



“Store fronts on Eglinton Ave. West are hidden behind construction fencing for the new Oakwood station on the Eglinton Crosstown LRT. Many independent retailers in the Little Jamaica neighbourhood say work on the project has been tough on business. Metrolinx says it has a 'robust business support program.'” Ben Spurr, “In a city desperate for more transit, for Toronto’s Little Jamaica it could be bad news.” The Toronto Star, March 24, 2018, Photo: Carlos Osorio

Course Outline: **Affordable Housing is Environmental Justice: Confronting Systemic Bias in the Housing and Climate Crises**

Course Instructors:

Adrian Blackwell (co-coordinator), adrian.blackwell@uwaterloo.ca

Naama Blonder (Thursday), nblonder@uwaterloo.ca

Michael Bootsma (Monday), mdbootsm@uwaterloo.ca

Cheryll Case (co-coordinator, Monday), ccase@uwaterloo.ca

Mona Dai (Thursday), mydai@uwaterloo.ca

Marie-Paule Macdonald, mpmacdonald@uwaterloo.ca

Di Tang, d47tang@uwaterloo.ca

Teaching Assistants:

Anna Longrigg, allongri@uwaterloo.ca

Kate Brownlie, kebrownlie@uwaterloo.ca

Class hours: Monday and Thursday, 9:30-12:30, 2:00-5:30

Class location: MS Teams

Office locations: Various, Schedule by e-mail

Territorial Acknowledgement

We acknowledge that the School of Architecture is located on the traditional territory of the Neutral, Anishinaabeg and Haudenosaunee peoples. The University is situated on the Haldimand Tract, the land promised to the Six Nations that includes 10 kilometers on each side of the Grand River. The studio site is located in Treaty 13, which was signed with the Mississaugas of the Credit, and the Williams Treaties, signed with multiple Mississaugas and Chippewa bands. It is the traditional territory of many nations including the Mississaugas of the Credit, the Anishnabeg, the Chippewa, the Haudenosaunee and the Wendat peoples and is now home to many diverse First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples. This studio is centrally concerned with the rights of all people to affordable housing and environmental justice. On the studio site, these ongoing issues were initiated through processes of European colonization and the displacement of indigenous peoples from the lands that sustained them. Within this studio we will recognize and respect this traditional territory, and consider ways to support indigenous land protectors within this design process.

Course Description:

The challenge of this studio is to identify and evaluate the existence of indirect and systemic biases that contribute to the housing and climate crises, to identify what pivots are needed to ensure housing affordability and environmental justice, and to design housing implementing these pivots. The geographic scope of this project is the Eglinton Avenue West and Oakwood-Vaughan area (see map next page). For this studio, you will be challenged to think about the role of architects, and of the neighbourhood as a laboratory of powers distributed between developers, architects, planners, local businesses, community residents, and ecologies. This will be done through two projects, one which does research into the history and local context of urban planning and urban, change and a second which proposes designs for affordable housing at urban and architectural scales. The design process will include opportunities for tenants in the neighbourhood to provide their feedback on the developing design.

To this end your designs will address sites through two intertwined lenses:

- 1) The provision of secure housing affordable to lower income and marginalized groups, in a manner that promotes social vibrancy and combats gentrification, while including opportunities for otherwise excluded groups to participate in the economic development and maintenance of affordable housing.
- 2) The design of an equitable, healthy, and ecologically sustainable environment for all residents.

The studio contributes to Oakwood Vaughan Community Organization (OVCO)'s and CP Planning's Tenant Solidarity Program (TSP), and OVCO's Community-Led Planning Charette.

The TSP implements a human rights approach to affordable housing policy development. The community engagement process includes organizing with tenants to protect their ability to maintain and improve the condition of existing affordable housing and coordinating internally and

with a wide variety of stakeholders to develop the partnerships and policies necessary to protecting and increasing the supply of affordable housing.¹

The Charrette led by OVCO will be held by residents in April or May of 2021. The City of Toronto will be attending as well. This studio will focus on one part of the Charrette which deals with affordable housing, a Ryerson University planning studio will be looking at other aspects of community planning: 1) Economic Vibrancy and Growth; 2) Spaces, Spaces, supports and services for: children, youth, seniors, differently abled individuals; 3) Enhanced safety; 4) Cultural retention and growth, 5) Green Justice, 6) Healthy Community, 7) Actively Engaged Community; 8) Mobility.

Over the term, students will have the opportunity to meet with tenants, tenant organizers and City of Toronto staff who will help inform student work. The intention of this work is to gain a closer understanding of the needs of tenants, the complex processes of producing affordable housing in Toronto, and to model ways in which architects can work in solidarity with Communities rather than in a top-down way.

The studio will address bias that creates many forms of deep residential alienation.² At one extreme these appear as homelessness, but they also emerge as overcrowding, fear of eviction, as subjection to non-responsive landlords and exorbitant rents. Even for so-called homeowners, alienation emerges in the “death-pledge” of the mortgage, which locks people into overwork, limiting their possibilities for creativity in the drive to make payments, and if they fail, results in foreclosure.³ This ongoing alienation is a legacy of colonization, slavery and enclosure, the fundamental processes of primitive accumulation that formed capitalist societies. These processes produced a triple alienation for Black and Indigenous and other working-class people: 1) their agency and security in relation to the land they inhabited was broken, 2) their relations to their families, communities, and ecologies were severed, 3) they were separated from the creativity of their own labour. At a fundamental level, contemporary residential alienation is a product of this three-fold alienation of primitive accumulation, and it continues to affect Black, Indigenous and People of Colour most severely. It is an alienation from a sense of agency and security in housing, a severing of relations with the social and ecological world, through the lack of outdoor and collective space, and rigidity that makes it difficult to work at home, or to exercise creativity in making a home.⁴

The challenge of this studio is to understand that the right to housing and the fundamental right of every being to their ecological milieu are deeply intertwined, and to propose inventive experiments to support these rights. Its objective is to design housing to counter residential alienation by guaranteeing tenants’ rights to: 1) secure control over housing, 2) generous and responsible social and ecological connectivity 3) flexibility for creative inhabitation.

¹ The charts included in the document titled “TSP and Course Intersections - Grant Outcomes Measurement Goals” included in the course resource list.

² See David Madden and Peter Marcuse, “Residential Alienation” in *In Defense of Housing* (London: Verso Books, 2018), 53-83.

³ Madden and Marcuse, “Residential Alienation”, 53-83.

⁴ For philosopher Henri Lefebvre, “the right to the city manifests itself as a superior form of rights: right to freedom, to individualization in socialization, to habitat and to inhabit. The right to the oeuvre, to participation and appropriation (clearly distinct from the right to property), are implied in the right to the city.” see Henri Lefebvre, “The Right to the City” in *Writings on Cities*, Eleonore Kofman and Elizabeth Lebas eds. (Oxford: Blackwell, 1996), 173-174.

A Human Rights Approach to Housing

Internationally recognized contemporary understandings of human rights were born in response to an awakening of nation-states organized to help end World War II. In 1942, the United Nations was formed - 6 years later, in 1948 (5 years after the end of World War II) this international institution published the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This document acknowledges that “all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights”. The UN provides 30 articles that describe how to honour this declaration. The article includes ensuring people of all racial/sexual/age etc. identities have adequate access to the means to healthy lives, the equal right to social security, to an adequate standard of housing; and that all fulfill a commitment to community.

As a signatory of the Declaration, Canada and Ontario have their own documents describing their jurisdictional responsibilities in protecting human rights. In Ontario, this has led to the 2011 inclusion in the Provincial Policy Statements that planning policies must be consistent with the Ontario Human Rights Code. This addition was made as a direct response to court challenges brought from non-profit groups who saw that the City of Toronto was implementing planning processes and designing policies that infringed on the human rights of people with disabilities. The Ontario Human Rights Commission continues to document how planning fails to meet human rights standards. One ongoing problem is noted by the City of Toronto, who identified in 2016 that the average attendee of a community planning consultation is a White, male, homeowner over the age of 55⁵ - not the marginalized resident at risk of displacement due to gentrification.

Historically, and often still in the present, architects and planners mostly practise a top-down approach to problems of housing unaffordability and environmental injustice. These approaches often ignore historic and entrenched systemic discrimination that leads to the intersection of health risks, poverty, underemployment, and underrepresentation within the community planning process. In this course, we will explore these intersections, the existence of direct, indirect, and systemic biases that shape the economy and ecology of housing and the ability for lower income and marginalized households to afford secure, healthy, and affordable housing.

Below is a planner’s critical analysis of how existing biases harm poor and marginalized people:⁶

Direct → Displacement and low quality housing and environmental and climate degradation.
Low housing affordability, illegal evictions, poor access to exterior space and quality of living space, poor property management, unsafe conditions, above guide-line rent increases, gentrification and homelessness.

Indirect → Barriers to the creation of affordable housing
Available government policies, resources, and incentives prioritize the production of unaffordable housing, while placing constraints on the production of affordable housing and the inclusion of marginalized people in the conversation about affordable housing production.

⁵ [City of Toronto - City Planning, “Introducing the Inaugural Toronto Planning Review Panel” \(City of Toronto, 2016\)](#)

⁶ This three part framework was developed by Cheryll Case

Systemic → Centralization of power into the hands of the wealthy and/or uninterested
This includes the lack of acknowledgement and power distributed to those desiring the production of healthy and affordable housing. The overall culture and components of the culture, it may not even be acknowledged to have a bias towards serving the interests of the wealthy; particularly this acknowledgement is not present in those implementing the current system.

The biases continue to produce harmful human rights violations in practice:

Growing housing unaffordability: The bias towards wealthier residents manifests as single family homeowners together own over 2 million empty bedrooms across the City of Toronto; and, between 2006 and 2018 the average cost of rental housing has increased 30% for condos and 12% for purpose built rentals, while median renter income has declined 1% during this same time 2018.

The displacement of lower income and marginalized households: While affordable housing access becomes more difficult, the eviction of lower income households to facilitate new housing construction damages their access to the social connections that contribute to their wellbeing. Those displaced during the development processes often receive an offer to return at the opening of the new housing development; however, communities have often asked about the time in between. Due to the existing housing landscape displaced residents may not be able to find an affordable home of equivalent quality, and moving costs may preclude them from returning to their former home once rebuilt. What can be done to avoid this experience?

Polarization of wealth: This is evident in the increasing direction of profits from the sale and development of housing to enrich the limited population who have access to these opportunities, and the growing income gaps and unemployment rates between White males and those who are non-White, female, or otherwise economically-marginalized. In what ways could lower income and marginalized households derived direct economic benefits from the production of new housing and new affordable housing in their neighbourhood?

However, recently planners and architects have organized to shift their professional practices to be more responsible to its duty to ensure that people of all socio-economic backgrounds have their human rights respected. The examples listed below follow decades of movement from grassroots, non-profit, and institutional innovations to establish professional cultures able to ensure all have access to adequate and affordable housing. In this course, you are encouraged to explore these and other examples of how architects have created shifts that contribute to the capacity of the professional practice to ensure widespread access to housing and environmental justice.

In 2017, the Canadian federal government launched a National Housing Strategy (NHS) which earmarks \$55+ billion to create housing and includes supporting legislation to promote a human rights-based approach to housing. The plan aims to “help reduce homelessness and improve the affordability,

availability and quality of housing for Canadians in need”⁷. This plan took decades of community advocacy to design and launch, but during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic millions of Canadians have lost their jobs and became more housing insecure, while, between April and October 2020, the nation’s 44 wealthiest people grew their wealth by a total of \$53 billion.⁸

At the City of Toronto level, the 2020-2030 Affordable Housing Strategy directs for the City to implement a human rights-based approach to housing. We are still in the early days of the National Housing Strategy and City formalizing their definition and implementations of these approaches. This includes: the federal strategy’s plan to identify a Federal Housing Advocate and to create a National Housing Council; and movement in the City of Toronto to dedicate budget funds to establish a human rights housing advocate position.

In response to 2020’s events which rose awareness of the terroristic threats of White-supremacy, the following initiatives launched:

1. A local Toronto Chapter of the Architecture Lobby
2. the Ontario Architecture Association hiring a human rights consultant to advise them on how to be more responsible to these needs and anti-Black racism,
3. the Ontario Provincial Planning Institute launching the Confronting Anti-Black Racism Task Force
4. A Pan-Canadian network of Architecture students, who have met under the title “Breaking Foundations”, initiated by University of Waterloo Architecture student organization Treaty Lands, Global Stories.

In addition to the above responses, there are many other bubbling initiatives from architects and planners in academic and non-academic spaces. Altogether, these groups seek to ask questions that went unidentified, and to form a new culture of professional practice that works to dismantle White-supremacy and improve the wellbeing of historically marginalized groups.

Housing as Environmental Justice

Cultural patterns of human rights infringement have played out in our handling of the COVID-19 pandemic, and illustrate the ways in which systemic biases create environmental injustice, which is defined as “the uneven distribution of both environmental benefits and damages to economically/ politically marginalized people”.⁹ The virus is a natural pathogen. It is generated through biological processes that exceed human intervention, and yet its spread in human societies is deeply influenced by the physical condition of our environment. It has been shown that the pandemic has infected poor and racialized communities at much higher rates than affluent white communities. Though we hope that the threat of the pandemic will pass in 2021, and that many of our previous ways of life will return, the deep environmental inequalities that it has illustrated so clearly will persist unless we address them explicitly. Housing is a key element of our environment, in which most of us spend most of our time, as a result, systemic bias in the design of housing has significant effects on environmental justice.

⁷<https://www.placetocallhome.ca/progress-on-the-national-housing-strategy#:~:text=On%20November%2022%2C%202017%2C%20the,housing%20for%20Canadians%20in%20need.>

⁸ https://www.huffingtonpost.ca/entry/inequality-canada-wealth-tax_ca_5fbfcac9c5b68ca87f825864

The systemic biases of today's housing system are a form of environmental injustice. 'Environmental justice' is described by the United Nations as "a mechanism of accountability for the protection of rights and the prevention and punishment of wrongs related to the disproportionate impacts of growth on the poor and vulnerable in society from rising pollution and degradation of ecosystem services, and from inequitable access to and benefits from the use of natural assets and extractive resources"¹⁰.

Environmental Justice is not primarily an academic or theoretical concept. It was introduced as a call from social movements dissatisfied with the lack of awareness around systemic bias within mainstream environmental movements. Since the late 1970s the Environmental Justice activists have pointed out that the environmental health effects that contemporary capitalism has produced, are spatially organized to impact poor and marginalized members of society. The term originates in the work of sociologist and planning professor Robert Bullard and lawyer Linda McKeever Bullard in a case they fought to prevent a landfill in an African American neighbourhood in Houston, by showing that landfill sites were overwhelmingly located in Black neighbourhoods and that this constituted discrimination according to civil rights law. Robert Bullard continued this research, to try to discover how widespread this bias was across the US South, publishing a study that provided the systemic nature of environmental racism in 1990.¹¹

Similar patterns of discrimination exist in Canada and are illustrated in events like the current pandemic and in the ongoing dispossession of Indigenous lands. In the winter of 2020, the Wet'suwet'en protest against the Coastal Gaslink Pipeline, being built through their traditional territory, inspired solidarity protests across Canada against the damaging social and environmental effects of the pipeline.

Under conditions of capitalist modernization our environment has been treated as nothing more than a "standing reserve", a stockpile of resources freely available for the production of commodities.¹² Through this extractive economic system, we have become alienated from the ecological milieu that supports our life on earth. The way we make our homes has separated us from the ecological world, yet as damaging as this human alienation is, the innumerable breaks in the metabolic circuits of life and matter produce a complex set of non-human alienations as well, which have dangerous consequences for human life as well as for the biodiversity of the earth.

Buildings and the construction industry are the world's largest contributors to climate change, responsible for 36% of global energy use, and 39% CO₂ emissions.¹³ Housing in turn constitutes 75% of the energy consumption and 60% of the CO₂ emissions of buildings and their construction.¹⁴ The results of this consumption and emissions are clear, without action to mitigate climate change the world is on course to undergo a 3.5 degree Celsius rise in temperature and only by reducing net carbon emissions to zero by the year 2040 can we hope to reduce this rise to just 1.5 degrees, the target the Intergovernmental Panel on

¹⁰ https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/democratic-governance/access_to_justiceandruleoflaw/environmental-justice---comparative-experiences.html

¹¹ Robert D. Bullard, *Dumping in Dixie: Race, Class, And Environmental Quality* (Milton Park: Routledge, 2018 [1990])

¹² See Martin Heidegger, "The Question Concerning Technology" in *The Question Concerning Technology and Other Essays* William Lovitt trans. (New York: Garland Publishing Inc., 1977), 3-35.

¹³ Transportation the second most damaging sector, accounts for 28% of energy use, and 23% of emissions and is an important dimension of urban planning and architecture.

¹⁴ International Energy Agency and the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction, UN 2019 Global Status Report for Buildings and Construction: Towards a zero-emissions, efficient and resilient buildings and construction sector, (United Nations Environment Programme, 2019), 12.

Climate Change (IPCC) suggests can mitigate the most devastating effects of climate change: mass extinctions, weather emergencies, devastating flooding and crop failure.¹⁵

In 2019 architects in Canadian Architects, including the University of Waterloo School of Architecture, pledged to take action in response to climate change.¹⁶ This public statement is important, but it does not come with specific targets or mechanisms of accountability, so it remains open to interpretation by practitioners.

In the US and Canada, advocates argue for a “Just Transition” away from carbon-burning fuels toward a sustainable future. In Canada a coalition called the Leap promotes this transition¹⁷, while in the US there is talk of a Green New Deal.¹⁸ These bold and imaginative ways of thinking about governance and the economy, appreciate the inextricability of the crises of social inequality and global warming, placing affordable housing at the center of their plans for change.

This problem cannot be addressed through technical fixes alone, because technical fixes have historically augmented the extractive logic of capitalist development, exacerbating the very problems they claimed to mitigate. Any proposal to address these issues must be as much social, political and imaginative as technological. It must connect to activist movements in order to change business as usual. In this sense it must be intersectional, imagining how to gain power and leverage through the mobilization of connections between adjacent struggles. The problem of this studio is to understand the right to housing, and the fundamental right of every being to their ecological milieu as deeply intertwined, and to propose inventive experiments to support these rights. Through this work, we aim to make the world a more equitable space for humans of all classes, genders, races and cultures, as well as for its non-human inhabitants.

Learning Objectives:

The course will allow students to develop skills and competencies in the following:

1. Understanding of the players involved in shaping the physical and programmatic landscape of urban spaces.
2. Principles and techniques of community engagement
3. The guidelines and legislations that structure the relationships between buildings and urban space.
4. Representation of urban space and the relationship between buildings of varying scale, including an emphasis on figure ground, energy diagramming, views and digital animation.
5. The analysis of urban morphology
6. Ecological planning strategies for urban design
7. Architectural typology
8. The design of multiple unit housing
9. Design of environmental performance of buildings as it relates to:
 - a. Embodied carbon and energy of specific material assemblages, their material life cycles and

¹⁵ See IPCC Special Report: Global Warming of 1.5 °C, <https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/>

¹⁶ See <https://ca.architectsdeclare.com/>

¹⁷ <https://theleap.org/>

¹⁸ See Meagan Day, “The Green New Deal for Public Housing Has Arrived” The Jacobin (November 14, 2019) <https://jacobinmag.com/2019/11/green-new-deal-public-housing-bernie-sanders-alexandria-ocasio-cortez>

- potential to participate in a circular Economy.
- b. Operational carbon and energy, using passive heating and cooling strategies, including thermally active surfaces
- 10. Concepts of human rights and environmental justice as part of the planning and design process
- 11. Develop skills of critical thinking about energy, environment, social space and urbanism.

Studio Assignments:

1) Urban Atlas of the Eglinton and Oakwood Neighbourhood - 2 weeks

15% of marks, in groups of 4-5

Digital submission due in LEARN 9:00am Monday January 25

2) Designing Environmental Justice at urban and Architectural Scales

2a) Projecting the Urban (in Defense of housing and environmental Justice) – 3 weeks

30% of marks, in groups of 4-5

Digital submission due in LEARN 9:00pm Monday February 15

2b) Towards an Architecture of Healing - 5 weeks

55% of course grade, individual or small group

Digital submission due in LEARN 9:00pm Monday April 18

Short Project Descriptions:

Project 1) Urban Atlas of the Eglinton and Oakwood Neighbourhood

The first project of the term will address the questions of affordable housing and environmental justice at the scale of an urban neighbourhood.

This is a collaborative research project, designed to familiarize the class with the historical development of the neighbourhood through:

- A) Urban Morphology and Building Typology
- B) The changing social landscape
- C) Bias of the housing planning process
- D) City planned solutions to housing insecurity
- E) Citizen managed housing solutions

This analysis will introduce students to local patterns of urban evolution, recent threats of gentrification and strategies for urban design and planning, as well as the tools required to explore them, as a way of understanding the site in preparation for a design intervention within it.

Project 2) Designing Environmental Justice at urban and Architectural Scales

The second project of the term is the comprehensive design of a phasing strategy and design of multiple affordable housing units across a number of sites within one of five sections of the overall study area examined in Project 1. The projects will focus respectively on:

- urban implications
- building organization

For the purpose of this studio, these housing units are to be considered together as part of a community land trust. The project title addresses the fact that proposal is an attempt to implement developed principles of environmental justice, human rights, and community feedback into the design.

2a:) Projecting the Urban (in Defense of housing and environmental Justice)

Working in a new group, composed of members from each of the five research areas from project 1, continue your investigation by proposing an “urban project” in Christian Devillers’ sense of the word: an ensemble with a specific form, which draws its specificity from the analysis of existing forces of the site and urban housing ecology studied in Project 1).

Each group will be looking at a number of sites within one of five sections of the overall study area. Community members have selected these sites as appropriate lots on which to propose housing at three scales: 1) Low rise up to four stories, or what has been called in Toronto, the missing middle, which can be located in many possible part of the single family fabric of the city, or what has been called the “yellow belt” because it is coloured yellow in the City’s Official Plan; 2) mid-rise buildings up to 8-10 stories along major streets; and 3) high-rise buildings along major arterial roads and at significant intersections. Students will develop schematic designs for 4-5 typical buildings (one per student) which describe:

- Massing
- Programming
- Narratives of how architecture strategy supports human rights and environmental justice

During this project students will meet with tenant representatives. The feedback from this meeting should be integrated into the design decisions, so the design is directly responsive to tenant needs.

2b) Towards an Architecture of Healing

Project 2b will involve the design of an apartment building (or buildings) that follows directly from the urban project designed in assignment 1 and the energetic section in Assignment 2a. This project should develop a material, programmatic and constructional thesis about possibilities of a non-isolated architecture, focusing on how architecture can be connected to its exterior from both an ecological and social point of view. This implies a direct relationship with the outside as a means of lighting, ventilating, heating and cooling the building as well as in the sourcing and process of construction as a potential to enrich local and distant communities. It also implies a clear relationship between the building and the social life of the neighbourhood and in the preservation of the affordability and diversity of the neighbourhood in the face of its potential gentrification.

Studio Schedule

In Weeks 1-6 when students are working in groups of 4-5, Adrian, Marie-Paule and Di, will each be assigned to one third of the class for P1a and a different 1/3rd for P1b, Cheryll, Michael, Naama and Mona will rotate through these three larger groups. We will generally have 1 hour for each group meeting with 2 faculty members or one faculty member and one TA.

In Weeks 7-12, we will work individually on studio days meeting with individual students and smaller groups. We will still try to create some continuity in these projects with Adrian, Marie-Paule and Di, assigned one third of the class to see once each week, with Cheryll, Michael, Naama and Mona rotating through the class.

Week			Title	Faculty	Weight
1	Jan	11	9:30 - 10:30 Course Introduction 10:30-11:30 – Introduction of P1a - Urban Atlas of the Eglinton and Oakwood Neighbourhood	AB, MB, CC, MM, DT	
		12	6:30-8:00pm What is Solidarity? Speaker Series – Right to Remain: Yogi Acharya formerly of Ontario Coalition Against Poverty (OCAP), Audrey Kobayashi, Right to Remain Collective / Queens University, Geraldine Denning, Architects for Social Architecture (ASH)		
		14	9:30-11:00 - Lecture – Adrian Blackwell - Toronto Urban Design History	AB, NB, MD, MM, DT	
2		18	9:30-11:00 - Lecture – Cheryll Case – A Human Rights Approach to Housing	AB, MB, CC, MM, DT	
		21		AB, NB, MD, MM, DT	
3		25	P1a Review LCLT 9:30-5:00, Presentation of P2a Projecting the Urban (in Defense of housing and environmental Justice)	AB, NB, MB, CC, MD, MM, DT	1 - 15%
		28	AM - Eglinton Oakwood Vaughan - Virtual Field Trip	AB, MPM, DT	
4		1	9:30-11:00 - Lecture Marie-Paule Macdonald – Urban strategies for environmental justice	AB, MB, CC, MM, DT	
		4	9:30-11:00 - Lecture – Mona Dai – Designing with communities	AB, NB, MD, MM, DT	
5	Feb	8	Oakwood Vaughan Community Organization - Tenant Workshop	AB, MB, CC, MM, DT	
		9	6:30-8:00pm What is Solidarity? Speaker Series – Anti-Extractivism: Joan Kuyek, Mining Watch Canada, Martin Arboleda, Author of Planetary Mine,		
		11	Lecture - Naama Blonder – Housing types at three scales: Low, mid and high rise	AB, NB, MD, MM, DT	
		15	Reading-week no classes		
		18	Reading-week no classes		
6		22		AB, MPM, DT	

		25	P2a Review	AB, NB, MB, CC, MD, MM, DT	2a - 30%
7		1	9:30-12:00 - Presentation of P2b – Towards and Architecture of Healing, Lecture – Michael Bootsma – Building section as a mediator of resident experience and material production and consumption.	AB, MB, CC, MM, DT	
		4		AB, NB, MD, MM, DT	
8	Mar	8	Pin-up – section exercise	AB, MPM, DT	
		9	6:30-8:00pm What is Solidarity? Speaker Series – Food Sovereignty: Paul Taylor, Foodshare Toronto, Sherry Pictou, Dalhousie University, Vivien Sansour, Palesinian Heirloom Seed Library		
		11		AB, NB, MB, CC, MD, MM, DT	
9		15	Scheduled Pause		
		18	9:30-11:00 - Lecture – Di Tang – Generosity of affordable housing	AB, NB, MD, MM, DT	
10		22	Workshop – 2:30-5:30	AB, MB, CC, MM, DT	
		25	Workshop – 2:30-5:30	AB, NB, MD, MM, DT	
11		29		AB, MB, CC, MM, DT	
		01	Pin-up	AB, NB, MD, MM, DT	
12	Apr	5		AB, MB, CC, MM, DT	
		8	Pin-up	AB, NB, MD, MM, DT	
		12	Last Class	AB, MB, CC, MM, DT	
		18	P2b Digital drawing and model submission 9:00pm Arch 690		2c - 55%
		19	P2 Final Reviews Arch 690 Loft Gallery		
		22	Grading		

Course Readings:

Oakwood Vaughan:

Oakwood Vaughan Neighbourhood Action Partnership (OV NAP) website,
<https://sites.google.com/view/ovnap/home>

<https://www.toronto.com/news-story/8564769-oakwood-vaughan-residents-a-step-closer-to-creating->

[community-hub/](#)

Councillor Josh Matlow:

Toronto-city-council-votes-against-cutting-2021-police-budget-by-10-per-cent

https://www.thestar.com/news/city_hall/2020/06/29/toronto-city-council-votes-against-cutting-2021-police-budget-by-10-per-cent.html

Resources regarding Little Jamaica:

<https://www.thestar.com/news/gta/2018/03/08/in-a-city-desperate-for-more-transit-for-torontos-little-jamaica-it-could-be-bad-news.html>

<https://www.heritagetoronto.org/explore-learn/little-jamaica-toronto-history/#story-map-largemap>

Armstrong, Neil. “Reggae Lane’ to be Unveiled in the Eglinton Avenue West/Oakwood Area.” Pride, September 4, 2014.

Baker, Romain, Dane Gardener-Williams, Anyika Mark, Elizabeth Antczak, Mona Dai, Samuel Ganton, and Tura Wilson. Report: A Black Business Conversation on Planning for the Future of Black Businesses and Residents on Eglinton Ave w. Toronto: Black Urbanism Toronto, 2020.

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1JSp1Fw7s2FP7WOG0GiRY6qSGTG8jJOGw>

Bessonov , Ania. “Little Jamaica Businesses suffer amid yet another delay in Eglinton LRT construction.” CBC News

City of Toronto. Supporting Black-Owned and Operated Businesses and Preserving the Cultural Heritage of Eglinton Avenue West's "Little Jamaica"- by Councillor Josh Matlow, Seconded by Councillor Michael Thompson. MM24.36(September 30, 2020, 2020).

<http://app.toronto.ca/tmmis/viewAgendaItemHistory.do?item=2020.MM24.36>

Gordon, Debbie. "The Erasure of Little Jamaica: Exploring the Role of Design in the Gentrification of Toronto's Eglinton Avenue West." Graduate Program in Interdisciplinary Studies, York University, 2018. https://yorkspace.library.yorku.ca/xmlui/bitstream/handle/10315/35802/Gordon_Debbie_M_2018_Masters.pdf?sequence=2&isAllowed=y

Keesmaat, Jennifer, Tim Laspa, Robert Freedman, Lorna Day, Edna Cuvin, Brian Gallagher, Stella Gustavson, et al. EGLINTONconnects VOLUME 2: The Plan:Recommendations and Implementation Strategies. Toronto: City of Toronto, 2014.<https://www.cip-icu.ca/Files/Awards/Planning-Excellence/Eglinton-Connects-Final-Report-Volume-2.aspx>

McLean, Kayla. “Coronavirus deals 2nd blow to businesses in Toronto’s construction-laden Little Jamaica.” Global News, August 3, 2020.

Spurr, Ben. “In a city desperate for more transit, for Toronto’s Little Jamaica it could be bad news.” The Star,

March 24, 2018.

Reid-Benta, Zalika. Frying Plantain House of Anansi, 2019.

Taylor, Sharine. Tallawah Abroad: Remembering Little Jamaica. Toronto: 2019.
<https://www.tallawahabroad.film/>

City of Toronto Planning and Zoning Data:

city's zoning by-law website: <https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/bylaws/2013/law0569-schedule-a.htm>.

City of Toronto interactive map of Property footprints and addresses, zoning designations and more recent changes, amendments: https://map.toronto.ca/maps/map.jsp?app=ZBL_CONSULT

City of Toronto, Development Applications Center Interactive Map, <http://app.toronto.ca/AIC/index.do>

Bias and Discrimination in Architecture and Urbanism:

Andrew-Amofah, Brittany . “The Very Way Cities Like Toronto Are Run Is Making Inequality Worse”, June 25, 2019.

https://www.broadbentinstitute.ca/the_very_way_cities_like_toronto_are_run_is_making_inequality_worse

Case, Cheryll. “CP Planning resources on planning and race”, <https://cpplanning.ca/planning-and-race>

Koh, Annette. "Placemaking when Black Lives Matter." Progressive City. Accessed January 9, 2021.
<https://www.progressivecity.net/single-post/2017/04/03/placemaking-when-black-lives-matter>.

Paikin, Steve. “Urban Design is Not Neutral”, The Agenda with Steve Paikin. June 18, 2020.
<https://www.tvo.org/video/urban-design-is-not-neutral>

Pitter, Jay. “A Call to Courage An Open Letter to Canadian Urbanists” June 2020. <https://canurb.org/wp-content/uploads/OpenLetter-ACallToCourage-Final-June2020.pdf??%C2%A0>

"Race/Architecture/Decolonization Design Resources - the Architecture Lobby Toronto." The Architecture Lobby Toronto. Accessed January 9, 2021.
https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1CUoilFaGcBSWUP_fRaTL3ovDfM2UpaRTPYjzM08VTI/edit#gid=0

Sulaiman, Sahra. "Ancestors v. Polka Dots: Some Thoughts on Approaches to “Place-Making”." LA Streets Blog. Accessed January 9, 2021. <https://la.streetsblog.org/2017/06/27/ancestors-v-polka-dots-some-thoughts-on-approaches-to-place-making/>.

Environmental Justice:

Dorceta Taylor. Toxic Communities: Environmental Racism, Industrial Pollution, and Residential Mobility. NYU Press, 2014

Julie Sze. *Environmental Justice in a Moment of Danger*. University of California Press, 2020

Gordon Walker. *Environmental Justice: Concepts, Evidence and Politics*. Routledge, 2012

David Naguib Pellow. *What is Critical Environmental Justice?* . John Wiley & Sons, 2017

Toronto Urbanism:

Architectural Conservancy of Ontario. *Open source database on Toronto Buildings*:
http://www.acotoronto.ca/tobuilt_new.php

Baird, George, and the Design Guidelines Study Group. *On building downtown: design guidelines for the core area: a report to the City of Toronto Planning Board*. Toronto: City Planning Board, 1974.

Baird, George, D. Clinton, and Bruce Kuwabara. *Built-Form Analysis; a working paper on the implications for built-form of land-use policies relating to housing, mixed uses, and recreation space in the inner core area*. Toronto: Toronto Planning Board, 1975.

Chong, Donald, and Brigitte Shim eds. *Site unseen: laneway architecture and urbanism in Toronto*. Toronto: University of Toronto Faculty of Architecture, Landscape, and Design, 2004.

Dai, Mona, Adrian Blackwell, Lisimar Campero, Negar Hashemi, Sneha Sumanth, Oscar Joel Aguilar Ibarguengoytia, Louise Liu, Yogi Acharya, Matthew Lawson. *A Community-Driven Development Proposal for Public Housing at 214-230 Sherbourne Street*, Toronto: Ontario Coalition Against Poverty and Open Architecture Toronto, 2019.

E.R.A. Architects, and the University of Toronto. *Mayor's Tower Renewal: Opportunities Book*. Toronto: City of Toronto, 2008.

Goonewardena, Kanishka, and Stefan Kipfer. "Spaces of Difference: Reflections from Toronto on Multiculturalism, Bourgeois Urbanism and the Possibility of Radical Urban Politics" *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, 29, no. 3 (September 2005): 670–8.

Harris, Richard. *Unplanned Suburbs: Toronto's American Tragedy 1900-1950*. Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press, 1996.

Hulchanski, J. David, and Cities Centre & Faculty of Social Work, University of Toronto. *The Three Cities Within Toronto: Polarization Among Toronto's Neighbourhoods, 1970-2005*. Toronto: Cities Center Press, 2010.

Khosla, Punam. *If Low Income Women of Colour Counted in Toronto*. Toronto: The Community Social Planning Council of Toronto, 2003.

Kipfer, Stefan, and Roger Keil. "Still Planning to Be Different? Toronto at the Turn of the Millennium" *DISP* 140 (2000): 28-36.

Kipfer, Stefan and Roger Keil, "Toronto Inc? Planning the Competitive City in the New Toronto" *Antipode*,

34:2 (March 2002): 227-264.

Kuwabara, Bruce and Barry Sampson, "The form of Reform", *The City Book*, edited by James Lorimer and Evelyn Ross. Toronto: James Lorimer & Co. Publishers, 1976.

Lorinc, John, Alex Bozikovic, Cheryll Case, and Annabel Vaughan eds. *House Divided: How the Missing Middle Will Solve Toronto's Affordability Crisis*. Toronto, Coach House Books, 2019.

Metrolinx, *Setting the Stage: Encouraging Transit Supportive Places on the Finch West LRT Corridor*, August 2015

Myers, Barton; and George Baird, "Vacant Lottery." *Design Quarterly* 108 (1978): 1-3,6-51.

Nik, Reza. "A Change is Proposed for this Site: A Short Story about Urban Inequity." Azure (June 15, 2020) <https://www.azuremagazine.com/article/a-change-is-proposed-for-this-site-a-short-story-about-urban-inequity/>

Pitter, Jay and John Lornic eds. *Subdivided: City-Building in an Age of Hyper-Diversity*. Toronto: Coach House Books, 2016.

Sewell John, *The Shape of the City: Toronto Struggles with Modern Planning*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993.

Urbanism General:

Amborst, Tobias, Daniel D'Oca, and Georgeen Theodore. *The Arsenal of Exclusion & Inclusion*. Barcelona: Actar, 2017.

Devillers, Christian. *The Urban Project*, trans. Marie-Paule Macdonald.

Housing:

a+t Density Series:

Density Condensed Edition, (2006)

Density projects: 36 new concepts on collective housing" (2007)

Density is Home, (2010)

Blumgart, Jake. "How Bernie Sanders Made Burlington Affordable", Slate, Jan 19, 2016
<https://slate.com/business/2016/01/bernie-sanders-made-burlingtons-land-trust-possible-itsstill-an-innovative-and-effective-model-of-affordable-housing-today.html>

Choi, Binna and Maiko Tanaka, "You ask me if there is another 'Grand Domestic Revolution' going on right now, and the answer is.... an Interview with Dolores Hayden" in *The Grand Domestic Revolution Goes On* eds. Binna Choi and Maiko Tanaka (Amsterdam: Casco-Office

for Art Design and Theory, 2010)

Choi, Binna and Maiko Tanaka eds. *Grand Domestic Revolution Handbook*, Amsterdam: Casco-Office for Art Design and Theory, 2014.

City of Toronto, *Housing TO: 2020-2030 Action Plan*

<https://www.toronto.ca/community-people/get-involved/public-consultations/toronto-housing-strategy-2020-2030/>

Davis, John Emmeus “Origins and Evolution of the Community Land Trust in the United States” in *The Community Land Trust Reader* (Cambridge MA: Lincoln Institute

of Land Policy, 2010), 3-47.

Hertzberger, Herman. *Lessons for Students of Architecture*. Rotterdam: 010 Publishers, 1991.

Lacaton, Anne, Jean Philippe Vassal, Mathieu Wellner, “Surplus” in *Reduce, Reuse, Recycle:*

Architecture as Resource, eds. Muck Petzet / Florian Heilmeyer, Venice: German Pavilion 13th

International Architecture Exhibition, La Biennale di Venezia, 2012.

Madden, David and Peter Marcuse *In Defense of Housing: The Politics of Crisis*. London: Verso, 2016.

Osborn, Bud, Nicholas Blomley, and Eugene McCann. “‘Raise Shit’, A Poem by Bud Osborn (4 August 1947 – 6 May 2014)” *Society & Space* (online, May 19, 2014) <https://societyandspace.org/2014/05/09/raise-shit-a-poem-by-bud-orson-4-august-1947-6-may-2014/>

Parkdale Neighbourhood Land Trust, “Starting a CLT”

<http://www.pnlt.ca/clt-tool-kit/starting-a-clt/>

Parkdale People’s Economy, *Parkdale Community Benefits Framework* (Toronto: Atkinson, 2018)

Pohl, Ethel Baraona. “The Elements of the House, revisited” e-flux architecture (online)

<https://www.e-flux.com/architecture/positions/280228/the-elements-of-the-house-revisited/>

Right to Housing in Toronto Website: <https://right2housingto.ca/>

Ring, Kristien. “Self-Made City” *Future West* (Australian Urbanism) (2016), 20-37.

Rosenthal, Tracy Jeanne “101 Notes on the LA Tenants Union”, *Commune* (online, July 17, 2019), <https://communemag.com/101-notes-on-the-la-tenants-union/>

Schneider, Friederike, ed. “Floor Plan Atlas: Housing”. Basel: Birkhauser, 1997.

Sherwood, Roger. “Modern Housing Prototypes”. Cambridge: Harvard U. Press, 1978.

Stavrides, Stavros. “Housing and the City: Reinventing the Urban Commons” in *Grand Domestic Revolution Handbook*, Binna Choi and Maiko Tanaka eds. Amsterdam: Casco-Office for Art Design and Theory, 2014.

SvN. *Housing Affordability in Growing Urban Areas - Independent report on housing affordability in Ontario* Toronto: OAA, 2019.

Swenarton, Mark, Tom Avermaete and Dirk van den Heuvel, “Architecture and the Welfare State”, Routledge, 2014

Toronto Community Housing: <http://repairs.torontohousing.ca/>

Embodied and Operational Energy and Carbon

Addington, Michelle. “Contingent Behaviours.” *Architectural Design* 79, no. 3 (May/June 2009): 12-17.

Moe, Keil. *Insulating Modernism: Isolated and Non-Isolated Thermodynamics in Architecture*. Basel: Birkhauser, 2014.

Moe, Keil. *Thermally Active Surfaces in Architecture*. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2010.

Moe, Keil. *Convergence: An Architectural Agenda for Energy*. London: Routledge, 2013.

Moffitt, Lisa. “Thermodynamic Optimism: Three Energy/Material Dialogues.” *Edinburgh Architectural Research* 33 (2012): 57-64.

Odum, Howard T. “Material Circulation, Energy Hierarchy, And Building Construction.” Charles J. Kibert, Jan Sendzimir, and G. Bradley Guy eds. *Construction Ecology: Nature as the basis for green buildings*. London and New York: Spon Press, 2004, 38-71.

Srinivasan, Ravi, and Kiel Moe. *The Hierarchy of Energy in Architecture: Emergy Analysis*. London Routledge, 2015.

Helpful Resources for Sustainable Building:

https://www.canadianarchitect.com/asf/perspectives_sustainability/measures_of_sustainability/measures_of_sustainability_intro.htm

<https://cep.ees.ufl.edu/emergy/resources/presentations.shtml>

<https://www.eia.gov/consumption/commercial/data/2012/#b1-b2>

Remote Course Delivery Platforms & Communication

During remote learning, we will be using additional platforms to deliver, organize and share course content, learning and work. Here is a breakdown of tools we will use in this course: We will use three platforms for teaching, LEARN will be used for grading. MS Teams will be used for daily communications and teaching and in progress work. For Reviews we will use Miro, which will be integrated in MS Teams.

Course Time Zone

All dates and times communicated in the document are expressed in Eastern Time (EDT Local time in Waterloo Ontario, Canada).

Winter 2021 COVID-19 Special Statement

Given the continuously evolving situation around COVID-19, students are to refer to the University of Waterloo's developing information resource page (<https://uwaterloo.ca/coronavirus/>) for up-to-date information on academic updates, health services, important dates, co-op, accommodation rules and other university level responses to COVID-19.

Student Notice of Recording:

The course's official *Notice of Recording* document is found on the course's LEARN site. This document outlines shared responsibilities for instructors and students around issues of privacy and security. Each student is responsible for reviewing this document.

All course lectures and presentations including questions and answers will be recorded and made available through official course platforms (LEARN and/or MS Teams). Students wishing not to be captured in the recordings have the option of participating through the direct chat or question and answer functions in the meeting platforms used.

Late Work

Assignments that are handed in late will receive an initial penalty of 5% on the first calendar day late and a 5% penalty per calendar day thereafter. After 5 calendar days, the assignment will receive a 0%.

Only in the case of a justified medical or personal reason will these penalties be waived, and only if these have been officially submitted to the Undergraduate Student Services Co-Ordinator and accepted by the Undergraduate Office.

Students seeking accommodations due to COVID-19, are to follow Covid-19-related accommodations as outlined by the university here: (<https://uwaterloo.ca/coronavirus/academic-information#accommodations>).

Mental Health Support

All of us need a support system. We encourage you to seek out mental health supports when they are needed. Please reach out to Campus Wellness (<https://uwaterloo.ca/campus-wellness/>) and Counselling Services (<https://uwaterloo.ca/campus-wellness/counselling-services>).

We understand that these circumstances can be troubling, and you may need to speak with someone for emotional support. Good2Talk (<https://good2talk.ca/>) is a post-secondary student helpline based in Ontario, Canada that is available to all students.

Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Commitment

At the School of Architecture, we are committed to foster and support equity, diversity and inclusion. We recognize however, that discrimination does occur, sometimes through an isolated act, but also through practices and policies that must be changed. If you experience discrimination, micro-aggression, or other forms of racism, sexism, discrimination against LGBTQ2S+, or disability, there are different pathways to report them:

- A) If you feel comfortable bringing this up directly with the faculty, staff or student who has said or done something offensive, we invite you, or a friend, to speak directly with this person. People make mistakes and dealing them directly in the present may be the most effective means of addressing the issue.
- B) you can reach out to either the Undergraduate office, Graduate office, or Director (Anne Bordeleau). If you contact any of these people in confidence, they are bound to preserve your anonymity and follow up on your report.
- C) You may also choose to report centrally to the Equity Office. The Equity Office can be reached by emailing equity@uwaterloo.ca. More information on the functions and services of the equity office can be found here: <https://uwaterloo.ca/human-rights-equity-inclusion/about/equity-office>.

Academic integrity, grievance, discipline, appeals and note for students with disabilities:

Academic integrity: In order to maintain a culture of academic integrity, members of the University of Waterloo community are expected to promote honesty, trust, fairness, respect and responsibility. [Check the Office of Academic Integrity for more information.]

Grievance: A student who believes that a decision affecting some aspect of his/her university life has been unfair or unreasonable may have grounds for initiating a grievance. Read Policy 70, Student Petitions and Grievances, Section 4. When in doubt, please be certain to contact the department's administrative assistant who will provide further assistance.

Discipline: A student is expected to know what constitutes academic integrity to avoid committing an academic offence, and to take responsibility for his/her actions. [Check the Office of Academic Integrity for more information.] A student who is unsure whether an action constitutes an offence, or who needs help in learning how to avoid offences (e.g., plagiarism, cheating) or about "rules" for group work/collaboration should seek guidance from the course instructor, academic advisor, or the undergraduate associate dean. For information on categories of offences and types of penalties, students should refer to Policy 71, Student Discipline. For typical penalties, check Guidelines for the Assessment of Penalties.

Appeals: A decision made or penalty imposed under Policy 70, Student Petitions and Grievances (other than a petition) or Policy 71, Student Discipline may be appealed if there is a ground. A student who

believes he/she has a ground for an appeal should refer to Policy 72, Student Appeals.

Note for students with disabilities: AccessAbility Services, located in Needles Hall, Room 1401, collaborates with all academic departments to arrange appropriate accommodations for students with disabilities without compromising the academic integrity of the curriculum. If you require academic accommodations to lessen the impact of your disability, please register with AccessAbility Services at the beginning of each academic term.

Turnitin.com: Text matching software (Turnitin®) may be used to screen assignments in this course. Turnitin® is used to verify that all materials and sources in assignments are documented. Students' submissions are stored on a U.S. server, therefore students must be given an alternative (e.g., scaffolded assignment or annotated bibliography), if they are concerned about their privacy and/or security. Students will be given due notice, in the first week of the term and/or at the time assignment details are provided, about arrangements and alternatives for the use of Turnitin in this course.

It is the responsibility of the student to notify the instructor if they, in the first week of term or at the time assignment details are provided, wish to submit the alternate assignment.