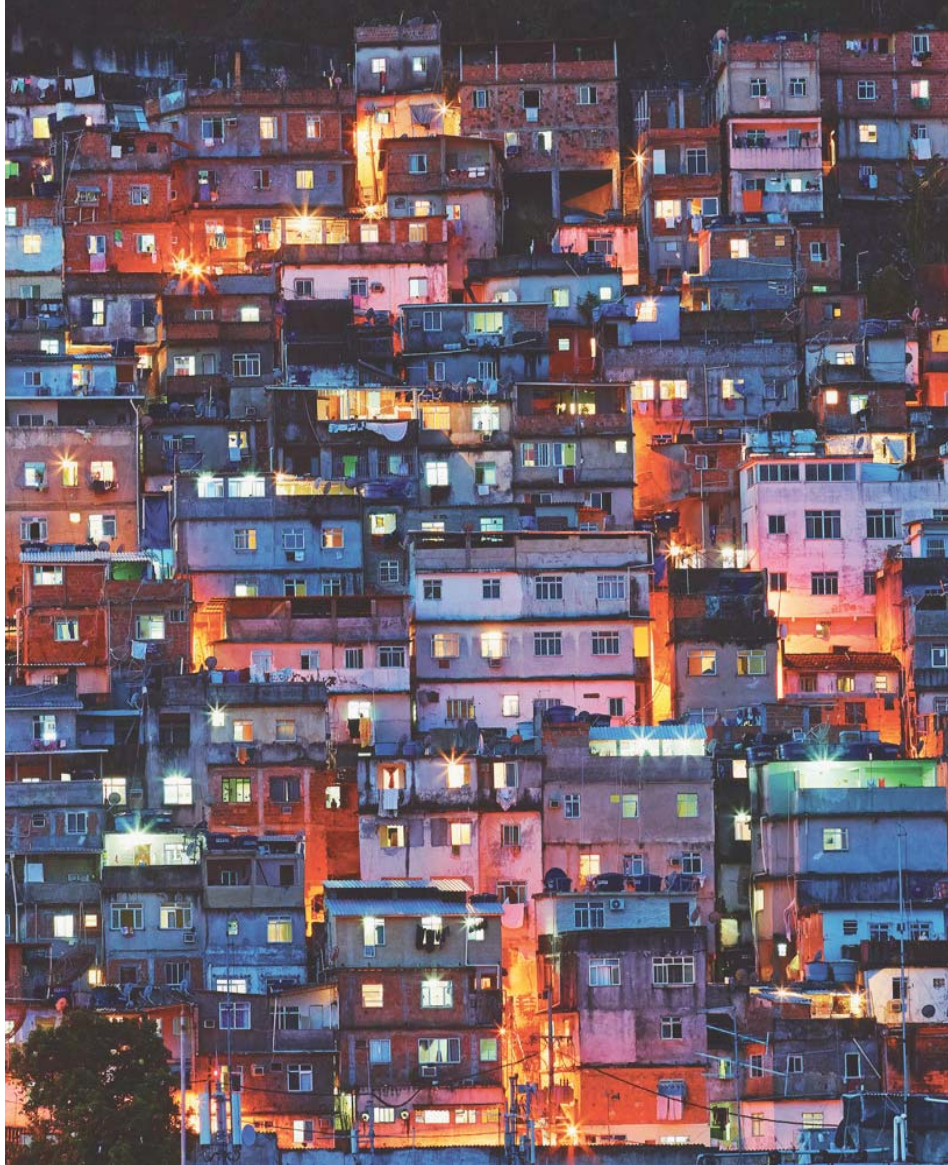


COLLOQUIAL CITY

01



To speak the colloquial design language of your city is to understand and respond to the informal human use of place and space in a city regardless of the formal intention.

DISCOVER : The Syntax of The City

There are plenty of things that make a city interesting. With hundreds of thousands of people navigating a city daily, we will begin to understand the language of a socially just built environment through the people, places, and spaces that make it all work together.

DECODE : The Block

Cities govern our routine through the buildings and boundaries that we interact with daily. We can tell a lot about the current condition of a city based on its neighborhood and constituent blocks. A healthy neighborhood is critical in developing just communities. Let's look deeper into the variables that make up the Neighborhood block.

DECODE : The City

There is a complexity to every neighborhood that makes it a unique condition in a city. It takes a hands on approach to reveal all there is to know about a place. Using all of the information gathered, we will interpret what the neighborhood blocks might look like by building them to scale.

ACTIVITIES

- Major Concepts : Definitions
- Research and Analysis
- Individual/Group Building

MAJOR CONCEPTS + TERMS

- Urban Planning
- Architecture
- Social Justice
- Design Justice
- Permeability
- FNBE
- Building density
- People per Household
- Neighborhood
- Block
- Lot

1.1 THE SYNTAX OF THE CITY

There are plenty of things that make a city interesting. With hundreds of thousands of people navigating a city daily, we will begin to understand the language of the socially just designed environment through the people, place, and spaces that make it all work together.



BRAIN BUILD : LISTEN

This American Life | Lower 9-10
99% Invisible | Kowloon Walled City

BRAIN BUILD : ACTION

- Describe the 5 most Interesting things heard on the podcast. 200c or less
- Select/sketch one image for each description written. **CUT & GLUE IN BOX**
- Compare and Contrast the two podcasts

CUT & GLUE IN BOX

BUILD BUILD : This American Life | Lower 9-10

CUT & GLUE IN BOX

BRAIN BUILD : 99% Invisible | Kowloon Walled City

BRAIN BUILD: Compare + Contrast : Lower 9-10 | Kowloon Walled City



MAJOR CONCEPTS

- Discuss the concepts below as a group.
- Review the text and picture clues to find real world examples.
- Compete as groups to find and write it on the Board.



QUICK DRAW

- 2min: List as many New Orleans Neighborhoods as you can.
- 5min: Sketch a quick floor plan of your home

URBAN PLANNING

Urban Planning strategically guides a city's future physical development through the large scale considerations of land and building use. Urban planners work with Architects, Landscape Architects, and City Officials to determine the best methods to ensure that the city can best care for the environmental, infrastructural and public welfare.

TIP : BRAVE NEW CITY



ARCHITECTURE

Architecture is the art and science of designing buildings, civic spaces and associated infrastructure. It is concerned with quality of building form, space, and light in response to the functional, technical, social, economic, environmental and aesthetic considerations.

TIP : CARONA IS THE CROWN OF DC



SOCIAL JUSTICE

Social justice is the virtue that guides us in creating social institutions. In turn, social institutions, when justly organized, provide us with access to what is good for the person, both individually and in our associations with others. Social justice also imposes on each of us a personal responsibility to work with others to design and continually perfect our institutions as tools for personal and social development. - The Center for Economic and Social Justice

TIP : AIA 1968



DESIGN JUSTICE

Design justice recognizes that systems of disadvantage extend to the design profession and subsequently into the built environment. Design Justice requires architects and designers to consider the potential implications of design through the lens of increase access to the FNBE and to the perpetuation of oppressive spaces.

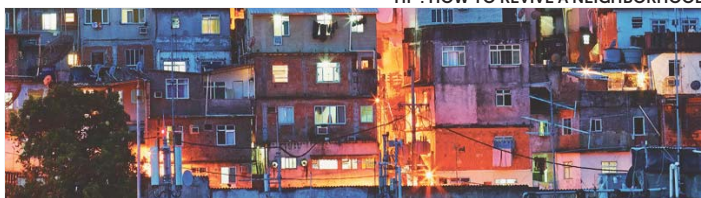
TIP : PRITZKER AWARD



FUNCTIONAL NEEDS OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Neighborhoods have a ratio of dependent functional needs required in order to be economically, environmentally, and culturally resilient. The character and relationship between these needs helps to determine the health and existing condition of a neighborhood while providing important information for future development.

TIP : HOW TO REVIVE A NEIGHBORHOOD



NEIGHBORHOOD PERMEABILITY / CONNECTIVITY

The social fabric of communities is dependent on the connections and relationships of people in and to place. This phenomena has far greater value in historically disadvantaged neighborhoods. For these communities, high accessibility to all spaces in a neighborhood, beyond the functional needs, serves to reinforce underlying communal bonds and establish new ones. The greater the percentage of permeability in a community the stronger the social-cultural fabric.

TIP : POLIS GANG



1.1 THE SYNTAX OF THE CITY

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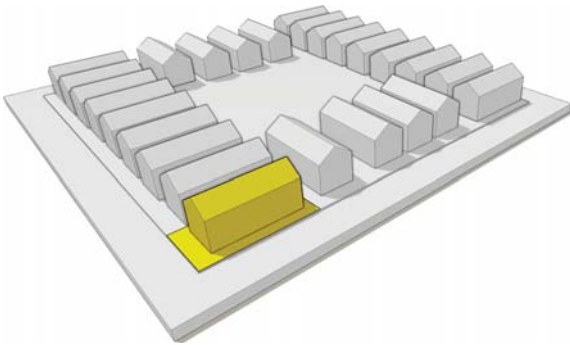
TERMS

-Review the diagrams and attempt to write down the definition of the word or concept as closely as you understand it.

QD

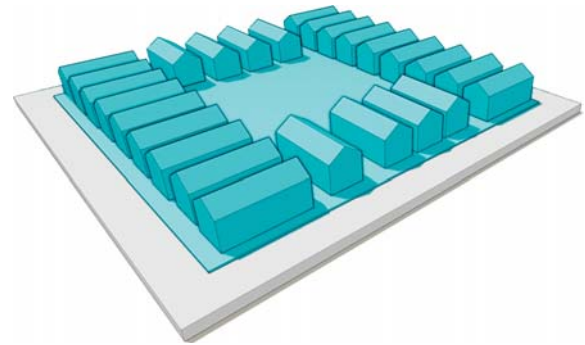
QUICK DRAW

- 14 Circles : Draw as many creative sketches in and around the circles as you can. Sketch quick! 20 seconds per sketch.
- List examples of primary, secondary, and tertiary streets.
- List the types of businesses your family routinely visit every month.



LOT

A lot is a parcel of land owned by a single person or a group/organization. It has defined boundaries that can express themselves in many different ways.

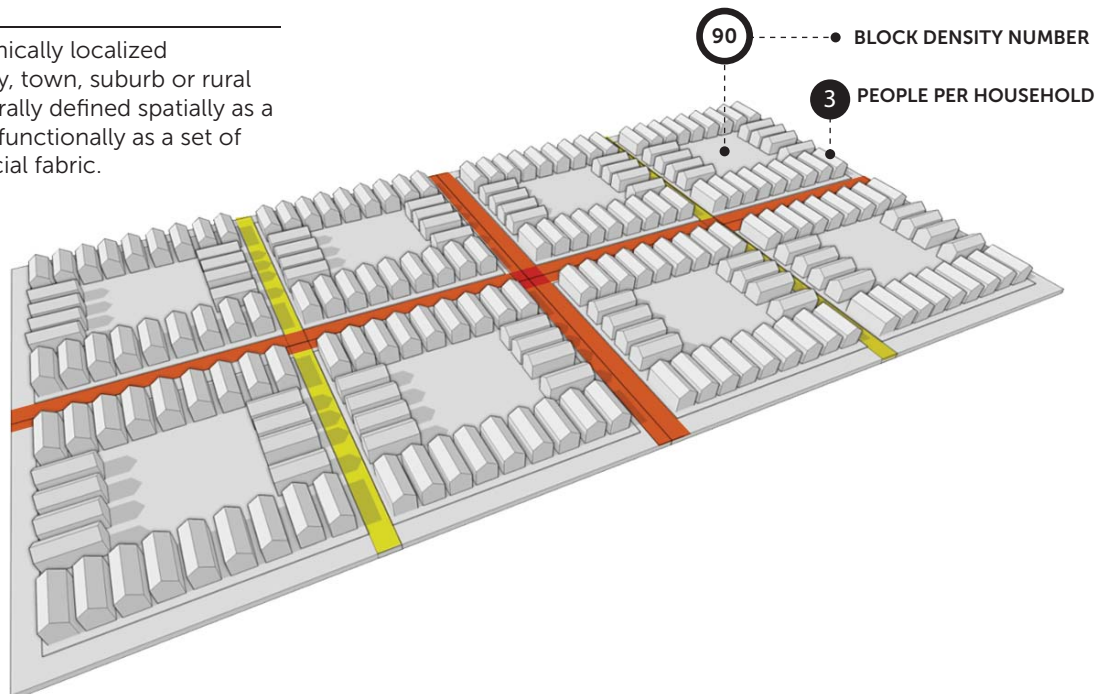


BLOCK

A neighborhood block is the smallest area of land bound by the city streets. The block holds the space for buildings and infrastructure within the street pattern of the city and forms the basic unit of a city's urban city.

NEIGHBORHOOD

A neighborhood is a geographically localized community within a larger city, town, suburb or rural area. A neighborhood is generally defined spatially as a specific geographic area and functionally as a set of social networks forming a social fabric.



BUILDING DENSITY

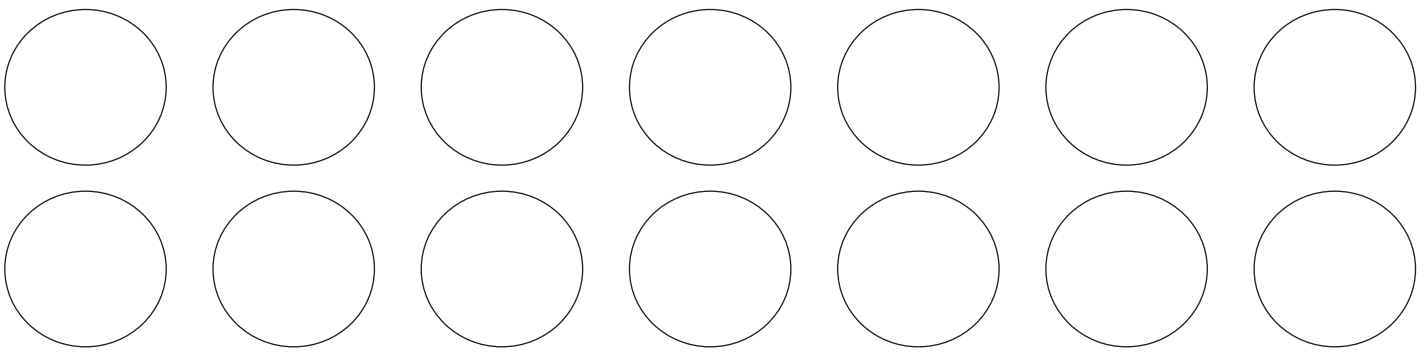
The direct relationship between the number of buildings and inhabitants in a given area. The amount of people in an area helps to determine the functional needs for a block, neighborhood, or city.

High Density : More People : Stacked : More Traffic
Low Density : Fewer People : Spread : Less Traffic

STREETS


Transportation is vital part of any city. City streets hold space for various means of transportation including bikes, cars, and public transportation. Streets serve to move people and items throughout the city quickly and (sometimes) efficiently. The size of the street helps to regulate the speed and quantity of traffic moving through the city. For our puposes, we are going to focus on two types of streets moving forward.

- Primary Streets : Major road ways , 6+ lanes inc. parking lanes
- Secondary Streets : Neighborhood roads, 3-5 lanes inc. parking lanes

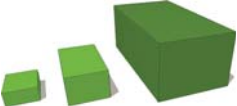


PROGRAM | FUNCTIONAL NEEDS OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

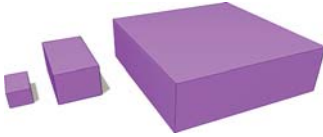
Space is defined by its function and the boundaries that surround it. In our built environment we formalize those spaces and give them names in order to help us organize the content of the city system. Understanding this system helps architects and designers create better buildings and spaces in neighborhoods. **List three building types under each category. (ex: Food - Grocery, Corner store , Fast food)**




SHELTER




FOOD



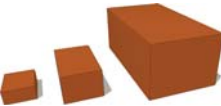
HEALTHCARE




EDUCATION



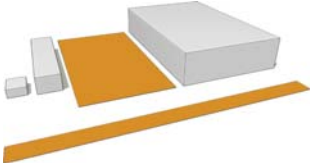
SAFETY | SERVICE



COMMERCE



ENTERTAINMENT



PUBLIC | CIVIC | TRANSPORTATION

MY BLOCK

Sometimes this is easier to understand with familiar places. Locate your neighborhood on google maps, cut & glue, and lets answer a few questions.

- How many structures on your block? _____
- How many structures are housing? _____
- How many vacant lots? _____

MY CITY

There is an interdependency between all working systems in a city. Understanding the city as a whole can help to put the context of your neighborhood in to perspective. Working as a class, map out the each student's relationship to the following:

Shelter, School, Grocery, Hospital

CUT & GLUE IN BOX