

- 0. Impossible sustainability
- 1. Principle of slowness
- 2. Principle of subsidiarity
- 3. Principle of third-village
- -> Principle of urbe

0. Impossible sustainability

The Brundtland Report, 1987 Our Common Future

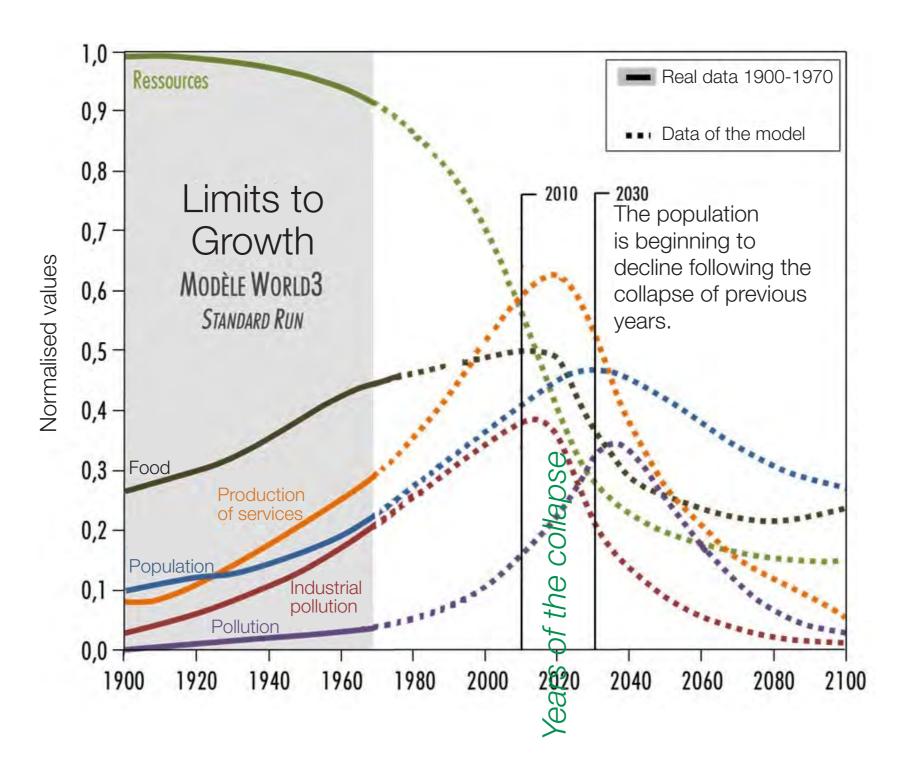
World Commission on Environment and Development, United Nations

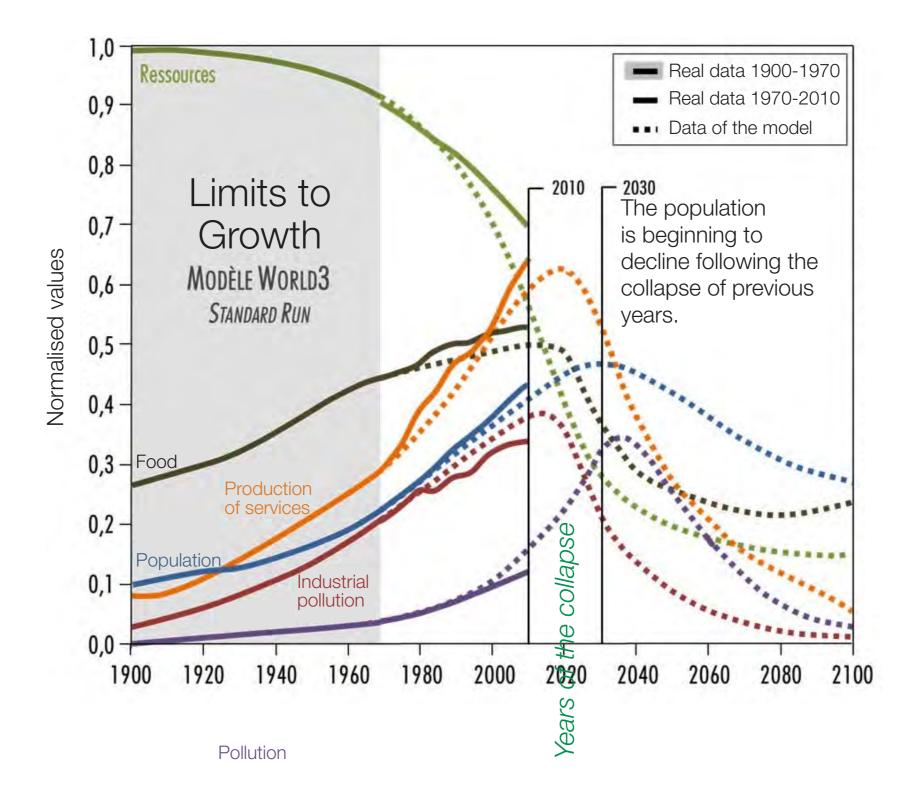
The Meadows Report, 1972 The Limits to Growth

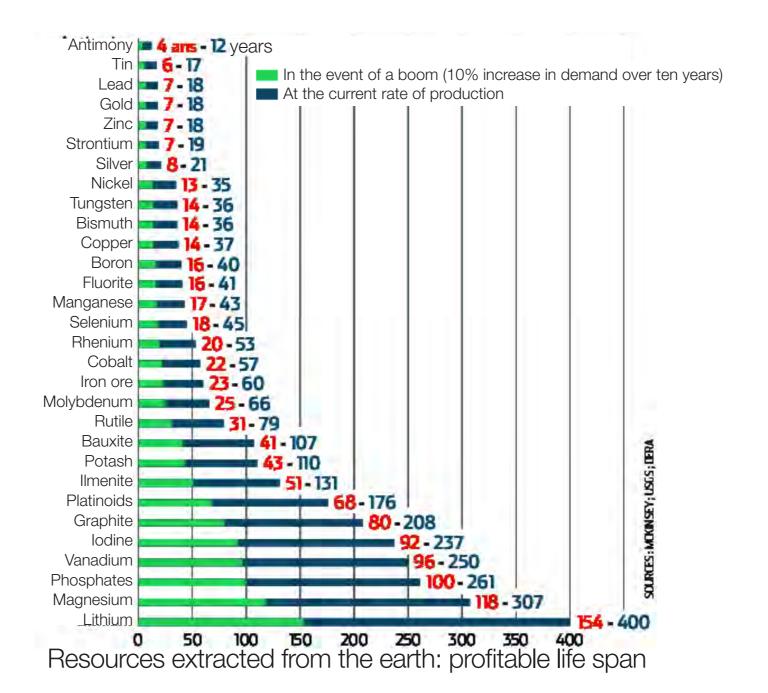
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

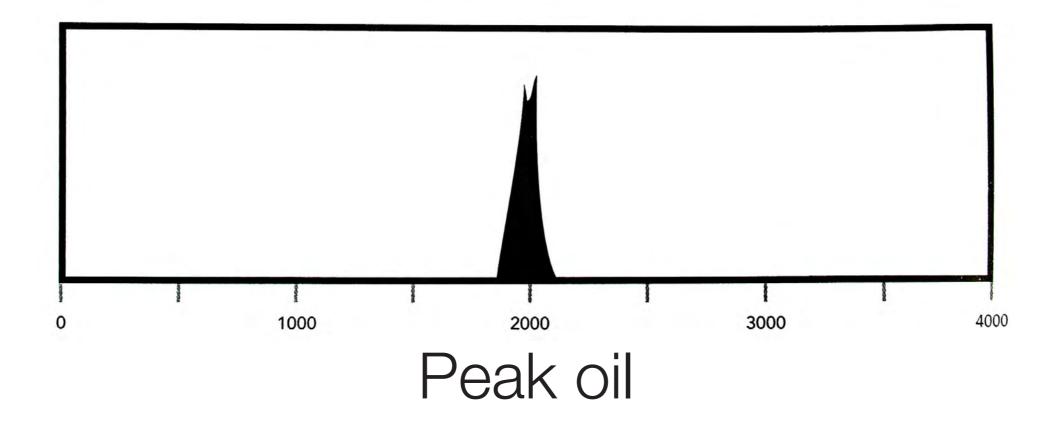
World Scientists' Warning to Humanity: A Second Notice

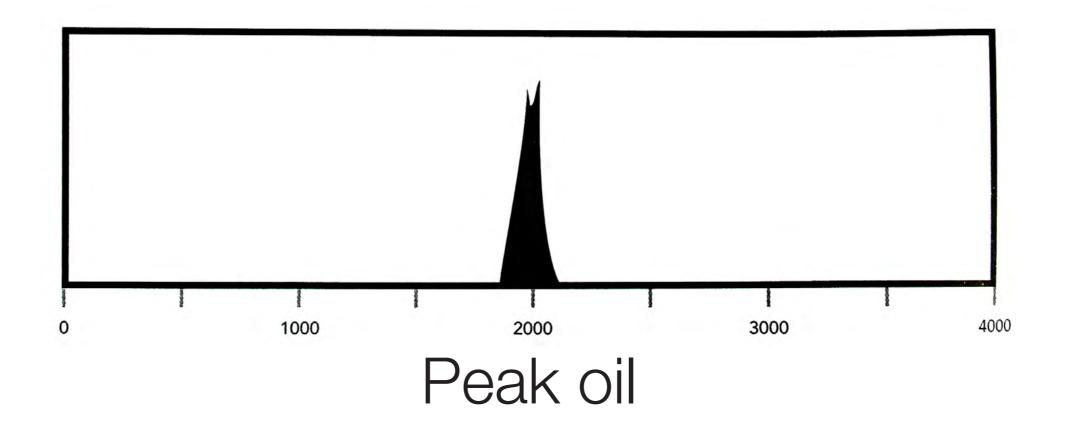
15,364 scientist signatories from 184 countries, 2017 [1992]









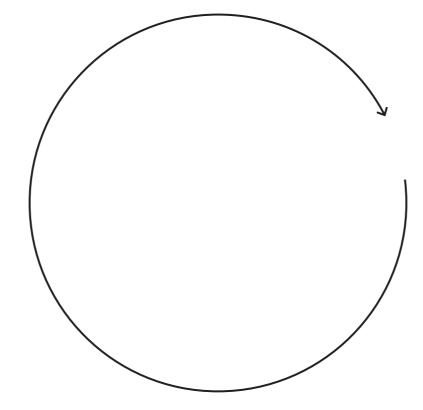




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1. Principle of slowness

Paradigm of the Sustainability: revolving time, cyclical

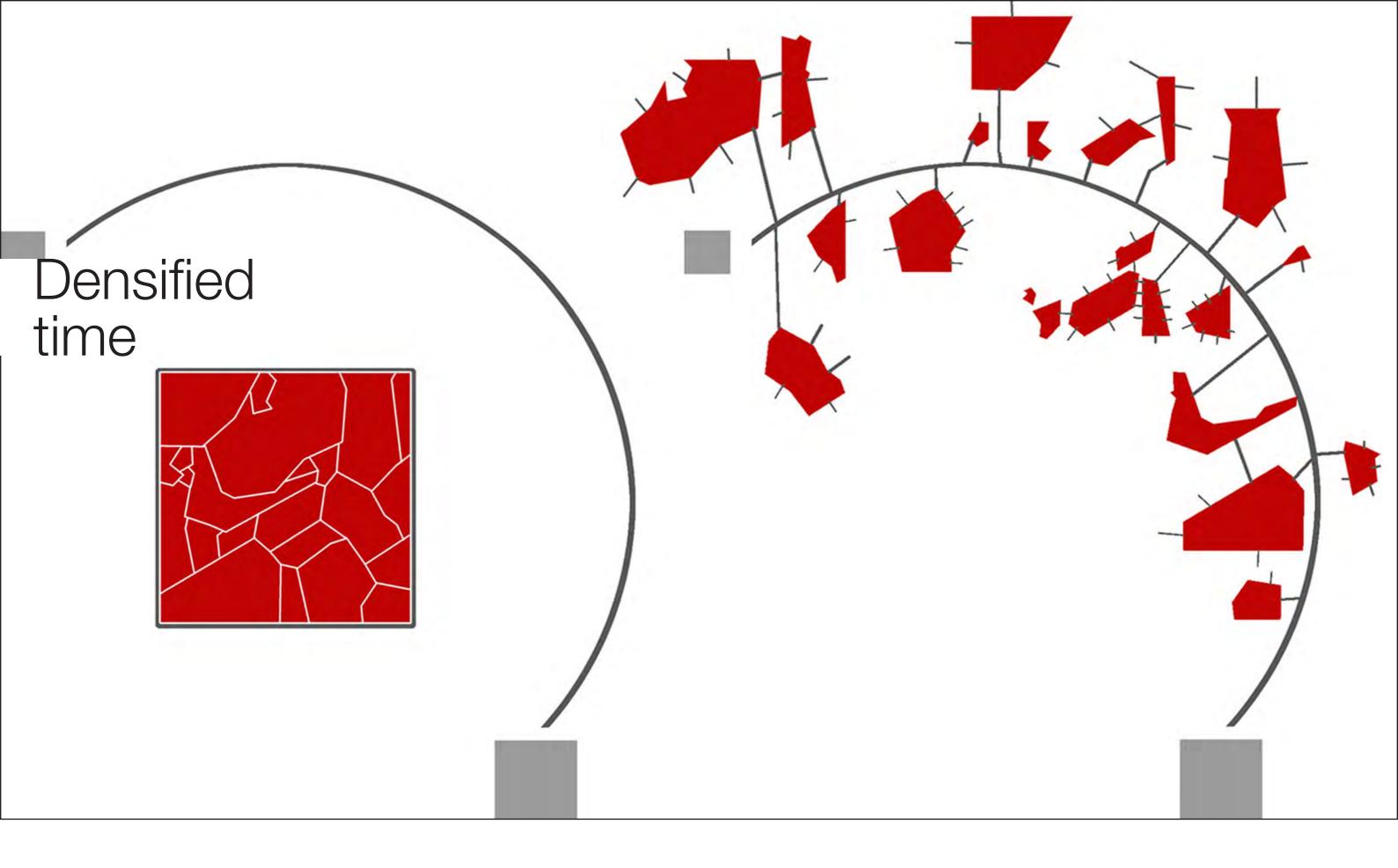


Time of one generation









2. Principle of subsidiarity

For optimal efficiency,

the responsibility for an action belongs to the entity closest to the persons concerned.

If this entity is found to be incompetent or unable to make a decision, it is transmitted to the upper level, and so on.





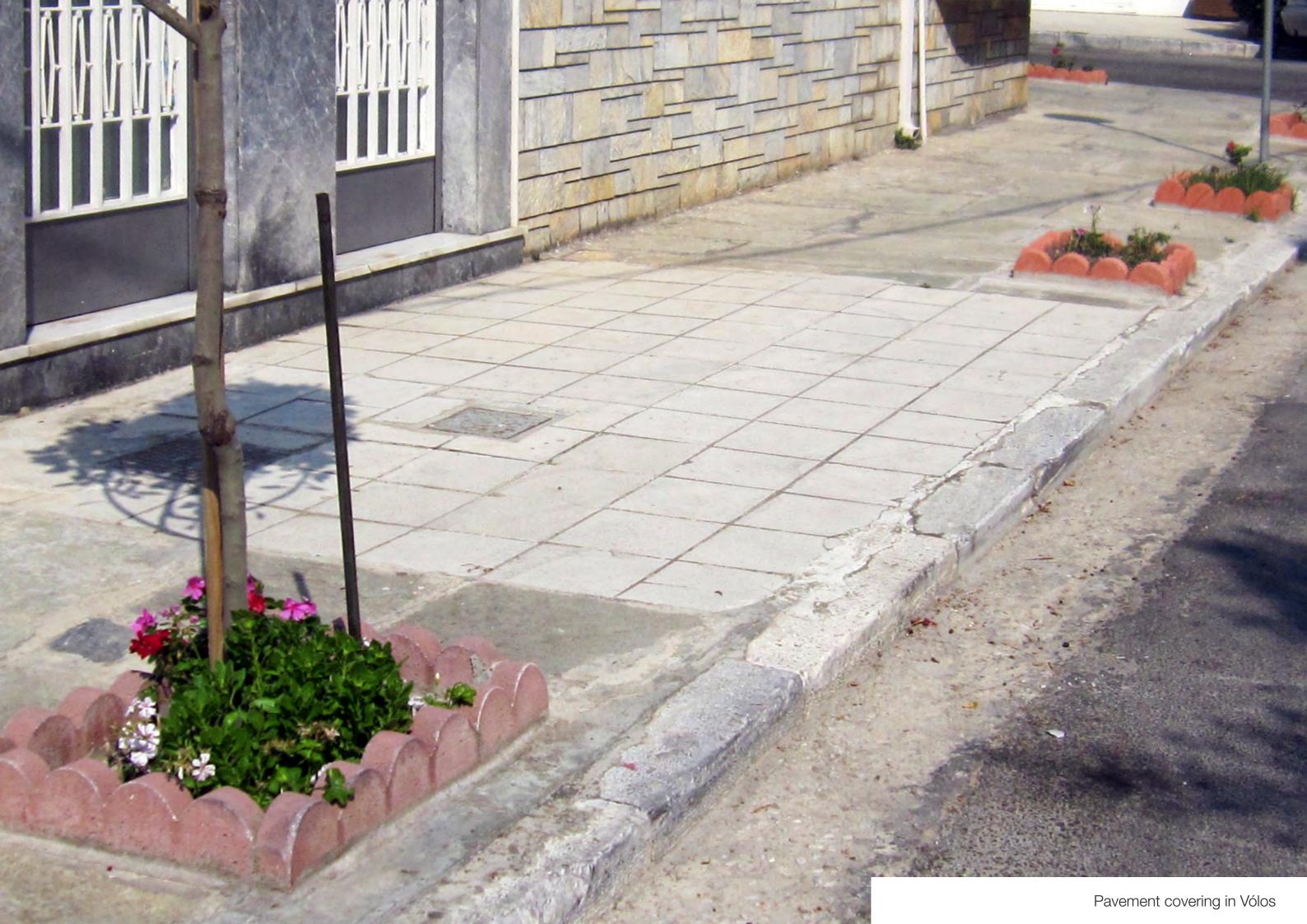




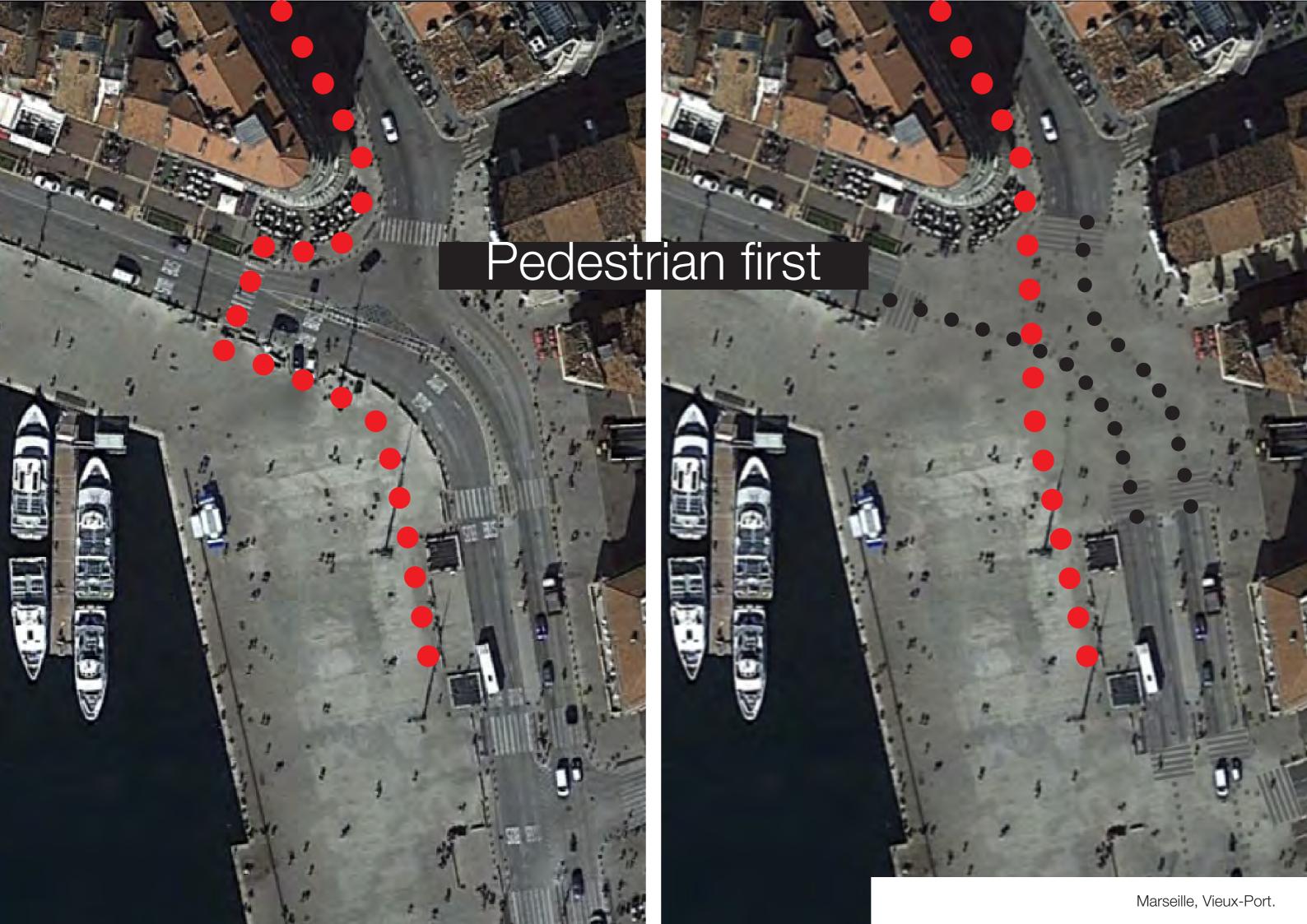
Tôkyô: Shibuya-ku, Karajuku, Harajuku station.











3. Principle of third-village

"Third landscape"





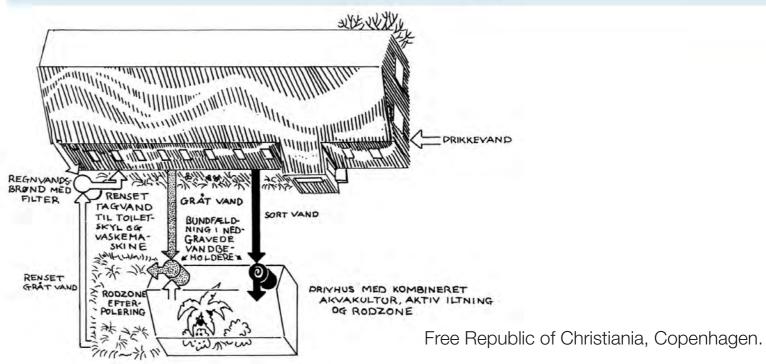




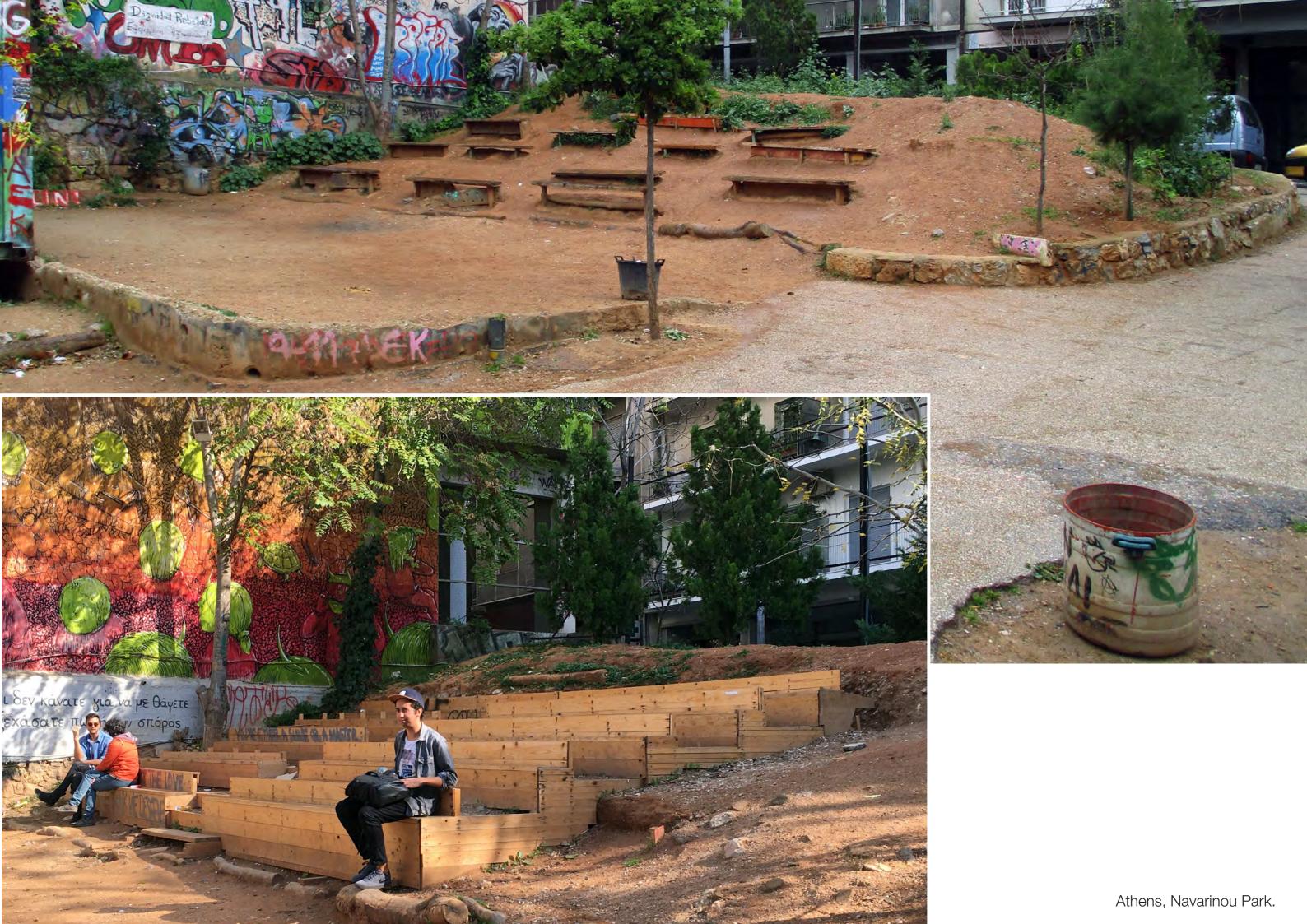


















-> Principle of urbe

Increase the probabilities of relationship between the elements

to reduce energy consumption, resource consumption, production of waste,

to lead to conviviality and (bio)diversity, to self-organization and self-sufficiency, to pleasure and happiness.



Principle of urbe

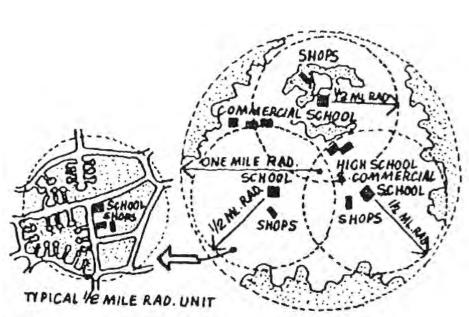
Sustainability, rule of «10 minutes on foot»

Within a maximum radius of 10 minutes on foot, everyone has everything that is needed for their daily life around their home:

workplace, school, everyday shops, places of relaxation and leisure (culture, nature, sport), places for public debate and administration.

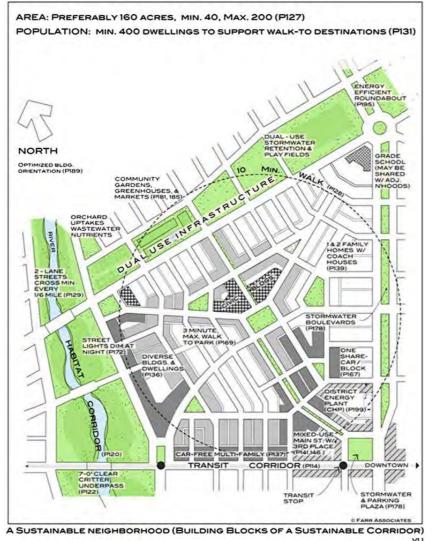
Principle of urbe

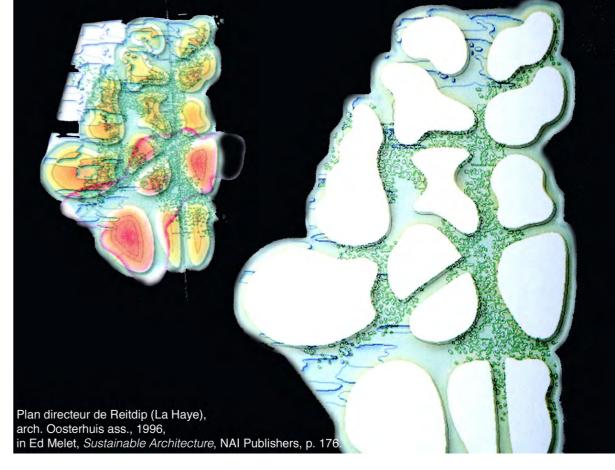
« Urban villages » in a bio-region or nature corridors in the city



CONCEPT OF A "NEIGHBOR HOOD UNIT"

Clarence Perry, beg. 19th century.



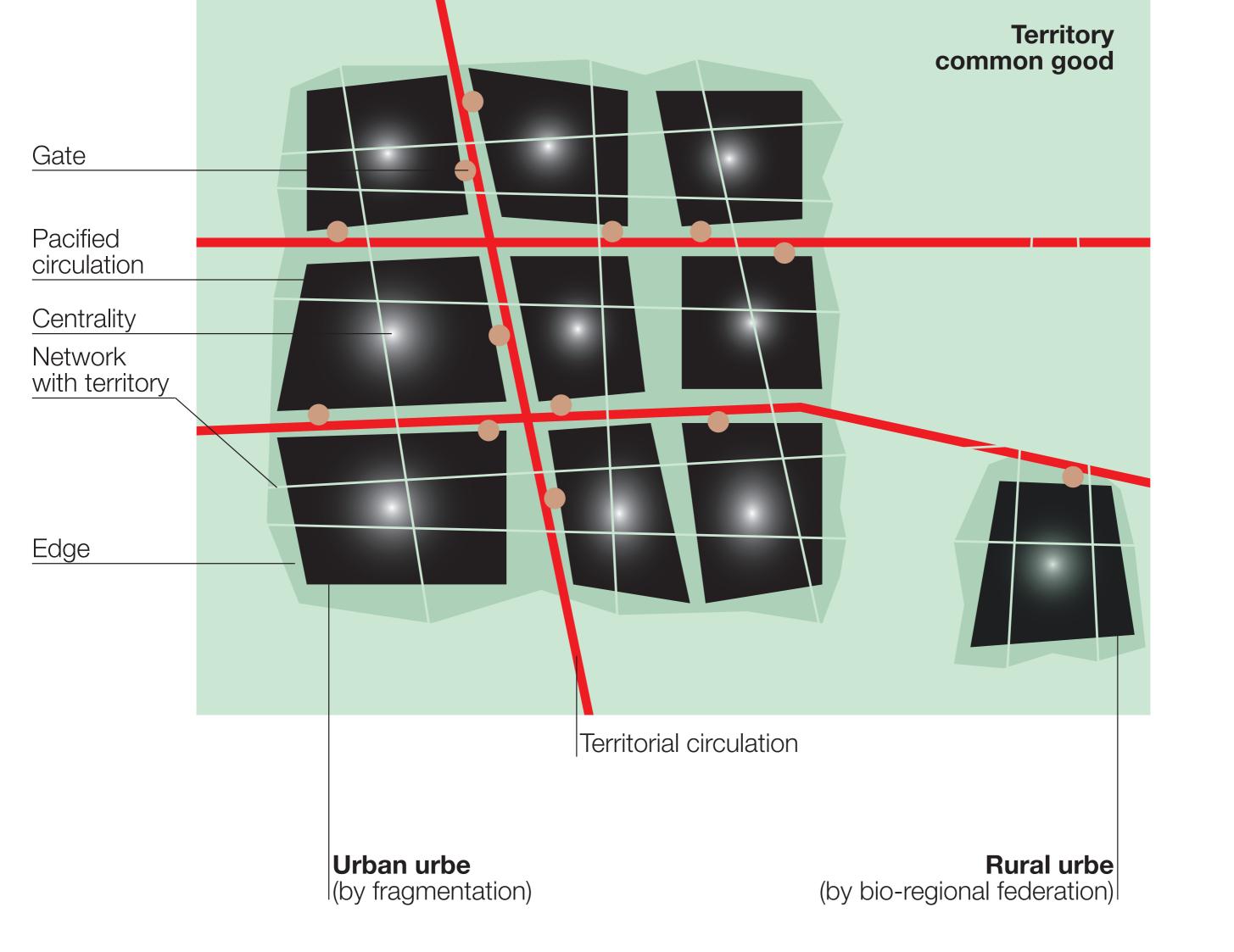


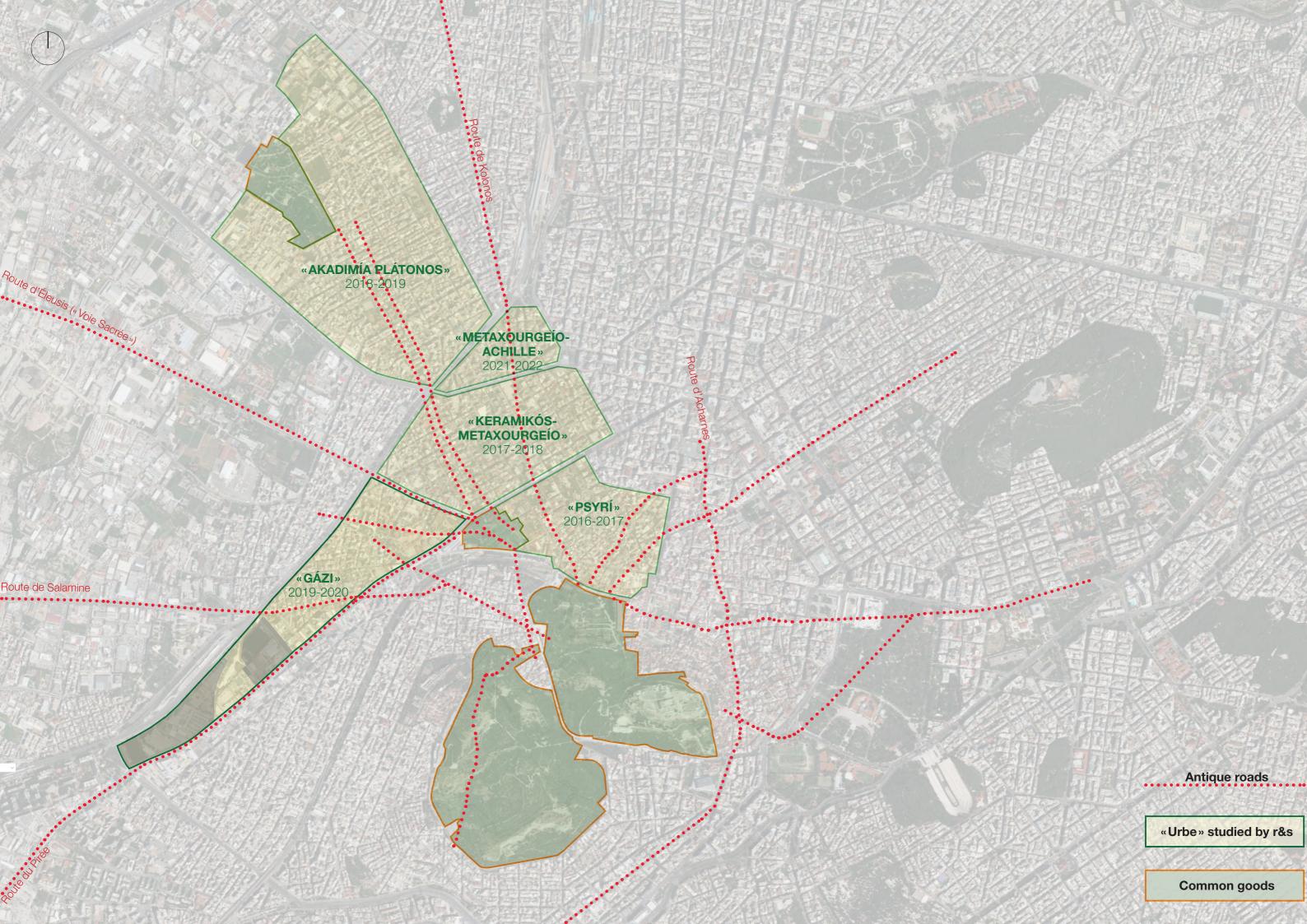
Douglas Farr, Sustainable Urbanism - Urban Design With Nature, 2007.

Alberto Magnaghi and the Territorialist School, *Il progetto locale* ("The Local Project").

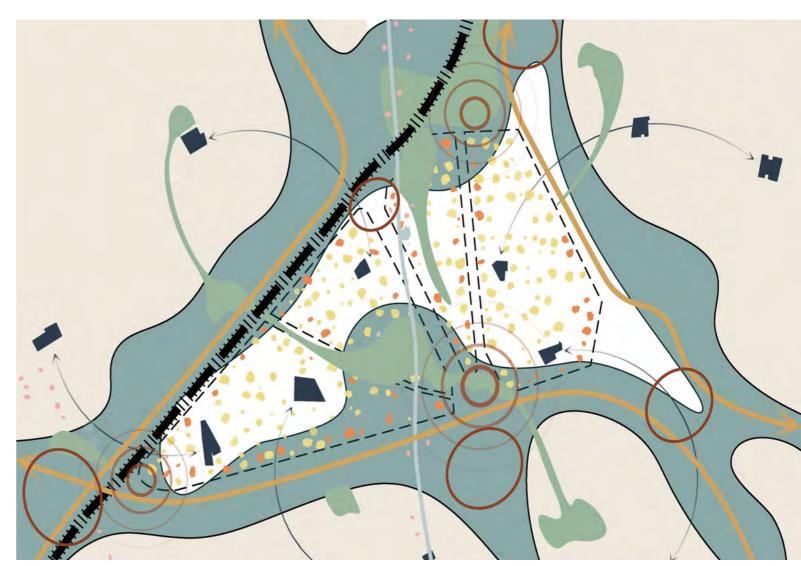
Principle of urbe

Fragmentation of the anthropized territory into small, autonomous and related entities

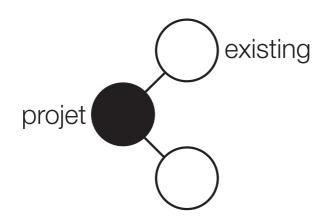


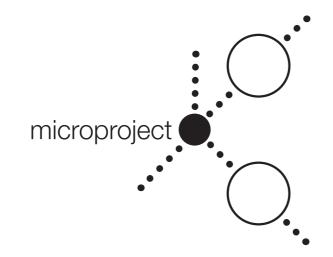






Radical scheme of the neighbourhood. The Urbe model of Metaxourgeío-Achille.





Metamorphosis of a neighbourhood into an urbe

Microproject

Achieved < > To do, open future, impact scenarios

Hard, to persist < > Soft, ephemeral, for a life that lasts

Yes/no duality, certitude < > Doubt, appropriation

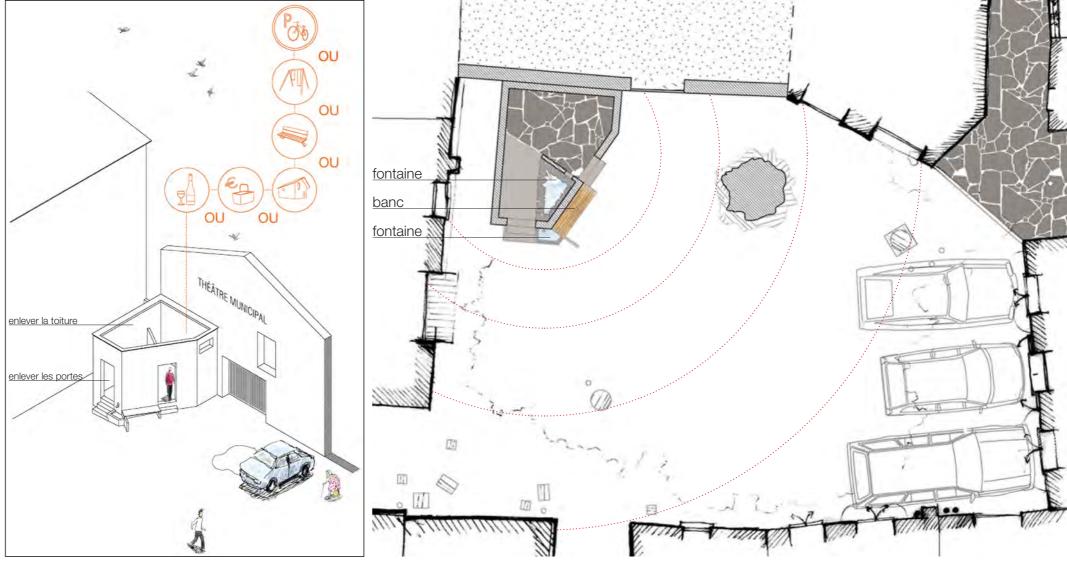
Master plan < > Model of the urbe

Hierarchical organization, high subsidiarity < > Low subsidiarity, self-organization

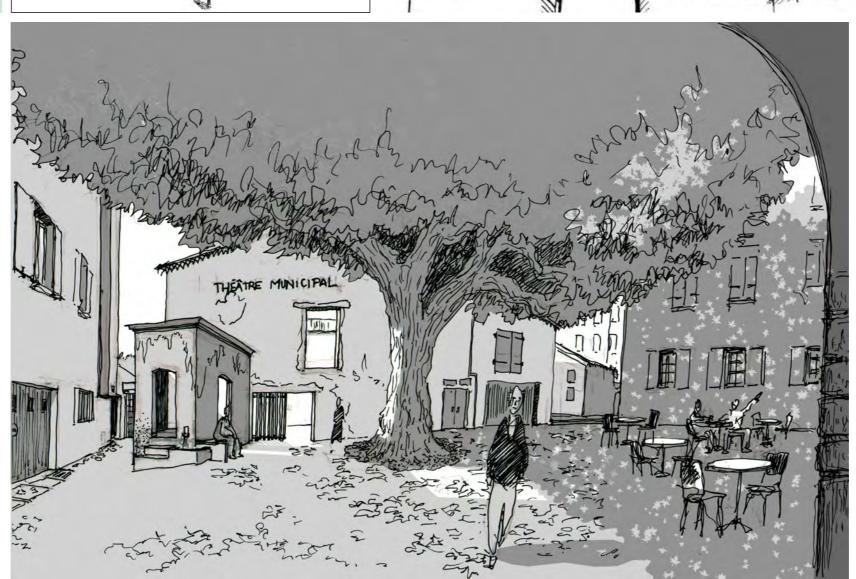
Fonctionnalism < > Diversity of uses and functions, of inhabitants

Restructuring < > Adaptation, resilience

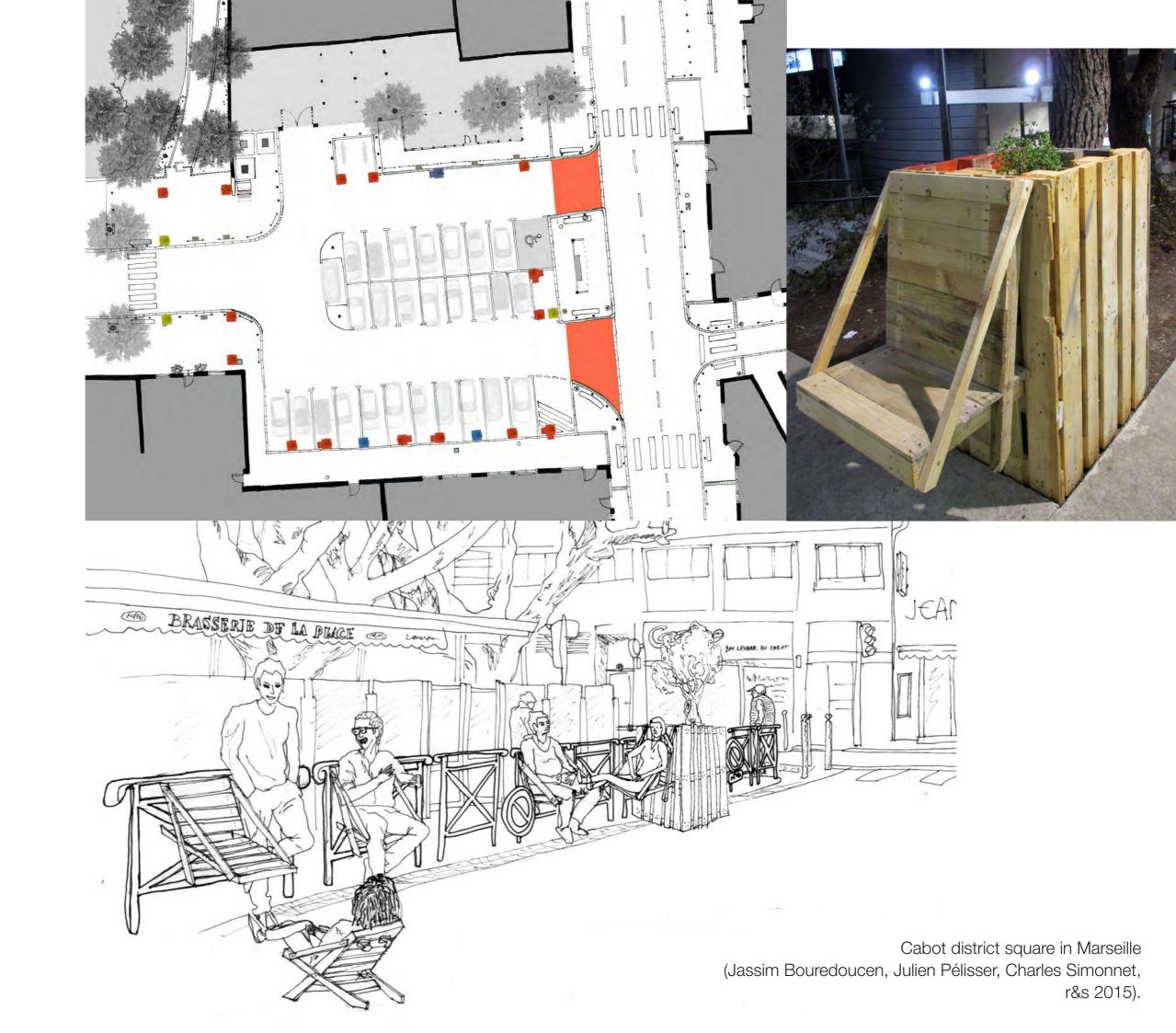
Individual «Consumption», industry < > Self-production, living together, crafts

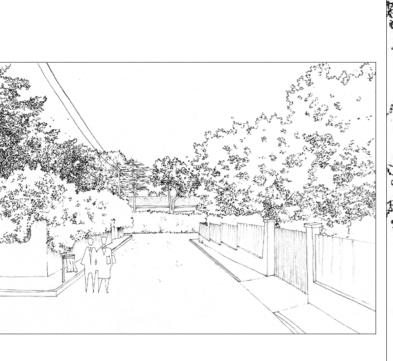


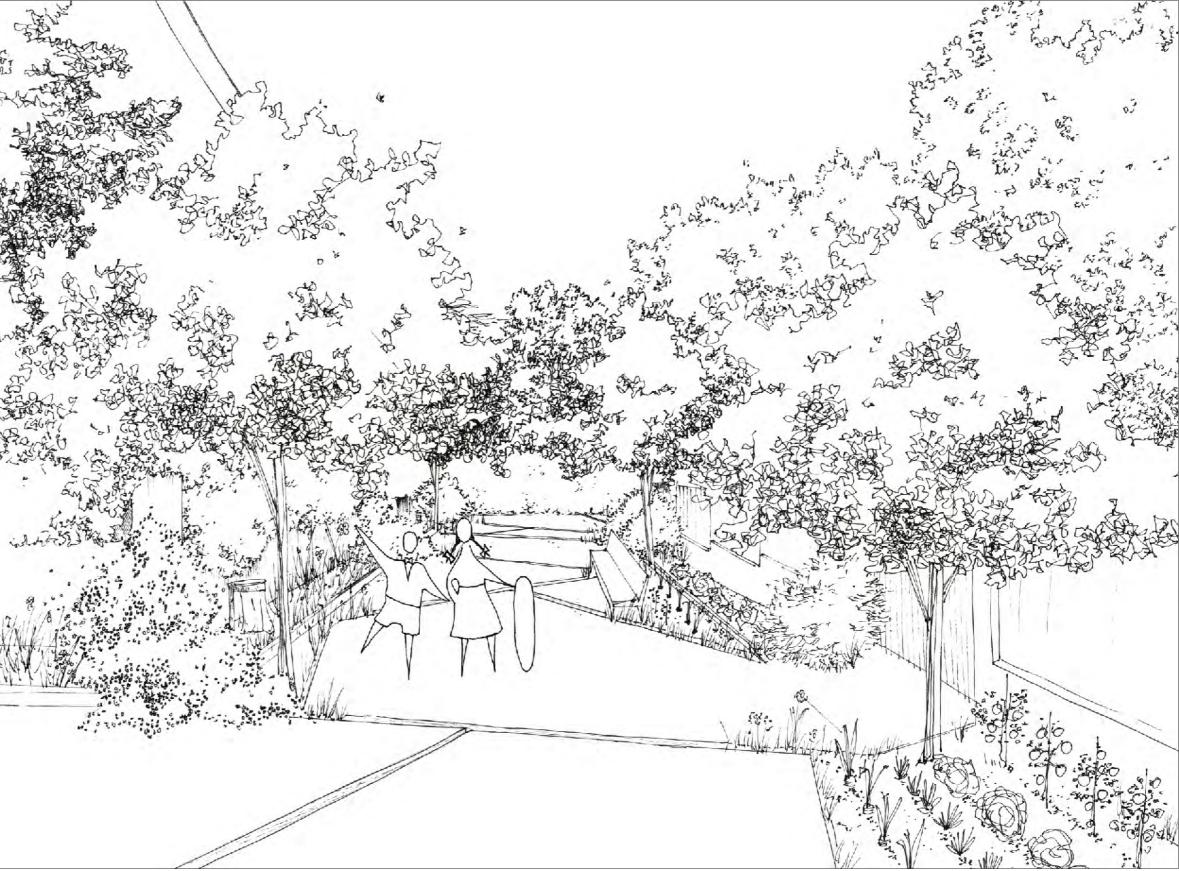
Pacified circulation, low level of subsidiarity.



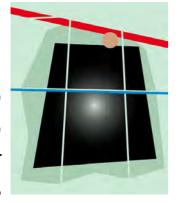
Place des Greniers in Barjols, Var (Manon Bublot et Antoine Hallé, r&s 2011).

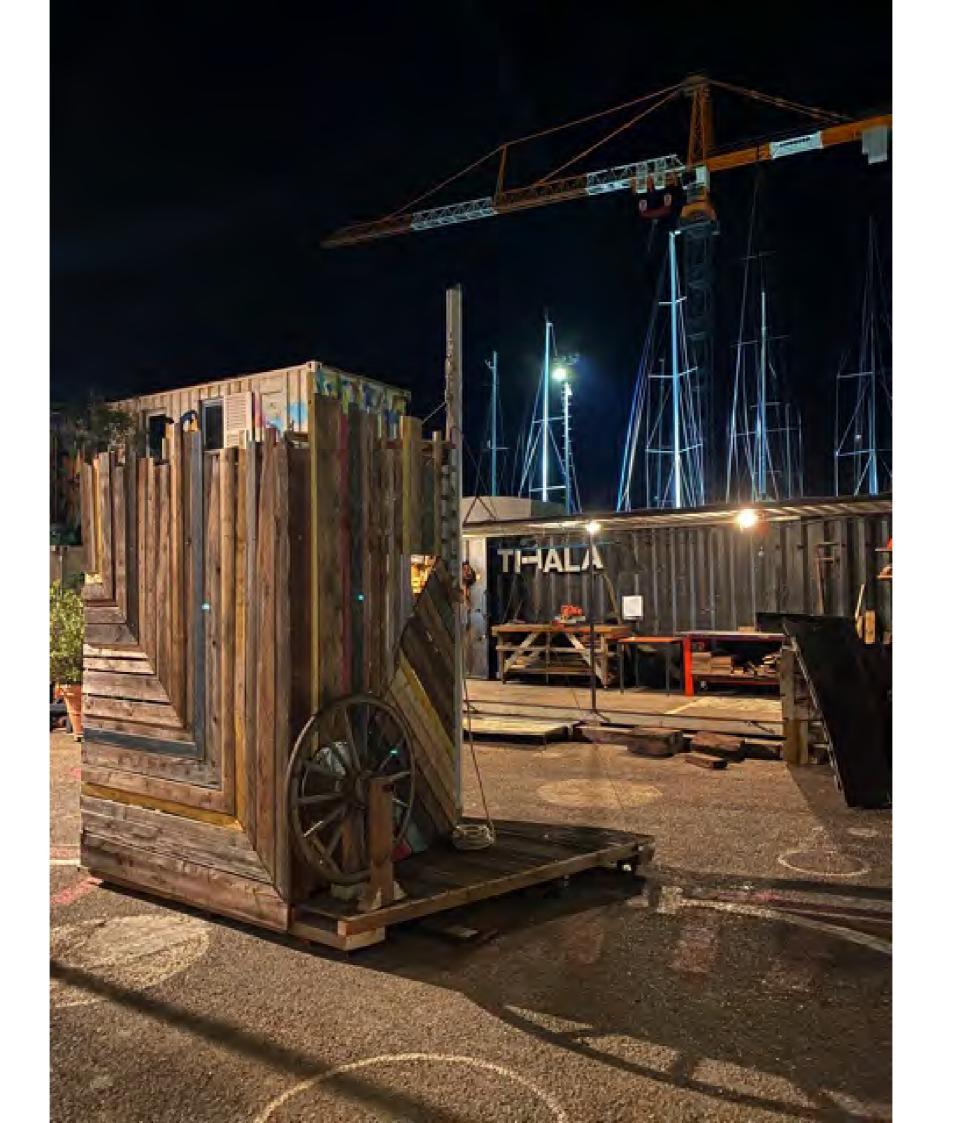




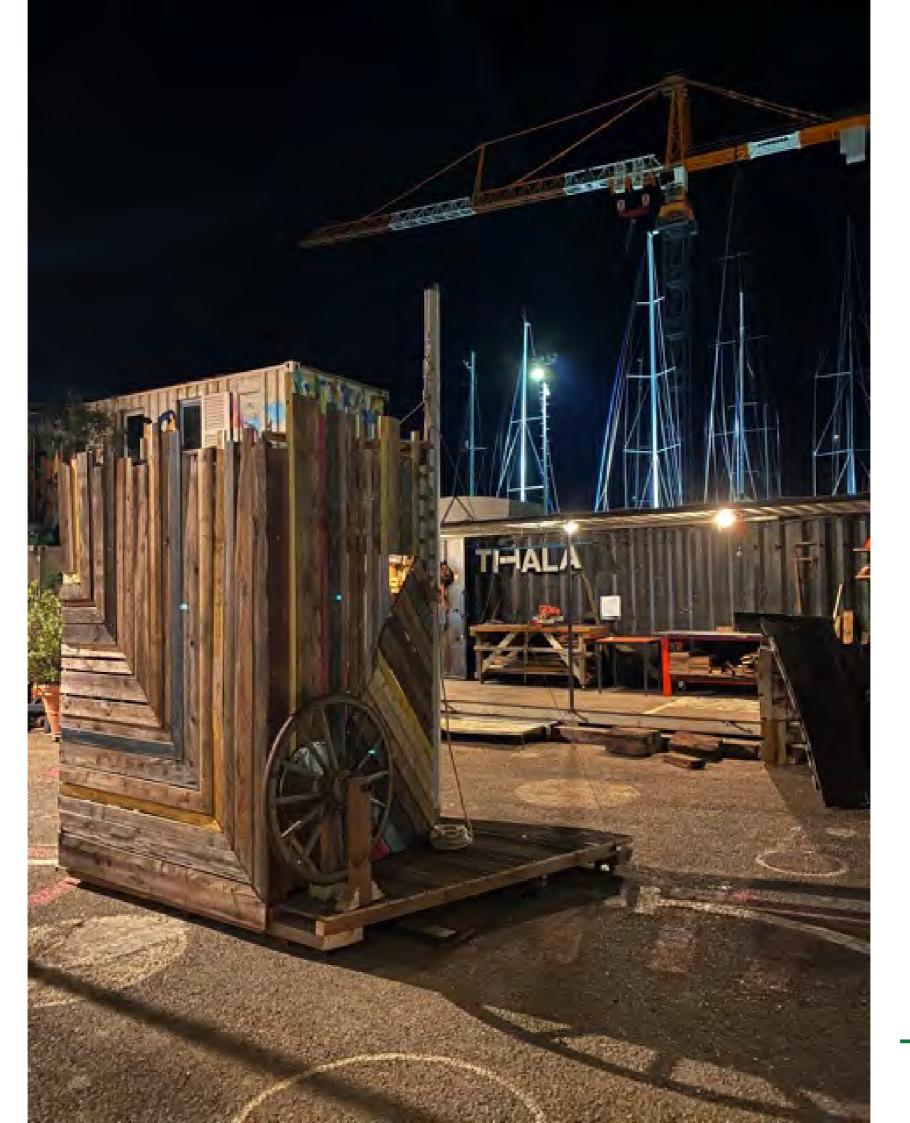


Centrality, living together, food selfsufficiency.





Machine for cleaning the sea, Marseille, 2022.



Thank you.