



SESSION BOOK

TOWARDS AN INCLUSIVE CITY

DRIVERS OF SOCIAL VALUE AND WEALTH CREATION

**WHAT ARE POSSIBLE URBAN RESPONSES FOR PROMOTING
INCLUSION BY WAY OF THE TEMPORARY, THE INFORMAL ... ?**

35TH INTERNATIONAL URBAN PLANNING WORKSHOP IN CERGY-PONTOISE

FROM THE 3RD TO THE 22ND OF SEPTEMBER 2017



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Les Ateliers internationaux de maîtrise d'oeuvre urbaine de Cergy-Pontoise

les ateliers

maîtrise d'oeuvre urbaine

Le Verger, Rue de la Gare
95 000 Cergy-Pontoise

Tél : +33 1 34 41 93 91
contact@ateliers.org

contact pour la session 2017 :
villeinclusive@ateliers.org

A non profit- organization since 1982, Les Ateliers - International workshops of planning and urban design - aims to develop the collective creation of ideas that tackle the challenges and processes of everyday city planning and design. by promoting a process of collective and multidisciplinary work that produces innovative and illustrative proposals relating to urban design and spatial development.

Whether it involves students or professionals, each "atelier" brings together people of diverse nationalities and disciplines: architecture and urban planning, but also geography, economy, landscape architecture, sociology, art, engineering, environment... Year after

year, Les Atelier international network has been growing: it includes more than two thousand former participants who are now professionals, academics, and decision-makers in the urban field.

OUR CONVICTIONS

Creating cities is by its very nature a collective process. As true as architecture enables an individual and identifiable creation of masterpieces, developing cities cannot be ascribed to a single person who would dominate all the aspects of urban creation: this process is collective in its essence. Managing urban development should integrate in a 'laboratory logic' the different disciplines that take part in

city planning its interfaces. Therefore, each atelier is a place of freedom of proposal, where the aspirations of collective and voluntary work enable the development of new ideas, innovative projects and proposals

www.ateliers.org

Les Ateliers thanks all the partners of this year's session



Session book

Paris-Région Workshop 2017

INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP OF URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN

SEPTEMBER 4TH - SEPTEMBER 23TH 2016

Ile-de-France, the Parisian agglomeration, and the inner Paris are all subject to aggravating inequalities. A sensitive situation ensued from social and territorial disparities, and resulting in a complex conjecture: accessibility to affordable - and proper - housing has proven more and more challenging for precarious populations.

Les Ateliers de Cergy Pontoise, now in their 35th year, addresses the reality of poor-housing through the production of a wider reflexion, based on the principle of inclusiveness. Although central to the current crisis, poor-housing cannot be resolved without a global understanding of the situation - and of cities - feeding into global actions.

Poor-housing in France affects 1.2 million individuals (among which 159 000 homeless) and comes in many forms: living in the street; living with family and

friends; in squats or slums; occupation of insalubrious residences; over-populated apartments...

A growingly complex situation:

- An embedded structural crisis with demands exceeding supply (especially in the case of social housing); real estate prices increasing faster than wages; compromised residential pathways; saturation of emergency housing centres (often unfitting to hosting).

- An overloaded conjecture due to unanticipated flux of migration (fleeing their countries for humanitarian or economic reasons).

Structuring solutions with set objectives, imagined within the compound of regional housing (SRHH) on the long term:

- Construction of 70 000 accommodations per year (goal achieved in 2016, with 71 000 housings) meeting

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the financial reality of the populations in need;

- Increase in the housing supply better distributed across the territory;
- Renovation of the existing lot.

Again, the emergency of the situation couldn't be more real and must mobilize actions and initiatives beyond the problematic of poor-housing itself; to encompass a set of varied infrastructures in support to the solution implemented instead, for this is the only way to ensure a positive and long-lasting outcome.

Les Ateliers does not act in contradiction with existing solutions such as insertion through housing, which accompanies anyone in the process of accessing or retaining an accommodation - whether temporary or permanent - or the housing first initiative, which guarantees housing for homeless. Les Ateliers hopes for a

shift of perspective, and to reconsider how urban planning can solve poor-housing by means of new and innovating proposals.

The concept of inclusiveness applied to the city represents the opportunity to (re)connect populations in precarious situations with the infrastructures they need on a daily basis. It is not solely about good and affordable housing, but about the reshaping of the entire territory on the long term: from mobility, to the development of work and public services.

To be careful since closeness does not always mean accessibility: speculation has proven an issue, for example, and cities now demonstrate a rise in the price of real estate as well as the privatization of more and more public spaces. How to avert such external forces to impair the market?



© L. Mallone, 2014

**Journal du Pôle d'Exploration des
Ressources urbaines à Ris-Orangis.**

How to insure accessibility to the public? Can a territory remain fair and equitable in spite of growth? Can inclusivity be synonym of wealth?

In the sight of the emergency, Les Ateliers' take is to link the concept of inclusiveness to the one of progressive urbanism. The temporary occupation of territories constitutes a loophole to heavy administration procedures and financial costs, and grants us immediate access to those territories for a given period of time. Wastelands, abandoned spaces and empty buildings about to be renovated or demolished thus becoming

the theatre of collective experimentation and innovation.

Of course, such association will not solve the housing crisis, or any of its structuring aspects, by itself. Neither does it pretend to match the inclinations of internal politics play. It means, in a way, to disrupt the establishment by forcing it outside of its comfort zone. Les Ateliers is intimately convinced temporary installations (fed by long-term

reflexions) is the key to comprehensive understanding of the territory. A strategy incorporating all fields: social, societal, financial, economic, environmental, architectural, urbanity... A strategy able to reverse points of view, to acknowledge the inherently mutable nature of a territory, to assess new temporalities, to experiment and highlights the following:

- Civil cohabitation in cities dedicated in the unification of their populations;
- Relationship in between the formal and the informal;
- Continuity within the territory (from the short-term, the temporary, feeding into the long-term installations and development of the city);
- Adaptation and mutations (while meeting with quantitative and qualitative standards);
- The right for all citizens to experiment and the right to fail;
- The valorisation of the individual (versus financial valorisation of goods);
- Collective life and the civil society;
- The right for any local inhabitant to act upon their needs and beliefs

The « inclusive city » also requires inherent mobility and the capacity to indulge and facilitate change.

Mutability incarnates an alternative to traditional urban planning, taking the long-term reflexion schemes and turning them into temporary installations, able to adapt and answer the locals' needs

and expectations. Mutability allows uncertainty as one of its core principle and as such, can foresee evolution (political, technological, economic, social... evolutions) at ease.

Mutability, then, represents the city ability to accept and react to change.

Mutability at three different scales:

- individuals and families
- neighbourhoods
- the agglomeration

Cities are highly-populated environments in need for anew harmony, both on a local and global scale. Diversity has become the only viable future of urban planning seeing as limited resources - and the reality planet earth can only give so much... - have brought into light challenges the next generations won't be able to overcome otherwise.

**Anne Durand et Patrice Berthé,
pilotes de l'atelier francilien 2017**



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01

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TOPIC PRESENTATION



topic presentation

TOWARDS AN INCLUSIVE CITY, DRIVERS OF SOCIAL VALUES AND WEALTH CREATION

WHAT ARE POSSIBLE URBAN RESPONSES FOR PROMOTING INCLUSION BY WAY OF THE TEMPORARY, THE INFORMAL ... ?

THE 35TH INTERNATIONAL URBAN PLANNING WORKSHOP IN CERGY-PONTOISE is focused on the inclusive city and its spatial and urban responses. How can exclusion be avoided by thinking about cities for all? What forms of cooperation and mutualisation should be created between the economy, housing, and services? How can existing processes, whether they be informal or temporary, be valorised in order to facilitate the inclusion of the most vulnerable populations? We will be considering the city of tomorrow by that which brings it together, in order for the inclusive city to become a driver of value and wealth creation.

How can the city develop a form of harmony that promotes living together, sans exclusion? The inclusive city unites inhabitants through its public spaces, weaves new links between formal and informal habitats, reconciles multiple temporalities - from states of emergency to those long-lasting and permanent - linking neighbourhood blocks and connecting the centre to the suburbs. The cities of tomorrow should be reconsidered by using human and ecological dynamics as processes in which everyone may find his/her place; which is to say that these are cities who bring people together, not ones who divide them.

Les Ateliers de Cergy proposes to work on the spatial and urban responses by defining the concept of an inclusive city at different sites within the Île-de-France.



© <https://fr-fr.facebook.com/archidebout/> éditions Les Ateliers

Construction démontable du mouvement Archi Debout à Clichy-sous-Bois, 2016.

TOWARDS AN INCLUSIVE CITY, CHALLENGES FOR THE CONTEMPORARY METROPOLIS

The urban challenges of the 21st century, inscribed in the new urban agenda, reveal how it is finally undeniable that we must focus on sustainable urban development, project for the future by integrating its uncertainties, and take

action by studying the impact of our actions on the environment.

The inclusive city reconsiders the city as a whole; it responds to an ecological approach by highlighting

the relationship between man and his environment. It consists of a dynamic process and becomes an added value - a driver of wealth creation - when it is able to integrate the differences of each of its inhabitants. Strengthening



resilience, social inclusion, access to adequate housing, and the constant focus on working against poverty are among its major urban concerns.

We are experiencing a moment of transition, during which alternatives are being created in the development of

cities - in their hosting capacities and in their vocation to build sustainable environments. It is necessary to take advantage of this situation to reevaluate gains, to face up to the obligation of responding to needs. The evolution of cities is not always positive and can also lead to dangers and by-products such

as spatial segregation, depletion of natural assets, pollution, unequal access to services, exodus, unemployment... It is clear that European metropolises are finding themselves confronted by these inequalities in the access to urban resources by a growing portion of their populations, especially those living in

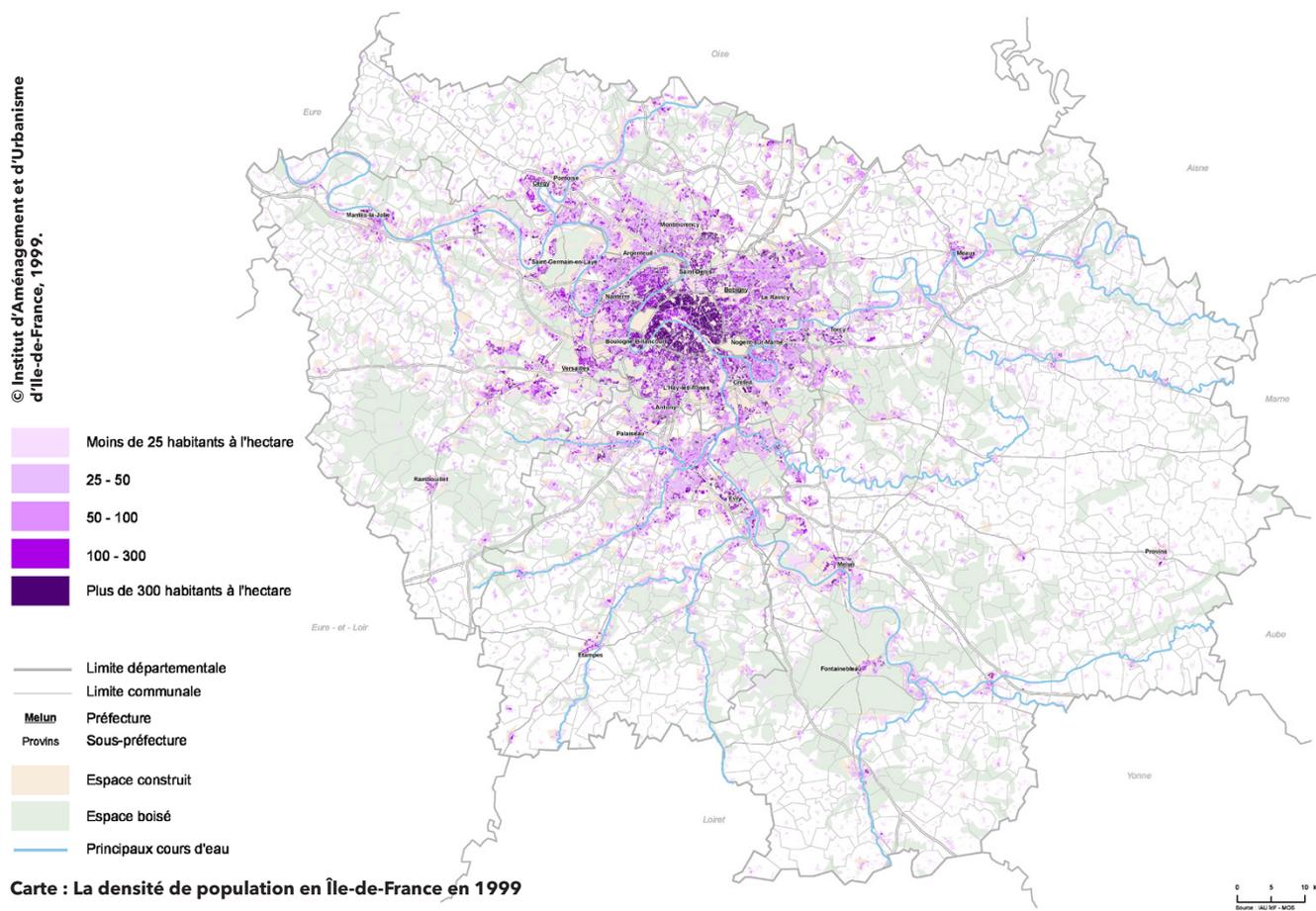
precarious and inadequate housing.

As part of this workshop, it is therefore necessary to take into account the ambition that the concept of an inclusive city represents, which 'in itself contains something else'. Inspired by an Anglo-Saxon concept, the inclusive city also translates as 'the city for all'.

LIVING TOGETHER EN ÎLE-DE-FRANCE

For many years now, the Île-de-France has found itself confronted by several phenomena that question as much the idea of living together as the region's ability to adapt to change, of which it has become necessary to rapidly address. The territories of the Île-de-France have developed these last thirty years by generating both positive (assumed choice) and negative (constrained choice) urban exoduses. The inevitable remoteness can accentuate inequalities in the access to services, increase divisions between rich and poor neighbourhoods, provoke discrimination based on place of residence, while also presenting a growing gap between demand and available supply.

This increase in inequalities occurs at various levels: in the demographic distribution within the metropolis (which





neighbourhood and city. It questions the mechanisms designed to guard against the exclusion suffered by populations affected by inadequate housing, as well as the collective processes for building urban forms in which everyone feels as if he or she has a place.

EXPLORING THE TEMPORALITIES OF INDIVIDUALS AND TERRITORIES

presents a socio-spatial segregation, including in its centre), in the access to mobility, housing, services, and facilities, but also in the access to employment and institutions (schools, health centres). Finally, fuel poverty is creating a system of chain reactions that produce fringe areas. And while the growing phenomenon of exclusion, with the emergence of gated communities that can regroup several thousands of inhabitants, in the urban and rural zones of France has not reached the current levels of certain countries, it is nonetheless time to rethink our modes of action.

CREATING INCLUSION THROUGH URBAN MUTABILITY

The concept of the inclusive city questions the relationship between housing and mobility, economic integration of the poorest populations, access to training, health care, culture, and leisure; and living together in a

Temporalities must be considered for individuals and territories in order to promote living together. For individuals and families living in precarious situations, it is necessary to move from the immediate temporality of urgency, one focused on the need for shelter, to one of hope in accessing perennial housing. This is what is very often associated with the social integration, the return to employment... the access to autonomy. Thinking about the different temporalities of urban projects in relation to the short- and mid-term needs of populations in the Île-de-France seems to therefore be the path for prefiguring forms, functions, and new uses for the region's territories.

MOBILISING VACANT SPACES BY BUILDING ON LOCAL INITIATIVES

Integrated into the metabolism of the constituted city, can the temporary enable the opposition between the formal city and the informal city to be overcome?

This may involve considering the temporary availability (immediate temporality) of lands, decommissioned public buildings, buildings awaiting demolition or rehabilitation (long temporality)... as opportunities, as a response to urgency. A transitory management of unoccupied sites could enable the designing of more 'frugal',

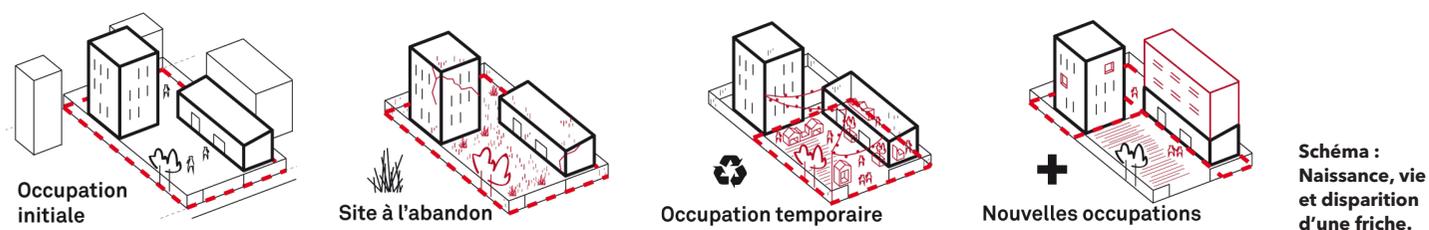
economical, but also flexible, adaptable, and modifiable projects that better respond to the needs for adequate reception, but also serve as gateway towards more sustainable solutions.

These temporary occupations must allow for experimentation, innovation, and prefiguration... Authorising the right to make mistakes and to do the unconventional could produce urbanity in lieu of emptiness or gradation. This sought-after urbanity raises questions about the links with the surrounding neighbourhoods and the cohabitation between functions that incite meetings, social links, mutual assistance, and job creation.



Unité d'agriculture urbaine, Agrocité à Colombes, collectif AAA, 2016.





© IAU-IDF, 2017

PROCESSES TO INVENT BETWEEN THE FORMAL AND INFORMAL

One of the challenges of the workshop will be to invent processes in which the informal may support formal activities and vice-versa. The informal must play the role of both sides. Overlapping the two produces alternatives to the planned city and standardises the improbable, all while promoting opportunities for those excluded, no matter their journey. The informal can provide them with initiative opportunities, a capacity to act.

Some questions for the workshop:

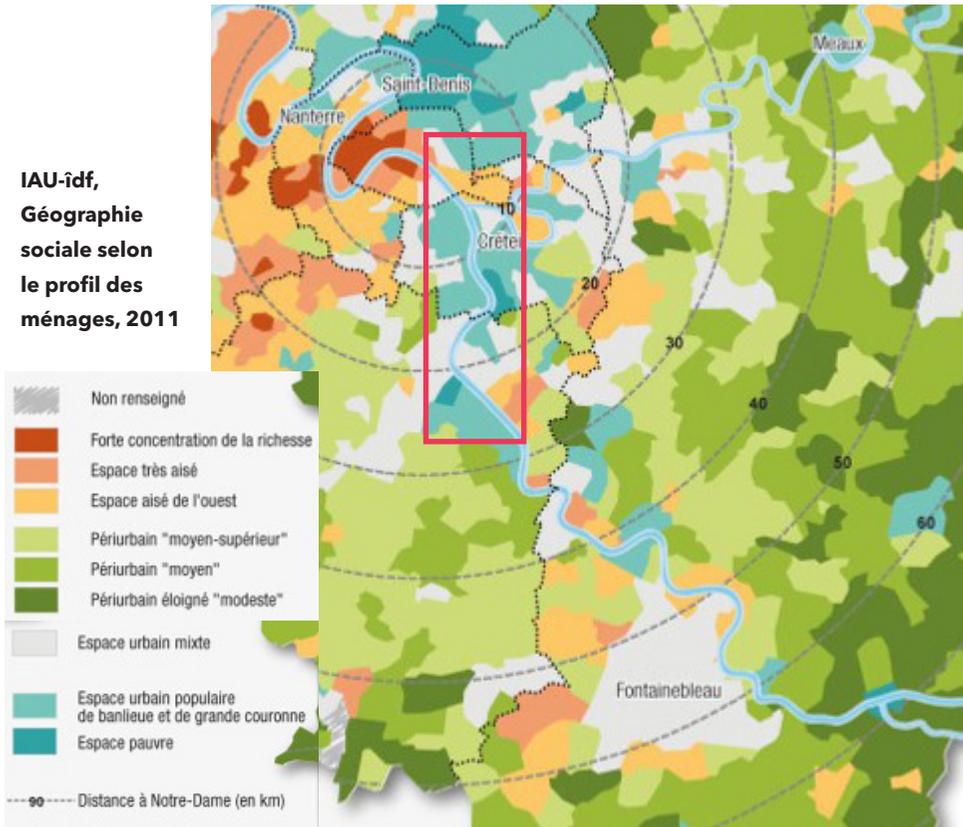
Les Ateliers constitutes a method for inventing and surpassing that which exists. The workshop will deal with the potential of the city to develop inclusive processes, by working through questions of urbanity, temporalities, the informal and unconventional, and the mutability and capacity of territories to adapt to changes.

- **How can the territories of the Île-de-France be made capable of welcoming changes and thus promoting opportunities?**
- **What form of adaptability/reversibility of lands and public spaces can be imagined to promote the mutation and adaptation of sites over time?**
- **How can impermanence and the temporary participate in reestablishing a warm nature of reception in the cities?**
- **How can the informal and temporary serve as drivers in promoting an inclusive city?**
- **How can the objective of occupation and the temporary management of a site be overcome in order to take into account future evolutions?**
- **How can a "composite" city be promoted, one that "functions within diversity in order to ensure unity"? (Paquot, 2009). Can cities achieve the capacity to integrate all populations, including those who are the poorest and most vulnerable?**

territory presentation

FROM SOUTH-EASTERN PARIS TO THE SOUTH OF THE METROPOLITAN AREA: A TERRITORY OF CONTRASTS

IAU-îdf,
Géographie
sociale selon
le profil des
ménages, 2011



AN ARTERY IN THE REGIONAL AND METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT

The proposed territory for the 2017 International Urban Planning Workshop extends across and beyond the south-east area of the Grand Paris Metropolitan region. The decision was made to focus our reflexion on pockets

of extreme poverty within the context of a dynamic and comprehensive territory, thus enabling further experimentation.

Bois de Vincennes

CONTRASTS OF A DEVELOPMENT AT VARIOUS SPEEDS

A territory characterized by social diversity, with the emergence of pockets of poverty in the Ile-de-France south-east region. All of which are concentrated in close proximity to the city, in the high-tech economic zones, as well as in the southern fringes of the metropolis, alongside the Seine valley. These pockets also highlight three significant spatial tendencies that are now structuring the territory.

the lonely settlements in the Woods of Vincennes ("Men of the wood"), and to the many homeless scattered in the Parisian streets. Reception centres and dedicated spaces are blending into the highly diverse and populated city, thus making poverty in such areas less visible because of the extremes proximity.

The Gates of Paris that Open to the Inner Ring

On the first ring, the Parisian density level remains high in Ivry and Montreuil, although the population proximity is lesser in comparison to the inner Paris. Each neighbourhood presents with social and urban specifics where used to stand the former territory of extreme poverty. The real-estate market related to the urbanization continuation, and

A discrete omnipresence in the capital-city

Poverty is everywhere in the streets of Paris, though most notably present in the outskirts of the capital. From the shantytowns on the "Petite ceinture" (old railroad surrounding the city centre), to



Stéphane Rémael



combined to massive urban planning projects, led to social homogenization through population replacement.

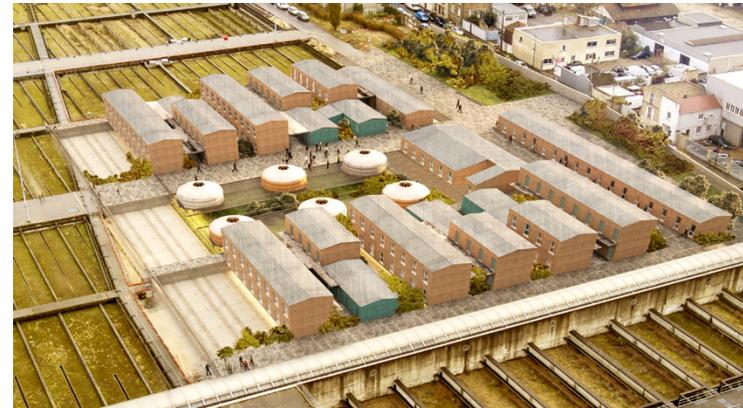
Beyond the Grand Paris Metropolitan Area: Drivers of Urban Renewal

The specialisation phenomenon gets more important in the agglomeration outskirts (« Grand Paris »). Low urban density, which differs depending on areas and neighbourhoods, and constructions from the second half of the 20th century, is generating a concentration of economic and social difficulties. Urban planning in those areas must acknowledge the lack of facilities in regards to jobs and education for example, the overall low quality of life,

and deploy the necessary institutional tools in order to resolve the situation. Yet the State is actively involved in territorial engineering; fighting against the spread of poor-housing and against private property deterioration. The National Urban Renewal Agency also invest in neighbourhoods to try and uplift the quality of life for all.

Margins of the Metropolitan Development

Despite the global trends underway across this territory, poor-housing remains a reality in the fringes of the Ile-de-France region, where is concentrated the population suffering from poor-housing. Their cohabitation



**Centre d'accueil
des migrants
d'Ivry-sur-Seine
Emmaüs
Solidarité**

with the so-called "normal" society takes on different forms depending on the capacities of one territory to make the compulsory efforts to reorganize itself, whether willingly or reluctantly.

Forms of Hospitality

Former working-class cities, situated in the eastern and southern parts of the territory, have been agitated by debates on the conditions of "public hosting". Forced to recognize Romanians and gypsies communities have historical bonds with their cities, town halls have developed many housing projects with the distinct intent to normalise the situation. Ivry town hall, region of Ivry-Sur-Seine, has for instance extended hospitality to migrants, arguing only one condition in the opening of their Humanitarian Centre for Migrants: the

reception centre is under the obligation to host about fifty locals, people from Ivry-Sur-Seine. This decision once again reflects the necessity to facilitate integration for precarious populations, to insure their inclusion in local hosting initiatives.



Grigny 2



WORKSHOP PROGRESS



productive seminar



Morning : introductions and round tables

Hosted at IAU (the Île-de-France Planning and Development Institute), Fouad Awada, IAU director general, introduced us to today's program and thematic. Structural partners Pascal Dayre¹, EPIF, and Damien Robert², Grand Paris Aménagement, together with Pierre-André Périssol, Les Ateliers director general, contemplated the challenges inner to the concept of inclusiveness applied to urban planning.

ON APRIL 19TH 2017, THE WORKING SEMINAR GATHERED FIFTY INTERNATIONAL SPECIALISTS...

... Professionals from all backgrounds joining in the reflexion for a one-day session. Partners and experts voiced their questions and concerns in the relation to inclusive city - as many milestones orienting this year participants in their research.

This first morning put forward the necessity to confront mechanisms of urban exclusion.

Various interventions helped isolating key questions regarding the naturally controversial idea of an inclusive city in Ile-de-France: What does inclusive truly mean? Inclusiveness to all? If exclusion comes from the dispossession of urban resources; how to regain autonomy over them?

To simply put it: how do we build a fair city?



<https://kottitudco.net/>

For the second talk, Martineau welcomes yet again Thierry Paquot to stage - an opportunity for the urban philosopher to expose a number of experimentations and projects promoting inclusion.

The speeches of Paul Citron (Plateau Urbain), Aurore Rapin (Yes We Camp), Olivier Leclerq and Cyrille Hanappe (Air Architecture), Guillaume Holsteyn (Le Carillon) and Laura Colini (European URBACT network) questioned the notions of informal and temporary



applied to urban planning and most precisely to the development of an inclusive city.

Over the afternoon, professionals organized in little groups delineate their own themes and questions and issues with the concept of inclusiveness. All of which will then be compiled as comprehensive document; a sort of guideline (transversal indexation) at the attention of the participants.



Questions for the workshop :

THE INCLUSIVE CITY: WHAT SOCIAL BALANCE, WHAT APPLICATIONS AND WHAT FUNCTIONS?

One of the main concern regards social balance: the active search to promote and maintain social balance, equity, through a diversity of applications and infrastructures. Often called "the living together", the combination of programs enables the mutualisation of spaces but also the reunion of inhabitants with locals actors. Exchange is a core issue to the city planning and development - the key preventing from isolation, segregation and relegation.

WHAT INTERESTS AND DANGERS OF THE TEMPORARY AND INFORMAL CITY?

The workshop chose to focus onto the potentialities of the informal and the temporary. The production of wide-ranging analysis and a positive stance

toward experimentation, has seemed to empower the recreation of urbanity in places where precariousness used to thrive.

Such conduct takes into account the land and customs specificities, and can foresee urban planning on the long term while respecting the living forces of the inhabitants and the local urban resources on the short term.

« Beyond thus, a public operation change is coming, and this change is deep. »

WHAT IS THE EVOLUTION OF ACTORS' GAMES TO PROMOTE THE INCLUSIVE CITY?

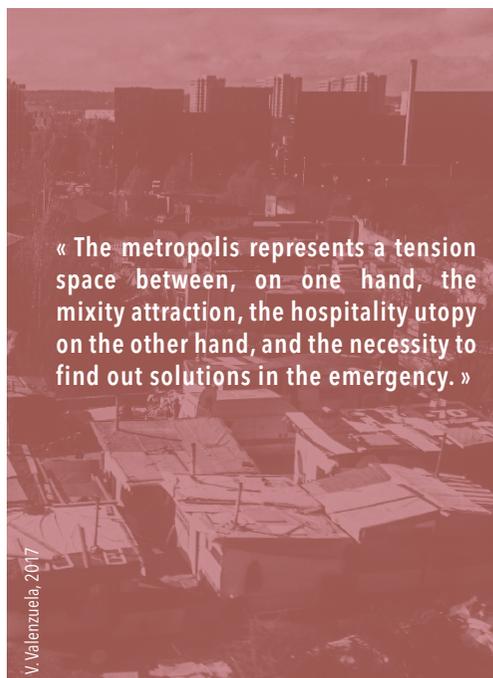
Today's cities are the theatres of an important realization, motivating new politics; solidarity movements; and the reorganization of the public sphere. The needs of the inclusive city demand

the combination of spatial and urban responses. Social issues cannot be considered independently from the actors in charge of actively carrying out the compulsory changes in models, processes, and behaviours.

To use the informal and the temporary as leverage for the creation of the inclusive city implies profound and ineluctable transformations on the part of the actors.

WICH TERRITORIES AND SCALES TO DESIGN THE INCLUSIVE CITY?

To question the inclusive city is to question which territories to bear such enterprise? Each city is singular. The conception of an inclusive territory entails the integration of a given urban context, one that need to be central to the ensued reflexion and comprehensive of local specificities, needs and realities. Rather than focusing on areas of extreme poverty - which would be the instinctive approach - the concept of inclusiveness needs applying at a larger scale to effectively insure long-lasting equity throughout the entire territory.



« The metropolis represents a tension space between, on one hand, the mixity attraction, the hospitality utopy on the other hand, and the necessity to find out solutions in the emergency. »

V. Valenzuela, 2017

Les Ateliers internationaux de maîtrise d'oeuvre urbaine de Cergy-Pontoise would like to thank all partners, stakeholders at the various meetings and visits as well as members of the monitoring committee which accompany the installation of this 35th session.



Productive Seminars speakers

Round tables with Thierry Paquot, urban philosopher

Introduction

Fouad Awada, directeur général de l'Institut d'Aménagement et d'Urbanisme d'Île-de-France

Aims for the Inclusive City

Pierre-André Périssol, président des Ateliers
Pascal Dayre, directeur général adjoint de l'Établissement Public Foncier d'Île-de-France
Damien Robert, directeur général délégué au Développement de Grand Paris Aménagement

Inclusive City Challenges

round table animated by Yann Martineau, Les Ateliers

Thierry Paquot, philosophe de l'urbain

Anne-Claire Davy, Institut d'Aménagement et d'Urbanisme d'Île-de-France
Laura Colini, réseau européen URBACT

Temporary and informal, urban experiments to promote inclusion

round table animated by Yann Martineau, Les Ateliers

Paul Citron, Plateau Urbain
Aurore Rapin, Yes We Camp
Olivier Leclercq et Cyrille Hannappe, Air Architecture
Guillaume Holsteyn, Le Carillon
Laura Colini, réseau européen URBACT

Debating Afternoon, defining the 2017 Workshop Strategic Questions

Afternoon participants :

Groupe A :

Eric Beaudu, urbaniste à la CA de Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines

Eléonore Bully, étudiante en master 2 à l'École d'Urbanisme de Paris

Michel Calvino, les Ateliers

Laura Colini, experte du réseau européen URBACT

Yann Martineau, directeur chez Oryzhom

Emmanuelle Ott, chargée de mission au Territoire de Plaine Commune

Oriane Pichod, Architecte-ingénieur, chef de projet au Groupe AREP

Danielle Sénigout, chargée de projets MEEM/MLHD

Solène Sari, architecte-urbaniste

Groupe B :

Pauline Cabiro, architecte chez Point Virgule

Nathalie Cecutti, cheffe de la mission prospective au Ministère de l'Environnement

Baptiste Durand, chef de projet à Grand Paris Aménagement

Olivia Kunitani, étudiante

Elodie Lachaud, chargée de mission auprès de la Région Île-de-France

Marisol Molina, architecte DE, HMNOP et doctorante en sociologie urbaine à l'Université de Lorraine

Sylvie Morgado, responsable du Service Habitat-Lutte contre l'habitat indigne à la Commune de Villiers-le-Bel

Olivier Leclercq, architecte fondateur d'Air Architecture

Bea Varnai, Urbamonde

Bertrand Warnier, membre fondateur les Ateliers

Groupe C :

Hugo Bernard, étudiant à l'École d'Urbanisme de Paris
Anne Delaune, directrice immobilier municipal à la Ville de Grenoble

Michel Gaillard, urbaniste Les Ateliers

Louis Henry, responsable Territoires et Développement Durable à l'Institut CDC pour la Recherche

Lionel Huméry, délégué auprès de Grand Paris

Aménagement

Clement Luccioni, étudiant au Lab'urba

Viviane Penet, gérante et experte en aménagement et urbanisme

Nathalie Roussel, architecte urbaniste

Diane Roussignol, responsable du pôle Urbanisme au Conseil départemental du Val d'Oise

Groupe D :

Marie Cunnac, architecte-urbaniste chez Point Virgule
George Beaton, chef de projet à l'Établissement Public

Foncier d'Île-de-France

Cyrille Hannappe, architecte fondateur d'Air Architecture

Guillaume Holsteyn, co-directeur au Carillon

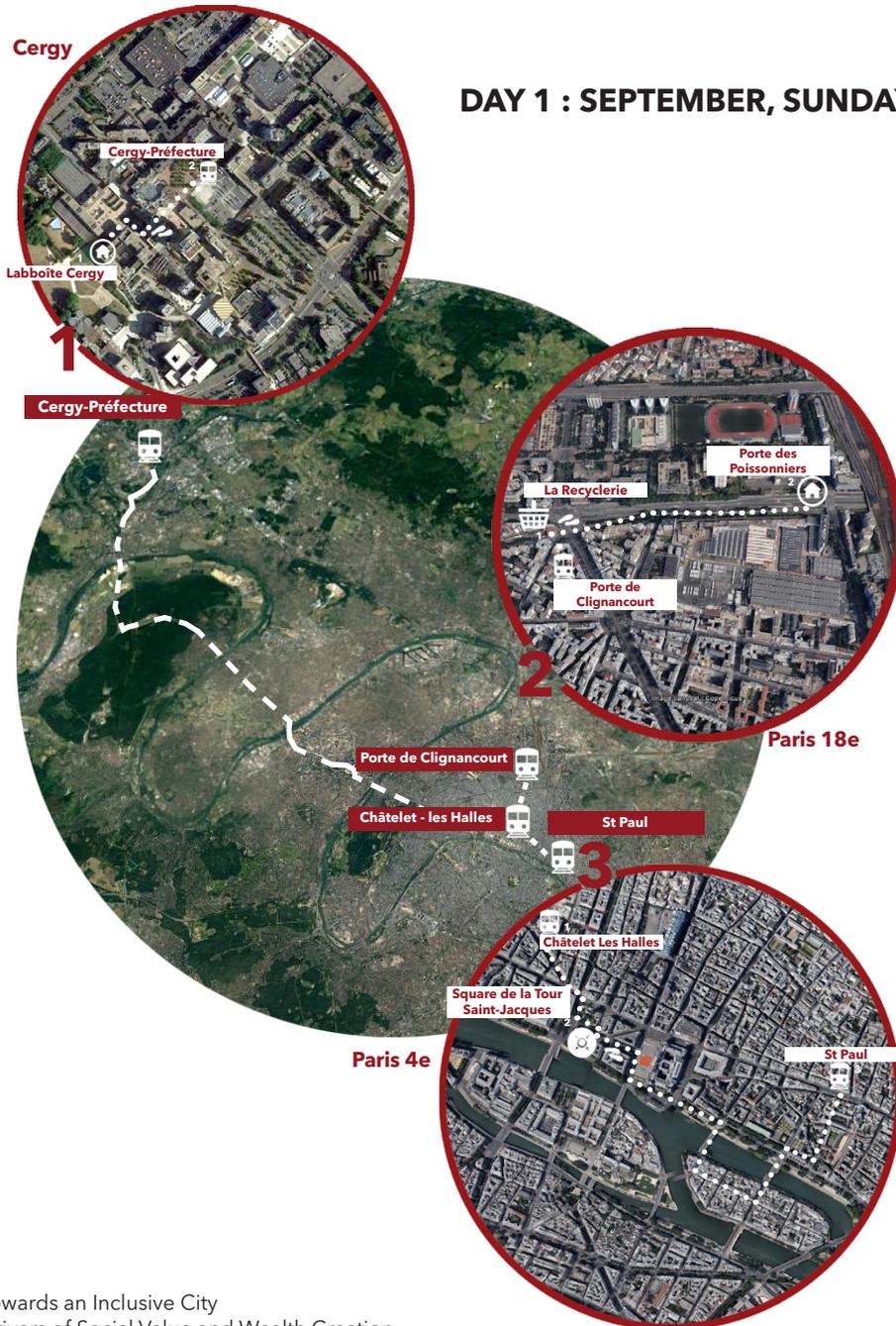
Delphine Luboz, architecte Les Ateliers

Aurore Rapin, Yes We Camp

Jean-Michel Vincent, les Ateliers et Commission transition à Cergy-Pontoise



first week progress



DAY 1 : SEPTEMBER, SUNDAY, 3RD

Bastien Vernier welcomed Les Ateliers at the Fab Lap Labboite. He is the fab-manager and a former assistant pilot.



director) outlined the workshop's purpose since its creation. Véronique Valenzuela, project manager, then took on the presentation of each team, and detailed the three weeks ahead of them. Followed by: each participant introducing themselves.

After breakfast, a privileged moment for informal chats, Christine Lepoittevin (Les Ateliers general

The pilots, Anne Durand and Patrice Berthé, finally announced this year theme: what spatial and urban solutions to favor inclusion? How to



SPEAKERS OF 2017, SEPTEMBER, SUNDAY, 3RD



Alice GHYS (Coordinatrice du Réseau et des Opérations), Elisa BORRIONE (Coordinatrice du 19e arrondissement), Véronique, Laurent, Giovanni et Miguel (Ambassadeurs)
Réseau solidaire Le Carillon



Olivier LECLERC
(architecte et fondateur),
Air Architecte et Actes & Cités

avoid exclusion and create equity? How can we rethink the relationships in between the economy, the environment, housing and services? How to integrate the informal and the temporary? In conclusion Cécile Mattoug, the assistant pilot, introduced the chosen

A visit of Paris is organize in the afternoon for participants and their "plus-ones": Alice, Elise, Giovanni, Laurent and Véronique, from the non-



profit la Cloche, invited them to discover another facet of the inner Paris, in the shoes of homeless. A project initiated by La Cloche called "Le Carillon".

After this rich moment, the afternoon continues Porte de Clignancourt at The REcyclerie - a former train station on the « petite ceinture », an abandoned railway line which circumnavigates around Paris - with the architect Olivier Leclerc, co-founder of the agency AIR Architecture and member of the association Actes et Cités. His work with the Rom populations aims at facilitating access to the shanty town of Porte de Clignancourt by means of micro architecture. Another of his project, one of housing footbridges, would nonetheless supply housing to populations in need but also serve as a training platform, teaching them how to construct and maintain the territory ("auto-construction" in French; DIY). The day ended in the shanty town Porte des Poissonniers.

"...Small and simples gestures all leading to the opening up of a territory... Some may even speak of urban acupuncture."

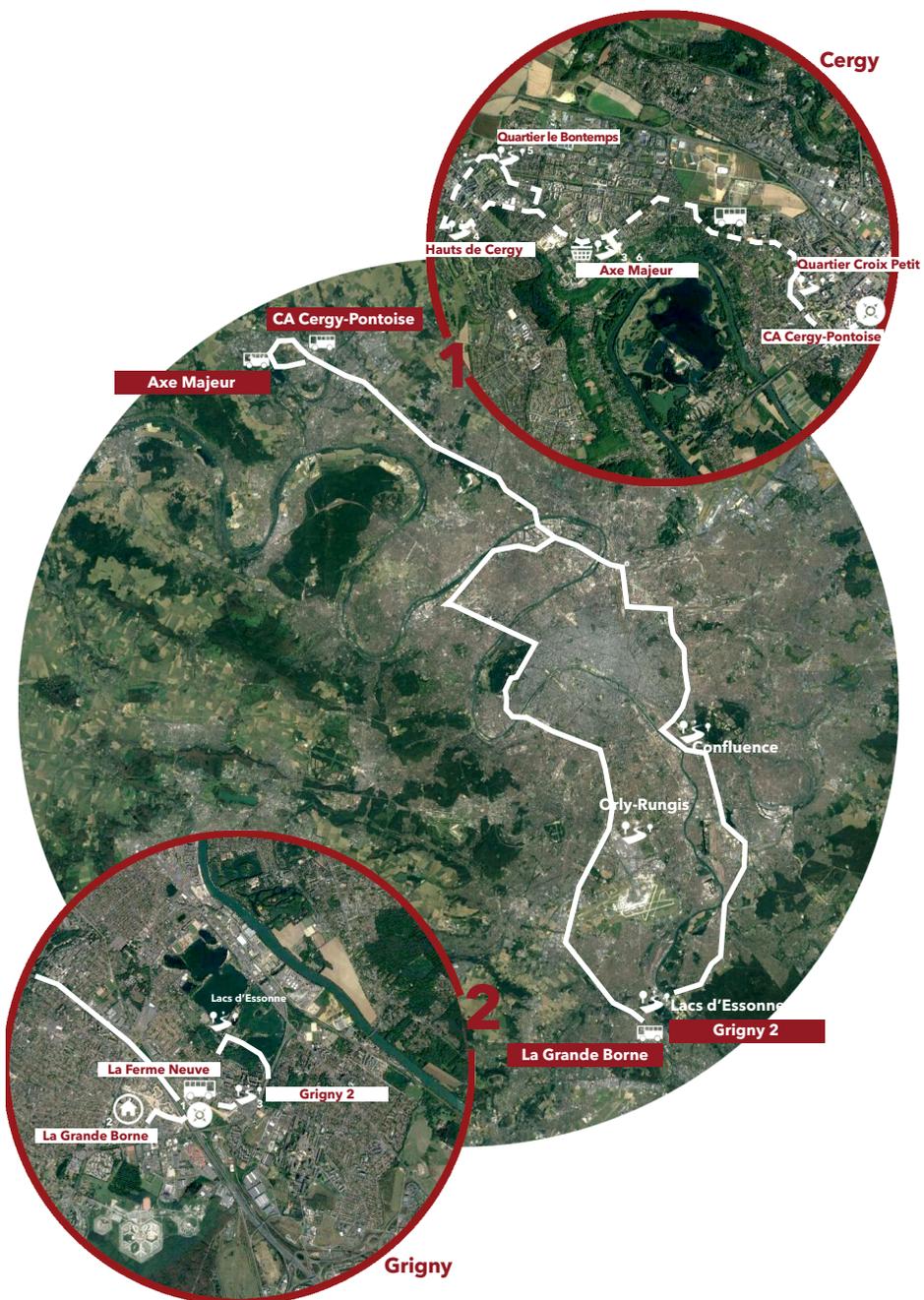


DAY 2 : 2017, SEPTEMBRE, MONDAY, 4TH

"In Nantes was created a logic encouraging mutability."

Agnes Barbieri (from the Documentation Center of the Town planning) introduced us to the resources made available by Les Ateliers. The pilot Anne Durand opened the morning session with her work: using urban mutability and uncertainty as defining principles.

Pierre Ramond, director of the Urban Strategy of the conurbation of Cergy-Pontoise, then talked about the Cergy-Pontoise development with a definite focus on social mixity.



Anne DURAND
(Architecte-urbaniste),
**Pilote de l'atelier
francilien 2017**



Pierre RAMOND (Directeur
de la cellule stratégie
urbaine), **Communauté
d'Agglomération de
Cergy-Pontoise**

SPEAKERS



Philippe RIO (Maire),
Ville de Grigny



Léa ZNATY (Responsable
urbanisme), **Ville de
Grigny**



Julien BARRIAT (Chef de
projet), **Etablissement
Public Foncier d'Île-de-
France**



Laure SERGENT
(Directrice de
projet), **Grand Paris
Aménagement**

The participants were then taken to visit the municipality and discovered there the Major Axis and enjoyed a view on the metropolitan landscape.

The afternoon the group went to Grigny to meet with the city mayor, Phillippe Rio. Accompanying us: Léa Znaty (City of Grigny), Sophie Dubois (Intercommunality of Grand Paris Sud), Julien Barriat (Etablissement Public Foncier d'Île-de-France), Laure Sergent (Grand Paris Aménagement).

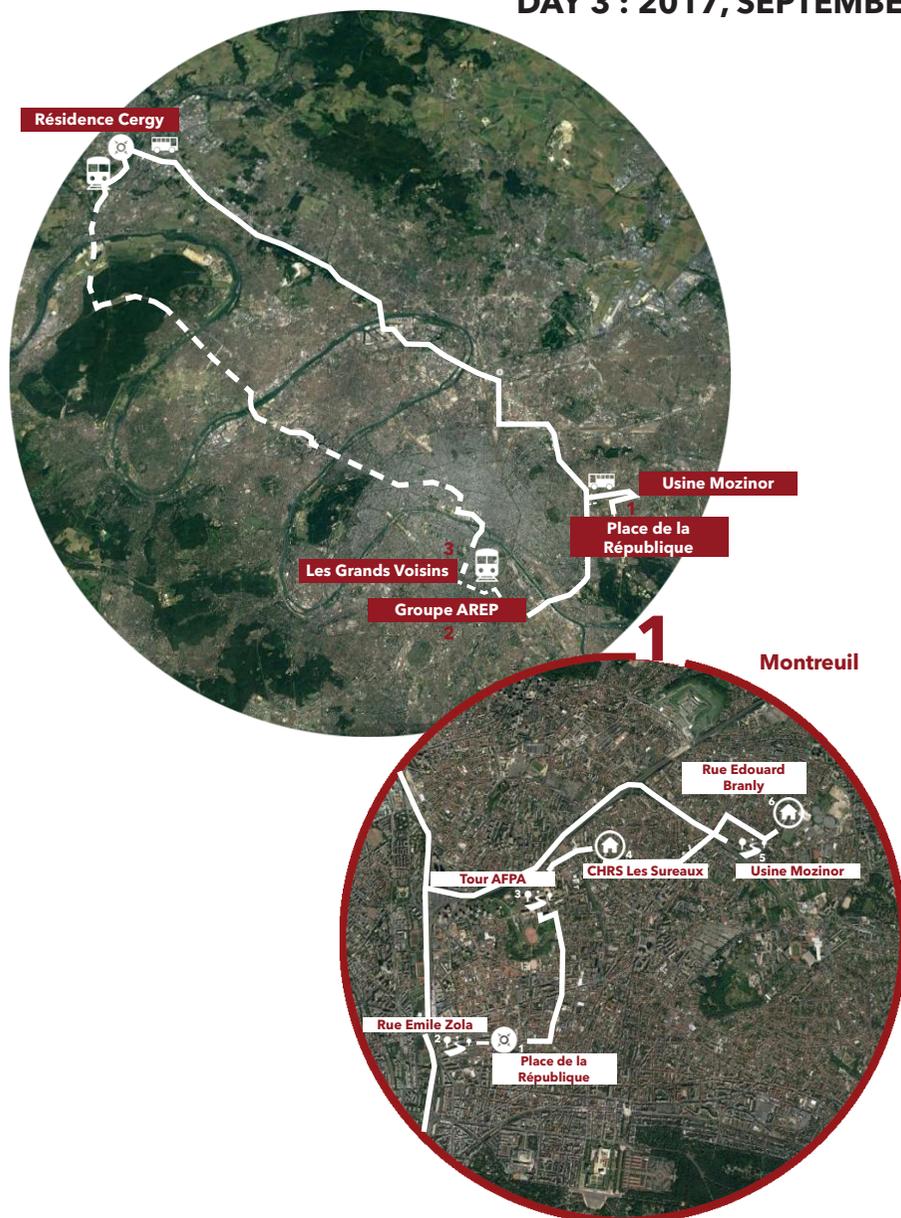
We were received in the « Ferme neuve », appendice of the Town Hall, freshly renovated and future centre of the municipality. They drew a picture of the territory, profoundly marked by past urban planning developments at the scale of the "Grand Paris" agglomeration. Grigny also has inherited territories in the fringes of the Parisian agglomeration, with important degradation and inequalities.



Sophie DUBOIS (Chef de
projet), **Communauté
d'Agglomération de
Grand Paris Sud**



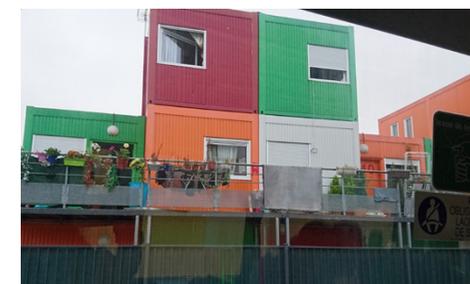
After this presentation, we went on exploring the surrounding of the Vitry Chatillon lakes and the neighbourhoods of Arbalète, Grigny 2 and La Grande Borne. The day ended at the Grigny training and professionalization centre.

DAY 3 : 2017, SEPTEMBER, TUESDAY, 5TH

Today's visit was in Bas-Montreuil, Place de la République, where we met witg Romain Paris (Director of the town planning, City of Montreuil), Marie Fourtané, Claire Ollivier, Samuel Lefloch (City of Montreuil) and Lara Tobin (Regional and interdepartmental Office of the Accommodation and the Accommodation - DRIHL 93).

We learned of pioneer actions led by the city in favour of hosting

precarious populations. We visited two housing projects which each present two stages of the residential route: transitional housing rue



SPEAKERS



Romain PARIS (Directeur de l'urbanisme), **Ville de Montreuil**



Marie FOURTANÉ (Architecte-urbaniste), **Ville de Montreuil**



Claire OLLIVIER (Cheffe de projet renouvellement urbain), **Ville de Montreuil**



Samuel LE FLOCH (Chargé de mission innovations sociales), **Ville de Montreuil**



Lara TOBIN (Adjointe de la Responsable du Service de l'Habitat et de la Rénovation urbaine), **DRIHL 93**



Axelle ACCHIARDO (Architecte), **LA Architecture**



Jean-Claude MAGNIER (Directeur technique), **Propriété de l'usine Mozinor**



Émile Zola in modular architecture and rehousing Rue Edouard Branly. We visit the latter in company of the architect Axelle Acchiardo (LA Architecture), who explained us the urban context of narrow parcels in the Haut-Montreuil. These two small scale operations show innovating types of housing emancipated from traditional social housing constraints. Later than morning, we also discovered the project of rehousing based in the AFPA tower, in the district of la Noue.

We had lunch on the Mozinor factory rooftop (contraction of "Montreuil Zone Industrielle Nord"), hosted by Jean-Claude Magnier, their technical director.



35TH INTERNATIONAL URBAN PLANNING WORKSHOP OFFICIAL CEREMONY, 2017, SEPTEMBER, 5TH



Pierre-André PERISSOL,
Président des Ateliers

SPEAKERS AT THE OPENING

Introduction

Etienne TRICAUD, Président du directoire,
Groupe AREP
Pierre-André PERISSOL, Président des Ateliers

Territories

Philippe RIO, Maire, Ville de Grigny
Romain PARIS, Directeur de l'urbanisme, Ville
de Montreuil

Present partners

Damien ROBERT, Grand Paris Aménagement
Franck BALTZER, Etablissement Public Foncier
d'Île-de-France
Luc RAIMBAULT, Communauté
d'Agglomération de Cergy-Pontoise
Louis HENRY, Institut pour la Recherche,
Caisse des Dépôts et des Consignations
Danielle SÉNIGOUT, Direction des Affaires
Européennes et Internationales
Olivier GUILHOUET, Icade
Louis MOUTARD, Groupe AREP

The International Paris Region Workshop official launch was held in the AREP offices with Etienne Tricaud (president and founder) and Pierre-André Perissol (Les Ateliers director general) for hosts.

Officials explained why the chosen topic was of interest to the territory they represented at a round table.

Then, the structural and historical partners of Les Ateliers, Damien Robert (GPAM), Franck Baltzer (EPFIF), Luc Raimbault (CACP), Olivier Guilhouet (ICADE), Danielle Sénigout (DAEI), Louis Henry (IR Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations) also explain this workshop vocation and answered participants' questions.

After this intense Q/A, we went to Les Grands Voisins, former site for the Saint-Vincent-de-Paul Hospital, turned into a temporary site, dedicated to

"There is a real risk in the temporary turning permanent... The most important is to understand where it begins and where it ends - which almost matters more than the occupation itself."





DAY 4 : 2017, SEPTEMBER, WEDNESDAY, 6TH

After Sylvain Lizon, Cergy School of Art, introduced us to his establishment, the participants get to debrief with the pilots for the first time. A set of conferences complete the afternoon. Today's thematic:

URBAN INCLUSION THROUGH SERVICES AND SHARED SPACES - A NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

The pilot Anne Durant presents several Mexican case studies. Thanks to these she demonstrates the participation of the locals in the

construction of their environment incarnates an opportunity for them to build the city accordingly to their needs, and promotes a logic of empowerment. Introduced in 2007, the PCMB (program of community improvement of districts) allows the inhabitants of Mexico City to propose development and equipment ideas, whose realization will then become the responsibility of local authorities.

Thierry Eve responsible for the EDF (French Electricity Company) solidarity department for the Ile-de-France area and president of the association



social and solidarity projects. After a brief introduction, Nicolas Détrie (collectif Yes We Camp !) and Cécile Diguët (urban planner from the Institut d'Aménagement et d'Urbanisme d'Ile-de-France) presented the objectives and limits of progressive urbanism as displayed in the region.



The evening is handled by two artists, partners to this year session: Borsi Achour and Mathilde Sauzet-Mattei.





unemployment scheme, to inject it into the remuneration of new jobs.

Professor Halimatou Mama Awal from the ENSA Grenoble (school of architecture) introduced her students work related to migrants in the region of Grenoble.

The large variety of the proposals, ranging from micro-architectures added on existing constructions to the creation of a mobile application using a local currency, shows the diversity of potential solutions.

Soayouba Tiemtoré, architect, presented the program Autoconstructed Housing Environment by the non-profit YAAM. This program reduces the informal housing by supporting auto-construction. Thus the non-profit establishes a link between building professionals (architect, engineer) and inhabitant-builders - which favors the creation of ecological housing models, more adapted to the climatic strikes and have the advantage to be "auto-buidable".

"PIMMS of Paris", came to present the « Points Informations Mediations Multi-Services ». Public services (EDF, Post office ...), local authorities, State and private actors co-operate those PIMMS. They promote access to laws services and infrastructures in some territories where public services are inaccessible to the population.

Daniel Le Guillou from the NGO ADT Quart Monde came to present the project "Territoire Zéro Chômeur

de longue durée" (Territory with zero long-term unemployed) subject to an experimentation in France on 10 pilot-territories. The project experiments the creation of ad-hoc companies and offers unemployed people (with specific criteria as for how long one has been unemployed) a job paid, on the basis of French minimal wage. This project questions the allocation of public funds: it is possible to reassign money first intended for the long-term

Seminar Speakers

URBAN INCLUSION THROUGH SERVICES AND SHARED SPACES - A NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

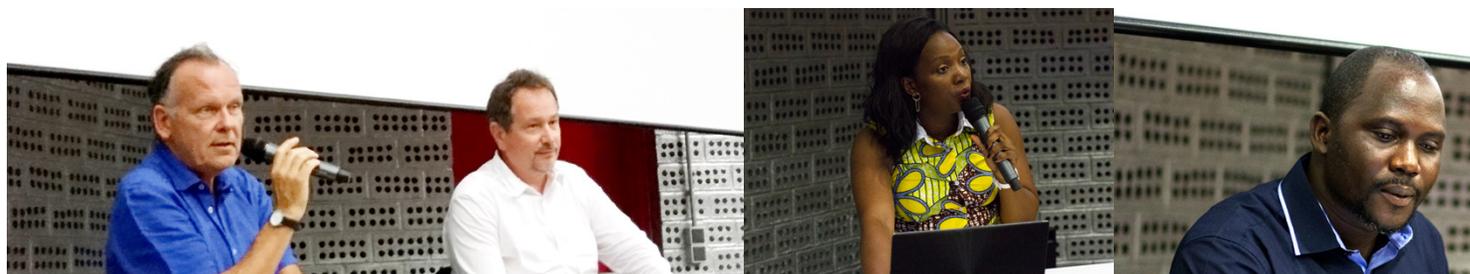
Anne DURAND, architecte-urbaniste, pilote de l'atelier francilien 2017

Thierry EVE, responsable Solidarités Île-de-France, EDF et Président de l'association Ponts Informations Médiations Multi-Services (PIMMS)

Daniel LE GUILLOU, association ATD Quart Monde

Halimatou MAMA AWAL, enseignante à l'ENSA Grenoble

Soayouba TIEMTORE, architecte, association YAAM



DAY 5 : 2017, SEPTEMBER, THURSDAY, 5TH



SPEAKERS

The last morning, we travelled to Porte d'Ivry, to see L'Arche d'Avenir, space of solidarity and insertion, as well as a place for daily reception from the association La Mie de Pain. The structure director, François Buchsbaum, gave us a tour of the place. This small center is offering varied open of close spaces to meet precarious population needs and demands. L'Arche offers a diversity of services: the domiciliation service, access to internet, help with administrative procedures, showers and wash rooms, rest rooms, music room, a coffee place... The building, conceived with the support of social workers, is a special organization with both space of intimacy and open spaces for social reunion.



François BUCHSBAUM
(Directeur de l'Arche d'Avenir), **Association la Mie de Pain**



Laurent DORDAIN (Chef de projet), **Emmaüs Défi**



Alexandre VISCONTINI
(Conseiller travail/emploi), **DIHAL**

The visit continue in the Town Hall of Ivry with two different presentation from Alexandre Viscontini (DIHAL) and Laurent Dordain (Emmaüs

Défi), underlying the key role of job access in the integration process of precarious populations. Through the historical initiative of Emmaüs and the





Gilles MONTMORY
(Chargé d'opérations),
**Atelier d'urbanisme de
la Ville d'Ivry-sur-Seine**



Cécile QUINTIN
(Responsable secteur
aménagement), **Atelier
d'urbanisme de la Ville
d'Ivry-sur-Seine**



Lionel HUMERY (Délégué
au renouvellement urbain
et l'habitat indigne)
**Grand Paris
Aménagement**



Capucine VELLAY
(Chargée d'opérations
immobilières)
Emmaüs Solidarité

SPEAKERS

contemporary experimentations of the DIHAL, this interrelation between housing and job has become a defining aspect of any long-term inclusion scheme.

The afternoon is spent in Ivry: at the Stegan Shankland atelier, in the urbanization zone of Le Plateau. This artistic installation of artistic nature has played a very important role in the urbanization of the area. After what, Gilles Montmory, Cécile Quintin and Julie Reinaud (Atelier d'urbanisme of the City of Ivry) brought the participants in the bloc of Vérollot. This bloc is characterized by the presence of housing degradation and social housing: today, it is subject to a study looking into urban renewal possibilities.

The visit goes on in the bloc of Ivry-Port. We're here to understand the dimension of the urbanization massive operation by the river. This operation combines popular and industrial areas mixed in with offices and housing. The concept of the river bank is announced in Ivry.



The journey continues at the Humanitarian Centre of Paris-Ivry with Capucine Vellay and Gabrielle de Preval (Emmaüs Solidarité): what steps and what legal frame for the migrants in Paris? The centre welcomes families, couples and women. It is situated upon the former water reserves of the Seine. It offers housing blocs and meeting/reunion spaces.

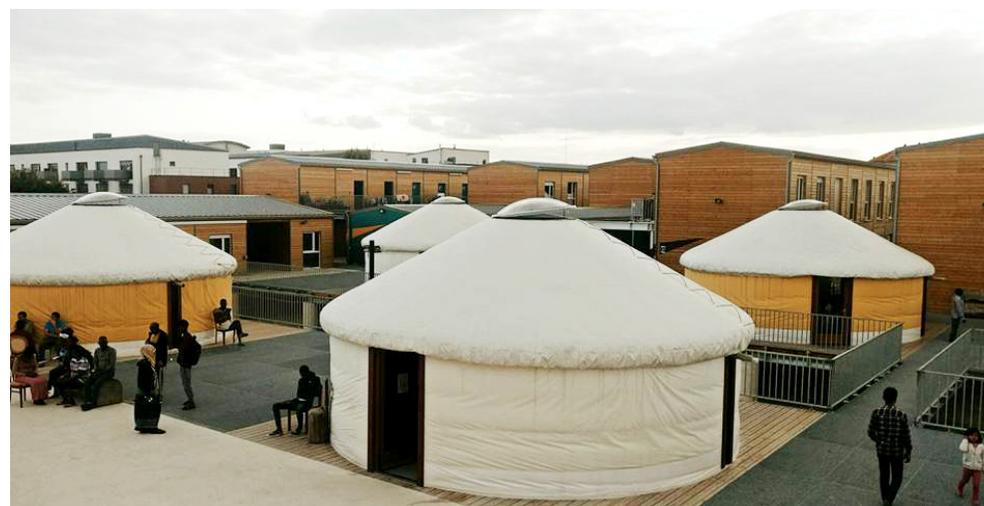


Finally, the participants were given an overview on the Ivry-Confluence projects inside the Confluence Bank building. A great opportunity to



Gabrielle DE PREVAL
(Coordinatrice socio-
culturelle)
Emmaüs Solidarité

understand the long term processes behind such urban operations. The day eventually ended on a debriefing with the pilots.

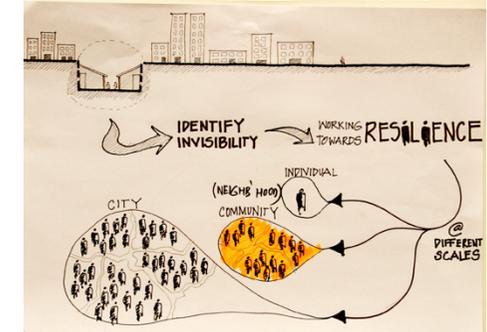
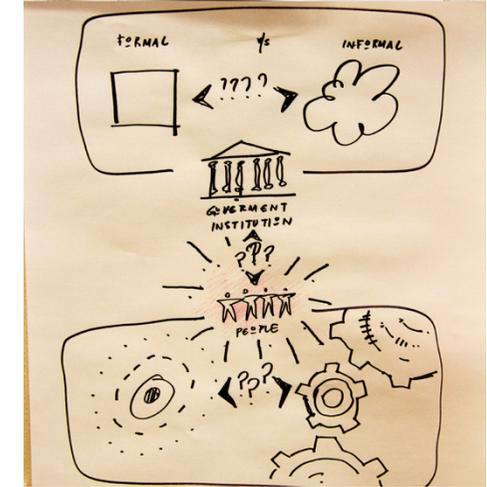
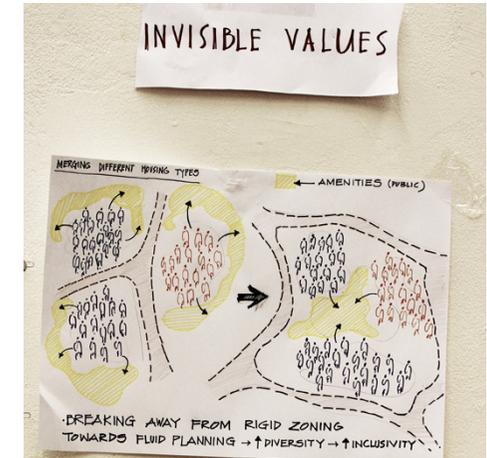
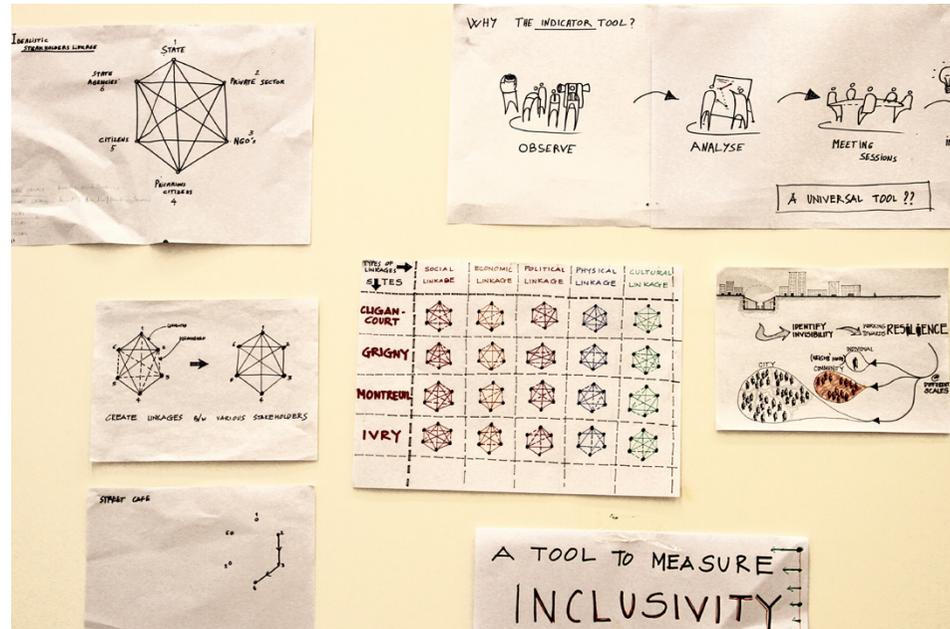


DAY 9 : 2017, SEPTEMBER, MONDAY, 9TH

FORUM D'ÉCHANGES

The “forum d’échange” was held at the Cergy Artschool working spaces. The occasion for the participant to exchange on their first impression and proposals, to draw sketches with the pilots and officials.

They have two weeks from now to elaborate their projects and strategies.



DAY 13 : 2017, SEPTEMBER, FRIDAY, 15TH

FORUM D'ÉCHANGES

During the second "forum d'échange", partners and officials all contributed and fed their personal reflexion into the participants'. The latter presented the evolution of their concepts and sketches, explaining how it could be applied to territories and what effect would derive from it.

Lunch break closes the first chapter on the 2017 workshop in Cergy-Pontoise.



GRATUITERIE
APPORTEZ CE QUE VOUS VOULEZ
(OU RIEN DU TOUT !!) ...
ET REPARTEZ AVEC
CE QUI VOUS PLAÎT

03



ARTISTS ASSOCIATED TO THE SESSION



boris achour

Stoppeur, 1999, affiches disséminées dans l'espace public présentant un autoportrait en auto-stoppeur.
A poster disseminated in public places showing the artist as a hitch-hiker (in french « auto-stoppeur »).



**DEUX OU TROIS CHOSES QUE J'AI APPRIS
SUR ELLE.
ELLE, L'INCLUSIVITÉ**

1- S'AUTORISER SOI MÊME. C'est ce que j'essaie de faire constamment en tant qu'artiste et c'est quelque chose qui n'est jamais définitivement acquis, qu'il faut sans cesse remettre en mouvement. S'autoriser en tant qu'artiste, en tant qu'être humain à faire ce en quoi l'on croit, à faire ce que l'on aime.

2- INCONDITIONNALITÉ. L'art est une affirmation inconditionnelle. L'accueil de l'autre ne peut être



qu'inconditionnel. Un accueil qui n'est pas inconditionnel n'est pas un accueil.

3- L'INCLUSIVITÉ n'est pas un état de fait, c'est un processus.

TWO OR THREE THINGS I'VE LEARNED ABOUT IT. IT, THE INCLUSIVENESS.

1- AUTHORIZE YOURSELF. This is what I try to do all the time as an artist and it is something that is never definitively acquired, something that has to be kept

moving again and again. Allow yourself as an artist, as a human being to do what you believe in, to do what you love.

2- UNCONDITIONALITY. Art is an unconditional affirmation. Hospitality has to be unconditional – or else it shan't be called hospitality.

3- INCLUSIVENESS is not a fact, it is a process.

mathilde sauzet mattei

les commissaires anonymes

GHETTOPERA IN GRIGNY ?

I have heard about the city of Grigny thanks to the research thesis of the young designer Hugo Poirier, student I mentor at the École Nationale Supérieure de Création Industrielle in Paris. Hugo is working on the confinement of the thought generated by the sealed conception of objects today. In the chapter, *Twist languages*, he quotes an article of the StreetPress.com entitled *How Grigny's slang invaded the whole France*. In this article, the journalist pays tribute to the linguistic ingenuity of the neighborhoods of Grigny 2 and La Grande Borne, which inspire widely the french rap music.

If the intention was fair enough focused on authorship acknowledgement, why then using in the title the verb «invade», verb rather derived from a war lexicon than from a artistic cosmopolitan history. Is this use a laxity linked to clichés of the gangster esthetic or is it implying that words could play the role of weapon?

I realised last year an opera on the stigmatisation of the city of Molenbeek in Belgium following the attacks at Bataclan in Paris and at Brussels airport. Considered for years as a ghetto, this city became suddenly the explanation of the european terrorist drama. The media labelled the expression «Molenbeekistan» while the french politicians were attempting to point «the French Molenbeeks» to be sure

of not being part of them. As if a tag could confine the evil; tighter would be the discourses, smaller would be the problem? But what does one hide, who does one encapsulate in these designations which circulate as virus often without interrogation on the ideological content?

The devices of contemporary closures, regarding the philosopher Gilles Deleuze, can be described by their openness and circulation, as long as the movements are included in a controlled circuit: «... with a highway, you don't lock people. But by making highways, you multiply the modes of control. I am not saying it's the unique goal of highway. But people can turn endless without being never constrained, while at the same time they are perfectly controlled.»

Then, the conception of ghetto today is not so much a physically closed space than an abstract confinement which permit to go nowhere. The word «ghetto» as all others, are as many means of control than tool for emancipation. If we take words of others without asking to whom they belong, we fast get stuck, or at least constrained in conditional space. Certain words make to the thought what an electronic bracelet would be to freedom.

In Grigny, the ones who revendicate coming from the ghetto evokes a zone of affirmation and authenticity, in music

as well as in identity. The rap singer Juicy P says: «Booba, he needs the ghetto to go on with the star system. We are in the heard of the ghetto. We give to him the inspiration.»

Because of the number of nationalities who live together in Grigny, the origin of neologisms and of the whole language they compose (intonations, accents, gestures, etc.) reflects the influences of different communities on social structures. The words are invented based on live situations, for example to communicate in a coded way in presence of the police or to a simple daily appropriation of the urban space: «It can start from everything, as a surname. For example, there was a gay called Texier. We always chilled out at his place. So a Texier became a basement, a place where one chills out.»

Sounds in this slang rich of antonomasias more than the refusal of not conforming to a model: the desire to come out. To come out of basements, at the costs of the sacrifice of inclusion. To make another world in which the components are assemble here, in Grigny. And it's not about accepting exclusion, but about identifying others centers, others circles and other globalized communities to whom belong, even to distance. The musicians from Grigny feel closed to african as much as american counter-culture but they claim their singularity: «We are in France, but our heads are living in the

USA. There are a number of artists who passed by our program and who say: you are in your world here.»

The slang of Grigny could be part of a social, artistic and urban phenomena that I called the «ghettopera», and that I define as: *a collective living form; composed by several types of languages sung, spoken and performed, which figure the closure on a situation on itself. By referring to lyric, dramatic, satiric, even critical artworks, the ghettopera reacts upon a noisy context with a sound and composed form and use the elementary means of caricature, metaphor, repetition and humor pour draw the complexity of a society phenomena. The ghettopera has a function of delegitimization of dominant and simplistic by a play of abstraction and hijacking.*

Every ghetto its opera, every language its operational translation.

The philosophe Ludwig Wittgenstein wrote: «The borders of my language is the borders of my world». Who would want to open the world to cultures and modes of life cohabitation has to find *frontier-words* rather than *barrier-words* to understand how to cross, to inhabit and to arrange the limitations. In inclusion sounds closeness. To fight efficiently against the social exclusion, let's start to refuse using the words that construct it. The inhabitants of Grigny seem to have got it for while.



1. *En dehors*, Master thesis of Hugo Poirier, ENSCI, 2015. To read it: www.en-dehors.fr

2. *Comment l'argot de Grigny a envahi la France*, Matthieu Bidan , Michela Cuccagna, streetpress.com, the 29th of March 2016

3. Listen the song *César*, Myssa, 2015

4. *Is art your ghetto?* Mathilde Sauzet Mattei, Les commissaires anonymes, 2016. to watch the video: www.dutchartinstitute.

5. *Molenbeek n'est pas un ghetto*, Alexandre Laumonier, Le monde.fr The 23th of november 2015

6. Gilles Deleuze, *Qu'est-ce que l'acte de création?* (FEMIS), the 17th of March 1987.

7. *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*, Ludwig Wittgenstein, 1921

THE GRIGNOTHEQUE

Introduced in the field of city drawers and speculators with the hat of artist, I would use this last space of page to propose a fictive infrastructure as an element of reflexion around the theme of the inclusive city: the grignotheque.

Invented on the initiative model of the city of Grigny, a grignotheque is a station of languages prototyping at the scale of a living space, urban or rural.

From the name of Grigny, city of Essonne, well known for its original lexicon derived from rap music, and from the suffix -theque, service or furniture gathering and organizing element of different natures, a grignotheque is a living anti-encyclopedia fighting against linguistic determinism and operational programing, to the benefit of linguistic creativity and operational culture.

A grignotheque indexes the major and minor stories to write the History.

A grignotheque produces all sorts of food.

A grignotheque is not submitted to the official orthographic regulation.

A grignotheque promotes polyphonic, polysemic and polemic representations.

A grignotheque can become a gramblotheque in case of contempt of its needs and activities. It takes then the function of megaphone.

The intractable and intangible themes are archived in a grignotheque in the zone called the Land of madness.

A grignotheque is founded by the black-market of knowledge-based economy.

To know to go further: www.grignotheque.world

THE GROUND FOR TO STRUGGLE AGAINST EXCLUSION!

WORK ON EXISTING OR WILDERNES

CREATE PLACES WITH MIXED USES? (HEALTH, WORK, HOUSING, ...)

EXISTENTIAL

A NEW IDENTITY?

Which future for?

HIGHLIGHT SKILLS AND CULTURE FROM THESE POPULATIONS

ACCOMPANY INFORMAL 'USES'?

ISOLEMENT? TRANSPORT

EXCLUSION

WHAT KIND OF RELATION BETWEEN THESE POPULATIONS AND THE OTHER PEOPLE?

EXCHANGE

TEMPORARY

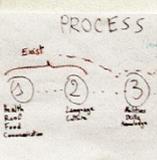
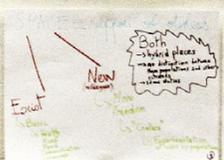
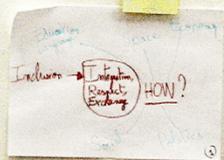
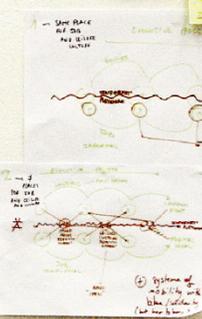
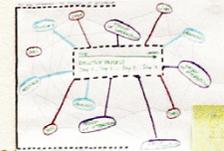
HOW TO CREATE/INJECT DURABLE IN TEMPORARY?

THINK TOGETHER THE SHORT TERM LONG

THINK THE 'AFTER-TEN. FORWARD' WHILE TEMPORARY IS HAPPENING?

HOUSING

WHAT COULD BE THE AFFORDABLE HOUSING?



04

EXCLUSIONS (en vers)

- langue
- ressource économique
- accès au droit
- participation à la vie économique
- partage d'informations
- O des personnes, culture de pays d'origine dans le lieu de vie
- pas d'accès / participation "idéologique"
- "exclusion" - être pas à l'abri / isolé / O des personnes, culture de pays d'origine dans le lieu de vie
- exclusion - être pas à l'abri / isolé / O des personnes, culture de pays d'origine dans le lieu de vie

LANGUAGE ECONOMIC RESOURCES ACCESS & RIGHTS

SHARING INFO



TEAMS PROPOSAL



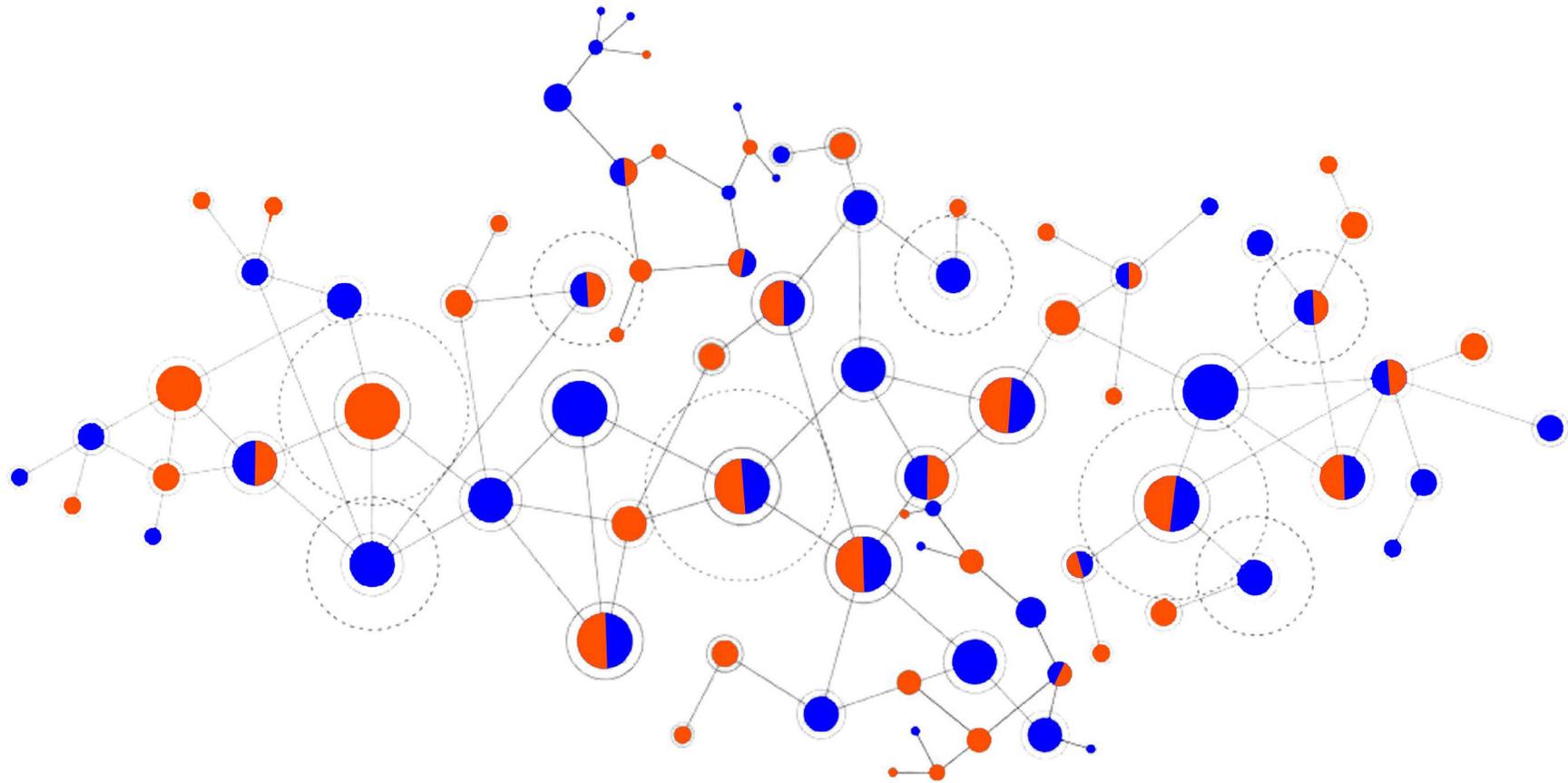
team A

Vanya BOTVINKIN _ Vani KUNNAPPILLY _ Eléonore BRUEL _ Etienne FLORENTIN _ Marsel ABDO _ Maria SALMATZIDOU _ Patricia RAKOTOMALALA



Co-hab and fourth space network

THE CATALYSTS OF INCLUSIVITY



EXCLUSION, POOR HOUSING AND TEMPORARY

We are confronted to a fragmentation of space with the development of closed spaces (ghettos, refugee camps, gated communities, private housing estates) that lead to today's divided and excluded society.

However, fragmentation is not only spatial but is mostly social and economic. It contributes to reinforcing the inequalities creating de facto included individuals (recognized by all for their economic, social or cultural capital) and the excluded (marginalized because of their visible absence of capital for society).

The diversity of the problems and the different cases observed at different scales in the south-eastern territory of the Ile-de-France region led us to question the causes of exclusion: housing, employment, informality, social ties, notion of temporary, identity, social status.

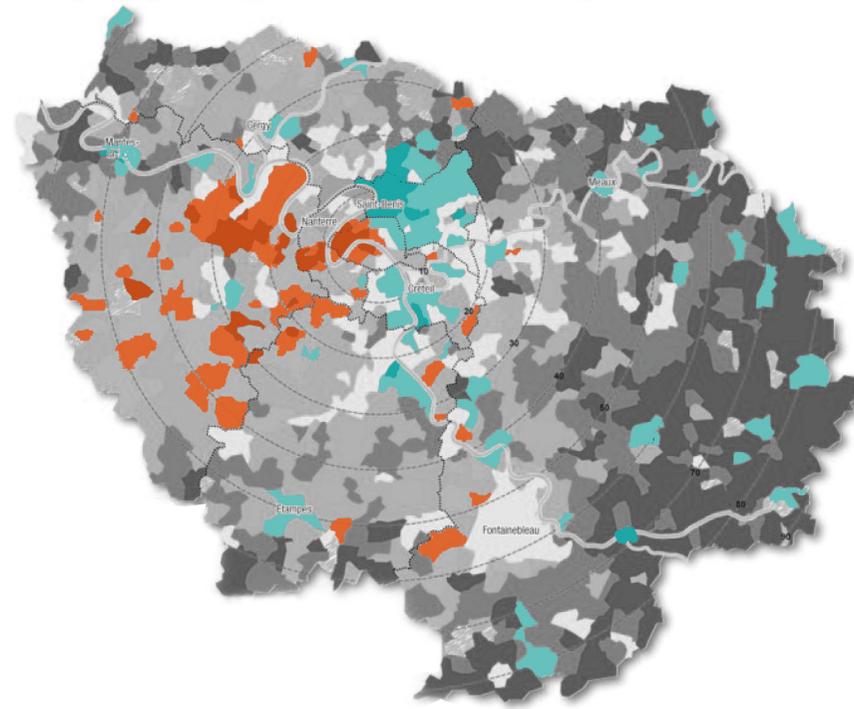


Fig. 01 : Map of income enclaves (source : iau)

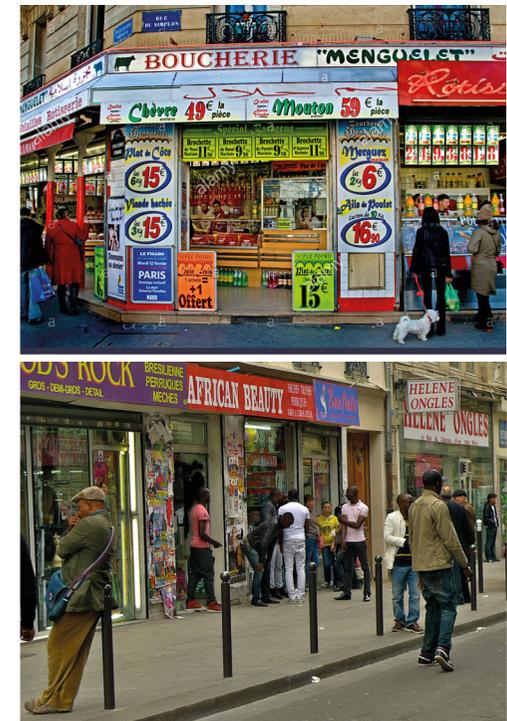


Fig. 02 : Paris Chateau d'eau / Paris Barbès Rochechouart

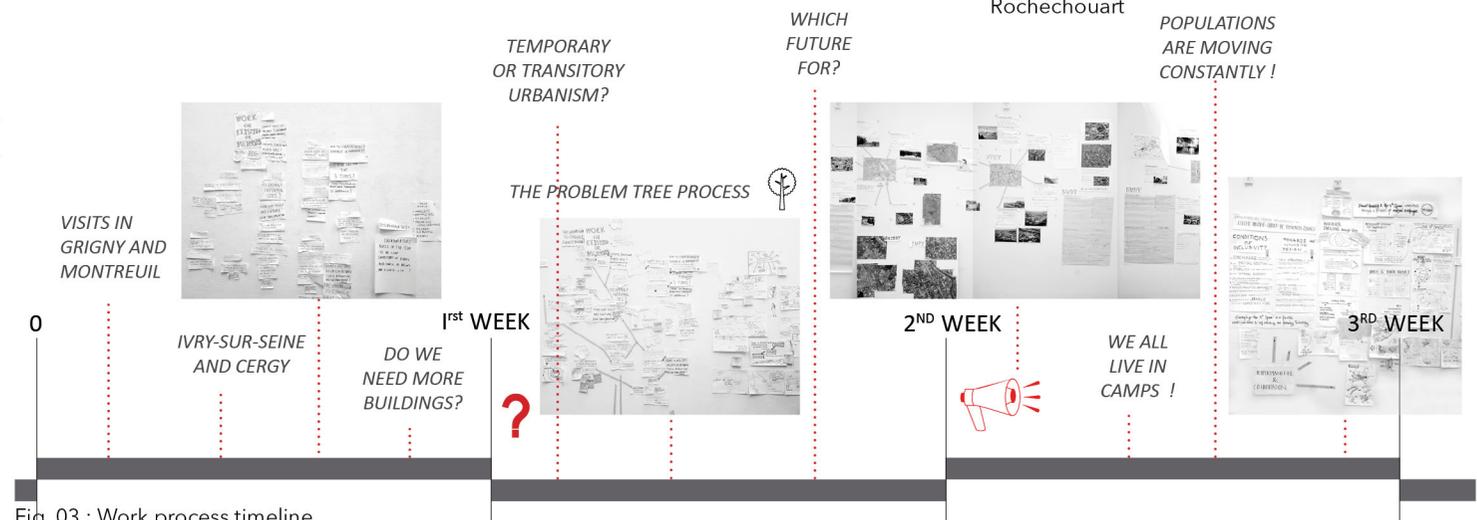


Fig. 03 : Work process timeline



THE CONDITIONS OF INCLUSION

We positioned ourselves in front of these different themes and set up a charter listing the conditions of inclusion that we consider essential for an inclusive city. These conditions must be applicable to all people in

the same way in society, regardless of nationality, culture or language.

The inclusive city, however, must be able to distinguish between housing and dwelling. The meaning of the verb, 'to inhabit', cannot be limited to

the action of being housed and having a roof. To dwell is to feel at home in the housing but also in the street and the district. It is important to be accepted as an inhabitant by the neighborhood. It is therefore necessary to think of the links, the interactions between the inhabitants of the same building, islands, district, city, region, with the actors of the territory, services, etc.

in motion. This postulate reveals a common denominator among all the individuals in a society, even the most excluded: all human beings are mobile, whatever their social or economic conditions. Here, therefore, we find a simple means of considering them equal and having the same rights.



Fig. 04 : Conditions of inclusivity (source: authors)
Towards an Inclusive City
Drivers of Social Value and Wealth Creation

This position leads us to categorically refuse temporary housing as a solution to accommodate the most deprived. It formalizes a space with an expiry date as a place of habitation. It lodges the inhabitants in a precarious condition, and puts pressure on household life by its ephemeral character. In these scenarios, we settle down knowing that we must be ready to leave.

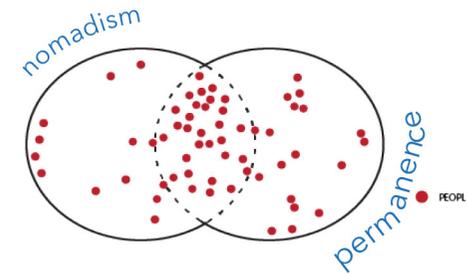


Fig. 05 : Populations are constantly moving (source: authors)

The end of a paradigm

By classifying the habitat in two categories, permanent or temporary, discrimination is established. This permits the decision makers to classify the inhabitants as eligible to live in the permanent housing. We consider that the temporary/permanent distinction is outdated or even obsolete because society has entered a new era: An era of nomadism, with individuals always

However, we are aware that many inequalities characterize mobility and that they are not endowed with the same spatial capital (ref Lussault). It seems to us important to distinguish consent and desired mobility corresponding to a stage of life or a personal or professional choice and the mobility linked to survival.

Decent and stable housing for everyone

We want to create dignified and stable housing, where each person can settle for a longer or shorter period according to their personal and/or professional situation. Each apartment would be composed of different typologies (studio, 2 rooms, 3 rooms ...) with shared living spaces (living room, kitchen). Alternately, the floor space would be divisible into smaller apartments, allowing each person to rent according to his requirements and abilities. The strength of this new type of habitat is to offer the same housing for all, regardless of the duration envisaged.

Consequently, impermanence and permanence coexist within the same building, causing unusual encounters between the inhabitants.

Nevertheless, we believe that the co-presence (championed by the director of Yes We Camp on the Grands Voisins project) is not enough to create a framework for exchange and sharing and that specific places have to be designed to allow this. We are talking here about places where uses can be pooled at the scale of the building:

Fig. 06 : Inhabitants through the lifetime of the building kitchen, cafeteria, laundry etc. These spaces would be located throughout the building. The idea is to reinforce the social bond by proposing a different habitat that favors interactions with a strong participation in the collective life. To be able to create the latter, the management of the building by a cooperative seems to us the most adequate. This cooperative will bring together the inhabitants (whatever

their duration of habitat).

The equality of the inhabitants of this new building also plays on their participation in the rent of the whole, which can be materialized in several ways: rent, salaried employment for the maintenance of the place, paid services between tenants, etc. Finally, this equality is realized by the granting of temporary citizenship to persons

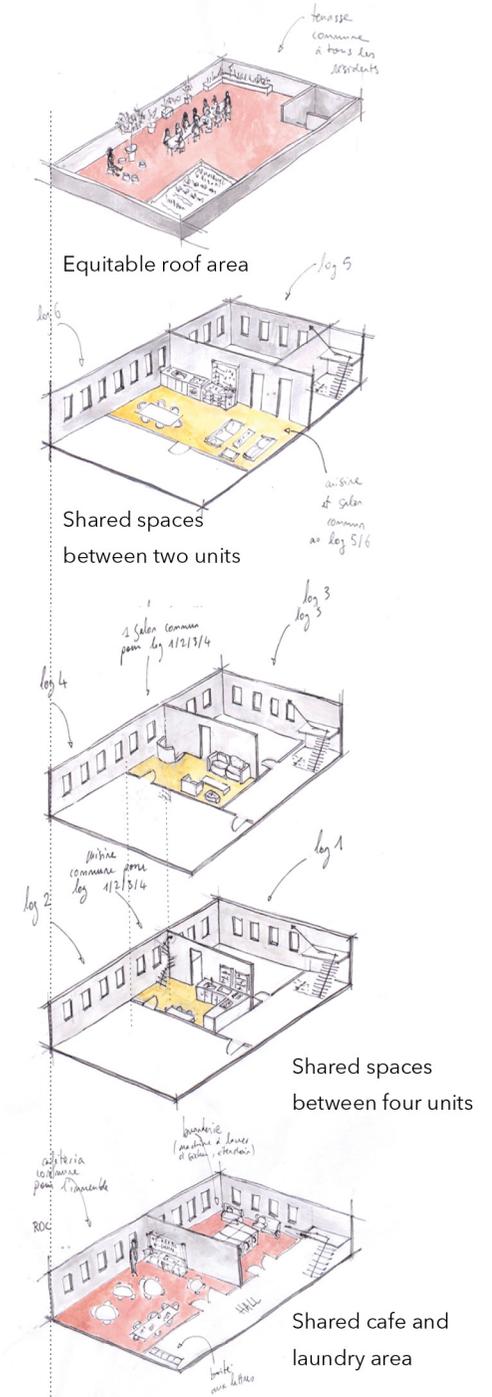
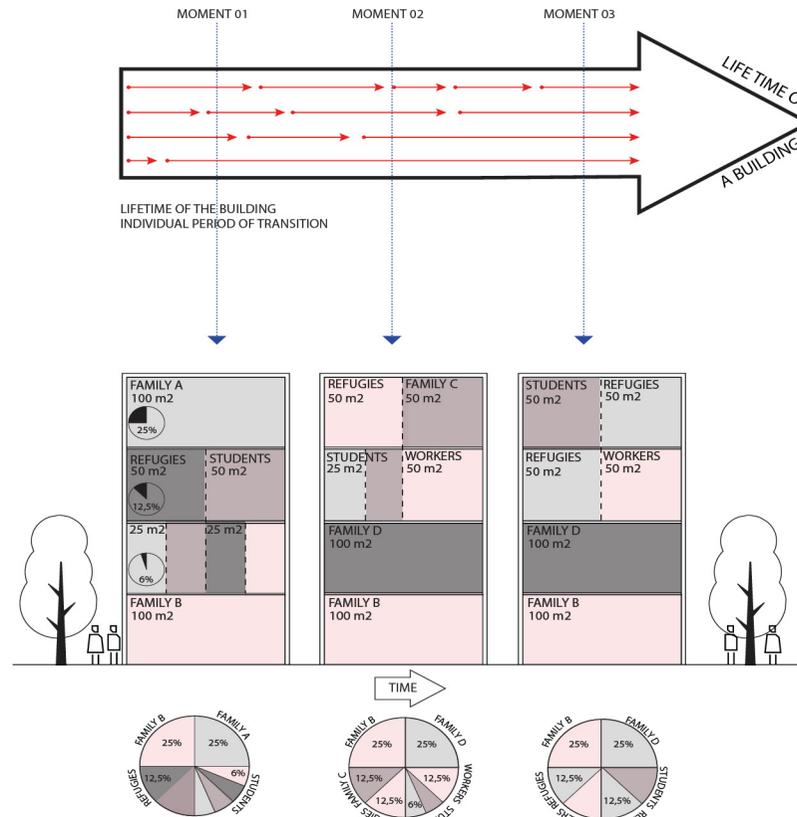


Fig. 07 : Type 1- Housing with shared areas



The Fourth space, reinvention of the concept of third place

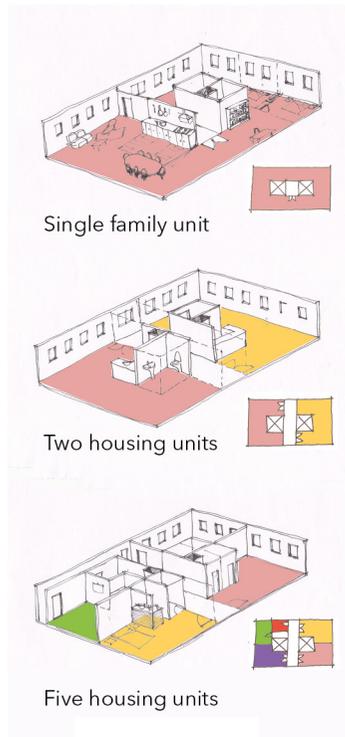


Fig. 08 : Type 2- Flexible housing

temporarily residing. This citizenship allows each person to enjoy certain rights (work, heal) and feel similar to others.

We have also associated the new building with a space resource that we will call "Fourth place" in reference to the notion of third place that we revisit and enrich. Inclusion cannot be limited to housing. We create this other space, open to all citizens (temporary or permanent citizenship) in which they can apply their rights, express themselves, develop their skills, etc.

The fourth place proposes to reinvent and improve the concept of third-place.

A third-place is a hybrid space that does not belong to either the home or the workspace. The most consensual definition of a third place is that of a space (physical or virtual) which allows encounters between people and various skills that do not necessarily intersect. However, in actual fact, the third-places which claim to be such, are in their vast majority collaborative workspaces.

The fourth space, in the same spirit of the third-places, is a place of exchange and sharing.

It allows the meeting between people who do not normally meet, but reinforces it by aiming more specifically to create the meeting with people in precarious situations (housing, employment etc.) by providing them a platform to use their competence to meet their needs and participate in the exchanges of society. Thus, although legal, this space allows informal uses.

It is a place that gives a physical structure to usages that are usually invisible and depreciated. It wants to encourage a parallel, social and solidarity economy. For us, this informal economy can play an important role in the genesis of the incomes of the

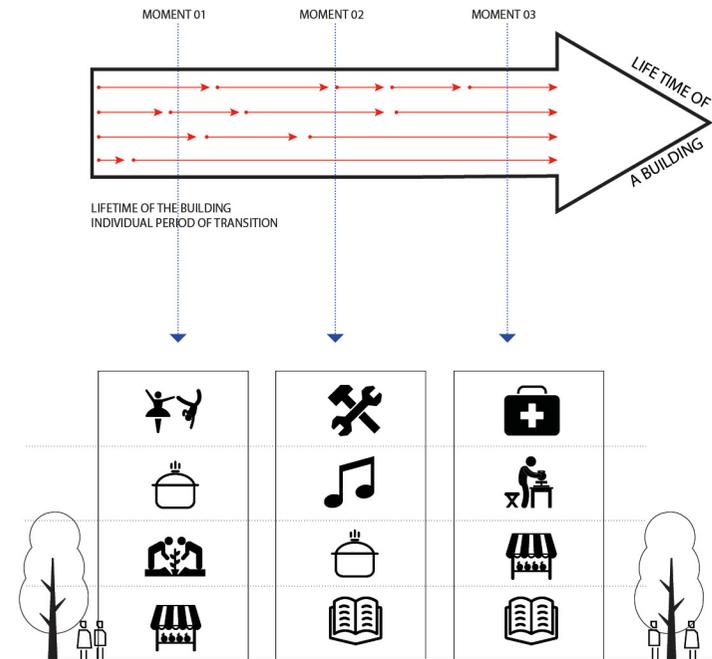


Fig.09 : Evolving 4th space activities through the lifetime of the space

people in precarious situations and the social equilibrium.

However, although the fourth place must allow this creation of value by new biases, it is not essentially centered on the workspace. It is a multifunctional space flexible for multiple uses. We envisage it as a place constantly evolving according to the usages proposed, the evolution of its urban context or the evolving desires of these occupants and visitors.

The fourth place is an open space, built or unbuilt. It can be either a

ground floor of a building, a green space, a wasteland or a railway wasteland. It is a place that can be established everywhere, regardless of the physical surface.

It can exist at all scales including building, district, city, territory, etc. It is determined more precisely in the uses proposed than by the attention given to the architectural and urban context. The fourth place is bottom up and adapts to its urban context in order to enrich it, so it must not be thought up and designed upstream to teleport into the city.

PARIS

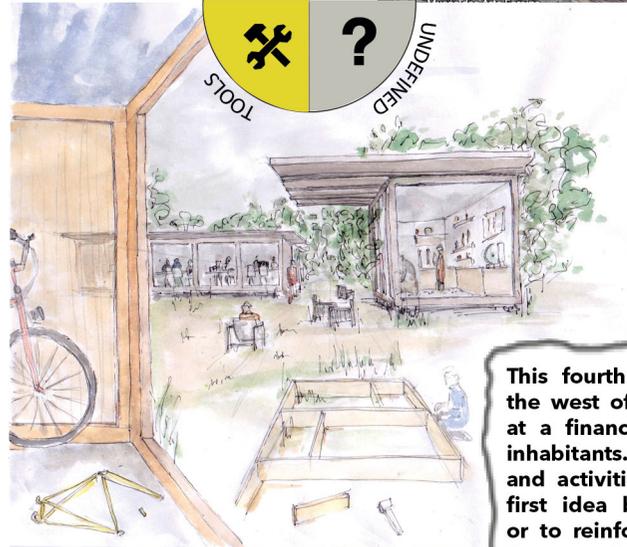
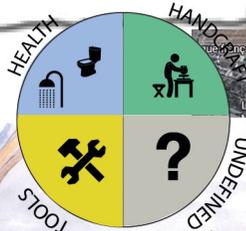
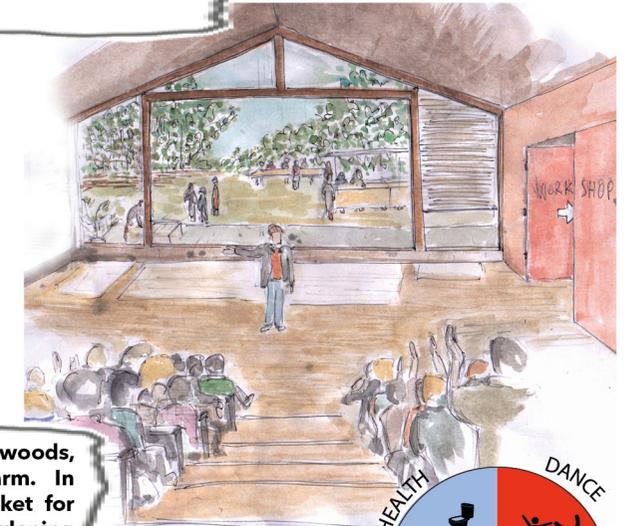
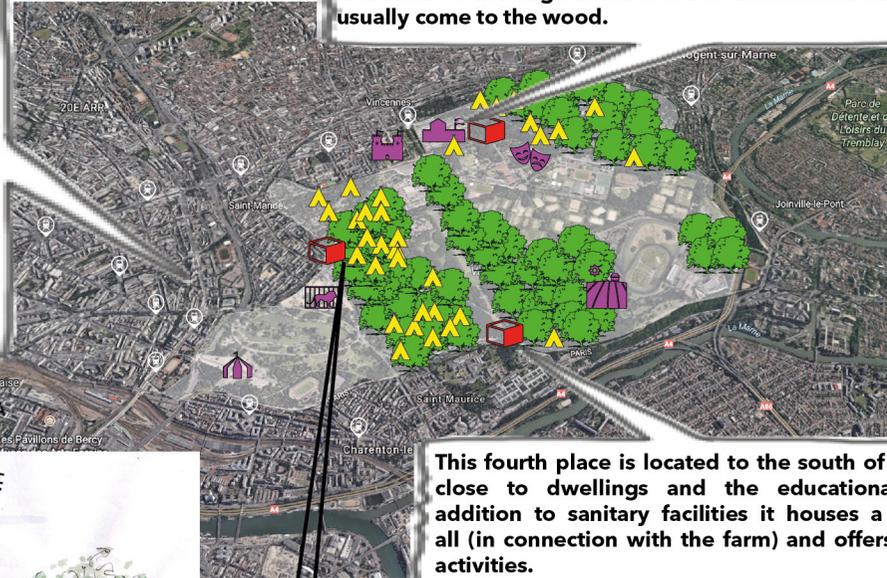
Le bois de Vincennes

The Bois de Vincennes is one of the biggest green areas in Paris, covering various facilities (zoo, circus, theater, farm). Within it, live between 150 and 300 people according to the seasons.

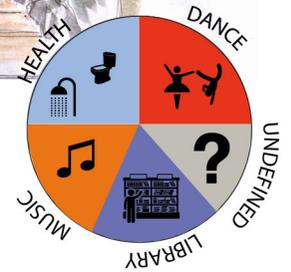
Two profiles dominate: French people living in social minima and foreigners, mainly from Eastern Europe and working intermittently. These populations do not leave the wood, only for shopping and hygiene needs and have little access to services.

As an answer to this lack we implant in the wood three fourth places

The proximity of many theaters (Théâtre de la Cartoucherie, de l'Épée de Bois...) determined the majority of the uses of this fourth place. The idea is to create a space complementary to these uses by putting forward artistic and cultural practices: dance, reading, music. Like the other fourth places, it is located on the edge of the wood to attract more easily people who do not usually come to the wood.



This fourth place is located to the south of the woods, close to dwellings and the educational farm. In addition to sanitary facilities it houses a market for all (in connection with the farm) and offers gardening activities. These uses aim to anchor the site in its context, while attracting an outside population.



This fourth place is located to the west of the wood and aims at a financial autonomy of the inhabitants. It provides tools and activities around crafts, the first idea being to learn skills or to reinforce existing ones of the wooden inhabitants. Like the other fourth sites on the site, part of the site allows the experimentation of uses.



GRIGNY

La grande borne Grigny II

The lakes of the city and the surrounding parks are redesigned and can be linked with the new park to form a new ecological corridor. The access to the lakes and the spaces around them is rethought with the setting up of cycle paths and green spaces for the inhabitants of Grigny. This new network is articulated with the new park located near the RER station, forming a green and blue grid that reinforces the attractiveness of the city and its regional influence

Situated at 23km SE of Paris, Grigny is a city that faces great social and economic difficulties with very strong inequalities especially between the districts of the Grande Borne and Grigny 2 and the rest of the city.

The abandoned commercial center is reused as a 4th place and hosts a second CFP office which puts into practice the theoretical training received, creating a link between the two spaces of the CFP. The development of the MFC near the new downtown will provide more opportunities for trained individuals.

Beyond the MFF, this Fourth location will house uses related to employment and economy and will link the new center of the city with the RER station.

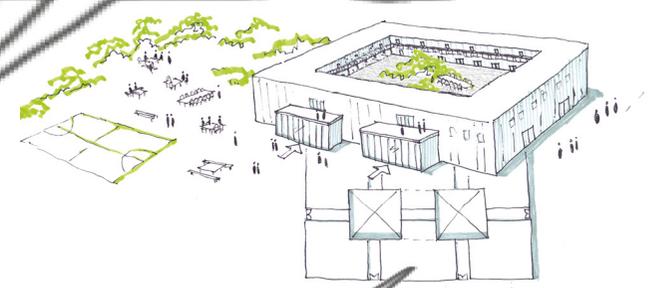
The old car park of the shopping center becomes a bicycle parking, the bicycle parking-4th place-rer is a multimodal pole.

On the Grande Borne, the city wants to create a park for the inhabitants and develop a cluster of activities.

Co-Hab dwellings can be located in existing dwellings where many apartments are in poor condition.

We propose to strengthen the existing training center (CFP) with other training facilities to constitute a city-wide reference center. This new cluster will be linked to the economic activity zone composed of hotels and businesses located nearby.

To the south of the RER train station, a vacant lot is transformed into a large urban park. It is mutable and authorizes the construction of housing or other functions according to the needs of the city. New uses are developed in the green spaces of the housing buildings.



The abandoned commercial center is reused as a 4th place, adding to the existing training centre in the city and job training/earning opportunities. The large parking space is transformed partly into a public space.

MONTREUIL

Les murs à pêches

Spread over some thirty hectares (8.5 ha of which are classified), the "mur à pêches" (peach walls) are located on the Saint Antoine district, straddling the top and bottom Montreuil, stating the horticultural past of the city. The area is divided into 2 parts of the NW to the SE by the old A 186 highway, which will be dedicated to the future extension of the tramway T1.

On some abandoned gardens of the "mur à pêches", micro-architectures are arranged to allow an appropriation of the place. These new spaces take into account the existing: the homeless people welcomed nearby are welcome.



The presence of the old building of the EIF and its surroundings is a potential area to develop a housing Co-Hab and fourth place. Strategically located, close to the concentration zones of associative activities, family gardens cultivated on rental within the area of the "mur à pêches" and a complex park - multi sport, the old building of the EIF will be arranged in order to contribute to the enrichment of the site, to offer spaces for knowledge exchange between the population and to open the site to the rest of the city. The fourth space will focus on knowledge-sharing activities around agriculture and culture and will be dedicated and maintained by the residents on the perimeter of the "mur à pêches", including the new occupants of the building and the Gypsy community who have been taming the place for several decades. A part of the outdoor space will be permanently dedicated to an open-air market for bartering or selling local products. The building will host off-site housing and the fourth space, a large outdoor space that will be an orchard garden, consistent with the entire site. The whole site will be managed by one or more associations that maintain a large part of the preserved parcels through activities of shared gardens and cultural sharing.



MONTREUIL

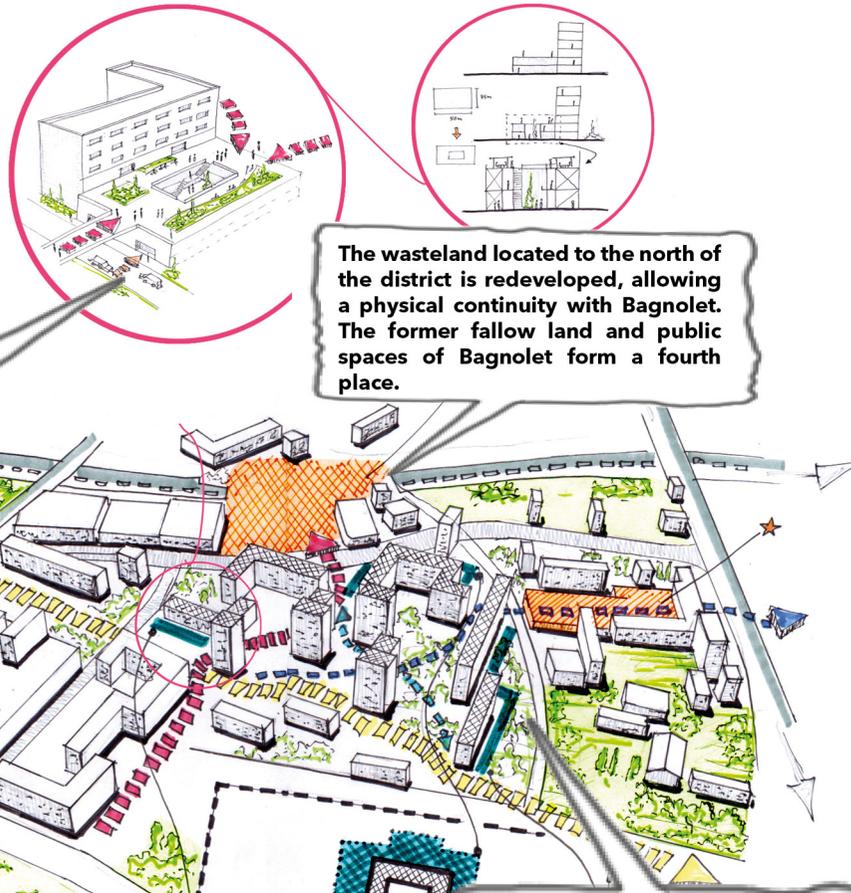
La noue

The numerous underground car parks in the area are currently underused due to bad and insecure conditions in some areas. In connection with this fourth place, we transform a part of these underground car parks into places of life, composed of commercial activities. These spaces will be lit by large patios.

The wasteland located to the north of the district is redeveloped, allowing a physical continuity with Bagnolet. The former fallow land and public spaces of Bagnolet form a fourth place.

The La Noue housing project is situated between Montreuil and Bagnolet in a surface of 72 000 m². The urban form of blocks and the construction type on slab isolates the complex from the rest of the city, despite its proximity to Paris. Social and economic problems like unemployment and the scarcity of businesses aggravate this phenomenon.

Our approach, which aims to upgrade commercial spaces and transform slab planning by creating openings at the level of slabs to open up the neighborhood, is in keeping with the actions of the city. The AFPA building is rehabilitated and the shopping mall is transformed, the whole forming a fourth place. Commercial activities will be at two levels: covered shops, with a larger right-of-way, gallery level and open-air businesses forming a market place in the middle of the former AFPA site.



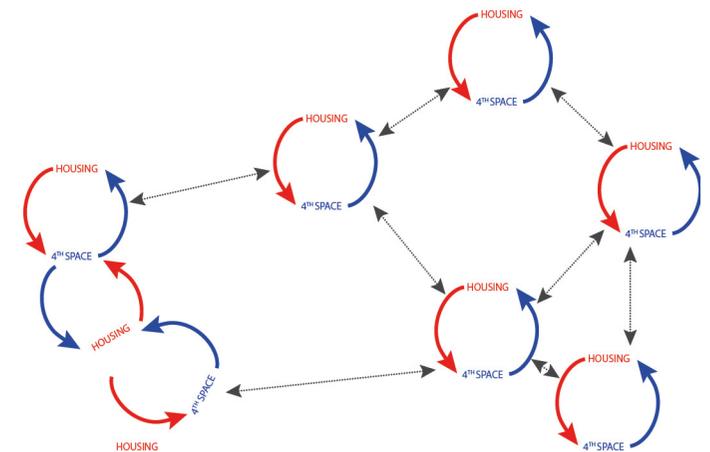
Creation of a network between the fourth spaces and between them and Co-Hab

The notion of a network is a sine qua non of our inclusive city, which is deployed on two levels.

- Co-Hab housing and the Fourth Places : These two elements are connected to each other both spatially (proximity or joint ownership) and physically (network of mutual assistance, collaboration). Indeed, a fourth place can be the link between several dwellings and the dwelling can interact with several fourth places, thus creating a network.

- The Fourth Places to each other : it manifests itself through permanent or occasional collaborations or collaborations according to uses and needs and which can be physical (organization of events simultaneously, loan of material ...) or virtual (sharing of information, exchange of practices, label of recognition or trust, etc.).

The network of Fourth Places develops by propagation and not by repetition echoes the figure of the rhizome theorized by Gilles Deleuze and Félix Guattari.



team B

Erika TCHONANG _ Brice COSSART _ Eleonore BULLY _ Winnie KENFACK _ Tarek HOBEIKA _ Pooja SASTRY _ Rohit LAHOTI





ACTIWASTE

DRIVER OF SOCIAL VALUE AND WEALTH CREATION

The inclusive city as a process

The concept of the inclusive city attempts to address social and economic disparities and environmental challenges in cities via urban interventions.

Exclusion is often linked to blockages in an integration process - whether this may be an administrative procedure or some stakeholders' lack of access to established formal frameworks.

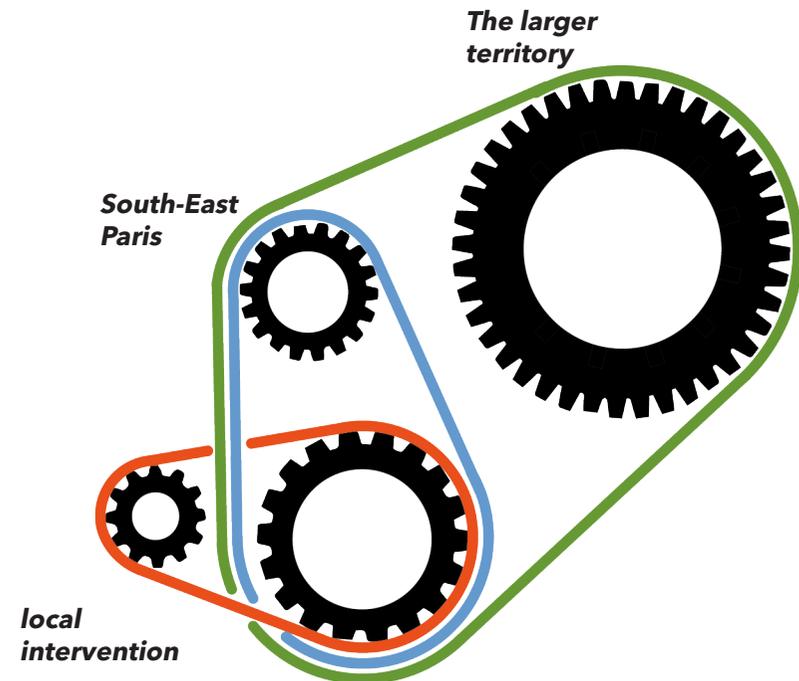
In order to circumvent these blockages, which sometimes create vicious cycles of urban and social exclusion, our project aims to intervene in current processes to examine the possibility of making their formal frameworks more flexible.

Therefore, we define an inclusive city as an adaptable and porous process which encourages continual transformation and reinvention to create win-win linkages between spaces and stakeholders at different scales.

Since the inclusive city is a spatial vision, it is necessary to find urban solutions which can promote inclusion, cohesion and social and environmental resilience within cities.

It is crucial to assess the diverse resources and potentialities inherently possessed by a city and its inhabitants in order to

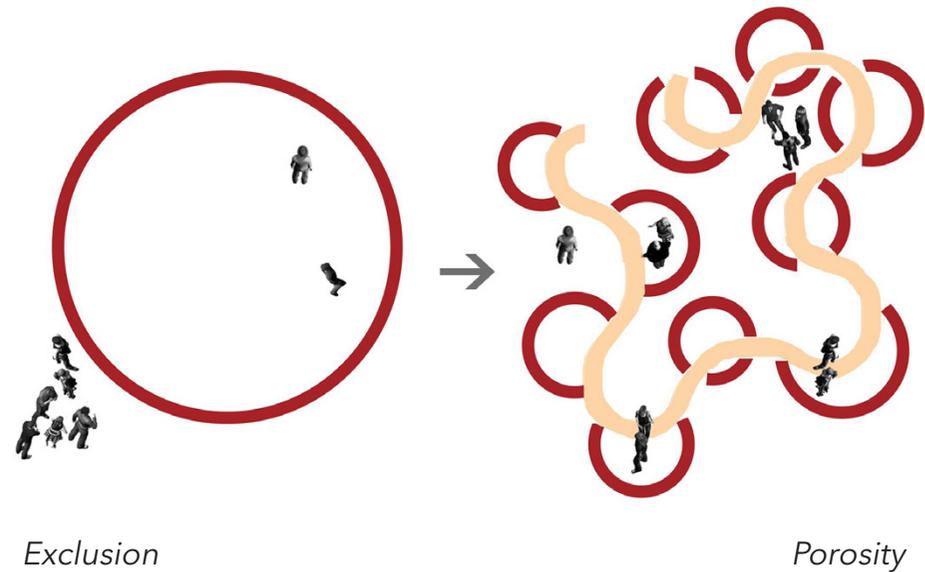
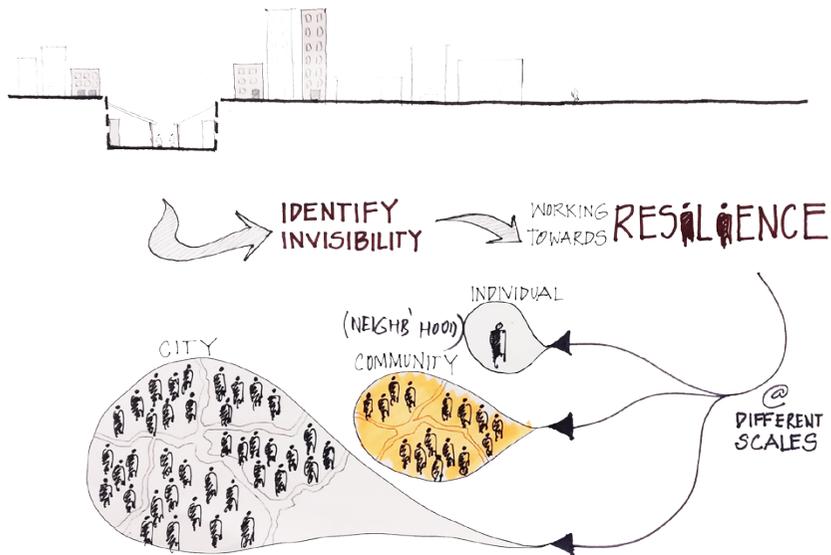
implement appropriate and adaptable **urban spatial solutions** while meeting the needs of the community and individuals.



Taking our cue from recognized concepts such as urban metabolism, circular economy and urban mutability, our project aims, in addition to measuring quantitative material flows, to build a model that introduces human exchanges (social and cultural) to identify territorial resources in a qualitative analysis.

Our project is also inspired by the concept of urban mutability and its three conditions: which are (i) the ability of territories to welcome changes, (b) to accept uncertainty and errors, and (c) to share a collective of inventiveness.

The ideas of inclusion and process flows are central to our project: the inclusion process is addressed by valorizing resources which may be found in urban areas. These resources can be found in abandoned or unused spaces and within neglected populations.

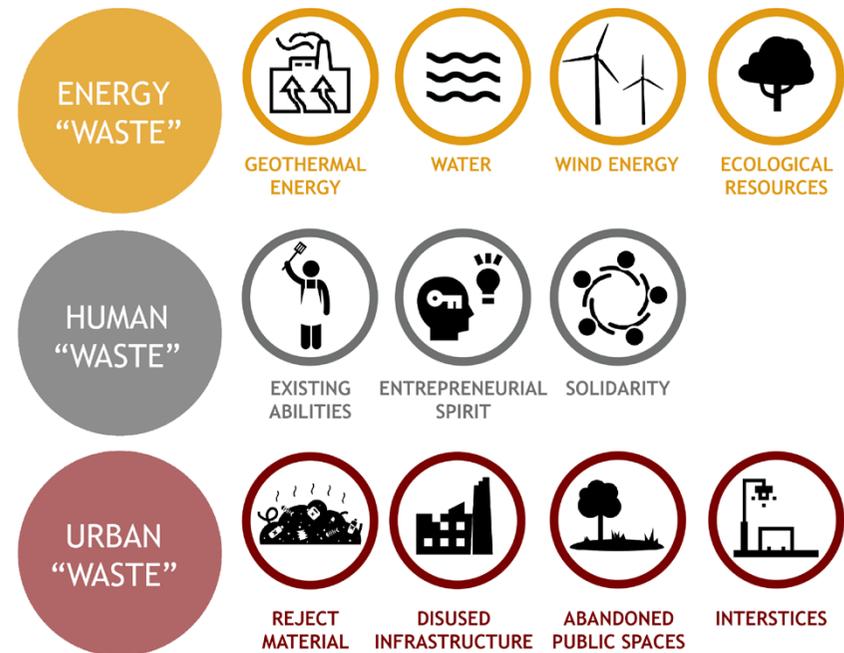


This is not Waste !

We assert that everything that is generally considered «waste» - unable to support growth or to reinvent - in fact has social, cultural and economic value. We opine that waste is not the end of a process; on the contrary, it is a source of opportunities and resources.

Our project aims to valorize the potential generated by the spaces and people who are in the urban margins or excluded from formal processes.

In the diagram below, we have identified and classified three broad categories of waste. These categories, represent three dimensions of waste that possess different types of potential for use as resources.



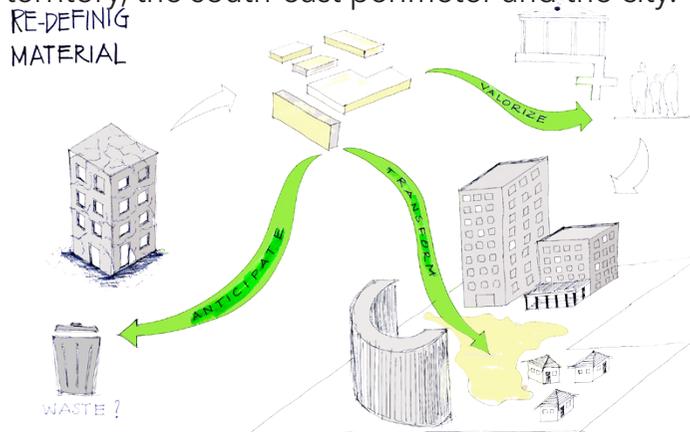
Redefining Waste: a driver of action for the inclusive city

The idea of re-defining waste is to be able to valorize existing urban potential. Each of the different types of waste that we have identified has a material and immaterial value which can be activated.

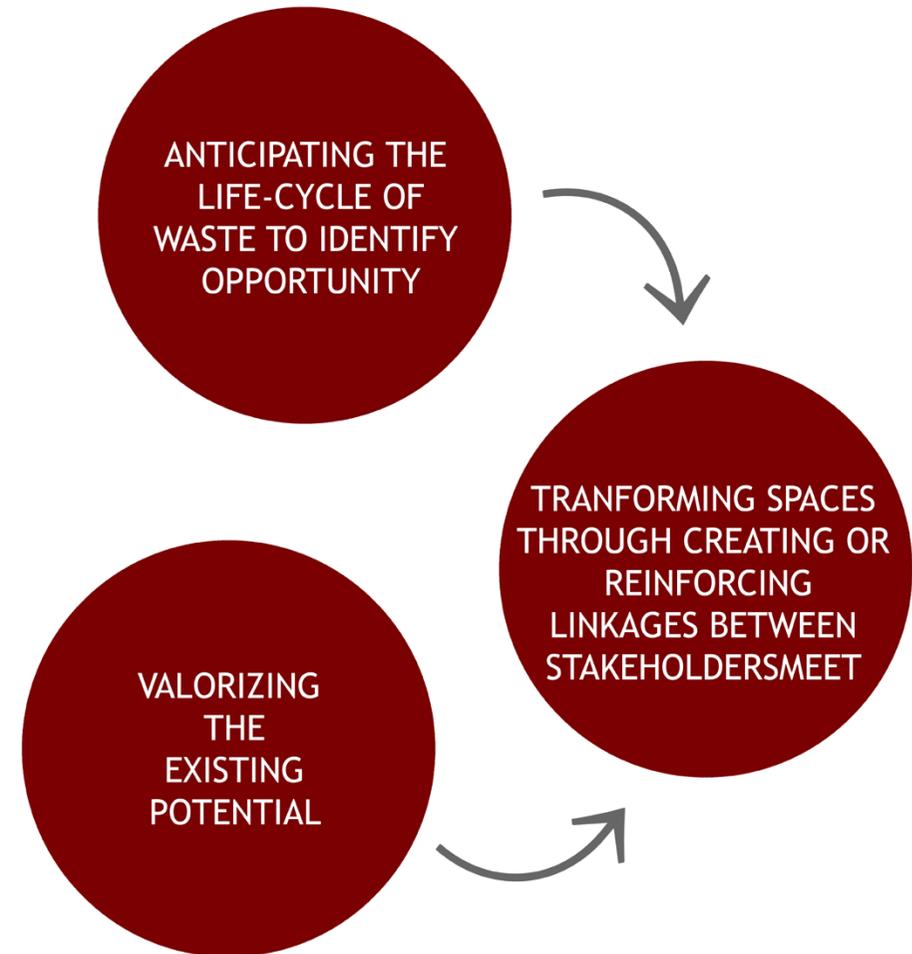
Beyond the process of valorization, re-defining waste also implies anticipating its life cycle in order to guarantee its evolution and reinvention.

From this perspective, our project attempts to transform spaces by creating and, wherever possible, by reinforcing linkages between stakeholders in a territory.

We will attempt to address the question of inclusivity through the idea of gates: by causing three perimeters to interact: the large territory, the south-east perimeter and the city.

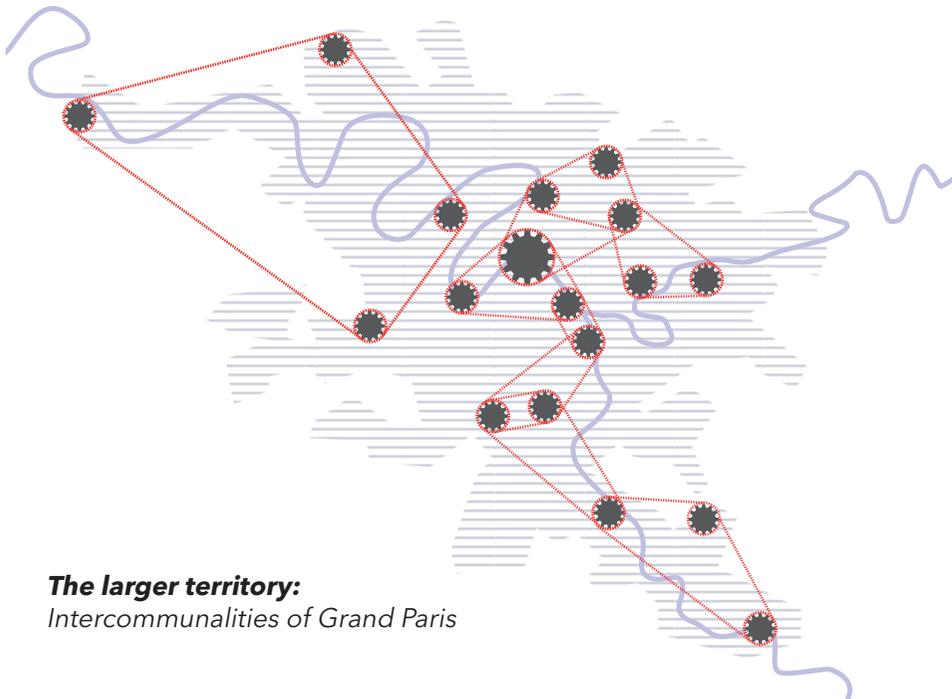


Our objectives:



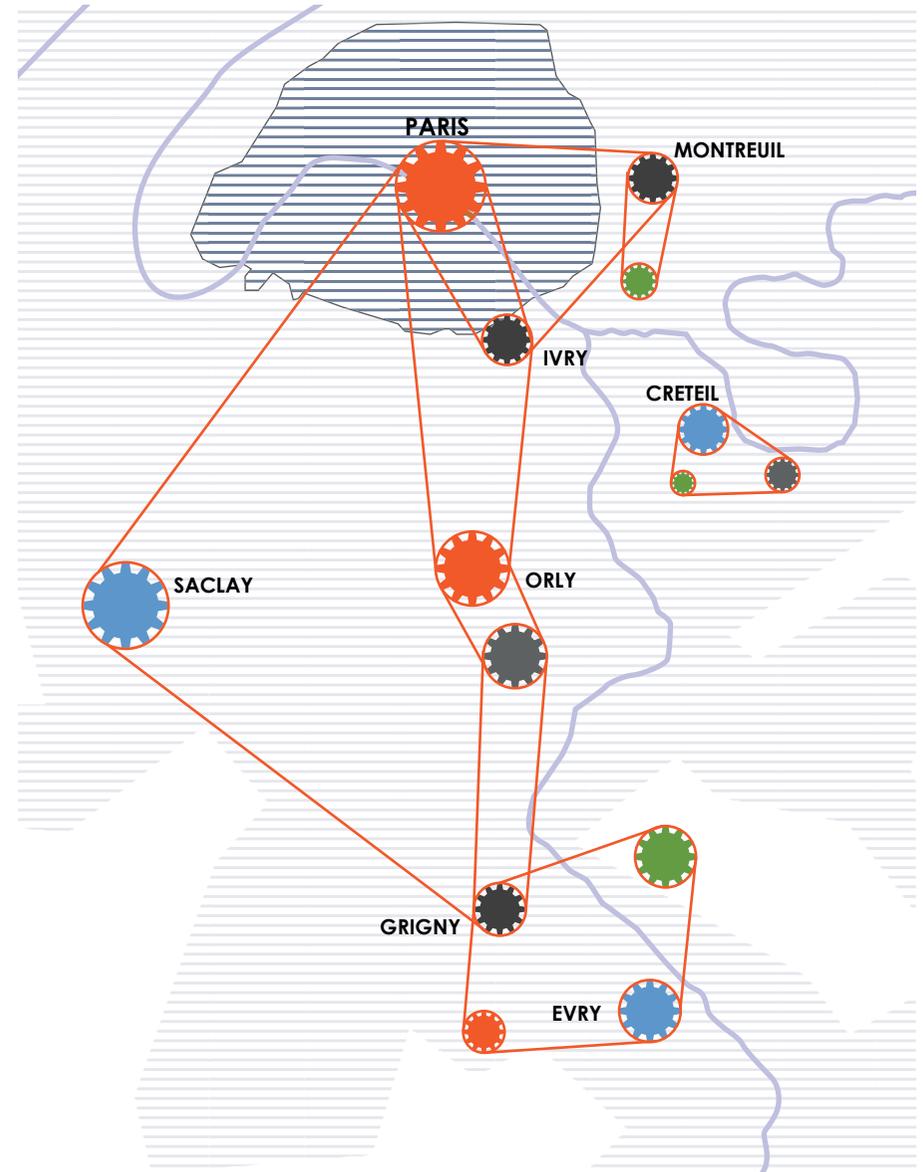
Open up to the Gates ! Opportunities for exchange between different territories

At the scale of the large territory, the interaction of three perimeters allows the integration of all the urban spaces by facilitating interaction between Paris and south-eastern Ile-de-France. This approach allows us to address local issues by reinforcing inter-municipal and inter-territorial linkages. This is achieved by highlighting locations and means of potential exchanges.



The larger territory:
Intercommunalities of Grand Paris

South-East Paris: Opportunities and complementarities



Grigny: a space of possibilities

We have identified a range of resources in Grigny, and these are listed below:

- Geothermal energy currently being harnessed
- A young population (50% less than 25 years old)
- A large number of public spaces
- An active and involved City Council
- Green open spaces
- A lake
- Vacant premises

The above list is not exhaustive, but it attempts to represent the springboards of potential intervention for our project.

One of the city's principal issues is that there is a significant population turnover, due partly to Grigny's perceived lack of attractiveness.

Arising from the above observations, we propose three axes to improve the city's attractiveness.



Towards an Inclusive City
Drivers of Social Value and Wealth Creation

1. Change the image of the city: Grigny, a hub of excellence

The city of Grigny has developed geothermal energy as an alternative

renewable source of energy to offset costs of heating and energy for its inhabitants. This rare and precious resource can become a real advantage in the long term, enabling Grigny to take a position as a centre of excellence in this field

At the scale of département du 91, a lot of scientific clusters have been created, especially in biochemistry. Grigny could then link with

other scientific hubs in neighbouring territories to share its expertise on geothermal energy.

2. Improve integration through employment: the training centre in Grigny

Today, the training centre essentially offers training for services profession that are normative and already existing in the employment market in the territory. In our view, the training centre has the potential to play an active role in the process of integrating marginalised individuals not only within the local areas, but also in the creation of new exchanges with other territories.

To enable this, we propose that the training centre programme be developed further by capitalizing on existing resources and activities in Grigny.

Human resources currently occupied in informal activities such as clandestine sewing studios, garages and other urban activities which serve the community constitute an entrepreneurial, handicraft or artistic potential that could be valorized with new training programs at the centre. This could enable people who are currently working in the informal economy to gain access to the employment market and thereby to better work conditions. In this manner, they can become aware of their own inherent abilities and develop them as employable skills.

As part of this process, the vacant premises and urban interstices could also become bridges linked with the training centre, and could be “spaces of possibilities” where people recently trained have the opportunity to mutualise their skills and knowledge around common endeavours.

3. Exploit under-utilised spaces

Grigny has some under-used spaces, which are only used by a few people for specific purposes. Those spaces are often at the ground floor, or parking lots and roofs. We believe that those spaces could become the “place where everything is possible”. These spaces can function as catalysts for associative, entrepreneurship projects and for collective and individual initiatives. As an exchange platform, the “place where everything is possible” can facilitate social interaction to enable exchanges of knowledge and skills.

These under-used spaces thus become resource-places, with the potential to gather several stakeholders around a common project with different temporalities. The different stakeholders could then collaborate and build new perspectives for the city and the territory.



Urban acupuncture: a means to regenerate the city

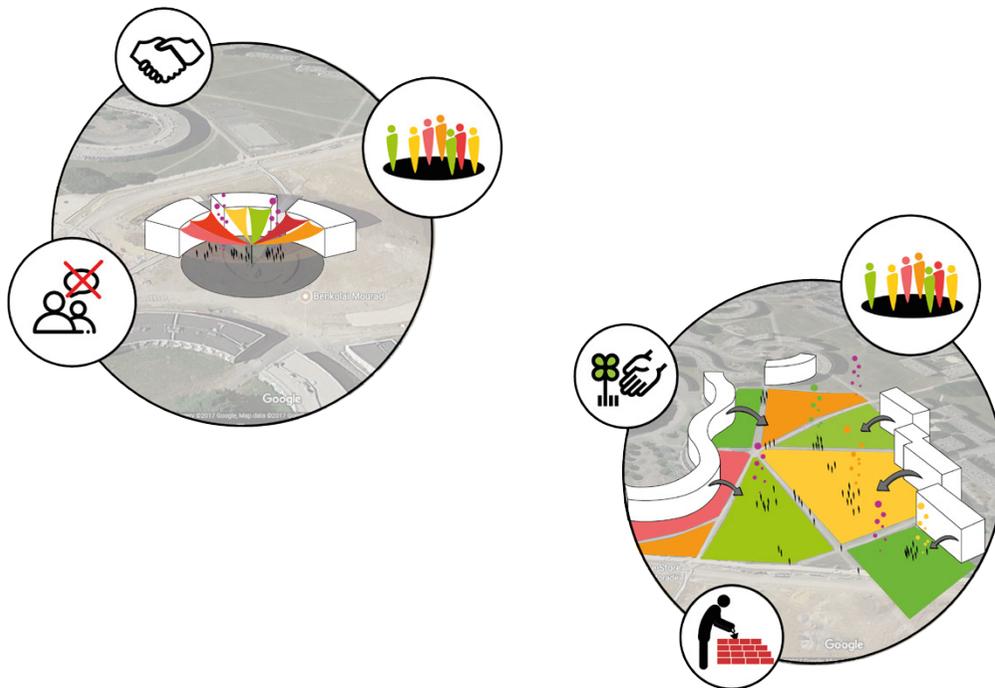
The urban acupuncture is a means to capitalize on vacant or abandoned spaces and on the involvement of citizens in order to create new gathering and sharing spaces.

Acupuncture is better-known as a medicinal technique that releases stresses in the human body. Urban acupuncture aims at enabling the city to respire by regenerating it with small-scale interventions. These micro-projects, as acupuncture points, act as catalysts in the short to middle-term but are also articulated with a long-term vision for the territory.

This practice has been conceived in opposition to top-down urban planning processes and to the large planning operations that imply a lot of investment.

We have chosen this method to apply our model because it is well-adapted to our idea of making new resources from the abandoned materials, humans and nature.

Urban acupuncture creates urban elements and enables them to interact in order to fluidify linkages between spaces and stakeholders.



Conclusion

An inclusive city is one which is able to recognise and leverage all its resources - material and immaterial. Inclusion is a virtuous process which integrates different temporalities and re-invents itself continually through changes. The driver of an inclusive city can be to re-define “waste” as a vector of its development. Indeed, the study of Grigny allow us to demonstrate that the city is endowed with unexploited resources, or even abandoned or forgotten resources, which are nevertheless key elements to take into consideration for transformation and new attractions.

The activation of spaces under-used until now can mobilize different stakeholders from the territory. Moreover, resources from the site can be valorized and the creativity and initiative of stakeholders can be galvanized through the method of urban acupuncture. In this way, some project perspective can be contemplated, for example, in the city of Ivry. New links can be established within the city and with the surrounding territories, particularly around the emergency welcome and shelter institutions established for migrant populations.

Moreover, former industrial buildings and landscape assets from the city can be highlighted by attributing new urban functions to them. The ZAC Ivry Confluence can be a possible occasion and opportunity to prefigure new uses in buildings and in the interstices of blocks in mutation.

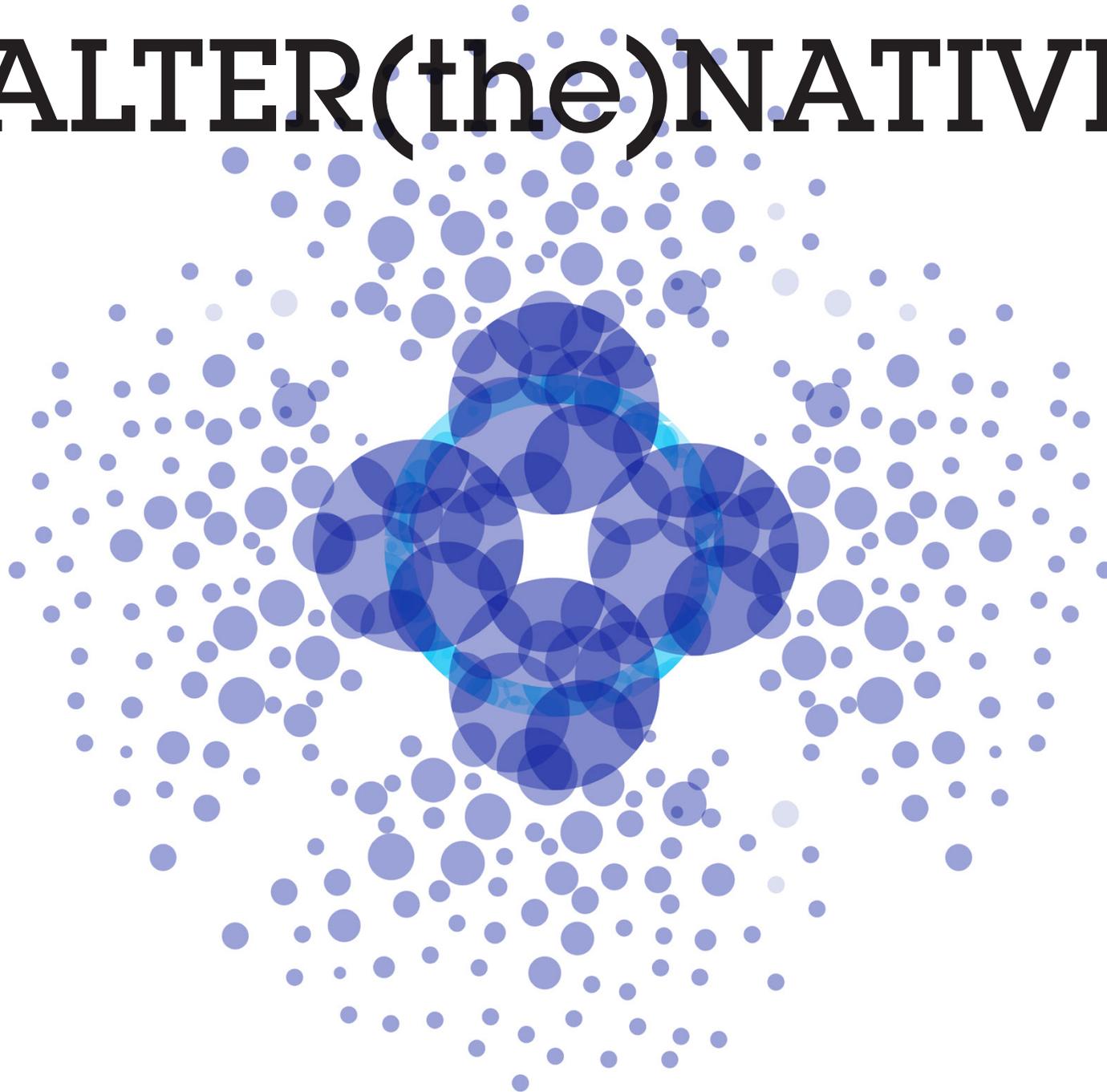
Another possibility is “mobile public spaces” to generate new circulation in the city and other spaces appropriations in contexts of low land availability.

team C

Magali RISLER _ Lebrini DADJOUARI _ Swarada POYAREKAR _ Eléonore BASSET _ Foteini TSIRONI _ Christian SLEIMAN _ Isabelly EGOT



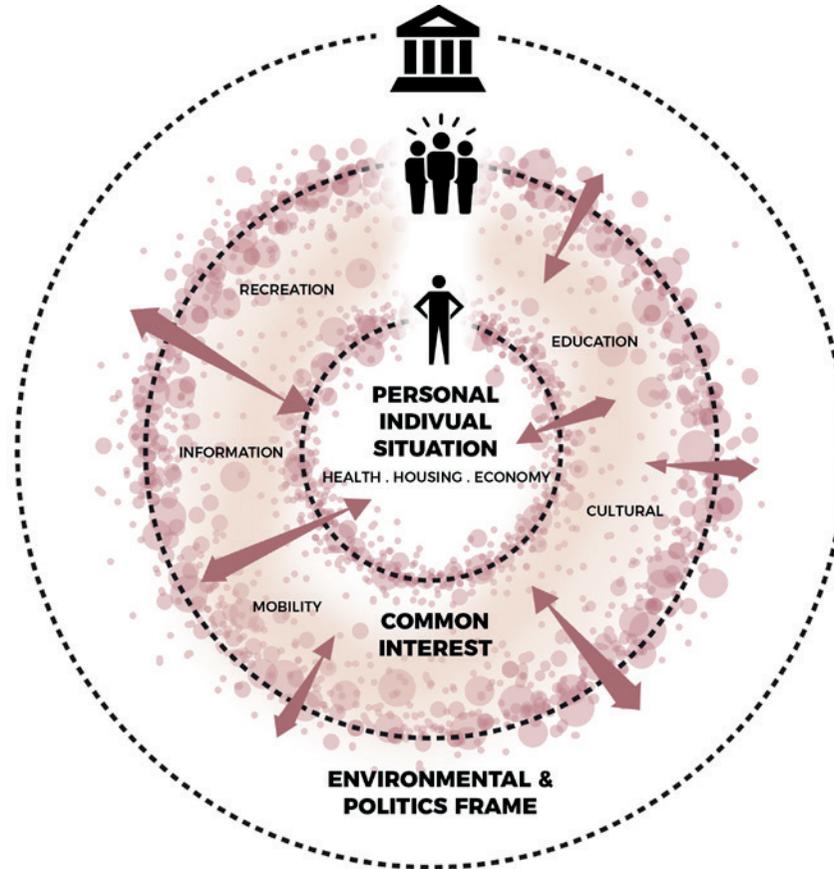
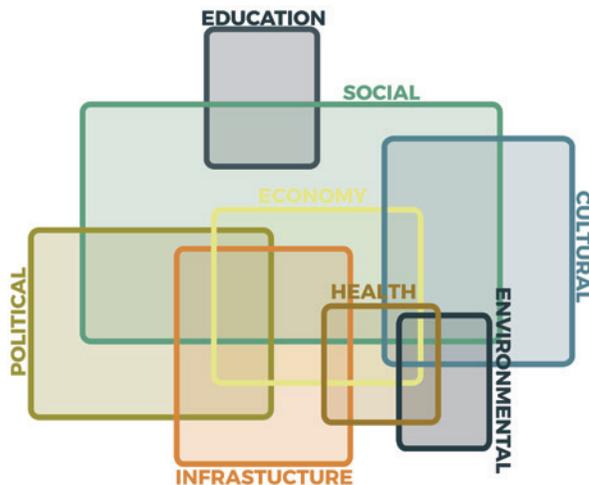
ALTER(the)NATIVES



THRESHOLDS

Exclusion is a part of the urban development process. Linked to lack of funding, divided public policies, to blocked housing trajectories, and segregated urban areas, this exclusion can take several forms : social, institutional, economical, etc. The feeling of being excluded is a vicious circle that escalates over time, and affects various people from different social backgrounds. Also this feeling impacts the quality of life (access to healthcare, to a permanent house, to healthy and affordable food, etc.) and by subjective barriers (social and cultural recognition, freedom of expression, etc.).

OVERLAPPING CHALLENGES



INTERACTION SYSTEM

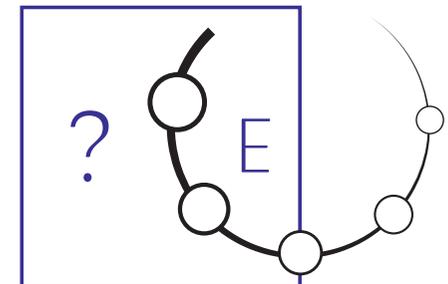
The different obstacles depend on several degrees of control (ranging from personal to common to political/environmental) ; in between these degrees, the individual is able to influence his own interests. The project Alter(the)natives proposes to work on the thresholds of these interests in order to give a collective answer to the urban exclusion.

GUIDELINES

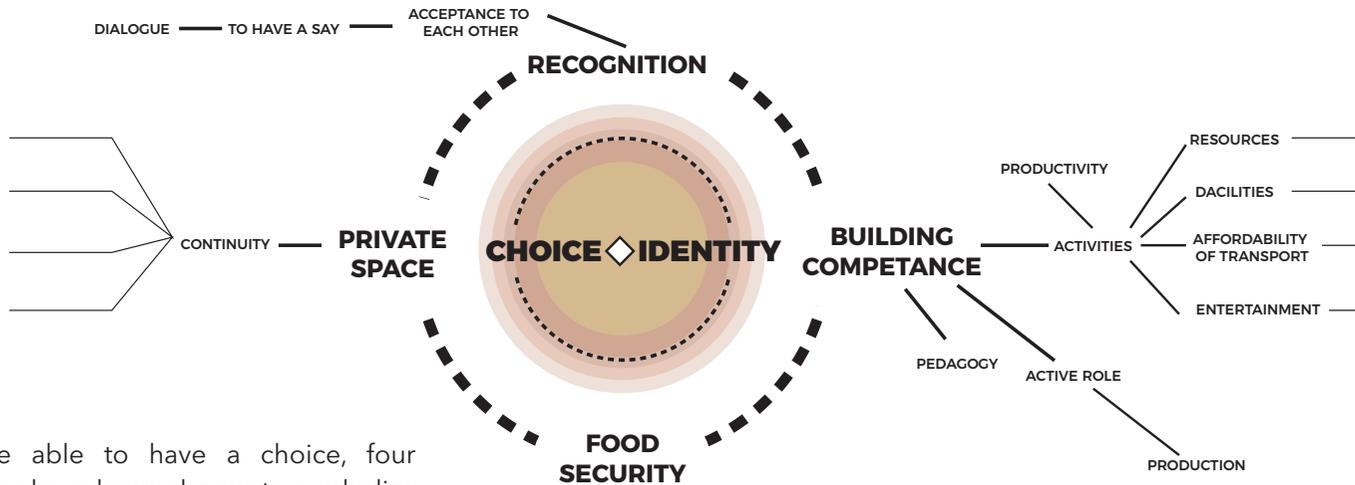
-  **VALUE ADDITION**
(OVER TIME)
-  **UNLOCKED MODEL**
(FRAME OF FLEXIBILITY)
-  **PROMOTING LOCAL ECONOMY**
(TRANSMISSION OF CULTURAL IDENTITY)

The project follows three main guidelines which allows the links between individual and common interests :

- Begin from the existing and work on the value addition through time in order to build collective memory and continuity in a permanent process ;
- Propose a flexible model to let people express themselves, and to give space to local interventions ;
- Promoting local economy by enhancing local skills and cultural identities.



INCLUSION IS A MATTER OF CHOICE



Permitting the expression of individual interests and identities results in providing opportunity to take personal decisions (choose the place where you live, the activity you want to exercise, etc.). Thus, we believe that giving the ability of choice to people to decide their living environment is the vision of the inclusive city. Conversely, an exclusive city would be a city with a high degree of constraints, in which the individuals cannot settle, live, and express their identity freely.

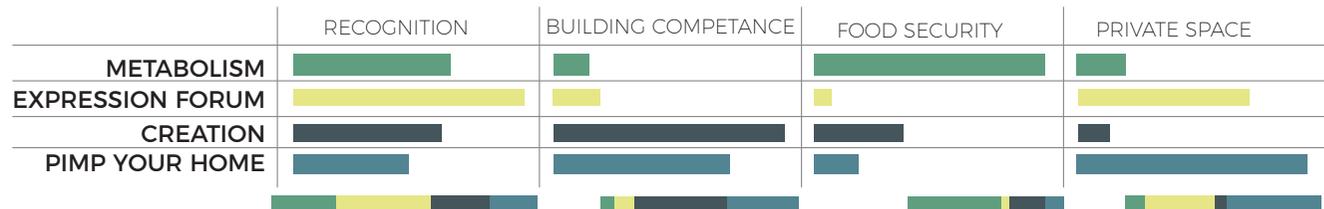
To be able to have a choice, four invariables have been chosen to symbolize the thresholds of individual interests in the city in order to overcome challenges of exclusion :

- Permanent private living space
- Access to healthy food
- Encourage skills to be able to give them a role (personal or collective)
- Be recognized as an individual who has a right to express

These four invariables must be considered as the basis of the project which evolves organically over time and influences other parameters of the inclusive city.

The strategy is structured around four axis of intervention / starting points which, when linked with each other, can lead to change by creating or feeding the "fundamentals" of the inclusive city ; they have been named as : Pimp your home; Metabolism; Creation; Expression.

FONDAMENTALS OF THE INCLUSIVE CITY



METABOLISM

FOOD SECURITY METABOLISM

SPACE FOR AGRICULTURE
-INSIDE KIT
-OUTSIDE : COMMON SPACE

SOLIDARITY FOOD MARKET
PROMOTE LOCAL PRODUCTS

INDIGENOUS (LOCAL SYSTEM OF PRODUCTION)
SEASONAL > LESS TRANSPORTATION

RECYCLE
CRADLE TO CRADLE

EXPRESSION FORUM

SENSITIVITE AND AFFECTIVE RECOGNITION

LOCAL RECOGNITION
EX: PROTEST, INSTITUTION, SOCIAL

CULTURAL RECOGNITION

- EXPRESSION SHOULD BE THE TOOL TO RECOGNITION
- COLLECTIVE MEMORY

SOCIAL RECOGNITION

CREATION

- PRODUCTIVITY BASED ON DIFFERENT INTERESTS
- OBJECTIF: ENTERTAINMENT

SIMPROVEMENT, ENHANCE, LEARN, STRENGTHENING THEIR SKILLS:

- LAND: SHARED WORKING SPACES
- TOOLS: MATERIALS : LOCAL: VEGETATION: RECYCLED...
- SPATIAL: SPECIAL PLACE TO EXPRESS YOUR SKILLS

BEING PART OF A PRODUCTIVE SYSTEM
EX: CRAFT SPACE...

- VACCANCY LAND
- PERSONAL VALUE

PIMP YOUR HOME

PERMANENT PLACE TO SETTLE DOWN
NOT TO BE DISTURBED -> FEEL SAFE

PROVIDE A BASIC INSTRUCTION (SKILLS, MONEY & INFRASTRUCTURE) OR FRAMEWORK OR PARTICIPATORY APPROACH

ADAPTABLE INFRASTRUCTURE

AN INCREMENTAL MODEL

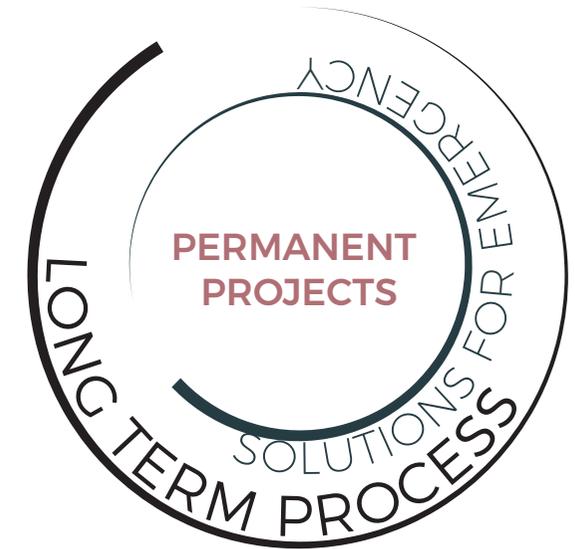
With the help of references and in continuity with the guidelines mentioned above, project Alter(the)natives is materialized by a toolbox composed of three elements:

- The strengthening of an ecosystem leading to a local system of exchanges and interactions; inspired by the initiatives of R-Urban in Colombes (France) or Frei Humberto in Fortaleza (Brazil).
- The creation of cooperatives of inhabitants allowing the autonomy of projects in the long term; inspired by participatory housing projects in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) or the Navarinou public park project in Athens (Greece).
- The creation of a fair and collaborative land management system ; inspired by the Community Land Trust in the United States or the land cooperatives in Mumbai (India).

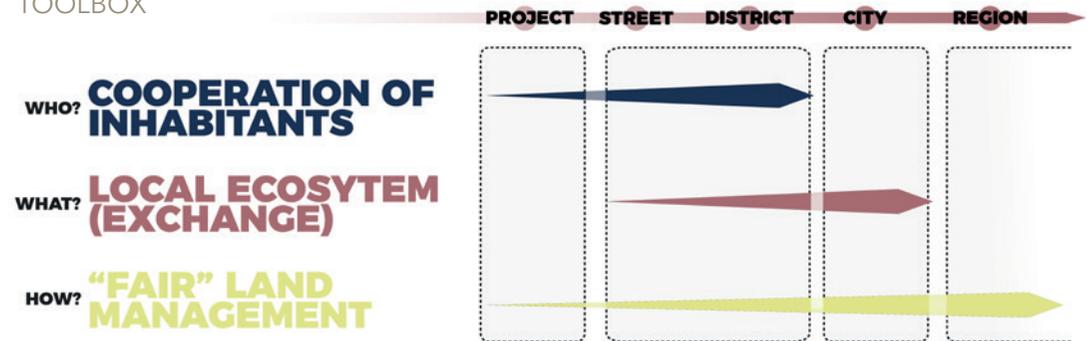
These three tools are applied on different scales: ranging from the project to the region. We are aware of what we propose at the small scale will impact the large scale and vice versa.

Finally, the project is also part of a long-term process: by proposing permanent, sustainable and evolutionary interventions over time, the project can solve emergency situations.

By involving the inhabitants and building their skills and capacities for shaping their living environment, the model imagines a system of links. Indeed, each developed project has defined parameters (land, materials, distribution system, etc.) which are linked to other parameters of the ecosystem.



TOOLBOX



Navarinou park, Greece



ConstructLab, Belgium



R-Urban, France



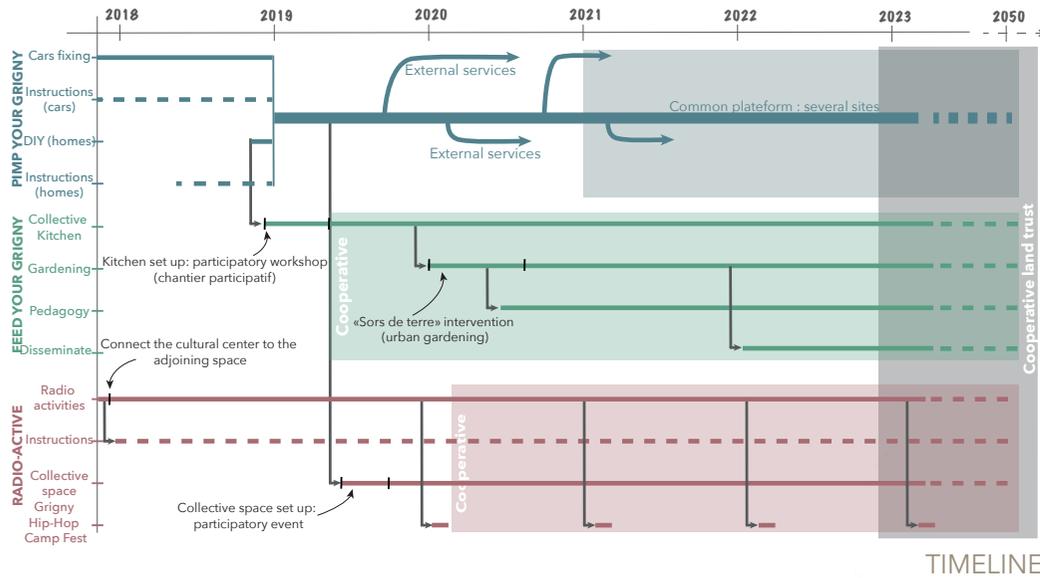
Cidades Sem Fome, Brasil



Mémé, Belgium



ALTER(the)NATIVES IN GRIGNY



To illustrate concretely this model, the project Alter(the)Natives has been imagined on the town of Grigny. It is structured around the four invariables discussed previously: Pimp your home; Metabolism; Creation; Expression.

The several initiatives are imagined at a small scales of interventions (at the scale of the individual, the group of individuals, the street or the neighborhood), but have an impact at a larger scale (inter-municipal solidarities, regional, etc.).



PIMP YOUR CITY



Car parks Grigny 2 and La Grande Borne, individuals housing



People involved in informal mechanic, training center, solidarity associations in construction works (Builders Companions)



Recognition and valorisation of skills, creation of a new solidarity and social job market, participation in the individual house and the urban renewal processes, enhance collective knowledge



pimp your home creation expression

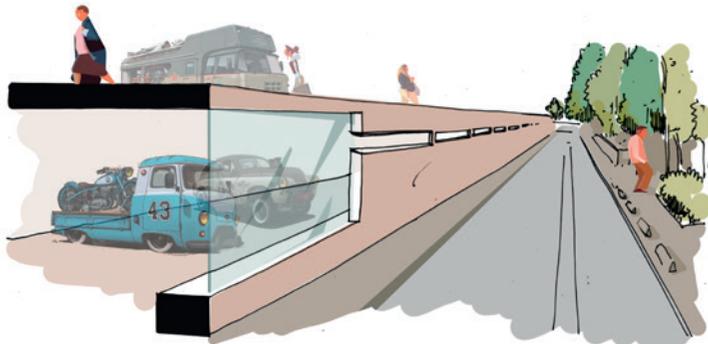
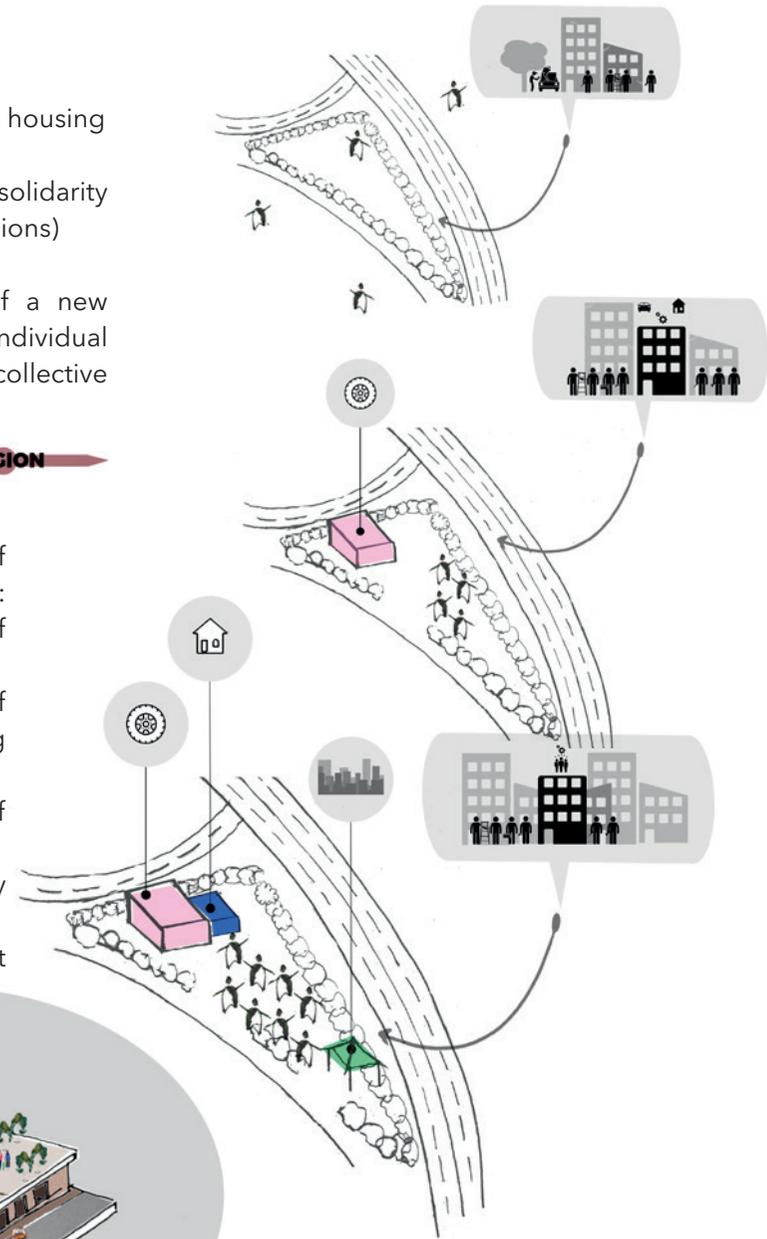
Step 1 Involvement of the young people in Grigny 2 and La Grande Borne in the formalization of their activity of "informal mechanics". Building and provide two workshops in the neighborhoods: Grigny 2: re-use closed underground car parks / La Grande Borne: use outdoor car park. Launch of training activities around the practice of mechanics in partnership with the training center.

Step 2 Extend the scope of the workshops to the practice of DIY, renovation and building of housings, through a partnership with associations (ex: Compagnons Bâtitseurs). Launch of training activities around the practice of renovation in partnership with the training center.

Step 3 Creation of a cooperative in order to achieve financial autonomy. Possible outsourcing of services (mechanic, homeworks, etc.)

Step 4 Involvement of the cooperative in the project for the urban renewal of the districts of Grigny (ZAC, PRU, etc.)

Step 5 Involvement of the cooperative in a land management, and creation of a land management tool in order to acquire new areas for workshops and housing production



GROW MORE



The former shopping center, public spaces, weekly market (La Grande Borne)



Women and families, solidarity food association (Restos du coeur), schools, neighborhood associations, Rungis market, gardener



Improvement of the access to healthy and affordable food, recognition and valorisation of skills, creation of a new solidarity and social job market, awareness about healthy, local and fair consumption

metabolism creation expression



Step 1 Participatory work for the transforming a part of the supermarket into collective kitchen. This will be done by involving the young people of "Pimp your Grigny" and bringing together women in cooperatives for cooking and selling food.

Step 2 Involve this cooperative in a solidarity network and exchange with the "Restos du Coeur", family garden, schools and local markets.

Step 3 Involving a professional urban gardener, to transform a part of the parking slab into a space for vegetable production.

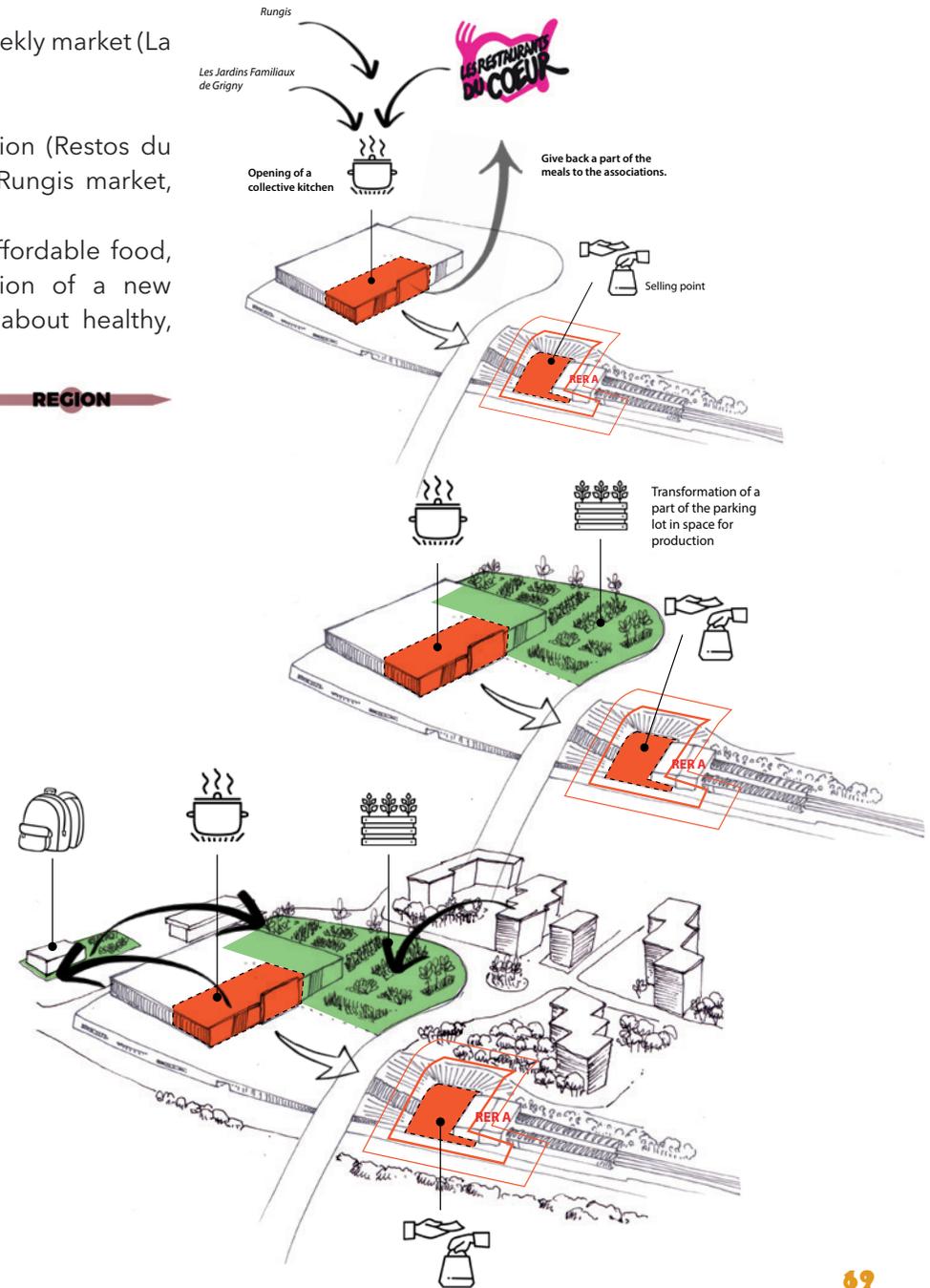
Step 4 Opening the garden space for multiple activities for schools, families, and neighborhood associations to promote a healthy, local and fair food

Step 5 Disseminate those activities on other sites thanks to this sensitization and the help of the land management cooperative.



Vers une ville inclusive
leviers de création de valeurs et de richesses

GROW MORE



RADIO-ACTIVE



-  Cultural center Sydney Béchet and space adjoining, vacant lands
-  Residents of Grigny, musicians/rappers, trainers, event organisers, Co-operative Land Trust
-  Recognition of diversity, promotion of local cultural initiatives, improvement of the image of the city, economical resources

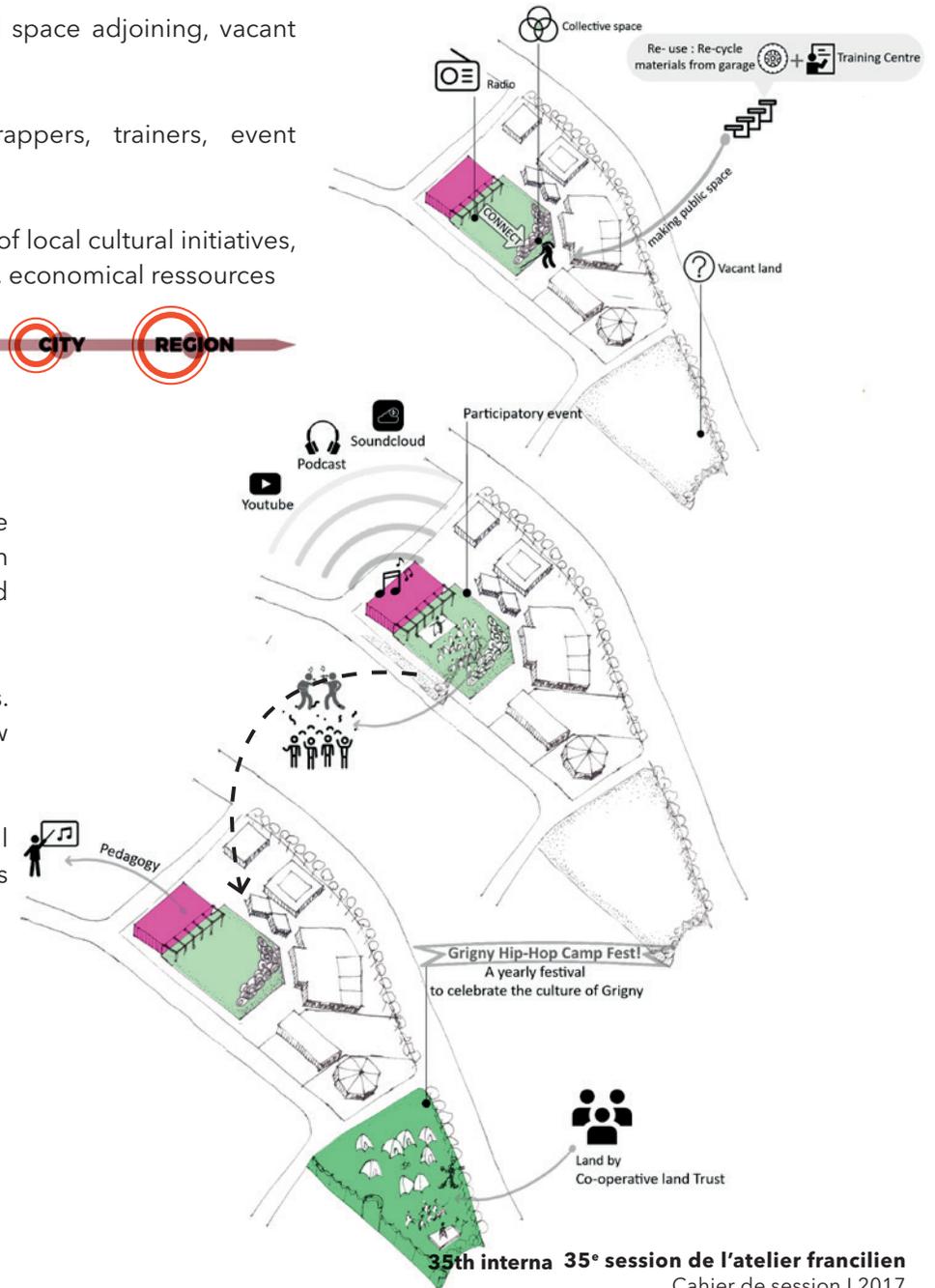
creation expression



Step 1 Connecting the center to the surrounding open space and appropriating the space to the activities of the recording radio programmes. Connect the intervention to "Pimp Your City" to collect materials (re-using or re-cycling materials) and involved people in the creation of this collective space.

Step 2 Organization of one-off events to showcase the talents of the residents. Connecting these abilities with the training center to encourage these skills on new medias.

Step 3 Using the events as a tool to improve the collective space. A music festival could be planned each year in a different location within Grigny that can act as activator to form a collective identity and memory over time.



A REPRODUCIBLE MODEL

This model, developed in the commune of Grigny, and inspired by local context and skills, can easily find its meaning in other territories.



Existing

- Saturated housing market and blocked residential pathways (Paris and first ring)
- Deteriorated conditions of private housing
- Strength of collective and ideological involvement in neighborhoods (participatory housing projects, cultural squats, recycling, solidarity grocery, etc.)
- Vacant lands

Project

- Organization of participatory construction and renewal projects for housing at the city level (La Noue, Ruffin, Solidarité, etc.) by involving residents
- Creating a network of industries, companies and inhabitants in order to provide recycled materials for the projects



Existing

- Urban renewal and development processes in progress
- Major industrial activities
- Peoples collective will to be involved in the betterment of their neighborhood (Ivry-sans-toit, La Pagaille, etc.)
- Functional mix

Project

- Utilizing vacant lands, under-used or abandoned buildings for the creation of public spaces
- Strengthening of local skills in a long-term project of public space made from recycled materials



05



JURY



jury members

JURY PRESIDENT

M. Périissol Pierre-André, President, Les Ateliers

TERRITORIES REPRESENTATIVES

M. Rio Philippe, Mayor of Grigny

M. Vandecasteele Coryse, Director for Territories and Housing, Conseil Départemental du Val d'Oise

M. Ramond Pierre, Director for Urban Strategy, Intercommunality of Cergy-Pontoise

M. Paris Romain, Director for Urbanism and Housing, Municipality of Montreuil

INSTITUTIONS AND NATIONAL EXPERTS

M. Sapoval Yves-Laurent, Advisor DHUP, Ministère de la Transition écologique et Solidaire

M. Moutard Louis, Director for Urban Development, AREP

M. Mallet Laurent, Director for large scale projects over the Île de France, Bouygues Immobilier

M. Lizon Sylvain, Director, National Art School of Paris-Cergy

Mme Contal Marie-Hélène, Director for Cultural Development, Cité de l'architecture et du patrimoine

M. Baltzer Franck, Assistant Director Strategy, Partnerships, Expertises, Etablissement Public Foncier d'Île de France

Mme Castex Magali, Project Director, Grand Paris Aménagement

M. Didier François-Marie, Territorial Development Director, EDF

M. Henry Louis, Institut pour la Recherche, Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations

M. Devert Bernard, Fondateur, Habitat et Humanisme

M. Fontanès Marc, Projects Director, Groupe Chronos

Mme Devin-Mauzard Dominique, Advisor Housing, Urban Development, Délégation interministérielle à l'hébergement et à l'accès au logement

Mme Davy Anne-Claire, Research Officer for Housing and Dwelling, Institut d'Aménagement et d'Urbanisme d'Ile-de-France

Mme Auclair Elizabeth, Lecturer, Geography Department, Cergy-Pontoise University



INTERNATIONAL EXPERTS

- Mme Hong Leng**, Vice-President, Urban Planning School of Architecture Harbin Institute of Technology - China
Mme Augustinovic Maja, Project Chief, Robert Bosch Stiftung GmbH - Germany
M. Anton Gracia Santiago, Architecte, Santiago Anton + AGORA SC - Mexico
M. Varatharajah Sinthujan, Researcher, Robert Bosch Stiftung GmbH - Germany

INVITATED DELEGATIONS

- M. Wadidie Mahamoudou**, General Director, Urbanism Agency, City of Bamako - Mali
M. Bayiri Valentin, Technical Advisor, Municipality of Ouagadougou - Burkina Faso
M. Moulay Abdallah Odghiri, Architect and Urban Planner, Grand Ouarzazate - Morocco





WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS



team A



ABDO Marsel
Ukraine-Syria - 25- Architecture, urbanism

marsselabdo@gmail.com

Marsel Abdo is an architect-engineer and urban planner from Ukraine / Palestine-Syria. He holds a degree in Architecture Engineering from the Faculty of Architecture of Damascus University-Syria. He worked as a tutor in the department of Planning at the Damascus University and as a guest tutor in summer workshop WAVE2017 at University IUAV Venice. Also, he has participated in several workshops at the Damascus University and one of the workshops was in collaboration with university of Oregon-USA. During his academic and professional experience he won several awards. Currently, he is pursuing his masters in International cooperation in urban development as an Erasmus Mundus Scholar in the Universite Grenoble Alpes, France



BRUEL-VINCENT Éléonore
France - 22- Architecture

eleonore.bruel@free.fr

I am a student in architecture, very interested by cities and their unhabitants, ways of life, and little things of the daily life around the world. It has been years that I hear about Les Ateliers. All those passionate team discussions, back from their travel, talking about abroad, talking about problematics and inventive solutions made me dream during all my studies. Now that I am about to finish my cursus, I can't wait to participate. Conscientious, perfectionist, curious and enthusiastic, I love the dynamic of the team projects that always bring new horizons thanks to discussions or confrontations.



BOTVINKIN Ivan
Russia- 22- Architecture

i.a.botvinkin@gmail.com

I'm 5th year architecture student, was born in Irkutsk. Since my teenage, I've been taken a great interest in different forms of visual art: painting, sculpture, photography and cinematography. I see the architecture as a connection link between every art form, it's kind of practical philosophy aiming at comfortable, aesthetic and self-aware human existence. And I believe that international workshops are perfect platform for this practice. Sharing, taking into account and understanding of each unique opinion – that's how every philosophy works.



FLORENTIN Étienne
France - 25- Architecture, urbanism

etienne.florentin@hotmail.fr

Architect and urban planner, I am interested by everything linked to urban questions. Settled not long ago in Toulouse and after lived in France and abroad, I am always questioning to question urban topics.

With friends, I created a collective - "Dens(c)ités"- which concerns urban stories. Our goal is to reveal the territory by the stories of people who live/work/study there : consider the human memory, stories of people and their identities to contemplate urban space from other point of view.





KUNNAPPILLY Vani
India - 27- Urbanism

vanisood89@gmail.com

My interest in urbanism stems primarily from my interest in human agency. I was strongly influenced by the participatory research done during my bachelor's studies that dealt with self-organized settlements. I strongly believe in the role of the people in planning. My international urbanism master in Stuttgart gives me the freedom and framework to further explore these interests. I am also interested by ethnographic and anthropological studies, and am highly motivated by humanitarian work.

I am a people person and I enjoy meeting new people and working in teams. I am a good communicator and have a pleasant outlook. I am also result oriented and enjoy finding solutions. I also like to pay great attention to details.



SALMATZIDOU Maria
Greece - 28 - Architecture

maria.salmatzidou@gmail.com

I am Greek, I live in Paris and I love to travel. I enjoy meeting, communicating and working with different people and learn from them. I am a great listener and communicator with friends or colleagues. Smiley and optimistic person, I always try to find solutions and anticipate problems. Highly responsible, autonomous and engaged at work so as to be a team leader if needed in a task. I am someone who is consistently growing herself and who takes the time to continue learning.



RAKOTOMALALA Patricia
Madagascar - 26 - Geography

r.malalapatricia@gmail.com

After my studies in geography, I started my professional career in a structure that helps the urban development of Antananarivo. Although I don't have a formation in urbanism, it became a passion that I learnt and developed through my professional career and specific formations. I am used to work in pluridisciplinary team, I adapt myself easily to intervention context and I like to try new experiences.

team B



BULLY Éléonore
France - 23- Social sciences, geography
eleonore.b@hotmail.fr

I have a strong multidisciplinary background in human and social sciences and different experiences in many foreign countries and cities. My interest in cities is led by a conviction that they are an interesting scale to address social, economic and environmental issues. Throughout my different research projects, I have worked on central urban issues such as informal housing, social exclusion and socio- environmental resilience. This explains why I have a particular interest in this year's workshop about the inclusive city.



HOBEIKA Tarek
Lebanon - 27 - Architecture
obk_t@hotmail.com

Architecture and urban planning design are not just specialized paths ; they are a lifestyle that recommends the identity of those who decided to hold it. Planning is for the world's great cities, dedicated, at some level, to culture and Paris is one of them. As my master project degree in architecture was purchasing the theme of "The future urban development of Beirut city-harbor region-" in my senior project. Participate in international workshops, it keeps en interest to a profession awake thoughts mind, creation and adaptability. It will be a valuable experience for me to participate and I am ready to do my best.



COSSART Brice
France - 22 - Architecture
cossart.brice@gmail.com

Currently studying an architecture master degree in Paris, I am particularly interested in public space and its interdisciplinary values. Working in Paris and Rotterdam, I got involved in international master plan projects and familiarized myself with landscape and urban design.

Optimistic and creative, I believe that participatory process is a great way to get to know all the qualities of a site and to start working on it. The international workshop of Les Ateliers de Cergy is the opportunity to deal with operational design strategies and to challenge ourselves with the "inclusive city".



KENFACK Winnie
Cameroon - 20 - Architecture
kenfackwinnie@yahoo.fr

I am a young future architect aged of 21 years. Drawing inspiration from the architecture work done here and elsewhere allows me to have a somewhat broader vision of the challenges that we, professionals in the city are facing. Also, I think that urban problems and their true solution when a good number of trades are brought together. Interested in reading and communication, I participated in many competitions with the aim of bringing some day, reflections that could help.





LAHOTI Rohit
India - 26 - Architecture

rohit.lahoti@yif.ashoka.edu.in

An architect, documentary photographer, and an independent researcher, I am equally passionate about understanding cities through the lens of urban design, planning, and anthropology. Along with a couple of years of professional experience in diverse contexts, I have exhibited my final thesis project at a public forum and have received a couple of international publications. While I realized the significance of inter-disciplinary knowledge, I decided to pursue 'Young India Fellowship' programme, a one-year Post Graduate Diploma in Liberal Studies.



SASTRY Pooja
India - 29 - Architecture, urbanism

pooja.sastry@gmail.com

Very interested by the dynamic of the cities, I travel a lot in order to observe and feel urban atmosphere. Thus, people usually tell about me that I am restless. Through athletics, I learnt to focus this energy and to go beyond my limits. Also, meditation made me be more observant and developed my analytical mind. It reinforces my capacities of listening, helping collective work which is, for me, the key of the success of every project.



TCHONANG Érika
France - 29 - Urbanism, social unhabitat

erika.tchonang@gmail.com

Impassioned by the dynamics of cities, I travel extensively to observe their activity and immerse myself in the urban atmosphere. Indeed, people often say that I am always on the move. While practising athletics, I learned not only to utilize this energy, but to also push myself beyond my limits. In addition, through meditation I have developed an analytical mind and a keen sense of observation. These experiences have strengthened my abilities to listen and interact with people, hence promoting collaborative work, which, for me, is the key to a successful project.

team C



BASSET Éléonore
France - 25 - Urbanism, geography

eleonore.basset@sciencespo.fr

After six year -including six months in Malmö Sweden- studying geography, law and urbanism, I am currently specialist in urban policies, unhabitat policies and urban renew. I am passionate by topics such as urban solidarities wich I had the chance to develop several times in my student and professional works. For me, city is a place in which it is always possible to think new ways to make exchanges between people.



CAMPOS EGOT Isabelly
Brazil - 29 - Architecture,urbanism, management of urban projects

bell.scampos@gmail.com

I am someone full of ressources, full of energy and able to construct a quick reasoning. I am determinated and consciensous. I never give up and I always try to give the best of me. I have made two deegrees in the meantime, thus I took every professionnall opportunity that arrived to me in order to become proefficient. I am definitely serious, and feel at ease in team work although I know how to preserve my autonomy.



DADJOUARI Lébrini
Burkina Faso - 27- Sociology

lebrinidadj@yahoo.fr

My name is Dadjouari Lébrini, I am a sociologist and I work in participative projects about unhabitat in Burkina Faso. In YAAM Solidarité, I am in charge of the mobilization of local communities and I also have to follow the evaluation of those projects. Besides, I am an active member of the team that participates in developing the Sherpa tool initiated by UN-HABITAT. It helps projects developers to evaluate and set unhabitats projects that takes in consideration all the aspects of sustainable construction.



POYAREKAR Swarada
India - 29 - Architecture

swarada.d.p@gmail.com

As a young student of urban design from the reputed CEPT University, it was always my aim to make a positive difference to the quality of life in our cities.

Self-motivated and restless, I am relentless pursuit to educate myself through the many opportunities that come my way and apply those learnings in the shaping of our environment.

My strengths are team work as I believe that only through working together as a team, we can overcome obstacles and do what must be done.





RISLER Magali
France - 28 - Landscape architecture

mag.risler@gmail.com

Graduated from l'École Nationale Supérieure de Paysage since three years, my professional path nourish my approach, by the meeting of several members of civil society and understanding of various way of mind. I want to get a deep knowledge of sites through memory, sensitivity, local customs... in order to invent projects that takes in consideration various resources of the territory. My work is motivated by links that grow up during the project process, and the way it connects to the ground and others professions.



SLEIMAN Christian
Lebanon - 26 - Architecture, Fine-Arts

christian.sleiman@hotmail.com

Throughout my previous experiences and my use and capability to work as part of a team I feel very confident and prepared to meet the challenges of les ateliers workshop in Cergy-Pontoise. Adding to that, being a double-major student has given me excellent organizational skills shaped me into an extremely determined, enthusiastic and energetic person. Through my education years I learned French, English and Arabic and developed in the meantime my drawing skills.



TSIRONI Foteini
Greece - 24 -Architecture, engineering

fwtini93@gmail.com

I am a very patient, sociable person. I really enjoy meeting and collaborating with a lot of different people. I also have the ability to meet deadlines and work under pressure as a team. I am a very organized person and focused on my projects. I love team working and I find it very interesting to participate in an international context.

My social conscience and sensitivity has led to undertake a Thesis concerning the social integration and housing of homeless people.

artists associated for the session



ACHOUR Boris
France - Artist

borisachour@gmail.com

Boris Achour (1966, Marseille) is a visual artist. He lives and works in Paris and has been teaching at the ENSAPC in Cergy since 2010. He was also co-founder of Public (1999-2006), a contemporary art space managed by independent artists and curators, and co-founder and co-editor of Trouble (2002-2010), a magazine of critical essays. His work combines without hierarchy heterogeneous elements from a wide variety of cultural and formal fields that constitute an open and constantly evolving combinatorial system based on the affirmation of form, the jubilation of creation and the power of relationship.



SAUZET Mathilde
France - Artist

mathilde.sauzet.mattei@gmail.com

Mathilde Sauzet Mattei (FR, 1987) is artist and curator. She is author of several articles for magazines and collective volumes and she develops the book publishing arm for Les commissaires anonymes. She envisages her writing work as an experimental support of voice, speeches and performances.

She is a graduate of a MFA of Scenography & public spaces at the Haute Ecole des Arts du Rhin of Strasbourg (HEAR, France, 2012) and of a MA Art Research & Praxis of the Dutch Art Institute in Arnhem (DAI, Netherlands, 2016).



pilotes for the session



BERTHÉ Patrice
France - Pilot of the 2017 session

p.berthe@yahoo.com

Engineer in civil engineering and urbanism from INSA, Lyon. During almost 40 years, my professional career took place in Paris region for state services and regional government in the east of Paris region. I handled duties of direction in the sector of urban technic services, urbanism and territorial development.

Member of Les Ateliers since 2011, I co-animated two Paris region workshops. Since February 2016, I am volunteer in the Mouvement Habitat & Humanisme, which is national actor of insertion by the way of unhabitat.



DURAND Anne
France - Pilot of the 2017 session

adurand55@yahoo.fr

Anne Durand is an architect-urbanist. After her PhD in 2015, she just published a work about urban mutability. She worked in several agencies before creating l'Atelier Urbain Anne Durand in 2006, and then she associated to Estran Production in 2017 to realize urban projects, that focuses on the concept of mutability. She created the Jeu de VILLE in 2010 in order to discover cities throughout the perception of their inhabitants. She specialized in wood and participative unhabitat. She is a member of the COS of Les Ateliers de Cergy, and participated to several international workshops.



organization team



LEPOITTEVIN Christine
France - Director

christine.lepoittevin@ateliers.org

With an education in economy and a PhD in sociology, she worked with NGO, associations and foundations for the development and renew strategies of development and financing to help associative projects. She has been the director and coordinator of teams in Afghanistan and in Bangladesh in international organizations (Oxfam, Terre des Hommes) in the context of programs about development and access to urban amenities. Last, Mrs Lepoittevin worked in important international private groups on the theme of "management of changing" and helped them in the development of their strategies and development partnerships.



VALENZUELA Veronique
France-Chile - Projects director

veronique.valenzuela@ateliers.org

I have always been interested by big cities' urban and social issues, by the prism of the use of the historic memory, and by the study of exclusion mechanisms and socio-spatial exclusion. My personal experience made me discover Latin America and European urban dynamics. I work in public organizations and associations, and I am an active member since 2010 in Les Ateliers as assistant-pilot, coordinator since 2014 and projects director since 2017.



BOURGEOIS Morgan
France - Administrative assistant

morgan.bourgeois@ateliers.org

Morgan was born in 1992 in Bordeaux, and currently lives in Cergy-Pontoise. After finishing high-school, he made studies in economical and social administration in Paris Ouest Nanterre La Défense University. He worked temporarily for Les Ateliers in July 2012, then in 2013 he joined the permanent administrative team of Les Ateliers since October 2013.



SENE Khadijatou
Senegal-France - Administrative assistant

khadijatou.sene@ateliers.org

Graduated of a management BTS, I am currently the administrative and logistic assistant of Les Ateliers. I am from Senegal, passionate by travels and discovering other ways of mind, which keeps me aware about life. I love to spend time with my family, and my hobbies are sport and music.





MATTOUG Cécile
France - Pilot assistant

cecile.mattoug@ateliers.org

Educated as an architect, to be an urban-planner is my vocation. For me, each territory and urban place can be the incipit for a new adventure to develop writing experiments. PhD candidate from this year, my researches deal with uses and representations conflicts of « empty urban spaces ». I try to find out how collective conception tools can help an inclusive planning and conception. For me, the key of urban justice relies on relational and social practices.



DREYFUS Ariane
France - Scientific assistant

ariane.dreyfus@ateliers.org

As a landscape designer, I think that it is in our daily public spaces that are every issues of tomorrow's cities. Writing is for me one of the principal way to express urban project and atmosphere. Very interested by the issues about landscape heritage, I think about beginning a PhD on these thematics in 2018. Actually, I think that solving the strain between preservation of landscape heritage and globalization is a serious challenge for tomorrow's cities.



JOUAILLEC Terric
France - Assistant

jouaillec.terrlic@gmail.com

Geographer and urbanist by training, I'm assistant on the 2017 session of the Ateliers Franciliens. During my formation, I focused on legal or illegal temporary occupations of vacant spaces. This means squats, lands awaiting assignment, abandoned building... these are territories who are space of experimentations for a city defined by its uses.

On my free time, I'm involved in several groups using arts and performance as means of public participation and reflexions on the territory.



WHYTE Iain
France-Grande Bretagne - Translator

cabinetwhyte@orange.fr

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WORKSHOP PICTURES











