

why is this man smiling? Why wouldn't he?



Tuesday, October 30, 12

he is getting to rebuild an entire block in the city of his birth topped off with 85 stories of condos, sculptures to live in. the city is gaga over gehry.

David Mirvish offers glimpse of hidden art gems

Published on Sunday October 07, 2012





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this man is smiling too, in all the papers, showing his art and discussing the reinvention of theatre in toronto. everybody loves him

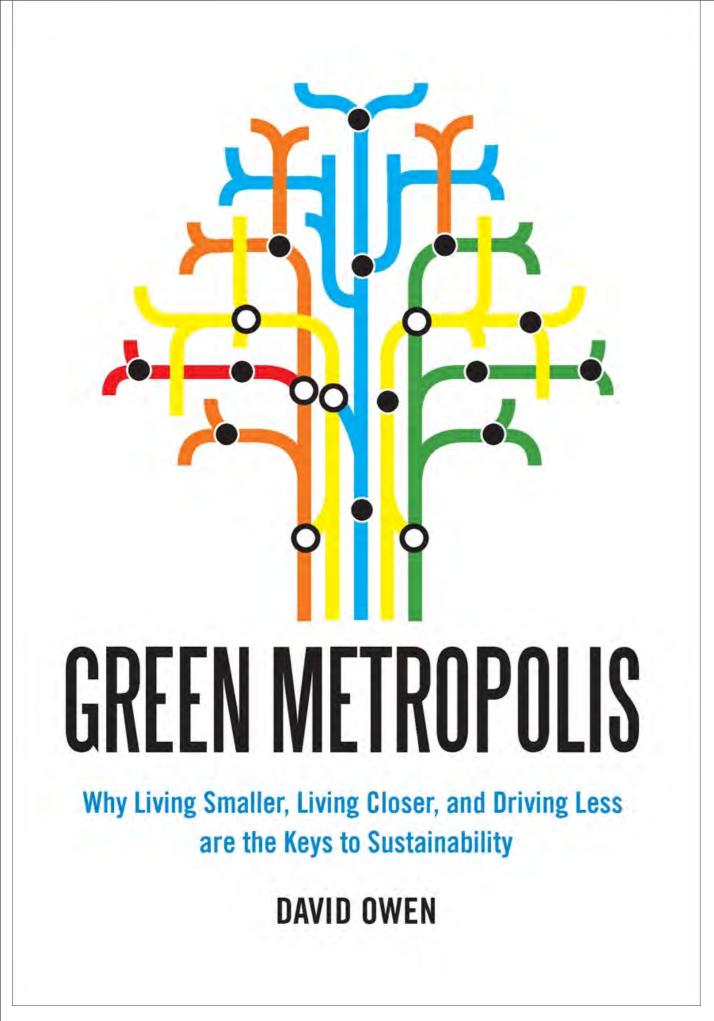


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there is the minor inconvenience of the designated heritage buildings on the site, but nobody is talking about that much. I happen to love the eclipse whitewear building, shown here when it still snowed. It is important as much for what happened inside, when Barton Myers and Jack Diamond essentially invented adaptive reuse of old buildings with exposed wood and let-it-all hang out high tech lighting and ventilation that has been copied everywhere. It was the first.



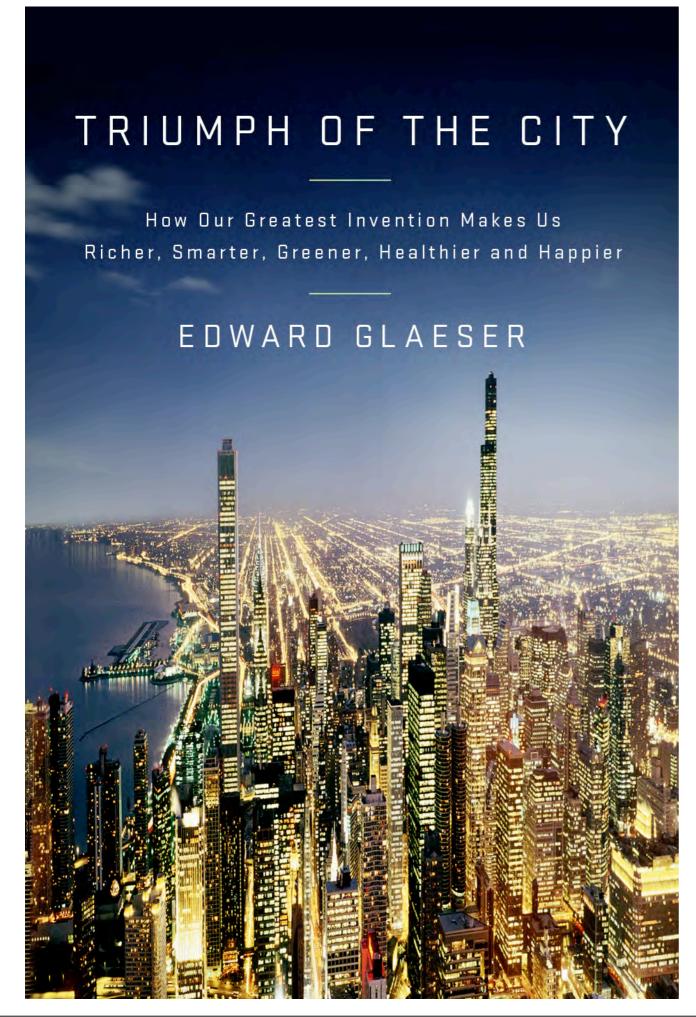
then the anderson block is a nice little pile, also designated. no matter, when Gehry and Mirvish come to town, everyone rolls over. Because heritage has become so inconvenient and declasse.



The environmental challenge we face, at the current stage of our assault on the world's nonrenewable resources, is not how to make our teeming cities more like the pristine countryside. The true challenge is how to make other settled places more like Manhattan."

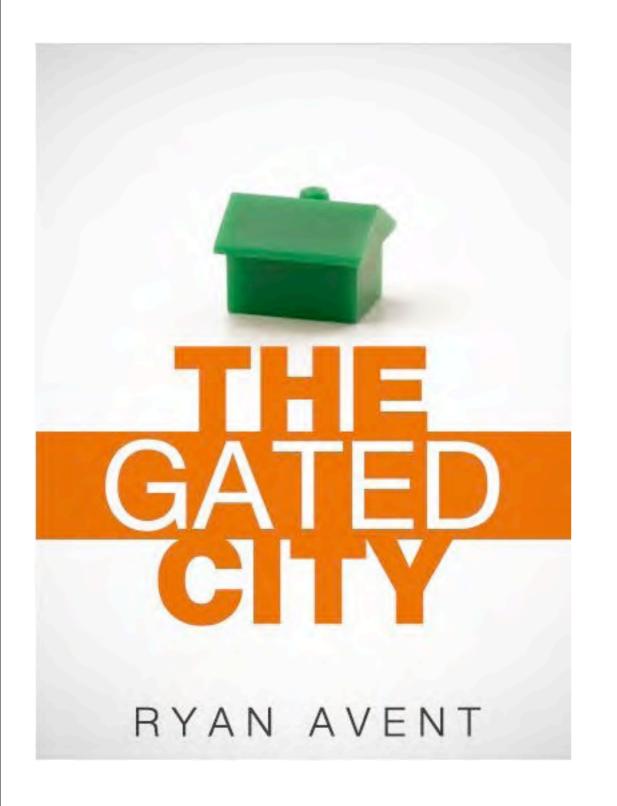
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Now, cities have to be green and they have to be like manhattan.

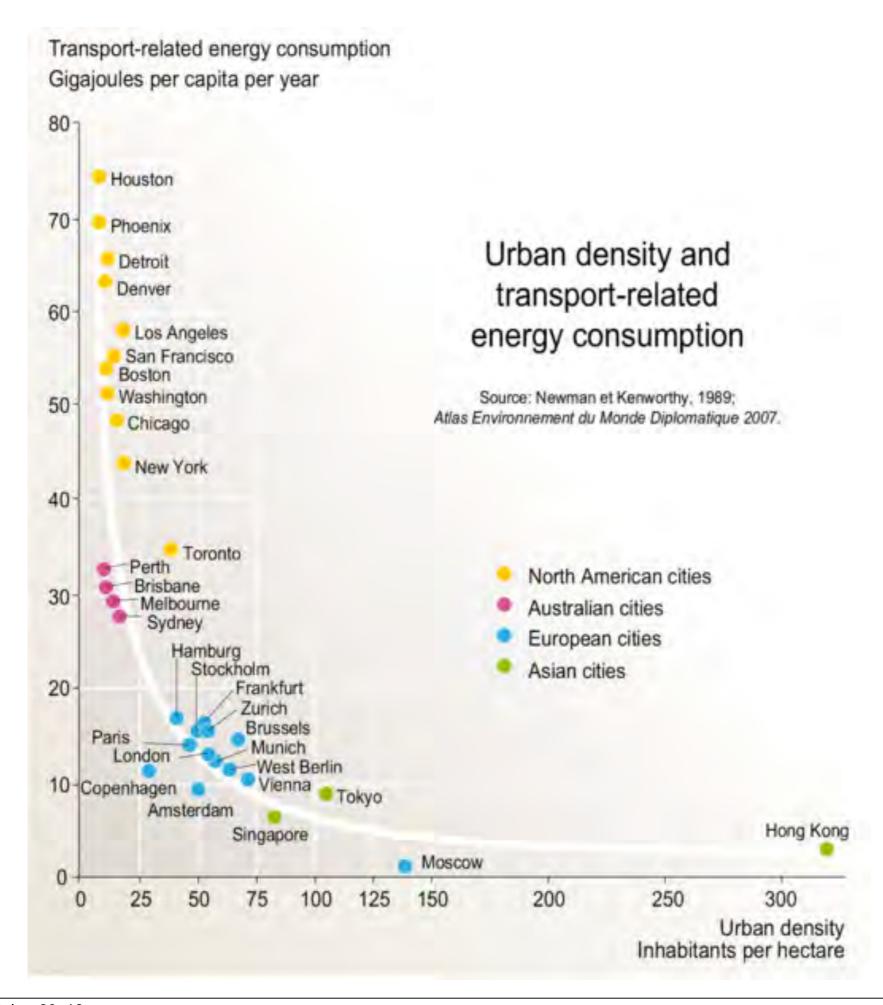


Preservation isn't always wrong- there is much worth saving in our cities- but it always comes at a cost. We must discard the view that environmentalism means living around trees and that urbanites should always fight to preserve a city's physical past.

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"The residents of America's productive cities fear change in their neighborhoods and fight growth..." [they use] zoning rules, historical designations public pressure to preserve neighborhoods, views, and buildings they love from changes they fear."



Except it all goes back to this graph from the UN, and it just isn't true. Sure, Houston is at one end and hong kong at the other, but look at what is in the middle.



It doesn't mean that every city has to look like Hong Kong.

The New Hork Times

N.Y. / Region

WORLD U.S. N.Y. / REGION BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY SCIENCE HEALTH SPORTS OPINION

Bloomberg Pushes a Plan to Let Midtown Soar



Chang W. Lee/The New York Time

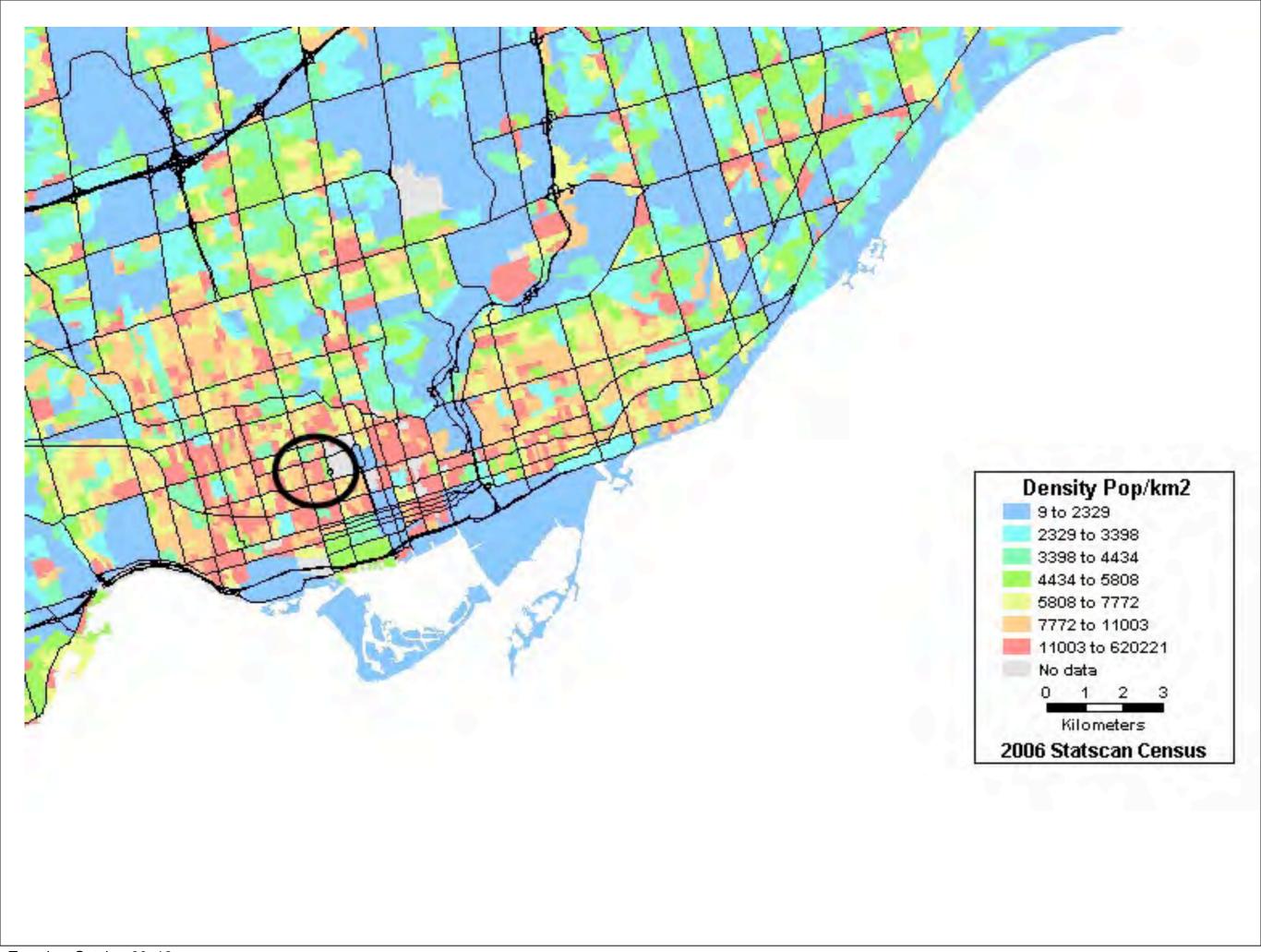
A rezoning plan for the area around Grand Central Terminal, making it easier to build higher towers, has drawn some criticism.

By CHARLES V. BAGLI

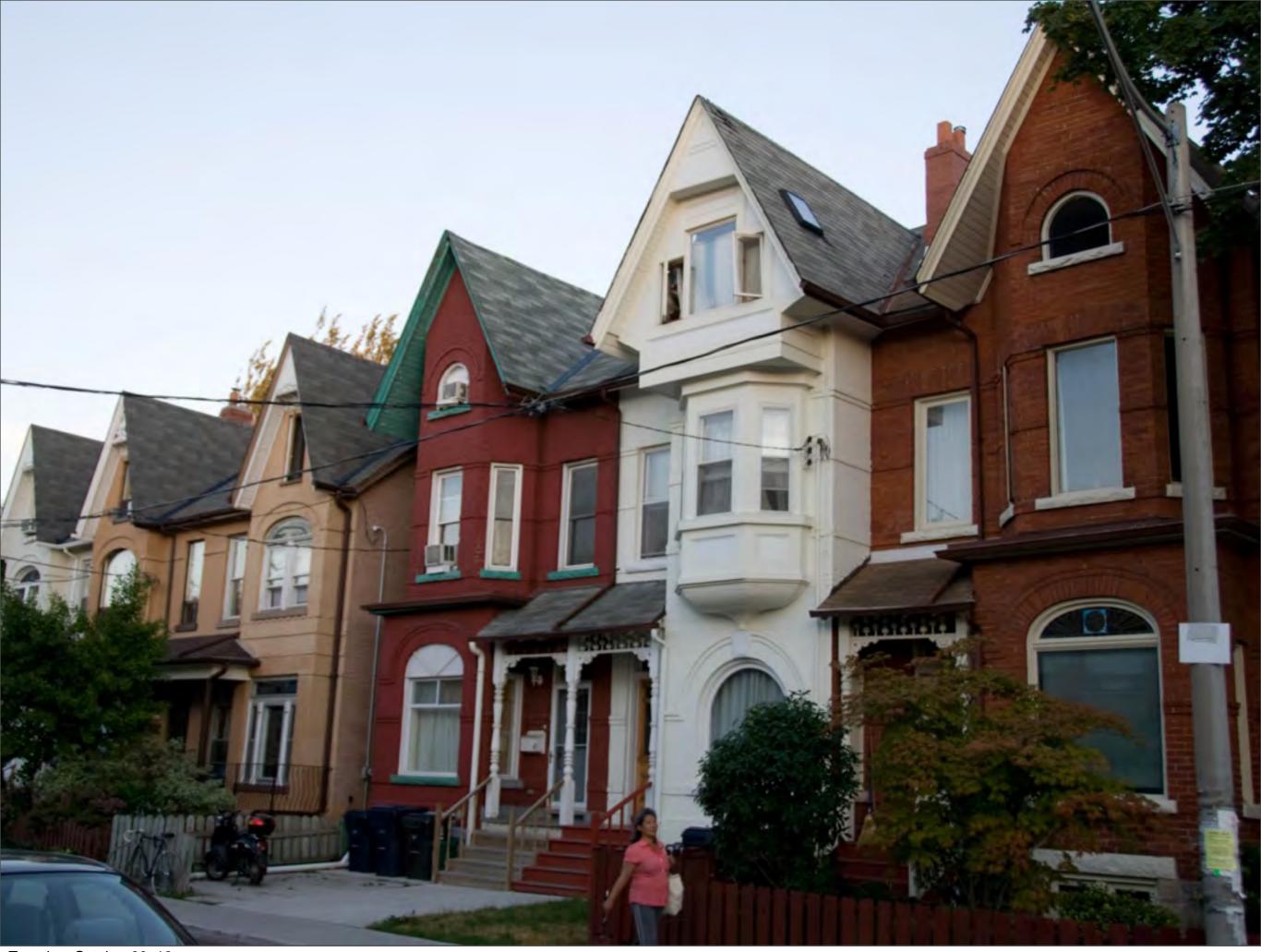
Published: October 6, 2012

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In New York, even Bloomberg has got the bug, saying that it isn't dense enough.



The problem is, they are wrong. Blowing away heritage buildings and building taller ones doesnt make it greener. It doesnt even make it denser. If you compare development patterns in Toronto



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You find that the areas of townhouses around the U of T, the Annex, have pretty much the same number of people per acre



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as the high rise St James Town.



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All over the world you see that what matters isn't density, it is transportation intensity, how people get around. It's all about walkability and cyclability. In Toronto...



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In Paris, which is incredibly dense but low



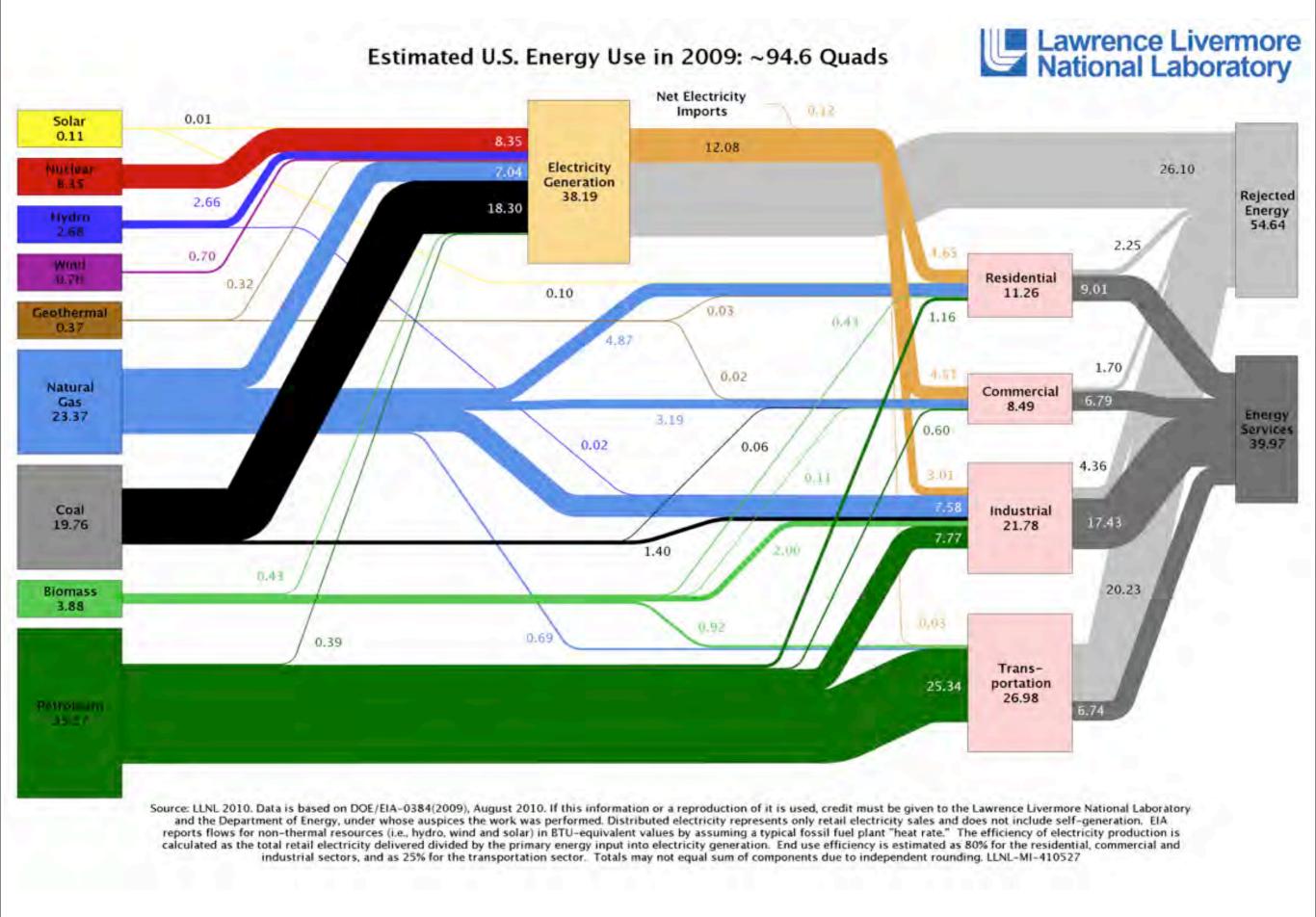
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In copenhagen

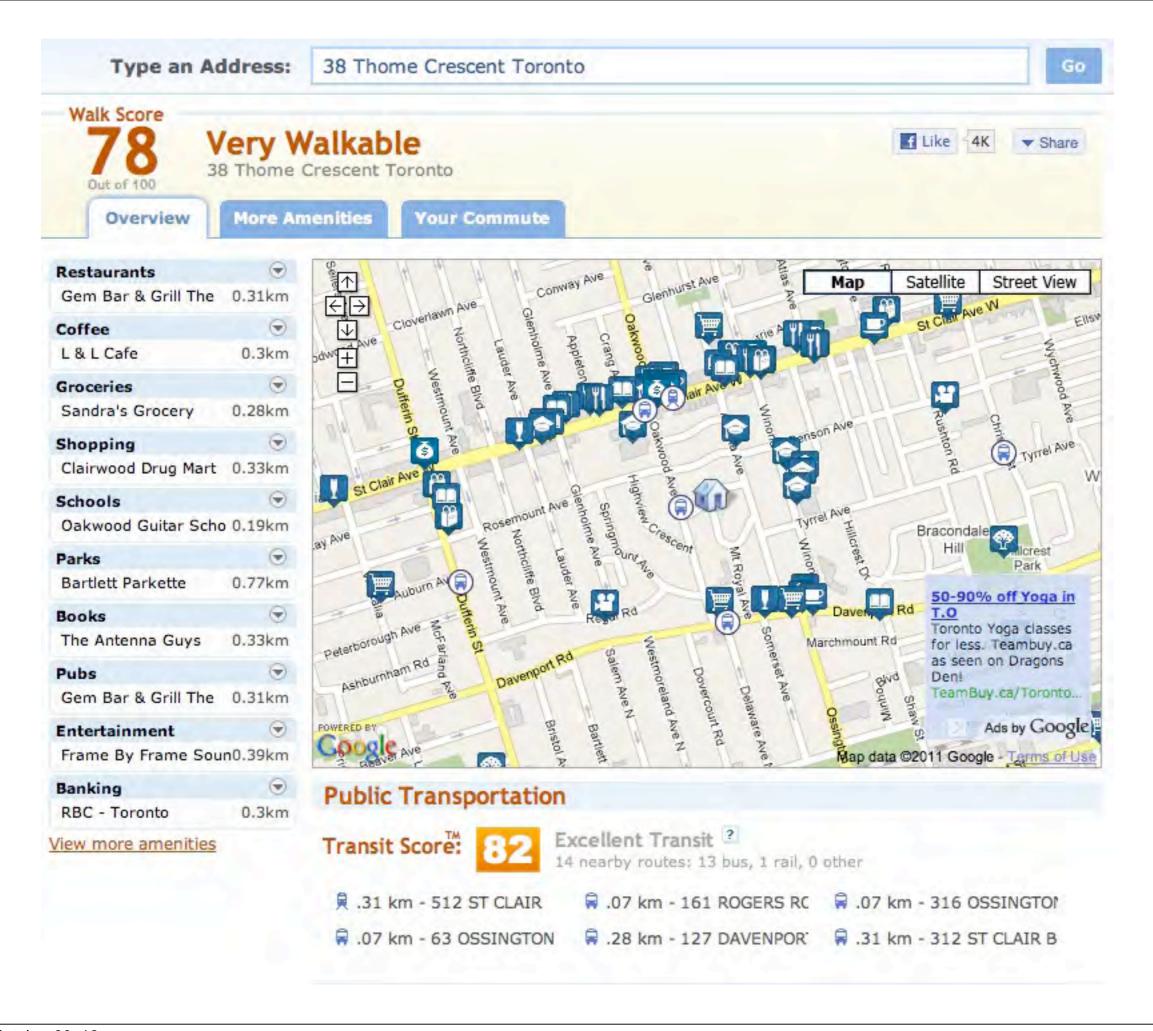


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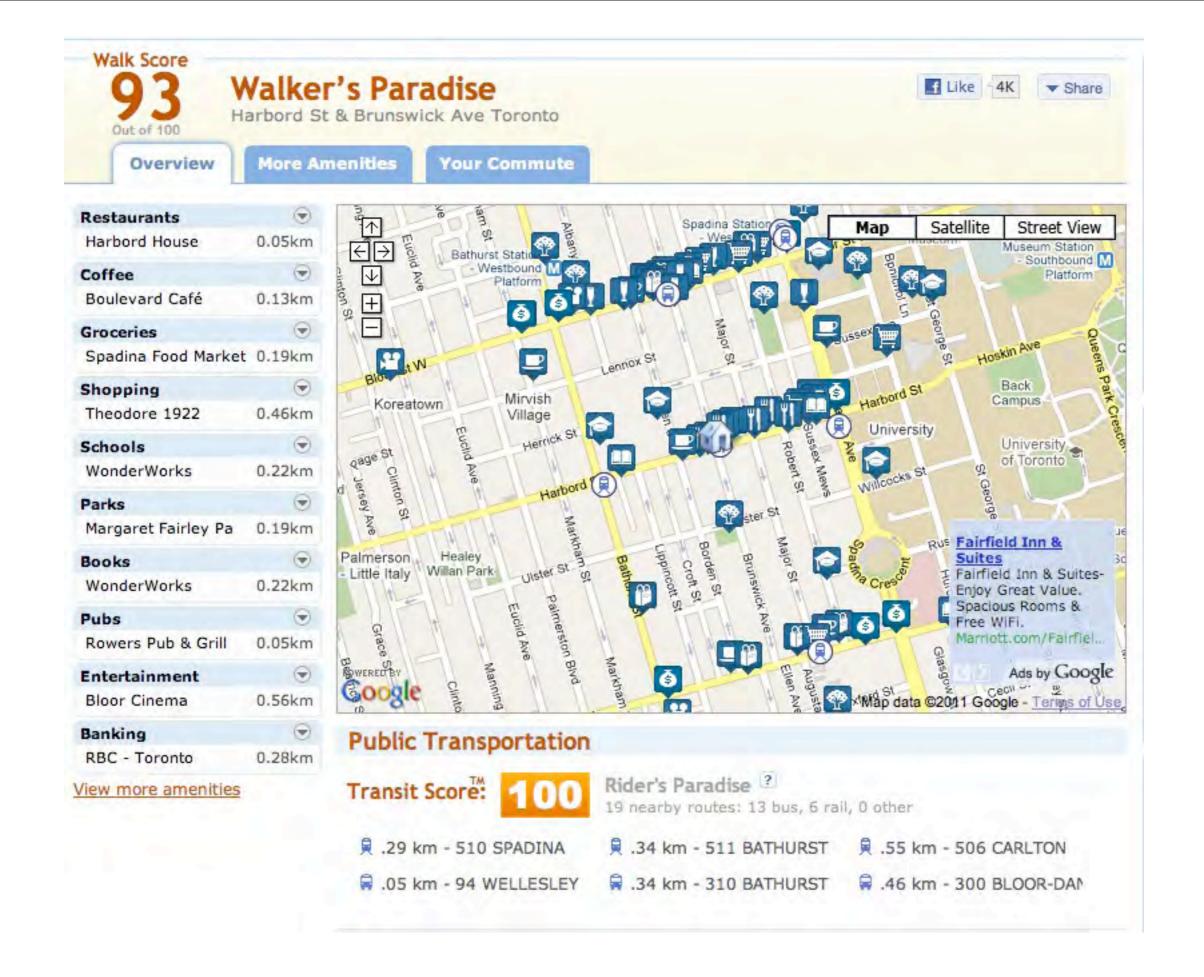
In New York where people live in old buildings at 300 units per acre.



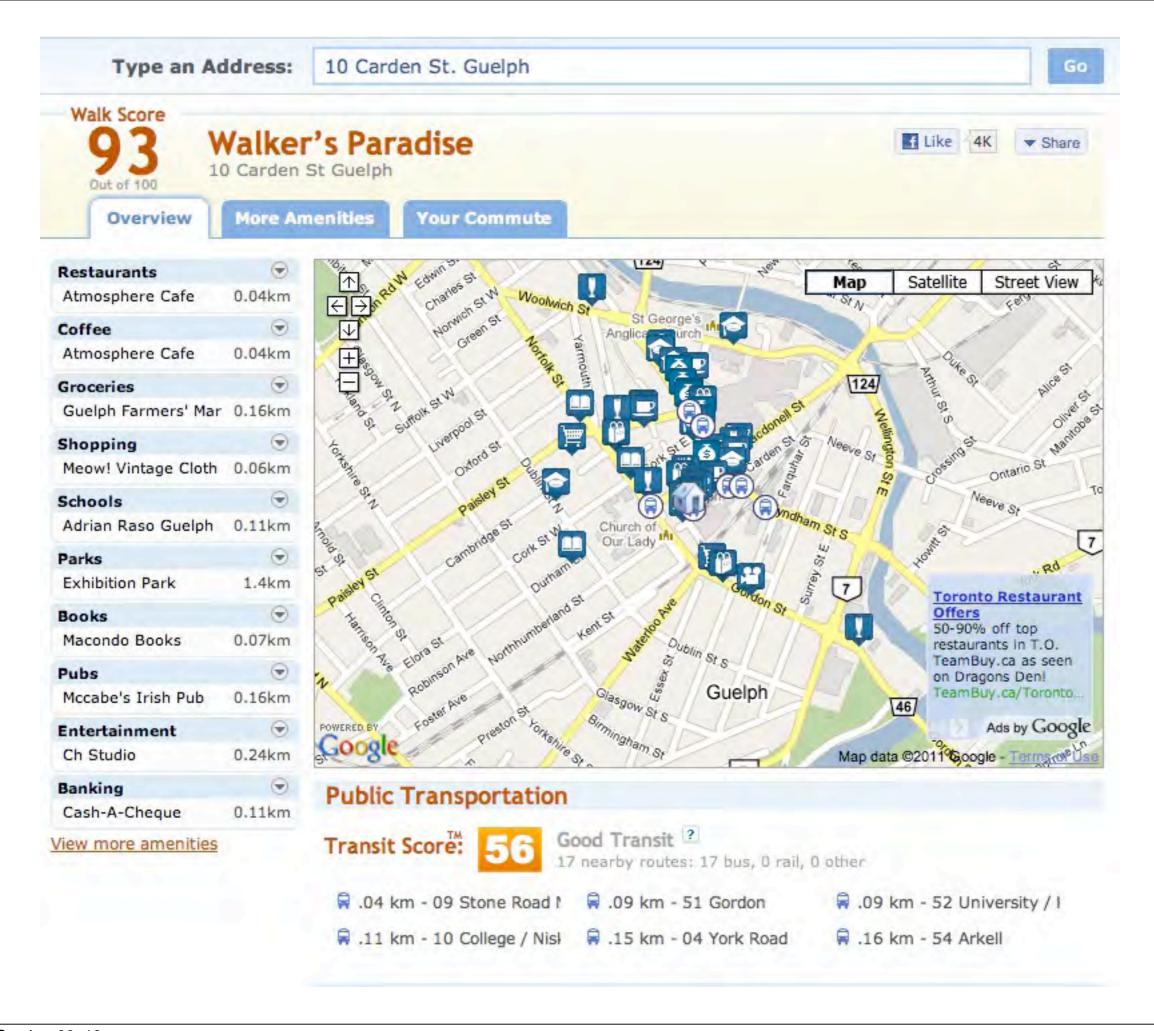
This is the graph that matters, that shows where our energy problem lies, and it is in gasoline. It is in transportation. The more walkable a community is, the greener it is.



There is a great tool to look at walkability; its walkscore, that mashes up google and comes up with a number. I tried it with my house and got a damn fine 78



Then I started looking at heritage conservation districts around Ontario and found that they were pretty amazing; harbord and spadina in Toronto gets a 93 and a transit score of 100.



its not just cities; where I spoke in Guelph, it got 93 too.



Buildings & Communities

Communities | Urban Archetypes Project

CanmetENERGY is developing energy consumption profiles of average households in thirty-one neighbourhoods within eight communities across Canada. The project explores how urban form (land use and infrastructure) influences vehicular transportation energy usage and household energy consumption.

The analysed data, presented as community case studies, will benefit urban planners, utility companies and municipalities as they work to reduce their energy footprint over the



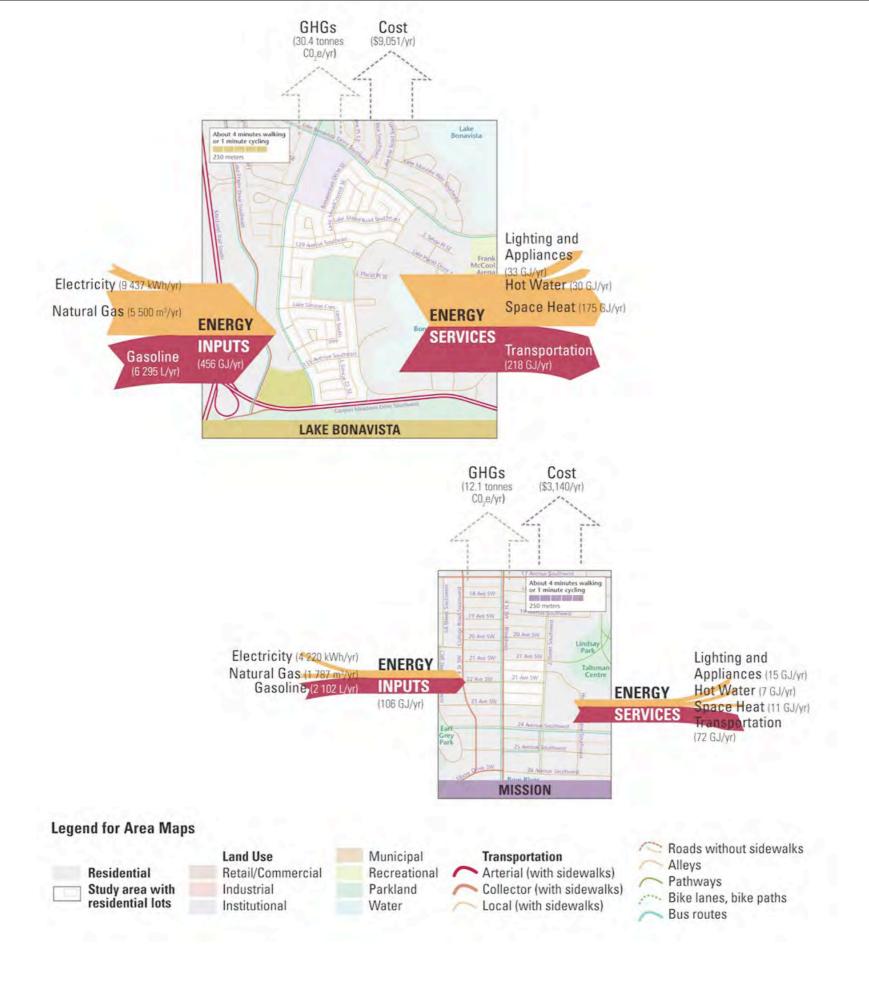
medium to long term in existing and new neighbourhoods. Municipalities can also use the information to make strategic land use and infrastructure decisions.

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The urban archtypes study from natural resources canada looked in greater detail in 30 neighborhoods in 12 cities and guess what:



the older downtown neighbourhoods blew new developments out of the water.



Same in Calgary; the historic mission district, with smaller homes in an urban setting, sipped energy.

Location Efficiency and Housing Type Boiling it Down to BTUs



EPA and Jonathan Rose Companies

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Wherever you go, our older, transit oriented and walkable communities, our heritage districts designed before there were cars, are greener than any new development



Taras Grescoe @grescoe



The real future of the city is 21st cent. communications (smartphone apps, Twitter, texts) and 19th cent. transport (metro, trams, bikes).

Collapse Reply Retweeted Revorite

45 RETWEETS 10 **FAVORITES**















8:42 AM - 7 Oct 12 · Details

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The other day Montreal author Taras Grescoe tweeted one of the most interesting and I think profound 140 characters I have ever received. "the real future of the city is 21st century communications and 19th century transportation" The same applies to urban design as well; the urban patterns and densities that worked before we became dependent on the automobile will work after we give it up.



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I believe that there is a case to be made for Heritage Urbanism. The numbers are there in front of our faces: Taller and denser isn't greener. Our existing heritage buildings and districts are in fact plenty dense and plenty green; There are many lessons we can learn from them about how to build for the future, if we don't knock them all down first.