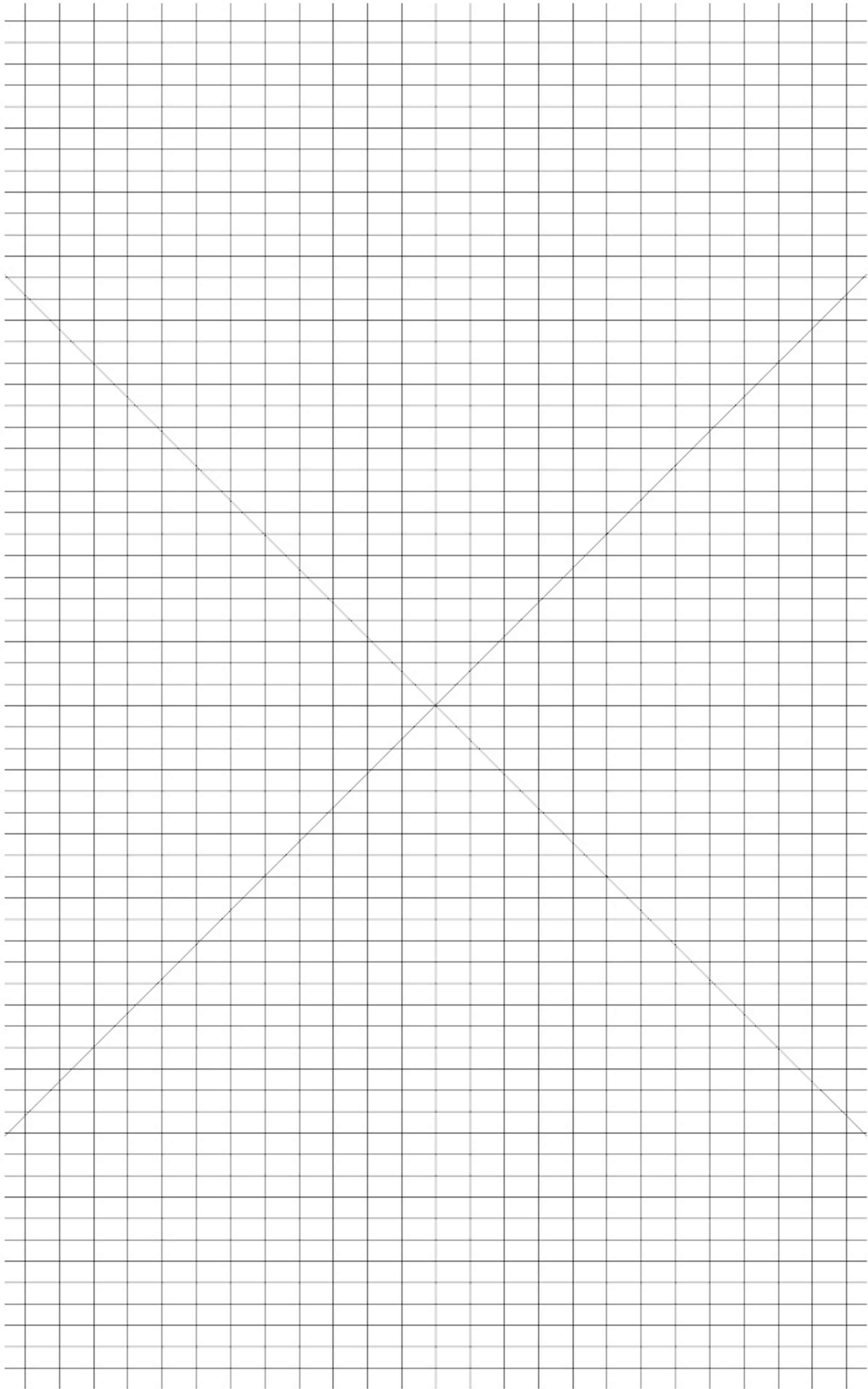
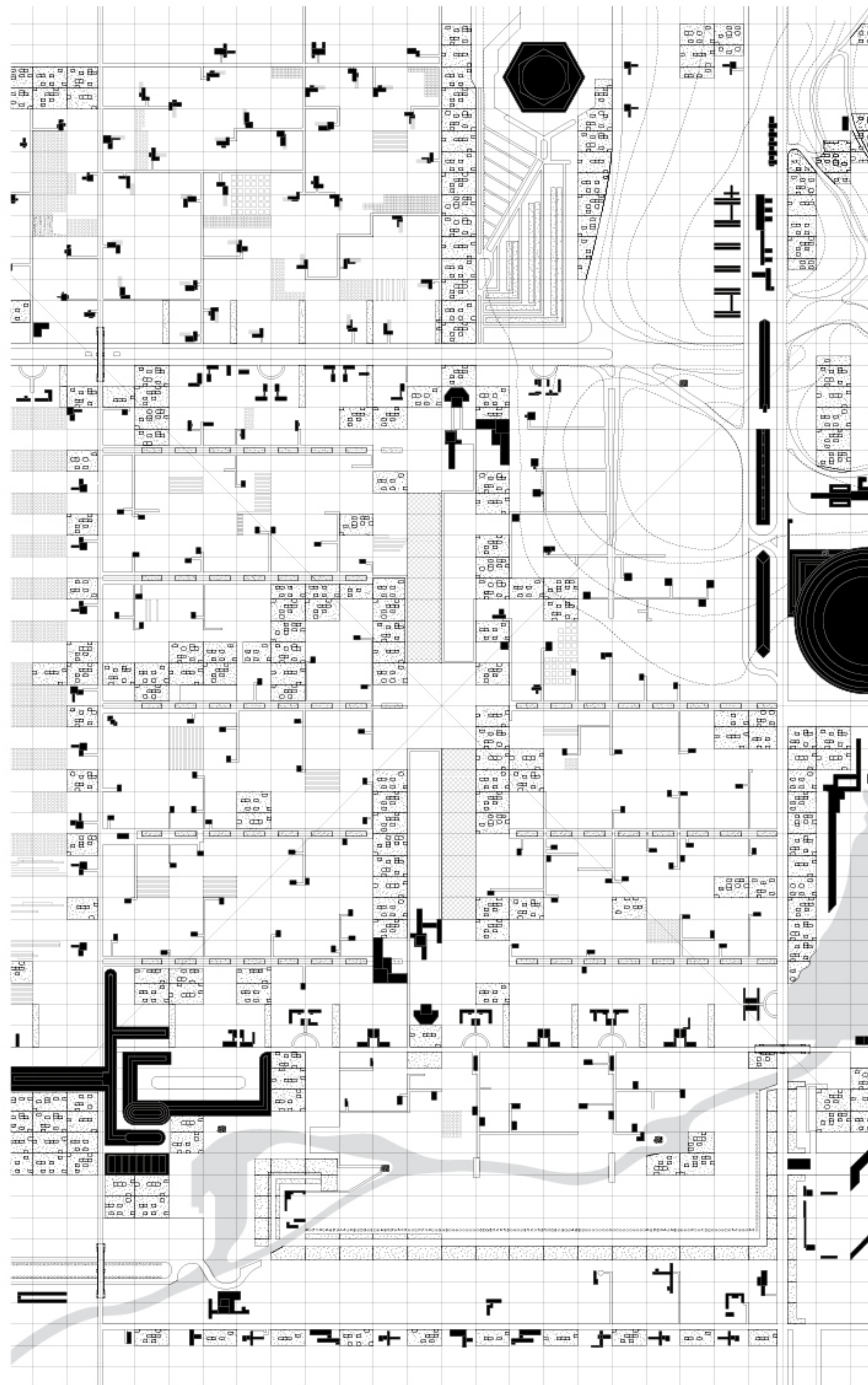






Compare

Defining	Vol. 1
Analysis	Vol. 2
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Form, Contingency, Agency: Introduction to Urbanism
University of Toronto: Daniels Faculty
Professor Roberto Damiani
Michael Angelo DeGirolamo



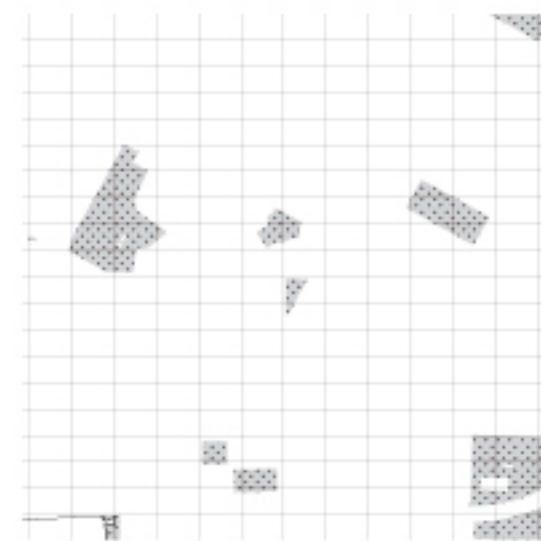
New York (Manhattan), NY, U.S.A.



Combined



Built-form



Open-space



Road-network

1:40,000 ⌚

New York (Manhattan) As Form

Vs. Broadacre

Comparing to Broadacre Grid:

From the Road-network plate (diagram to the left), the underlying structure follows a strategic alignment within the Broadacre grid. While this is at a critical juncture of the historical part of the city, we can see the normality's of the inherent framework used to define site conditions (Botein, 2009).

A city run and organized by development and money:

The perspective of the Lower East side of Manhattan (New York, NY), demonstrates a place that has morphed and is continually changing over it time. Change is inevitable for a high-profile location such as this, but the physical change comes by the demand of its occupants as they are predominantly affluent individuals (Botein, 2009).

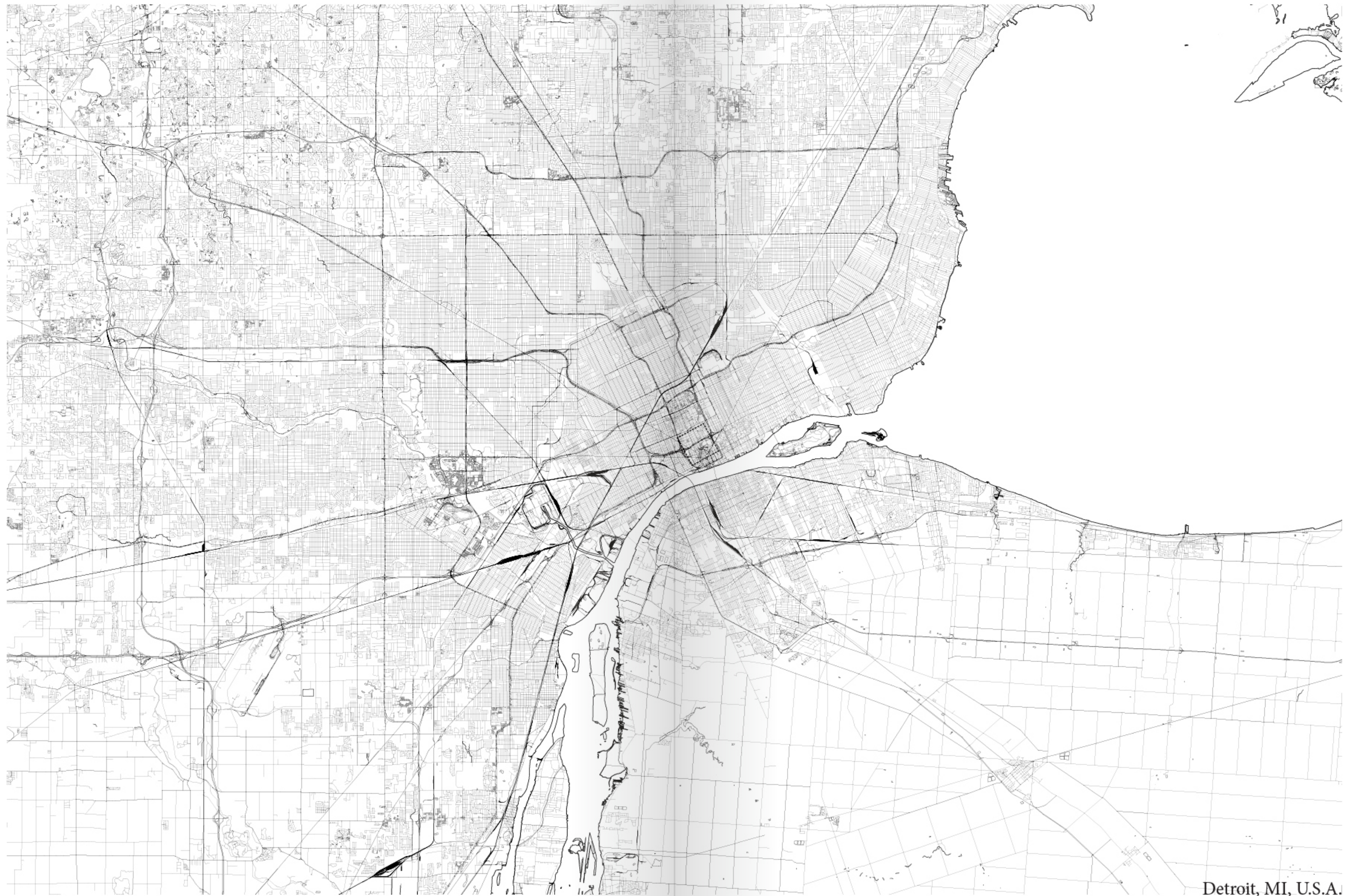
Apart of a broad international movement, 'Form', or the development of urban blocks, has been a dictator of New York's image throughout its evolution as a metropolitan city (Sonne, 2009). The installment and "growth of perimeter blocks with ever larger courtyards and higher standards can be observed in luxury flat developments" (Sonne, 2009) creates a need for urban housing affordable to middle class income families via the state's understanding of the loss of the middle-class in the core to cheaper suburban sprawl (Botein, 2009).

High-end 'Form' and services dictated by such urban dwellings are a prerequisite for affluent urban culture. From this morphological development, societal conditions involve "economic profit [with] block reform ...only evolving in two fields where money was no concern—in philanthropic non-profit housing and in luxury apartment dwellings" (Sonne, 2009).

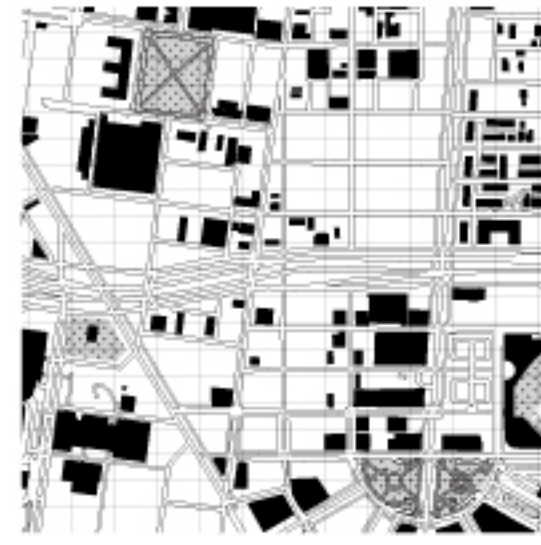
The 3 plates of the model

North to South - From Stanton Street to the Williamsburg Bridge down to. FDR Drive
East to West - FDR Drive to Allen Street
1km square

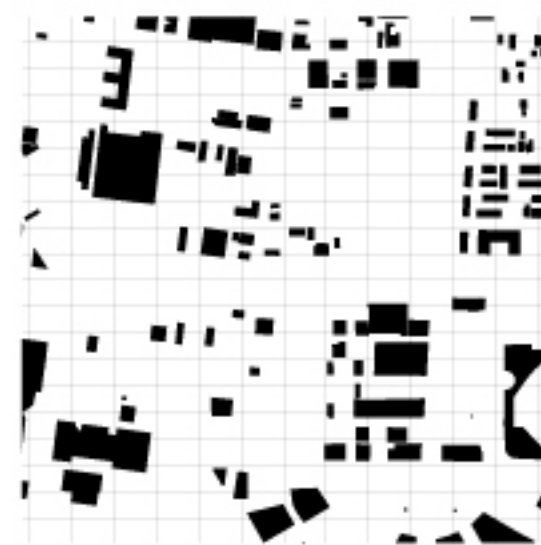
Form: The city, as the grid and module, organizing and placing people and services.



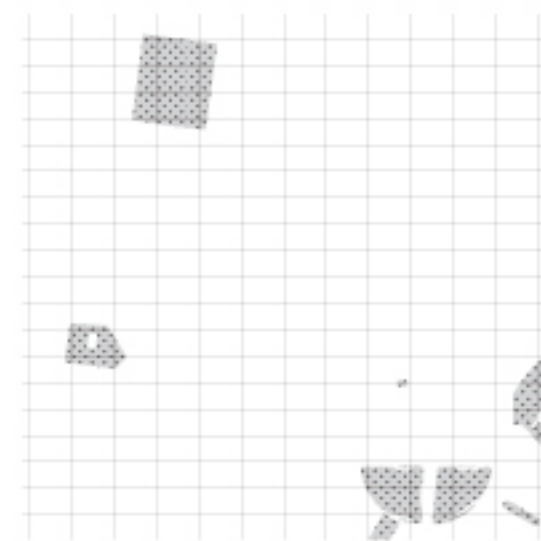
Detroit, MI, U.S.A.



Combined



Built-form



Open-space



Road-network

1:40,000

Detroit As Contingency

Broadacre

Comparing to Broadacre Grid:

Analyzing the Road-network plate reveals Detroit's underlying structure, which does not follow the typical gridiron form of Broadacres. The city is embedded in a wheel-and-spoke plan that revolves around the original and current business district (Klepper, 2007).

A city run and organized by industry:

Detroit was originally founded in 1701 and established by French explorer Antoine Laumet de La Mothe Cadillac whom also resided to preserve and protect French interests as well as to assert France's rights upon the Northwest (Base, 1970).

Detroit became a city that derives itself from production and the after affects of those industries.

Contingency, in this instance, relies heavily upon the automobile industry and its stake as an employer and developer. By the early 1920's auto manufacturing prevalency in Detroit created the state's largest employer (Base, 1970). From 1910 to 1920, this large and fast growing industry "more than doubled [Detroit's] population... containing nearly one million people" (Base, 1970).

The automobile industry was one of the earliest and most 'extreme' examples of an 'agglomerated industry' (Thomas and Bekkering, 2015). From this rare concentration of solely auto industry was a city with large fluctuations of financial stability, thus creating a highly dynamic city in terms overall development factors (Thomas and Bekkering, 2015).

*Note: Cadillac Motors was named after Antoine Laumet de La Mothe Cadillac, who founded Detroit

The 3 plates of the model

North to South - Peterboro Street to Park Avenue/Witherell Street
East to West - John R Street to 4th Street and Grand River Avenue
1km square

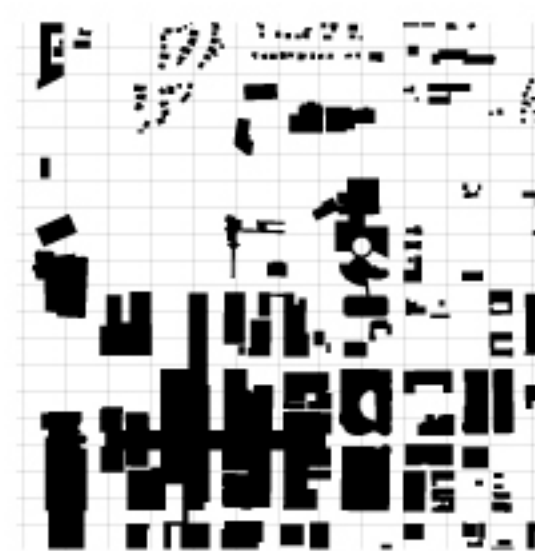
Contingency: The city [the grid] framework as an anticipatory [adaptable, scalable, and morph-able] framework to adapt to the future events and social causes.



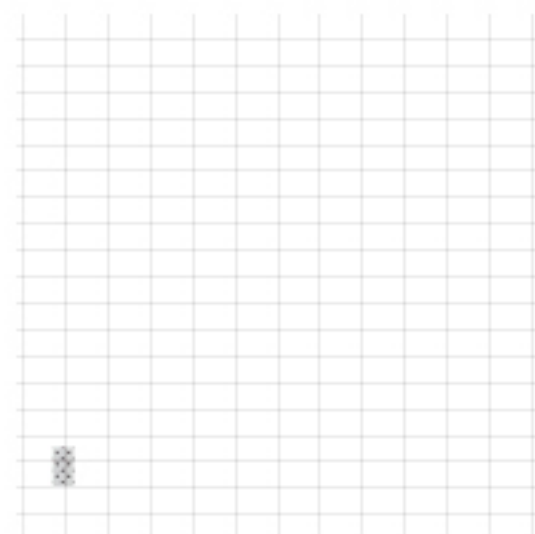
Las Vegas, NV, U.S.A.



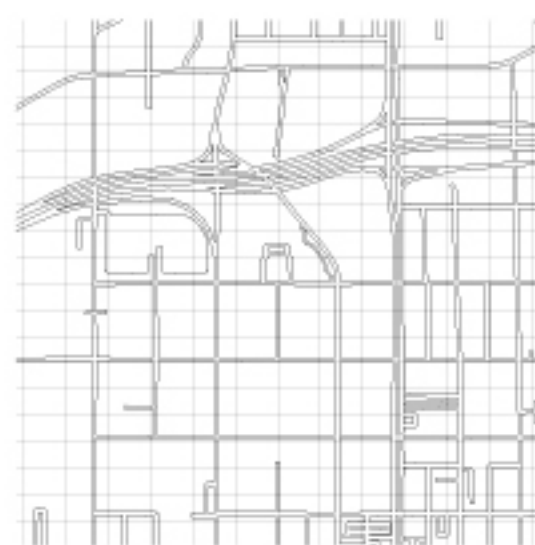
Combined



Built-form



Open-space



Road-network

1:40,000 ☹

Las Vegas As Agency

Vs. Broadacre

Comparing to Broadacre Grid:

From the Road-network plate we see a typical gridded structure which houses the cities functions to be specific. Note the lack of open-space.

A city run and organized for profiting:

Las Vegas's grid has been ever changing during the increase in casinos and gambling in the city core. Formal 'Agents', as the owners of the casinos and city officials in this case, create a reversal of power of development due to the powers in charge having a larger say in how this city creates its image.

As the vast artificial landscape, Las Vegas is not naturally hospitable with temperatures on average at or above 100 degrees. The artificial nature houses services for the temporary occupants, the visitors, which creates an unusual primary agent that functions for the temporary user (Goodman, 1998).

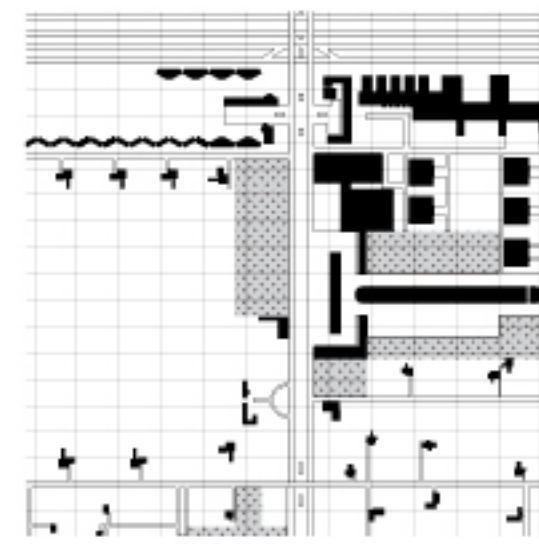
Louis Hellman states that "from Las Vegas we learn about free enterprise laissez faire in a specialized context. A truly alternative architecture, dependent on freedom of choice, participation, mobility, availability and democracy, [that] presupposes a corresponding form of society" (1982). This exemplifies the 'real lesson from Las Vegas'.

The Las Vegas we know today is said to be the "antithesis of [the] attempt at social engineering-apparently chaotic, unplanned and irrational" due to its entrepreneurial Agents (Hellman, 1982).

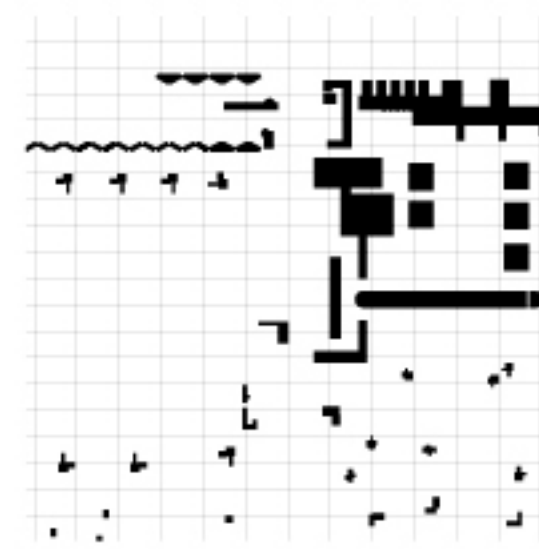
The 3 plates of the model

North to South - Bonanza Way to East Carson Avenue
East to West - 7th Street to Main Street
1km square

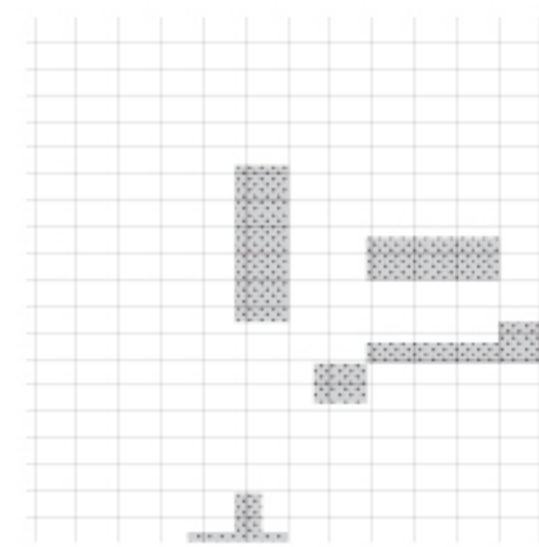
Agency: The city, as the occupants and stakeholders [the utopia] providing the services within, organizing and producing "transactions". Transaction can be any form of movement or exchanges as verbal or item based.



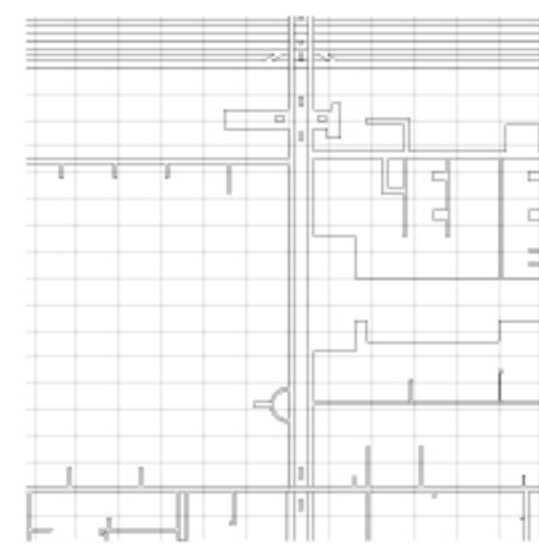
Combined



Built-form



Open-space



Road-network

1:40,000 ⊖

Concluding

The Grid

Bounding edges of the city, grids perform and act out rules, which govern the urban environment. Grids as performative arrangers depend on the intent and mechanisms of design. The built-form can be placed on the edge, between, or on the intended grid line, which can define and be defined by the urban fabric. Hence, the grid becomes the container and divider allowing growth, change, and individuality within the hyper-rationalized city fabric, which is to Frank Lloyd Wright the creation of a democratic society.

Wright's socio-political dialogue is exemplified through the inclusivity of social and economic support surrounding his vision of an agrarian standardized society where people are afforded freedom and creativity across all masses via the combination of 'manual' and 'intellectual work' (Lapping, 1979) (Steffensen, 2015) (Wright, 1935). Wright's understanding of the 'individual-freedoms' and 'self-reliance' of the cities occupants can be linked back to the "Jeffersonian ideals of rural self-reliance", to which is performed by the "independence of its citizens" (Nelson, 1995) conforming to John Locke's ideal of returning to a "State of Nature" allowing the individual to become highly enlightened and completely autonomous beings (Johnson, 2004). In other words, within Kantian ethics, Wright establishes the idea to always respect autonomy of the occupiers, treating persons ('autonomous beings') "as an end in themselves [(as intrinsically valuable)] and never only as means or instruments" (Friend, 2015).

Referencing back to Form, Contingency, and Agency, Wright's Broadacres can be viewed as a position in which we define the city's function as categorical resources. The structure and idea of Broadacres are contributed to rhetorical ideals stemming from the idea of the missing democratic society which is contained in chaos, thus resolving the misunderstood through the rational organization and agrarian Broadacres approach (Dehaene, 2002) (Twombly, 1972).

The 3 plates of the model

North to South - Orchards and crops with small house to commercial sector
East to West - Residential to the expressway
1km square

* Note, some information may be overlapping within sources, specific information will be cited via the applicable source

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Figures

- Page 2: cadmapper.com (for initial CAD lines)
- Page 6: cadmapper.com (for initial CAD lines)
- Page 10: cadmapper.com (for initial CAD lines)
- Page 14: cadmapper.com (for initial CAD lines)

