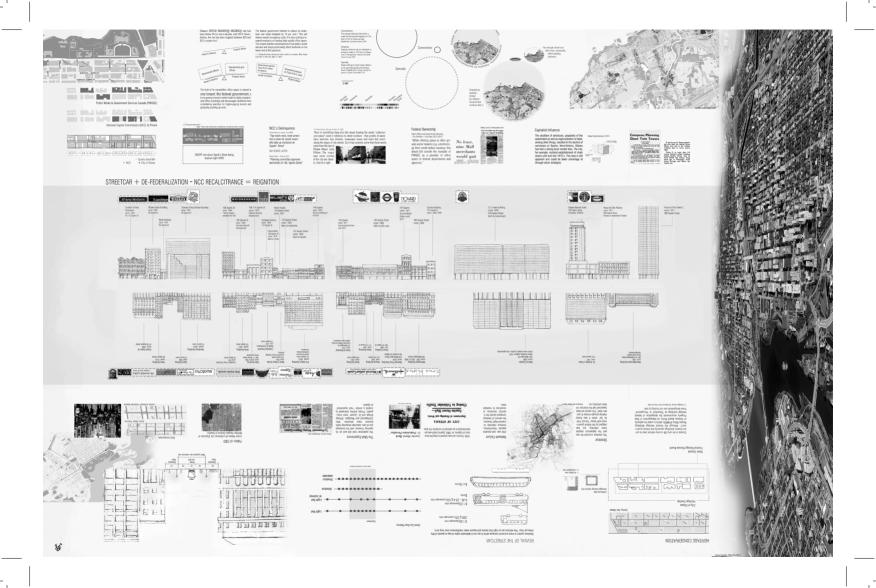
Once developer and retailer have identified a specific project, advocates and local government must then engage the larger community and discuss possibilities to garner additional support. New establishment not only help provide fresh produce but also provide jobs, enchances local environment and a model for city wide improvements.

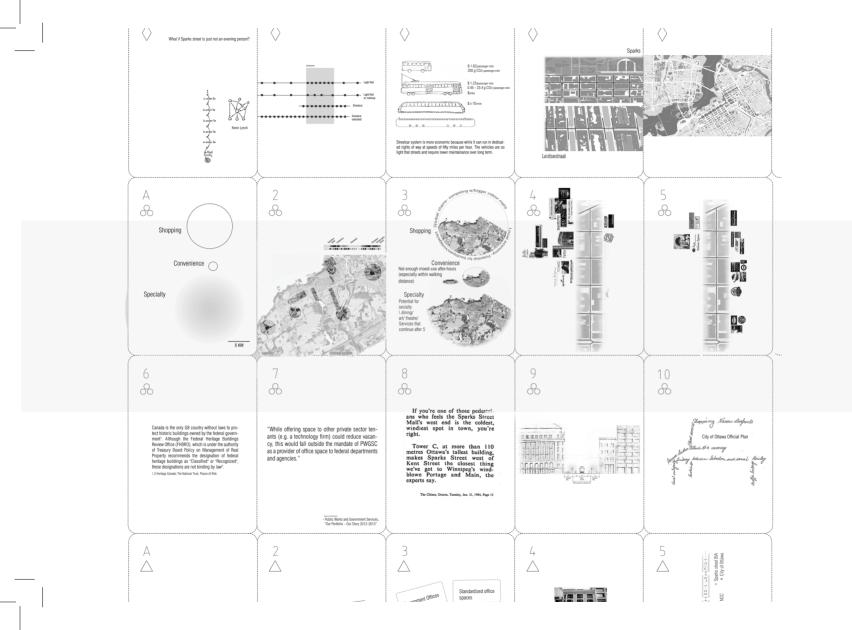
This section is for additional notes and ideas that may aid in the conception of the program .

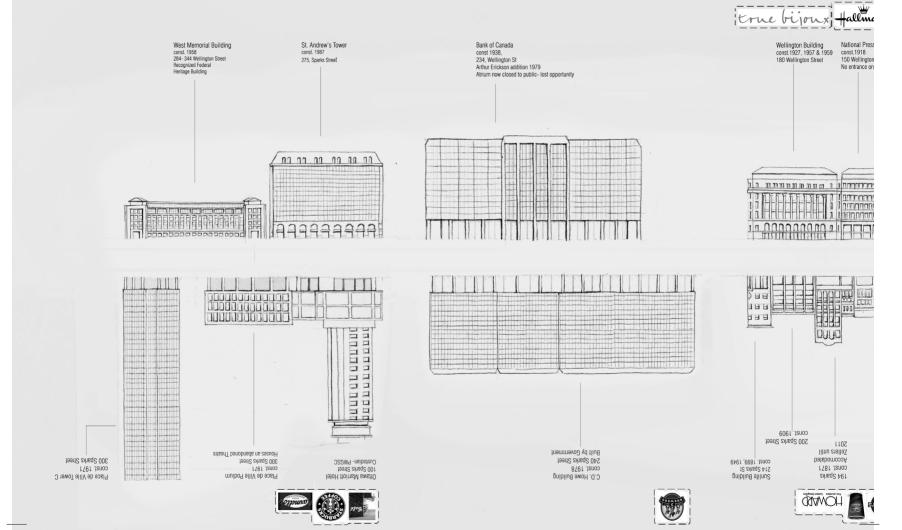
Re-Igniting Spark Street Richa Chuttani

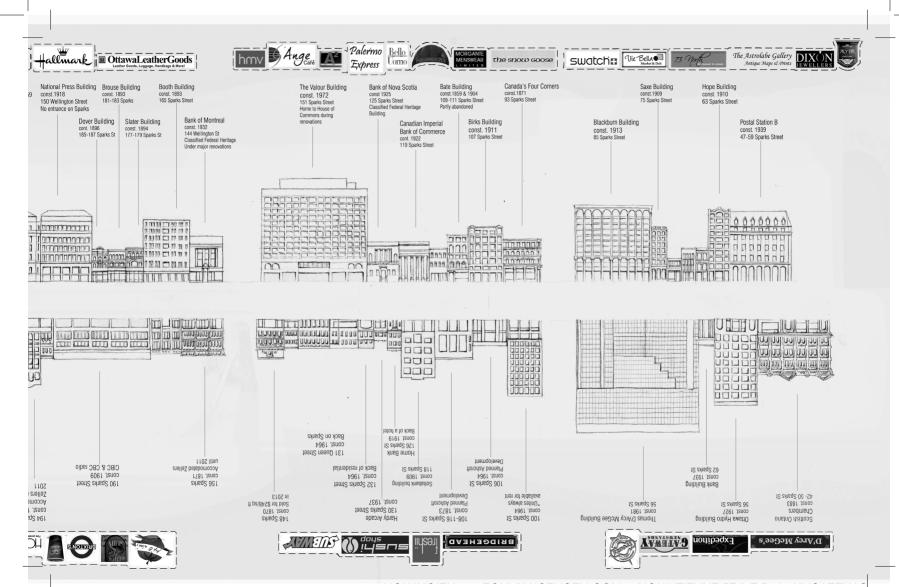


Sparks Street, being one of the oldest streets of Ottawa, has evolved as it has journeyed through periods in the history of the city. What is the narrative of a street - from farming to the rise of trade, and from lumber to labour, from sub-urban village, to urban street to repeated attempts at (re)-centralization? Sparks Street was at its liveliest around the mid-twentieth century; ever since, the City has tried to re-animate it. Today, the street struggles to preserve its heritage architecture, its street fabric and activity while its commercial character is crumbling. Re-igniting Sparks Street will re-examine the value of its heritage framework, will explore current market conditions and propose a broader connectivity of the street in an urban/design strategy that not only supports Sparks Street as envisioned by the City but proposes new actions for city goers and tourists. What if the streetcar was brought back? And joined the light railway network? Asked if this is possible, the reply can come back: oh someone in Ottawa will reject the idea? There are nuances of course but how long can Ottawa accept such rejections? How do we debate such limitations and closure?

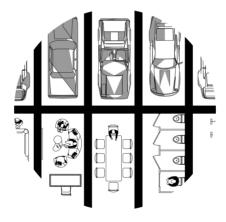








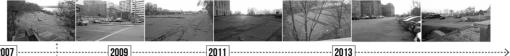
Pocket Ottawa Sarah Chan



Pocket Ottawa is a set of strategic urban options that explore the relation of the voids within Ottawa to the greater goals of the city, including designing for a sustainable and walkable city, protecting civic views, green space, and waterways, expanding the provision of open space, and improving linkages between precincts. Specifically, the voids addressed are the abundant amount of surface parking in both the Parliamentary and Judicial Precinct and a large portion of the CBD. Currently, the 62 160 m2 of parking surface within the area serve economic businesses throughout the day, but rest idle during evening. An examination of the population, economic, and transportation growth downtown and Ottawa's civic image as the Capital, leads to options that explore the extent of the potential of these spaces. Parking has only ever been realized in Ottawa in the three forms of underground, on-surface parking, or parking garage, stemming from rigid zoning by-laws and the idea that cars will always be present (even though a number of walkability and sustainability initiatives are being developed). Are parking lots and parking structures condemned to only be a requirement that has to be met? How can parking be re-thought to meet projected goals of the city and in turn, can the availability of these infrastructures affect how the city operates? Lastly, how can the voids, if not used for parking, be re-used?

RELEVANT PLANNING DOCUMENTS TO SITE AREA

A number of Official documents, community plans, and overall urban design plans issued by the City of Ottawa and the NCC that pertains to the site area. The following will break down the significant aspects and potential of each document in relevance to op-





2004

DOWNTOWN OTTAWA URBAN DESIGN STRATEGY

LIRRAN DESIGN FOUNDATIONS TO RUILD ON

1	Dire experience of Ottawa must capture and build on the many unique opportunities provided - should be celebrated across distribute.	-	-		
2	Encourage more residential living in the downtown core	ļ.	j	-	_
3	City ceres regarded by creating safe, animales, and economically prospercus downtowns – poential for additional residential intill and remarkation.	ĺ			
	Decreeins and corner the value of civic visus	i			

OPPORTUNITIES

1	Re-defining downtown - no longer just the Central Business Defrict but also the immediate surrounding neighbour- hoods/areas
2	Partnership between the Federal Covernment and the private sector to create sustainable design strategy and action pain.

A STRATEGICS

AREA-WIDE STRATEGIES	GENERAL PRECINCT STRATEGIES
 designing for writer, meaning open spaces to be adaptable for all seasons, appropriate 	Business Precinct
shelters placed, and durable outdoor materials	 create a higher quality and more even transition between the Business Precinct and the Capital Realin
 opportunity for open spaces and temporary parks on vacant land 	 Raise the quelty of urban design and architecture for new office and residential developments across the
 develop additional pedestrian and cycling links between open 	precinct
spaces	- expand the provision of open scace and to create a better
 further animation of these spaces for four seasons 	network of these spaces around existing institutional buildings
-public art to create sense of identity and highlight major public areas	

3000 0000	
NCC CORE AREA VISION - Chaudee and Victris Island to be a desiration for Cardiana and International Visitors - Should be a symbolic and physical link between Orlino and Duebee	PROACTIVE DESIGN APPROA -Yery little first time construction i Crisival's downlover, it is usually re-unbrusation with buildings and not land. Open space is more traige making and passive then appearance.
Chaudiere and Victoria Island also has planned a major /boriginal centre Other goals include better access and connection to	-Otione recognises that success urban design requires collaboration between a core group of professionals covering architecture, residential complexes, and urban open spaces.



CAPITAL LANDS MASTER URBAN PLAN

ROLE OF THE URBAN LANDS

Promote to	he experience of te improvements and architecture.	a rich and	mult/sceted	Capi





PANADA'S PADITAL CODE AREA SECTOR PLAN

THREE SPATIAL CONCEPTS



PARLIAMENTARY & JUDICIARY PRECINCTS

THE OTTAWA RIVER

THE CEO

Parlament requirement relationship the escarpe	ting accommodation and operational requirements of a to putting presource on the Precincts in terms of is for built spaces and for parking. There is a unique between national symbols and their natural setting or enest, undersoming the issue of the "environmental if the Precincts to accept new building and inhastruction."
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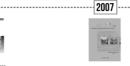
	heating plant, views, pollway connections and public uses are all key continual issues.
6	The peoper service is and accommodation of the many visites to Parliament is a key concern. The present visitor contribution for Center Blook operations beyond its operation, and is toolean in oil concern from a security point of seen. The NZC-operated Inflation from the State of the NZC operated Inflation Center Blook in Herberts like imply as suppliested by an ex- center Blook in Herberts like imply as suppliested by the final Center Blook in Herberts like imply as suppliested by the final from stage in Herberts like the suppliested by the final from stage in Herberts like the suppliested by the final from the stage in the stage of the stage of the stage in Stage in the stage of the stage of the stage in the stage in the stage of the stage of the stage in the stage is the stage of the stage of the stage in the stage is the stage of the stage of the stage is the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage is the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of t

,1	Retain the visual and symbolic pre-eminence of Parliament Hill within the Precincis and within Canada's Capital Region as a first priority.
2	To ensure that plans for new buildings and inhistructure are in terminal with the natural and physical landscape of the Record, or physical ond functional individually of the Recording of the Plant purposes, whilefulness and offer public spoons are enhanced, and not the amount of surface purpose are enhanced, and not the amount of surface purpose or the Propriors is instead over time. The majority of pering needed by the Piscotch should be extrameded undergrounded undergrounded.
3	Work with local governments to protect and enhance views of the Parliament Duildings and other retional symbols from along

(ONGOING)

1	Sustainable, of place	context-sensitive	urbanism,	trot	нересы	te	spir
---	--------------------------	-------------------	-----------	------	--------	----	------

	contribute			



BUILDING ON A SOLID FOUNDA-TION - LONG TERM VISION PLAN

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- 1	Symbolic Primacy - Preserve and enhance the symbolic primacy and visual integrity of Parlament Hill
2	Natural Environment - Ensure that development is sensitive to the natural environment of the site

IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK - 5 YEAR LIPOLITES











CADITAL HIRRAN CREEN STACE NETWORK







DOWNTOWN OTTAWA

TRANSIT TUNNEL

- 200 BUSES TO DOWNTOWN

3 Have a significant impact on transit and fand-use integration - expected to spur development adjacent to these transfer stations

4 Stimulae aman gowth while increasing stankt ridership and mobility showcasing austinable design best practices

DOWNTOWN WEST STATION CONCEPT

DOWNTOWN EAST STATION CONCEPT

STAKEHOLDER INPUT PLANNING GOALS

The	City	should	consider	P3s	10	provide	nos	public	short-term	perving
-----	------	--------	----------	-----	----	---------	-----	--------	------------	---------

MUNICIPAL PARKING

MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

GROUP

Transportation Consultants

- CONCLUSIONS
- COST OF SURFACE PARKING PER STALL UNCLUDES LAND COST)





OTTAWA LIGHT RAIL TRANSIT (ONGOING)





THE OFFICIAL PLAN. THE NCC. AND THE TRANSPORTATION. MASTER PLAN ON DOWNTOWN OTTAWA THE OFFICIAL PLAN

greater emphasis on quality design.
 Cernali Area to be the economic and cultural heart than's full of activity encourage may suitable infill residential development across Cernali Area improve access to hater and green spaces.
 promote mised-use development enhance affectioness of downteen.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL COMMISSION

THE TRANPORTATION MASTER PLAN maximize greening of transport corridors













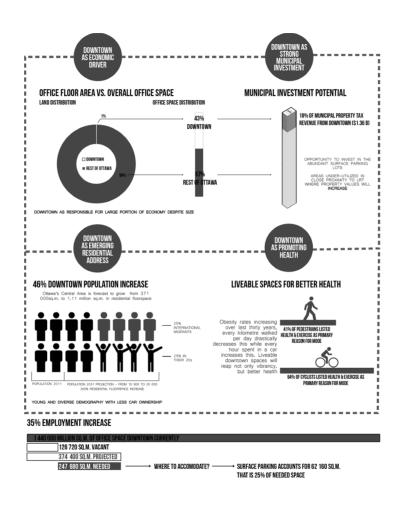




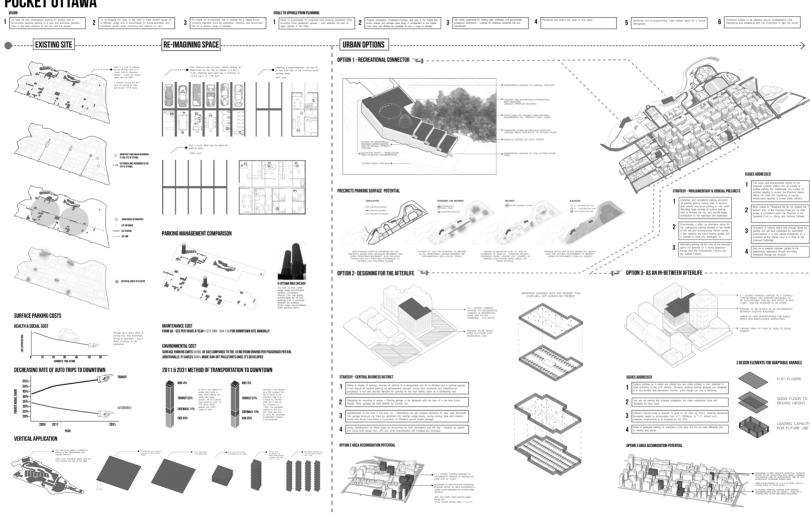


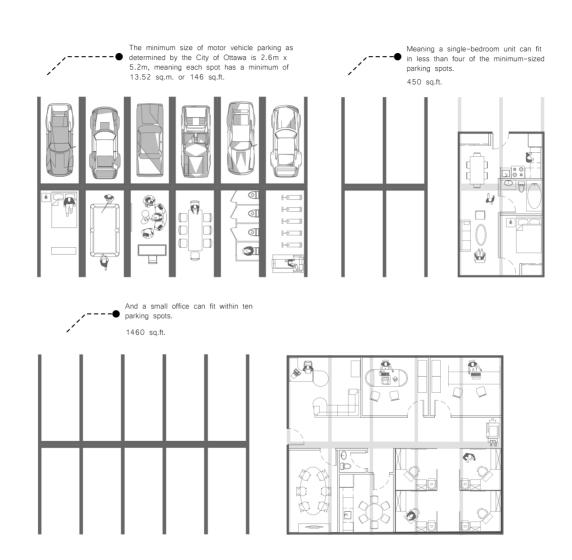


LIST OF DOCUMENTS



POCKET OTTAWA



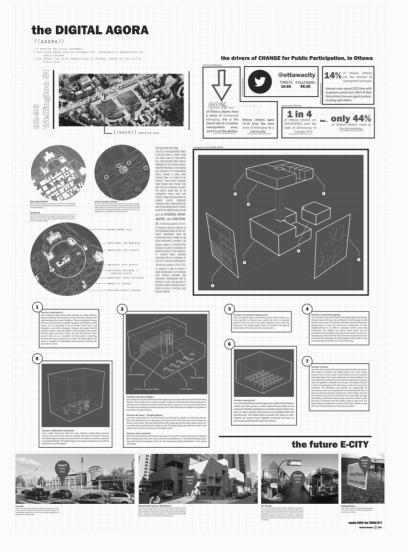


Digital Agora: A Physical Space For The Digital Citizen In Ottawa.

Victoria McCrum



As we click through cyberspace, called the new promenade, what is left to be understood of the city streets? The public sphere has become the host for people acting in the 'privacy' of their mobile phones. But people acting within these information spaces are in urban places. While the "promise of digital technology has been to create its own connected environment independent of physical space" (Adaptation: Architecture, Technology and the City) we continually see the need for technology to intervene through physical space. It has become an interdependent relationship, where the city can no longer exist without technology and technology without the city - they evolve together. So how then is Ottawa evolving into a Digital City? Is it reluctantly adapting to technology, avoiding the inevitable so as to preserve its integrity? What is this integrity? And at what point can it no longer deny the presence of the Digital in the name of the picturesque. The library, an integral public space, has come under scrutiny in this Digital City. Where does it belong and how? In Ottawa, the consensus for the Ottawa Central Library is that it is a building that must die so as to not create a \$70 million dollar hole in the pockets of the government. But the response to this death should and could be one that proposes advancement towards the Digital City, one that embraces that over half of its users are accessing information 'virtually' and no longer physically. With an interest in reinventing what it means to act publically, the Digital Agora will be an urban strategy and explore options and entrepreneurial hubs for innovative access points to knowledge throughout the city that might just be denying the Digital Age.



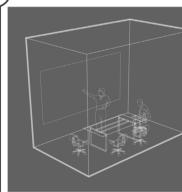


1

function: urban post it's

note: inquinies made by the public through an online platform become visible for other citizens to view, comment on and provide additional questions and or feedback. They are displayed in a way that as a new comment is created, it appears at the bottom of the screen. As it is responded to by a member of the City, it will disappear to an online catalogue. However, the longer that the question awaits a reply, the higher it will be posted on the screen and the larger and more vibrant the text will become. These post-it's then act as a reminder that the public is watching, awaiting the City to respond to its needs. The Digital Agora will create a standard of responsible communication between the City and its citizens.

5



function: collaboration classrooms

note: smaller classrooms allow for more intimate collaborations I citizens. The screens in the classroom display two ways so that other cit the Digital Agora are able to see what each is working on as well as co or provide feedback. The Digital Agora encourages transparency in I government and the people.

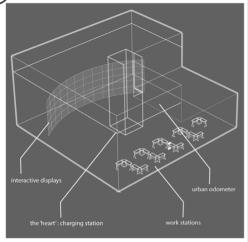




IMPORTNAT INFORMATION THAT IS ROOTED IN PLACE AND BECAUSE IT REACHES A LARGE AUDIENCE SINCE IT EXISTS IN BOTH A PHYSICAL AND DIGITAL CONTEXT.

1





function: interactive displays

note: interactive disploys will surround the digital agora and provide access to the information bibraries. From these screens, visitors are able to upload and download content, participate in online forums, collaborate on other submitted works, research community and world events. The interactive displays provide the interface from which the physical andigital act together to best inform the City's citizens.

function: the 'heart' - charging stations

note: the charging hearth is a central hub of connections for people to charge their devices. Much like gaining lives in a video game, the heart of the hub shows how much charge yet have on your device. The short battery life of the mobile devices the cyber citizen carries, is a reminder of the physicality of the digital world. The Digital Agora provides the outlet for the cyber citzen to remain connected to the Digital by world.

function: urban odometer

note: the urban odometer tracks the ongoings on the city, the invisible information. It displays the monetary flows, the news, community events, world events. It will keep the citizens up to date with all the precedings of the city and encourage public pariticpation in the events advertised.



function: community meeting rooms

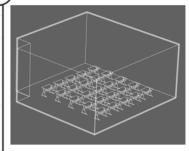
note: the Digital Agora will provide spaces where citizens can come together to discuss issues within the city in a physical platform with the aid of the online platforms that create the discussion. The Digital Agora strives to maintain the physical relationship of the citizens to the city they live in.



function: community mapping

note: the top of the outer facade of the Digital Agora will display, through colour vibrancy, the contribution to the the agora made by each community. This will give onlookers and City officials an oppourtunity to map the community involvement of each nieghbourhood. In an effort to promote further community involvement, this display will expose those whom are not participating and therefore may have a lower sense of community belonging. Seeing that the City of Ottawa has the lowest sense of community and expose the areas that are in need of reviving.





function: learning labs

note: learning labs provide the spaces for collboartion between visitors, but also spaces in which digital literacy skills can be enhanced. Whether individuals would like to learn at their own pace or with a mentor, both options are available within the learning labs. The Digital Agora provides the spaces in wich citizens can become more digitally connected and learn to participate publically through the internet.



function: #ottawa

note: the urban trend wall maps the growing trends and concerns that citizens of ottowa are talking about over social media. Ottowa has an active social media presence and can therefore take advantage of the issues addressed over these platforms. As new #hashtage relating to issues within the City become popular, they will appear in a bubble on the screen. The bubble will grow as does the popularity of the #hashtag as will as its amount of mentions. The #hashtags will provide the opportunity for community events to be popularized and advertised for free, so long as it become popular enough over social media. City and even World issues can be confronted and made visible through the bubbles, and therefore demanding action to be taken to solve the issues or problems that the citizens value as important. The Digital Agora visualizes the concerns of the City's citizens so that the voice of the people has a multi-sensory impact.

the future E-CITY



e collaborations between

sys so that other citizens in

ng on as well as contribute transparency in both the













the MEDIATED CIT







drivers of CHANGE DISTAL SIGNASE PILOT PROJECT, 2012



























the DIGITAL AGORA	
AN ALTERNATIVE COMMUNITY	HEB
BOING A 1907 NE RIBLE REPORTED NO SHIPS BOTHER ROTH BLANCHOUT RAN SHIPS, AT HE AND HE AND ALCORN, ETHEL BOOKSOMT ELEMENT O'TH BROWN BOTHER DOOR COMMUNICATE ON IN 1977 CHOOSE	THE PARTY CHARGE THE CHARGE TO CHARGE THE CH
	About of CHARGE abbressed.
MELL ARCH FOR MERCHANEL STANL FARALT DIS YOUR SOUTHWAY OR MED LOWER, PROSED CORRESSION, E. M. SOUTHWAY OR MELL PROSED CONTRIBUTION OF A PROPERTY SOUTHWAY OF A POST SHOT, CREEK OFFERS SAMPLE AND MEMBERS OF SHIP STOCK AND ARCH TO SAMPLE AND, OWN IT MELL AND A A FORM WHICH TO CREEK ORDINGS ON SOUTHWAY OR SAMPLE OF A SOUTHWAY OF A POST WHICH A SAMPLE AND A POST A POST SAMPLE OF A POST AND THE MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION OF A POST AND THE MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION OF A POST AND THE MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION OF A POST AND AND A POST AND A POST AND A POST AND A CONTRIBUTE OF A POST AND AND A POST AND A POST AND A POST AND A POST AND A POST AND A POST AND A POST AND A CONTRIBUTE OF A POST AND A POST AND A POST AND A CONTRIBUTE OF A POST AND A POST AND A POST AND A CONTRIBUTE OF A POST AND A POST AND A POST AND A CONTRIBUTE OF A POST AND A POST AND A POST AND A CONTRIBUTE OF A POST AND A POST AND A POST AND A CONTRIBUTE OF A POST AND A POST AND A POST AND A CONTRIBUTE OF A POST AND A POST AND A POST AND A CONTRIBUTE OF A POST AND A POST AND A POST AND A CONTRIBUTE OF A POST AND A POST AND A POST AND A CONTRIBUTE OF A POST AND A POST AND A POST AND A CONTRIBUTE OF A POST AND A POST AND A POST AND A CONTRIBUTE OF A POST AND A POST AND A POST AND A CONTRIBUTE OF A POST AND A POST AND A POST AND A CONTRIBUTE OF A POST AND A POST AND A POST AND A CONTRIBUTE OF A POST AND A POST AND A POST AND A CONTRIBUTE OF A POST AND A POST AND A POST AND A CONTRIBUTE OF A POST AND A POST AND A POST AND A CONTRIBUTE OF A POST AND A POST AND A POST AND A CONTRIBUTE OF A POST AND A POST AND A POST AND A POST AND A CONTRIBUTE OF A POST AND A POST AND A POST AND A POST AND A CONTRIBUTE OF A POST AND A POST AN	The state of the s
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public space in the MEDIATED CITY: a Digital Agora

:DIATED CITY

'UBLIC SHPERE EAL PUBLIC SHPERE]

PARTICIPATION AND NON DISCRIMINATION

//THE PUBLIC SHPERE MUST BE AN OPEN FORUM FOR ALL

// THE PUBLIC SHPERE MUST THRIVE ON THE PLURALITY AND DIVERSITY OF OPINION, THUS CREATING A MARKETPI ACE FOR DEMAND

AUTONOMY

// THE PUBLC SPHERE MUST BE A SPACE THAT IS CONDUCIVE FOR CRITICAL AND RATIONAL DEBATE

RATIONAL AND ANALYTICAL DEBATE

// 'AUTHORITY OF BETTER ARGUMENT AGAINST HIERARCHY' SHOULD ALWAYS PREVAIL IN THE

PUBLIC SPHERE

INTERNET ALLOWS YOU TO ACCESS THIS SINGULAR GLOBAL PUBLIC SPHERE UGH A MULIPPLICITY OF ALTERNATIE SPHERES. THE DIGITAL MORLD EMBODIES UTILITATE PUBLIC SPACE THAT IS INCLUSIVED AS MANY POSSIBLE. MOT YET THE DIGITAL ADDRA WILL BE A PLATEROM BY MAICH, AS CHITZENS OF OTTIMAL LE WALL BE MEDER 19 PARTICIPATE EVOULLY IN WITH SISTROLAM GUERAL MUELT. RE THROUGH A LOCAL ALTERNATIVE PUBLIC SPACE.

of CHANGE

AL SIGNAGE PILOT PROJECT, 2012 WA CURRENTLY PROHIBITS DIGITAL SIGNAGE IN THE

IN PRIVATE PROPERTY BY-LAW 2005-439.

AL SIGN TECHNOLOGY>>

AL SIGN THAT USES ELECTRONIC SCREENS WITH

V ORDER TO DISPLAY COMPUTER-PROGRAMMED , ALSO CALLED SIGN COPY.

a is comparitelyy late to consider digital signs..."

CONSIDER DIGITAL BILLBOARD SIGNS? enerally, it stems from a growing recognition the the City's sign regulations are lagging behind gicaland buisness trends..."

JURT FOR BUISNESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPEMENT AND THE EFFECTIVE DELIVERY OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

 $\textit{VELOPMENT: The digital signs can provide 'just in time information'-creates the ability to display up to the minute and the contraction of the$ 't has recevied suppourt from the City's Economic Development and Innovation Department

MATION: The digital signs create the ability to quickly and easily change the sign copy, which offers the oppourtucipalities to use a postion of the screen time to deliver public information. It can also prove useful in Emergency en public messaging must be delivered quickly.

SPACE THAT CAN BE CONCEIVED IN THE MEDIATED SPACES OF TODAY'S CITIES. IT WILL EXPLORE THE INTERDEPENDANCE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES AND THE CITY'S PHYSICALITY AS WELL THE FUNCTIONS OF THIS PUBLIC SPACE THAT CATER TO THE CYBORG CITIZEN. WHAT THE DIGITAL AGORA LOOKS TO ANSWER IS HOW HAS THE INTRODUCTION OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES RE-STRUCTURED PUBLIC SPACE AND HOW CAN CITIZENS UPHOLD THEIR REPONSI-BILITES THROUGH THESE NEW FORMS OF PUBLIC SPACE.



THE DIGITAL AGORA IS AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE NEW FORM OF PUBLIC

<<mediated urbansim>>

WITH CONFESSION PRICES MOST CHOICE IN

SERVICES AND MORED-LEADING TECHNOLOGIES ALL REGIONS OF THE COUNTRY

THE NOTION THAT THE NATURE OF URBAN SPACE HAS BEEN ALTERED BY THE DEVELOPMENT OF NETWORKED DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES

HOW IS IT BUILT?

<<LTVE>> IS UNMEDIATED AND IMMEDIATE. <<mediated>> . WOOD THAT INDITES DISTORTED. DOCTORED, INAUTHEN

OF SEAMLESSNESS AND CONTINUITY PRESENTED

DIGITAL BUT WHICH ONLY PROVIDES THE LIVE AND THE IMMEDIATE. IT WILL BE CONTENT FOR AND BY THE PEOPLE WHOM POST AND CONTRIBUTE TO IT, IT WILL HAVE FUNCTIONS THAT SERVE THE HIGHER POWER AND MASS MESSAGING FOR EMERGENCY SITUATIONS. BUT THE DIGITAL AGORA WILL BE A CIVIC

the MEDIATED CITY

THE CREATION OF SPACE

THE PEOPLE OF THE MEDIATED CITY, HAVE SMART DEVICES WHICH ALLOW THEM TO MANEOUVER AND EXIST WITHIN THE PHYSICAL BOLINDARIES OF CITIES THE CITIES ACT AS A HOST FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE VAST LIBRARIES OF KNOWLEDGE THAT EXIST WITHOUT PHYSICAL CONTAINMENT IN THE DIGITAL WORLD.THEREFORE PEOPLE ARE NO LONGER CONTAINED BY THE PHYSICAL WORLD. THEIR EXISTNECE BRIDGES BOTH WORLDS

on SPACE...

MICHAEL DE CERTEAUL 1980 (ON THE CITY) "IT IS WRITTEN FROM TOWN RELOW BY THE STORIES THAT INTERSECTING WANDERINGS OF ORDINARY URBAN DWELLERS COMBOSE

HENRI LEFEBVRE, 1974 SPACE SHOULD NOT BE CONCEIVED AS STATIC AND EMPTY BUT A SOMETHING THAT IS CONSTANTLY AND INTERACTIONS



THE FLANEUR THAT HAS BEEN MADE TO RETREAT INNARDS AND INTER-NALISE HIS WANDERINGS FROM THE SAFETY OF HIS ARMCHAIR

the MEDIATED CITY

HOW CAN DESIGNERS ADDRESS THE CONDITIONS

FROM THE PHYSICAL REALM TO THE VISUAL AND VIRTUAL BY VIRTUAL ITS MEANT THAT WHICH IS CONSTITUTED IN THE MIND . THE SOCIAL IMAGINARY, THE BRAND, THE VALUES - WHICH MEDIA HELPS ATTACH TO THE EXPERIENCE OF THE ENVIRON

THE DIGITAL AGORA WILL BE A SITE THAT IS INFUSED WITH MEDIA AND THE ENVIORNMENT THAT OVERCOMES THE CONTESTATION IN THE MEDIATED CITY.

the MEDIATED CITY

THE GENERIC CITY

THE GENERIC CITY IS WHATS LEFT AFTER LARGE SECTIONS OF URBAN LIFE CROSSED OVER TO CYBERSPACE.

on THE CITY...

IT WILL NO LONGER BE OBSESSED WITH THE CITY BUT WITH THE MANIPULATION OF INFASTRUCTURE FOR ENDLESS INTENSIFICATION AND DIVERSIFICATIONS, SHORTCUTS AND REDISTRIBUTIONS - THE REINVENTION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SPACE

on THE PEOPLE...

TO THE EXTENT THAT IDENTITY IS DERIVED FROM PHYSICAL SUBSTANCE, FROM THE HISTORI-CAL, FROM CONTEXT, FROM THE REAL, WE SOMEHOW IMAGINE THAT ANYTHING CONTEMPO-RARY - MADE BY US - CONTRIBUTES TO IT

THE DIGITAL AGORA IS A MANIPULATION OF INFASTRUCTURE THAT WILL CREATE AN IDENTITY FOR THE CYBER CITIZEN WHOM EXISTS IN THIS DUAL REALITY, BETWEEN THE PHYSICAL AND THE DIGITAL, THE CYBER CITIZEN, WHOM LIVES IN CONTESTED SPACES ALTERED BY THE DIGITAL WILL FIND BALANCE IN THE DIGITAL AGORA.

WITH CHANDANS WASHS IT SAFETS AND

OUR CHEATING INDUSTRIES WILL HAVE GREATE

PROMOTE CUMUDIAN CONTENT AND PLAY A WOL

PROMINENT BOLF IN THE GLOBAL MISNETPLE

drivers of CHANGE

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

IMPROVE CANADA'S DIGITAL ADVANTAGE. IT IS BASED UPON THE USE OF LIBRARIES AS DIGITAL HURS FOR CANADIANS, IT SUGGESTS THE LEVERAGING OF THESE PUBLIC SPACES TO ENSURE THE DEVELOPMENT OF DIGITAL LITERACY FOR CANADIANS THROUGH FOUR DISCUSSION



AND WIRELESS PUBLIC INTERNET ACCESS AND THE OPPORTUNITY FOR

ALL USERS OF ALL AGES CAN AND DOES PROVIDE IN CONTENT CREATION UBIQUITOUS, RELIABLE FOR ACCESSING SERIES BROADBAND INTERNET AND RESCURCES TO ACCESS IS ESSENTIAL BETTER ABLE URBAN FOR BOTH THE PRIVATE AEORIGINALS AND NEW AND PUBLIC SECTORS COMESS TO CAMADA TO TO CONDUCT BUSINESS FINCTION IN A DIGITAL

CONTINUED USE AND

STRENGHTENED



ADVINTAGE ALSO STRENGTHENED MODESS TO AND ACCELERATED CREATION OF DIGITIZE AND TOLDISM SUPPOURTING DOCIMENTATION INSTANTANEOUS



AND POLICES AT AL LEVELS SUPPOURTING NEW DIGITAL ECONOMI STREETEN SHOULD UNUMTED BANDWITH



THE LIBRARY'S VIRTUAL PRESENCE MUST

RE AS ENGAGING AS ITS PHYSICAL SPACE AND FULLY SERVE THE LIBRARY'S MISSION

BUILT AROUND EQUITABLE ACCESS.LEARN-

EXPLORATION DESCRIPTE INSCRIPTION THE EXCHANGE OF IDEAS AND COMMUNIT CHANGE DIGITS

ING AND CIVIC DEVELOPMENT

LITERACY PROGRAMS IN BOTH FORMAL AND INFORMAL EDUCATION

drivers of CHANGE

DIGITAL DEMOCRACY

IS CLOSELY ALIGNED TO CIVICS IN A TRADITIONAL SENSE, WHERE UNDER-STANDING DIGITAL MEDIA AND BEING ABLE TO USE IT IS BECOMING A VITAL PART OF ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP.

- → Apply critical thinking skills Are responsible and ethical
- → Know how to stay safe and manage risk

ful ways

- Are capable users of ICT
- Promote civility and respect
- → Understand the broader issues relating to technology
- Understand rights and responsibilites
- >> Use technology in positive and meaning-
- >> Use technology to connect with the world outside their schools and communities
- → Use technology to participate in educational, cultural, political and economic activities

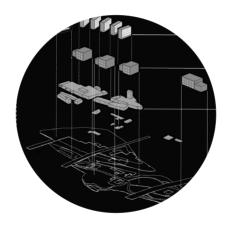


CLICK, CLICK

THROGUH CYBERSPACE...

THIS IS THE NEW PROMENADE

The Hotel Aboriginal (The PC Project)
Michelle Blom



There has been a vast change in the Canadian Aboriginal condition. A once decimated population is making a remarkable recovery including large population increase and successful legal leadership. These legal strategies have led to more control over treaty land which allows a greater chance for investment and community growth. As this pattern continues, Aboriginal groups will hold control over an extensive amount of Canadian land. The Hotel Aboriginal project is a strategy for developing Aboriginal land to stimulate independence and benefit the Aboriginal community. The main focus will be achieving own-source revenue, employment, housing, and cultural services through analyzing four building modules: the Aboriginal Hotel, the Casino, the Shopping Centre, and the Mixed Income Condominium. As a case study Chaudiere falls, a sacred Algonquin site in Ottawa, will be the placement for the Aboriginal Hotel contesting the current condominium development underway.







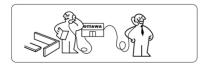




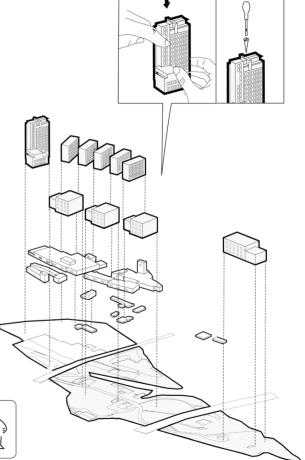


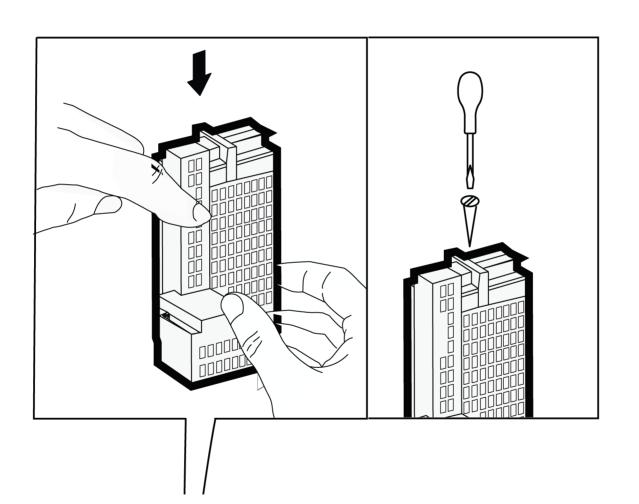


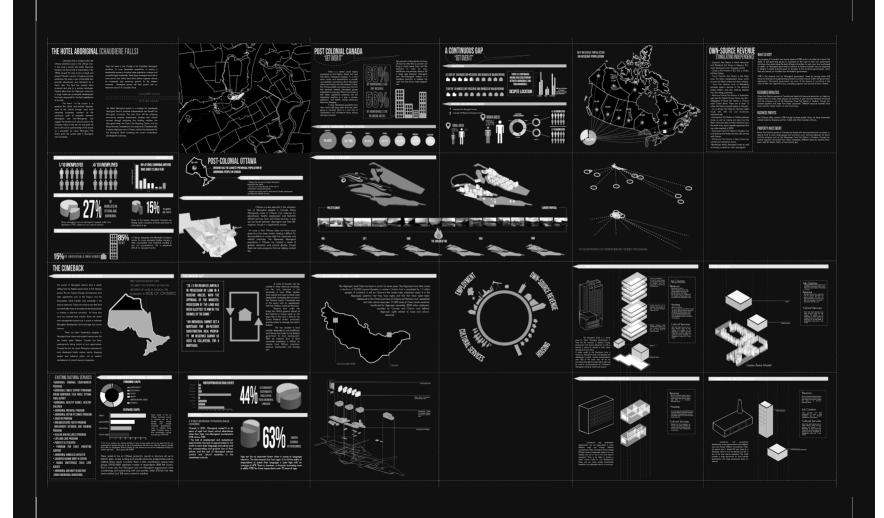






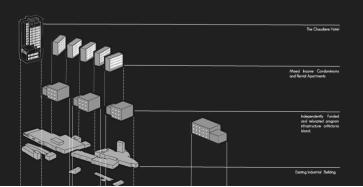


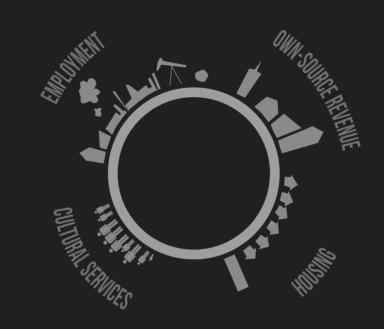




ALGONQUIN LAND CLAIM

The Algonquin Land Claim has been in action for seven years. The Algonquin land claim covers a territory of 36,000 square kilometers in eastern Ontario that is populated by 1.2 million people. If successful, it will be Ontario's first modern-day protected treaty. It is the Algonquins assertion that they have rights and title that have never been addressed on the Ontario portions of Ottawa ad Mattawa river watershed and their natural resources. 117,500 acres of Crown Lands would be transferred for Algonquin ownership, \$300 million settlement provided by Canada and Ontario and defined Algonquin rights related to lands and natural resources.





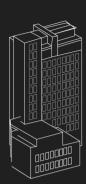
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The At piece for Urban hatel has the co employment and u become a space aboriginal art and A similar model "Anacover, Aboriginal art and A consultation of the consult

MIX

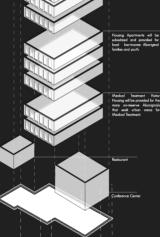


THE HOTEL



The Aboriginal Hotel is a center piece for Urban Aboriginal development. A hotel has the capacity to address housing, mployment and revenue efficiently as well as become a space for people to learn about aboriginal art and culture.

A similar model to the Skwachays hotel in Vancouver, Aboriginal artists and designers will collaberate to create themed accommodation units. 60% of the hotel units will be for low-income Aboriginal housing 10% of which will be used for accommodations for On-Reserve Aboriginals visiting for health care reasons.



Job Creation

Revenue

Average Profit per room a night:
With the appartunity for 130-200 hotel
units, revenues in Ontario could range
from \$6,000,000-\$10,000,000 a year.

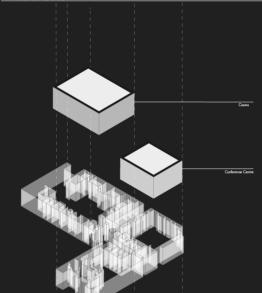
Housing

70% of the Hotel Units

Cultural Services

Many local afteral services such as health, education, family and other programs are hindred on the dependence of federal government funding. With own-surva revenue, self-governance has the responsibility for independently funding such in need

THE CASINO



Casino Rama Model

Job Creation
Aborighal Casinos are the largest source of
employment for Aborighal workers. Casino
Roma is the largest employer of Aborighals

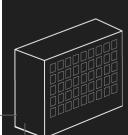
Revenue

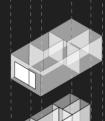
Abortginal Cosinos hold an agreement with the provincial government and garning commission. The Rama First Nation band recleves 2% of the arrival profit from the casino. This results in approximately \$10 million yearly.

Cultural Services

Many local cultural services such as health, education, family and other programs are hindered on the dependence of bederal government funding. With own-source revenue, self-governance has the responsibility for

MIXED INCOME CONDOMINIUM





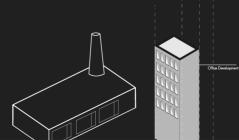
Revenue

Housing

Cultural Services

Revenues from the condominums can not only fund cultural programs, but maintain a tight lust community for those who have lost a sense of togetherness in urban creas.

COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT



Revenue

Revenue is achieved through a series of leases and serures in which first Nations bands receive witted payment property taxes similar to an aff-reserve government system.

Job Creation

Cultural Services

Ottawa

is not Supertown, Detroit or Chicago

can offer alternative hybrid models for living with an open mind

is a Queer city, gay when it wants to be,

is always about to understand its own voids

is a powerful gullible power

is a lost city of lumber barons and 'inconvenient Indians'

is always about to become a praxis before retiring for poutine and Keith's

could have micro-utopias if it stayed at the bus stop long enough to analyze them

is homelessness and health intertwined and inseparable

is on hold

is a condo boom with unrented floor space

is a postcard

is National Pride

is shared symbolic power

is self-censorship

is a finger in the dike

is failed but admirable enthusiasm

is touching but cynical kindness

is cursed by its politeness

is fooled by its disinterest

is de-urbanizing as fast as it urbanizes

an ec(h)o-chamber

is borderline genius and mourning

embraces passionless intimacy

is a potential tool for social integration (No that's wrong – not yet!)

is an ec(h)o chamber

Ottawa is nothing if it doesn't learn to contest itself

Orciny?'

'Exactly. A secret colony. A city between the cities, its inhabitants

living in plain sight.'

'What? Doing what? How?'

'Unseen, like UI Qomans to Besz and vice versa. Walking the streets unseen but overlooking the two. Beyond the Breach. And doing who knows? Secret agendas...

China Miéville The City and The City (2010)

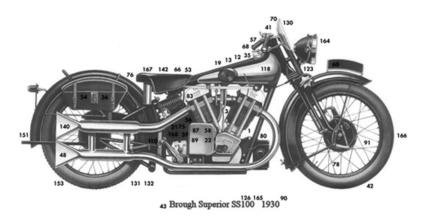


Packard Plant, Detroit Roger Connah © 2014

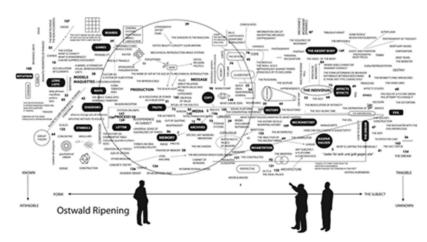
The Indifferent

The Information –The Inter-Text – The Inter-Disciplinary

seminar



An Atlas of Transformation © http://monumenttotransformation.org/atlas-of-transformation/



An Auas บา กลารเบากลินบก 🤟 กินษุ./ภาษานิกาธานิบนิลารเบากลินบก.บายู/สนิลร-บา-นิลารเบากิสมิบก

Sources

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The Image of the City Kevin Lynch

Mental Maps Gould & Whyte

All Over The Map Michael Sorkin.

The Information James Gleick

How the City Moved to Mr. Sun: China's New Megacities Michiel Hulshof

Atlas of Transformation
http://monumenttotransformation.org/atlas-of-transformation/
The Archeology of the Periphery
http://issuu.com/mosurbanforum/docs/archaeology_of_the_periphery

The Insouciance of Indifference

Serge saw the cancer one day: it was bulbous, like a set of roots buckling the organ's inner chamber, upsetting the delicate architecture of its whorls The Indifferent and plateaus from beneath the skin's surface while a moss-like coat overgrew it from above. C Tom McCarthy (2010)

What are the organizing principles of the Indifferent, what are the methodologies that will allow it to take an exceptional and accessible form? The Indifferent constantly oscillates between the trace, the hunch, the trigger - the *scintilla* perhaps of an idea and the way the source (experience – knowledge – history) is situated for us, collectively and individually, and then how this 'data' can be re-framed (transformed/transferred) for a relevance to a critical and practical study of architecture and urbanism That's all we can say at the beginning. Yet even a beginning can be taken in so many ways, in so many directions?

Why do we start like this? What is our program here? What is this contemporary condition that we are attempting to define and share? Do we even care, do you even care? And how do 'we' care today in what has been called *The Age of Insouciance* responding as we often do with agonized inaction to a global culture of impunity?

The Indifferent is that which plays on us, on our minds, and on our experiences without it being present, without it being either rejected or accepted. Sometimes it is a condition that we act on without even knowing our own influences (and of course prejudices). Secondly it is our defense, a survival method; our desire to hold off from, or resist something, which may affect us. Usually we think for the worse, but naturally if we do not know, it could also be for the better. In this respect it is un-acted knowledge. Thirdly then, the Indifferent thrusts us inside an openness, which can hold us usefully in its own balance. Instead of what happens more usually to us, tempted as we are by inaction, it becomes an acceptable and useful alibi. We use the phrases: "So what, never mind" or 'it doesn't really concern me, it makes no difference either way." Such dismissal or rejection however has to be differentiated from more usual terms like boredom, ignorance, and disinterest (to take just three). The Indifferent in this way resembles a conspiracy theory: why do we not act on the knowledge we have, on what we know, even if the consequences might be grave to our existence? Why does this make us think we know how to act, and why can this make us appear dull, docile, passive, lethargic, even intolerant? Why, in social thought, in architecture as much as politics, can this become a forum for authoritarian bullying, the hubris of knowing the answer to guide those who have no answers? Thus: the Indifferent!





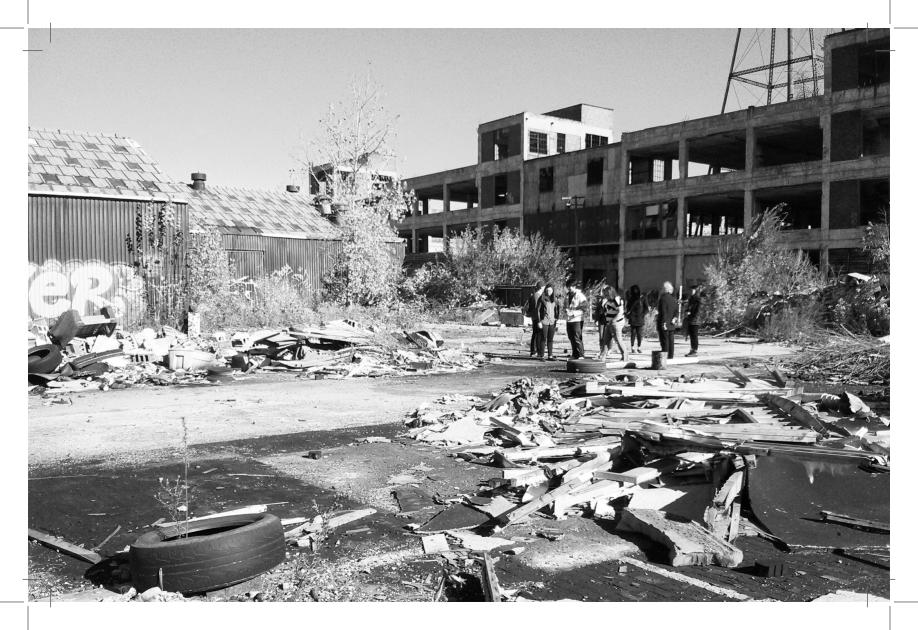




















Definition 1 the tyranny of meanings and the meanings chosen for us to act (by proxy/to do our bidding) - in this case in architecture and its urban realm?

Definition 2 the residual, the minor, the creative use of deferred, unstable meanings – the acknowledgement that not all issues are solvable.

Definition 3 The transfer to 'architecture' as a system of thought, a way to think the world, or the paradigm we think we are working in – by proxy or by direct action – what is the 'propaganda of needs' in this urban scene?

What could 'the indifferent' be for us in our urban enquiries with all this in mind? Is it an urbanism always falling short of the coded and conventional object? What is a democratic intolerance to the way things are at the moment? Fighting inactivity this might be the notion, more like a hunch that, subject to frames, codes and disciplines, there is a creative indifference where nothing can be possibly used without being derailed by its own internal flaws. In other words nothing, no urban shape or strategy – some call this a vision - is created if it is not subject to immediate and unavoidable revisions. This leaves us and the cities we inhabit not only constantly in flux, possibly flaccid and limpid if this is supported with uncertainty and nausea, but transparent, nomadic, open and dissolved. This would be close to announcing sovereign indifference.

We might be advised to do a security check, so to speak, on the word 'indifference', its meaning and etymology. Generally in social exchange and social thinking we have reached situations where any continued dialogue cannot take place until either issues are cleared. Our identity is clarified and our condition accepted to continue. We might do as much on our own thinking sometimes. Generally, and this will come as no surprise, 'indifference' as defined by The New Penguin Dictionary (2000) to take one source is 'the absence of interest or importance.' This, as usual, shortcuts our thinking to useful but limited practice. Already sensing this the 'writer' of the dictionary adds a citation from Elie Wisel: the opposite of love is not hate. It's indifference. We could immediately play with the notion as we hijack or paraphrase the ideas of others for our own use: The opposite of indifference is not absence of interest but controlled, or even manipulated interest. We would add to the dictionary immediately and call this 'elastic'. However being completely, partially, or slightly indifferent to any object, person, outcome or event suggest - by accepted meaning - that this makes no difference to us whatsoever. We could argue that this is no longer useful in our contemporary condition. Whatever is implied in this rejection (makes no difference one way or the other!) does not leave us unconcerned or even uninfluenced by what has been rejected.

























Our inactivity or inaction is not irrelevant to the sequences we develop for ourselves. Our lack of interest or complete indifference does not mean we are not acted on,or act on, issues that appear to have no significance to us. This is our first attempt — elastic indifference - at shifting to acknowledge and define that creative residue which we will call The Indifferent. Etymologically, apparently Middle English via French from Latin, the etymological strain suggests a more nuanced condition, that of being neither good nor bad, therefore needing the prefix 'in' before the present participle of *differe* (In + different —, differens). We should here also clarify the difference between the Indifferent as we propose as a current pattern within our contemporary condition and The *Indifferentialist*: a person or believer who believes that all religions are equally valid. That is perhaps enough for us to be going on. It is important to note here the paraphrased section from *The New Penguin Dictionary (2000)* adds revised, updated and new material to the Merriam Webster and Longman worlds. From headword, to pronunciation, to art of speech, definition, word origin (etymology) and word history etc. we paraphrase not only to make something accessible but to introduce it into the journey itself. We are then left to make of this 'indifference' our own journey.

There is one more stop to be made in the realm of definition. In the *Dictionary of Psychology*, James Driver (1952) has used the phrase, 'Indifference Point' which has to have some relevance to what we are attempting here: "The point of transition between opposites in experience, in feeling between 'pleasant' and 'unpleasant'; the zero point in any series having positive and negative values; in the case of short time intervals. The point at which estimation is most accurate and there is not a tendency either to over-estimate or to under-estimate." Later we will need to assess in urban terms the usefulness of this zero point; the balance that we can give our own knowledge and experience, and whether we so wish to tip it toward the pleasant or unpleasant for example. Or wish to lose sight momentarily of these estimations in our lives that appear most accurate, and opt for the prejudices that move the cursor on the dial, and take us to ends of the spectrum we didn't always bargain for. But that comes later.

PEOPLE WANT a single answer. CITI CHINA IS A version of Detroit acti to y 100 years ago. abou GRANDFATHER worked ROM with Ford for 50 years. He was don't an orphan from Germany and

What we are not speaking about? Here we are not speaking about laziness, of boredom or the impassive qualities of chance indifference. Nor are we speaking of (just) not knowing what to think, what to do, how to act. We are speaking of contested indifference, an indifference where our knowledge and experience (informed and possibly vitally relevant) cannot come into play. What happens then? We might be presented with conditions, which makes us too comfortable. How are we presented with a conscious structural choice, which may ask us not to take part; how do we withdraw? How do we not take any further the critical and serious ideas that are in fact embedded in us? It can also be that 'f.u' moment when rejection is extreme and intolerant. When people speak of not achieving one's potential is it not this they have in mind? The *Indifferent* then is contrary action; whatever metaphors we may wish to choose; it burns, shines, scintillates and must explode. In architecture and urbanism!

So where do we go from here? We accept there is an inevitable disconnect even a lack of transparency between university departments who should perhaps be taking on such issues together, as a team; between the Architecture department, the Sociology Department, Engineering and Geography. How would an understanding of Urbanism benefit if there were more direct connection between these departments? Was it such interconnections that made the ideas of earlier utopian thinkers (Fourier, Owens, Bentham) possible? At the same time we are instantly wary of any rigidity formed, of the blueprints and constraints of a regimented planning emerging from ideas. How can we learn from such (utopian) failures? How can only partial understanding of the complexities of the social, political and cultural dimensions help when taking on these issues? What does it mean when we say a 'project of architecture' rather than a 'building'? Do architectural practices - small and big - still design autonomous buildings, sustainable machines? Does our teaching and the educational codes proffer a series of accepted prejudices for the buildings of the future or the environment-to-come? Or could the professional practice in 'admirably' perpetuating its codes and privileges actually be neutralizing the environment and communal life that makes up our cities? The Indifferent begins to intervene here. If we were in doubt that all that we find indifferent does not concern us and is safely outside us, then we'd advised to listen to Adrienne Rich's description of the Sea Of Indifference from the second poem in her Atlas of the Difficult World. This elegantly describes the elasticity we are talking about.

The Sea of Indifference

Here is a map of our country; here is the Sea of Indifference, glazed with salt This is the haunted river flowing from brow to groin we dare not taste its water This is the desert where missiles are planted like corms This is the breadbasket of foreclosed farms This is the birthplace of the rockabilly boy This is the cemetery of the poor who died for democracy. This is a battlefield from a nineteenth century war the shrine in famous This is the sea-town of myth and story when the fishing fleets here is where the jobs were went bankrupt on the pier processing frozen fishsticks hourly wages and no shares There are other battlefields Centralia Detroit the copper the silver lodes here are the forests primeval These are the suburbs of acquiescence silence rising fumelike from the streets

This is the capital of money and dolor whose spires flare up through air inversions whose bridges are crumbing whose children are drifting blind alleys pent between coiled wires of razor wire

I promised to show you a map but this is a mural then yes let it be these are small distinctions where do we see it from is the question.





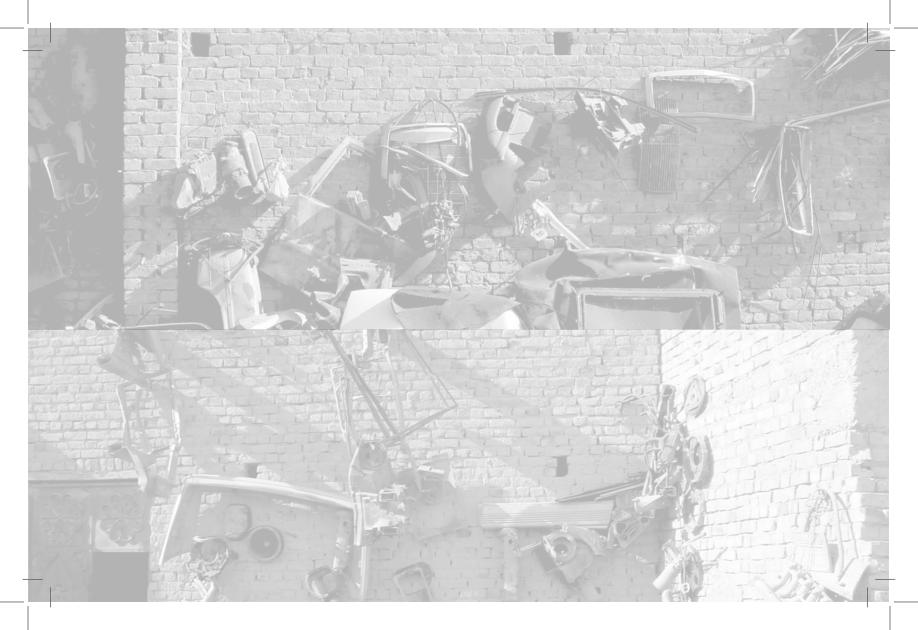
Cities are useful for over-reading; they are excessive when we want them to be, lonely and scary when we don't want them to be, and seductive when we find parts to ourselves that others don't find. They reflect our egos and dreams, desires and fears. They reflect our indifference.

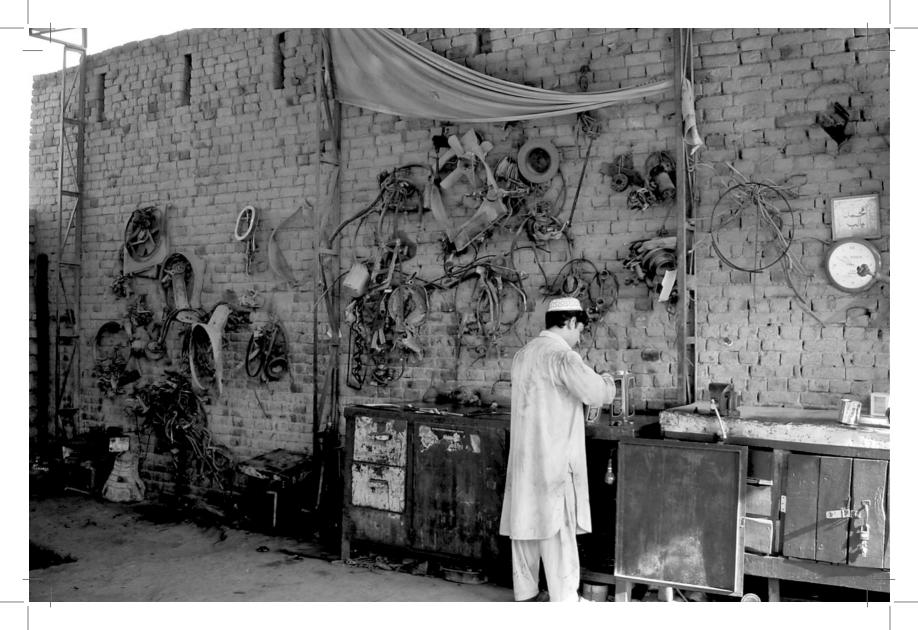
I remember coming across a garage in Peshawar in 2004 which had parts of Mercedes cars and BMWs hung all around the high walls. It was Taliban time, it was scary-city time, and as we drove into the yard in the old yellow Mercedes, this was the most exciting and the most dangerous city at that moment in the world. It was also a museum of sorts. Just as Peshawar, the city itself is. Whenever I think of cities now, I think of Peshawar. The record has stuck, I cannot get out of it. I used to think of Benares, now it's Peshawar. But all this, the city, the film and the word 'urbanized' begs one immediate question: if everything is designed, and nothing is out of place, is everything really thought about? And does everything in a city need thinking about? With the implication that this has on control, consumption and conformity, we might be careful if we go on to consider this the necessary structure for all societies and under all conditions. The city is multidisciplinary, that goes without saying, but how then has it been thought about, how is it being thought about and how do we situate our own experiences in these processes.

What do images about Peshawar tell you?

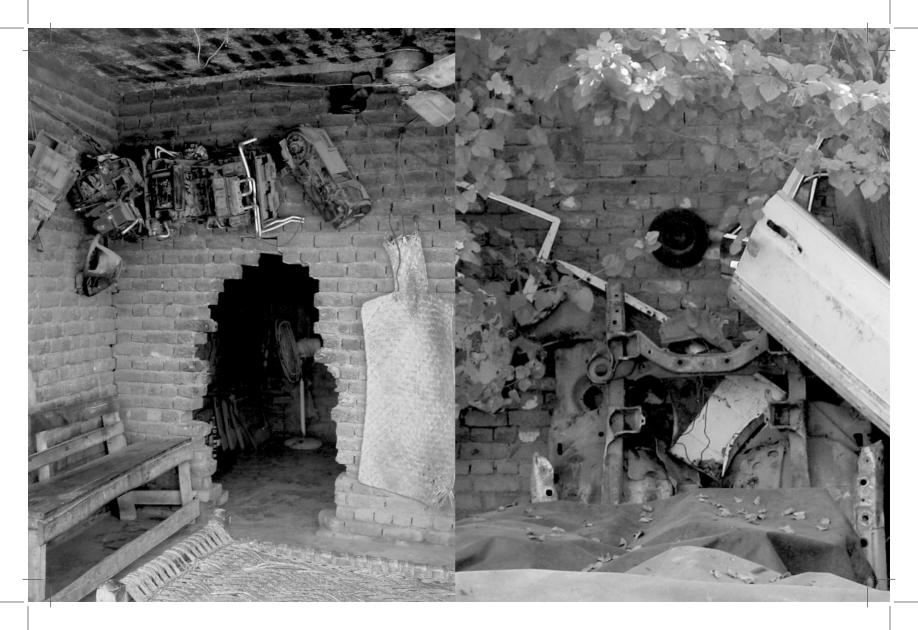
Is it urbanized or Talibanised: is this urbanism?

And how can I possibly be indifferent?









NAME ATTEN THE INDIFFERENCE (FROMINE) Studtuinlism Rasmatten committee In parallel to The *Third City* Urbanism studio there ran the seminar course **The Indifferent** ARCU 4801/4300 Carleton University, Azrieli School of Architecture & Urbanism, Roger Connah

Intertext - I am resonating here with Roland Barthes' approach to the course he carried out in Paris in 1979 called The Neutral.

The following Urbanisms were researched:: The Ruin Academy New Urbanism (Postmodern Urbanism) - Disurbanism - Informal Urbanism - Everyday Urbanism - Mediated Urbanism - Ecological Urbanism - Virtual Urbanism Incremental Urbanism - Recombinant Urbanism - Green Urbanism - Zombie Urbanism - Moscow Urbanism - African Urbanism - Neo-Liberal Urbanism - Mumbai Urbanism - Landscape/Urbanism - Chinese Mega Urbanism - Integral Urbanism

The (Urban) Indifferent - The Triggers

The Positioning: Each student presented an urban position, a selected transformation in some form of mapping. 1 Intertext – organizing principles – structures and material – sessions and notes - autobiographies and self-portraits (maps, cartographies of concern) - maps of (dis)interest - close reading & 'reality hunger' – the remainder - new insinuations - taxonomy & indexes – references David Shields Reality Hunger – The Remainder Tom McCarthy - film Man on Wire - The Architecture of the Screen, G. Cairns

2 Ontology (let's not forget Bertolt Brecht) – the ontology of responsibility/ the random - film Stalker (Tarkovsky, 1979) reference: Ontology of the Accident.

- **3 Cryptology** (Close Reading or Late Reading) the new sorcery (days of future passed or let's blame Bachelard) existentialism, architecture & cinema non-fiction Andrej Tarkovsky, Sculpting in Time (1987) (un)critical text: The Architecture of Image, J. Pallasmaa: The Poetics of Space vis a vis The Eyes of the Ski what use extracts that agree with our thinking?
- **4 The Top Funnel House** a project of 'literary' architecture? From Thomas Merton's 'Lograire' Methodical Imaginings? The extract The concept poetic impulse the grasp the gestalt The imagined representation/ Representation of the imagination Architecture without a program, Cities without coherence The Non-Plan Agenda Ref Mohsen Mostafavi on Hawksmoor (Venice Biennale) Peter Ackroyd Hawksmoor.
- **5 & 6 Gonzo & Urbanism** (the awful poetics of) immediacy & urbanism (radical) imperfection everything isn't designed the uses of disorder text/film Fear & Loathing in Las Vegas, Hunter Thompson ref: A Field Guide to Getting Lost Rebecca Solnit the new urban masons the Moscow Park project the crisis of science obsession & desire

7 & 8 Morphology & Intersections - the legacy of linguistics (structures / structuralism / post-structuralism) - the Nouveau Roman – writing degree zero & Oulipo -switching codes anthropology & architecture - from Ciam to Team X, from Team X to ANY, from ANY to OMA - from Italo Calvino's Invisible Cities to Mumbai to The Oulipo City

9 & 10 Architecture & Urbanism: the prejudice project - Anatomy of Prejudice Hubris / Prejudice / Immaturity - always seeking the centre- kairos - evasion/unengaged - Sufism - Manifestos & Cautionary Tales - Immaturity and the second-hand - Count Witold Gombrowicz & Architecture (Re-reading Ferdydurke and the Modernism of Young Girls Playing Tennis - The Subversion of Form – Micro-utopias & Resistant Urbanism

Considering the rise of heritage conservation. Useful for Canada this might be red herring. It is a program that needs a conservative, even nostalgic support, which might suit a capital city at this stage of its socio-cultural development. But 'heritage' holds within it, its own limits - heritage + conservation can only go so far before scenography takes over. As a cultural critique of identity and place it is nostalgic. More connections to a radical urbanism of the past for the present are possible, opening 'heritage' into sustainable cultural and political landscapes. Whether this can be a vibrant new practice remains to be seen but it can open up issues beyond the picturesque and locally 'chic' regenerations.

Neoliberal ideology rests on the belief that open, comhe neoliberal city is shaped primarily by the forces of he market. Development is driven by the public sec-ror with limited state intervention, driminshing the ste of the state in shaping the city. Such processes re associated with the diminishing in importance of historic centre in favour of attentative centres in historic centre in favour of attentative centres in historic centre in favour of attentative centres in historic period in the process of the period centre in historic period in the process of the period centre in the historic period in the process of the period in the process of the historic period in the process of the period in the period in the historic period in the period in

microravon The missingly is an unbeasitif for expansion. Declaring as a segreent to the region for the control or Notice and the segreent to the region of the control or Notice and the early reproduced for the efforcer accommodation of the control of the co been described to possess disurbanist qualities. *These cities lake lay encognizable centre. The postmodern city expands in cells that one self-sufficient to the point that they have little need for a greater structure to relate them. The mixed use building complex can be seen as an extreme version of this where a single building has the potential to be entirely self-sufficient and function lies a city.





ence Perry in the early 1900's as a module of residen development. Similar to the microrayon and the danwe



danwei

The danee is the Chinese obstatation of the indicreague concept. As part of the greater pixet and good planning in the socialist end designed to prenete production and occornic development of the course; the daneel integrated home, level, and social life in a large gued compounds. With each unit containing all necessary functions for daily life. It is self-sufficient and functions lies and by in telled. The integrated home course are considered and an extension of objectivity the city and society requires the topdom planning of an autochranins attempting course the topdom planning of an autochranins state.



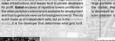
Everyally ulthanism refers to changes to or uses of the ulthan enhurchment in unplanned varyal based on the daily activities of its residents. The efficiency like it cone enable that are reducing activities and ordering the in-constant of gardens, pringers, adding carrilevened or-ceration of gardens, pringers, adding carrilevened re-resents of covering ballopines. The socialist city pro-duced by topdown centraled plearing is gadually after threef through bottomus processes and inclinitiaal adoms.



gated community



superblock



cellular urbanism



globalization

Socialist City

The mapping reveals common themes of the (post-juocialist city in order to identify aspects of localist urbinition. Aspects of the urban form of two critics with estimates protects order socialist real. Moscow for Belging, are compared, continued to the common of the critical continued to the continued of the continued of the continued to the c

1991年777年







Central Business District

new centre

The post-socialist city is subject to the forces of the globalized market. Under socialism, urbanization is based or continual outward growth, continually examing away from the cartier, London market folioses, the certie becomes once again the most valuable part of the city while the "building stachrine" turns to body on the preprise, so called because it is resisted on affecting the city of the city while the "building stachrine" turns to body on the preprise, so called because it is resisted on a social control of the city while the city of the city while the city of the city while the city of the

by the state and the market. The periphery continues to be the focus of urban development in spite of the revalued centre. Cellular urbanism, inherited from the socialist eral but now freed from its overarching system of social organization, continues to be the dominant means of development in the reform ea.

fragmentation

centrality

Both Missow and Beijing possess a strongly centralized form persisting throughout their history through charging soccopolitical contents. Concentro rings are used as originating devices for the other-Bern raises a reference point for one's location in the out, "the bidderal content is advanted on the interner out of paths the central business disables in foot location, cerelapped, as a market of the simplection of the ma-set." Is not the sint the first the origins. Disables of possible productions the Socialist Con-

expansion

hierarchy

The city is organized as a system of hierarchal cellular components of de-oreasing population size. The socialist society is collectivited based on the provision of needs to the population. The Series of the city reflects as-casists teefed in the collective—every appear of the city is related to a great-which let the missop of sliving organization. It is a mass of inferior contains.

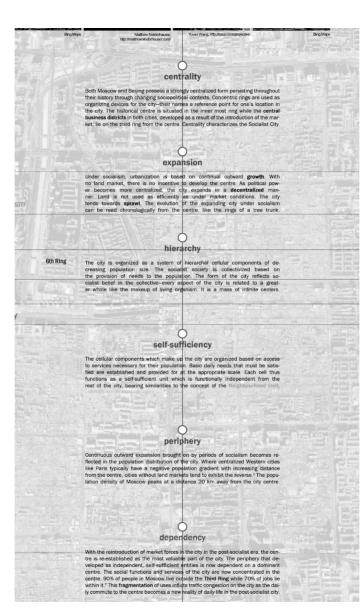
self-sufficiency

periphery

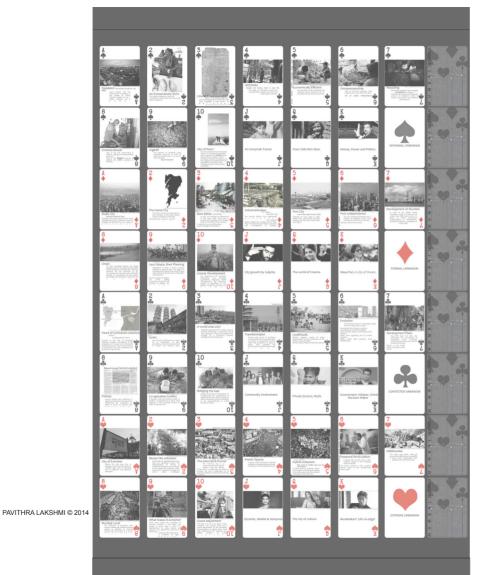
Ontinuous autward expansion brought on by periods of socialism be fecided in the population distribution of the city. Where centralized West like Paris typically have a negligive population gradest with increasing from the centre, close without land marriests tend to exhibit the leverest. Such of which of Moscole peaks at a distance of this away from the or

polycentrism

As market forces are permitted a greater role in shaping the city and the city is



STEVEN GAJER © 2014







DHARAVI- Mumbais shadow city 1882

some people call the informal city a problem in the middle of India's financial Capital but its 1 million residents call it h o m e .





An Extraordinary Slum
The original inhabitants were the
community of fishermen- Koli Community
and the migrants.



Chamda Bazaar

One of the old communities in Dharavi, salting and making leather products.
One of the **biggest** sources of leather and leather products in Mumbai. 8





Jugaad

The practice of creatively using accessible resources to build or improve needed items- is a way of life in Dharavi.

Slum Innovation





Static City

Business Capital of India

Mumbai is the most populas city in India, undergoing dramatic makeovers thus the changes are followed by new modes of u r b a n i z a t i o n .

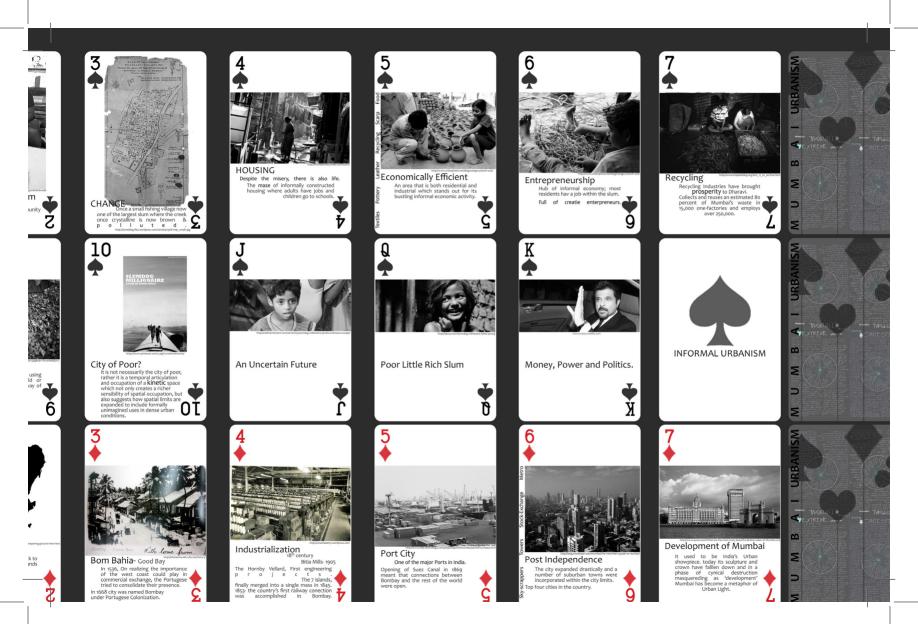


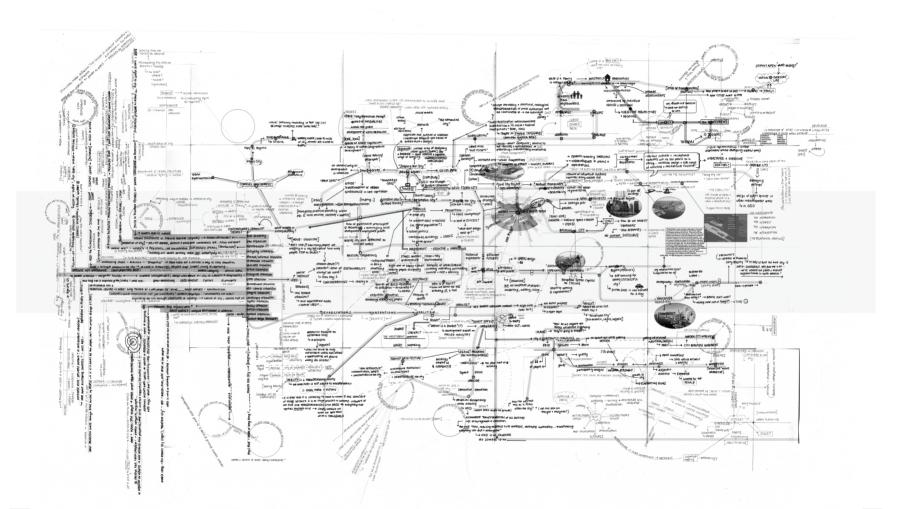
The Island City

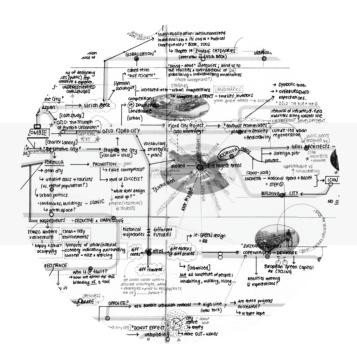
The history of this city dates back to the formation of the seven islands under the kingdom of Ashoka. The Hindu Rule - 1343 AD - 1543 AD

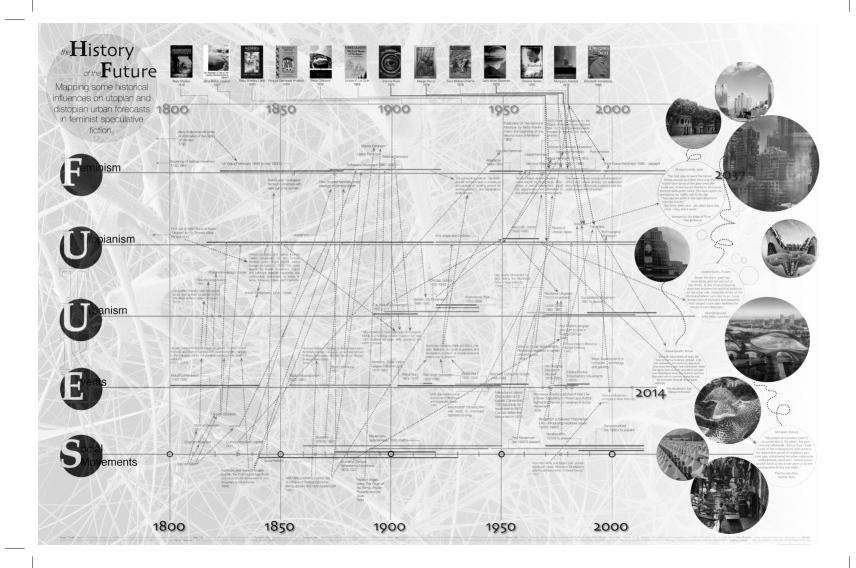


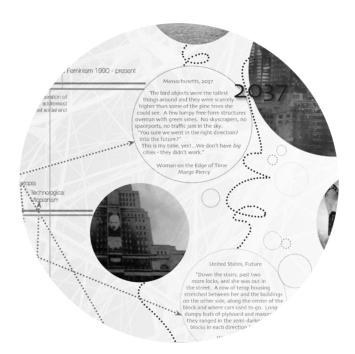






















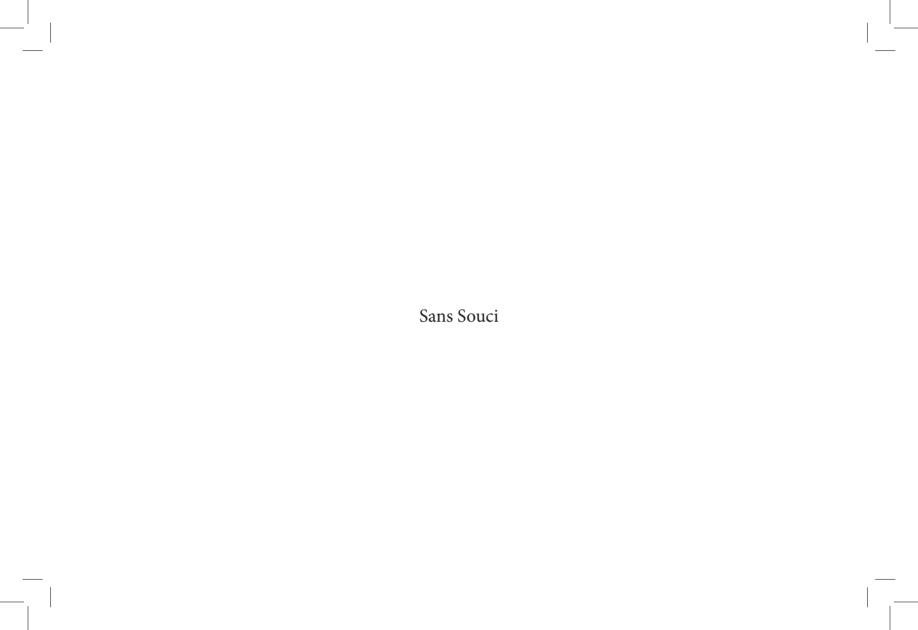






Population Density: 5,100 people per km² NAMES TO COORDINATE VIEWS AMONG All of its participants as Population Beasity: 6.200 people per km >indoor air poliution and urban air quality are listed as two
of the world's worst taxic pollution problems in the 2008
Blacksmith brothube World's Worst Polluted Places report
and according to the 2014 WRW report, air pollution in
2012 caused the deaths of around 7 million people werld->Defined as energy that comes from resources which are Population Density: 6,898 people per km² Population Density: 2.050 people per km² Buirk Farte naturally replenished such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides, well as prevent conflict between opposing partie parks Pacts. vin 2012, there are a reported 167 million migrant worker. Dairk Earts quick racts: vConital rife of England and the Sinited Kinedom and the most Oulek Exeter uick Paces: The most densely settled lange city in the state of Califon waves and meethermal heat QUICK PACTS: of paid of the most opening site of Tholland days city in the United States and one o and the second-most densely populated major city in th Affect law income residents the expertenity to control And on this to a soft the test of the Inited States ofter New York Fits >Bangkok's rapid growth with little urban planning and reg >A leading global city; with strengths in the arts, comm >China, the world's biggest contributor to pollution, is currently the world's largest spender on renewable >Part of every urban desion proposal and masterpla >Fossil fuel combustion, particularly as it occurs in mothave access to based on location. rofessional services, research and development, tourism an cant impact upon commerce, finance, media, art, fashion, research, technology, education, and entertainment. whicles, has been identified as the largest contributor to sic nalledian in the world Missed workers are cought said halow the minimum wage working at low-skilled jobs >Bangkok has turned to public transport in an attempt t >The world's most-visited city as measured by internation >Home to Silicon Valley, aleading hub for high-tech innova-tion and development, accounting for one-third of all of the venture capital investment in the United States. Designed by famous landscape architect: Frederick Las >Countries with the highest levels of air pollution including. Pakistan, India and China. solve their congestion and pollution problem with four rapid transit lines now in operation. arrivals and has the world's largest city airport system mea-Olimsted, Central Park is the most visited city park in th United States, with 25 million visitors each year. ured by passenger traffic. ---______ SAO PAULO BUENOS AIRES DHAKA FOSTER GREEN CHICAGO LACK OF SERVICES MOSCOW CAIRO FUNNUMA 17 202 000 Population Density: 9,000 people per km Propulation Density: 4.950 people per km² Population Bensity: 19,305 people per km² **Quick Facts:** Population Density: 1.500 people per km² 2,150km ion Density: 4,900 people per km a. normy is defined as low-carbon resource Quick Facts: >Capital of the state of São Paulo, Brazil's most populou afficient and revial include Third most conslows site in the United States after uscx Paces: Capital of Egypt and the largest city in the Middle-East investment in green economy creates new jets and enefits the city financially, and produces innevations or mountainable modurity and services. est metropolitan area in South America, after Greater São Bangladesh, with trade in jute, rice, pilseeds, sugar, and New York City and Los Angels netropolis on Earth, the second most populaus city in and second-largest in Africa after Lagos. Europe after Istanbul and the 8th largest city proper in >An international hub for finance, commerce, industry, technology, telecommunications, and transportation. >Home to the Brazilian Stock Furbance, the second larges In many examples like Haiti forth necessal of the nexual the world as well as the largest amongst high income The most visited situ in South America Sabard of Bis de Money or the rickshop conits of the world The many countries like hair, locky percent of the popular-tion does not have access to an improved water source, 80 percent have so access to sanitation facilities, and 40 per-cent of the population lack access to healthcare services. Janeira) and the second most visited city across Spanish

Latin America (behind Mexico City). unemployed and most Egyptians currently live on about >Sectors within the green economy includes energy research and services, environmental services, green >Considered a melting poticity, home to the largest Italian, Arab and Japanese diasporas. remove mcrease in foreign investment and trade is mod-emizing the city, Bhaka continues to face substantial challenges of congestion, poverty, overpopulation and pollution. offine of the most expensive rities in the world with the >Like many other mega-cities, Cairo suffers from high levels of pollution and traffic. building, green manufacturing, green transportation which drew 27.5 million visitors, and is considered the most influential world's fair in history June on the most expensive closes in one word largest number of billionaire residents in the v >Ras the the widest avenue in the world, 9 de Julio Avenu Its name honors Argentina's Independence Day. OVERCROWDING JAKARTA SHENZHEN INCREMENTAL DUNCTAN MEXICO CITY TRAFFIC DILINTA MONROY 26.746.000 URBANISM CONGESTION Population Density: 8,400 people per kmi uck Pacts: neremental social housing project located in Chile by chitecture firm Elemental. Population Gensity: 17,150 people per kr refers to the situation in which more people are Svin China's risst cos-usity that was planned to be ecologically riendly, with zero-greenhouse-mission transit and complete self-sufficiency in water and energy, together with the use of zero energy building principles. obile use increases, and is characterize within a cincle dwelling than there is some for so that Duick Facts: is restricted, privacy secluded, hypiene ble, rest and sleep difficul Capital and largest city of Indonesia, and one of the as its most important political, cultural, educational and >Initial building provides a supporting framework in order to avoid any negative effects of self-construction became China's first-and one of the most successolocrossianly used in slums and low income neighbou ful-Special Economic Zanes (SEZs). n the urban environment over time, but also to facilitate electricity or hydrogen. Visitors will arrive at the coas allowed in a to the NGC Lass than 50 appropriately below to be > Mexico City's metro system (subway) is the largest o Latin America, with 12 lines, 195 stations and 7 million disaide emissions from the increased idline, acceleration the expression access and leave their cars behind frauelline alone the chere as >Named one of China's too ten most livable cities by Chi and braking pedestrians, cyclists or on sustainable public transpor Overcrowding may lead to greater pollution levels, in-STATE of each unit will be eventually self-huilt by each >Will be more prominent in the future as less greenfield sites are available and developments would have to occur within previously developed sites. lakarta is sometimes called The Big Burian, an Indone->Related to rapid population prowth, puercrowing, lack of creased spreading of dieases, increased homelessness, extra stress on natural resources and loss of habitats to cross food. >Considered one of the fastest-growing cities in the Won a grize at the City Climate Leadership Awards in >Aims to be one-third the size of Manhattan, with a total planned population of 500,000 by 2050. 2013 for its global leadership in public policies aimed at improving the quality of the air. _____ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ GREEN PROVIDE INFORMATION RIO DE JANEIRO RELIING PORTI AND SHANGHA LACK OF PLANNING HIGH CRIME RATE INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESOURCES ooulaties: 21,765,000 Peculation: 18,241,000 2.314.551 1.580km Propletine Sensity 5.850 nerole arr km² nited States has the highest reported crime rate within Recolution Secribs: 13.650 recoluses km2 Occurs when population growth is too rapid for the Presidentian Beauthy 11 SBB neonle per kmi Panalation Beneite: 1 300 nacrds nor in assuranced to bandle soloned countries with over 17 million races in 201 Setwork providing the components to solve urban an Adoption of mobile Quick Facts: >Capital city of the state of Rio de Janeiro and is second largest city in the South American country of Brazil. imatic challenges by building with nature and utilizing its Quick Facts: >Capital of the People's Republic of China and one of the net connectivity has made information accessible to Jaroest city in China by oppulation, and largest city >Most significant example of lack of planning is the informal settlements, or slams, that occur in many large cities in developing countries. Withough crime often an unresorted within informal settl most individuals. most populous cities in the world. 320km of dedicated bike lane Mondon has made public data free and audiable to cit nain composents or this approach include stormware anagement, climate adaptation, less heat stress, more odiversity, food production, better air quality, sustain-sie energy production, clean water and healthy soils. >condon has more public data free and assubble to citi-zens through the London Dafastore, which provides data on civil services, updates on traffic congestion and tube constitute. oln many daysterine countries human traffikine is mor villa sa suursaa deu Ballina's sir aalistiaa is 5 tima a Secondard or one of the most environmentally conprocessed foods, pharmaceuticals, testiles, clothing and >China's richest city and the leading trendsetter in fash-ion, design and the arts, Shanghai is the best city in the country for dining and shopping. >Lack of planning can hinder a city's growth as there needs to be sufficient infrasture laid out ahead of time-based on future projections. olm many developing coentries, human traffiling is more common with the trafficking in women for sexual exploita-tion, human trafficking for forced labour, commercial sexual exploitation of children in tourism, and the trafficking is ndard of safety set out by the World closs cities in the world due to its public transportation rtworks and efficient land-use plannin Home to same of the world's most famous and photo-Peijing has seven UNESCO World Heritage Sites — the Forbidden City. Temple of Heaven, Summer Palace, Ming Fombs, Zhoukoudian, Great Wall, and the Grand Canal. >Considered the whitest big city in the United over 70% of its population being white. hai has the largest bus system in the world with 1,424 bus line ------TOKYO LACK OF WATER LAGOS AMSTERDAM SLUM ESCALATORS PROTECTING INFORMAL INEQUALITY MASDAR CITY EMPL OYMENT 37.239.00 Quick Facts: ed in Medellin. Columbia's second largest ci quick racts: >Eco-City designed by British architectural firm Foster and Partners, the city relies on solar energy and other Repulation Sensity: 4.750 monte per los lation Density: 18.150 people per km lation Density: 4.892 people per ki within the area's encount closes quality can be described as the gan between the rich NICK PACES: Part of an economy that is not taxed, nor monitored by and the poo ewable energy sources Quick Facts affirst massive metrion metric escalator for use by residen any form of government In countries like Africa, time lost gathering water, and oCanital of Januar and the most ensulairs metrocolitar Most negular rity is Nineria. the second fastest-onew vial and cultural canital of the Netherlands and elegenality can also come in the form of lark of equal >Designed to be a hub for cleantech companies with its first tenant being the Masdar Institute of Science and apportunity, which affects low income residents the namic development and well being of the country and its >The slum's 12,000 residents used to have to climb the equiv-alent of 28 storeys to reach the top of the hill, which took 30 the most arregiont methods of finding work for low-in Technology which has been appraising in the city since it > Tokyo's mass transit system is the busiest in the world, with more than 8.7 million commuters a day—and more than 3.2 billion annually—along its 200 miles of tracks. >Large number of slum dwellers along the fringe of the Home to the Amsterdam Stock Exchange, the oldest e residents, with an estimated 41% of employment la moved into its camous in September 2010. elled as informal within developing cities a It is estimated that there will be 2.7 hillion neonle with Wanter will use a mix of electric subiries and other >One of the most bicyle-friendly cities in the world with more bicycles than citizens, and over 400km of bike >With a significant percentage of land under sea level Project attracted politicians, planners and police official clean-energy whicles for mass transit inside the city and the majority of private vehicles will be restricted to parking lots along the city's perimeter. >Considered one of the most expensive cities in the om cities such as Sin de Janeiro. Inhanneshurn and Washin. world to live in. on to see how it was done. ____ BERKELEY RESTRICT GUANGZHOU SUSTAINABLE KOWLOON WALLED CITY POLITICAL DELHI SEOUL AUTOMOBILE USE LIFESTYLE CORRUPTION 14 000 000 22 926 000 opulation Bensity: 4,151 people per kr ation Density: 1,883 people per km Papalation Density: 11,050 people per k ation Density: 16,700 people per km tents within its 0.026 square km boundary. Quick Facts: >The abuse of public power, office, or resources by elect-A green city is only as sustainable as its residents' life Quick Facts: >One of the most politically liberal cities in the United States. of the most effective methods to reduce congestion ed government officials for personal pain, e.g. by exter->From the 1950s to the 1970s, it was controlled by Trian within the city core **QUICK FACTS:**>Third largest city in China and acts as the political, economic, sci-tech, educational and cultural hub of tion, soliciting or offering bribes. cracts; re public transport system in New Delhi runs on gital and largest metropolis of South Korea, forming and had high rates of prostitution, nambling, and drop use >Sustainable Lifestyle looks to change human habits in a way that puts less strain on the environment. Many Summers cities such as Freiburn, Osla, and Am-Nicknamed "City of Backness" as the informal building le >World's 6th largest tourism earner and voted as the >Considered one of the greenest cities in the United >The Delhi nidge makes Delhi the World's Second most me buildings being 10-14 storeys with alleyways on n wide, blocking any light from entering the groun >Part of China's Pear River Delta, which is a mesaregion States for using clean energy such as wind power, solar bird-rich Capital city after Nairobi in Kenya world's most wanted travel destination by Chinese, Japa-nese and Thai faurists for three consecutive years in 2009–2011. power, biofuels, and hydrogowe sumption of resources, urban gardening, and bike and car sharing programs. with a population of over 40 million >Especially damaging to low income residents as thei needs are likely to be ignored in the planning process. offeth has the third largest tree-cover among the cities and pedestrians, is another method to restrict automobil >Large sector in the green economy >Main manufacturing hub of Pearl River Delta. >Demolished in 1994 by Hong Kong government and replace by the Kowloon Walled City Park, which opened a year later Considered rising global city, design city, and intelligent PARIS ISTANBIII ALTERNATIVE LOS ANGELES FREIBURG CURITIBA MUMBAI TRANSPORTATION 12 919 000 17.307.000 Area: 1,166km² Population Density: 7,700 people per km² station Bessite: 1 400 secole per ko pulation Density: 3,550 people per km Papalation Density: 2750 people per km Papulation Density: 3,850 people per km Pagulation Density: 29,650 people per km Iternative Transportation includes hus trainsport ra Quick Facts: >Founded in 1120 as a free market town, which is how Quick Facts Paris is a modern and dynamic city known as the Largest city in Turkey and largest urban applomeration >The most populous city within the state of California, and the second most populous city in the United States The capital and largeset city of the Brazilian State of affect negations rity and maternalities area in India World capital of shopping and fashion as well as the number one tourist city in the world. in Europe. >Alternative Transportation helps reduce traffic conges-tion and air pollution. >Known as a city of extremes of very rich and really no Considered one of the greenest cities in the world, Freiburg is known for its high standard of living and lecame part of Mexico in 1821 following the Mexican >Rich history with 1.500 years of being one of the most aThe city block of Paris was completely transformer important cities in the world War of Independence and was transferred back to the United States in 1848. between 1853–1870 by Baron Haussmann under com-mision by Emperor Napalifon III who wanted to bring air >Alternative Transportation reduces the amount of >Only city in the world that crosses two continents: Asia energy used for transportation



Let us conclude The Third City. It may be cool to know nothing, when the nothing that is known – in a kind of carefree, sansouci manner- is of course not nothing. Is this the sense of a laboratory without science that we need to know today, the conditions of which teach us just how to proceed from our prejudices to our hunches; is this the scintilla of The Indifferent? In the sense of clarifying the notion of (elastic?) indifference and 'insouciance' let us consider in French a more common phrase, 'sans souci.' It shares the English 'indifference' and is generally accepted to mean carefree and possibly without worries even (carefully/carelessly?) unconcerned. When the dictionaries move toward the light-hearted rather than the notion of 'unconcern' we are approaching the nuance of this condition. 'Nonchalance' also does not cut it; we can be nonchalant yet tightened in our desire to act. The clue might stem more from the Sanssouci Palace, the former summer palace of Frederick the Great, in Potsdam near Berlin. Smaller, often considered a rival to Versailles it is apparently the notable sense of folly it gives off. The palace can be seen as a response to the need for a lightened privacy whilst escaping the pomp and the ceremonial perhaps of the accepted higher Berlin Court.

Today sans souci, or 'no worries' even in the colloquial Australian sense offers that paradoxical sense of handling the issue, being in control, and whilst carefree, it is the strict notion of a knowing lightness that we are seeking here which bring us close to The Indifferent. Let us then accept for the moment that knowing lightness must make its way through a universe of bewildering instability, a culture of impunity and uncertainty. Let us also assume our subject here – architecture in its widest sense, the urban - is not immune the indifferent, is not immune inaction of the most carefree sort. As is so often the case as we meander through the worlds of others, the writings and world curated as it is by other artists and architecture, filmmakers and writers, we might allow ourselves one impudence to close. We will re-word a poem by Adenne Rich (Letter to a Young Poet) for our own purposes:

Letter to a Young Indifferent

Let me turn you around in your fixed pixels and say One word to you: Indifferent

-meaning, you won't get quit of this: the worst of the new architecture

history running back and forth panic in the labyrinth of cities

- it will not touch you further your choice to freeze or not

to say, you and I are caught in a laboratory without science.















adieu

Apparently the Professor of Desire was tasked to take the Urbanism students on a mid-term trip. He thought about this and proposed a road trip to Detroit. It is quite likely – he was told – that they would not necessarily hate it (but their parents would). And it is quite possible that today entrepreneurial education consists of shock-awe tourism whereby students travel to worlds they have never been and might never return, where retail urbanism meets the condominium and 'slums' better known as informal settlements or info-urbanism are added on as if this teaches students to be engaged.

What's the point?

All it is likely to do is drive the students to party in exotic cites (nothing wrong with partying in Detroit of course) make You Tube videos and send Instagram images as they suddenly realize their student days are decreasing and the outside world beckons with very little interest at all. Who is indifferent now?

What's the point?

What's the point of taking students to Barcelona if not go to Las Ramblas to shoot rabbits or fascists, or to Beijing to put the finger to the city as urban shock and watch one city decline at the expense of another producing ghost cities as fast as those rabbits out of a hat.

What's the point?

And then we come home to our own cities without any knowledge of waste management, demographics, climate change, service structures, water and other luxuries and wish to re-design the capital city with more urban styling, embankment interventions, more beaver's tales stalls, and canal-lined dismantled bistros cleverly de-framed and sorry-looking in winter's abandon.

.... The beautiful Chilean graffiti artist listened to all this and then just said: "The professor could drop them in Valparaiso and run! He could," she went, "come with me to the rock, La Piedra Feliz by Las Torpederas. That happy rock from which we could swim when children whilst students navigate the suicide points, and hidden dangers, the beauty and urbanism of the unknown city. On the other hand he could...LOL," she continued.

And the Professor of Desire went off with the Chilean artist.

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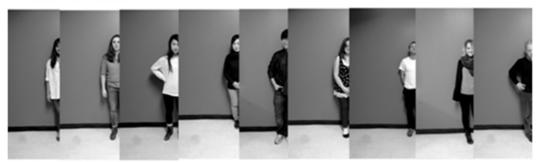
Thanks to Dan Pitera

Edited by Ranee Leung & Roger Connah All images by Studio 4909 unless indicated.

2015 © Studio 4909 Azrieli School of Architecture & Urbanism Roger Connah with Rui Zou, Sarah Chan, Victoria McCrum, Zach Woloshuk, Michelle Blom, Ruth Vandergeest, Ranee Leung and Richa Chuttani

Vertigo Press Ottawa

studio 4909



8 URBANISTS + HALF A PROFESSOR = 4 ARCHITECTS

"What other city would turn its ceremonial mile into Beirut?
Ottawa needs a civic revolution, but does not know how to start one."

Andrew Cohen Ottawa Citizen 15..10.2014

