

Rappresentazione : strategie spaziali

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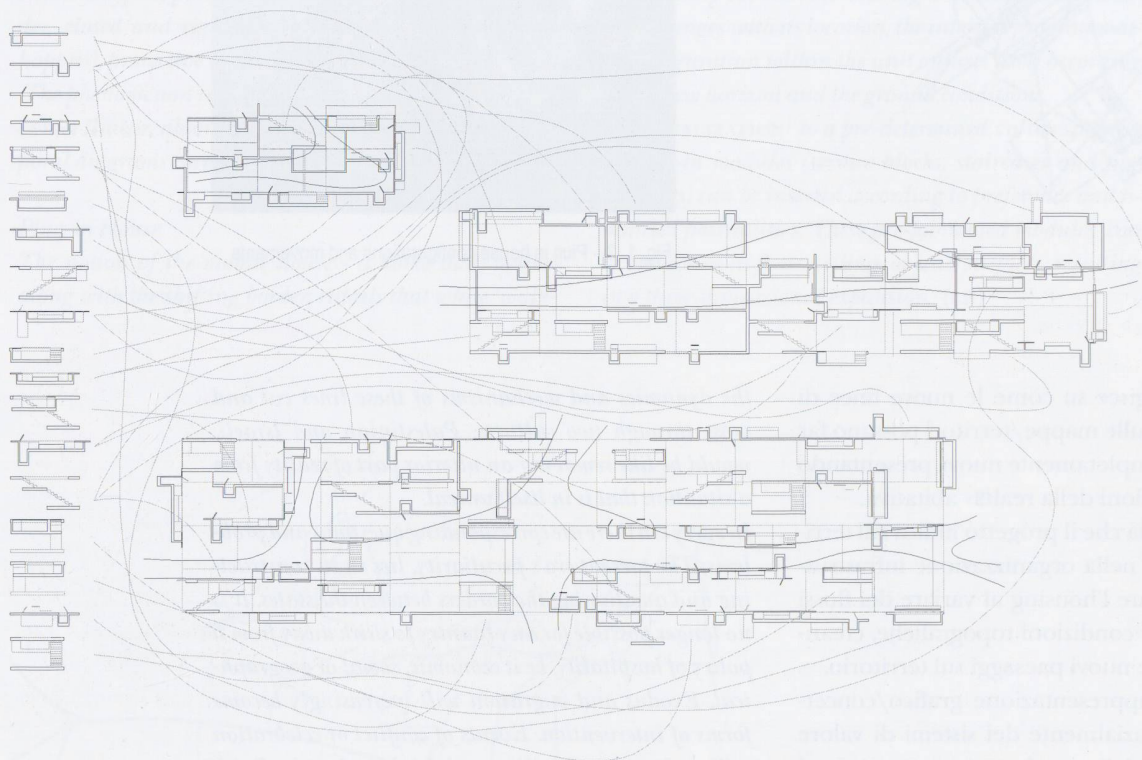
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Rappresentazione – strategie spaziali

Paola Liani, Itai Paritzky



Plug in house configurations and movements

Itai Paritzky propone nell'ideazione progettuale un tipo di rappresentazione dove l'indagine concettuale è spinta all'estremo, fino a delle categorizzazioni specifiche dell'ontologia applicata. L'analogia non è casuale, visto che i sistemi rappresentativi e le entità elaborati nel progetto da Itai Paritzky seguono criteri applicativi guidati proprio dalla progettazione di artefatti formulati per specificare dei sistemi spaziali che si evolvono e si modificano nel tempo.

Tale elaborazione differisce da qualsiasi tipo di vocabolario architettonico, sia di tipo storico-compositivo che associabile a nuove tendenze linguistiche. Questa garbata distanza visibile nel processo di rappresentazione si esprime attraverso dei dispositivi concettuali che, come precisi strumenti, descrivono il carattere performativo e di mutazione funzionale che gli attuali sistemi sociali svolgo-

no sul territorio o fra le quattro pareti domestiche. Gli schemi spaziali usati nei progetti sono semplici figurazioni diagrammatiche di quelli che sono i modi e le condizioni degli elementi che compongono i sistemi sociali di un territorio. Questi disegni nel processo di rappresentazione si distinguono dalla semplice analisi visiva per il carattere strategico che ricoprono e la disposizione «mutante» che assumono nelle diverse fasi del progetto.

La novità sta nella possibilità di esprimere un sistema politico-economico dal punto di vista spaziale ed estetico.

La proposta qui presentata «The obsessive border» (un progetto per degli insediamenti che seguono le mutazioni dei confini israeliani-palestinesi) esprime quelle che sono le reali condizioni-funzioni del progetto all'attuale presente e le possibili e continue modifiche strumentali nel tempo;

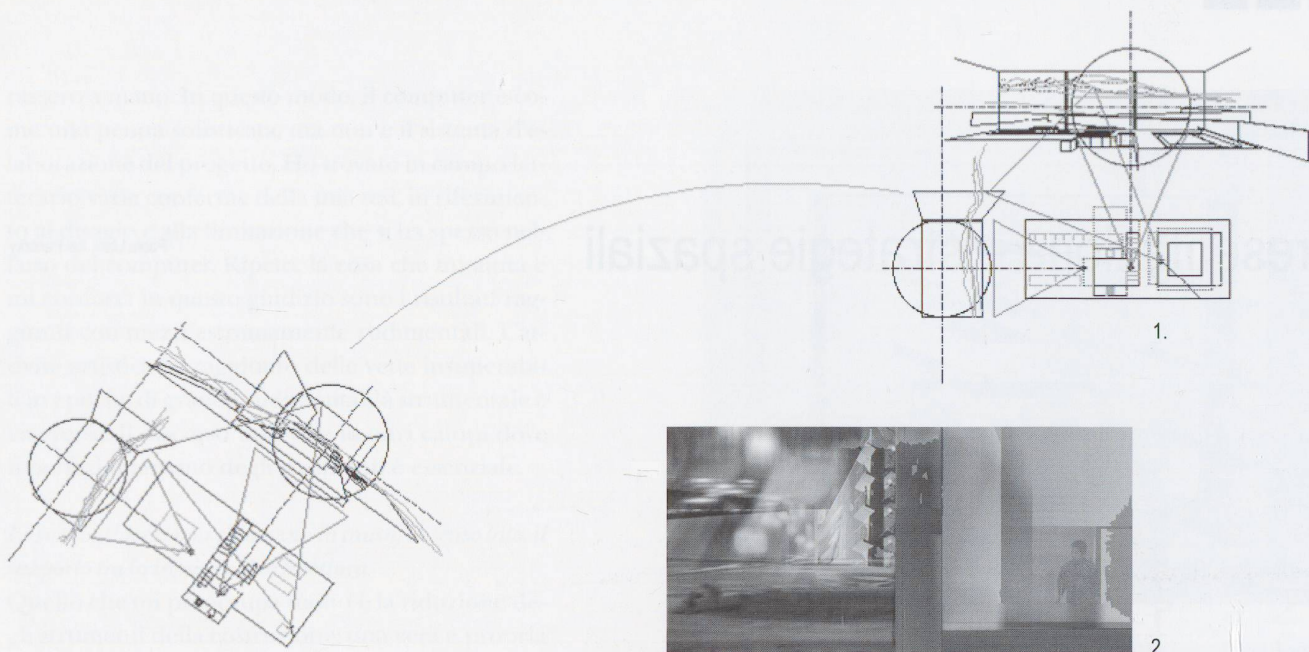


Fig. 1, 2 – Plug in house configurations and movements

il progetto interagisce su come le nuove linee di confine tracciate sulle mappe/territori possano far nascere luoghi completamente nuovi, presentando così diverse «scansioni della realtà» abitativa.

Le relazioni di scala che il progetto indica sul territorio sono visibili nella organizzazione infrastrutturale che fa variare l'housing al variare dei flussi economici, e delle condizioni topografiche, creando così singolari e nuovi paesaggi sul territorio.

Questo tipo di rappresentazione grafico/concettuale definisce spazialmente dei sistemi di valore per quei sistemi sociali completamente nuovi che si stanno affacciando sulla scena attuale del mondo geopolitico; l'intensità delle informazioni proposte nel progetto mostra una dimensione che unisce sia il concreto valore delle forme che un modo per riosservare o superare gli stereotipi sociali che ancora scompongono la nostra quotidianità. (P.L.)

Obsessive Border

The image of a 'transparent' line is almost hidden, and yet it is not due to this non-existence of sorts, that we lose sight of it.

The act of seeing implies different mental conditions: waiting, watching and re-examining.

The attempt to describe the power of absence and, at the same time of control, leads us back to the description of a space that is a clue to something that it is not.

Here, the border becomes a kind of obsession, a thing that places something or someone else on the other side.

Israel is one of those countries that have an infinite number of borders within itself. The land itself is constituted by these. Attempting to explain the way in which

the dynamics and mechanisms of these lines cut and cross through two cultures, Palestinian and Israeli, would be like removing an ulterior part of reality from a situation that is in itself unreal.

In every era there are corresponding questions and problems; The present era's peculiarity, lies in its constructing and questioning the borders between the states. It is no longer possible for any country to shirk away from a policy of hospitality, be it economic, social or geographical. Exodus and migration will increasingly become forms of intervention. Events of conflict or celebration will no longer be familiar territorial landmarks. But if the landscape is seen as a metaphor for the process of remembering and forgetting borders, then the nature of human actions can be seen in a new light.

Dynamic settlement

In order to construct meaningful systems of value in such overlapping complexities, it is necessary to expand upon the ideas of the temporality and variations of the locations, in which the central notion lies in their modification.

The settlement's spatial organization comes first as an expression of the infrastructure organization on which the housing is assembled.

With the various modifications of the borders, the variations to the territory's infrastructure (economic, topographic and/or social) remain, differing from the housing which moves in continually, and develop new genealogies and landscape systems suitable for the life of the new settlers. Whereas the housing, moving towards the new territorialized border that previously lacked structure, opens up the border to the cohabitation.

Innovation, then, lies in the fact that housing no longer establishes the border's location (as was the case in the past), but rather articulates, allowing its inherent economic and infrastructure systems, to cast their influence on the territory in the form of attractions.

Housing should not be thought of in restrictive terms, only in relation to habitation. It is possible to apply a kind of (extreme) 'genetic evolution' of living to this new example; an intense experiment with the condition of the frontier's duplicity with both its positive and negative aspects.

In this way, it is possible to transform it into an open border, closed and rigid, flexibly anachronistic (it could happen), protective or destructive.

The phenomenon represents three aspects of the shifting border (linear, absorbent, passing) to which relative temporal diagrams correspond.

Plug-in House

The notion of the mobile house - a home that 'walks' along with the shifting border, entails that while 'walk-

ing' the house changes its configuration in relation to its new surrounding context. The following criteria generate integral changes in the configuration:

POLITICAL SITUATION: according to the intensity of the political strife, the house can be positioned to suit the present state of affairs. It can be positioned as a «defensive» unit submerged in the ground, a «neutral» unit suspended above ground and transparent, or a «communicative» unit on ground level with no perimeter walls, promoting openness.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SITUATION: as the visual and temporal relationship between the housing unit and its surroundings changes with its location, the internal programmatic configuration within the unit adjusts itself according to the new horizon and the ground conditions.

PERSONALIZATION: to a pre-determined volume a series of plug-in modules (service blocks, staircases and furnishings) can be inserted according to preference and financial possibilities. These pre-fabricated modules can be embedded in floor, ceiling, or wall surfaces, resulting in a three-dimensional expansion. (I.P.)

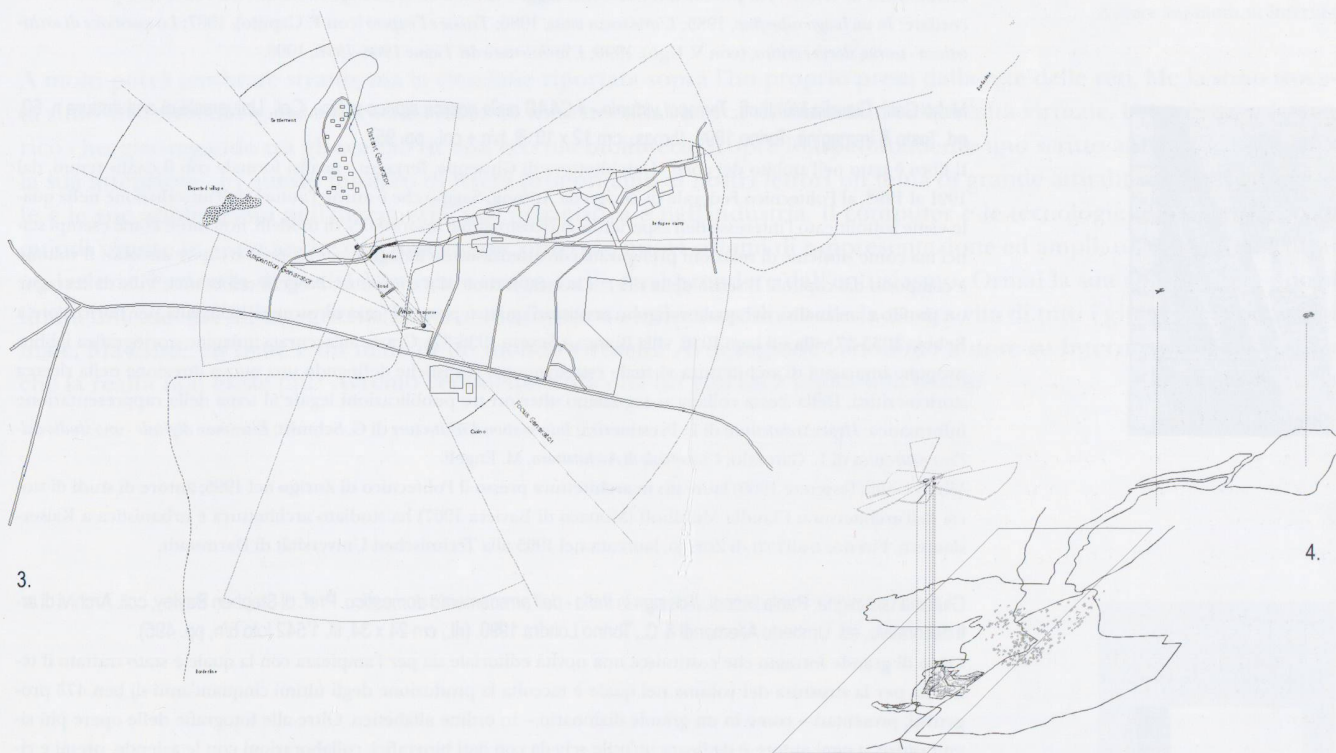


Fig. 3 – Mirage generators. the generator seeks to de-materialize existing tension and preconceptions. By allocating local infrastructure elements (roads, bridges, water resources) in relation to different cardinal points within both the refugee camp and the settlement, the generator can unpredictably modify a point of view.

Fig. 4 – Static attractors. The evident lack of infrastructure allows for a certain degree of freedom, to strategically place new civil infrastructure (Airport, Hospital, Casino, Shopping Mall, Playgrounds, ...) all have the inherent potential to stimulate different border and temporal activities.