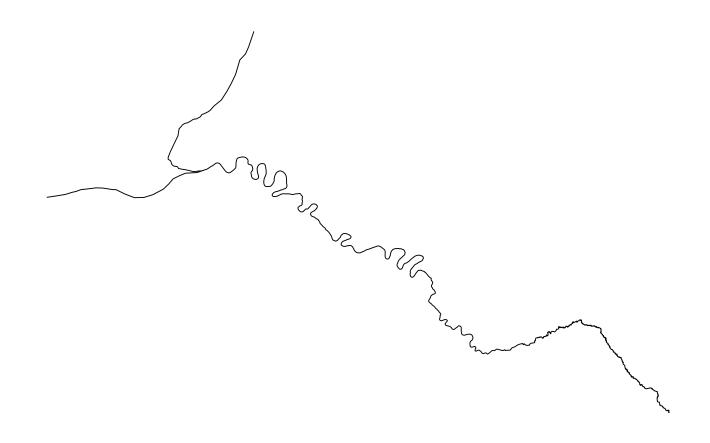
# From Matter to Urban Politics

# Confronting the Grand Paris Urban Project to the Seine River Basin

Toward Reparative Ecologies in the Riverine Territory



Hadrien Cassan
Transitional Territories

P5 Presentation July 2021

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Position

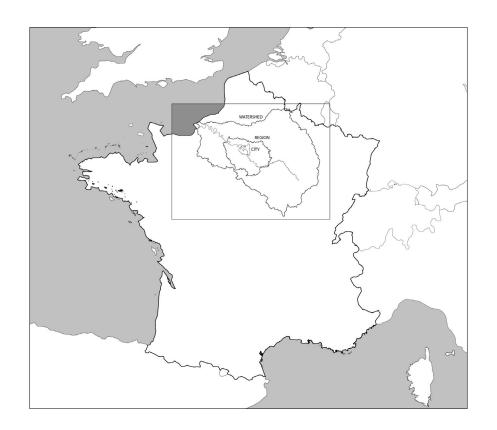
**Problematics** 

Proposition

**Research Questions** 

- 1 Atlas of Deconstruction
- 2 Forensic Exploration
- 3 Reparative Design

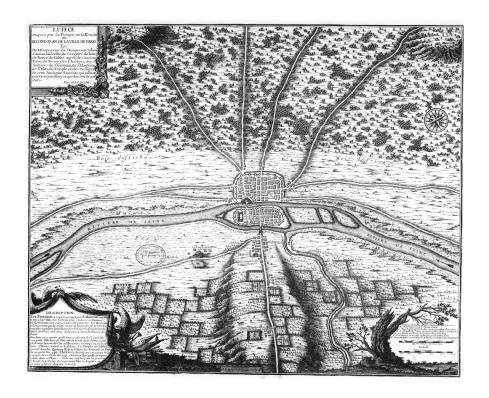
Conclusion



RESEARCH LOCATION



EIFFEL TOUR (1887-89)



LUTECE (360)



PILES OF SAND (1933)

# **POSITION**



PLANETARY URBANISM

# **POSITION**



DAMAGED NATURE

# **POSITION**



NEW CLIMATIC REGIME

# PROBLEMATICS



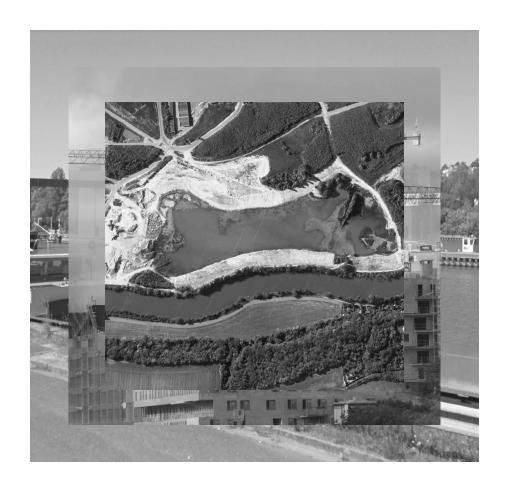
ARTIFICIAL RIVERINE ENVIRONMENT

# PROBLEMATICS



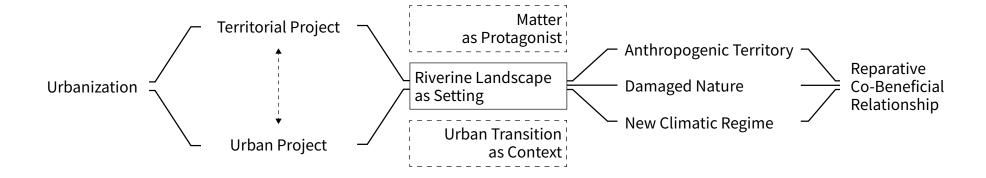
URBANIZATION

## **PROBLEMATICS**



EXTRACTIVISM

#### **PROPOSITION**



#### **RESEARCH QUESTION**

How can the **process of constructing** the Grand Paris become a **catalyst for repair** of **damaged landscapes** in the Seine River Basin towards a **co-beneficial relationship** between the urban and the territorial?

#### **SUBQUESTIONS**

- Expose To what extend is the urban project of the Grand Paris a territorial project in the Seine River basin?
  - + Relational Analysis
  - + Critical Representation
- Politicize How does matter become a physical agent for socio-cultural and ecological transformation? What externalities derive in the process?
  - + Theoretical Review
  - + Forensic Exploration
- Propose Can an alternative material practice based on care foster renewed qualities of life in damaged landscapes? What benefits derive in the process?
  - + Conceptual Proposition
  - + Spatial Design

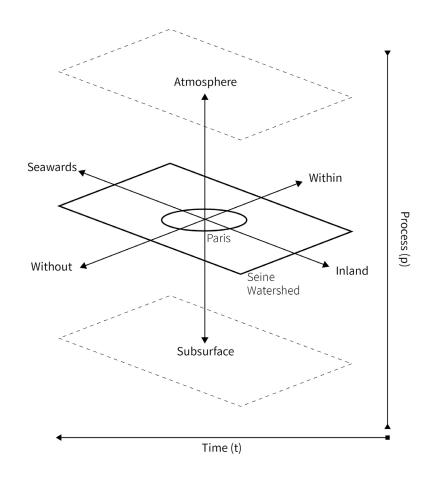
#### **OUTPUTS**

1 Atlas of Critical Cartography

2 Forensic Exploration of Matter and Urban Politics

Reparative Vision of Landscapes of Extraction

#### TRANSECT OF THE CRITICAL ZONE

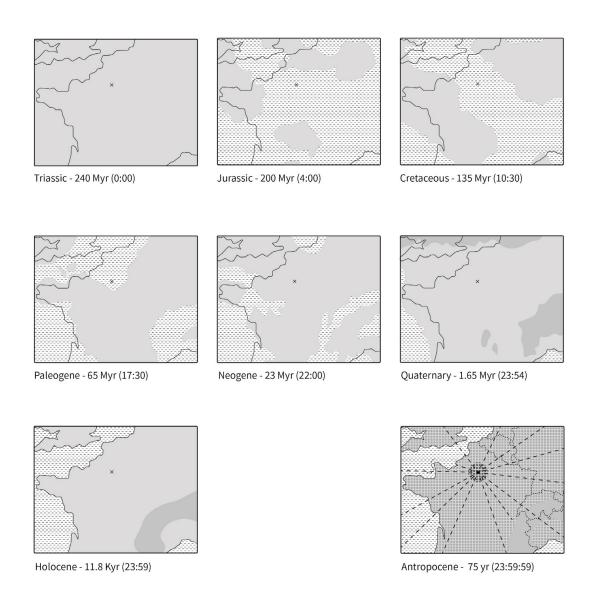


#### 1. ATLAS OF CRITICAL CARTOGRAPHY

**Expose** - To what extend is the urban project of the Grand Paris a territorial project in the Seine River Basin?

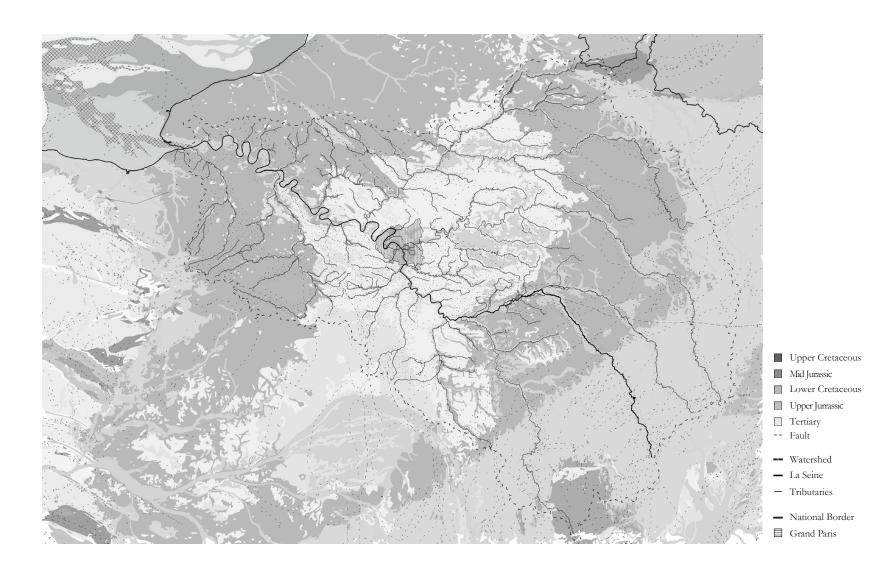


#### 1.1 MATTER



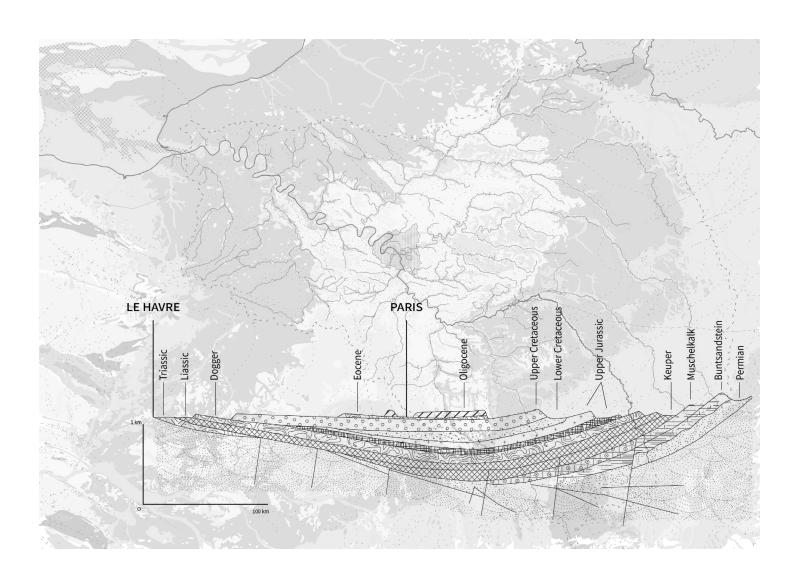
GEOLOGICAL FORMATION

#### 1.1 MATTER



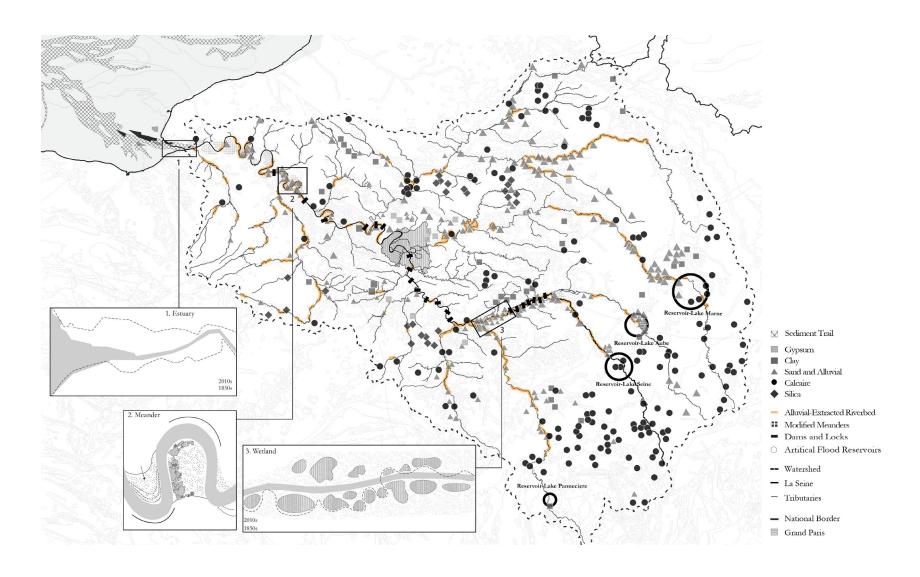
COMPOSITION

#### 1.1 MATTER



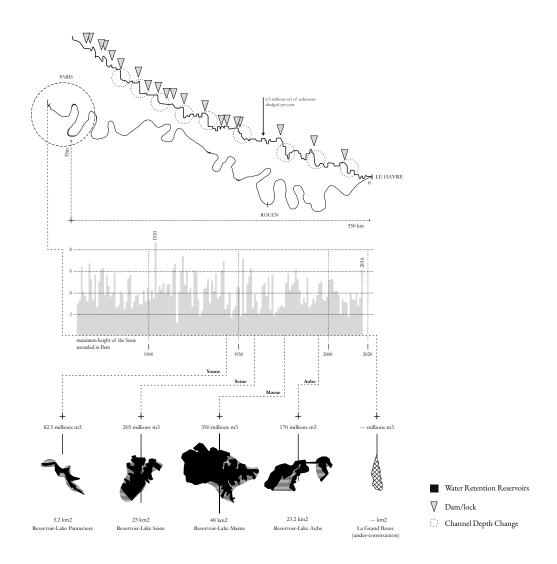
COMPOSITION

## 1.2 TOPOS



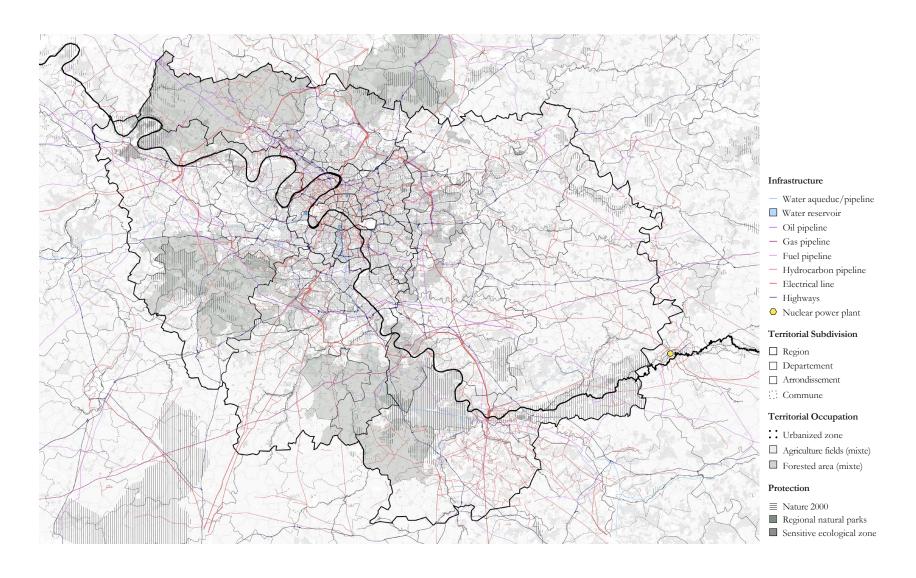
COMPOSITION

# 1.2 TOPOS



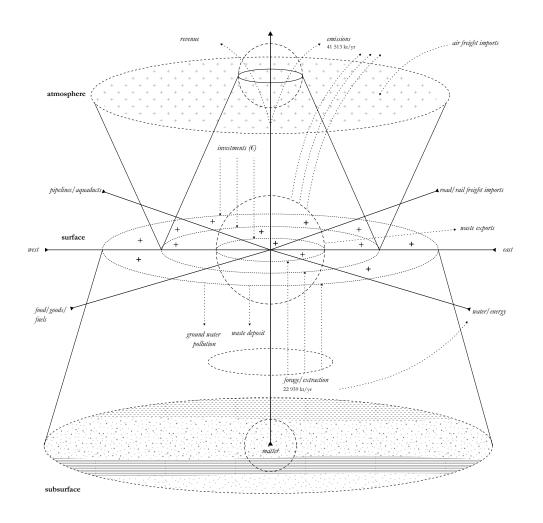
LIMITS

#### 1.3 HABITAT



**COMPOSITION** 

#### 1.4 GEOPOLITICS



ALTERATIONS

#### 1.0 ATLAS CONCLUSIONS

**Expose** - To what extend is the urban project of the Grand Paris is a territorial project in the Seine River Basin?

#### The Territorial and Urban relationship can be classified as unilateral and damaging:

- (1) uneven exchange of benefits and externalities
- (2) significantly altered landscapes with a single use perspective
- (3) onthologically modified the functioning of non-human systems

#### The Watershed as Serving Territory for the Urban:

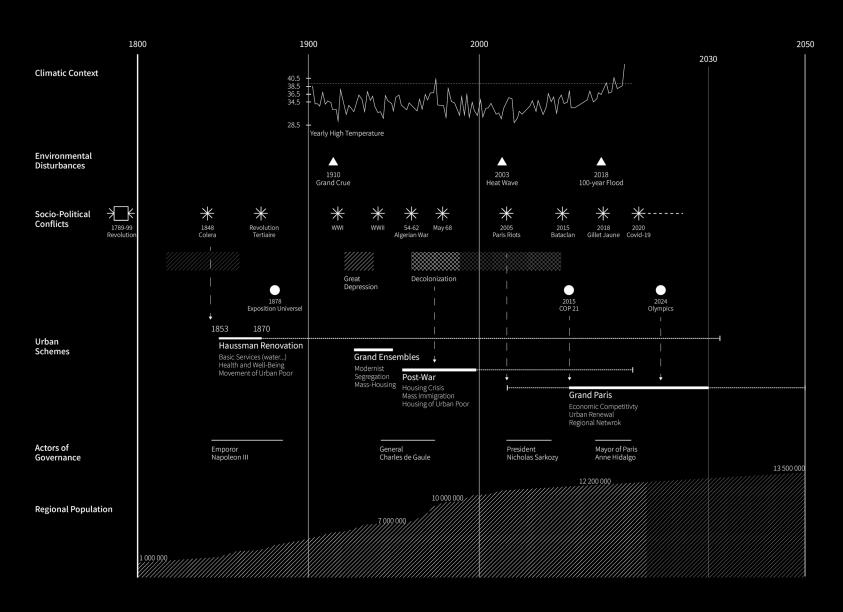
- (1) Associating geological composition with mineral extraction: from matter to material
- (2) Artificializing the River for ease of navigation and trade creating a casade of complications: the acentuation of flood risks and need for further artificialization, the deterioration of non-human habitat, and the suppression of hydrological and geological interactions (sedimentation)
- (3) Growing urban demands for housing (and miss-management of existing stock) are further developing a utilitarian perspective of the river as a source of material and exhausting its resources
- (4) The Grand Paris, due to its concentration of 'urban' has centralizated flows and infrastructures and has become an anthropogenic gravitational point in the watershed

#### 2. FORENSIC EXPLORATION

**Politicize** - How does matter become a physical agent for socio-political restructuring in the Grand Paris and for ecological transformation in the Territory?

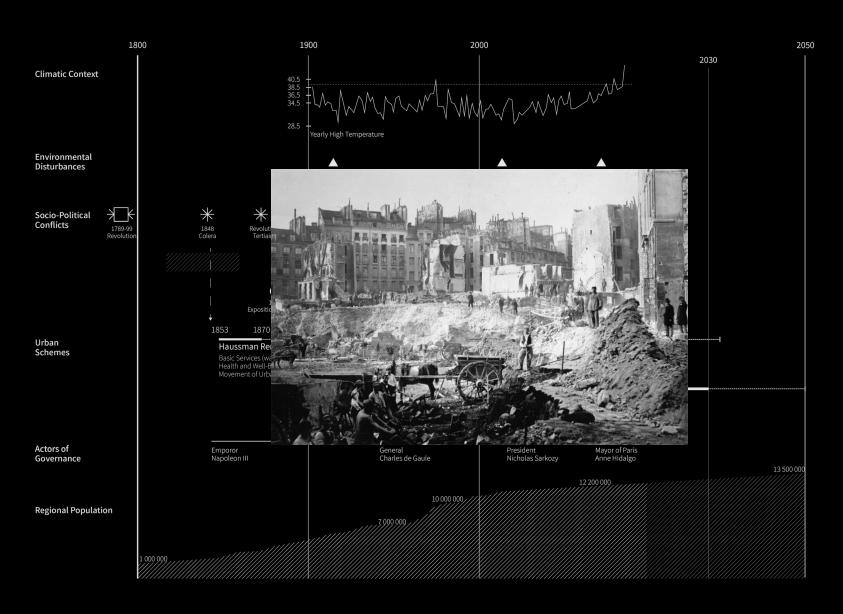


#### 2.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND



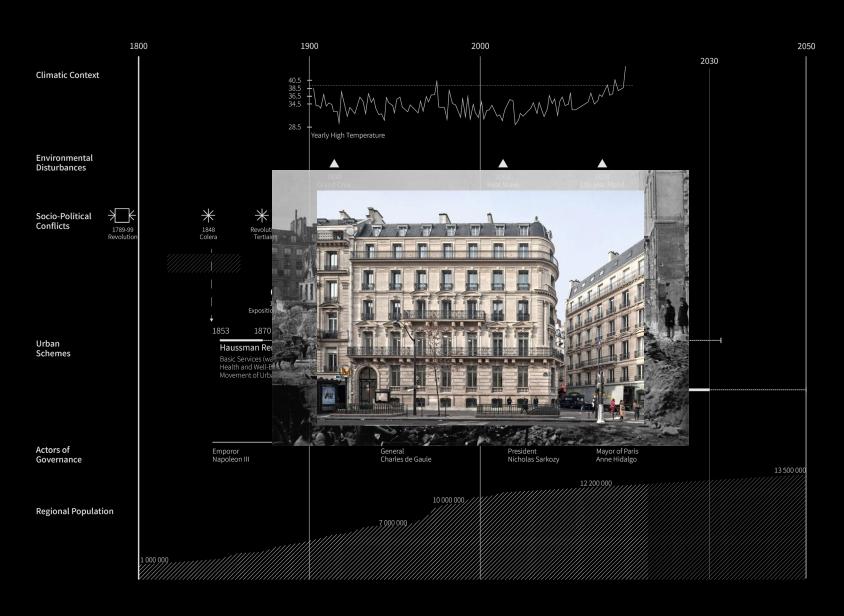
**URBANISM AND CRISIS** 

#### 2.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND



HAUSSMANN RENOVATIONS (1853-1870)

#### 2.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND



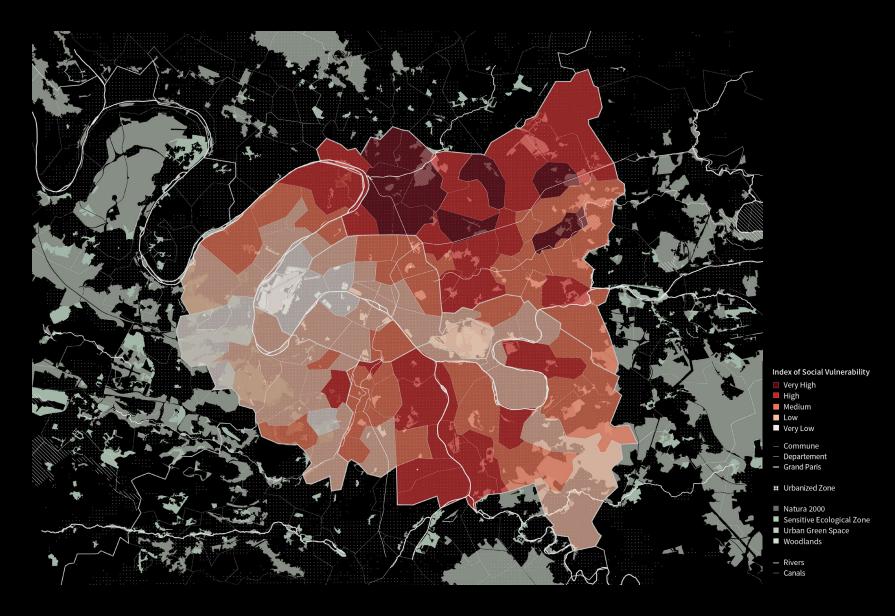
HAUSSMANN RENOVATIONS (1853-1870)

# 2.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND



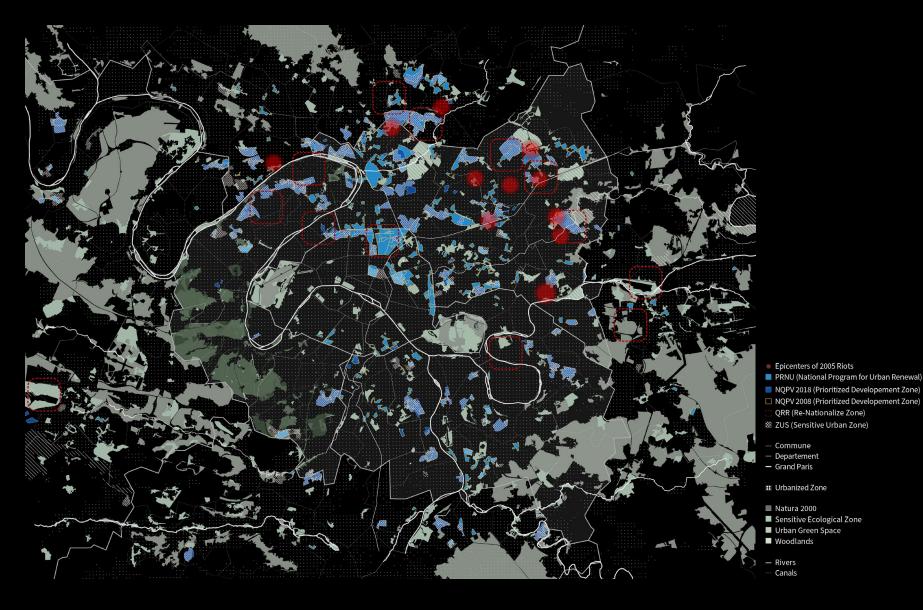
ADMINISTRATIVE LANDSCAPE

# 2.2 CURRENT URBAN LANDSCAPE



SOCIAL VULNERABILITY INDEX

# 2.2 CURRENT URBAN LANDSCAPE



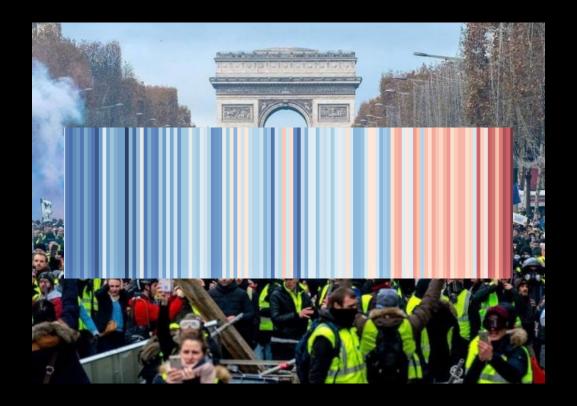
URBAN CLASSIFICATION

# 2.3 CURENT CRISIS



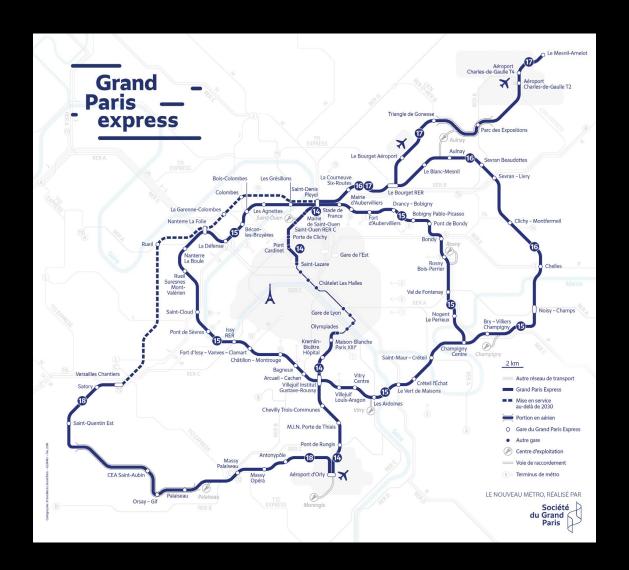
SOCIO-CULTURAL IDENTITY

# 2.3 CURENT CRISIS



ENVIRONMENTAL

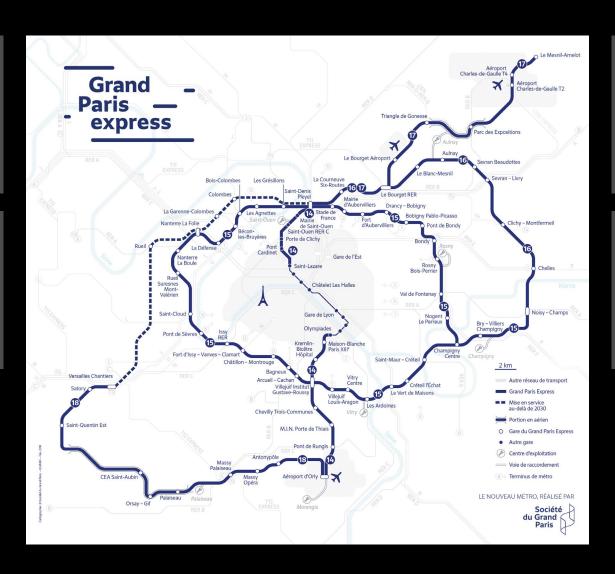
# 2.4 URBAN TRANSITION



THE GRAND PARIS EXPRESS

70 000 units/yr (2020-30)

**€40 bn** investment in GPE



200 km underground metro

68 station neighborhoods

#### **RELATED URBAN OUTCOMES**

70 000 units/yr (2020-30)

**€40 bn** investment in GPE

500 000 000 t construction debris (2020-35)

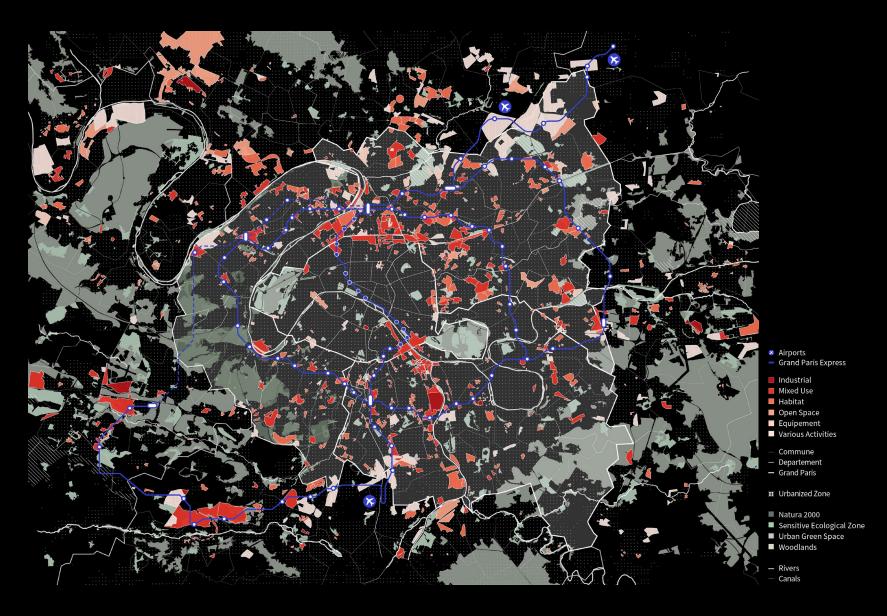


200 km underground metro

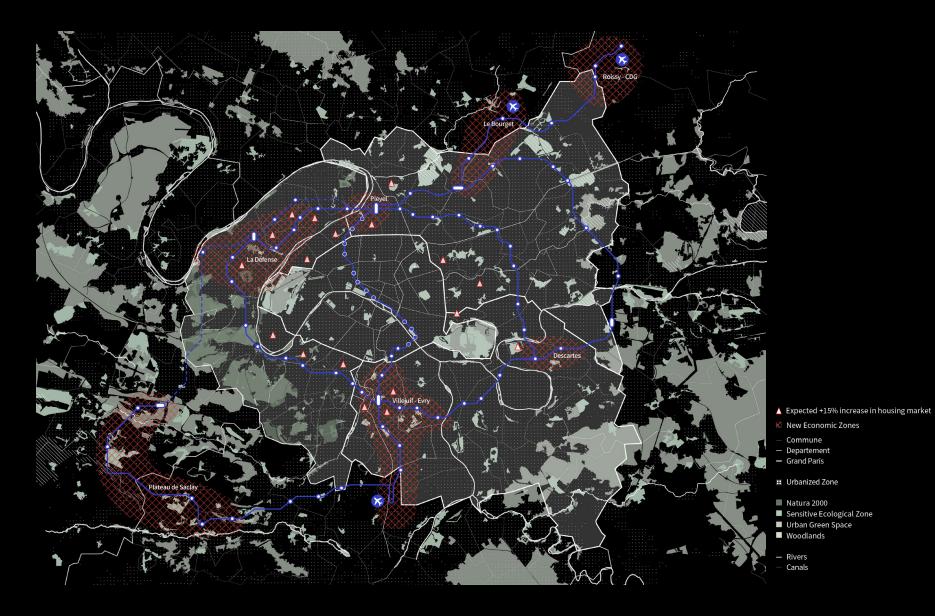
68 station neighborhoods

45 000 000 t excavated soil (2020-30)

**OUTCOMES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY** 



CONSTRUCTIONS AND DEMOLITIONS

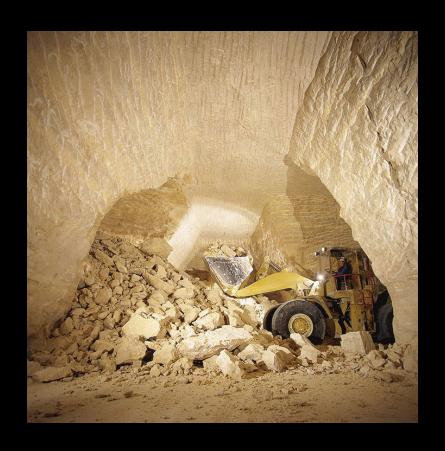


ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



LA DEFENSE (2020)

### 2.5 FROM POLITICAL AGENDAS TO MATERIAL REALITIES



#### 2.5 MATERIAL DATABASE

The true origins of a building is underground: it is the extraction of natural resources, the geology that lies below our feet that forms the city

Lara Almarcegui (2017)

<b>Concrete</b> 1 071 648 kt	<b>Stone</b> 607 308 ki			
Aggregates (non concrete) 531 696 kt		<b>Other</b> 75 571 kt	<b>Wood</b> 51 769 kt	
		Brick 43 901 kt	Steel 41 677 kt	

MATERIAL DATABASE OF THE ILE-DE-FRANCE

#### 2.5 MATERIAL DATABASE

After water, concrete is the most widely used substance on Earth. If the cement industry were a country, it would be the third largest carbon dioxide emitter in the world with up to 2.8bn tonnes, surpassed only by China and the US.

**Jonathan Watts** 



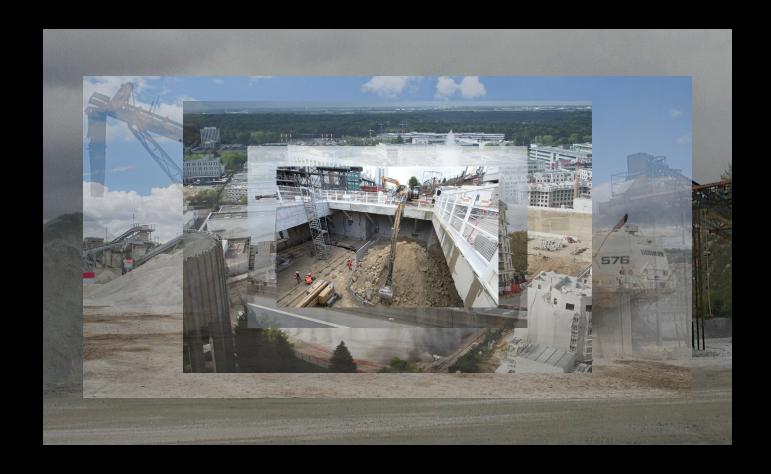
MATERIAL DATABASE OF THE GRAND PARIS









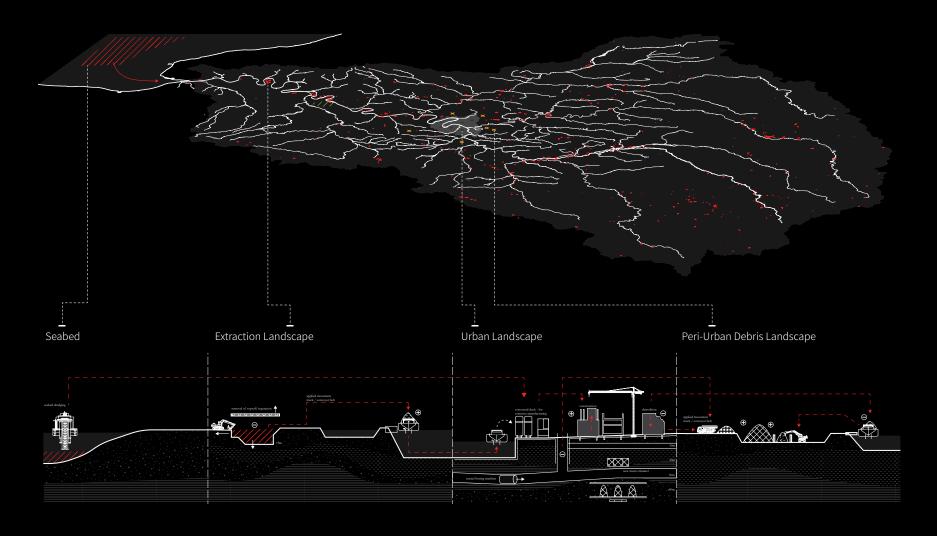




### 2.6 FROM MATERIAL PRACTICES TO SPATIAL EXTERNALITIES



### 2.6 FROM MATERIAL PRACTICES TO SPATIAL EXTERNALITIES

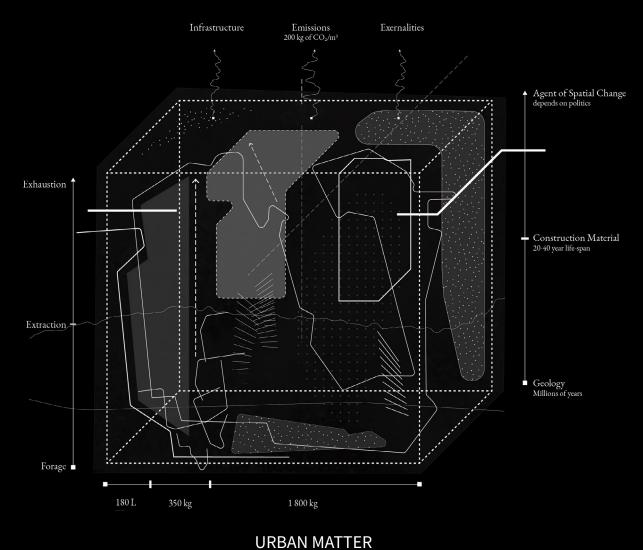


PROCEDURAL TRANSECT

### 2. FORENSIC CONCLUSIONS

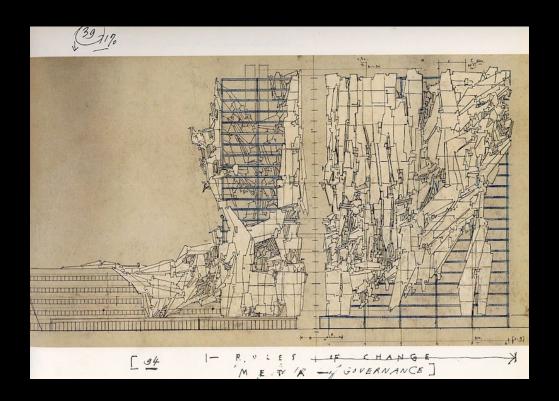
Politicize - How does matter become a physical agent for socio-political and ecological transformation in the Grand Paris ?

What externalities derive in the process?



#### 3. REPARATIVE RIVERINE VISION

**Propose** - Can an alternative material practice based on care foster repair of qualities of life in damage landscapes? What co-benefits can derive in the process



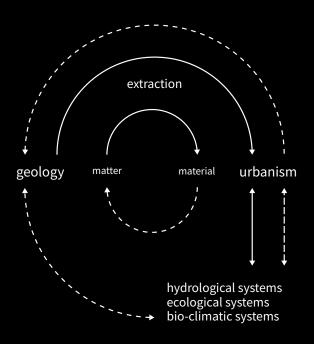
- 1. Define Reparative Design as Material Practice
- 2. Understanding the physical and systemic state of damage
- 3. Work with different forms of knowledge toward renewing qualities of productive fertility
- 4. Offer co-benefits for both Humans and Non-Humans and both the Territorial and the Urban

### 3.0 POSITIONING THE DESIGN PROJECT

Intervention in Space and in the Construction Process

The Urbanist as an Agent of Repair

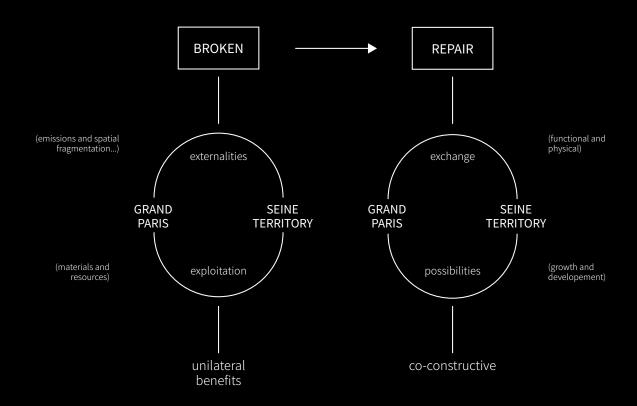
Design as Facilitator of Reparative Processes



**POSITION** 

### 3.1 REPAIR AS MATERIAL PRACTICE

# SUBJECTIVE REPAIR OBJECTIVE REPAIR



#### 3.1 REPAIR AS MATERIAL PRACTICE

The laws we have are not rising to the threats we face. Legal structures that **treat rivers** and nature as an object for human exploitation are enabling today's crises. A Rights of Nature approach offers transformative change at a time where it could not be needed more.

Monti Aguirre, Latin America Coordinator at International Rivers.



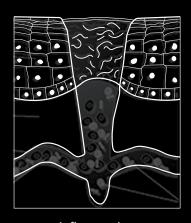
Sequena Healing Shrine, 1st Century BC

SUBJECTIVE REPAIR

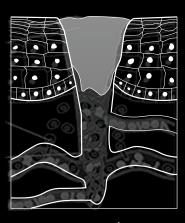
#### 3.1 REPAIR AS MATERIAL PRACTICE

The notion of 'reparative' hold strings with the reparative system that an organism starts when damage is experienced. Thinking-with this biological, cultural, and performative, we propose the reparative as the starting point for learning to notice life-giving potentialities in the Anthropocene [...] Understanding what emerges in the ruins and exploring whether there are possibilities of life that goes beyond the Anthropocene.

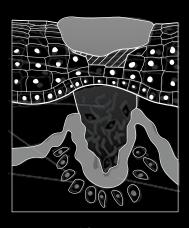
Emmy Laura Perez Fjalland and Kristine Samson (2018)



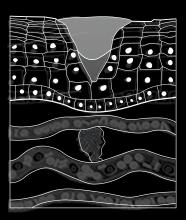
inflammation



reconstruction



proliferation



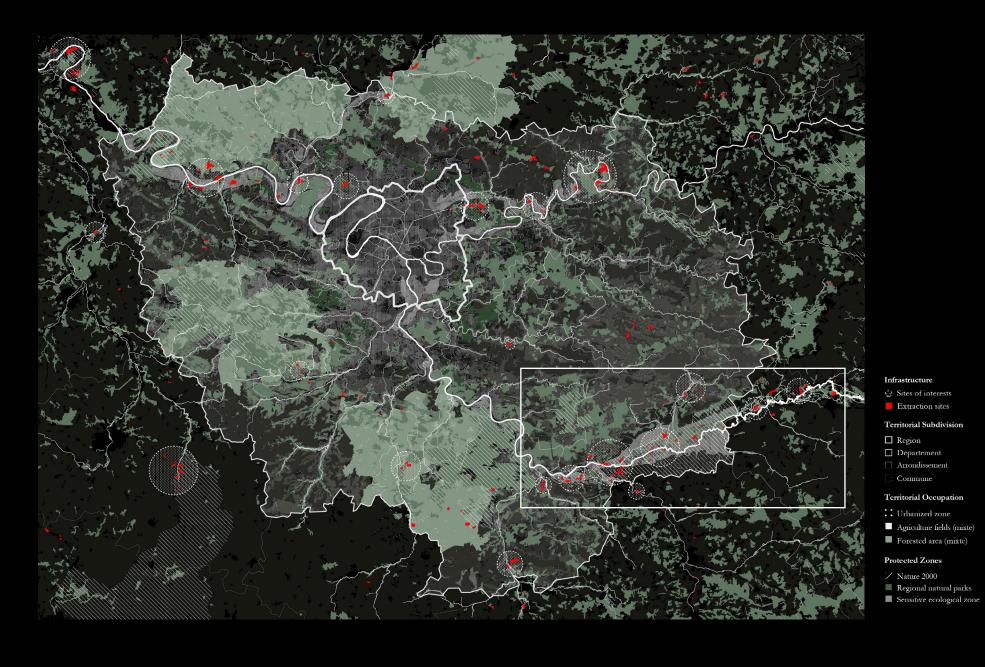
maturation

Diagram of the Human Reparative System

PHYSICAL REPAIR

### 3.3 REGIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

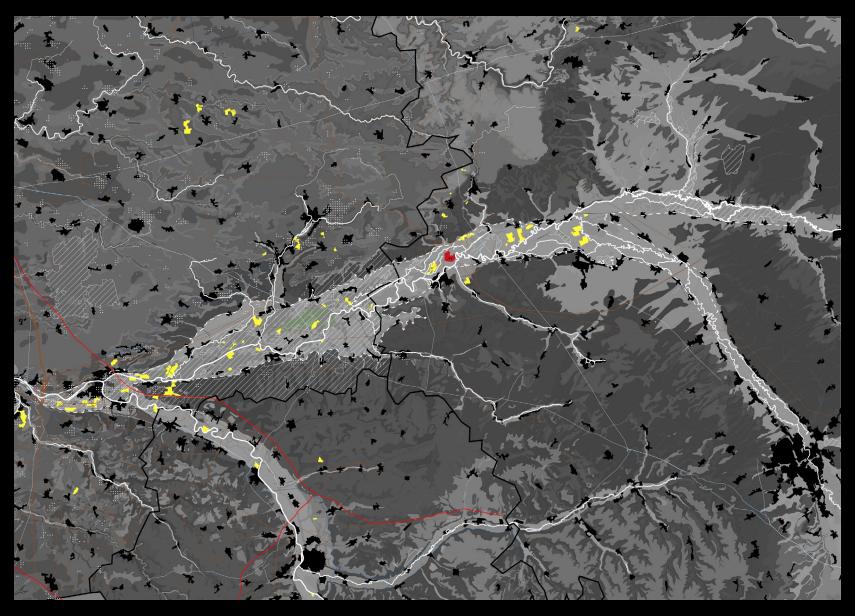




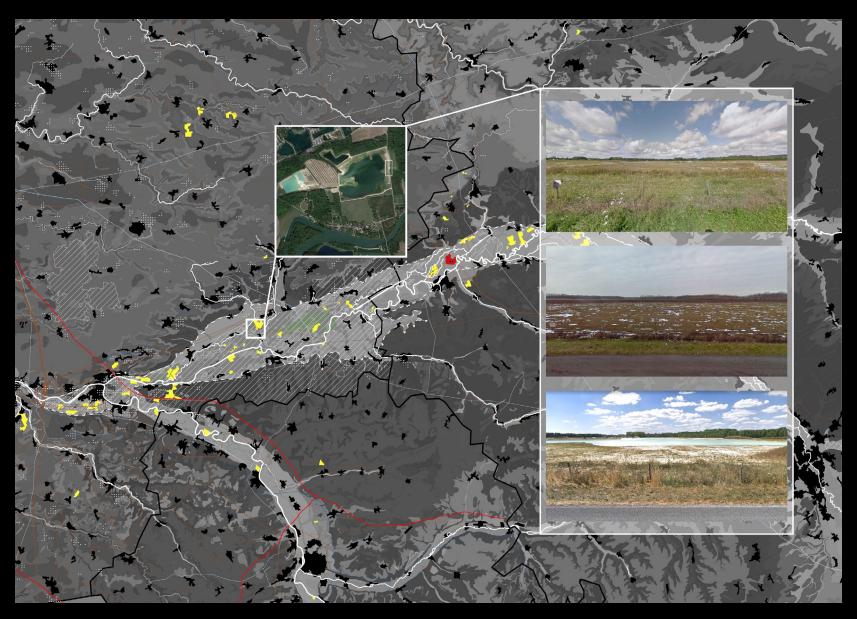




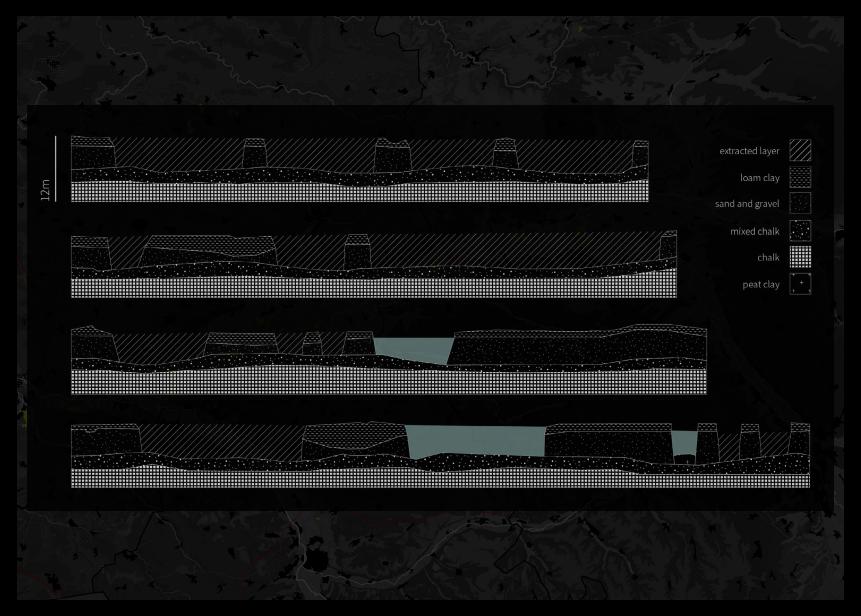
**REGIONAL IMPORTANCE** 



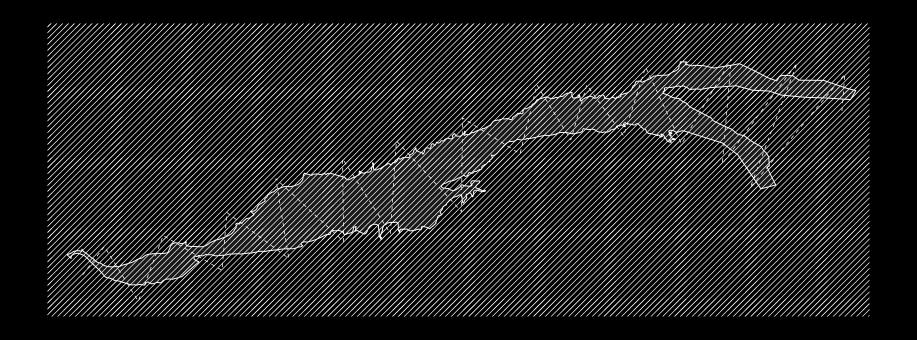
MACRO SCALE

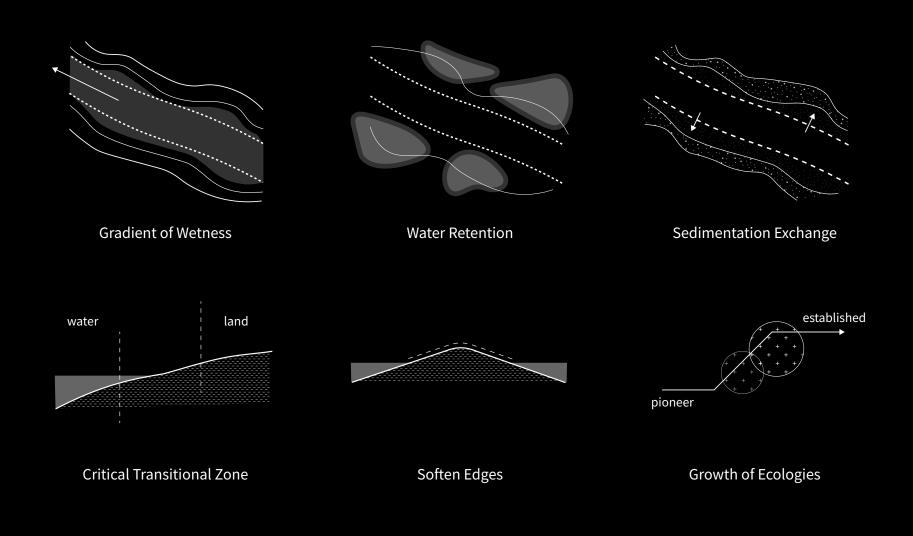


LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT



GEOLOGICAL COMPOSITION AND EXHAUSTION





SPATIAL STRATEGIES



AREA OF FOCUS



SPATIAL STRATEGIES



ACTIVE QUARRIES



INUNDATED EXHAUSTED QUARRIES



RIVERINE MORPHOLOGY



GEOMORPHOLOGY



POSIBILITY FOR ALTERNATIVE WATER MOVEMENT



ENTRY POINTS



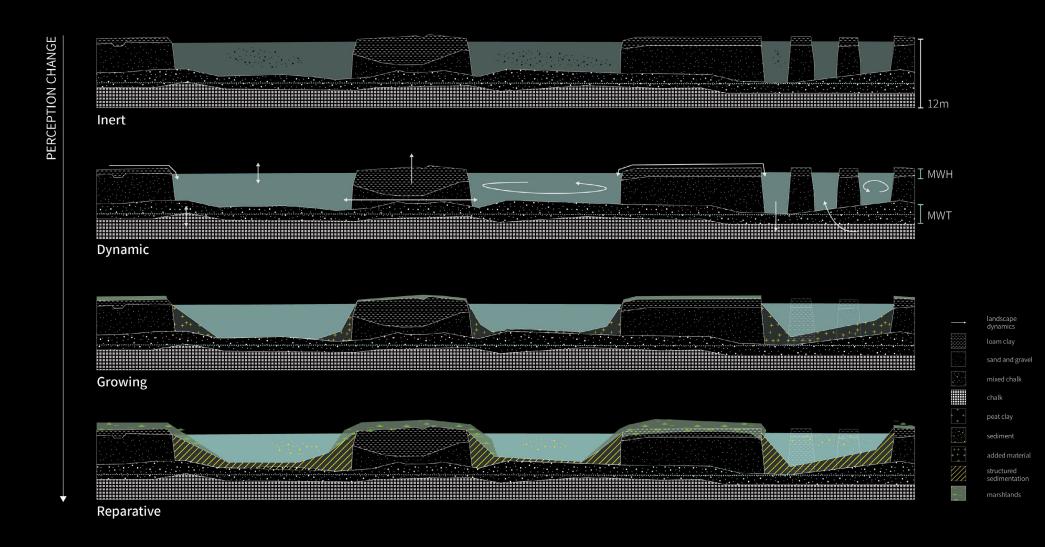
FLOOD EVENTS



DEGREES OF WETNESS



REHABILITATED VEGETATED NETWORKS



REPARATIVE DEVELOPMENT



CURRENT STATE



CURRENT STATE



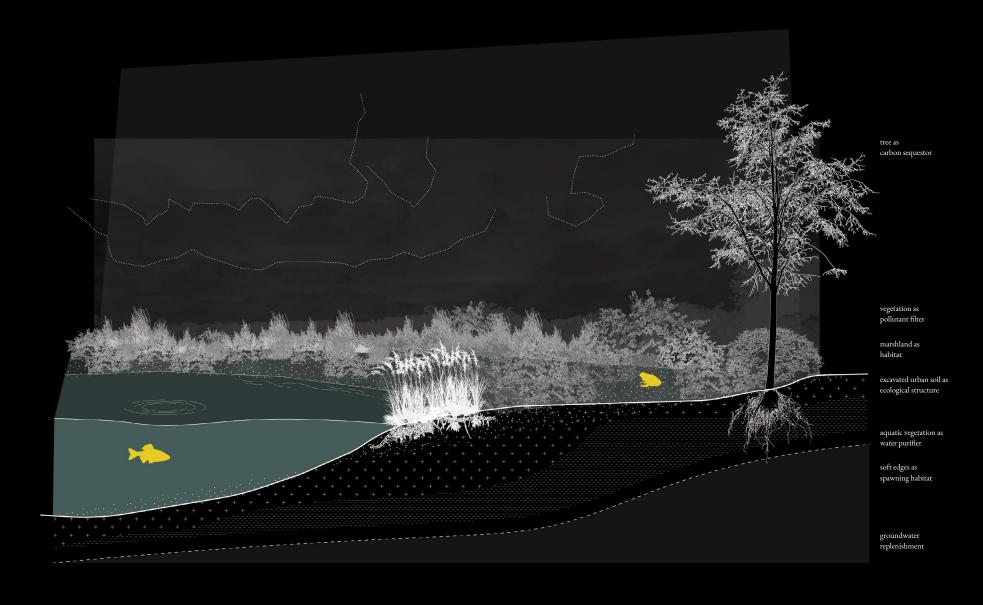
PIONEER STATE (2-3 YRS)



ESTABLISHED STATE (5-10 YRS)



FLOOD EVENT (5-10 DAYS)



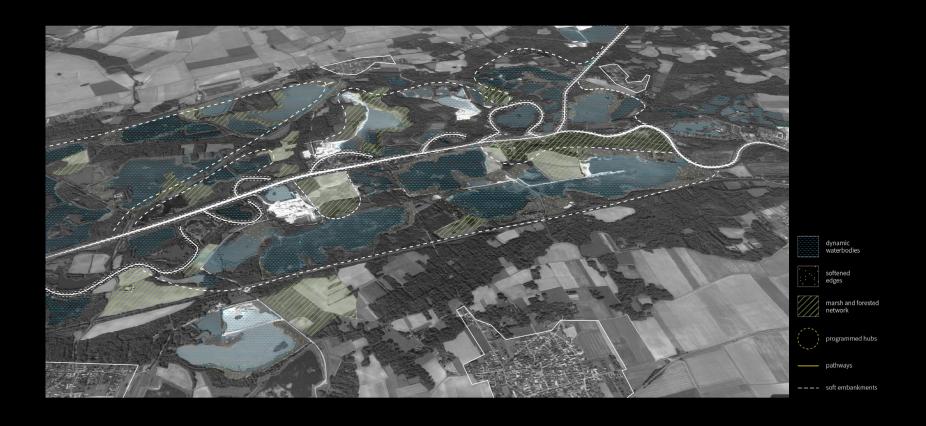
WETLAND



ALLUVIAL FOREST



INTERACTING

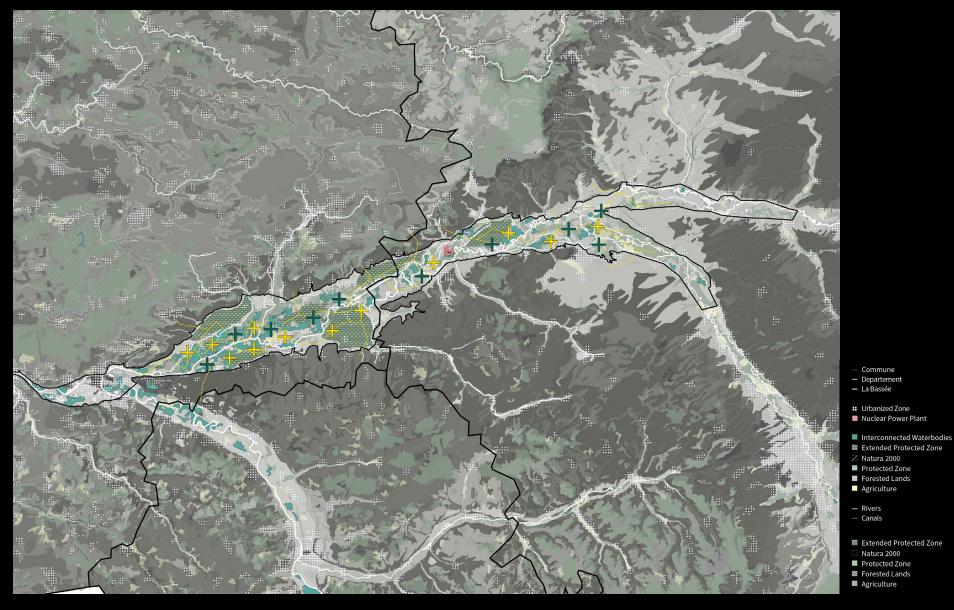


CONSTRUCTED LANDSCAPE



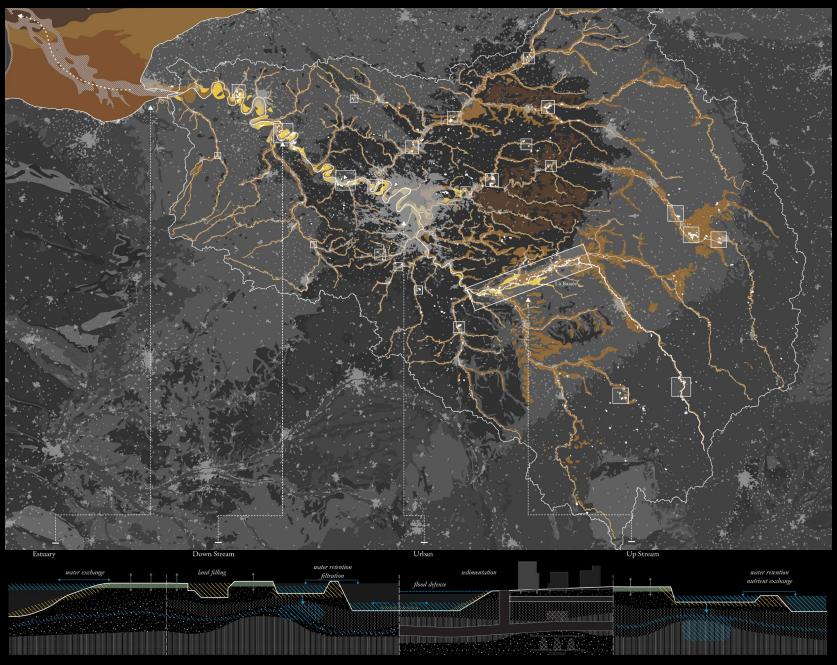
ANTHROPOGENIC STITCHING

#### 3.6 REPARATIVE LA BASSÉE

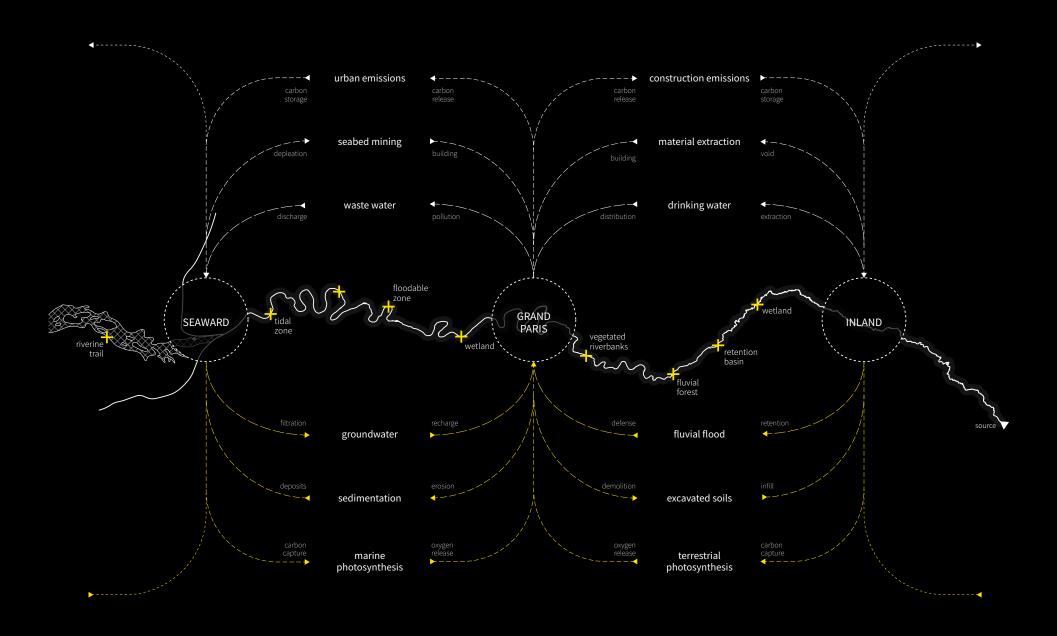


MACRO SCALE

#### 3.7 REPARATIVE WATERSHED

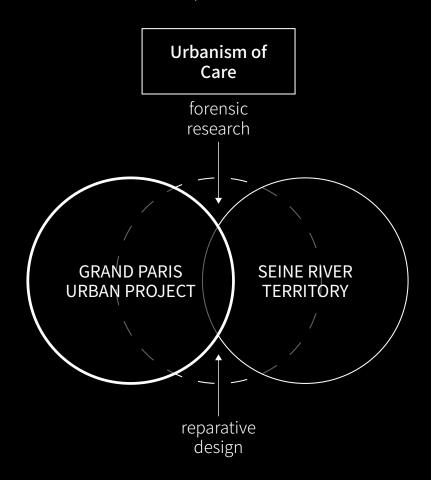


#### 3.8 SYSTEMIC SYNTHESIS

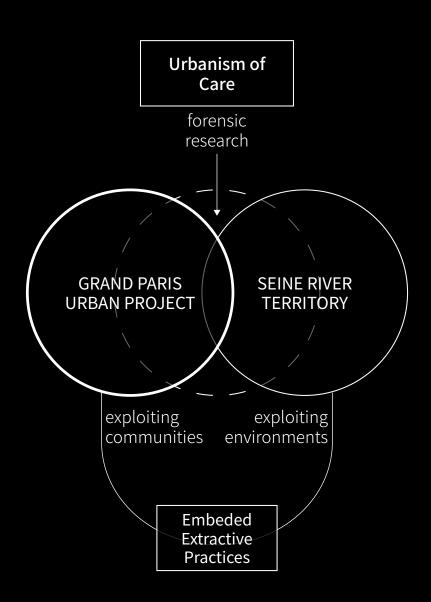


## CONCLUSION (PROJECT)

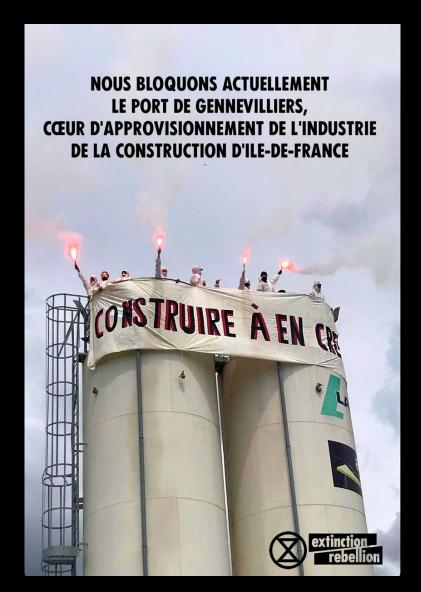
How can the process of constructing the Grand Paris become a catalyst for repair of damaged landscapes in the Seine River Basin towards a co-beneficial relationship between the urban and the territorial?

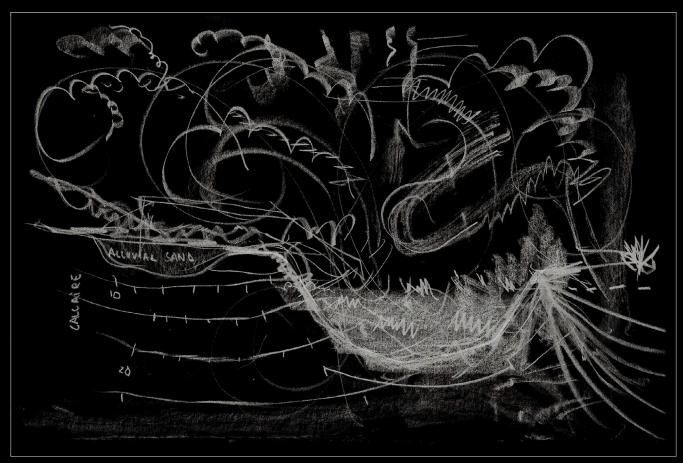


# CONCLUSION (PROJECT)



## CONCLUSION (PROCESS)





FIN

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Hadrien Cassan Transitional Territories

July 2021