

Imagining Revitalising Natural-Cultural Synergies to Care for Inhabited Milieus

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Over the millennia, the art of human settlements has manifested itself in contrasting relationships with the milieus, whether by controlling and using it to blind exploitation, by keeping away from it with fear and respect, or by creating symbiotic relationships with it. In today's world of rampant artificialisation, questions about the appropriate relationship between nature and the artefact have become crucial, as everyone can observe together with Paul Ricoeur that 'the man of technology comes with an additional fragility which is his work'.

In addition to clear-cut representations of the relationship between the artefact and nature – according to which the artefact would either imitate or break with nature – there is now the notion of their inextricable intermingling, of their hybridisation, of their combination, even of their mutation and blurring. Awareness of the planet's boundaries and of human and non-human vulnerabilities (biodiversity, quality of the soil, the air and water; health, etc.), confirmed by the successive IPCC reports, is leading us to replace the Cartesian paradigm of 'the master and possessor of nature' – a symbol of modern times – with that of taking care in order to confront the mortifying conditions of habitability and the exploitation of people and resources. This radical bifurcation reactivates and renews the ways of making in architecture, while respecting stimulating synergies and interweaving.

When analysing, together with Frédéric Bonnet, the rewarded European France projects¹ over the seven sessions that ran from 1989 to 2004, we had highlighted new approaches that were capturing, revealing and balancing with nature rather than dominating it. We were able to identify a number of different approaches to the relationship between nature and architecture, reflecting the paradigm shift underway: from using nature as a backdrop to increasingly seeing it as a qualitative vector for a new type of spaces, to a conception of nature as a dynamic power carrying within itself the principle of its becoming, its movement or its rest, and with which architecture can compose and renew itself. We had noted that the idea of 'nature' had been developed since the second European session and that there was a clear evolution

of the 'dominating ideas' over time, both among the experts or teams and in the site's presentations, particularly from the point of view of the words or concepts used. Limited to the *public space* in the first session, the vocabulary opened up to the *landscape* in European 3 ('The invention of Landscape'), and then from European 5 onwards towards the *greater landscape* and the *territory*, more distinctly asserted. Ecological issues and the importance of sustainable development and the living world only came to the fore in subsequent sessions.

This evolution in the place and interpretation of the idea of nature since 1989 obviously goes hand in hand with the spectacular transformation since European 5 in the way questions are asked and sites defined. In the space of eighteen years, we have gone from a strictly architectural programme centred on innovations in cells and their assembly to a reflection on the surroundings and the inhabited city (E3 'At Home in the City'). At the same time, increasingly large peri-urban sites were proposed (E4 to E6) as well as large-scale sites with a strong presence of natural geographic elements. All in terms of sedimentary recurrence and not strictly chronological. One should note though that the potential of the wild nature as a resource and living milieu was very rarely used, even though it is now a decisive dimension of the representations at stake. Added to this is the impact of the dynamics unfolding around the question of the ethics and aesthetics of the *Care*.

Reactivating New Architectural and Territorial Possibilities: Towards a Care of Welcoming, Holding, Repairing and Tuning²

The ethics and aesthetics of the *Care* are correlated with the eco-feminist movements which, since the 1970s and 80s, have waged struggles over lifestyles, gender relations, ecosystems and territories of socio-spatial justice. What is denounced are the inequalitarian and exclusionary consequences of anthropocentrism,

1 • Frédéric Bonnet, Chris Younès, « La nature et le projet: enjeux et figures », in Collectif Jean Michel Place, *European France – 1988-2007*. Innover – Dialoguer – Réaliser, Paris, Jean Michel Place éd., 2007

2 • Chris Younès, Céline Bodart, David Marcillon (codir.), *Prendre soin. Architecture et philosophie*, Gollion (Ch), Infolio éd., to be released in spring 2024

ethnocentrism and androcentrism, as well as the fiction of independent, autonomous individuals and universal moral principles. On the contrary, along with a concern for others and interdependence, it is a call for inclusive, cooperative and empathetic relationships that are as close as possible to the diversity of inhabiting cultures and life situations.

Theories about the *Care* have therefore provided new interpretation grids renewing not only the disciplines of Humanities and Social Sciences, but also of Architecture, Urban Planning and Landscaping. By defining care as the 'generic activities we do to remain, continue, and repair our world so that we may live in it as well as possible' (Fischer, Tronto, 1991), Joan Tronto puts architecture back to work as a located practice and as an *ethos* or a way of relating to the world.

Architecture does not place objects in stable, inert spaces, but in living milieus that are constantly changing and co-evolving. As a result, architectural and territorial projects have been exploring ways of both recovering and inventing, capable of measuring collapses and jolts on the scale of milieus and places. Beyond the binary narratives pitting nature against culture with desires of control and domination, many geo-bio-cosmo visions seek to re-establish real, imaginary and symbolic connections with the powers and interdependencies of the living community. These strategies have been widely explored, notably by the rewarded teams of the European 17 competition on 'Living Cities 2. Re-imagining Architecture by Caring for Inhabited Milieus'. The answers given by the projects submitted to the competition are most significant. It is about being more immersed in the elements, in plants and animals. It is about paying attention and being open to what is already there, vibrant and beating. When considering how new alliances of natural-cultural co-rhythm are being sought in this session, many forms of hybridisation are already being initiated at different scales. Climate strategies, landscapes, reasoned density in order to preserve spaces for forest and agriculture, planted alleys and roofs, gardens and parks, care for fertile soils and biodiversity, urban agriculture, recycling, hydrocity... are all avenues for co-inhabited milieus. In the re-creation of conditions conducive to habitability, evaluating and caring for the quality of elements, of rivers, of living organisms, of biodiversity, of phytoremediation, of food production and of multiple forms of decontamination must

be inextricably linked to the uniqueness of places, to the diversity of cultures and of living together, but also to economic resources.

Four matrices of thought and action are particularly significant in the **new natural-cultural projectual representations**: **Welcoming**, which is inclusive and welcoming to others, human and non-human, in their conditions of life possibility, Vs. inhospitality and exclusion; **Holding** (from the Greek *pherein*, to support), which supports (echoing Donald Winnicott's work on holding at the interface of the physical and the psychic) through a weaving of natural-cultural³ interdependencies and reciprocities, Vs. the unbearable; **Repairing**, which constantly repairs and nurtures, Vs. exhaustion and the ravages of milieus and things; **Tuning**, which rhythmically holds elements together in their similarities, differences and divergences, Vs. discordance.

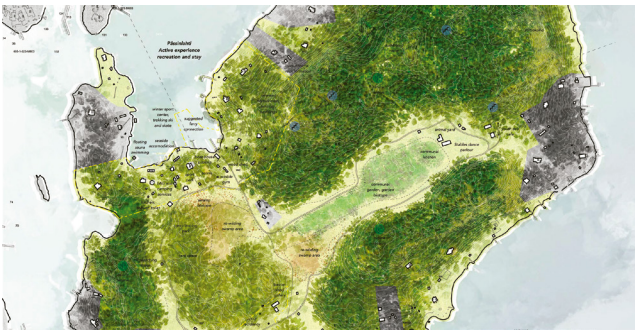
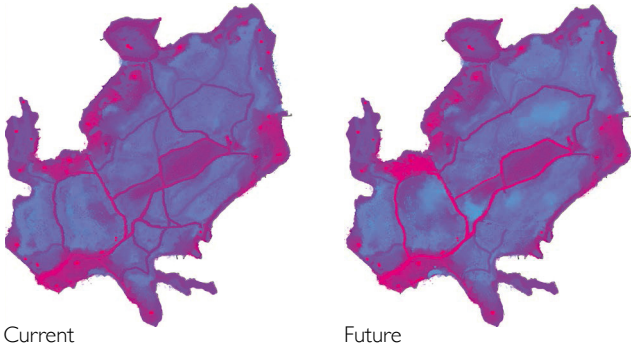
I. Welcoming / Towards Hospitality

Facing environmental and social challenges, what imaginary narratives and projects to adopt to make ourselves more hospitable to others, both human and non-human? How to recognise the interconnectedness of the biotic community? Which ethos of hospitality to reconsider all that is living, visible and invisible?

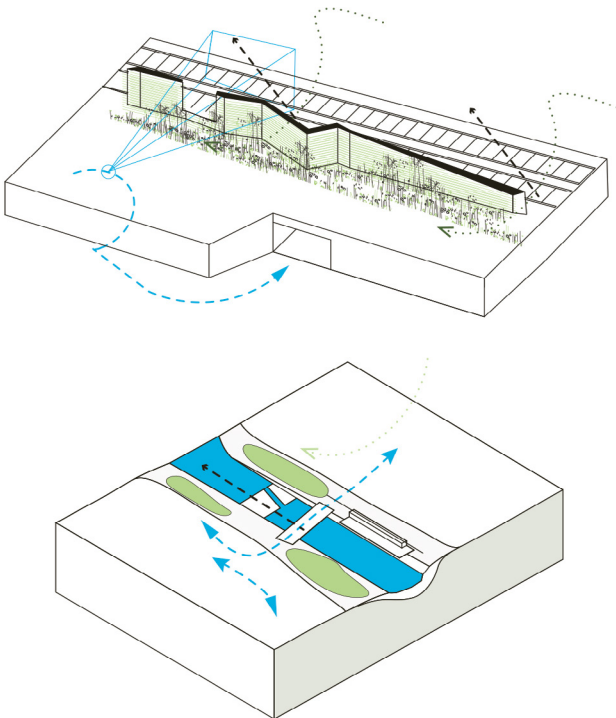
Allow the Coexistence of the Living

The site in Helsinki (FI) is located in an archipelago close to the city centre; it is known as a natural site of great international value with an exceptional marine milieu. But visitors are now coming in numbers because of its historical value and cultural reputation and the municipality is asking the European competitors to develop this area as a sustainable recreational space, while protecting it as a sensitive and vulnerable landscape.

3• Merleau-Ponty emphasised the ambiguity of 'our essential belonging to this nature', which is 'an enigmatic object, an object that is not quite an object; it is not quite in front of us. It is our ground, not what is in front of us, but what carries us.' M. Merleau-Ponty, *La nature*. Notes de cours du Collège de France (1956-1960), Paris, Seuil, collection Traces écrites, 1995, p.19-20.



1 – Helsinki (FI), runner-up – Haven – for humans & non-humans alike
 > See more P50



2 – Lochau (AT), winner – Lochau Rural (H)arbours > See more P63

In runner-up project *Haven – for humans & non-humans alike* (fig. 1), spaces are precisely defined at each of the 3 scales: archipelago, islands and built environment. It is done according to geography, flora and fauna to 'balance' human and non-human dimensions. Some so-called 'non-human' islands are rewilded and off-limits to humans; others are designed for coexistence, while enhancing biodiversity. An experimental method of implementation and monitoring involves stakeholders, research and design over several years to ensure a harmonious environment for human and non-human use.

Landscape Corridors as Spaces for the Living in the City

Water and rock structure the morphology of the village of Lochau (DE), where nature is rooted in the lives of its inhabitants. There are plenty of opportunities for leisure: a marina, a Natura 2000 reserve and water-based recreation areas. Here too, on a smaller scale, the city is wondering how to balance and to negotiate the presence of vulnerable groups and fragile ecosystems between the economic pressure and the intensification of uses.

Winning project *Lochau Rural (H)arbours* (fig.2,3), proposes to take care of the meadows that are already part of the built fabric to enhance 'green corridors', extending the already partially existing network of these natural spaces into the city. They need to be protected to accommodate a diversity of species with maintenance cycles linked to the seasons. The need to reduce the nuisance of a heavily-trafficked railway line is being met with adobe 'biophilic walls', acting like fruit walls that protect against noise while incorporating pockets, niches and nests for different living species. River water is redirected to create points of porosity in the fabric and reconnect with the lake. This hydrological system, which is conducive to soil fertility, also prevents flooding in the village. Finally, a service building is designed with a plant façade that evolves with the climate and the cycle of the seasons.

Giving Non-Humans a Place Back Up To the City Centre

Åkrehamn (NO) is a city where the urban plan has never been respected resulting in a fragmented form with aggregates of independent projects and buildings. At the same time, the city is set in a magnificent coastal landscape with beautiful, attractive beaches, even if the climate can be harsh with strong winds and lots of rain. The question for the competitors was about creating a pedestrian and cycle-friendly city centre with improved public spaces and inclusive outdoor spaces that are well connected to the sea, the beaches and the surrounding natural landscape.

Winning project *Grønn Og Glad. A community of all beings* (fig.4), is based on the observation that Åkrehamn is a city with many assets and that when it comes to urban planning, we should preserve what already exists as much as possible, simply by improving and strengthening it in a sustainable way. To intensify the existing fabric the project proposes a range of buildings based on

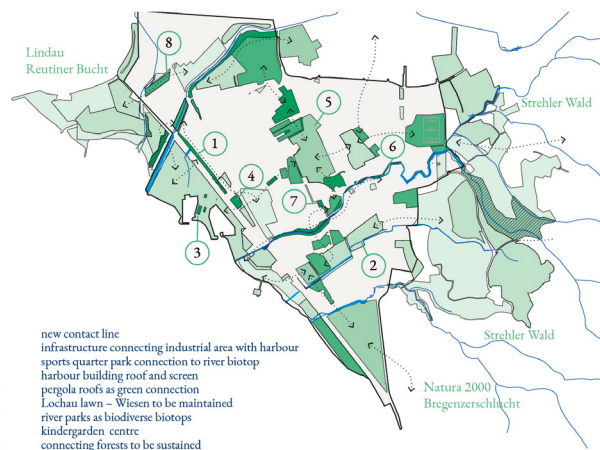
the existing ones – urban blocks, vibrant villages and waterfronts – combined with different densities and housing types. These forms of housing are connected to meeting places: community gardens connect the districts together and greenhouses allow people to stay outdoors in all seasons. In addition to the intensification of the existing fabric, planted natural sites are preserved, creating a green crossing between the districts and connecting the centre to the sea. Animal walkways are provided everywhere.

2. Holding / Revealing a Territory

The idea of nature as a structuring force, which is another strong facet of metamorphosis, implies treating nature from another angle and privileging it as a support for the landscape; in other words putting topography to the fore, with mountains, rivers, fields or forests having the potential to articulate different problematic and spatio-temporal scales. These correspond to the re-creation of territorial figures based on the site's major permanent features and on the overall coherence determined by the resistance and resources offered by the existing landscape. But it also means taking the risks and climatic conditions into account, while respecting the specificities and the ecosystems. In short, it is about revealing a living milieu in terms of resistance and resources, strongly correlated with the principles of evolution.

Revealing a Territory by Reactivating a Metabolism

In Grenoble (FR), the city wants to reconnect the urban space with the surrounding natural areas – these 'biodiversity refuges' support recreational uses while also accommodating productive agricultural functions. Competitors are asked to re-examine the relationship between the city and the natural elements and to explore the qualities and habitability of the natural park. The idea is to look for a process of arbitration and implementation of projects, connecting the park with its environment, recreating metabolisms and making a project with water and its hazards.



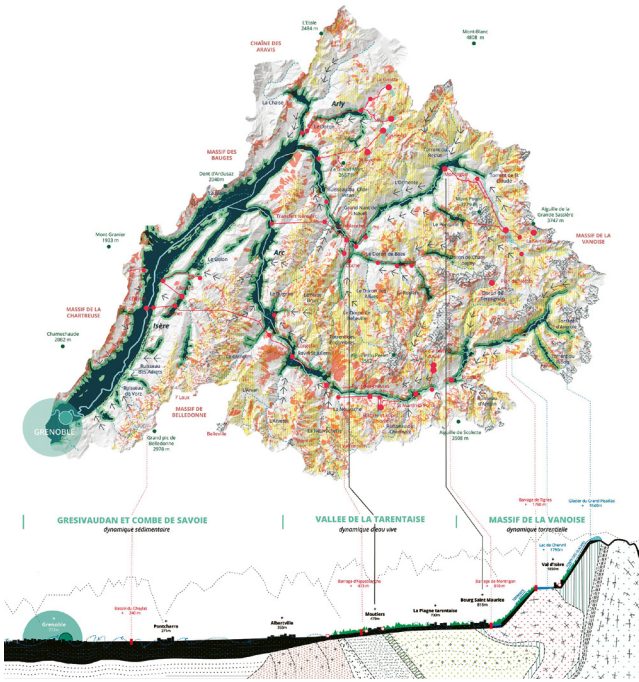
- 1 new contact line
- 2 infrastructure connecting industrial area with harbour
- 3 sports quarter park connection to river biotop
- 4 harbour building roof and screen
- 5 pergola roofs as green connection
- 6 Lochau laws – Wiesen to be maintained
- 7 river parks as biodiverse biotops
- 8 kindergarden centre
- connecting forests to be sustained

3 – Lochau (AT), winner – Lochau Rural (H)arbours > See more P63



4 – Åkrehamn (NO), winner – Grønn Og Glad > See more P21





5 – Grenoble (FR), winner – Sols mobiles > See more P.37
4 evolving landscape figures

Winning project *Sols mobiles* (fig.5), aims to reveal the territory: it is based on a geographical analysis of the mountain/plain landscapes, linking it to the effects of climate change. More frequent flooding from torrents and melting glaciers are eroding the soil and carrying sediment down to the plain. At the same time, global warming is causing the soil on the plain to dry out. The project takes advantage of this fertile silt to renaturalise the city centre, whose soil has dried out, creating a new metabolic process. In order to enable residents to occupy this area in motion, four soft mobility milieus are developed from the traces of what already exists: the sedimentary marsh; the forest avenues extending into the dense city; the wooded crossings criss-crossing the gardens between the plain and the foothills; and finally, the 'archaeological loops in the ancient meanders of the Isère River'.

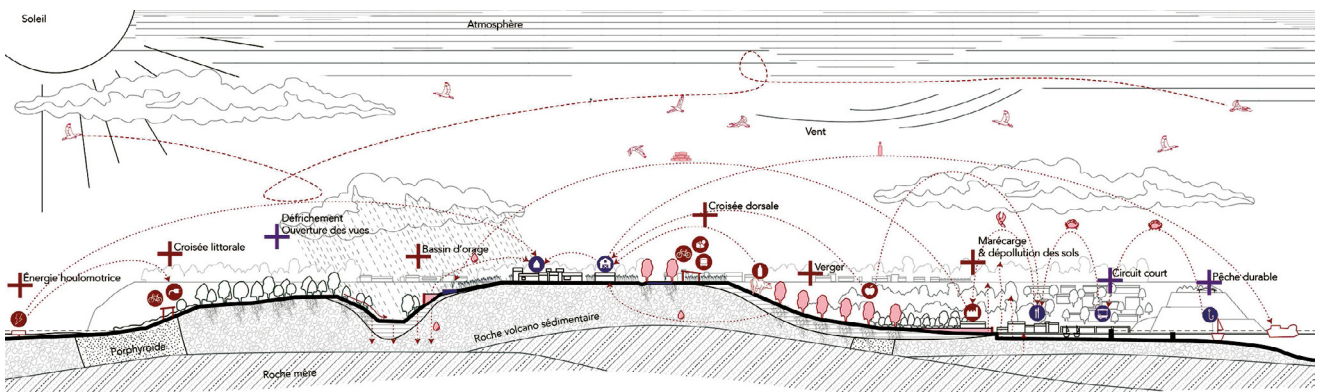
A Story Revived around an Exceptional Natural Landscape

In Belle-Île-en-Mer (FR), on the Brittany coast, in summer, the city of Le Palais grows from 6,000 to 45,000 inhabitants. Tourism is therefore one of the main resources, although some agricultural activity remains. The main effect of climate change has been the ocean rising and the risk of flooding has become an annual threat. Repeated droughts are weakening self-sufficiency in drinking water. Therefore, at a time when the island's ecosystem is undergoing transformations the municipality is wondering how nature and culture can be made compatible.

In response to these challenges, the winning project, *Les Traversées* (fig.6,7), draws on a widely shared idealised imagination and memory of the island and its exceptional natural environment, forming the framework of a dynamic cultural narrative, from its genesis to its desired renaissance today. The project places Belle-Île at the heart of a wider common geography and proposes that the island's landscape become 'a common asset for all, fostering synergies between living beings and the land'. The dells, as privileged milieus and crossing landscapes, play the role of ecotones: an ecological transition between two ecosystems, that of the plateau and that of the coast and the sea. The idea is to take care of these edges, which are home to moving living organisms, while at the same time enhancing biodiversity.

A Historic Park Back in its Natural Watershed Context

In Brussels (BE), the Cinquantenaire Park has suffered a number of changes in recent years as a result of extensive infrastructure, in particular the creation of a car tunnel overhanging the metro tunnel and cutting the park in two at its centre. The park is also



6 – Le Palais (FR), winner – Les Traversées > See more P.60



affected by climate change with both heavy rainfall and drought. The question posed for the competition was how the park could once again become a meeting place adapted to these climate evolutions.

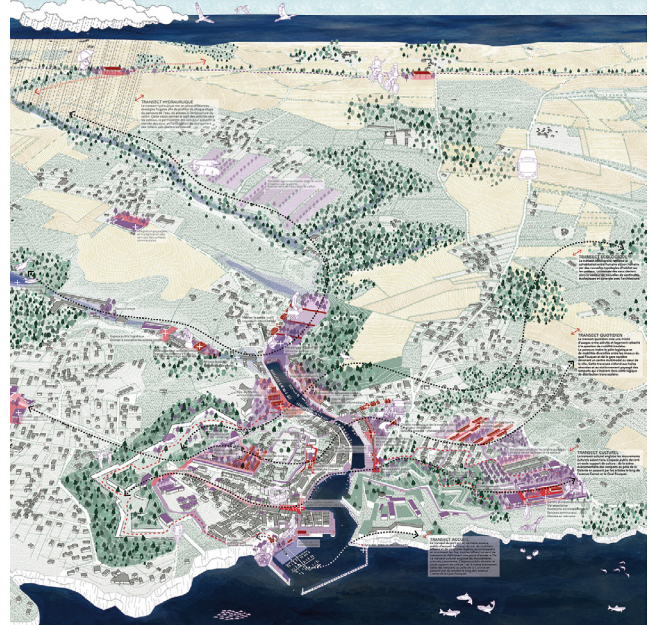
To answer the question, winning project *Le plateau du Maelbeek* (fig.8), broadens the park's reflection site to place it back in its geography, as well as in a longer timeframe. An in-depth analysis of the area highlights the role of water, which, with the effects of climate change, will pose problems in the Maelbeek valley, the watershed located just below the park. The park is therefore transformed into a large natural water retention basin, preventing flooding and enhancing the site's biodiversity 'by letting it grow freely'. From a geographical and geological re-reading of the site (artificially created as a monumental park in the 19th century), water once again plays a central role in the site's 'well-being', restoring its natural dimension, which is adapted to the climate, and therefore its regenerative role.

3. Repairing / Resolving

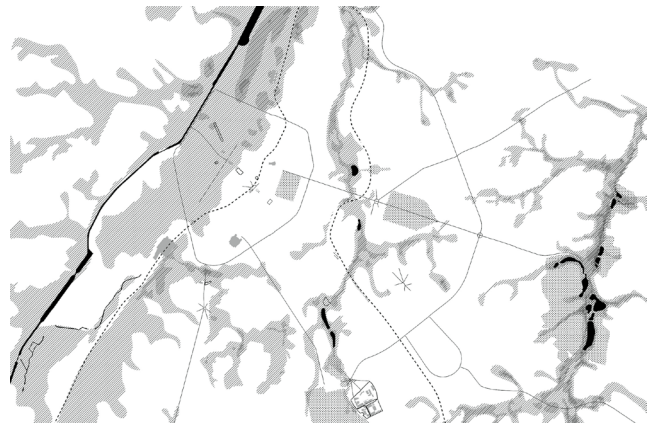
Another of the symbolic figures of paradigm shifts that take seriously the capacities of regenerative projectual strategies in relation to natural resources is that of Repairing, or even saving, nature. Echoing with such a type of nature activates the potential for resilience and adaptability in human settlements. It has to do with vital cycles and synergies to guard against disasters and open up alternative possibilities for urbanity and citizenship: whether it is through renaturation by creating vast expanses of 'reserve land', through revaluing natural spaces and the connections between landscape, territory and architecture to remake the city, or through a recovery of public spaces and the construction of an economy of the future. Or even through the redevelopment of vast industrial sites or other derelict sites, emphasising the importance of the long term and of natural rhythms for an 'eco-responsible reappropriation' taking into consideration rain infiltrations and recovery, as well as decontamination and remediations.

Resolving with Traumatic Traces of the Past

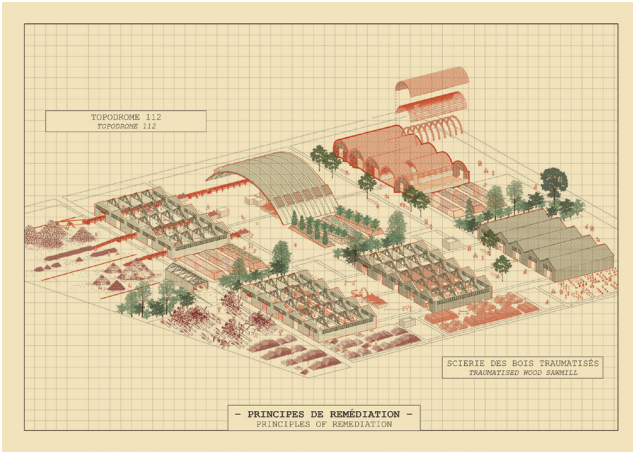
The vacant space on the site in Courcy-Grand Reims (FR) is seen as an opportunity to strengthen the presence of the living and to reconnect human and non-human activities. The city's plan is to make maximum use of existing resources while asserting the site's identity to experiment with a city project that is capable of producing energy, food and biodiversity, of managing and recycling waste, of storing carbon and of purifying water. It applies to the site – a place of military remembrance – through the need to reactivate the existing heritage thanks to mixed and new programming and to the reversibility of buildings. The development of this urban repairing project must be conditioned by the objective of 'zero net artificialisation' (no occupation of new land) accompanied by the sharing of public spaces and the temporality of uses.



7 – Le Palais (FR), winner – Les Traversées > See more P60



8 – Brussels (BE), winner – Le plateau du Maelbeek > See more P.117



Winning project, *Operation Re.Mediation* (fig.9), analyses the site as a 'no-man's-land' from the First World War generating ecological after-effects (notably the broken connections between living beings) around a legacy of war and climatic disasters. To reverse this trend, the project is proposing a so-called 'post-traumatic architecture and landscape' by structuring a 'remediation front' (i.e. repair/regeneration) on the large-scale (that of living beings, milieus and resources), and an 'ecological rearmament plan' to reinvest the commons of the war. On a network of 14 former air bases, the challenge is to set up cooperation, experimentation and solidarity processes to deal with potential future climate disasters.

Upgrading and Repairing by Qualifying What Is Already There

The city of Rimbo (SE) has an attractive location, just 45 km from the capital Stockholm. The challenge for the city is therefore to build on what already exists and to improve it, for example by developing a lively city centre based on new accessibility: a bus + train hub. But for this repair of the centre to work on the city scale, a visual and physical relationship is to be created with the interior and exterior space. The city's question is about how, by avoiding the barriers of the networks, to reconnect the improved centre with the structure of natural spaces and with the surrounding agricultural landscape.

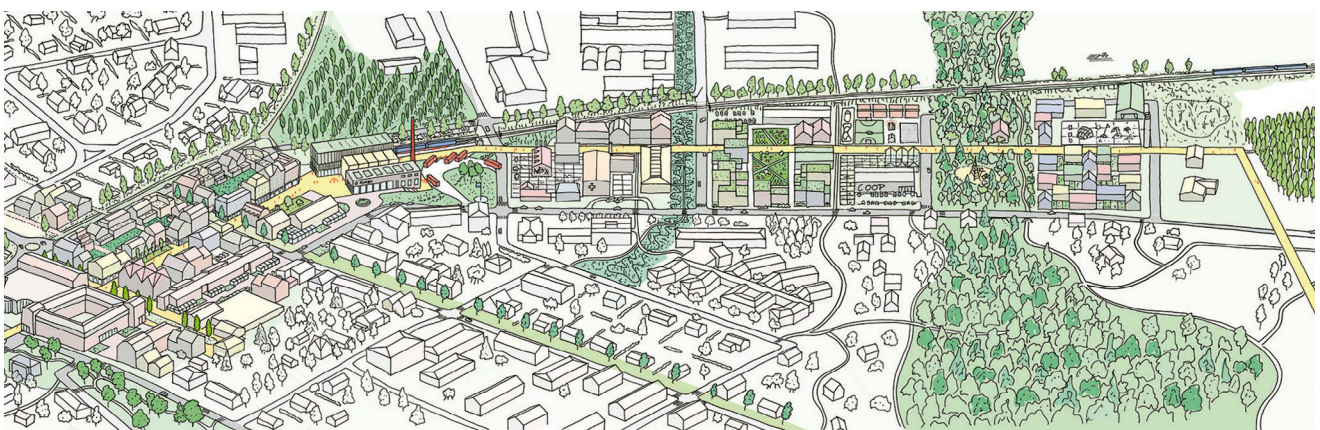
Winning project *Somewhere over the RINGBO* (fig.10,11), comes in line with this philosophy of reinforcing what is already there by preserving the 'urban block + village vibe + waterside' formula and including urban acupuncture operations to enhance the city's conviviality with meeting places. Community gardens improve the districts' connectivity, with climate greenhouses allowing people to 'stay outside' even in winter. Particular attention is paid to animal circulation. The authors describe their project as a revaluation of a city where plants are integrated into the blocks, but also where, between the districts, large tree-lined transverse paths using the available spaces connect the existing city with its territory.

Repairing a Brownfield Site by Reconnecting It to its Topography

Eibar (ES) is an industrial village. Its activities have been relocated leaving a substantial built industrial heritage awaiting rehabilitation and new uses – housing with services and facilities, small houses for rent to facilitate home ownership – and starting a process of regeneration of the existing. The choice of site for the



9 – Courcy–Grand Reims (FR), winner – Operation Re.Mediation
> See more P.121



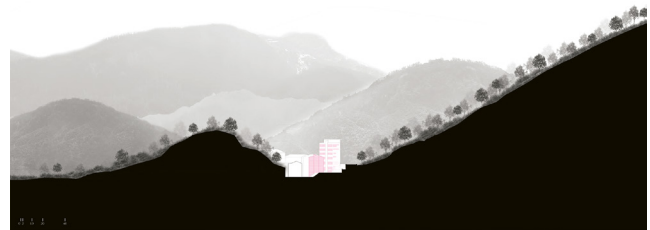
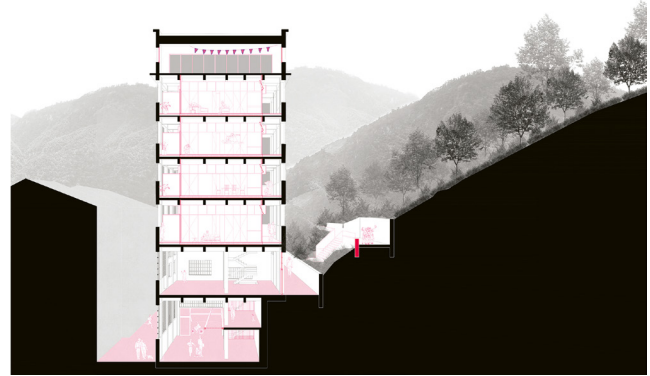
10 – Rimbo (SE), winner – Somewhere over the RINGBO > See more P.81



11 – Rimbo (SE), winner – Somewhere over the RINGBO > See more P81

competition is typical of this reconversion policy; the site is a small industrial wasteland turned into housing and services, with the will to integrate into the urban project a large infrastructure and above all a sloping natural landscape from which it is currently cut off.

Referring metaphorically to Homer and the notion of return, winning project *Ulysses began his Odyssey* (fig. 12), is designed as a reappropriation of what is already there, a repair of what is considered a 'ruin' to give it a new life and a livability. It does so by opening it up and giving it an urban dimension connecting it to a public space and emphasising mobility between the surrounding districts and the natural sloping topography of the city.



12 – Eibar (ES), winner – Ulysses began his Odyssey > See more P173

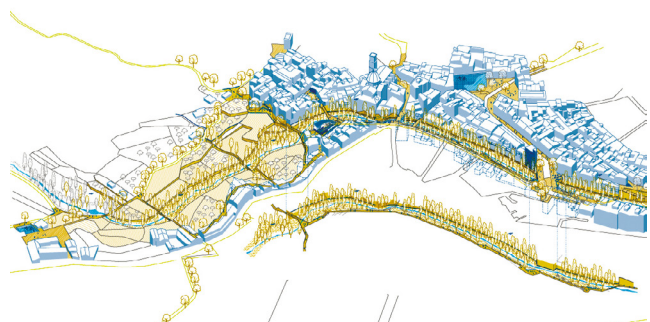
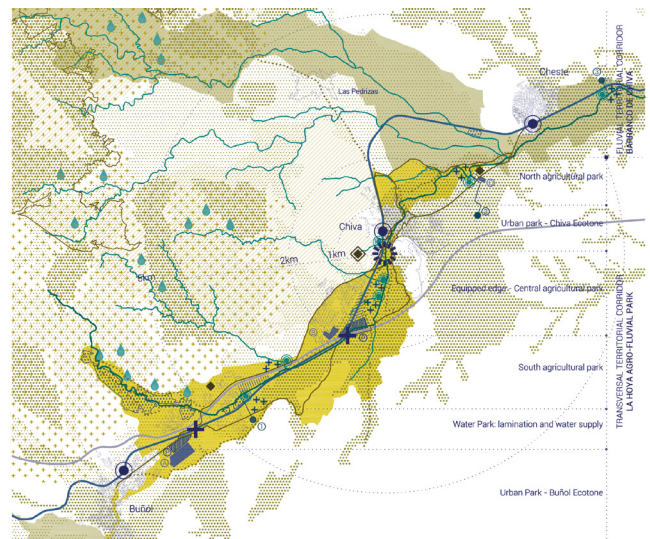
4. Accordance / Meeting of the Milieus

It is a question of encouraging the milieus to meet, of making them compatible, but also of developing the interfaces between city and agriculture, with the idea in particular of agriculture as a new livelihood strategy. The main focus is on the importance of stabilising the boundary between city and farmland and reversing the trend towards urban sprawl, which considers fields as no more than implicit land reserves for urban growth. But it also means ensuring that the soil is fertile and preserved in order to respect this most precious of assets. It is also about local market gardening. In short, more generally, what appears to be transversal is the need, in order to respond to contemporary challenges, to confront the adaptability of agricultural and urban structures in order to turn productive nature and the values of food into a political project for regional planning.

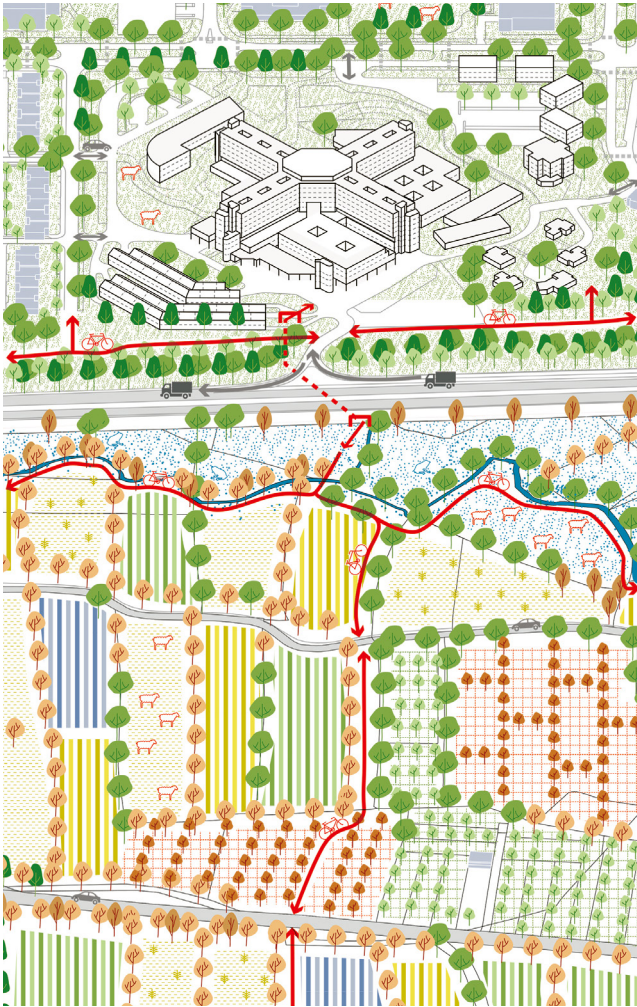
Regeneration of a Gully Landscape to Make Way for an Agro-Fluvial Park

In Chiva (ES), industrial water decontamination has been resolved and the constant flow through the gully has enabled the fauna and flora to recover, although the risk of flooding still remains. This blue and green infrastructure has created a powerful natural landscape that is also productive in terms of agriculture and forestry. The challenge for the site is to reinforce the interweaving of the natural ecosystem and the urban structure through the city centre. This involves building and landscaping to open up the city to the ravine.

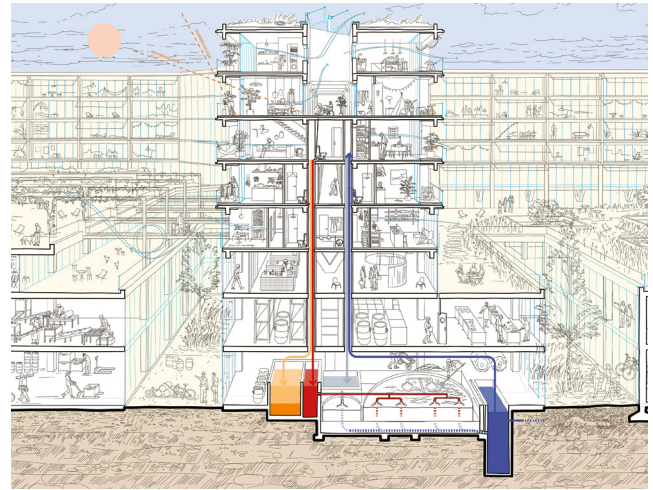
Winning project *Breathing Back* (fig. 13), proposes to widen the ravine as it passes through the centre to make it 'floodable ecotone which weaves together the hydraulic heritage, the existing paths and continuities and the ecosystems'. On a larger scale, the gully is repositioned between its two river corridors, giving it a strategic dimension. It becomes a landscape regeneration mechanism that enables the life of an agro-fluvial park 'where orchards coexist with riparian areas and Mediterranean ecosystems'.



13 – Chiva (ES), winner – Breathing Back > See more P33



14 – Rennes (FR), runner-up – Champ-Contrechamp > See more P.161



A Former Hospital as an Ecological Interface Between City and Agriculture

In Rennes (FR), the Hôpital Sud, located on the edge of the city, is to be converted. The city not only wants to propose new uses, but also to connect them with a larger-scale urban and landscape vision. They want the hospital conversion to be a 'laboratory for experimenting with new tools for circular urban planning, taking into account urban metabolism and resource management'. They also want to reintegrate the site into the wider landscape and restore ecological continuity by addressing the interface between the city, the hospital and the surrounding countryside.

Runner-up project, *Champ-Contrechamp* (fig. 14), proposes to transform the former hospital into a food and agricultural centre by building on its infrastructure, yet placing the natural soil back at the heart of the urban project. The project turns the building towards the city and the Orson plateau. It becomes hybrid and fertile. 'The district adjacent to the hospital is reconciling with its nourishing past. Inhabitants are mobilised to reconnect with the life cycles and take action themselves to combat climate change. It is all about creating new connections between city and country.' It is this connection between city and country that enables the hospital, thanks to its position, to play the role of an ecological interface.

A Patchwork Boundary Between City and Country

Wien (AT) is Europe's fastest-growing city. It has embarked on a policy of densification, particularly along the mobility corridors entering the city. The E17 site is located in one of these residential extensions and intends to accommodate 11,000 people in 4,900 homes. The city's first question to the competition is how to create a dialogue between what already exists (built fragments and agricultural fields) and what is going to emerge. And how to design a quality residential density in the form of largely landscaped districts.

Special mention project *Feldstadt am Heidjöchel* (fig. 15, 16), slightly diverges from the original request. It considers the site development from an initial stage: replacing the existing surrounding fields of intensive cultivation, which are incompatible with the planned living areas, with orthogonal agricultural strips of regenerated soil. 'The early planting is aligned with the public squares of the later urban design and provides fully grown trees and hedges once construction is completed.' The project therefore proposes bio-intensive, self-harvesting agriculture under the guidance of professional farmers. And it is around these fields that the residential development is to grow.

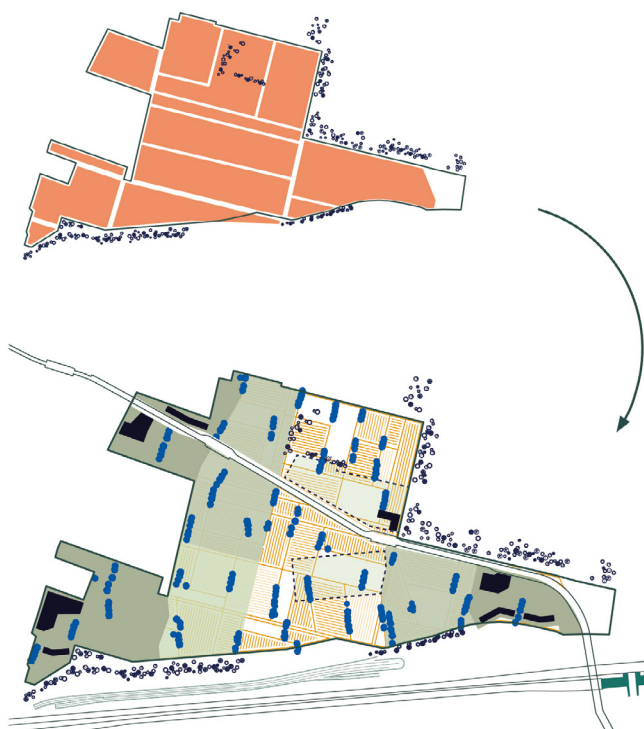


15 – Wien (AT), special mention – Feldstadt am Heidjöchel
> See more P.249

A Porous Boundary Between City and Forest

In Skavsta, in the municipality of Nyköping (SE), noise pollution from an international airport prohibits permanent housing around the airport. The city therefore raises the question: how can a living environment be created from a coherent urbanisation process? Thinking specifically about the public spaces to create, how can the plant structure developed in the district be present up into the squares? And finally, how can natural dynamics, rainwater management and leisure activities be made compatible?

Starting from an analysis of the province's soil structure – low-lying topography with areas at a maximum of 100 metres above sea level and abundant vegetation in the form of forests – winning project *Skavsta Forest City* (fig. 17), proposes to structure the site area around the territory's green and blue axes (woods and rivers): 'The forest constitutes the main concept of the proposal [...] For outside visitors as well as workers in the area the presence of the forest will contribute to make the area a destination and attractive place to work in. In the urban structure, most of the surface is covered with trees and plants. In this way, the site, which is on the edge of the city, becomes a sort of porous boundary between city and forest.'



In Conclusion, in the Four Categories...

...we have explored how the dualism between nature and culture can be overcome and how, on the contrary, welcoming, holding, repairing and tuning allow hybridisation in a plural way. We are therefore invited to imagine, feel and perceive other possibilities that give shape to encounters of a different kind, in which dominant forces may nonetheless be expressed. The instabilities, uncertainties, fragilities and disorientations that characterise the contemporary world are also part of the horizon of the Care, which, after first giving rise to a new conception of political morality, is now proving to be a valuable compass for resourcing architecture too: between senses and meaning, between the self and others, between 'initiating, situating and sustaining'⁴, to remake the World by living better together.

16 – Wien (AT), special mention – Feldstadt am Heidjöchl
> See more P.249



4• Stéphane Bonzani, *L'invention en architecture. Initier, Situer, Durer*, Lyon, éditions 205, 2024.



17 – Nyköping (SE), winner – Skavsta Forest City > See more P.223