

Quel est l'espace en relation avec l'eau que l'architecture nous offre de plus familier ?

La Salle de Bain

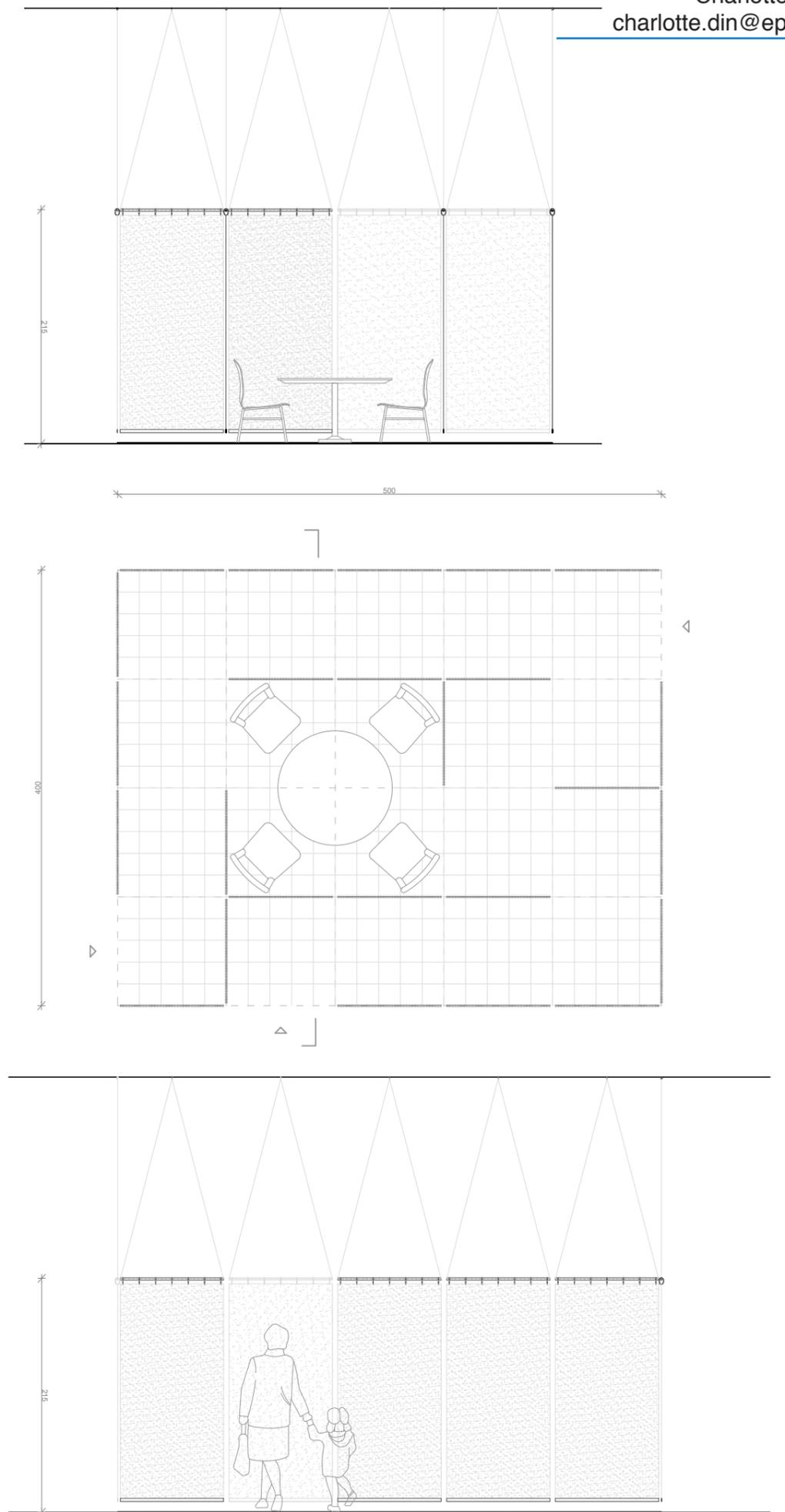
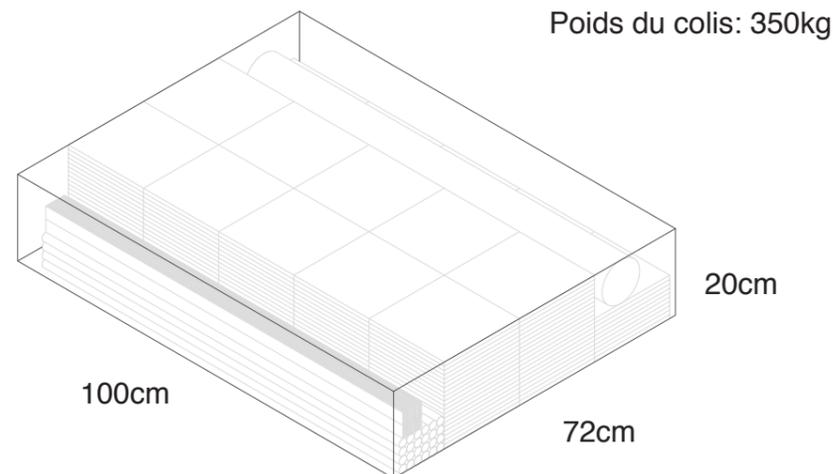
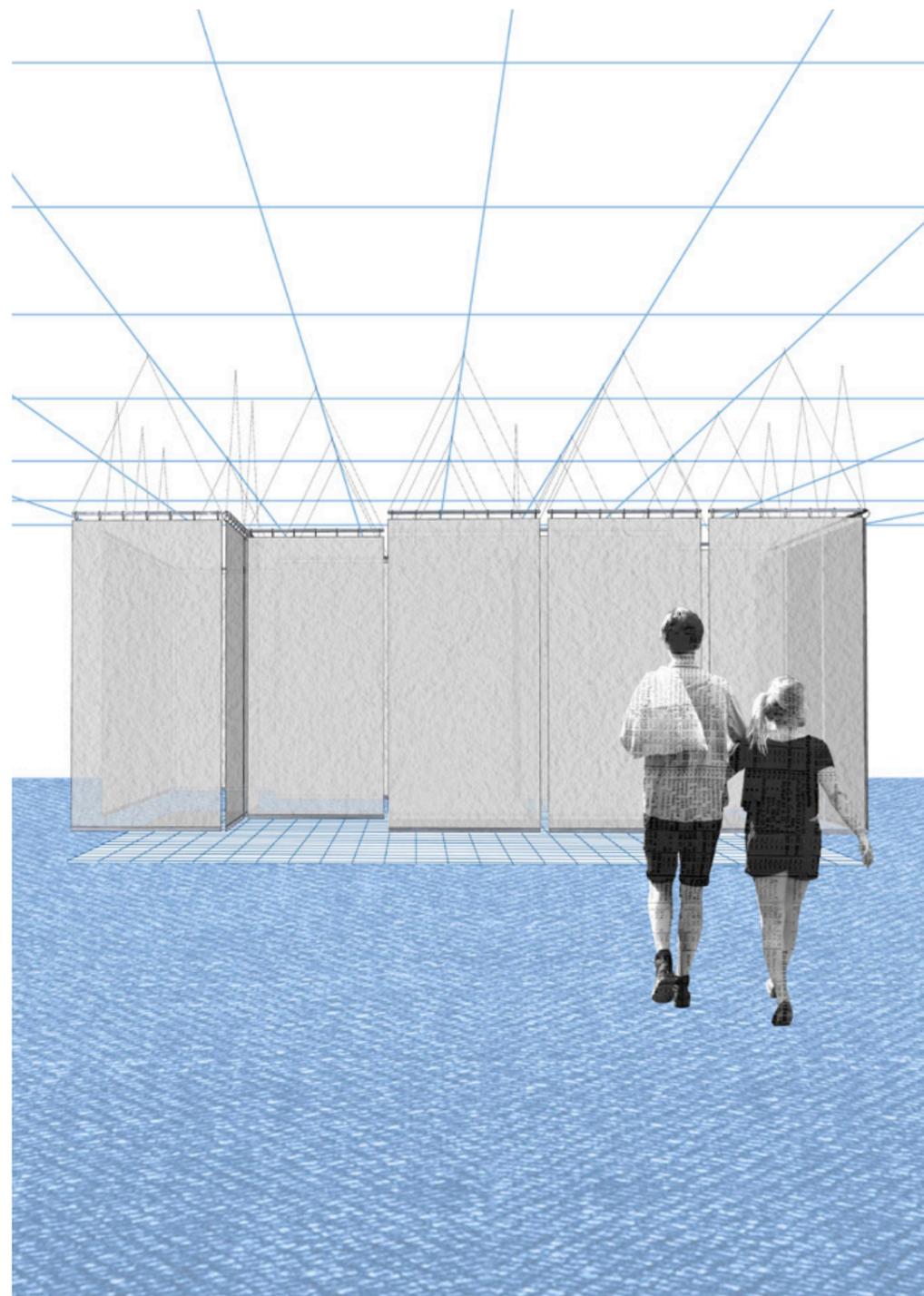
Et quelle en est son essence ? Du carrelage, recouvrant sol et murs, et une douche. Le rideau de cette dernière comme cloison de l'espace. Ce rideau sera alors notre paroi et support d'exposition.

Un site de 4m par 5m, 20 mètres carrés, soit 500 carreaux de faïence, 25 tubes d'aluminium, 25 planches de papier calque, représentation concrète du rideau, 50 plats d'aluminium, 175 anneaux métalliques d'accrochage, 25 attaches esse et une centaine de mètres de fil de nylon. Le tout rangé dans une caisse de 20x72x100cm: ceci est un pavillon en kit.

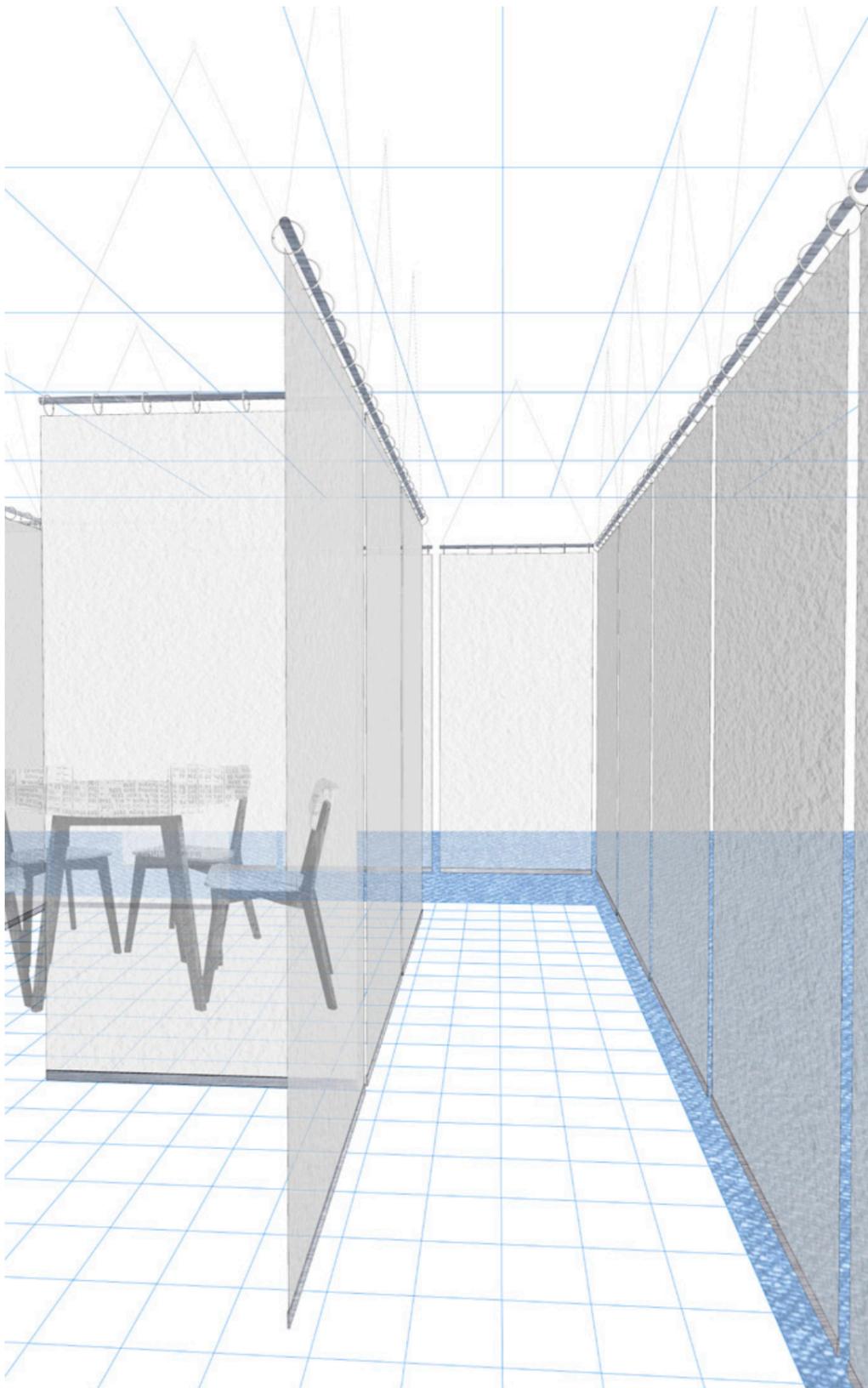
Une table et quatre chaises au centre d'une salle de bain ? Anachronisme spatial certes, mais possible ! Mise en condition afin d'aborder les relations multiples et complexes qu'entretiennent l'architecture et l'eau: l'architecture développée autour de l'eau, l'eau sublimant l'architecture, l'eau comme facteur fonctionnel crucial de l'architecture, de l'urbanisme aussi, l'architecture changeant au contact de l'eau, l'architecture sur l'eau, l'architecture sous l'eau également. Ces thèmes seront donc soumis au regard du visiteur afin d'aider à comprendre, faire réfléchir, inciter au débat et, enfin, réagir. Car il y a aussi des sujets sur lesquels il faut agir, ouvrir les yeux: l'eau comme danger pour l'homme, l'homme comme danger pour l'eau, l'eau comme énergie renouvelable, l'eau comme ressource essentielle mais en voie de raréfaction, l'eau alors comme générateur de conflits, l'eau courante comme bien acquis pour certains mais richesse non partagée pour quelques 2,4 milliards d'autres..

En espérant que cette salle de bain à penser soit alors l'incubateur d'idées que vous recherchez.

Cordialement



La Salle de Bain



attache esse:
acier zingué
L=2.5cm

fil nylon
transparent
Ø=0.50mm

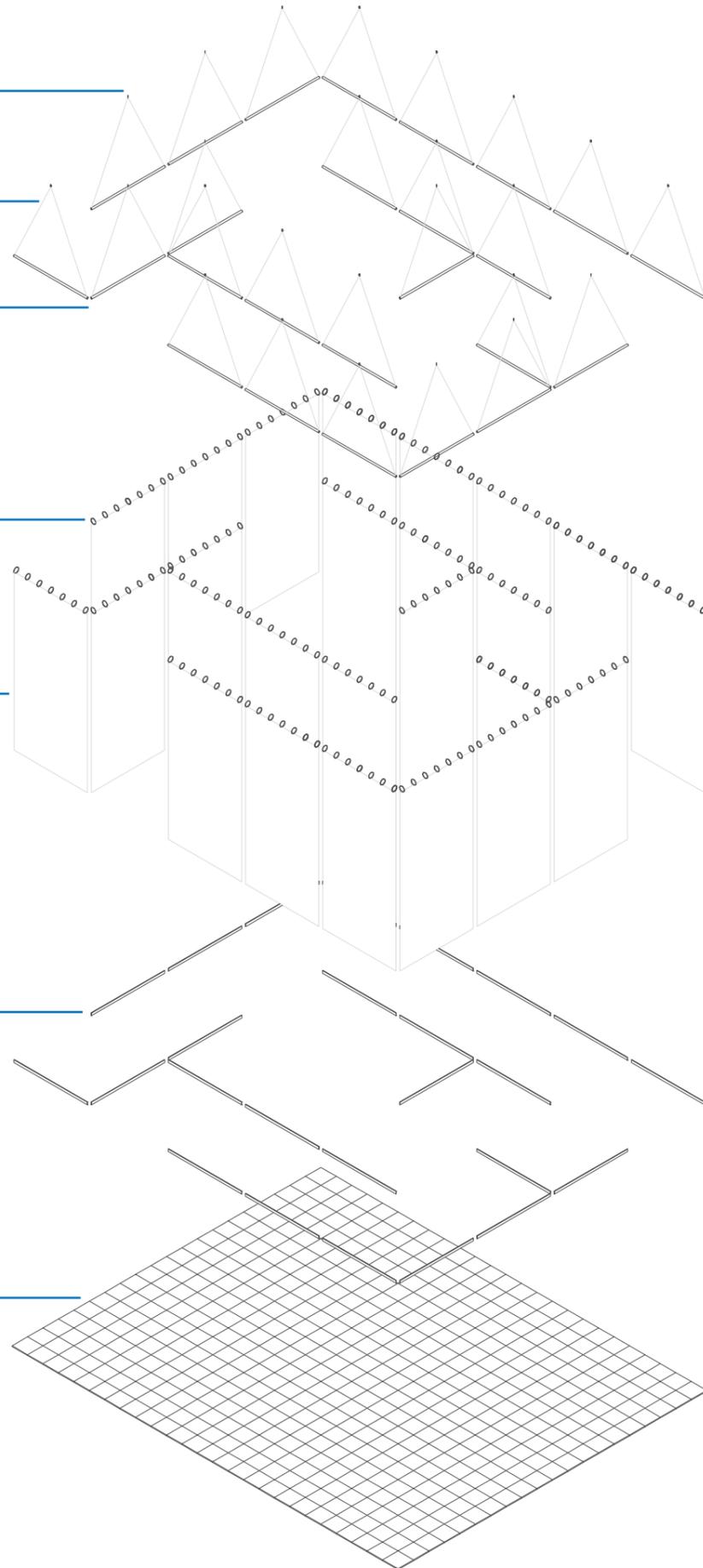
tube rond
aluminium
Ø=1.95cm

anneau
d'accrochage
L=6.5cm

planche
papier calque
95x200cm

plat aluminium
0.2x3x95cm

faïence
blanc
20x20cm



8

95

200

The Dutch Have Solutions to Rising Seas [The New York Times]

No place in Europe is under greater threat than this watlogged country on the edge of the Continent. Much of the nation sits below sea level and is gradually sinking. Now climate change brings the prospect of rising tides and faster storms.

It is, in essence, to let water in, where possible, not hope to subdue Mother Nature to live with the water, rather than struggle to defend it.

Environmental and social resilience should go hand in hand, officials here believe, improving neighborhoods, spreading equity and saving water during calamities. Climate adaptation, a watershed decision and properly sought to yield a stronger, richer state.

2016 was the warmest year on record; global sea levels rose to new highs.

He proudly shows off the new mooring course just outside Rotterdam, where the world's largest container port was shifted last summer. "The course forms part of an area called the Europoort, a 20-acre peninsula of reclaimed fields and canals - a prime example of a site built as a public amenity that offers recreation to anyone. It is the lowest point in the Netherlands, about 20 feet below sea level.

"We can't just keep building higher levees, because we will end up being behind climate walls," he said. "We need to give the rivers more space to flow. Protection against climate change is only as strong as the weakest link in the chain, and the chain in our case includes not just the big gates and dams at the sea but a whole philosophy of spatial planning, urban management, children's education, online apps and public spaces."

"To see public space embraced, Dutch children hear that sea gates and flood levees are part of their culture and show, "It's a local part of our culture, like riding a bike," Rein Koolhaas, the Dutch architect, told me.

I say everyone should own a boat because we predict a sea-level increase in the vicinity of our coastal coastline. The public, Rotterdam lies in the most vulnerable part of the Netherlands, both economically and geographically. If the water comes in, from the north or the sea, we can evacuate about 15 out of 100 people. So evacuation isn't an option. We can escape only into high buildings. We have no choice. We must learn to live with water."

When asked about climate threats, the mayor talks about creating a less divided, more attractive, healthier city - more capable of facing the climate change impact on society.

It has pioneered the construction of facilities like those parking garages that receive emergency evacuees, showing that the city can prevent average overflow from storms now prohibited to happen every five or 10 years. It has installed canals with fountains, gardens and basketball courts in underused neighborhoods that can act as retention ponds. It has converted its harbors and stretches of its formerly industrial waterfront as incubators for new businesses, schools, housing and parks.

"A smart city has to have a comprehensive, holistic, vision beyond levees and gates," an Arnhem Rotterdam, the city's climate chief, said. "The challenge of climate adaptation is to include safety, sewers, housing, roads, emergency services. We need public awareness."

"This starts with little things, like getting people to remove the concrete pavement from their gardens so the soil underneath absorbs water," Mr. Molenaar said.

"We became invested in getting more people involved in all kinds of ways. We cannot tell me, we were recently becomes an integral part of this process. We believe you get the greatest benefits when communities are engaged and help make the links between water and neighborhood development."

Mr. van Roozendaal agreed. "It's an example of what you can do if you combine operational management with social welfare and neighborhood improvements," he said. "It's what we mean here in Rotterdam by 'waterland planning.'"

Delta Works project that dewatered two major waterways and protected the Westerschelde - the giant sea gate, completed in 1987, keeping open the immense waterway that services the entire port of Rotterdam.

a monumental gate with two arms, rising on either side of the canal, open on an old lock built for the first time. It was a staggering work of engineering. Wim Quist, the architect, devised an elegant, unassuming beauty, one of modern Europe's lesser-known marvels.

"We have been able to put climate change adaptation high on the public agenda without suffering a disaster in many years because we focus on the benefits of improving public space - the direct economic value of investing in resilience."

"It's in our genes," he said. "Water managers were the first rulers of the land. Designing the city to live with water was the first task of survival here, and it remains our defining job. It's a process, a movement."

"It is not just a bunch of dikes and dams, but a way of life."