



World Cities is an undergraduate seminar open to all students at the university that is part history and part current events. Course content revolves around four of the Brookings Institution's "10 Traits of Globally Fluent Metro Areas": 1) legacy of global orientation, 2) opportunity and appeal to the world, 3) international connectivity and 4) compelling global identity. Each student becomes the "local expert" in one city of their choosing through case study research. Class discussions provide opportunity to compare and contrast physical, social, economic and political elements of students' chosen cities.

Products for the class are geared to the student's specific major, for example visual presentations for architecture and design students, research papers for sociology majors. Readings throughout the semester from "the great books" of urbanism, that is, works by Peter Hall, Spiro Kostoff, Jane Jacobs, Allan Jacobs, Joan Busquets, Patrick Abercrombie, Paul Knox, and the Weekly Newsletters and Reports published by City Observatory, a "think tank" in Seattle.



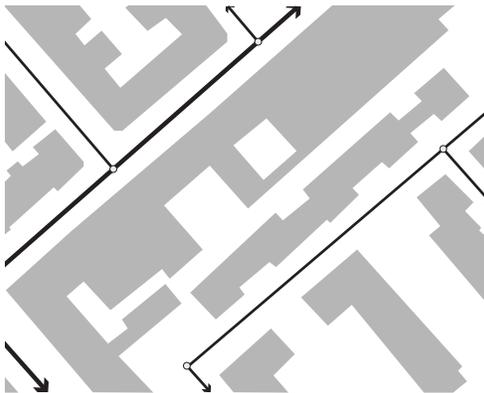
The course attempts to address the following research questions:

- 1.) What are the traits of a globally fluent city?
- 2.) What are design problems and solutions of global fluency for a city?
- 3.) What traits are within your profession or discipline to impact?
- 4.) How will you position yourself as a professional to be of use to your home city?

The course is organized into four modules derived from the "10 Traits of Globally Fluent Metro Areas" developed by the Brookings Institution in 2013 as part of their effort to help American cities understand what it takes to be successful in the new global economy.

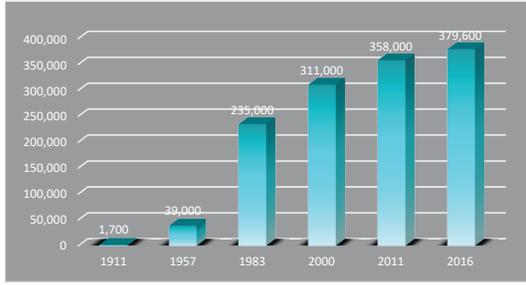
ARCH4374 World Cities serves as the gateway course to the World Cities Minor. Students interested in the interdisciplinary minor take four additional classes in the Colleges of Architecture and Design, Liberal Arts and Social Sciences, Hotel and Restaurant Management, and/or content from each of these majors on campus.

Contact: Associate Professor Vera Adams (Adjunct) veraadams@uh.edu



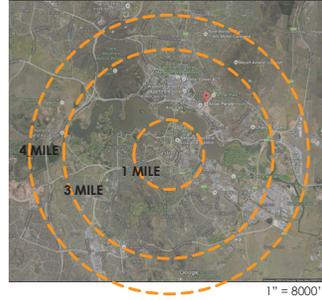
CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA: LEGACY

DEMOGRAPHICS

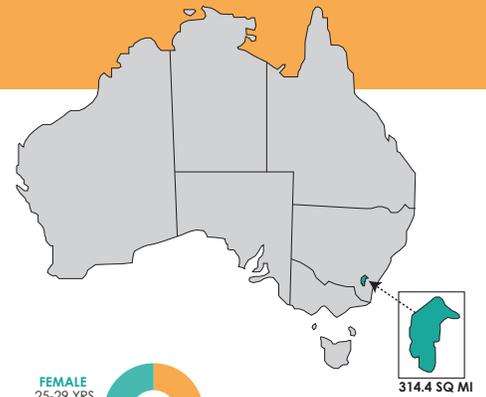


The population hit a high percentage rate from 1911 to 1957. The population is very low but is still rising.

POPULATION



MILE RADIUS

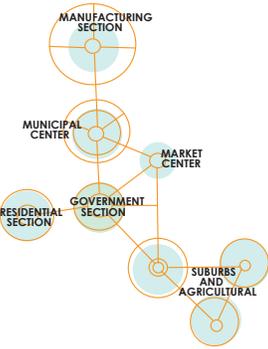


AGE

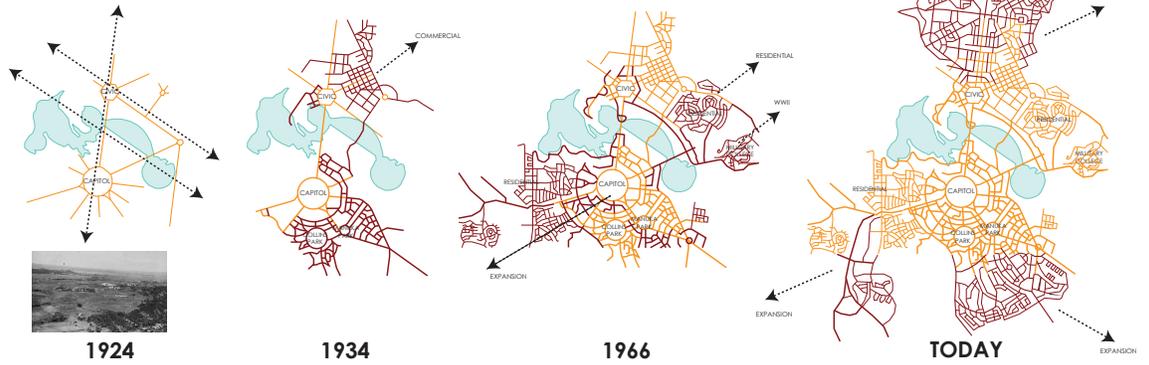
314.4 SQ MI

HISTORY AXIS

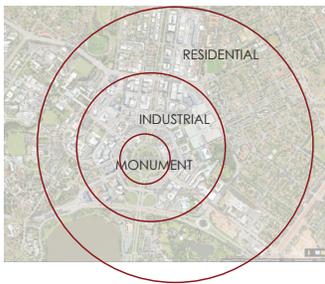
City was formed with circular and hexagon patterns
Towns were formed around the city center



CITY DIAGRAM



THE GRID



RADIAL PLANNING



CAPITOL GRID

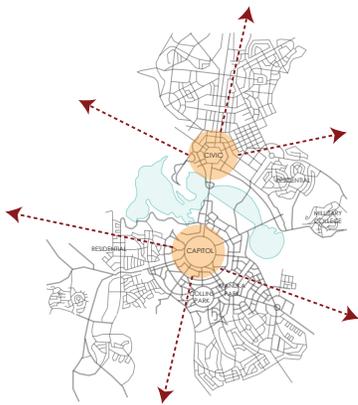


COMMERCIAL GRID



RESIDENTIAL GRID

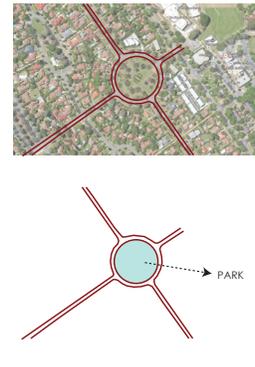
THE GRAND MANNER



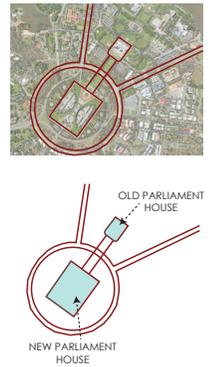
UNITY



ANZAC PARADE / DIAGONAL / STRAIGHT



POLYVIUM



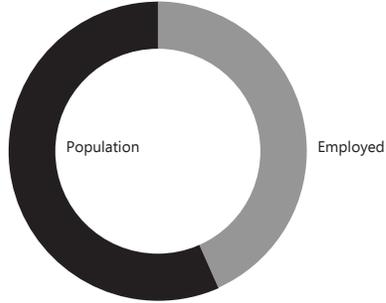
TRIVIUM

Lisbon

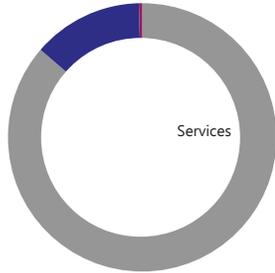
Opportunity + Appeal

Total Population: **2,799,500**
 Employed Population: **1,224,400**
 Highly Skilled Workers: **33.7%**
 Unemployment Rate: **12.5%**
 Unemployed Under-35: **34.9%**
 Unemployed Under-25: **10.5%**

-Services (Public Administration and Defence; Social Security; Education; Health and Social Support): **84.4%**
 -Infrastructure, Construction & Building, Power & Water: **14.1%**
 -Agriculture, Animal Production, Hunting & Forestry: --



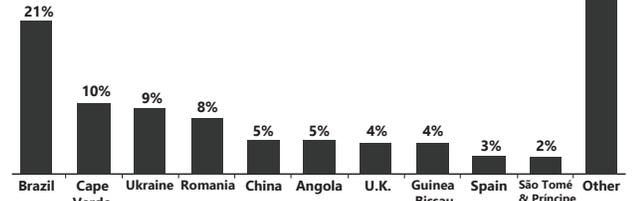
Permanent Contracts: **66.3%**
 Self Employed: **14%**



-Surplus: Administrative Staff, Sales Execs, Basic Ed. & Secondary School Teachers, Non-Specialist Workers
 -Shortage: IT Sector, Health Sector, Hotel & Catering Sector, Commercial Representatives

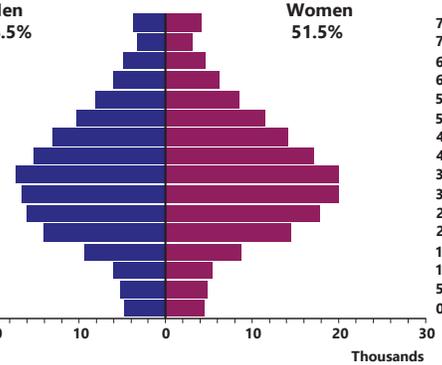
69.1% of all immigrants in Portugal reside in Lisbon (**173,521**)

Immigrant Nationalities in Lisbon



Men
48.5%

Women
51.5%



Belém



170 ft.
60 ft.
16,385 sq. ft.
60 ft.

Area: **4.03 sq. mi.**
 Population: **16,528**
 Density: **4,100/sq. mi.**

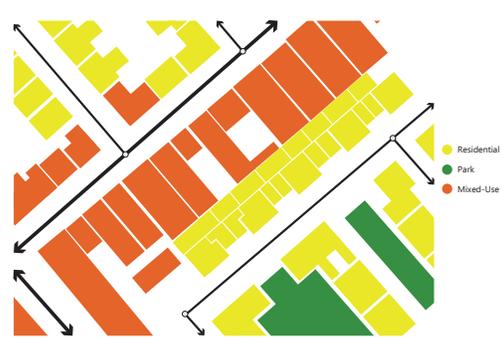
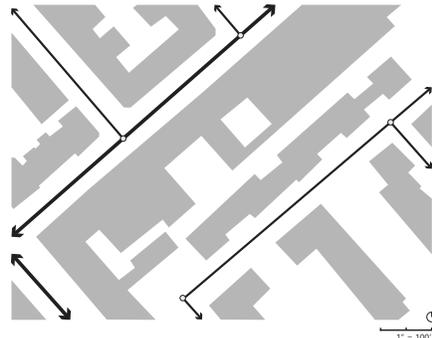


Alcântara

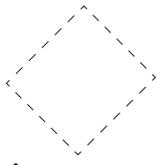


160 ft.
220 ft.
26,252 sq. ft.

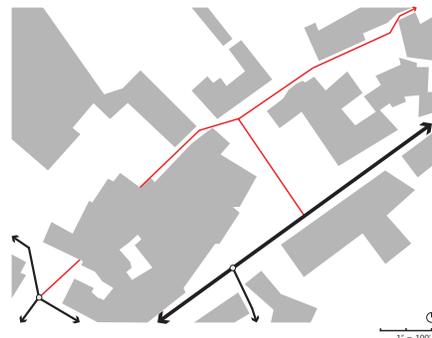
Area: **1.96 sq. mi.**
 Population: **13,943**
 Density: **7,100/sq. mi.**



Lumiar



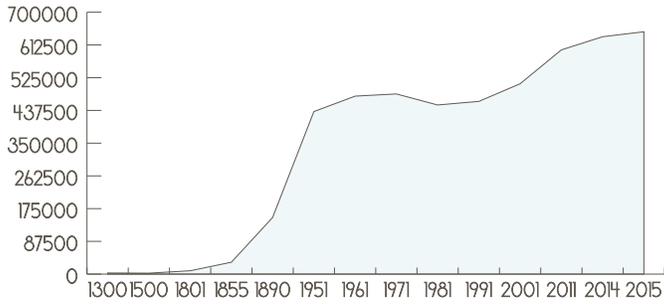
Area: **2.54 sq mi**
 Population: **45,605**
 Density: **18,000/sq. mi.**



Oslo, Norway

City Case One: Legacy
Jessica Bradham

Population



City Area



Global Location



City Diagrams

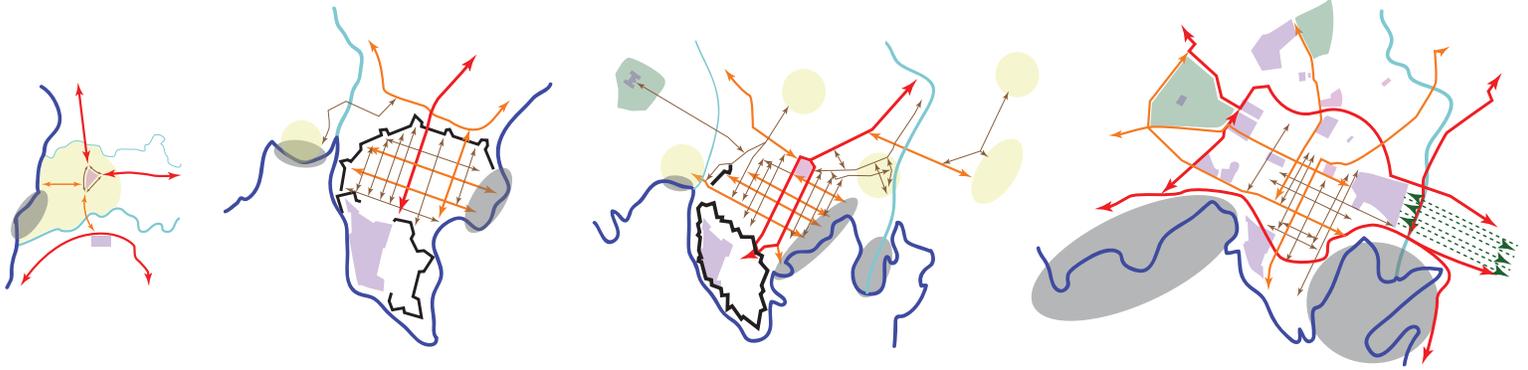


1300

1685

1827

2010



Street Grid

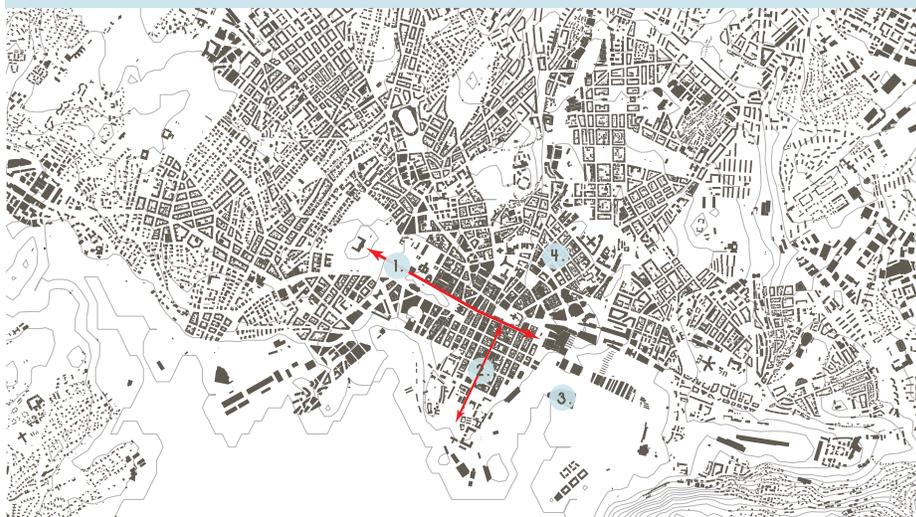
Central Mile Square

Middle-City Mile Square

Outskirts Mile Square



Grand Manner



1. Grand Axis connecting Central Station, Oslo Cathedral, and the Royal Palace
2. Straight street that served as the backbone of travel through the walled city
3. Vista from within Oslo Opera House, looking out onto the city
4. Variety in unity in the buildings fronting onto Torgatta

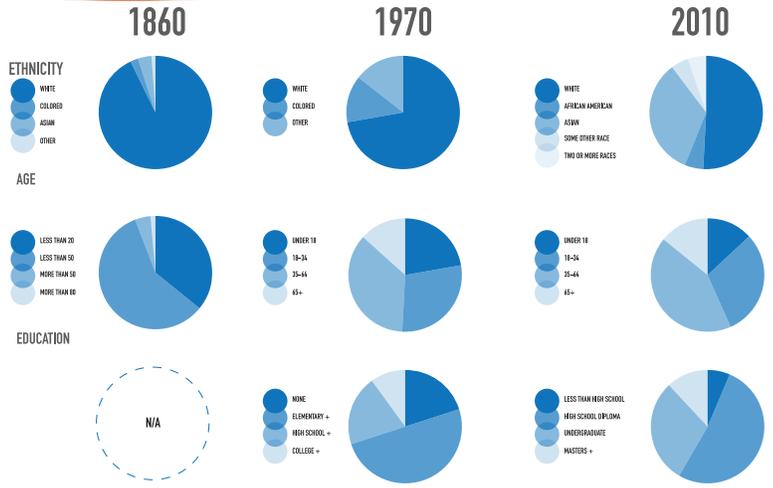
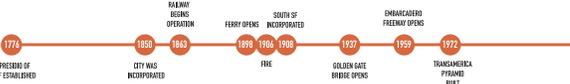
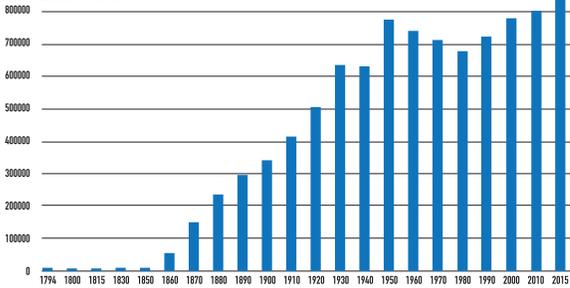


SAN FRANCISCO

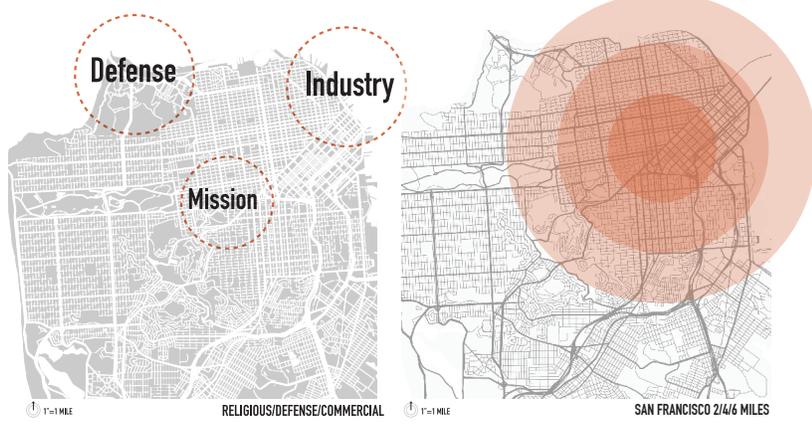
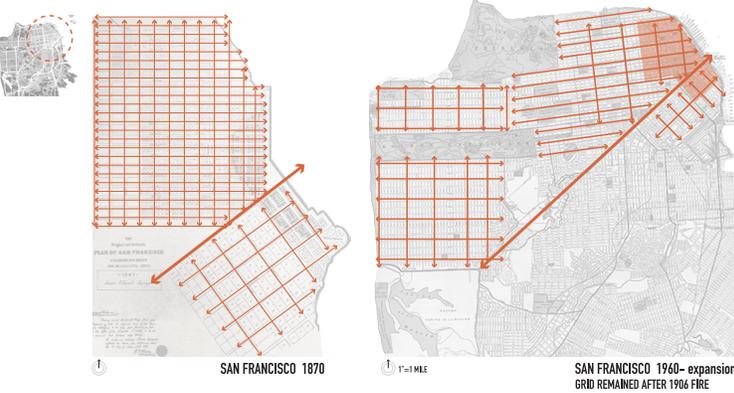
Mathilde Deboes

LEGACY

POPULATION GROWTH



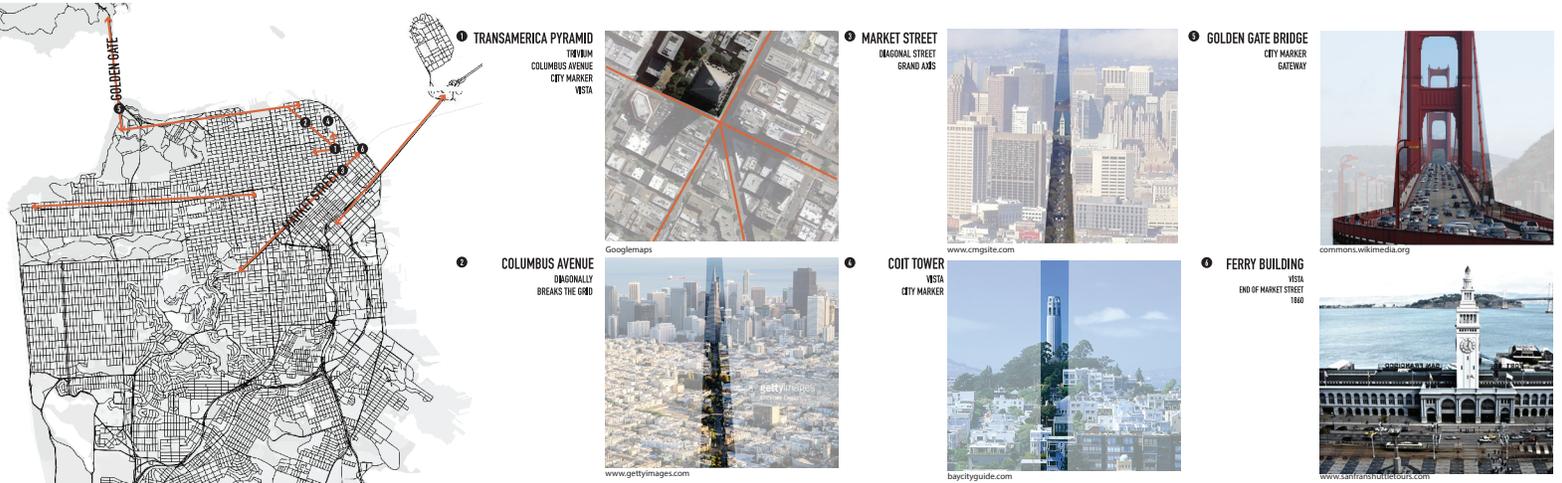
CITY PAST TO CITY PRESENT



CITY CHARACTER

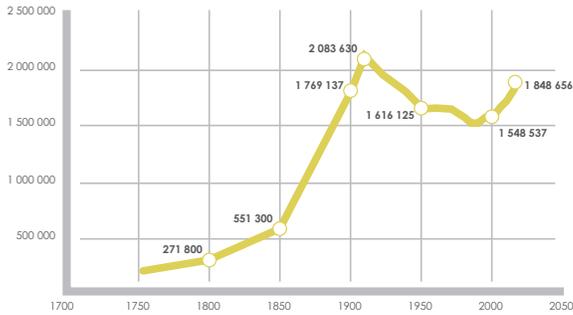


GRAND MANNER



VIENNA Austria

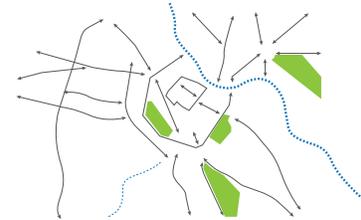
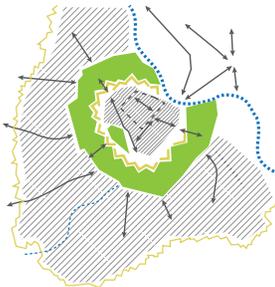
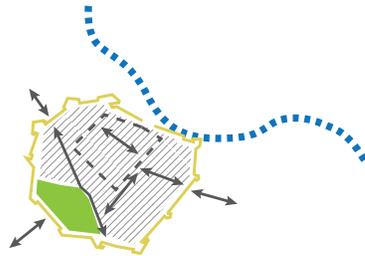
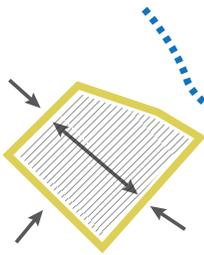
Travis Mohle



POPULATION

AREA

LOCATION



ROMAN

MEDIEVAL

BAROQUE

MODERN



Medieval Streets

Ringstrasse

Hofburg Palace

The inner city is comprised of the first district. The streets remain as laid out in the medieval period. Bounded by the Ringstrasse (Ring Road), the city center is densely packed with baroque buildings and is dominated on the south by the Hofburg Palace complex.



Public Plaza

More regular grid

Dense baroque development

The middle city developed during the city's golden Baroque era. Extending out from the medieval walls, cross streets maintain a general radial axis toward the city center. Streets become more orthogonal, but maintain an irregularity. Public plazas are carved into the grid.



Regularized grid

Radial streets

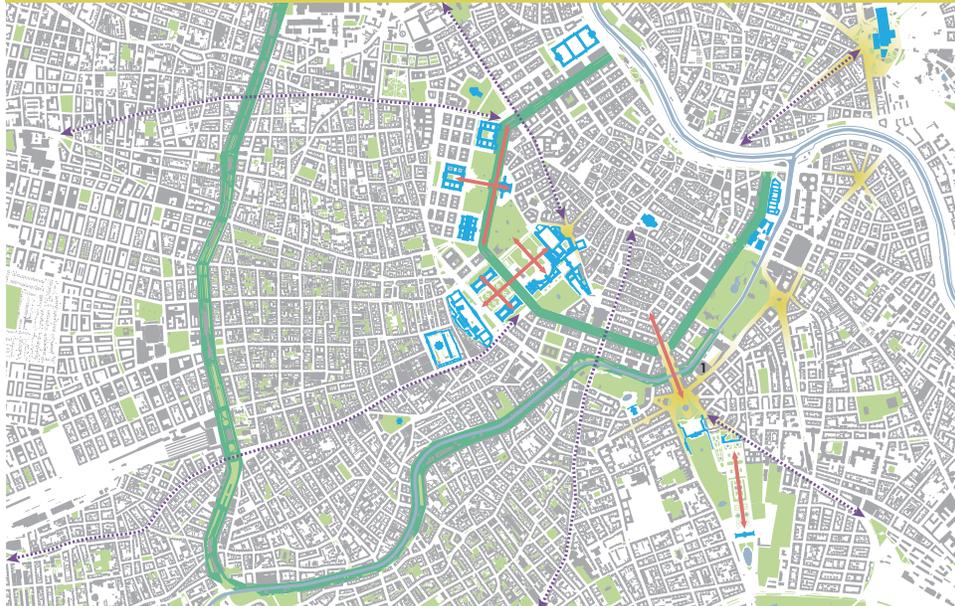
Simplified building plan

As the city continues to grow during the industrial era, Vienna pushed further out into the farther neighborhoods. Here, a modern regular grid fits into the medieval radial axes. Building plans are simplified; most blocks have an inner courtyard.

INNER GRID

MIDDLE GRID

OUTER GRID



- GRAND AXIS
- TRIVIUM | POLYVIUM
- CEREMONIAL AXIS
- BOULEVARDS | AVENUES
- MARKERS | MONUMENTS

Despite flourishing in the baroque era, Vienna resisted grand moves implemented in other cities. Though roughly radial, no grand diagonal axis cut through the entire city towards its center. The medieval walls were torn down and paved, forming the Ringstrasse. The green belt that had been maintained in the early expansion is now filled with grand public and political buildings.

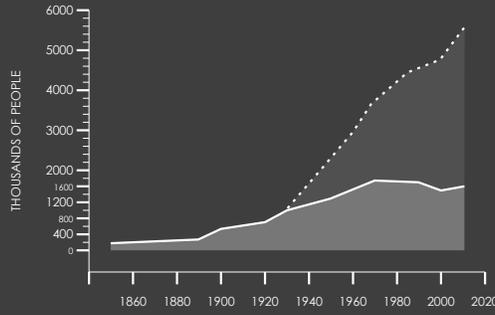
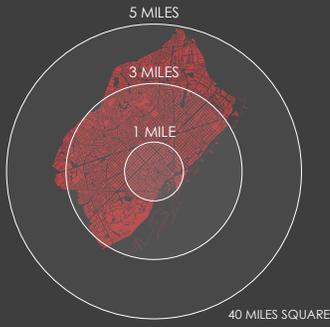
The city has a strict height adherence; all buildings reach a maximum of approximately 5 floors. Incredibly dense, buildings are rarely set back from the street, but rather embrace it, creating a continuous frontage and a variety in unity. Polyiums often mark monuments, particularly along the Ringstrasse. These grand buildings have individual ceremonial axes, but these do not extend into the greater city.



BAROQUE ELEMENTS

BARCELONA

BEN LUEDERS



AREA

POPULATION

LOCATION

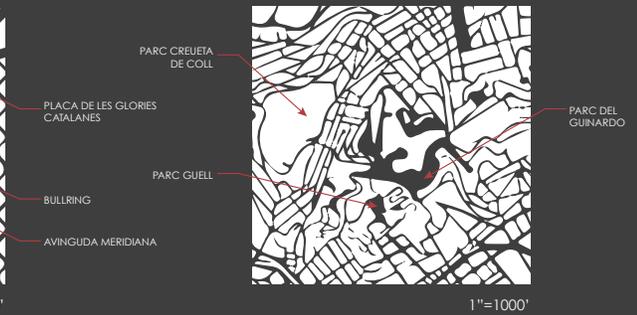
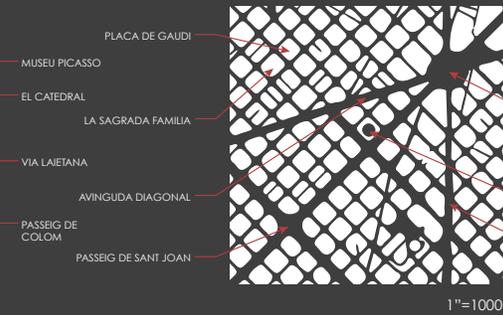
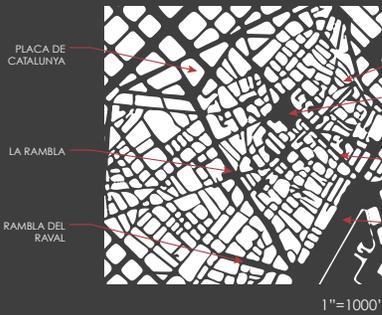


ROMAN

MEDIEVAL

BAROQUE

MODERN



EL GÒTICO

LA EIXAMPLE

GRACIA



1 AVINGUDA PARALLEL
STRAIGHT STREET



2 AVINGUDA DIAGONAL
DIAGONAL STREET



3 LA SAGRADA FAMILIA
TRIVIUM + POLYVIUM



4 LA RAMBLA
GRAND AXIS



5 PASSEIG DE COLOM
BOULEVARD + AVENUE



6 VIA LAIETANA
UNIFORMITY



7 CERDA PLAN
VARIETY IN UNITY



8 PARC GUELL
VISTA



9 MIRADOR DE COLOM
MONUMENT

THE GRAND MANNER