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L'Homme est l'espèce la plus insensée, il vénère un Dieu invisible et massacre une Nature visible, sans savoir que cette Nature qu'il massacre est ce Dieu invisible qu'il vénère.
Hubert Reeves

Massimo Pica Ciamarra

Que faire pour améliorer notre cadre de vie ?

1. Ne pas isoler ou séparer : les formes de connaissance qui essaient de décoder le monde -astronomie, physique, chimie, biologie, ... - elles mettent toutes en vue les interrelations impliquant l'ensemble. Pour cette raison, dans la conférence « Ré-humaniser les zones urbaines »¹ il n'a pas été demandé à un architecte, mais à Fritjof Capra de développer un raisonnement d'introduction - « Tout est relation ? »² - caractérisé par une idée de participation plutôt que par l'observation, à la base de chaque projet de transformation des cadres de vie. Les processus évolutifs le confirment : l'analyse de Portmann³ est claire sur la transition des êtres vivants primordiaux (transparents, à double axe de symétrie) aux organismes portmann³ est claire sur la transition des êtres vivants primordiaux (transparents, à double axe de symétrie) aux organismes

Portmann³ est claire sur la transition des êtres vivants primordiaux (transparents, à double axe de symétrie) aux organismes dotés d'individualité, puis de sur-individualité (lorsqu'en mesure d'établir une relation avec un autre). La façon de penser le bâti évolue selon la même ligne : depuis des millénaires firmatas / utilitas / venustas (solidité / utilité / beauté selon Vitrouve) ont été les concepts de base, d'où l'inadéquation des thèses d'indépendance de l'architecture. Très différente est l'optique de ceux qui interprètent la construction comme une « seconde nature destinée à l'usage civil »⁴, l'ancêtre des visions intégrées et thèses sur l'hétéronomie de l'architecture. Architecture -« substance des choses espérées »⁵- ce n'est pas seulement une question de bâtiments. Les relations entre les parties deviennent prévalentes d'où la plus grande attention au « non bâti », à la qualité de sa conception, à sa capacité d'exprimer des significations, peut-être de mettre en place des points de convergence sociaux⁶. En fait, principalement dans les villes européennes et méditerranéennes, l'espace entre les bâtiments prend souvent le pas sur les bâtiments individuels qui l'entourent. Pour cette raison - conséquence élémentaire - il n'y a aucun sens à ce que l'extérieur reflète l'intérieur, il ne faut pas que les façades d'un bâtiment en montrent la fonction : leur rôle est de définir ou d'aider à définir les espaces ouverts.

2.

D'où la logique du « fragment »⁷ de la conception de toute chose en tant que partie d'un ensemble plus vaste, de réfléchir à la façon pour un bâtiment de devenir partie intégrante de l'environnement, du paysage et des stratifications qui permettent d'identifier un lieu. Pour cela, la topologie d'un bâtiment doit être adaptée à la lecture de la topologie des relations immatérielles existantes, en favorisant les réseaux de connexion, leurs intersections, les centralités qu'ils déterminent. Autrement dit, plutôt

que de nouveaux « bâtiments », nos milieux urbains et naturels appellent à des reconstructions urbaines et de paysage

en mesure de renforcer les liens et faciliter les relations sociales.

¹ « Re-humanise urban areas », Firenze, Palazzo Medici Riccardi, 13.10.2013, par la Fondazione Italiana per la Bioarchitettura e l'Antropizzazione sostenibile dell'Ambiente

² les documents du Colloque <Bioarchitettura> n°83/2014

³ Adolf Portmann, « Le forme viventi - nuove prospettive della biologia », Adelphi, Milano 1989

⁴ Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, « Voyage en Italie », Term 1786, 1^{er} éd. 1817, trd.fr. Jean Llorente, 2^e éd., Paris, Barillat, 2003

⁵ Edoardo Persico, « Profezia dell'Architettura » Torino 1935, in id. « Tutte le opere » Edizioni di Comunità, 1964, pagg. 234-235

⁶ Jorge Cruz Pinto, « Elogio del vide », Le Carré Bleu n°2/2010; M. Pica Ciamarra, « Apologia del (non) costruito », in <Architettura Città> n°12-13, Agorà, 2004

⁷ Projets de « Fragments / Symbioses », Le Carré Bleu n°0/2006

⁸ Projets de « Directive européenne sur l'architecture et le cadre de vie », www.lecarrebleu.eu / la ligne du CB

⁹ Projets de « Déclaration des Devoirs des Hommes », Le Carré Bleu n°4/2008.

¹⁰ Ruwen Ogiem, « L'influence de l'odeur des croissants chauds sur la bonté humaine », Paris, Grasset 2011

¹¹ Cfr. Le Carré Bleu n°2/2011

¹² « Charta de l'espace public », Biennale dello Spazio Pubblico / Roma 2013, Le Carré Bleu n°2/2014 (français, English, italiano)

¹³ Alison e Peter Smithson, « Criteria for mass housing » for Team X, 1957 - (image à la dernière page)

¹⁴ Résolution n°13982/0/2000 du Conseil de l'Europe sur les territoires urbains et ruraux

¹⁵ « Le cygne noir », 09.06.2009; www.lecarrebleu.eu / news / texte + images

¹⁶ « Education des architectes / Alphabetisation des citoyens », Le Carré Bleu, n°1/2011

¹⁷ Michel Serres, « Eduquer au XXI siècle », conférence à l'Académie Française, 01.03.2011

Dans la couverture, « le raios d'Ockham » et autres, cfr. MPC, « Interazioni », Clean 1997, pg.42

¹⁸ nouvelle Association des Amis du Carré Bleu, loi de 1901

¹⁹ President François Lapiet

²⁰ tous les sites réservés / Commission partenaire 593

²¹ Le Carré Bleu, feille internationale d'architecture » c/o D.S., 24, rue Saint Antoine, 75004 Paris www.lecarrebleu.eu

²² siège social

²³ archives iconographique, publicité redaction@lecarrebleu.eu

²⁴ traductions Gabriele Rammarino, Adriana Villamena

²⁵ révues des textes français / F.Lapiet

²⁶ mise en pag Francesco Damiani

²⁷ abonnements www.lecarrebleu.eu/contact

²⁸ édition

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CITERIA FOR MASS HOUSING

CRITERIA FOR MASS HOUSING

devised by A. and P. Smithson for Team X

First published 1957, revised 1959

The term Mass Housing applies to all dwellings not built to the special order of an individual: houses over which the occupier has no control other than that he has chosen or has been chosen, to live there: houses for which, therefore, the architect has a peculiar responsibility.

The criteria are intended to apply to all housing irrespective of number, type of ground occupation, type of access, etc., etc. The most conventional houses and layouts, and the most ingenious can equally well come under their scrutiny.

The immediate extensions of the dwelling

1 Can it adapt itself to various ways of living? Does it liberate the occupants from old restrictions or straightjacket them into new ones?

2 Can the individual add 'identity' to his house or is the 'architecture' packaging him?

3 Will the lampshades on the ceilings, the curtains, the china dogs, take away the meaning of the 'architecture'?

4 Is the means of construction of the same order as the standard of living envisaged in the house?

5 Are the extensions of the dwelling—gardens, patios, balconies, streets, access galleries, staircases, etc.—sensible when one considers the existing physical environment of the dwellings and the activities of the occupants (topography and living pattern)? Are the gardens and streets necessary to the life of the occupant or are they irrelevant to it?

6 Is there a decently-large open-air sunlit space opening directly from the living area of the house? Is there a place in the open-air where a baby can be left? (0-3 year olds).

7 Can the extensions of the dwelling (garden, patio, etc.) be appreciated from inside?

8 Can the weather be enjoyed? Is the house insulated against cold weather yet made to easily open up in good weather?

9 If the development was isolated—would it look like a camp?

10 Does it take account of the 3-5 years olds' play?

11 Is there enough storage? (there is never enough storage)—that is storage not of a purely residual nature (furniture, built-in fittings, etc.). Is there a place for the belongings peculiar to the class of the occupants—poodles, ferrets, camping gear, geraniums, motorbikes, etc.?

12 Is it easy to maintain (keep fresh looking with just a cleaning down)?

13 Is the house as comfortable as a car of the same year?

14 Can the houses be put together in such a way as to contribute something to each other?

The appreciated unit

1 Is the scale of the unit related to the size of the parent community? (The pattern of a village can be transformed by the addition of one house; in the great city an equivalent gesture might need a unit of 5,000 houses).

2 Does this reason include three- to five-year-olds play, if not, where do they play?

3 Does the idea for the dwelling produce an absolutely clear external image?

4 Can these images add up to a composite one and is this composite one socially valid (that is, is it done for some present-day human reason).

5 Are the extensions of the dwelling—gardens, patios, balconies, streets, access galleries, staircases, etc.—sensible when one considers the existing physical environment of the dwellings and the activities of the occupants (topography and living pattern)? Are the gardens and streets necessary to the life of the occupant or are they irrelevant to it?

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