

SESSION BOOK - First Edition



THE RURAL/URBAN INTERFACE OF LARGE METROPOLITAN AREAS

Case study: the area of the East of the Great Paris
August 28th to 24th September, 2010

INTERNATIONAL SUMMER WORKSHOP OF PLANNING AND URBAN DESIGN



Établissement Public pour l'Aménagement de la région de la Défense

Context of the workshop

This “session book”, brings together the entire work of five teams of young professionals who have been working together for nearly three weeks on the subject put on by the 28th session of the International Workshops of urban planning and design of Cergy-Pontoise : imagining the rural / urban interface of a great metropolis.

The question arises in a context where the world’s population grows continuously, while the surface of cultivated areas is declining - gradually eroded by urban sprawl - and agricultural productivity is stagnating. Slowing this evolution, preventing waste of space, these goals are justified by the strategic challenges posed by agriculture.

On the other hand, the challenges of urban growth are primarily those of a real estate market and a demand for space near great infrastructures. Commercial centres, logistics platforms, housing demand ... The white upon the maps seems a call to fill the blank y building, creating immediate value.

To answer these economic logics, the objective of this workshop was to characterize the territory of the interface, giving it value as a whole. Bringing together urban dwellers to the rural world, adapting agriculture styles to this territory, and taking into account new environmental targets.

The reflection by Les Ateliers began in 2008 and has gradually evolved towards this subject, thanks to the work of the “pilots” and of a working group which was constituted since 2009. The choice of the Seine-et-Marne, first department of Paris Region, and of the study area around the New Town of Sénart was decided by the will and participation of the general council.

In April 2010, the organization of a major international conference in Moissy-Cramayel (Sénart) has closed this period of brainstorming: the fruits of this long preparation are now in this book, presenting the multidisciplinary work of economists, planners, architects, and landscape designers from 12 different countries.

Les Ateliers Internationaux de maîtrise d’oeuvre urbaine

les ateliers is a non-governmental organization that gathers universities, decision makers and professionals dedicated to planning, development and urban design. Since 1982, les ateliers has been organizing international workshops on topics defined together with local authorities for city or regional planning. The method consists in gathering students or professionals of different nationalities and different specializations (landscape designers, architects, engineers, economists...), and make them work in different teams that finally present their proposals to an international jury composed of local authorities and international experts.

At the beginning, les ateliers focused on planning issues for the Paris Ile de France Region. Then, they developed a very high knowledge in Asia (we held 10 workshops there: Tokyo, Doi Tung, Canton, Shanghai, Ho Chi Minh, An Giang, Can Gio, Phnom Penh, Bangkok) and recently diversified their fruitful work combining workshops along the Mediterranean Sea (Casablanca, Marseille and Alexandria of Egypt) and in Africa and South America (Benin, Senegal and Brasil).

Pilotes : Christophe Bayle et Ann Carol Werquin, urbanistes.

Photos: Camille Fallet, Antoine Plane, Alexandra Kozak, participants of the workshop

Page settings Angela María Jimenez, Alexandra Kozak, Veronique Valenzuela, Antoine Plane

Translations: Zeynep Aktuna, Antoine Plane, Iain Whyte

This document can be downloaded in English and French version available at www.ateliers.org

Issued on : septembre 2010

Organization team



For each workshop, a steering committee is constituted. For the session of THE URBAN/RURAL INTERFACE OF LARGE METROPOLITAN AREAS - CASE STUDY: THE AREA TO THE EAST OF GREATER PARIS, this committee was composed by two “pilotes”, two artists, one “pilote-assistant”, four international assistants and by the permanent team of the Ateliers.

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About the territory: Seine-et-Marne

The environmental situation of the Seine-et-Marne is paradoxical. She has undeniable environmental benefits in terms of landscape and biodiversity, but it inherits the same time a development model in contradiction with several objectives of sustainable development. It is only partially «compact»: urbanization is diffused over most of the territory. The suburban model is dominant, the consumption of agricultural land is increasing. This development model is not robust: it induces trends (in terms of mobility, space consumption, ...) which are difficult to reverse, the Seine-et-Marne is highly dependent and also make it vulnerable to any disturbance (whether economic or environmental). Urbanization seems cheap now, but very expensive in the long term.

Seine-et-Marne and today is characterized by strong interactions between men and nature. Its territories do not fit very well with not necessarily protective zoning, which does not address the issue of sustainable coexistence of natural areas with human activities (urban, economic, natural resource use ...). There is therefore a strong stake in preserving these lands and their environmental qualities.

Two scales are deemed crucial for the Seine-et-Marne

- The large-scale ecological continuities regional or even national, in so far as the Seine-et-Marne is a large area hosting many valleys, large forests, major agricultural and natural areas ...
- The small scale of the biodiversity of the area, the Seine-et-Marne counting the number of open spaces not built, abandoned inserted into the urban or restricted.

Against this backdrop the draft County area has three objectives:

- Anticipating the future of agricultural land not only by halting their consumption to the benefit of urbanization and infrastructure but also by facilitating their evolution into more biodiversity and new production processes more environmentally friendly.
- Think about the continuities and large-scale ecological solidarity including Metropolitan.

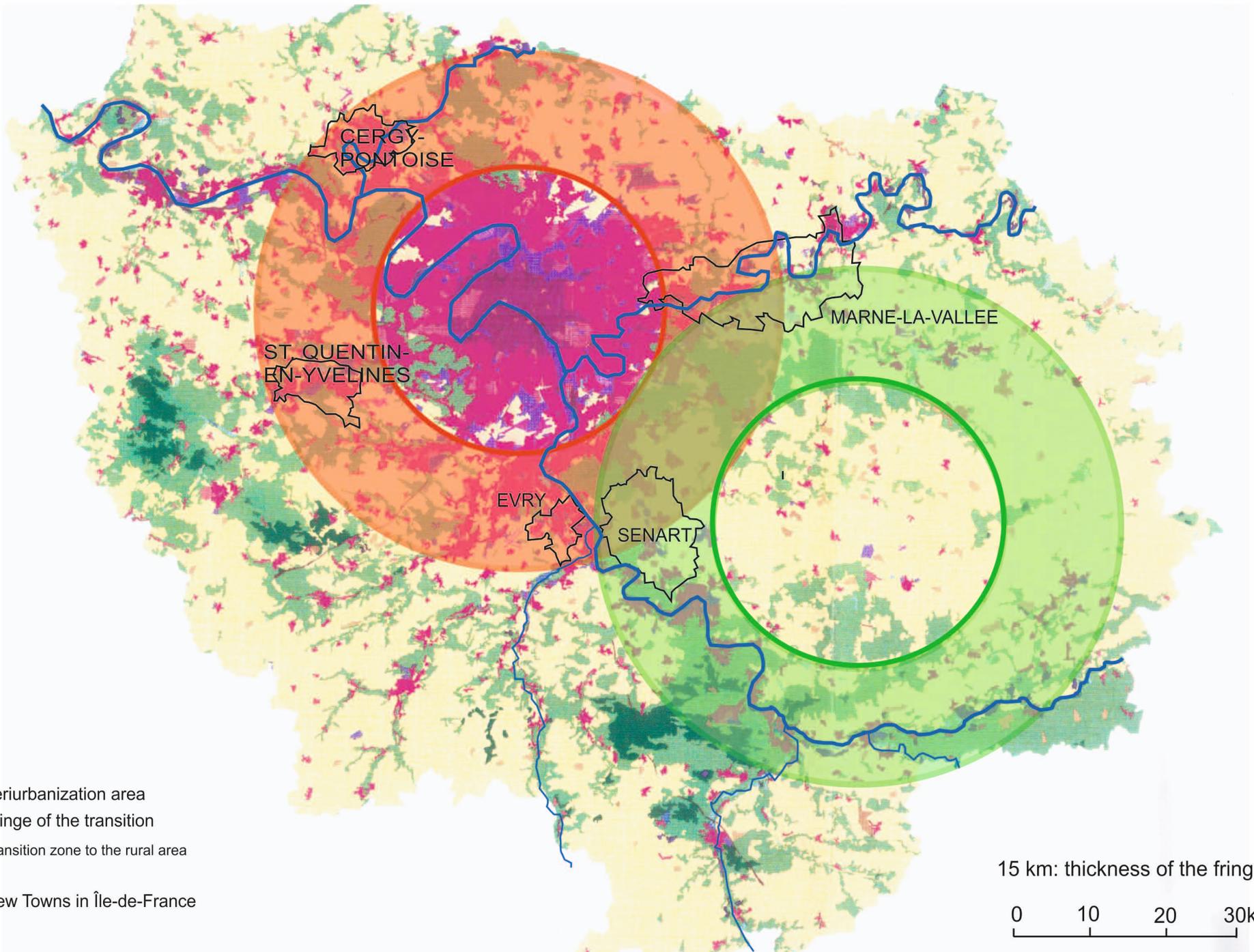
This raises the question of green and blue frames not only as major biological corridors with an outstanding landscape quality, but also for:

- their economic potential.
- functions of leisure, tourism and mobility
- their social, cultural and identity.

- Cultivating Biodiversity nearby building on new agricultural functions

This package is part of the new management model specific to the Seine-et-Marne ... it remains to be invented.

The topic proposed by the General Council of Seine-et-Marne to the Workshops project management for urban summer session 2010 is participating in this ambitious innovation on a central issue for the future of the Seine-et-Marne especially for the territories at the interface urban / rural like that between the new town of Sénart Greater Melun and national 4 and 36.



1. ISSUE

1. ISSUE

INTERBREEDING CULTURES, KNOW-HOW

SCALES

GOUVERNANCE

REPRESENTATION

AGRONOMICAL PROSPECTIVES

THE THICKNESS OF THE RIGHT SCALE: THE INTERFACE

MEDIATION

TRACES

ECO-TERRITORY

POROSITY

CARTOGRAPHY

DANGER

IMPORTANT DATES AND EVENTS

PRODUITS LOCAUX

RECREATION

IDENTITY

AIRPORT

INNOVATIVE LIFE

SURFACE

THE ROLE OF ART IN THE LANDSCAPE

LOCAL PROPOSITIONS

ALIMENTARY HERITAGE

FRAGMENTATION

AGRICULTURE AND METROPOLIS

FUNCTIONAL MIXITY

LOOK

EXPLOITATIONS

EXCHANGE

LABEL

REINTRODUCE AGRICULTURE IN THE NEW TOWN?

A REASONED DIVISION

GOOD EXAMPLES

CONNECTION

ESPACE DE PRODUCTION

PRODUCE

RECONSIDERING THE TERRITORY

INTERFACE OF SMALL VILLAGES

ECONOMICAL RISK

ALIVE

LARGE-SCALE PLANS

MARKETS OF LOCAL PRODUCTS

PROJECT

CROSSING

SECTORS

INSERTION THROUGH ECONOMY

«How to make the presence of agricultural lands compatible “ for life” within metropolitan areas»

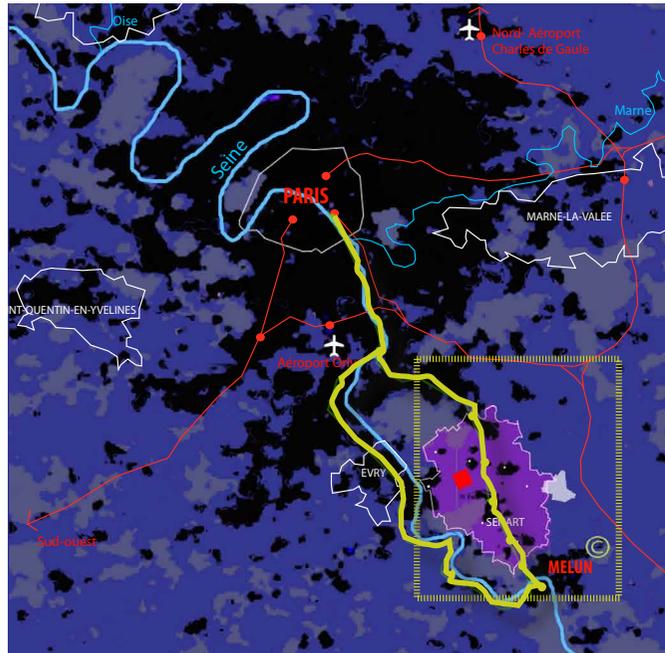
...here it is the subject in a phrase

«Where the “ for life ” has its double meaning: human/social/vegetal/animal and durability»

Christophe Bayle & Ann-Carol Werquin
Pilotes of the workshop

Presentation of the territory

Study area in the metropolitan context



Source: François Tiroit

- High speed train (TGV)
- New Towns of the Île-de-France
- RER D
- Study area
- Agglomeration
- RER Station in the study area
- Carré Sénart - Commercial Center

One of the large urban areas's main challenge, like in Ile-de-France, is to combine an economic growth while preserving their agricultural areas, their natural areas and their forests

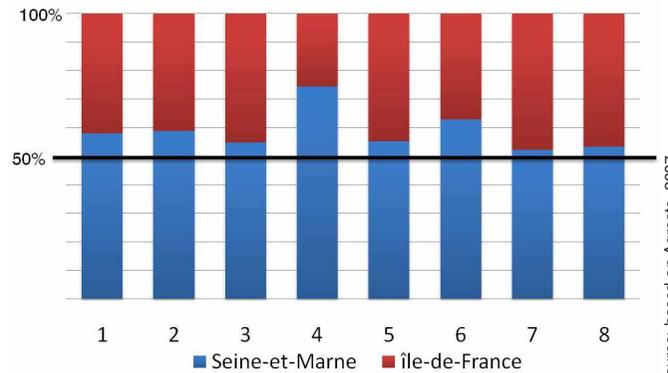
Seine-et-Marne is the biggest departement in the region. It censuses 1,3 million inhabitants. It is a young and energetic department. 75% of the jobs are service-oriented and **three economic centers are the department's main driving forces: Roissy airport, Marne-la-Vallée and Sénart (both are new cities).**

Rural areas have an important environmental part, providing a shelter against natural risks and a haven for biodiversity.

The agricultural sphere

Service economy provides 83% of the region's GDP, industry represents 13% of it and agriculture and the food-industry 3%. We are currently interested in Agriculture. Large main cultivation farms dominate the area : They cover 80% of the Utilized area and represent 4 farms out of 5. Meanwhile, the number of specialized farms like fresh vegetables farms, flower farms and orchards decreased.

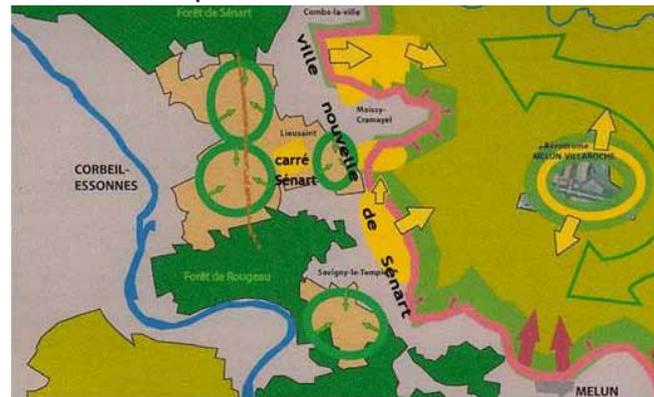
Île-de-France and Seine-et-Marne's agriculture



Source: based on Agreste, 2007

1. Utilized area
2. Cereals
3. Oil-producing plants
4. Beet
5. Market-gardening
6. Cattle
7. Farms
8. Employees (except seasonal)

Urbanisation growth threatens agricultural activity in the West of Seine-et-Marne department



Source: Véronique Valenzuela

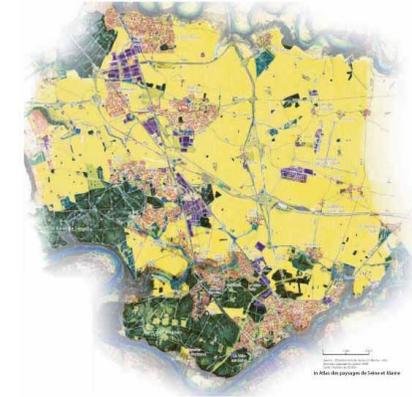
THE NEW TOWN OF SENART

- 12 560 hectares (2000 ha of forest)
- 116 000 inhabitants (estimated by Etablissement Public d'Aménagement de Sénart, 2009) with 56 000 people of working age.
- A density about 895 inhabitants/km², which is weaker than other new cities in Ile-de-France.

FIGURES FOR MELUN-VAL DE SEINE

Melun, an historical town and administrative center of the department.

- 9 663 ha, 1/3 of wooden areas and forests
- 105 410 inhabitants, • 45 000 housing units
- 5 200 companies, 47 000 jobs
- 40 km of Seine banks



Source: Atlas des Paysages de Seine-et-Marne

Biodiversity

The significant loss in biodiversity of the territory is related to various factors:

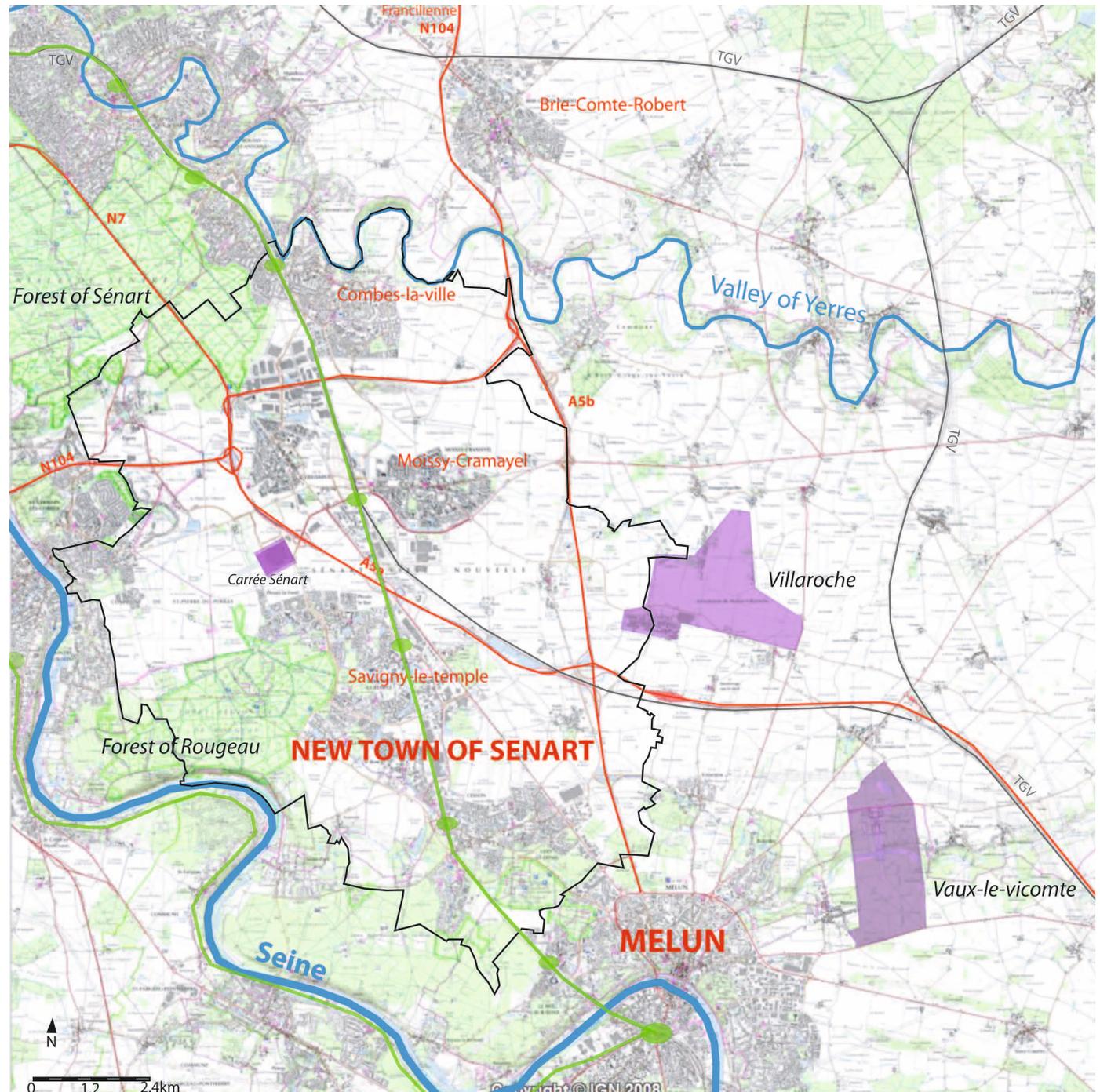
- Changes in the land use
- Over-exploitation of resources
- Destruction of the land
- Chemical pollutions
- Fallows and the progression of invasive species

Legend

- Forests
- Open agricultural spaces
- Isolated agricultural zones
- Urban areas
- Seine River
- Yerre River
- Confining areas
- Developement of industrial areas
- Urban sprawl
- Sprawl by small habitat projects
- Isolated agricultural islets
- Commercial zones and industrial parks
- Agricultural penetration
- Urban front
- Touristic attractions – Royal Alley and the Chateaux le Vicomte

Study area

- Legend**
-  Blue Network
 -  Highways
 -  RER D
 -  High speed train (TGV)
 -  New town of Sénart
 -  Main cities
 - MELUN** Important places in the study area
 - 



Preamble

Rural/urban edges: areas of innovation in Greater Paris

By Christophe Bayle

Former Editor-in-Chief of the French "Urbanisme" review

Urban planner, Project Manager at SEMA-PA urban development company

Co-pilot with A-C Werquin of the 2010

session of the Ateliers de Cergy on

"The rural/urban interface in the eastern part of Greater Paris"

Translated from French by Iain Whyte

The proposals relating to urban fringes or the urban frontier submitted by the architects of Greater Paris are among the most promising ever made in terms of prospects for the future. The rural issue lies at the heart of the global city concept (1). The September 2010 session of the International Urban Planning and Development Workshops (Ateliers) has been dedicated to a review of the platitudinous idea that rural space is merely an adjustment tool for the economic development of metropolitan areas.

This idea is doubly platitudinous, explains Thierry Rebour, an economist and geographer, who argues that confusing "periurbanisation" with "metropolis" is a misuse of language (a misnomer). In his authoritative book entitled "La théorie du rachat" (redemption theory), he shows that the urban sprawl that has characterised most towns and cities in the western world since the 1970s has not been a

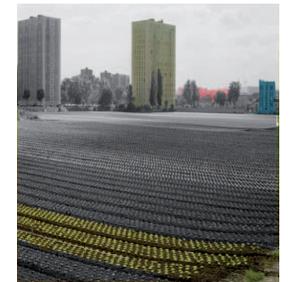
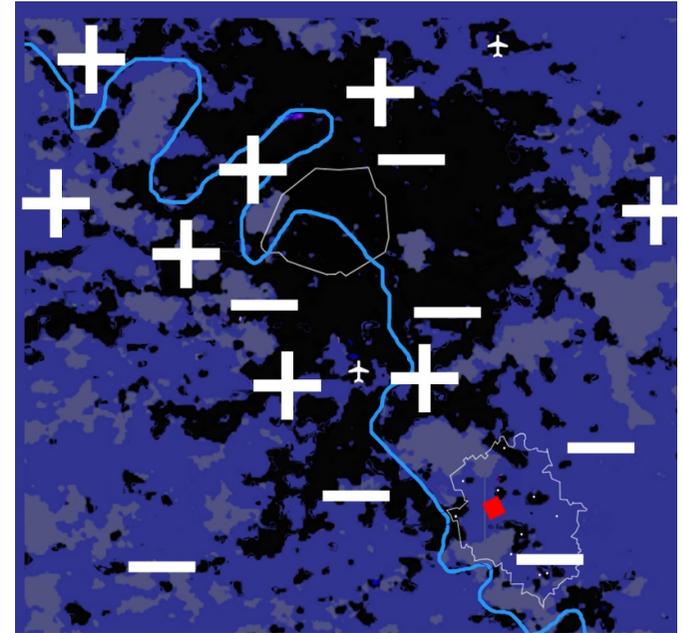
sign of urban development, but, on the contrary, a sign that the economies of the developed world have entered a cycle of diminishing returns.

According to Thierry Rebour, this is borne out by the fact that the reversal of the factors of production at the time of the industrial revolution (with towns and cities becoming more productive than rural and country areas) did not result in the overdevelopment of urban areas at the expense of rural areas.

Even in the 1960s, urban concentration was still accompanied by productivity gains. The phenomenon of "de-urbanisation" started in the 1970s, a sign of diminishing returns resulting in urban sprawl closely connected with new suburbs developing at a lower density. The 1968 crisis marked the turning-point of this paradigm shift.

Thierry Rebour's diagnosis has also been proved right by industrial relocations, which allow capital outflows to find increasing returns in distant lands. However, the price to pay for this is job destruction in Europe, and the prospect that salaried employees in the (distant) host countries will remain underpaid and live in a deteriorated environment.

It is in this economic context that the issues of the future of Greater Paris and the fringes of large towns and cities have to be addressed. It is now recognised that periurbanisation is not a sign of increasing returns, so the possible stabilisation of the development of rural/urban edges is likely to materialise. Is not the agricultural land close to towns and cities, by definition, the best in the world? Indeed, most large towns and cities originally sprang from this agricultural land.



Agricultural land generated an environment which, in turn, structured and produced a new form of town or city. It could not have done so without having some underlying core values. The question is: which core values?

Agriculture has been affected as much as industry by the impact of competition for increasing returns.

This explains why, in order to remain competitive, the large-scale arable crop sector, thanks in particular to CAP (Common Agricultural Policy) subsidies, has become predominant in the Paris-Ile-de-France region: it now represents 80% of the total cultivated area and four farms out of five. Conversely, special crops - fresh vegetables (1.5% of total cultivated area), flowers (0.1% of total cultivated area) and orchards – have declined because of competition, labour shortages and the disadvantages of their location within the urban fabric.

Faced with a decrease in the number of farms (940 have closed since 2000) and the virtual extinction of small market gardening and horticultural farms, the latest idea is to return to smaller plots on a more human scale of between 80 and 150 hectares and to re-embed them in their markets and native land. Currently, only 21% of farmers in the Paris region practise direct sales at their farms or at local markets, and this percentage has tended to drop since the year 2000.

No such problem exists on the West coast of the USA, where agriculture located right next to the city of San Francisco meets 50% of the agglomeration's food needs. In Germany, a balance has been struck in terms of porosity between agricultural and urban land.

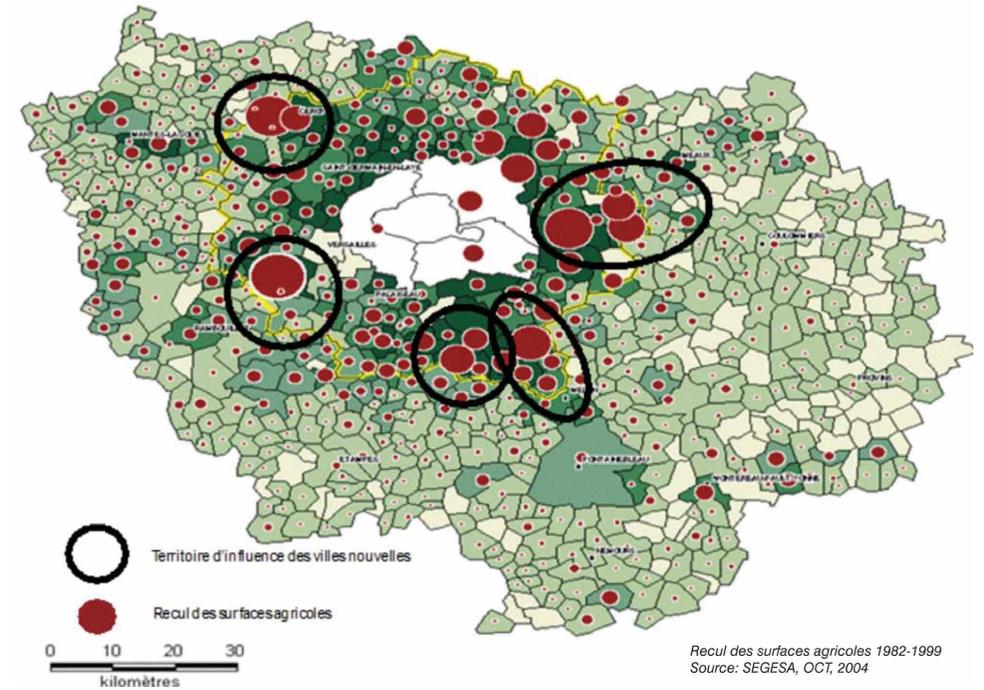
In-between city

The terms of the Greater Paris debate could be reformulated in the light of what Thomas Sieverts (3) calls the “in-between” city, a concept which explores a new form of relationship between town and country. What is at stake in the Paris-Ile-de-France region is to strike a balance between crops that compete on global markets and others that could benefit from a local market made up of... 11 million consumers.

Farmers, agronomists and urban planners are exploring numerous avenues, including the following.

- Extensive farming of arable crops: at the invitation of the city of Paris, Michel Griffon (of the ANR National Research Agency) recently explained that, faced with the risks of global warming and rising fuel prices, cheap financing of agriculture would no longer be possible. Instead, we shall have to imagine ecologically intensive farming methods (4). A good example of this approach exists already on a 400ha experimental farm in Villarceaux (Oise county). According to Baptiste Sanson, an agronomist, this approach consists of re-dividing up vast tracts of land by means of dirt tracks planted with grass or plants, which regenerate the diversity of the environment and allow parasites' predators to nest. In addition, such improved access to agricultural space allows pedestrians to benefit from it, a sign of improving relations between urban dwellers and rural communities.

- Urban agriculture: after the relocation period, it will be time to switch to the post-industrial society. According to T. Rebour, the geographer, “this will occur in the developed countries when production reaches the peak of its automa-



Decline of the agriculture between 1982-1999
Source: SEGESA, OCT, 2004



tion cycle". This new form of development will free labour resources, which could be re-allocated to linking up new forms of agricultural production in "in-between city" areas. It would help to meet the need for new sources of income through the development of shorter (more direct) local food distribution channels. Family garden allotments could form the basis for sustainable natural habitat conservation projects and help people to supplement their consumption of good quality food. The operational implementation of this approach will require comprehensive planning and programming.

In the 19th century, baron Haussman rose to the challenges of the industrial revolution by modernising public spaces in the city of Paris. His redrawing of the layout of Paris changed perceptions of the city and his urbanity reflected the accession of the rising middle class to private property ownership. Today, the areas of the Paris metropolis with the greatest development potential are its urban/rural edges or interfaces. Therein, the best agricultural land lies close to an ever more insecure population who have been forced out of Paris to relocate to the outer ring of the Paris suburbs because of rising housing and energy prices!

Historically, the development of Paris within its outer walls often featured a system of segments linked up by nodes that represented the gateways to the city. These nodes consisted of monumental gates, each surrounded by a large open space, but also the terminus stations of the Paris Metro network and of the "little Belt" circular railway line.

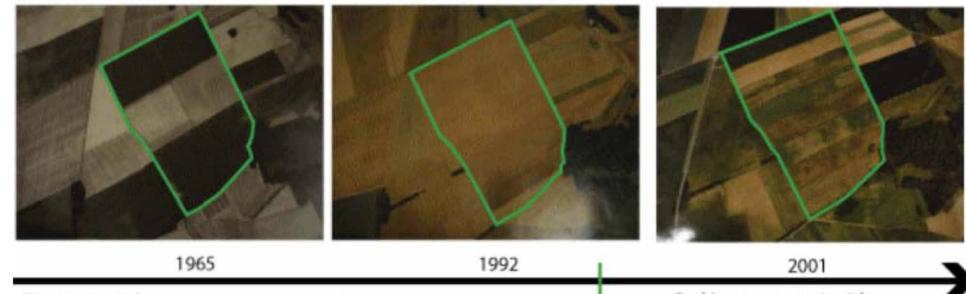
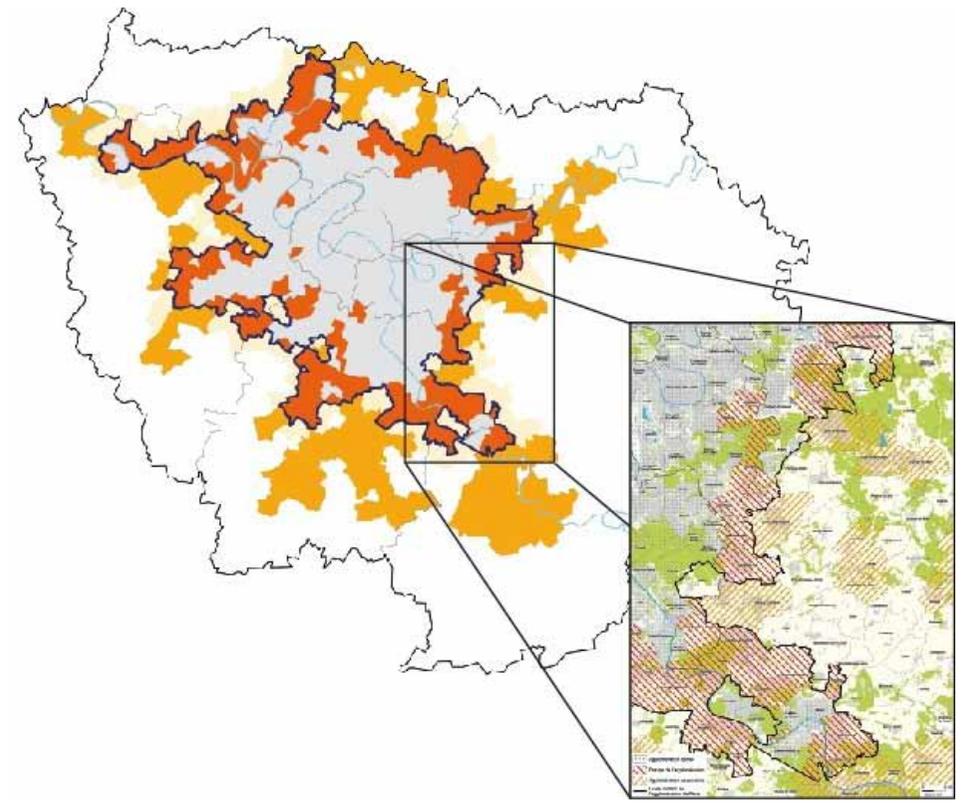
Today, it is the agglomeration's outer ring that is in need of urban planning. In this regard, priority should be given to meeting the needs of the section of society that has been pushed out of the core competitive area (central Paris), namely, the young and social new entrants. This outer ring is between

10 and 25 kilometres wide. According to Hervé Gazel, a geographer, it could potentially accommodate new areas for a more integrated approach to urban planning through, for example, land use twinning arrangements, whereby any move in favour of urban development would mandatorily be matched by moves to restructure the agricultural land or to enhance the quality of any open unbuilt space.

This outer ring is not structured by monumental gateways or squares, but by surfaces of land. This interface represents 20% of the total surface area of the Paris region. It is structured by an invisible line (the boundary set by the INSEE national statistics office), which is around 13,800 kilometres long, of which 8,000 kilometres are in direct contact with agricultural areas and 5,450 kilometres with wooded areas (5). On either side of this boundary, the rural spaces amount to 183,840 hectares, i.e. 15% of the region's total surface area (1,201,200 hectares). Between these surfaces of land, the rural/urban interfaces form a kind of Möbius strip, whose internal and external edges are sometimes urban and sometimes rural.

To prevent urban sprawl, it is important that urban dwellers (who represent 80% of the population) should defend the sustainability of agricultural land use, and that the inhabitants of rural areas should guarantee the urbanity of an agglomeration driven to enhance the quality of its urban densification.

The "Green Triangle" experiment initiated by Thierry Laverne, a local councillor and landscape architect, shows that urban dwellers who benefit from the complementarity provided by urban agriculture become the most enthusiastic defenders of green, blue and biological corridors. This experiment also shows how much they care about local agricultural production revived by family gardens set up with the help of voluntary social integration units.



On a regional scale, the functions of rural/urban interfaces are of truly strategic importance. Dealing with these functions requires the ability to imagine a change of scale that will make it possible to incorporate into new urban developments types of spaces that will definitely have to remain agricultural. Such a redeployment has become the new frontier of innovation in metropolitan areas.

la ville est son double

A partir de la carte de synthèse du SDAU, IDF apparaît le vacuum Seine et Marnais, tenu à distance par son voisinage, comme une tache symétrique à la tache urbaine parisienne. Elle rétablit le rôle structurant à venir de la Seine et Marne qui représente 50% de la surface de la RIF.

NOTES :

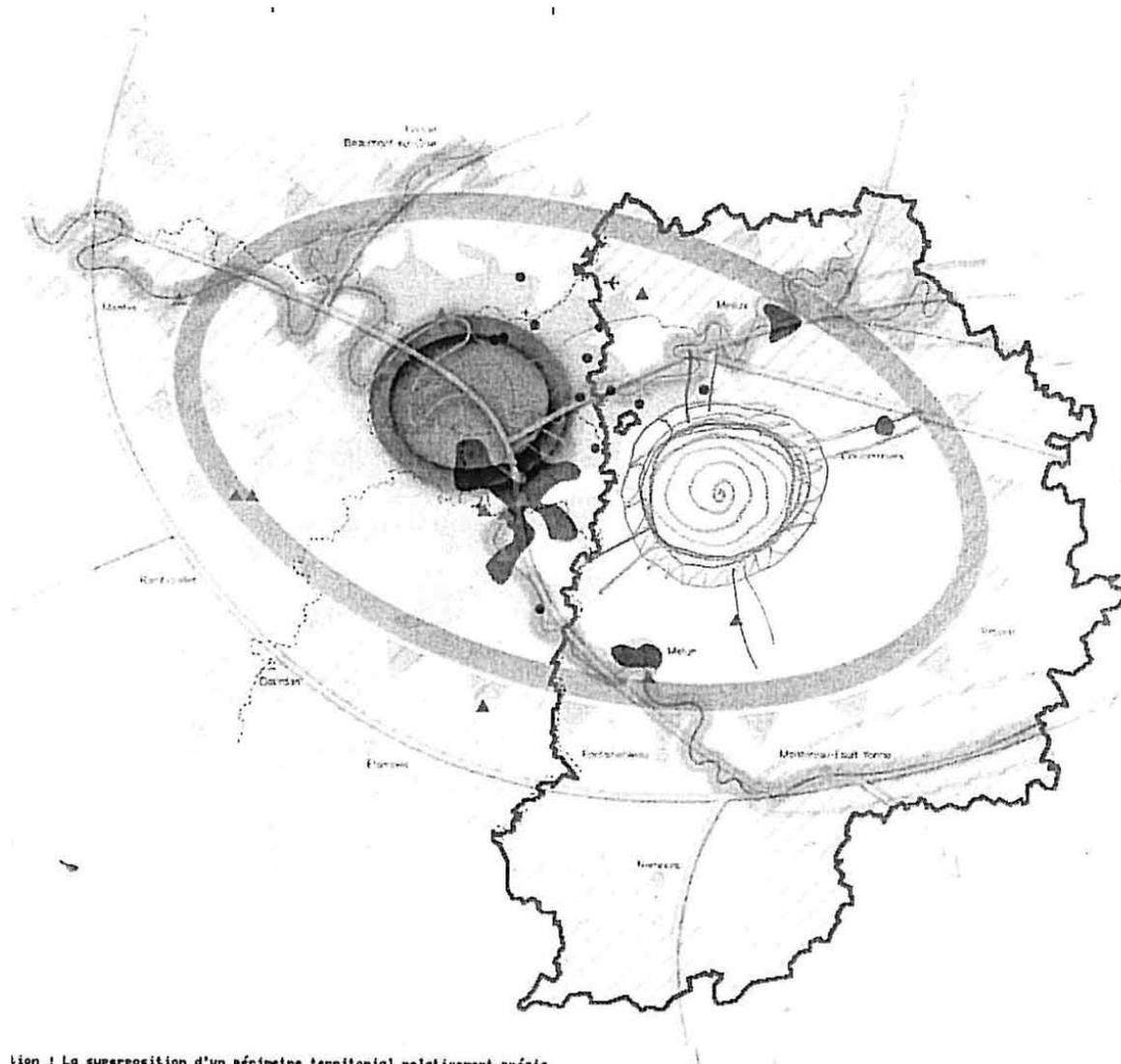
(1) Pourquoi le rural est au cœur de la ville globale. C Bayle, Le moniteur du 5 /10/2001

(2) la théorie du rachat, Thierry Rebour, Ed de la sorbonne 2001

(3) L'entre- villes , Das Zwischenstadt de thomas Sieverts

(4) - Pour des agricultures écologiquement intensives, Michel Griffon, leçon inaugurale du groupe ESA

(5) Arguments développés par Charles Antoine de Ferrières pour l'IAU lors du colloque international organisé par les ateliers de Cergy et le Conseil général de Seine et Marne le 29 Avril 2010 ; Comment traiter les Fronts urbains ; Les carnets pratiques de l'IAU, Mars 2010, sous la direction de Christian Thibault, avec la contribution de Pierre Marie Tricaud, et de Jean François Vivien. - La ceinture verte d'Ile-de-France, un espace de vie à réinventer, IAU, 2005.



Attention ! La superposition d'un périmètre territorial relativement précis sur une carte relativement schématisée est susceptible d'être source d'interprétation.



Conferences



Presentation of the territory EPA Sénart

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Director of Urban Planning



Intervention of the territory of Sénart

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Intervention of the territory of Sénart

Michel ROGER - michel.roger@san-senart.fr
Mayor of Réau



Intervention of the territory of Sénart

Marie-Line PICHERY - marieline.pichery@san-senart.fr
1th Deputy mayor of Savig-le-Temple



Visit to the Collective Gardens in Moissy-Cramayel

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Environmental challenges in Île-de-France

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Agricultural borders and SDRIF

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Biodiversity corridors in Seine-et-Marne

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xxx
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xxx



tracing agriculture and nature on the peripheral urban space

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Presentation of Villaroche

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The Green Triangle

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landscaper, urban designer and President of the «Green Triangle»

Sheepfold of Villarceaux

Baptiste SANSON - baptiste.sanson@fph.fr
xxx

«The idea is not to let things to get nibbled» François Tirot

«The Green Triangle is bigger than a municipality and doesn't have in count politics or economic associations it has been created to avoid agricultural division. It is not necessary to be agree in everything to begin to work.»

Thierry Laverne «The Green Triangle does not aim to be protectionist: this is a project field»
Thierry Laverne

«Consider three criterion: The productive nature of the fields, the leisure and the biodiversity.»

Jean-Marie Stephan

«We have to create positive values on this territory. The development cannot come as a present from outside.»
François Tirot

« The New Town is the result of an political decision hiding the identity of the territory: it would have be necessary to forget the foncional analysis to take in compte a sensitif approach: find the unity of the territory through the landscape»

Helene Peskine

«We are asked to redevelop an agriculture of proximity, but where is the skilled workforce which would accept to work on the fields? »
Remi Garnot

We are thinking about a new role for the new town of Sénart....for the next 20 years? »
Helene Peskine

Agriculture should be used as anarmature for the territory.

André Fleury

«Demanding and finding the landscape» Patrice Deladerrière

«These spaces of confrontation are the warrants of the health and quality of the natural and urban spaces that they connect»
Charles-Antoine de Ferrières

«We shouldn't regard the agricultural activities and fields as sacred but rather to prioritize the projects that would best valorize them. »
François Tirot.

«At the time, we didn't think that the agricultural lands would remain and that we would ask ourselves what to do with them»
Pascal Legras.

«The agronomic quality of the lands allows us to think about developing a peri-urban agriculture for which a new landscape identity is still to be defined»
Patrice Deladerrière.

« Agricultural trames could be clasified as biodiversity corridors »

«With the examples of Stockholm and Helsinki, we rediscover that the urbanity is linked to the presence of nature within the city.»
Thierry Laverne.

« Saying that « Doing 'whatever' is better than doing nothing », is definitely a very poor urban thinking! »

T. Laverne

«Consider three criterion: The productive nature of the fields, the leisure and the biodiversity».
Jean-Marie Stephan

Artists' Regard: Camille Fallet



Western
Benidorm-Espagne
Tirage argentique
95 x 120 cm
Extrait de la série
N332 2007
©Fallet - Mulot

Mercredi 25 Août en fin d'après midi.

« ... sur des kilomètres d'immenses paysages répétitifs défilent. Malgré un ciel chargé s'extirpent de belles percées d'une lumière de fin d'été. J'emprunte la rocade nord de Melun en suivant la direction de Sénart. Très rapidement les panneaux de direction disparaissent. Je décide alors de sortir à Carré Sénart.

Un grand centre commercial blanc «Carrefour» me fait face. Je contourne le bâtiment et je me gare à l'arrière. A l'entrée du centre on entend distinctement une musique vaguement «printanière» et qui, je suppose, se veut rassurante. A l'intérieur une autre musique d'ambiance feutre l'atmosphère. Je m'engage dans un «Virgin megastore» à la recherche d'une carte routière de la Seine et Marne.

Après être passé à la caisse je décide de faire un tour du centre commercial, pour en observer son fonctionnement. De long tapis roulants inclinés sur lesquels, happés par le décor, des badauds accrochés à leurs caddies se laissent dériver. Végétations intérieures, balcons, place centrale et dizaines de boutiques comme partout.

Je déplie la carte sur le volant ... Melun... Ville nouvelle de Sénart... J'ai trouver. Sur la carte la ville est indiqué dans un vide coincé entre Combs-la-ville et Moissy-Cramayel. Mais pas de dessins de ville. C'est comme si elle s'était volatilisée.

Je décide de rejoindre Moissy Cramayel. Le lieux m'apparaît le plus proche de la supposé ville de Sénart, en me disant qu'une ville ne peut pas être qu'un simple centre commercial. Comme je me laisse aller à conduire j'arrive pas le nord de l'agglomération. S'y étale de petites maisons individuelles en série que je connais par-coeur pour en avoir très souvent photographiées.

Après avoir tourner et retourner dans ce bourg sans âme, je tombe sur une ancienne ferme accolée à un petit lotissement flambant neuf. A l'arrière se dresse une drôle de montagne créant ainsi un collage insolite. Un chemin de terre s'y dirige. Je m'y engouffre. J'oublie volontairement de voir sur la barrière ouverte le panneau «chantier interdit au public» (je passerai une bonne heure à tourner en rond pour réussir à sortir après avoir constater que tout les portails étaient fermés). Malgré les ornières et après petite marche vigoureuse, je me hisse au sommet.

Du haut de la butte j'observe en contre bas un paysage plat ou se juxtapose sur la ligne d'horizon : des champs entrains d'être cultivé par d'énorme tracteurs, des voies rapides sur lesquels se détachent les silhouettes de voitures et de camions en file indienne, des lotissements, des plates-formes logistiques, des châteaux d'eau, d'immenses antennes, des couloirs de lignes à haute tension, un autre merlon en construction et à mes pieds la carcasse d'un lapin mort.

Pour la première fois se formalise sous mes yeux tous les enjeux de l'atelier...»



Vue à 350° à partir du merlon de Noisement - Moissy- Cramayel - 8h00 le 26 Août 2010

Artists' Regard: Roman Pellas

Les Ateliers 2010 de maîtrise d'oeuvre urbaine université

La DRAC île de France a proposé Romain Pellas comme l'un des deux artistes qu'elle invite chaque année, de participer aux *Ateliers de maîtrise d'oeuvre urbaine université d'été de Cergy Pontoise*. Le sujet de l'année 2010 est l'Interface entre le Rural et l'Urbain. Melun Sénart, dans la Région Parisienne, est le site de travail choisi.

Romain Pellas : Artiste ; vit et travaille à Paris. Dans son travail il pratique le dessin, la construction, et la photographie.

Les Constructions :

Il a commencé son travail en 1988 ; tout de suite il expose dans des structures qui réfléchissaient sur l'espace d'exposition autre que le « white cube » : à la Zoméée à Montreuil sous bois, où il présente « **Plate-Forme** » 1994, à La Jeune Sculpture, Port d'Austerlitz 1988. Dans une partie de son histoire Romain Pellas a organisé et fait ses oeuvres à l'extérieur, comme il avait fait enfant quand il s'est mis à construire une ville à la campagne, à échelle réduite au bord d'une mare : « Le Village » de 1977 à 1996.

Plus tard il continue à mettre son travail à l'extérieur puis à l'intérieur ; il ne fait pas qu'un travail in situ, mais propose plutôt des constructions sculptures qu'il confronte à un environnement réel.

Romain Pellas est un artiste qui fabrique son travail en le mettant en place selon les différents aspects des contextes extérieurs qu'il utilise, le trottoir, la chaussée, un champ, la rivière, le fleuve, la mer, des appartements, des galeries, des musées, des centres d'arts.

A Public, il présente un travail : « **Etagère** » en 1999, sculpture au mètre. Il y invite George Tony Stol et tous deux pensent à une façon d'exposer, et installent leurs travaux sans distinction de zone, en proposant une mise en place commune.

À Maison Rouge, à Paris « **Plate-forme II** » en 2001.

Au MAMC de Strasbourg, « **Rampe lumineuse** » en 2002.

Au FRAC île de France, Le Plateau, dans l'exposition Non Lieu, il montre, « **Panorama** » en 2004.

A la Galerie Jean Broly à Paris, « **Radeau Haut/Radeau Bas** » en 2004, et « **Processeur/ Transformateur** » en 2006.

Il expose à Devaalsenberg à Rotterdam en 1994, à Thread Waxing Space « **Bridge** » en 1996, à New York, et à la Kunstverein de Rastatt, en Allemagne « **Zone d'activité** » en 2007.

Il réalise deux séries, qu'il a appelées « les encombrants », qui lui permettent de présenter son travail sans faire d'exposition, une série de « **8 Encombrants** » en 1997/2003, dans la rue, après une autre série dans des appartements : « les **Olympiades** » en 2003 « **Ceiling** » en 2007, chez les gens sans en ôter les affaires personnelles. Il y pose son travail comme à l'extérieur, il ne fait pas de différence pour placer ses constructions sculptures, il se sert du contexte tel qu'il est.

Sur l'eau, il construit des radeaux, certains ancrés, d'autres laissés à la dérive, comme celui sur la Seine à Paris : « **Lancement d'un radeaux** » en 1999.

Au milieu d'un champs, il installe « **Tours d'immeubles** » en 2009 à la Brousse, en Poitou Charentes.

Les Dessins : il existe deux types de dessins : il y a les dessins qui sont directement liés aux constructions et il y a aussi des travaux sur papier réalisés de façon impulsive, qui représentent des schémas mentaux. Ces schémas sont une vision intérieure de ce que sont les constructions et en cela les constructions et les dessins schémas se complètent. Ces séries ont été commencées en 1999. A partir de l'une de ces séries et en partenariat avec la Ville de Paris a été édité le livre « Romain Pellas, 100 Dessins 2009 », livre d'artiste, qui a été présenté à l'occasion de la réouverture de la boîte de bouquiniste de Marie Ange Guillemot, à Paris.

Les Photographies : Il réalise des photographies de ses constructions quand elles sont présentées dans des lieux spécifiques. Une prise de vue est faite, et c'est ce qui reste de ce qui a été, le travail et le contexte dans lequel il avait été posé.



1



2



3

- 1, Sculpture A, 2007, Meuse-Lorraine, 120m², h : 80 cm
- 2, Plate-Forme. 1994, La Zoméée, Montreuil, 2x5x6 m
- 3, Homme qui dort, 2010, Paris, photographie



2. PROJECTS

2. PROJECTS

5 - IDENTITY

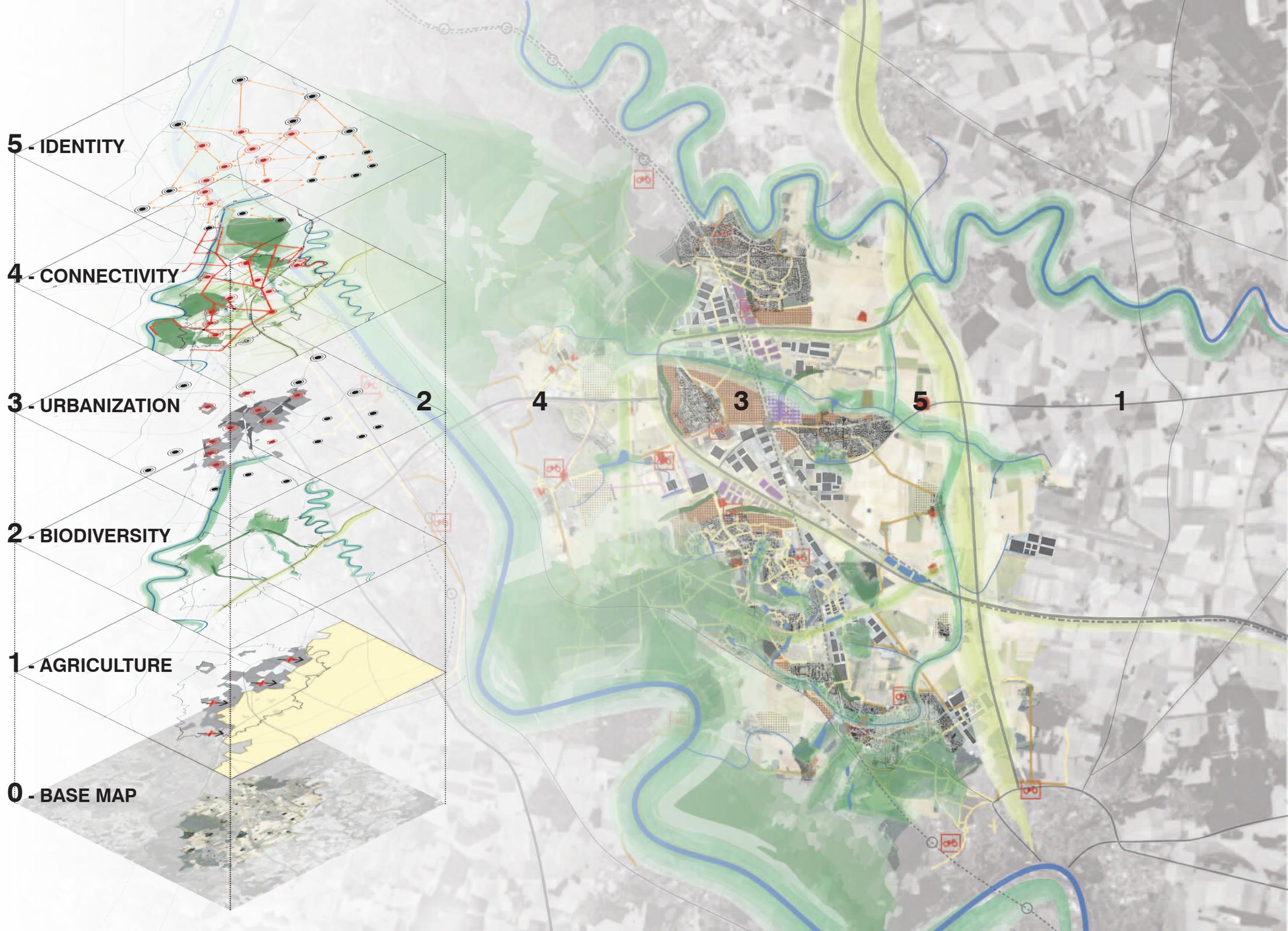
4 - CONNECTIVITY

3 - URBANIZATION

2 - BIODIVERSITY

1 - AGRICULTURE

0 - BASE MAP

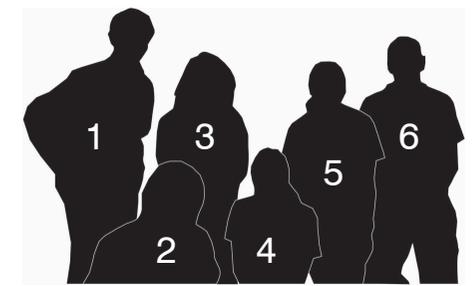




« The green after tomorrow »

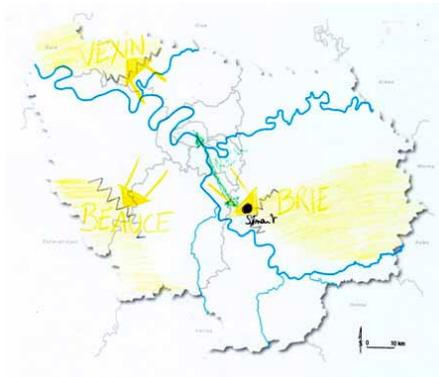
- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Yogesh AGASHE | Urban Planner | India |
| 2. Vincent DUBROCA | Urban planner | France |
| 3. Marina ESMERALDO | Architect - Urban Planner | Brasil |
| 4. Paola ABATTO | Architect | Chile |
| 5. Ranran JU | Artist - Landscape Designer | United Kingdom - China |
| 6. Zeno PICCOLI | Architect | Italy |

Expert: Benoit VERNIERS, Engenier - Anne DURAND , Architect and Urban Planner



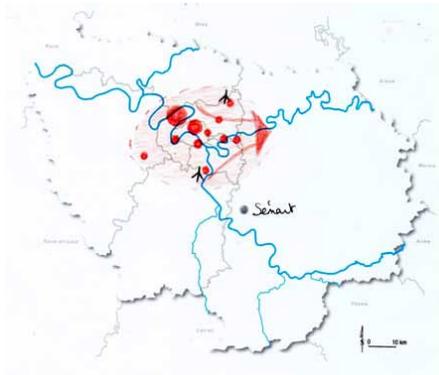
NEW NEURAL NETWORK THE GREEN AFTER TOMORROW

REGIONAL & DEPARTMENTAL SCALE ANALYSIS



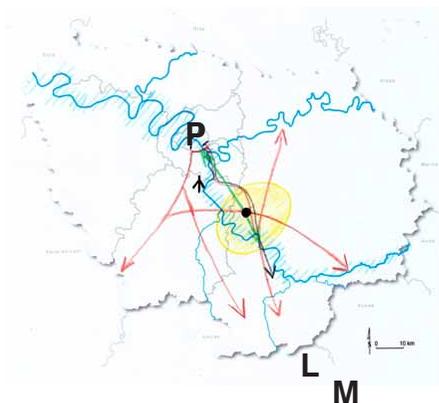
three great agricultural territories in Ile-de-France

Brie is the largest agricultural territory in Ile-de-France, and Sénart is located right at the entrance of this potentiality.



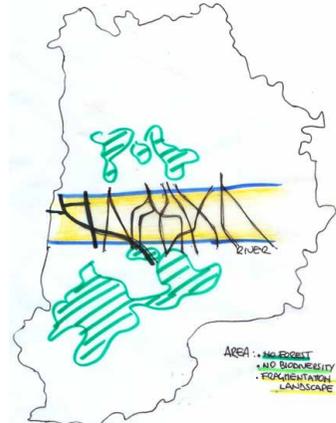
business centers

A study of the business projects in the region and a tendency to move those projects eastwards shows that Sénart is out of the area of influence.



Sénart as a hub

The development of logistical facilities shows a crescent towards the southeast in the Paris-Lyon-Marseille route, which can englobe and catapult Sénart as an important hub in the regional, and consequently at national scale.



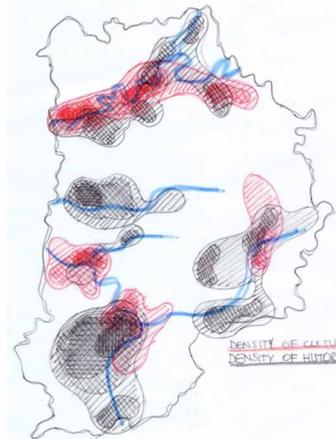
synthesis of department analysis

The Seine-et-Marne department presents a vast corridor, between the rivers, of agricultural land that is very poor in biodiversity and extensively fragmented by infrastructure.



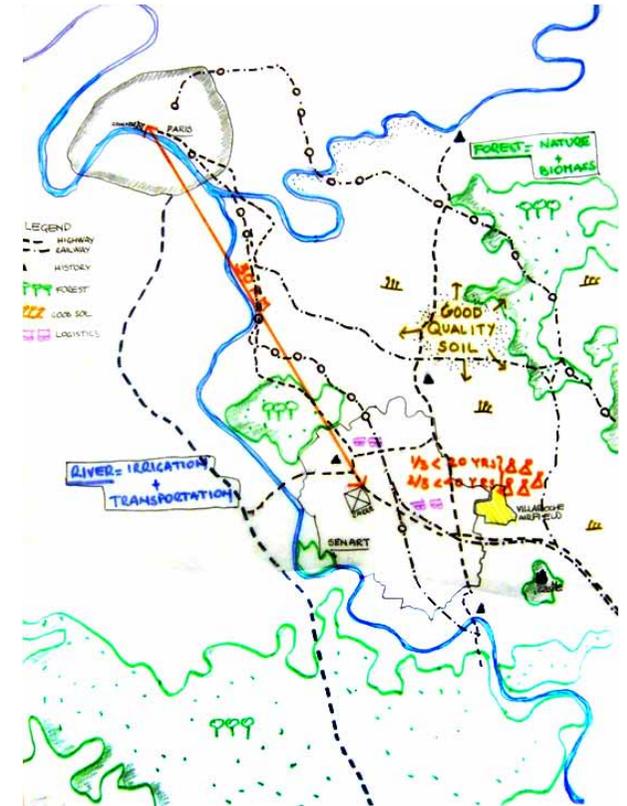
historic mapping of Seine-et-Marne

The area presents several historical buildings and points of culture & leisure. The intention is to link those places of interest into a system of territorial marketing.



cultural & heritage synthesis of the department

Historical (black) and cultural buildings (red) are connected for the major part by the web of rivers. The Melun area and others have a large density of places of interest, leaving the Sénart area as a lesser dense point to be developed.



strengths of the territory on the intermediate scale

- GOOD CONNECTIVITY
- FORESTS
- RIVERS
- GOOD QUALITY SOIL
- YOUNG WORK FORCE

GUIDELINES FOR AGRI-PLANNING

1/ AGRICULTURE AS ENGINE OF THE NETWORK

Production, Education and Development of Local activities for a **NEW way of life**

2/ LAND AS A COMMON RESOURCE

Facilities (logistic, industrial & commercial) and Housing – **sustainable development**

3/ IDENTITY AS A WEB

Specificities of the places encouraging the **community life**

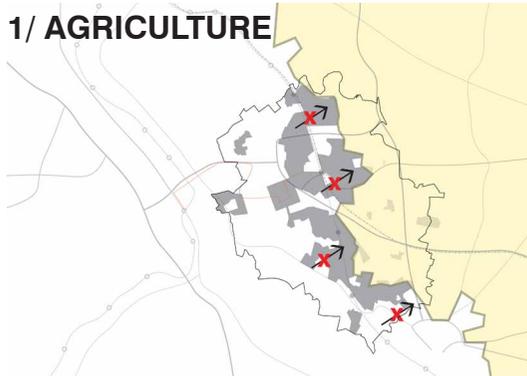
4/ SENART AS A HUB

A new role in a **G-LOCAL scale**

5/ BIODIVERSITY AS A GOAL

Pinpoint and regenerate the **naturality** of the places

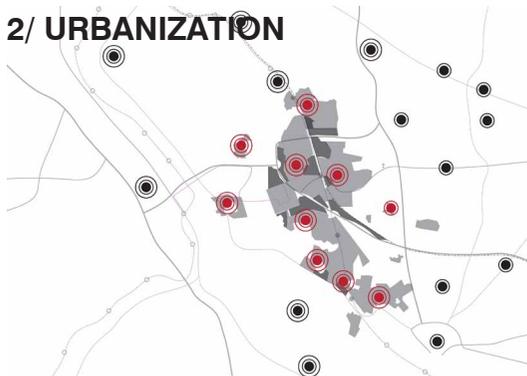
1/ AGRICULTURE



stop the sprawl
preserve agricultural land

The first policies of the project is to contain the urban sprawl over the agricultural land on the east. Agricultural policies were developed in order to assure the preservation of that land.

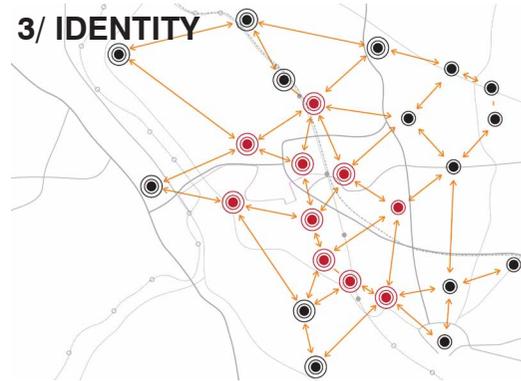
2/ URBANIZATION



plan the urban growth
and pockets of leftover land

There are two problems related to the urbanization and the growth of the city: the extension of the “main core” through the development of the pockets and the expansion of the surrounding villages.

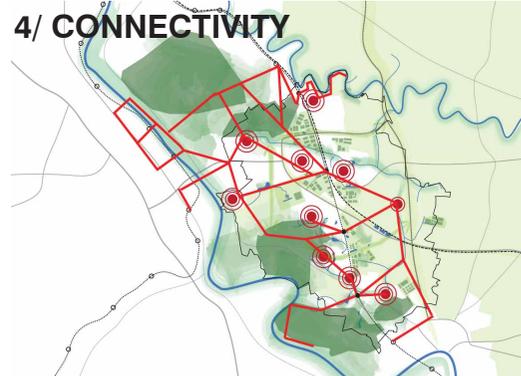
3/ IDENTITY



link the villages
propose multiple networks

A diffuse, sprawled and isolated identity characterize the territory, with no sense of place or community. A new network has to be created in order to source the main qualities of each place and compose the “Sénart frame”.

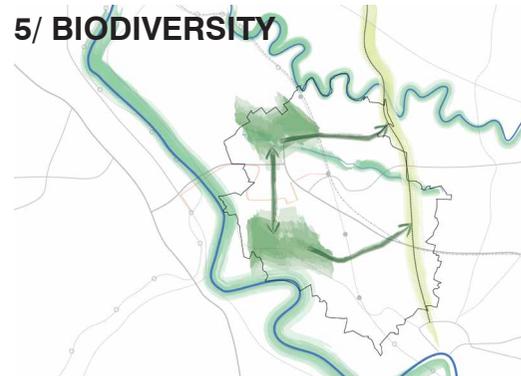
4/ CONNECTIVITY



connecting the “dots”
new mentality of mobility

The area is well connected to Paris, but is underdeveloped in terms of local and internal public transportation. This connection web needs to be further enhanced and structured for a new mentality of mobility towards sustainability.

5/ BIODIVERSITY



create a grid of biodiversity

In many years of intensive agriculture, the site has lost traces of naturality. For this reason biodiversity has a primary role in the development of the area. The proposal is to create a grid of corridors that involves natural and artificial infrastructure.

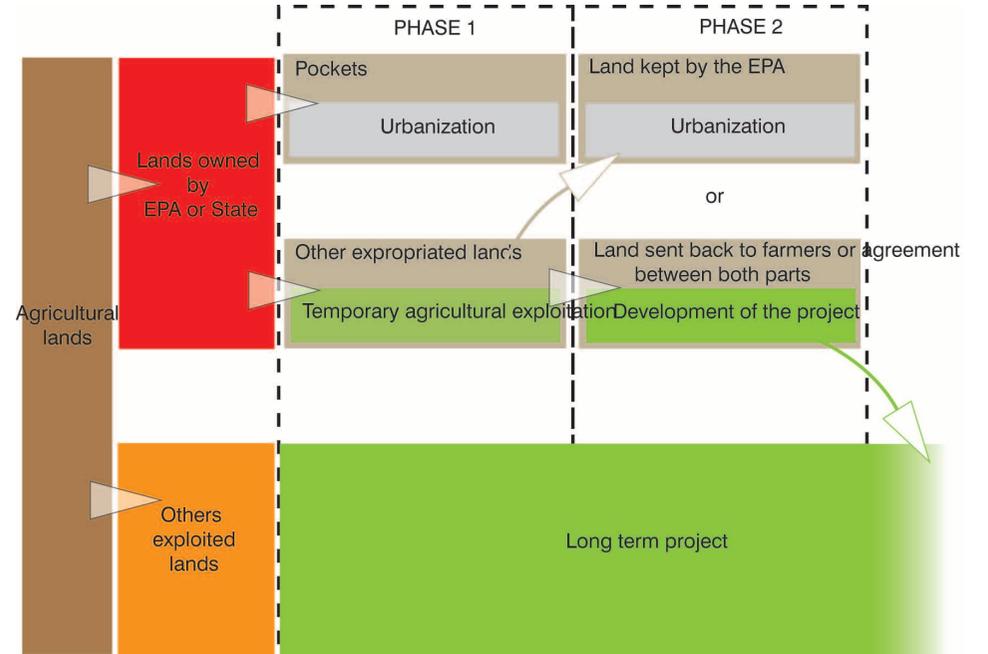
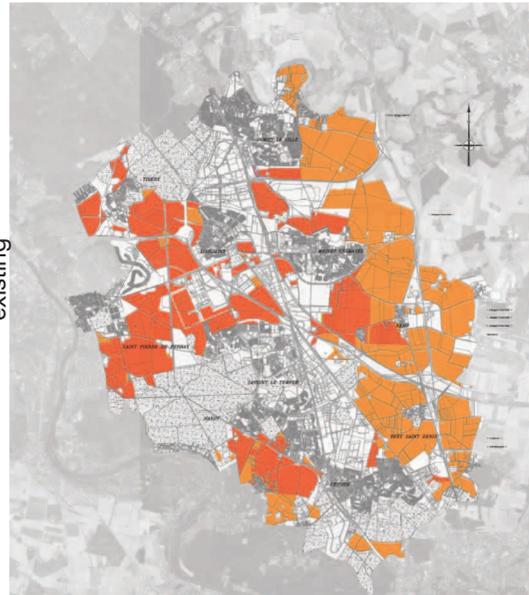
1/ AGRICULTURE



existing

ownership status of agricultural land

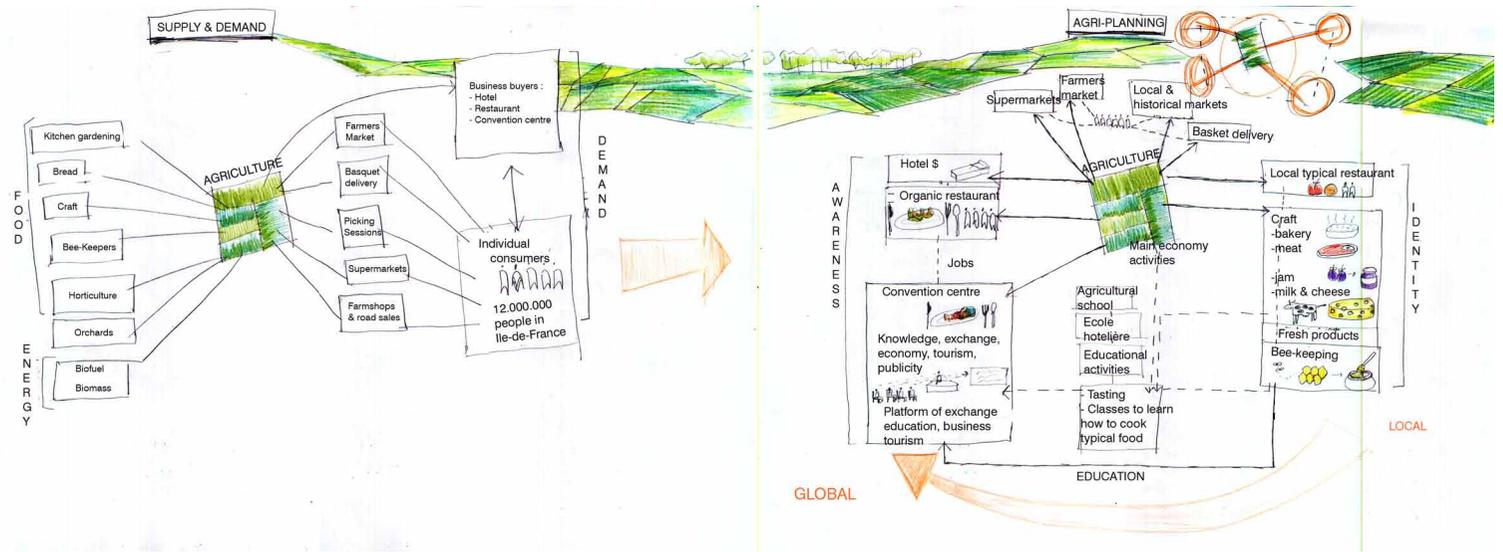
The two situations of ownership brings us to think of two types of project in a long term and in a short term. The expropriated lands (red) are prioritized for urbanization, whereas the farmer owned lands (orange) are going towards a new agricultural planification.



identified pockets owned by the state



agronomy diagrams: supply and demand, business opportunities linked with education

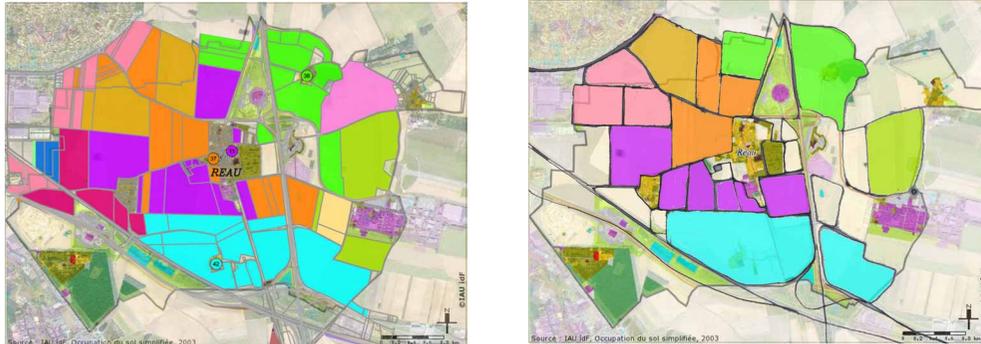


1/ AGRICULTURE

typology of agriculture



land disposal strategy - reorganization of existing agricultural land



SHORT TERM PROJECT

PHASE 1 Identifying expropriated agricultural land to valorize before urban projects

- 1/ phasing the urbanization
- 2/ Thinking innovative conditions of temporary exploitation

PHASE 2 Creating innovative agricultural projects

- 1/ Choosing the stakeholders
- 2/ Mixing the projects and the land uses
- 3/ Laboratory of innovative urban forms

PHASE 3 A transition towards the city

- 1/ Mixed situations in time
- 2/ Mixed situations in space

Lands are progressively urbanized

PHASE 3.1 Developing the agricultural project

- 1/ Increasing the interest of citizens for agricultural practices
- 2/ Proximity system of production Kitchen Gardening

An alternative project of agriculture, in complement of long term projects, is growing up

LONG TERM PROJECT

PHASE 1 Identifying agricultural land to protect and exploit from land to urbanize

- 1/ phasing urbanization
- 2/ Protect agricultural lands to prepare the projects

PHASE 2 Creating sustainable agricultural projects

- 1/ Choosing stakeholders
- 2/ Establishing definition of strategical agricultural policy
- 3/ Using past and existing farming structures

PHASE 3 Collective exploitation and management of the new agricultural poles

- 1/ Creating cooperative system
- 2/ Creation local network of diversified activities
- 3/ Appropriating farms

PHASE 4 Creating transportation and human networks to link the poles

- 1/ Planning specific transportation network
- 2/ Creating human network
- 3/ Linking activities and production with territory and population

2/ URBANIZATION

land disposal strategy

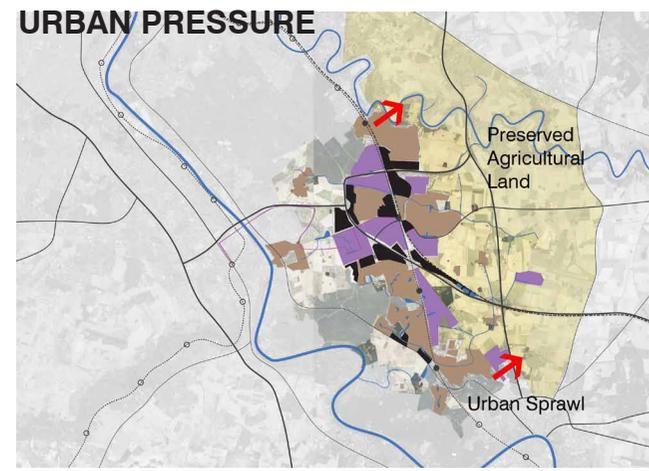
the land proposed for future development is owned by different stakeholders. this land is reorganised, enabling farmers their right of land and profits. also the reorganization ensures phasing and land reserved for farming.



development of a neighborhood

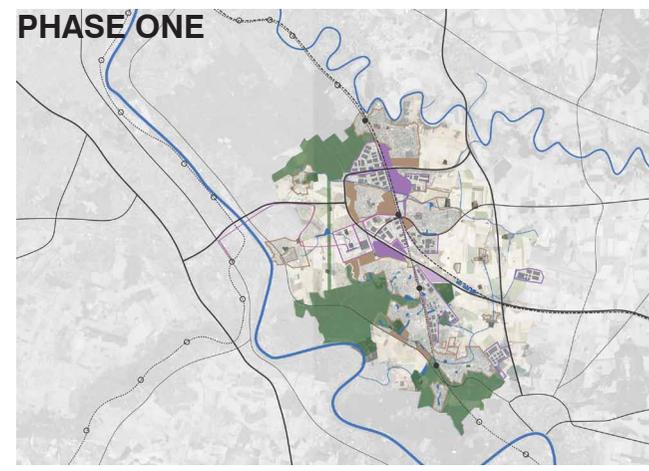
Starting from the study of the pockets the necessity is to find strategies for housing development. The proposal involves different instances as:

- sustainability
- editable/productive landscape
- biodiversity
- community
- transition zones (housing, forest, logistical facilities & agricultural land)
- flexibility



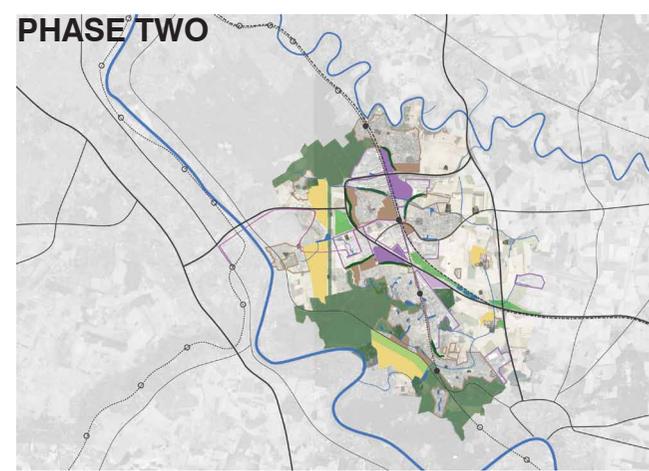
urban pressure on agriculture strategies: pockets + villages

The urban sprawl is a threat for the agricultural land. The necessity is to preserve this land and, in the same time, to allow in specific places the growth of urbanization: housing, logistic and commercial areas.



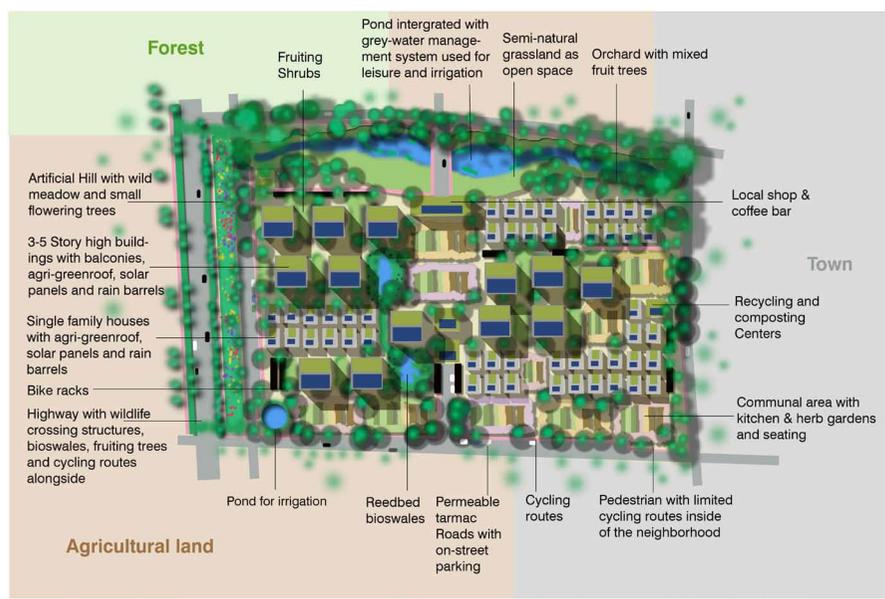
recognize the pockets of left-over land and fill it

The first phase of the urban development previews the densification of the pocket with different functions related to their location. Housing, logistic - commercial facilities and park attempt to define a new urban shape.



recognize the villages and plan their extension

The second phase of development involves the surrounding villages. There are two different kinds of villages: some of them are into the countryside where the necessity to preserve agriculture allow only small extension (east) ; some other are close to the city and they can grow more (westward).



3/ IDENTITY



existing



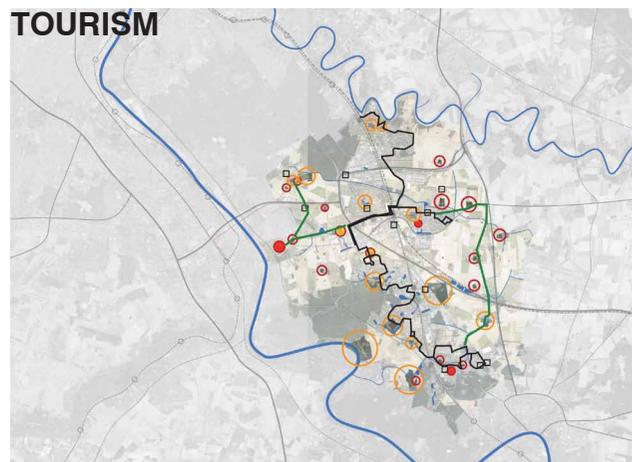
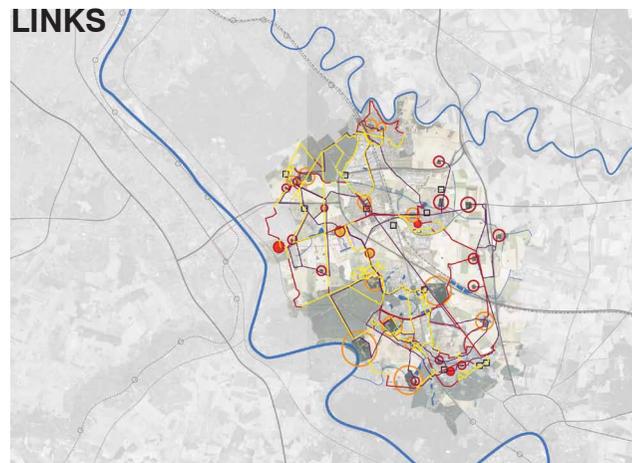
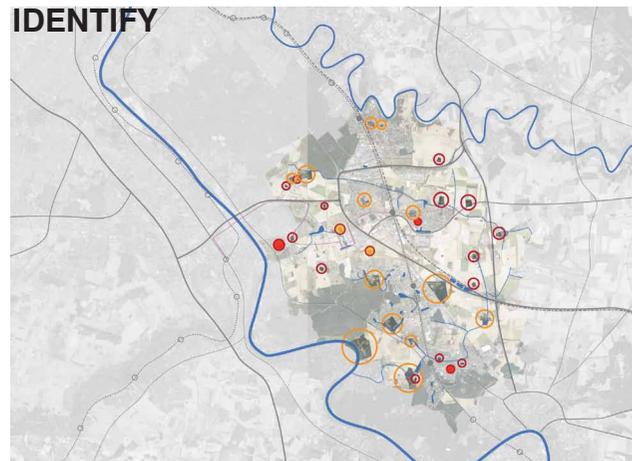
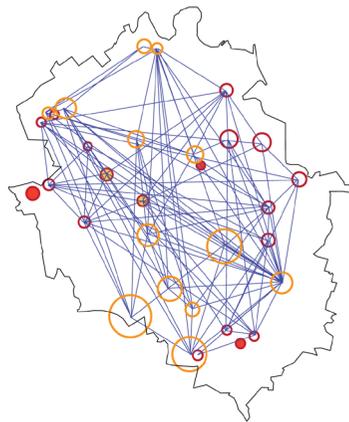
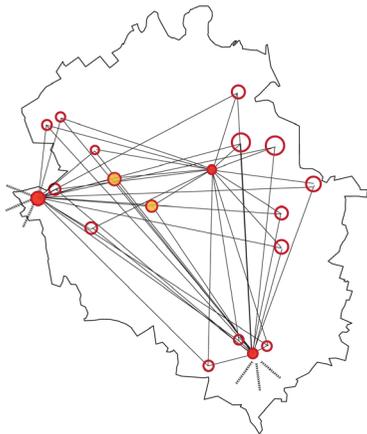
proposal

local market connections

The proposal is to transform some existing farms, since they have already been surrounded by urbanization, into local markets to allow a new network of detailed selling of neighborhood farmers.

intangible network

The diffuse identity needs a policy of territorial marketing where all the places of interests are related to each other in a network of education, forums, touristic activity and festivals of "peculiarities".



source and capture the identity

Senart is composed by many municipalities without a real community identity. This territory is rich of points of interest: historical, ecological, productive. These points are spots through the landscape that give identity to the sites.

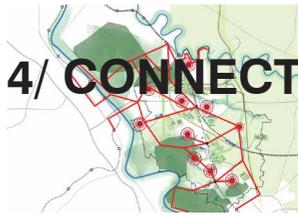
multiple links of identity road + bicycle

All the places of interest need to be linked not only in a conceptual way but with real connections. The proposition is to privilege, wherever possible, the local road for the car and invest in the extension of cycling pathways. These connections should be underlined by signage and visual communication projects.

tourism as a resource bus

Many buses link different points in the area, but during the holidays, when the tourism can work, the lines are reduced to two. The proposal predicts an improvement of this system in order to reach some of the places of interest that have been recognized.

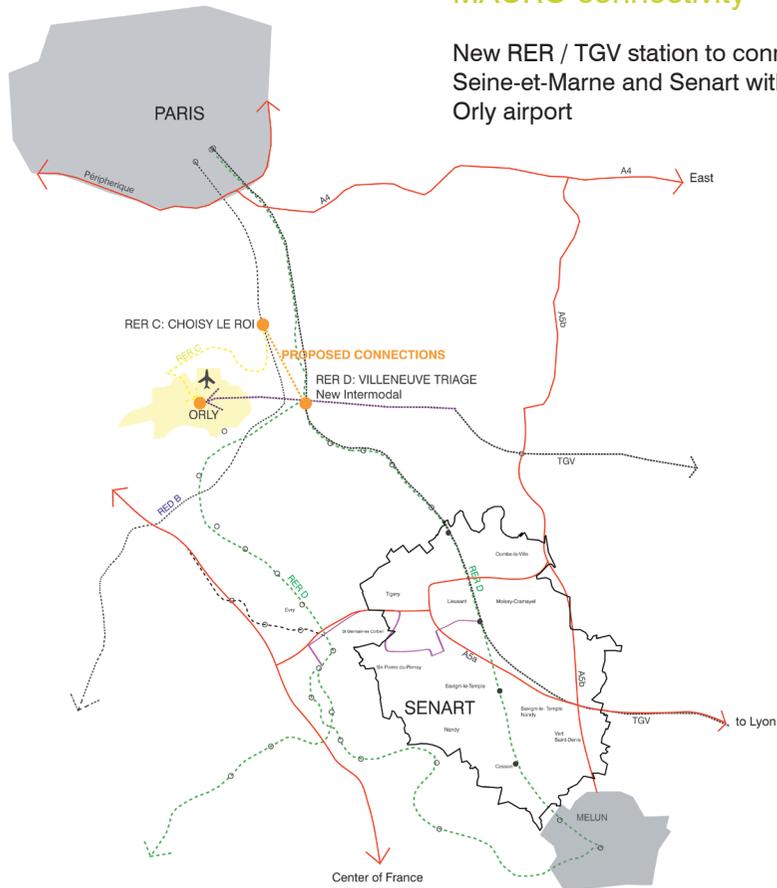
4/ CONNECTIVITY



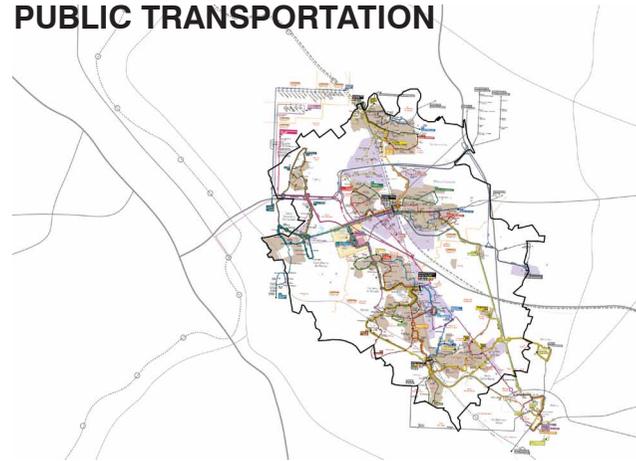
existing

MACRO connectivity

New RER / TGV station to connect Seine-et-Marne and Senart with the Orly airport



PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

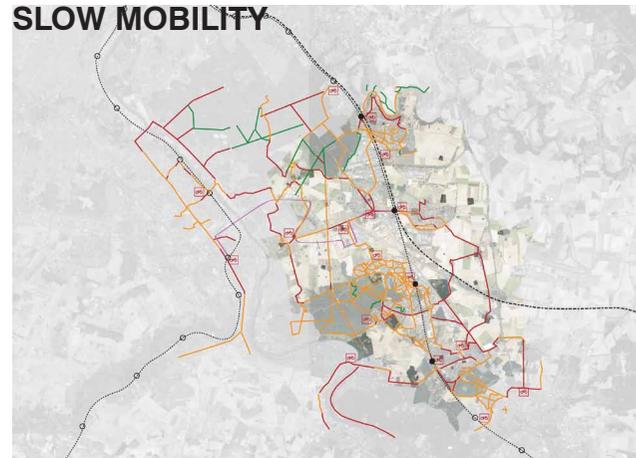


bus + rer

The intention is to enhance the use of public transportation, extending the existing bus lines and improving the connection between the villages and the RER stations.

Create new lines, most importantly, during the holidays when there are touristic opportunities.

SLOW MOBILITY

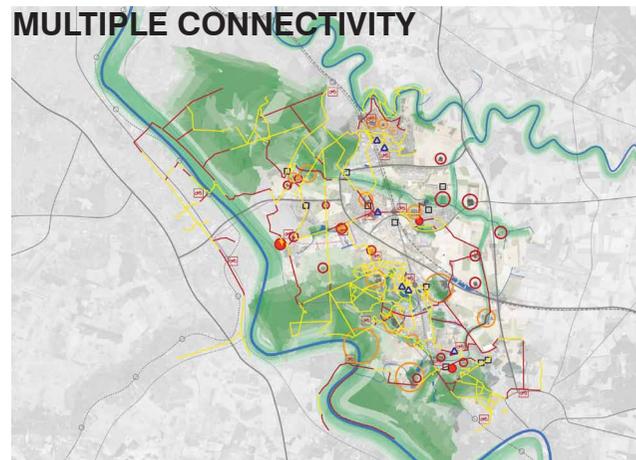


bicycle pathway + rer

The proposal predict the development of the existing cycling pathways. New rent spots are going to be created near the RER station.

The cycling pathways have to link the forests and the rivers with the urban areas and connect the different villages through the landscape.

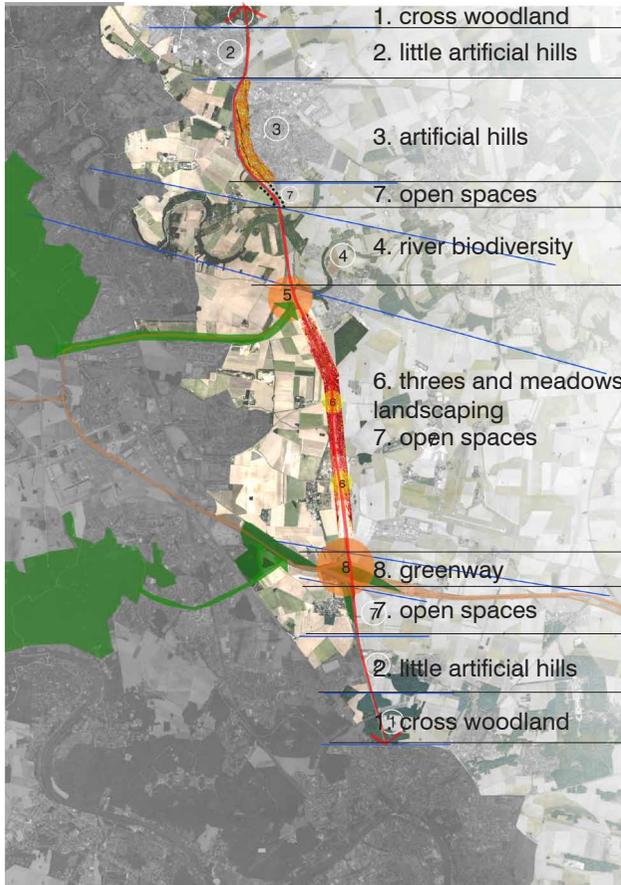
MULTIPLE CONNECTIVITY



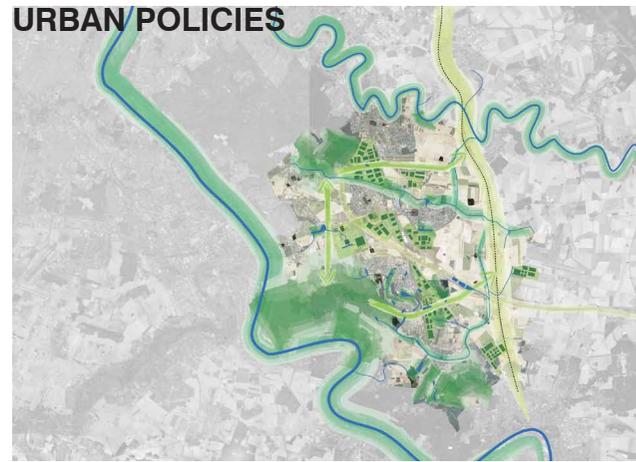
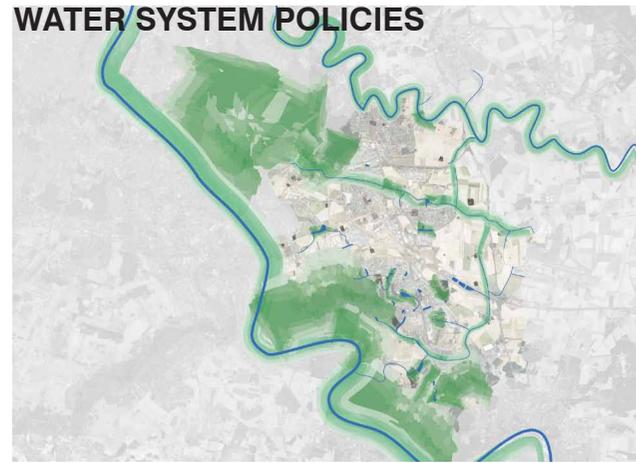
connectivity as a system

The entire connectivity network composes a frame where the use of private cars could be diminished, contributing to stop the pollution. The rivers and the cycling pathways allow the fruition of the territory in a sustainable way.

5/ BIODIVERSITY



- 1. cross woodland
- 2. little artificial hills
- 3. artificial hills
- 7. open spaces
- 4. river biodiversity
- 5
- 6. trees and meadows landscaping
- 7. open spaces
- 8. greenway
- 7. open spaces
- 2. little artificial hills
- 1. cross woodland



blue and green infrastructure connect the existing "oasis"

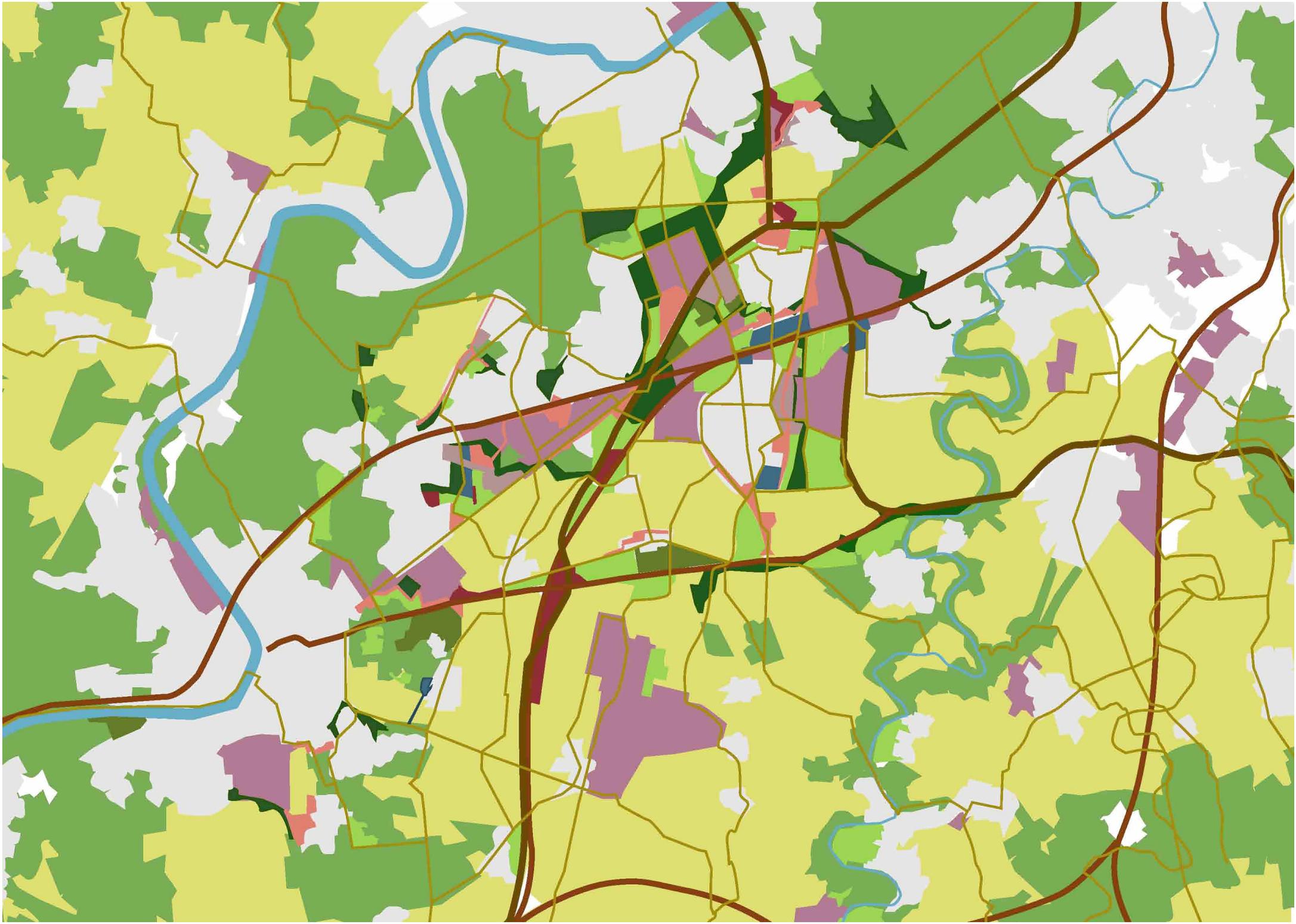
The natural infrastructure of the territory need to be protected and enhanced to create a link of continuous surfaces for biodiversity.

sustainable urban development highway "corridors"

The urbanized areas must be part of the biological system. Interventions of landscaping on the ground surfaces and on the building like green roofs can allow the re-naturalization of the "gray-land". The human infrastructure like highways can be considered as a resource for the biological connection between north-south and west-east. Wildlife crossing structures and enhanced habitat zones along the highway will be implemented.

sustainable ways of farming with new ideas for agriculture

Ways of farming is essential to biodiversity. Methods such as organic fertilizer, soil rotation, reedbed water system, waste recycling, uncultivated farm margins and reintroduce specialized agriculture will be useful tools to re-establish agriculture biodiversity.



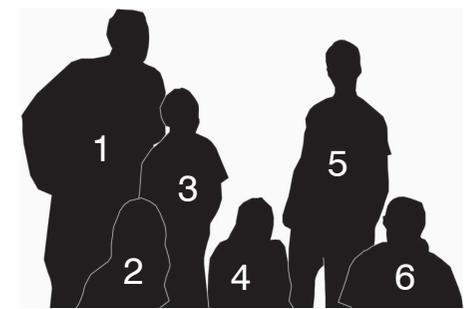


« Be Seine-et-Marne »

1. Michel ROBERTS	Development Planner	United Kingdom
2. Zoe XIAOHUI	Urban Designer	China
3. Laura HERMAN	Urban Economist	France
4. Momo OKAZAKI	Landscape planner	France
5. Quentin MOURIER	Architect	France
6. Nabila STAMBOULI	Architecte - Urbaniste	Algeria

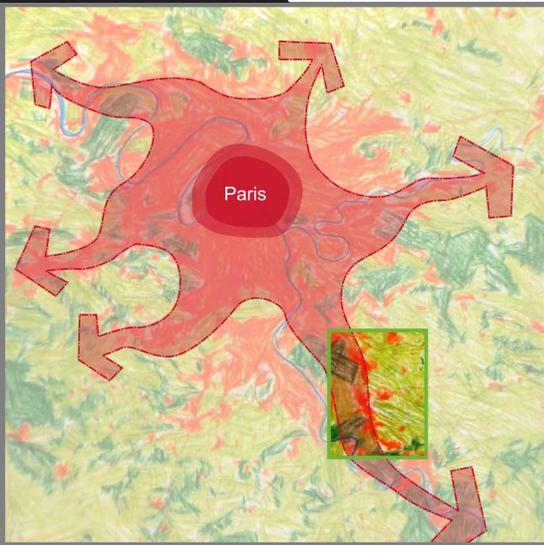
Expert: Marie-Marie PENICAUD , Landscape Designer

2



POLYCULTURE

PROBLEM



The problematic presented in this workshop is that of the Rural-Urban Interface. Until recently this interface has been seen as a point of tension between two conflicting systems: that of urbanisation and the expanding built environment, and the need to protect valuable productive agricultural lands.

So long as this dichotomy is presented, agricultural land will be under the pressure of urban transition. Even considered as a valuable system, peri-urban agricultural land is seen as a fringe area – land in waiting for other forms of development.

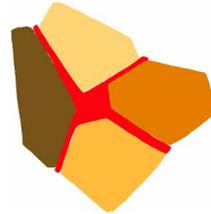
In order to address this fringe effect, the problematic must be reframed to ask not how each part of this binary relationship can coexist, but how the multiple functions of both agriculture and the urban environment can be integrated into the fabric of a single dynamic system.

1



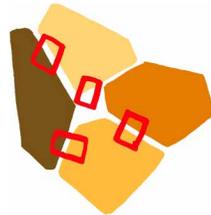
The first step is to identify existing monofunctional clusters. These spaces are large tracts of built- and agriculture spaces with little or no mixity, fragmenting the territory. These, along with geographical features and infrastructure necessarily dictate the shape which future development must take.

2



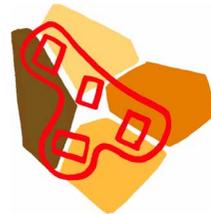
Analysis of the intermediate spaces between clusters reveals that fringe conditions not only impede cohesion between the urban-rural interface as presented, but affect the fabric throughout the territory.

3



By establishing a typology of marginal conditions and a system of analysis based on parameters of sustainable development, specific sites can be identified not only as problem sites, but as areas of opportunity for intervention on the micro-situational context.

4



Using geographic corridors and infrastructure as guides, each micro-situation can then be understood as part of a continuity of function and identity.

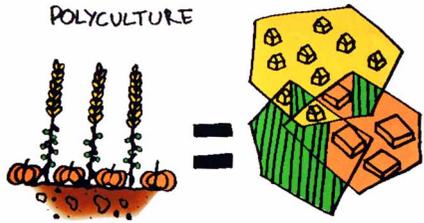
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Rather than producing a static master plan, this method can be synthesised into a region of interconnected chains of activity which promote cohesive identity and economic, social, and ecological resilience.

The paradox of a monocultural system is that as productivity increases, the demand on the earth's natural systems increases while its capacity simultaneously decreases. This is true in agriculture: as yields for intensive agriculture rise, more chemical inputs become necessary while the structure of the soil degrades through intensive ploughing and erosion. But this can also be seen in the built environment: large tracts of single-use clusters increase production of housing, industry, and commerce – but at the cost of increased burdens on drainage, soil cover, and emissions from transport and energy usage.

Monoculture depends on forms of development designed to reduce human input and interactivity among functions. The result is a region of residents and workers, rather than citizens who identify with the territory and its people rather than simply its functionality.

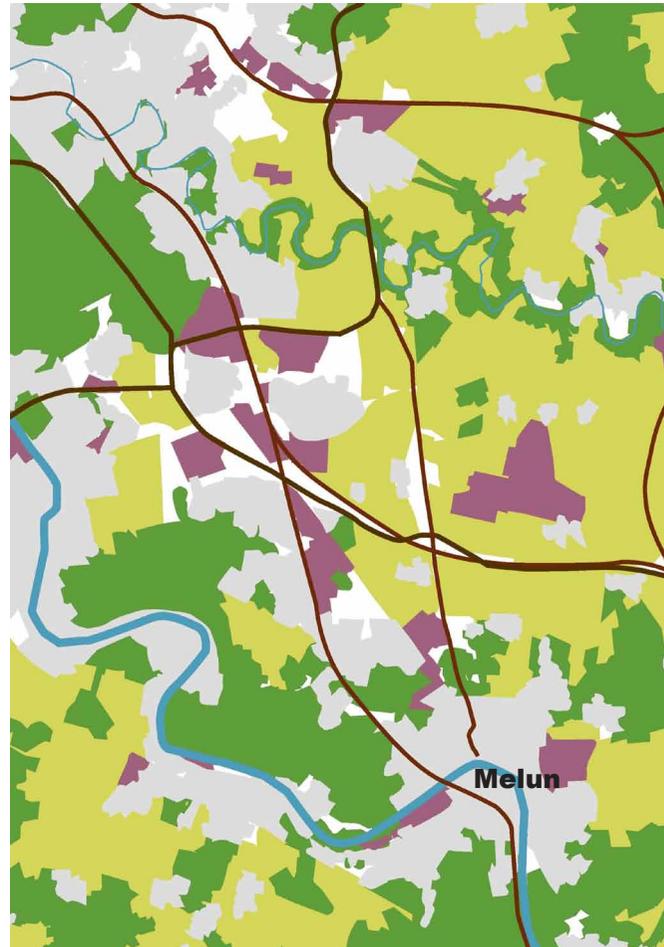


The driving force behind polyculture is that sustainable productivity can only be attained through maximising the available resources within a given region, city, farm, or garden. Working with rotation and mutually beneficial systems, single-product yield is reduced, but overall productivity is maximised within the system.

Polyculture can be expressed on farm and in city, with waste recycling for energy or farm and garden inputs, or pairing service and commercial activities with residential areas, reducing the overall footprint of the built environment. The transition to polyculture, both in field and city requires a new mode of development that looks toward enclosing systems and enhancing interactivity. For farms, this transition requires the presence of market outlets within the community and access to urban resources. For the community, this requires an integration of the environmental and productive functions of a polycultural agriculture system.

CONCEPT

1 IDENTIFY MONOFUNCTIONAL CLUSTERS



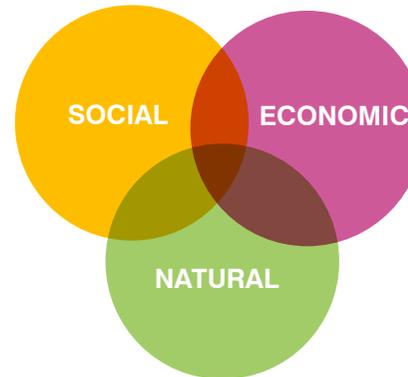
2 ANALYSIS OF IN-BETWEEN SPACES



Sénart has staked its future identity on becoming a flagship territory for **Sustainable Development**. However, the concept of sustainable development must be critically assessed: it must mean more than “greening of the built environment” or “environmentally friendly industry.”

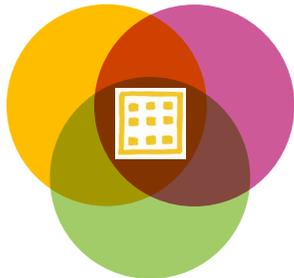
Sustainable Development must take into account the **Social**, **Economic**, and **Physical** dimensions of any intervention, not only at the centre of a project, but at the fringes and points of interaction as well. To this extent, parameters for analysis and application have been created for each typology of cluster.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



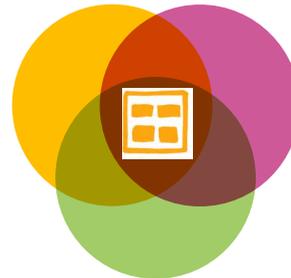
- Fair, equitable access to natural, physical and economic resources
- Local resources for long-term benefit of community
- Reduced ecological impact of urban activities
- Built environment which enhances quality of life and supports local economy

HOUSING



- Interactivity
- Visual and physical access
- Reduce pressure for expansion
- Reduce physical footprint
- Permeability
- Natural drainage
- Public transport

INDUSTRY / COMMERCE

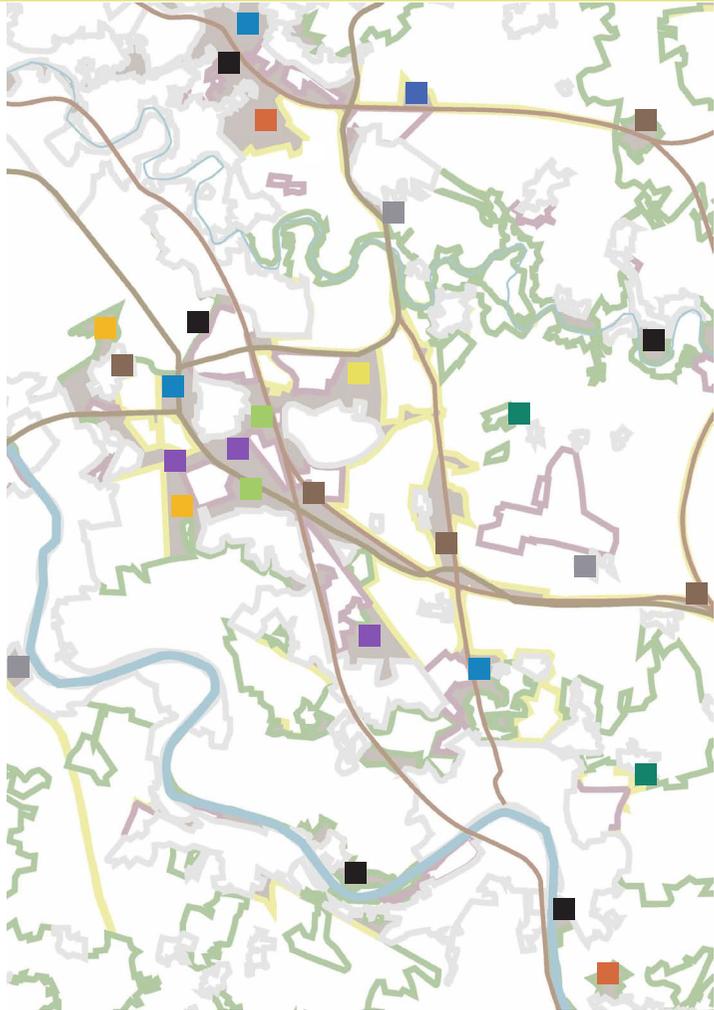


- Cross-functionality
- Integration
- Community profits
- Reduce physical footprint
- Minimise Emissions
- Effluent management

AGRICULTURE



- Local markets
- Local labor force
- Farm-city interaction
- Ecological production
- Resilience



HOUSING-RIVER



INDUSTRY-ROAD-FIELD



INDUSTRY-WASTE-HOUSING



HOUSING-ROAD-FIELD



HOUSING-WASTE-ROAD



HOUSING-FIELD



FIELD-ROAD-FIELD



INDUSTRY-FIELD



FIELDS-INTERCHANGE-FIELD



HOUSING-ROAD-FIELD



INDUSTRY-WADSTE-HOUSING



FIELD-FIELD

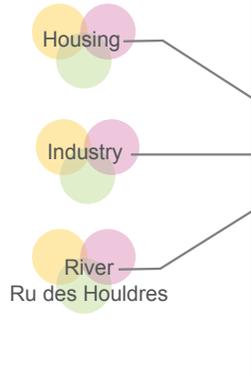


POLYCULTURE

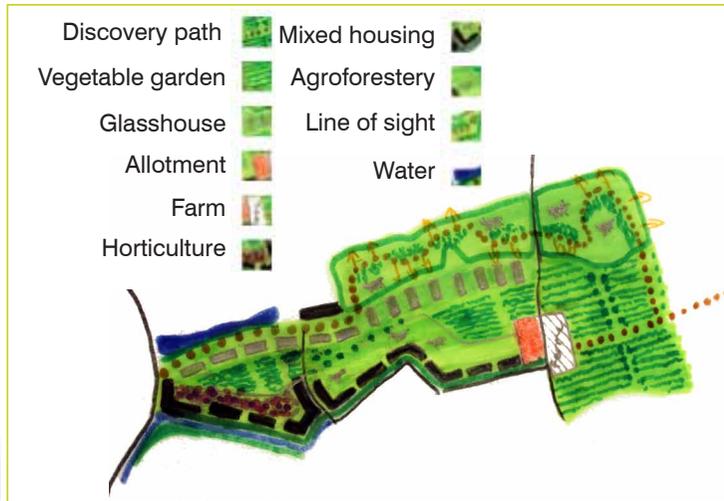
3 MICRO-SITUATIONAL INTERVENTIONS



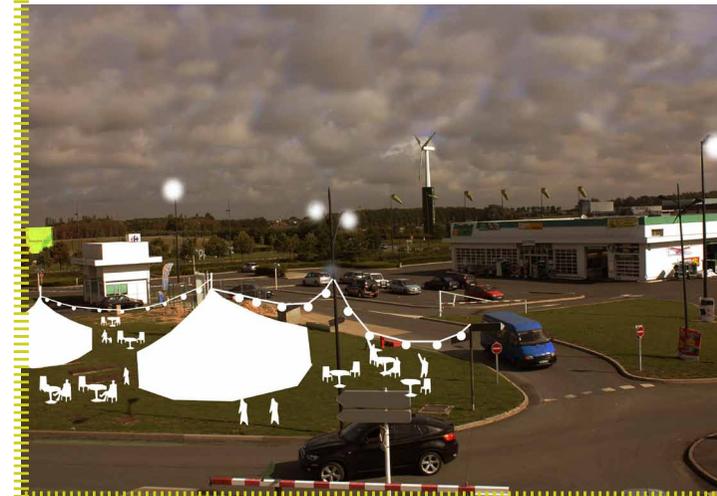
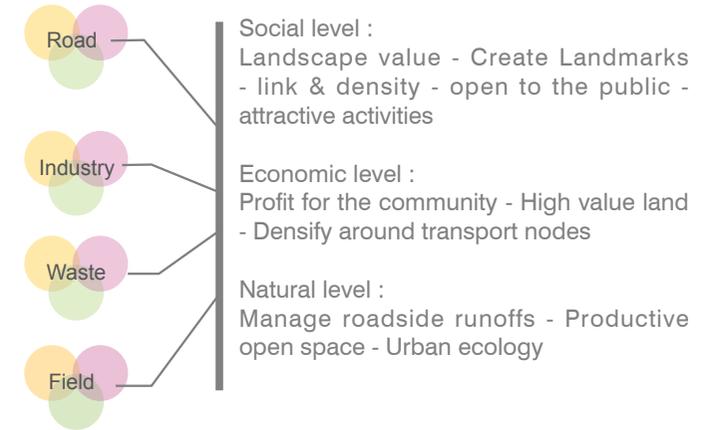
North of Moissy, housing is advancing on a land closed by merlons and activity zones. The Ru des Houldres stream is extremely present in this section.

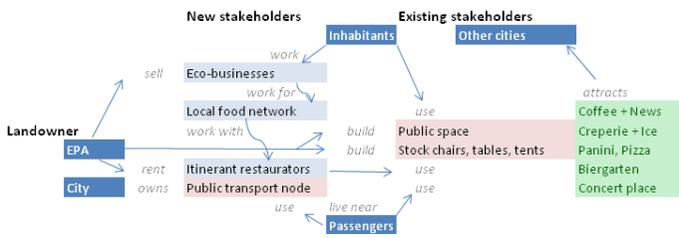


One of the selected industries, located outside the eco-park per se, is a wood-pellet factory situated at the intersection of two swaths of woodland further east on the Houldres. On the one hand, a local wood-heating network shall run at a local, then regional space first in companies, then thanks to public effort and private marketing, for individual houses. On the other, the factory itself might be integrated as an acknowledged part of the landscape, thanks to architecture, lighting, park planning around it and general lack of disagreements for the nearby population.



North of the Moissy-Lieusaint section, we transform the area planned as an "eco-pole" into a mixed district of activities, housing, and small-scale food production, centered around the concept of sustainable planning polarized on the RER station.

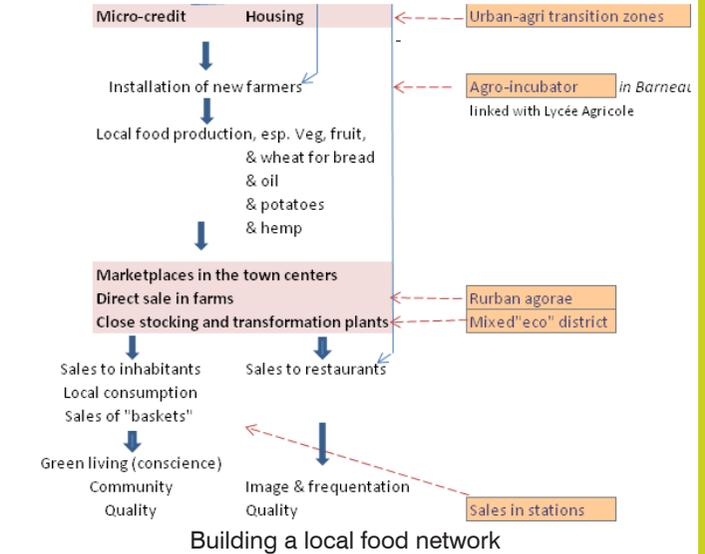
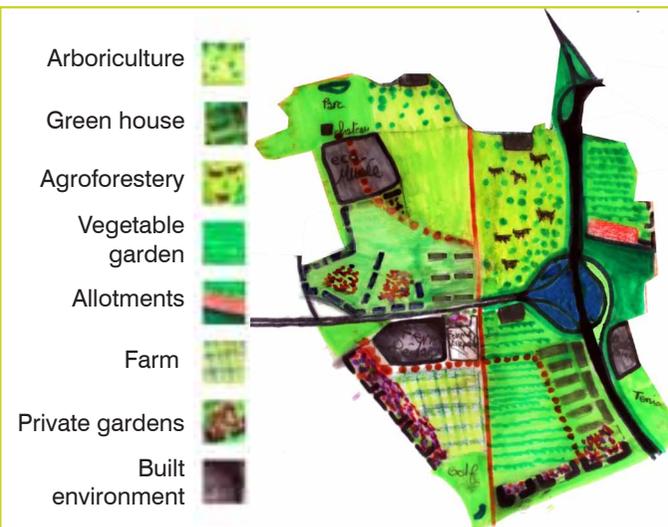
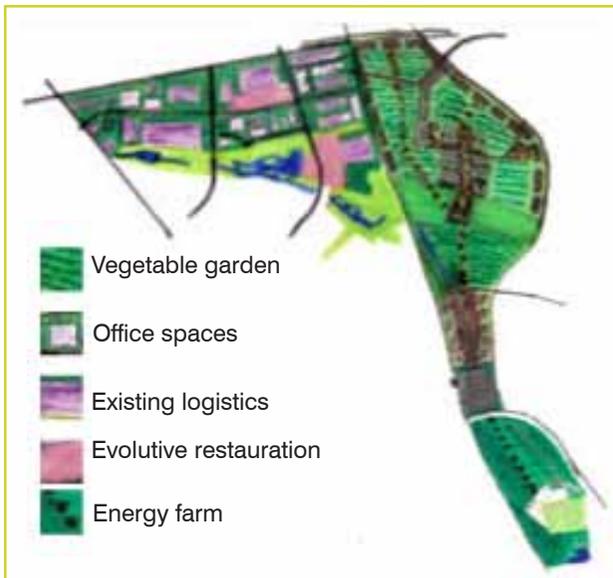
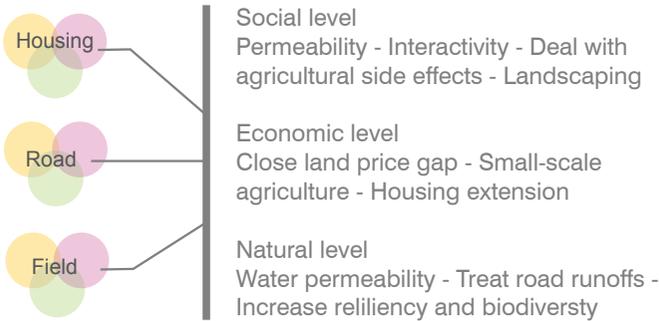




Mixity in the eco-district can be fleshed out by our project of an **evolutive restauration space**. Activity buildings often offer no cafeteria nor leisure space for their employees; on the activity park level, **interaction** is neither planned between activities nor with the neighboring cities (centers, stations, housing districts). The evolutive restauration would, for a fee, offer space for itinerant and changing food-and-drink vans. Were this area taken on previously un-densified land such as wide sidewalk space or drivarounds, it could **produce value** both for the people (attraction, supply), the itinerants, and the EPA, collecting rent of previously neutral land.



West of Lieusaint, the highway interchange intersects areas of large agriculture, onto which the urban spread closes in the shape of housing extension. Our aim is to recreate a transitionnal area, with agricultural gradients and mixity areas along the transect, from neighbour gardening to center-city markets through mixed housing, paths and pedagogical farms



Stakeholder	Costs	Benefits	Measure
City	Rebuild highway crossing Implement public space	New inhabitants New activities City center attractiveness	Healthy/positive public finances Diversification rating Densification levels Waiting list
Inhabitants	Less visual space Less open space	Family gardens Less disagreements from agriculture Landscape Paths and infrastructure	
Landowner (farmer) ! Part of the land belongs to the State	Higher fixed costs Less human exchange with the city	Rent for land => equivalent produce Highway crossing	
New farmers	Rent for the land Rent for lodgings	Proximity with inhabitants Sales in town center Less transportation lodgings-field	Spontaneous acknowledgement Market frequentation
Family gardens	Rent for the land	Members' fees Diffusion of idea, new occurrences	Possible investments % of food home-produced

Organization and Cost/Benefit analysis of the Lieusaint transitionnal area between city and culture

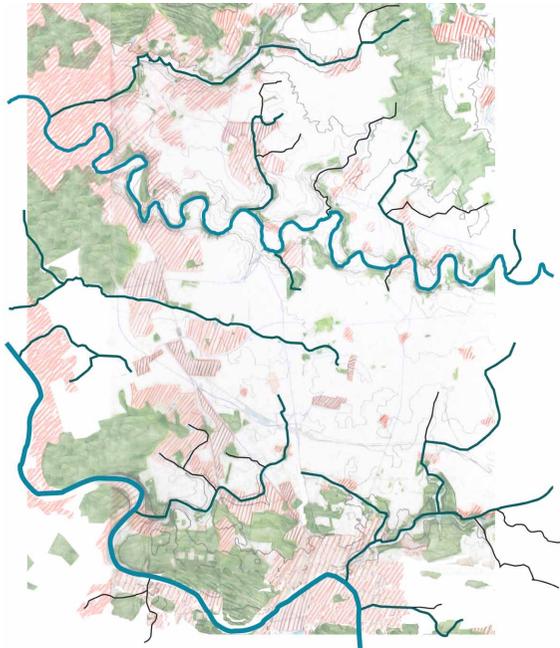
POLYCULTURE

4 CREATING CONTINUITIES



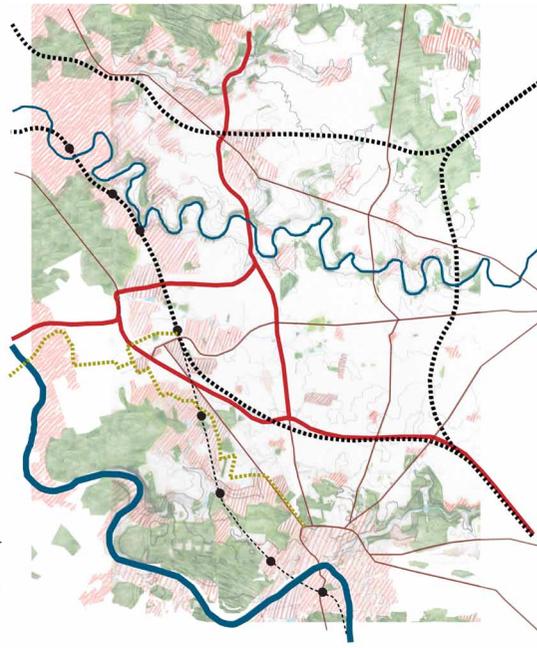
The many propositions that this method offers us should not turn into a catalog of projects. Those projects have to fit within a coherent plan in the territory. Each project becomes a necessary links in a vast, unique growth plan.

Links between the projects are of three types: physical, programmatic, and ecological.



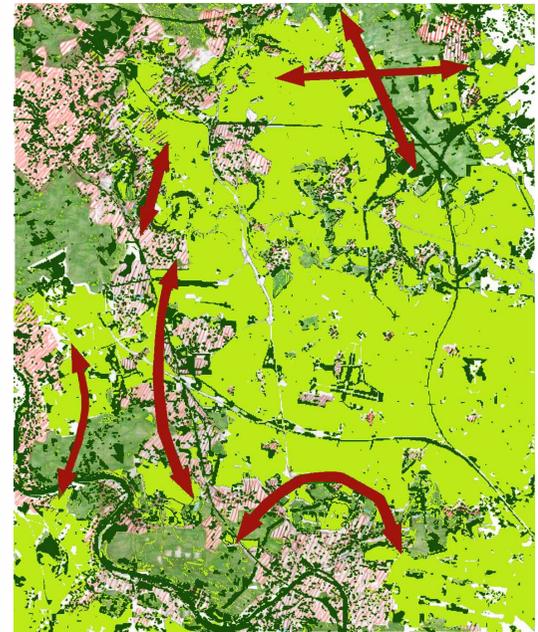
SPATIAL CONTINUITIES

Following our projects, a series of various paths intertwine into a vast network of green trails. Elements of geography create structure; notably the dense hydrography on Melun-Senart territory.



KNOTS ON THE TERRITORY

The transportation network work into knots on different scales in the territory : TGV on the national level, RER on the metropolitan scale, and TZEN for local transportation. Melan-Sénart also hosts a dense road network.

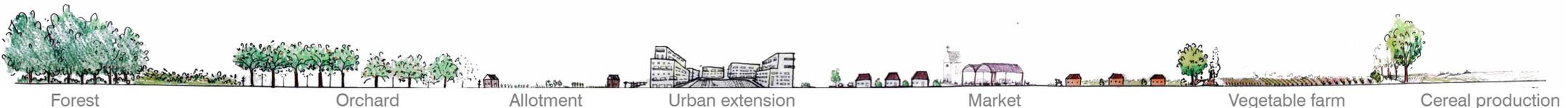


ECOLOGICAL CORRIDORS

We aim to link pools of ordinary biodiversity together; all the more since dense biodiversity (dark green on the map) is often found in wasted space that our project plans on valorizing, like roadsides, left-for agricultural land, and waterside lanes. We shall thereby build a vegetalized network on the whole of the territory, therefore having a greater impact on the landscape.

FUNCTIONNAL LINKS

Some of the various projects fill in complementary roles in a same economic branch, and lead the territory towards greater resilience. For example, a series of projects will be dedicated to the wood transformation economy : biomass production, energetic production centers, eco-neighborhoods, agroforestry...



5 A COHESIVE PROJECT

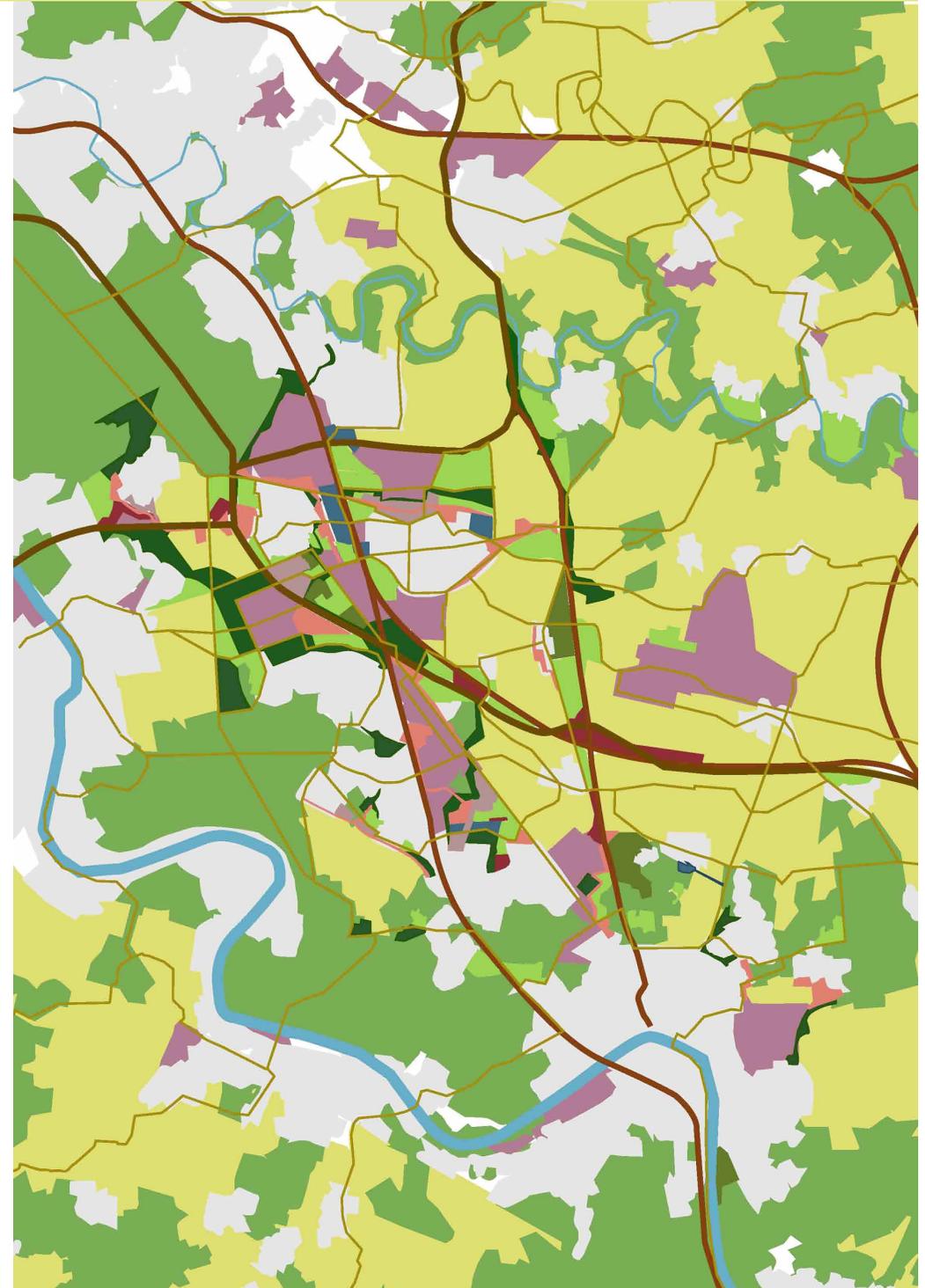


The application of each typology allows for the transformation of individual spaces, but applied to a larger scale produces continuity of transition across local and regional scales. Each function of the system retains its identity, but is now integrated into the new interface, which maintains connectivity across functions. The context of each intervention is synthesized into a network of Polycultural activity, emphasizing: Mixture, Multifunctionality, Polycentrality, Integration of social functions, and cohesive identity.

This reaps benefits on three main levels : social, economic, and ecological. In order to achieve this form of integrated sustainability, this process of planned development must be guided by quality governance and administrative systems, which engender participation and input from all stakeholders. In time, we may evaluate the impact of our project on the territory by studying the following indicators.

A healthy growing city feeds on economic and social benefit. Positive public finances, activities asking for installation, and diversification rating of the area point to the general health of our development plan. Positive public finance can notably be achieved by renting out previously neutral open space to a series of agricultural and public-space related activities.

The attractive and therefore densifying potential of cities may be valued through the ratio of equipment, shops & services per inhabitant. Attractive markets in the city centre attain optimal sustainability when they draw local people and local food together; micro-credit to both sides can boost the regional consumption to regional production ratio. Consumption of local small-scale produced agriculture decreases the average exploitation size, even as it increases the average sales price per ha, therefore raising the average productivity of poly-cultural, interconnected, integrated food production lands.





A clear limit and its thickness



Agricultural parks along urban



An organic agricultural strip



Islands in the agricultural ocean

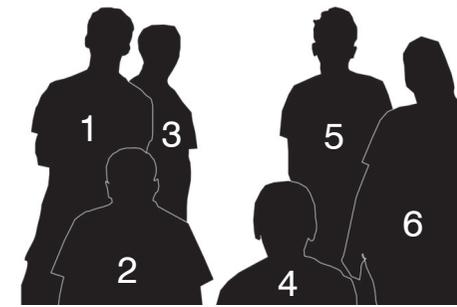
3



« Sénharbor »

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|---------|
| 1. Lasha CHKAIDZE | Architect - Urban Designer | Georgia |
| 2. Youssef MAGDI | Architect - Urban Designer | Egypt |
| 3. Alexandre DRUHEN | Landscape planner | France |
| 4. Matsamitsu TANIKAWA | Architect | Japon |
| 5. Maxime BICHON | Artist | France |
| 6. Amel BELLALA | Architect - Urban Designer | Algeria |

Expert: Marion TALAGRAND , Landscape Designer



A COASTLINE IN COMMON

Sénart, as a new-city in the West of Seine-et-Marne, has been considered for decades as a reserved land for different kinds of planning projects. It had different consequences on the territory. These “empty” lands have been urbanised with a constant rate, the action that caused the forsake of the country...

Our concept defines a new perception of these territories that had been considered for a long time as an empty space. The question is: how to articulate this urbanisation around this ocean?

The metaphor of the sea consider this space through different shapes: the coast, the ports and the islands. The purpose will be to enhance exchanges between rural and urban to reveal this agricultural land and to develop the city inside defined limits.

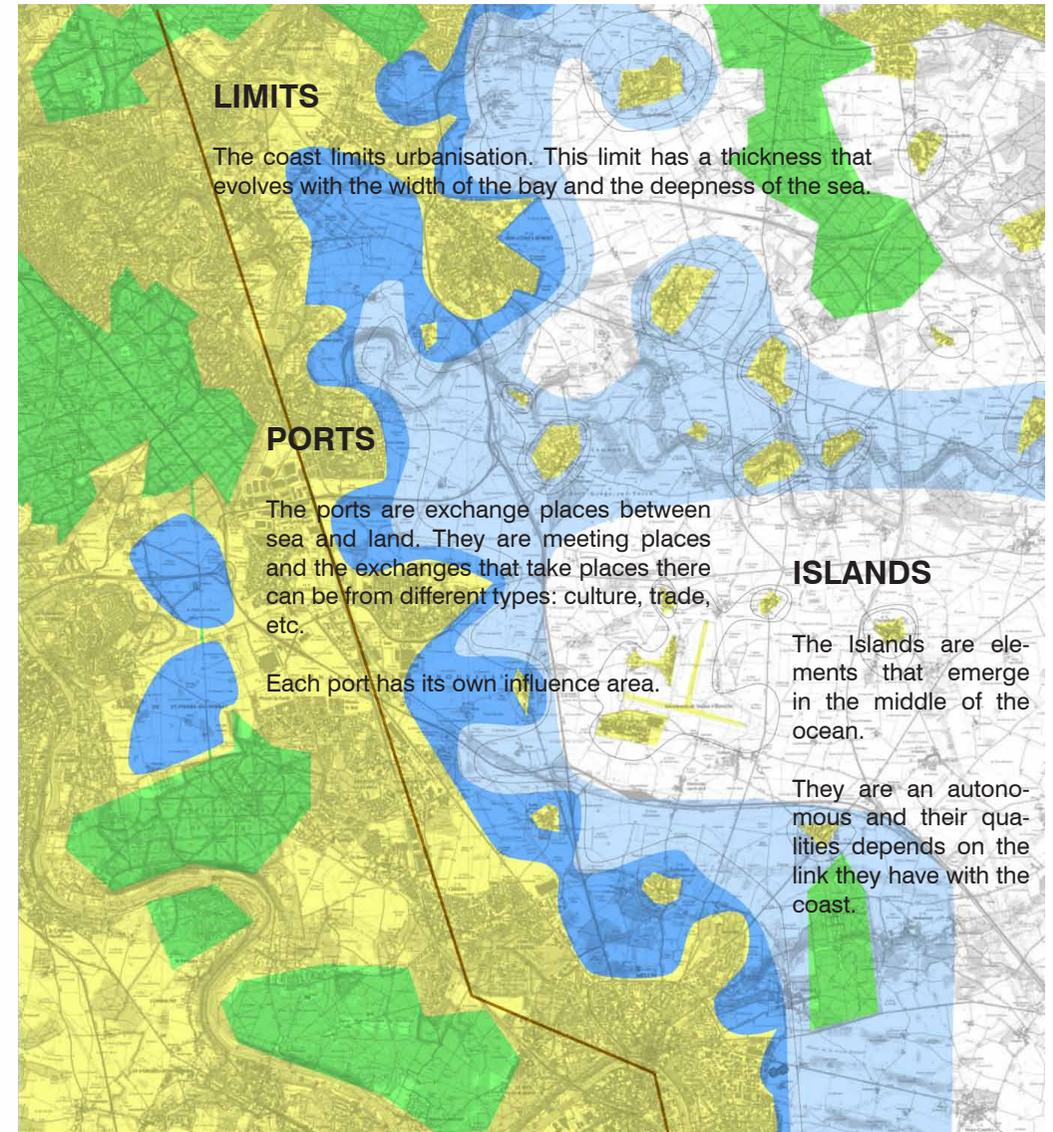


Une bordure claire
sur le modèle de la côte

ou comment peut-on considérer

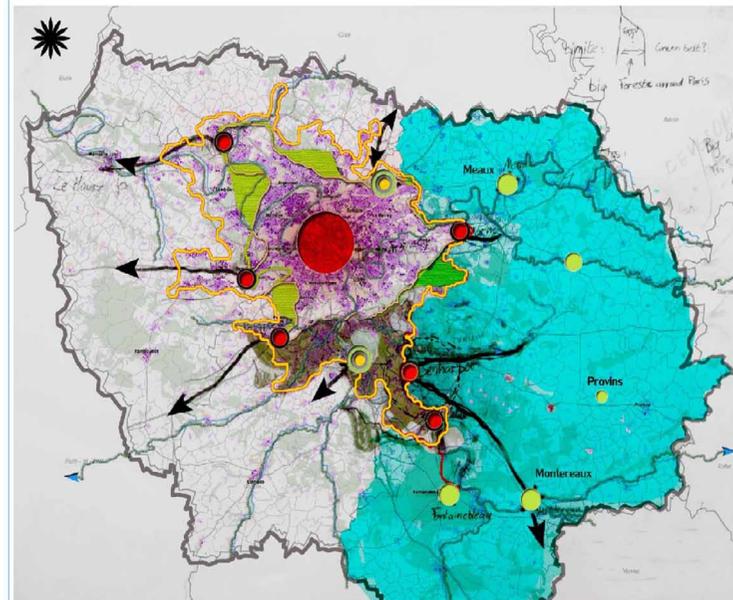
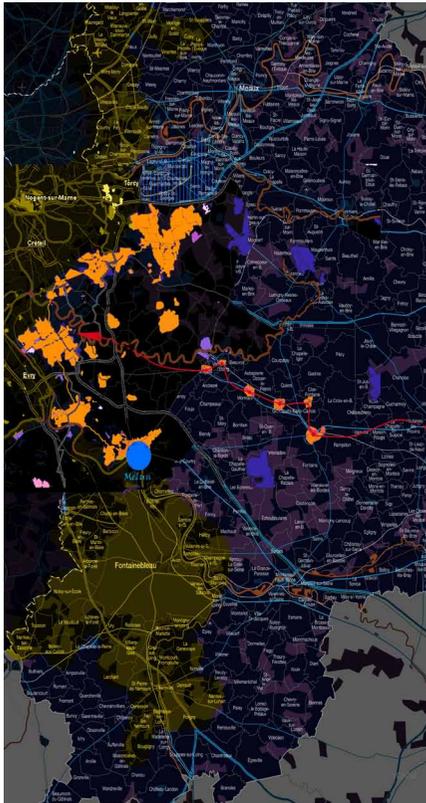
les champs

comme un **territoire maritime** ?

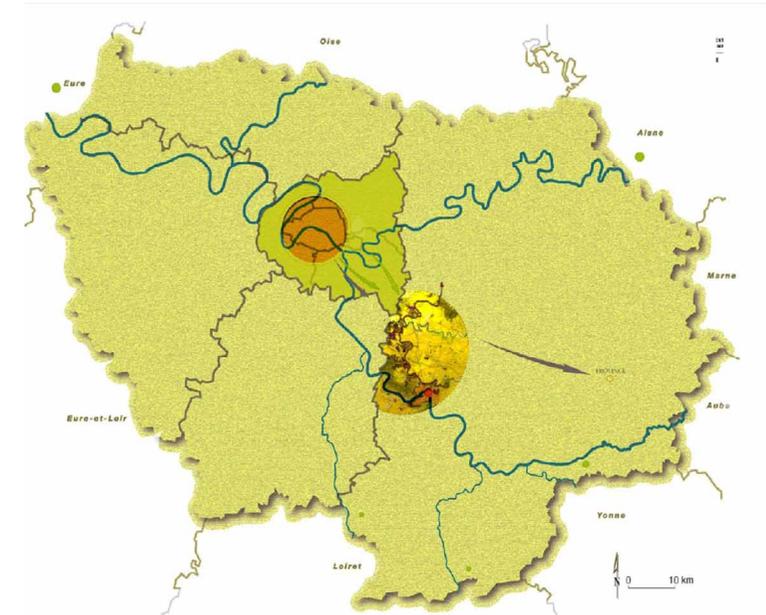


REGIONAL SCALE

The regional scale contains the Parisian region in which the agglomeration play the role of a big continent circled by oceans. Senharbor appears like a port zone open on the east side. It enhances the exchanges and fixes a clear limit for a sustainable urban development.



The ports at a regional scale are the big town on the agglomeration's border. Senharbor, Marne-la-Vallee, Melun have a national and European influence area with railways and the highways. The two airports of Paris can be considered as ports with a world-wide influence area.



The towns isolated from the agglomeration are considered as islands. Meaux and Provins are surrounded by agricultural spaces. They are linked to the coast by the Transilien (railway) and the roads and also by long hike paths. Ways for bicycles should be develop.

The coast is designed by the limits of the parisian agglomeration (space with a morphological urban dominance). It's thickness is made of the parisian green belt and of the big forests around Paris : Senart forest, Rougeau forest....

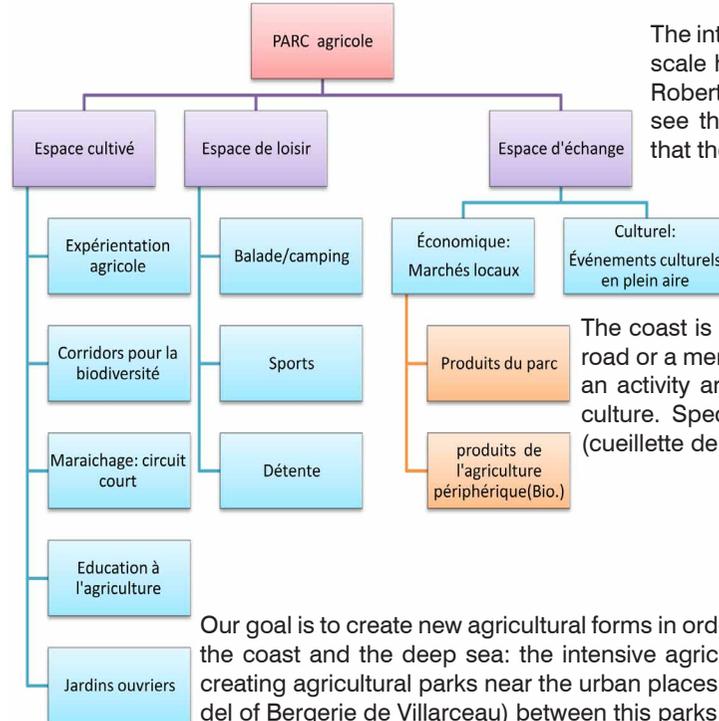
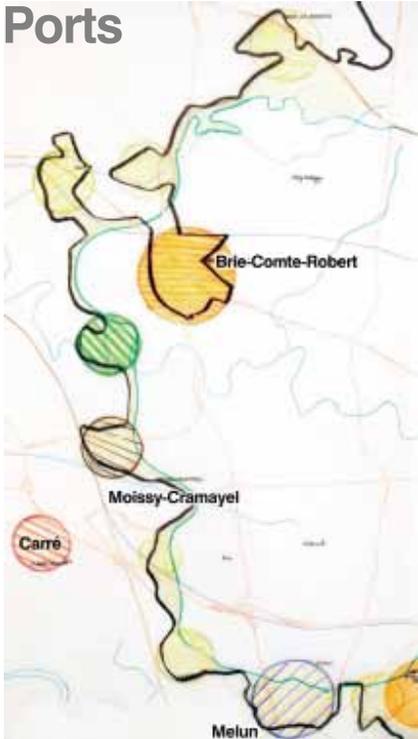
The goal of the sea metaphor at this scale is to confine the agglomeration in its limit circled by the ocean. It's also to develop sustainable links between the islands and the coast to find alternatives to car.



URBAN SCALE



Ports

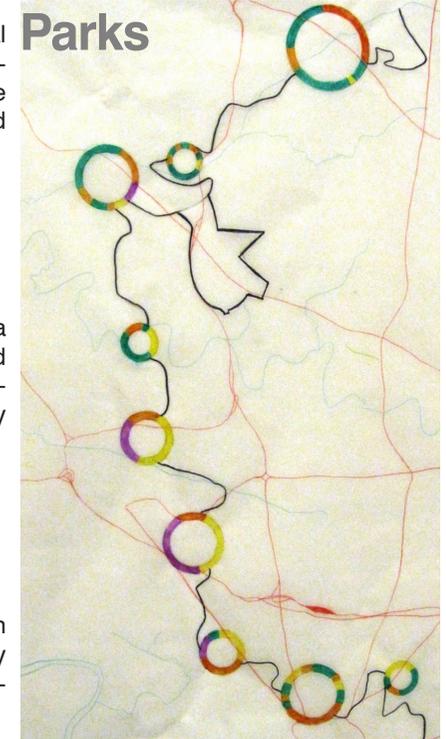


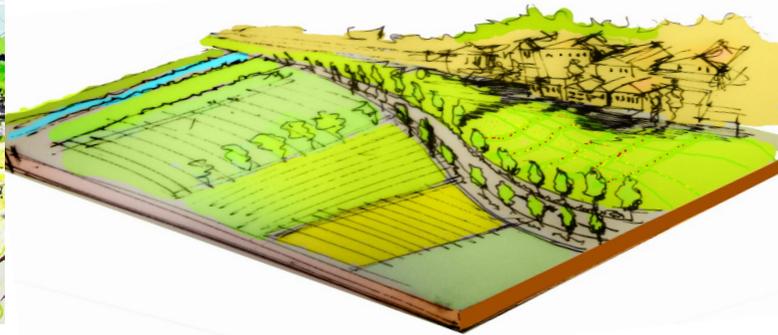
The interface between urban and rural at the local scale has been developed between Brie-Comte-Robert et Melun. From last scale to this one, we see that the coast is much more complex and that there are many ports.

The coast is actually brutal; it can be materialized by a road or a merlon with on one side a residential area and an activity area, and on the other side, intensive agriculture. Specialized agriculture is developing slowly (cueillette de Servigny and others).

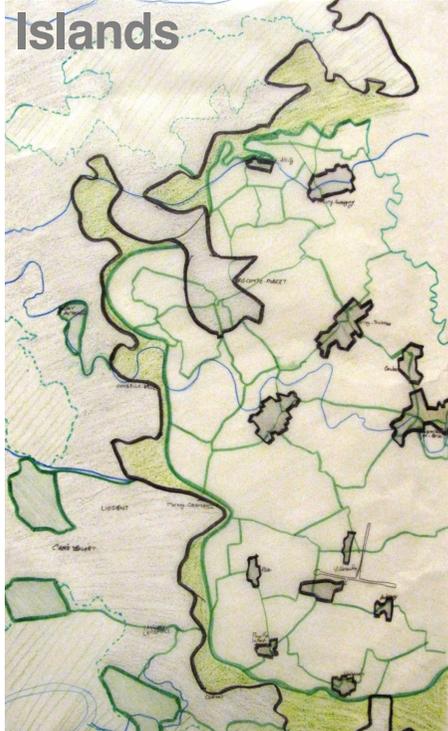
Our goal is to create new agricultural forms in order to have a progressive transition between the coast and the deep sea: the intensive agriculture. This transition will be managed by creating agricultural parks near the urban places and organic agriculture (following the model of Bergerie de Villarceau) between this parks and the intensive agriculture.

Parks





Islands



Some ports already exist :

- The "Carre Senart" is a commercial and tertiary port that should be highlighted by creating a link with agriculture. The regional influence of this port makes it really important.
- Brie-Comte -Robert and the castle of Veau-le-Vicomte become historical ports. Better communication and more events during the year could reveal their potential.

Ports to built:

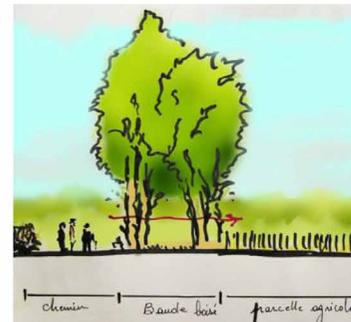
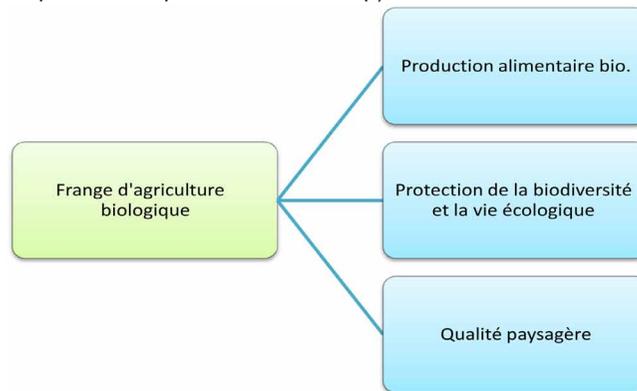
- A new cultural center with a regional influence area could be created in Senharbor, connected by the RER.
- An ecological port could be created at the point where the Yerres River meets the coast.
- The agricultural parks along the coast are also agriculture ports thanks to their local markets and their social functions.

Rural villages and Villaroche airports are the islands of our agricultural sea. They should preserve their identity and their autonomy and make their link to the coast stronger.

The Villaroche airport should not sprawl. Its specialisation and its employment cluster should be comforted. The fuel used by the planes as energy will come to an end in the next century. It will be necessary to think to another energy for the planes. The Villaroche airport could be a place to experiment planes for the future.

The villages should preserve their identity faced to the urbanisation of the coast. There are important structure elements of the country landscape. These islands are to link with others transports than cars (Bicycle and public transport should develop).

Thickness





Local scale puts our concept in the heart of the territory. The maritime border articulates itself in the daily life of the population and creates precise urban and landscape forms. The coast becomes a real border for the urbanisation and guides the way of looking at this agricultural horizon. We choose the place between the francillienne (highway) and the south of Moissy-Cramayel to illustrate our project. A lot of the different elements are present in this space : housing, logistics and the different types of transports (rail, highway...).

A path uses the existing structures and finds his way between city and country. In the study area, it follows the small river Houldre and is ecologically planned in order to improve the biodiversity along this river.

A new cultural centre could develop and have a regional influence. This building could be an art center and a professional meeting place. It could be accessible through the RER train. Its activity and its architecture should be linked to agriculture.

A SUSTAINABLE COAST

In our contemporary context, it is not possible to ignore environmental problems. Global warming and biodiversity loss has to be weighted in our project. Besides our past propositions highlighting organic agriculture and the blue and green grid, we realized it was important to integrate such problems in an application scheme for Sénéarbor's territory.

Protect biodiversity, keep a distance between intensive agriculture and cities using organic agriculture

Visual quality (diversity of landscapes due to another way of production)

Water and air quality (no use of pesticides and fertilizers in organic agriculture)

Green wastes management (compost in the farms)

Energy saving, reduce the use of the individual car

Prefer RER and other public transports to link the differents ports.

Develop pathes for bicycles to link the islands and along the blue and green networks.

Use the energy ressources of the area

Develop off-shore wind energy : in the intensive agriculture areas planned in the SDRIF

Use the big logistic and highway-sides surfaces to produce solar energy (like in Switzerland and in Germany)

Develop the dogger geothermy in the planned areas of the SDRIF



Sénharbor

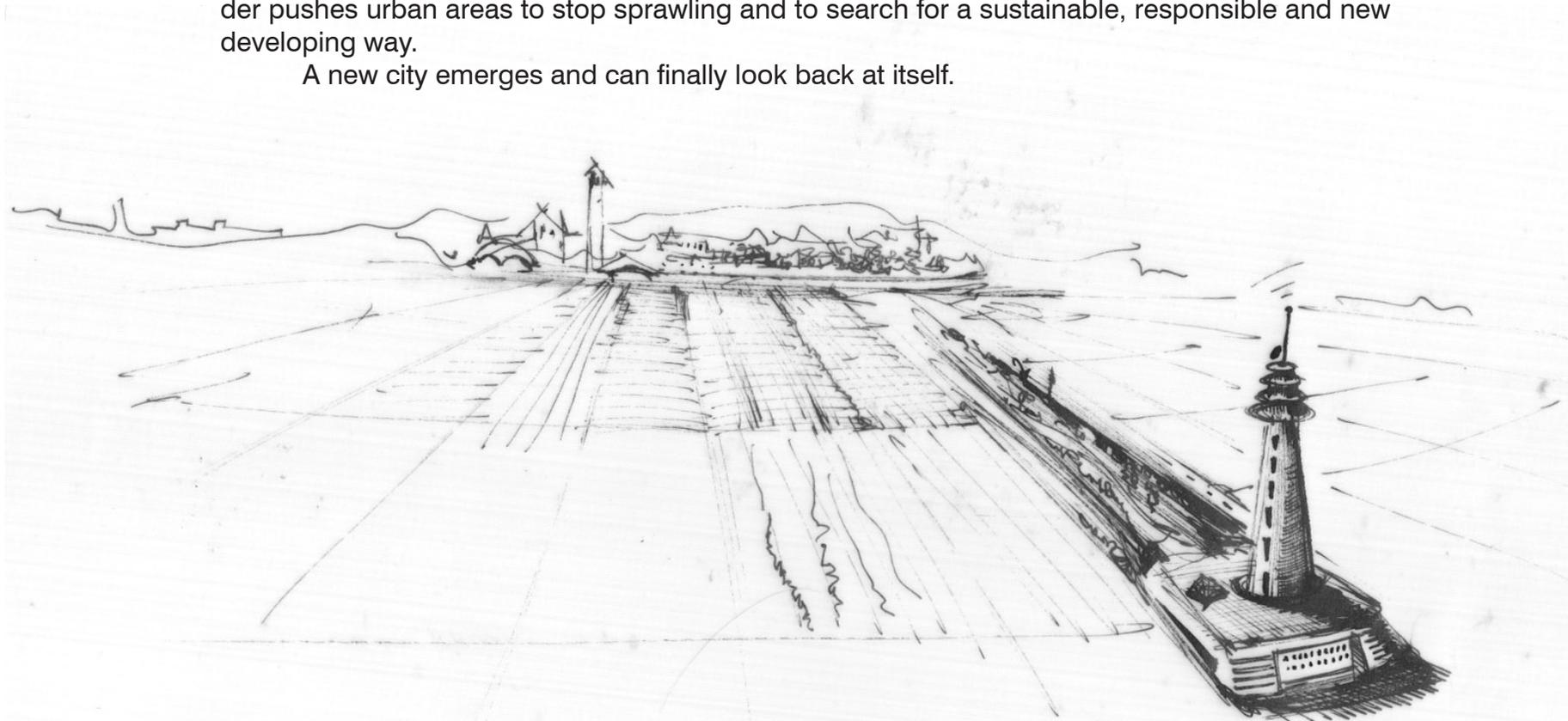
Sénar becomes Sénharbor.

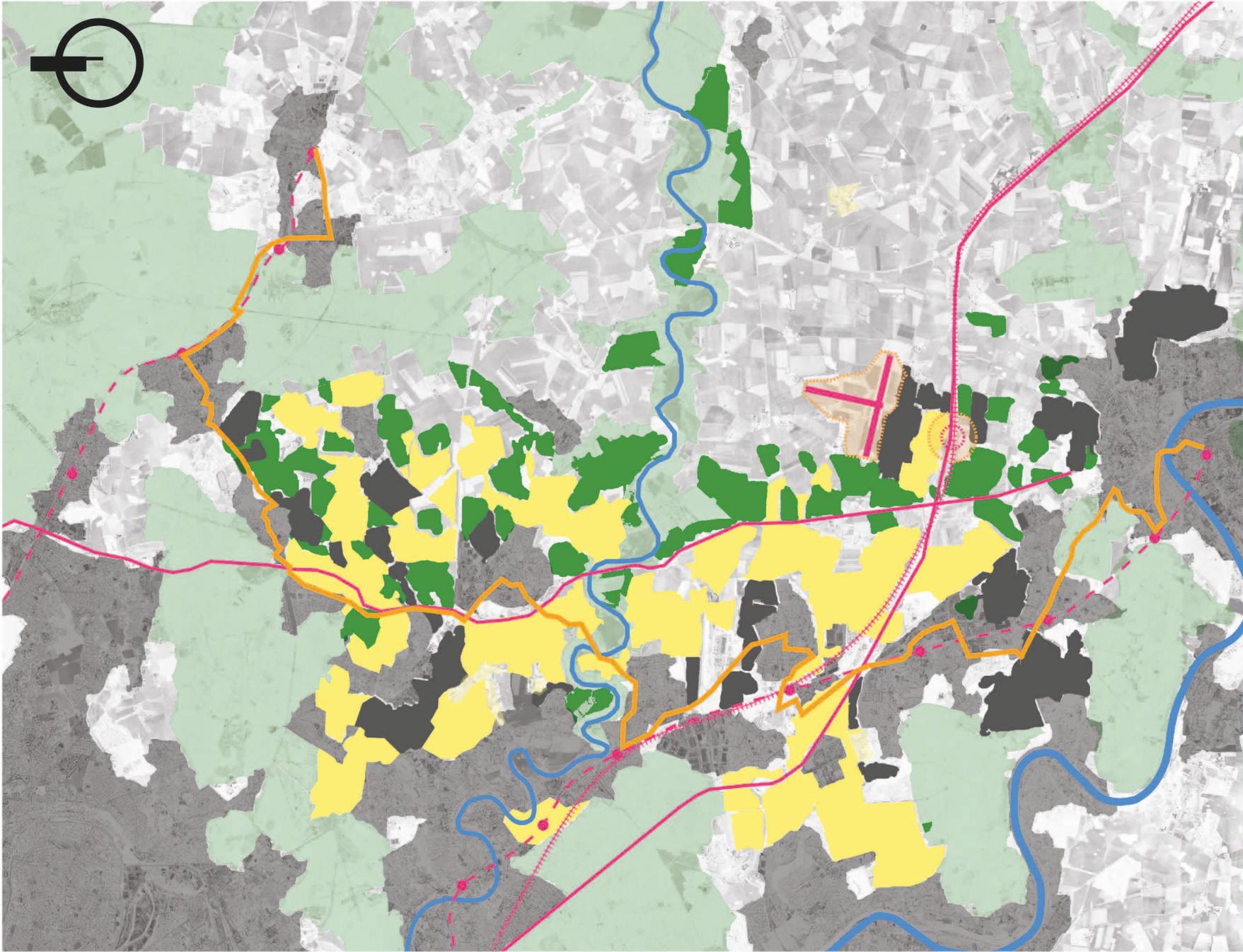
Faced with this fragmented territory and urban zones closed in upon themselves, our proposition tries to give to this area its own coherence, without hanging onto the eternal comparison with Paris.

Our consideration is new yet very simple: embracing the territory, eyes find landmarks linked to the sea. Harbors, island and coastland; a new organization is coming forwards, pushing before its strong new direction.

Our collective work gives its entire place to the agriculture by improving it. The coast border pushes urban areas to stop sprawling and to search for a sustainable, responsible and new developing way.

A new city emerges and can finally look back at itself.





- proposed BRT
- Highways
- RER
- TGV
- Yerre
- Siene
- existing urban sprawl
- proposed urban areas
- existing diverse agriculture
- proposed diverse agriculture
- existing forest
- proposed agroforest

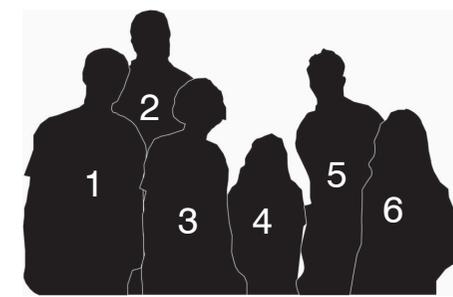
4



« The fellowship of the Fringe »

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------|
| 1. Leonard CATTONI | Landscape Designer | France |
| 2. Moises SACAL | Architect | Mexico |
| 3. Marina LIMA MEDEIROS | Architect - Urban Planner | Brasil |
| 4. Laura FRANCO | Urban Planner | France |
| 5. Christian MEWES | Landscape Designer | Germany |
| 6. Sonal GUPTA | Urban Designer | India |

Expert: Corinne LAMARQUE , Architect - Urban Planner



Sénart: a fringe territory

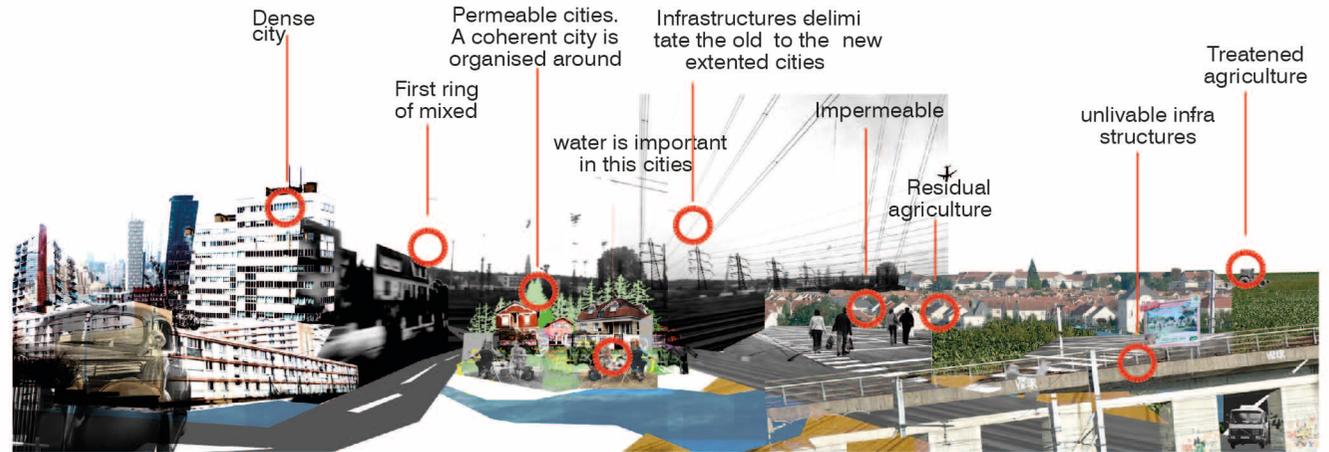
Sénart is not a border for the city, but a fringe where the urban meets the rural, a healthy coexistence should be achieved.

This relates to the following propertie

- The lack of local characteristics resulted from no or too few landmarks which could give orientation in the flat and discontinuous territory.

-Since there are no mix use areas in the fringe territory, the people are depended on the urban cores. But due to the underdeveloped public transport networks people are forced to use private transport which is assessed as unsustainable and uneconomical.

-Social barriers due to the lack of interaction between the villagers and the urban dwellers, who represent a high number of inhabitants result in misunderstanding and conflicts. The current political behaviour, the pressure of the sprawling urbanisation and to few human resources are inefficient to protect the agriculture.



Territorial analysis

The map shows the comparative density of the urban agglomeration in the area of Sénart and demonstrates the sparse growth of the urbanized area. An inclination to connect the urbanized areas of the suburbs of Paris with the city of Melun along the line of the RER, threatening residual agricultural fields. The map of agricultural typologies shows that agricultural areas on the fringe are in transformation, while the other area remains as an area for large-scale agricultural production, populated only by small villages.



Comparative urban agglomeration

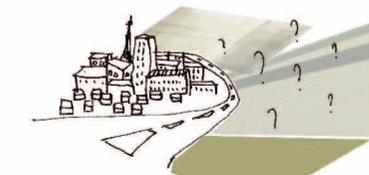


Agricultural typologies

- agglomeration of the fringe
- secondary agglomeration
- green space

- large scale agriculture
- cereal agriculture
- old owners exploitation

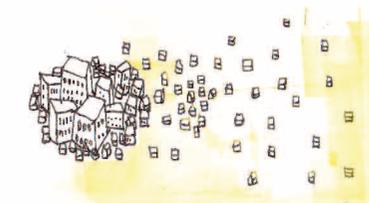
- threatened exploitation
- investigation initiatives
- exploitation w/problems



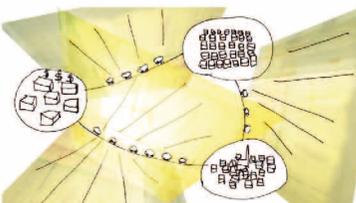
LACK OF IDENTITY FOR THE RURAL



URBAN EXTENSION



LOW DENSITY CITIES



NO MIXED USES

The link of convergence



Isolated green and grey zones

In the present scenario, the urban sprawl is growing in the isolation with no response and recognition to the rural character existing natural systems.

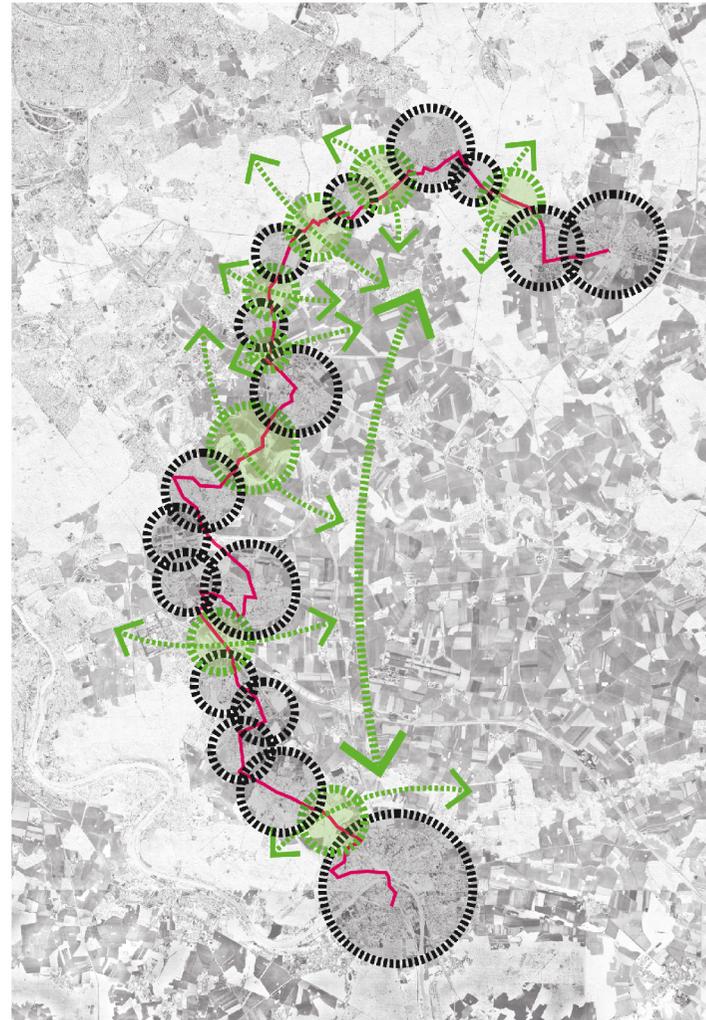
Pressurized agricultural pockets

The unplanned urban growth has resulted in the formation of fragmented agricultural pockets, which are under constant threat of urban encroachment and required transformation in the nature of agricultural practices to sustain.



Transition nodes

The conceptual idea is to give the recognition to the green pockets as the transitional zones which act as interface between the urban and rural area. These nodes absorb the urban pressure and create conditions for the sustainable coexistence of urban and rural character and lifestyle.



The area present, due to fragmentation of the fringe, several clusters of urban agglomeration, which are more visible as the different cities that are in the region reaches its borders. The space between those clusters often present programmatic isolation and a lack of identity, which can lead to urban sprawl due to spontaneous urbanization.

-  proposed BRT line
-  green dynamics
-  green regional link
-  urban clusters
-  green catalyst

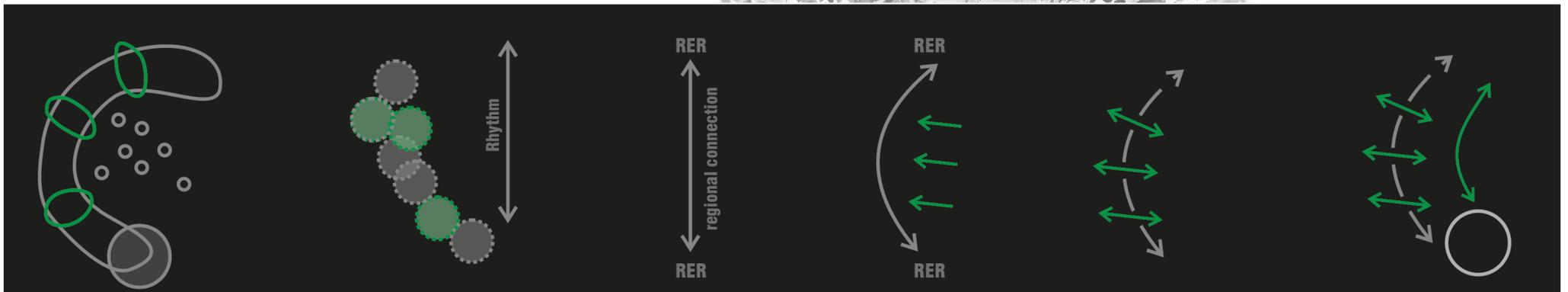
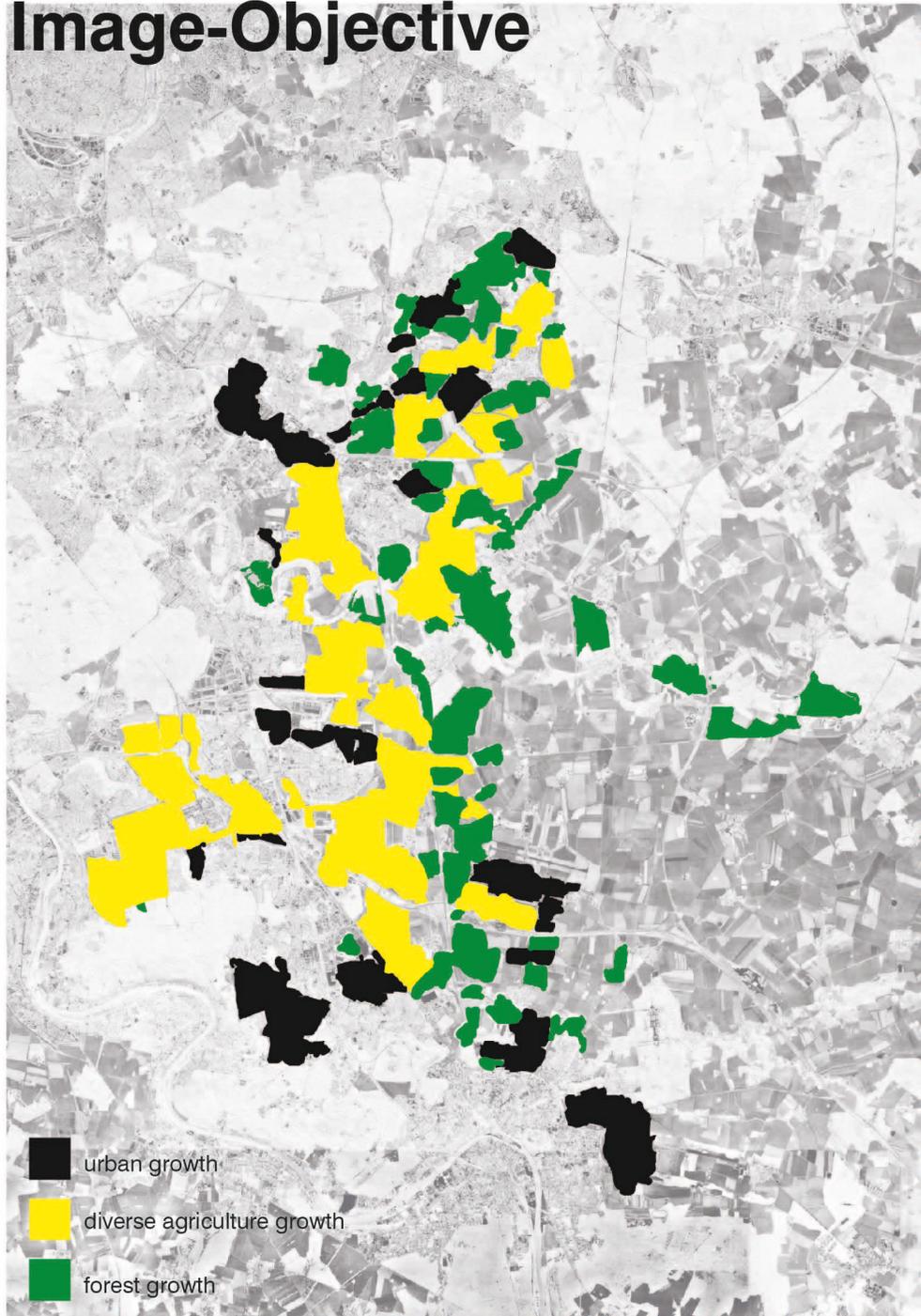


Image-Objective

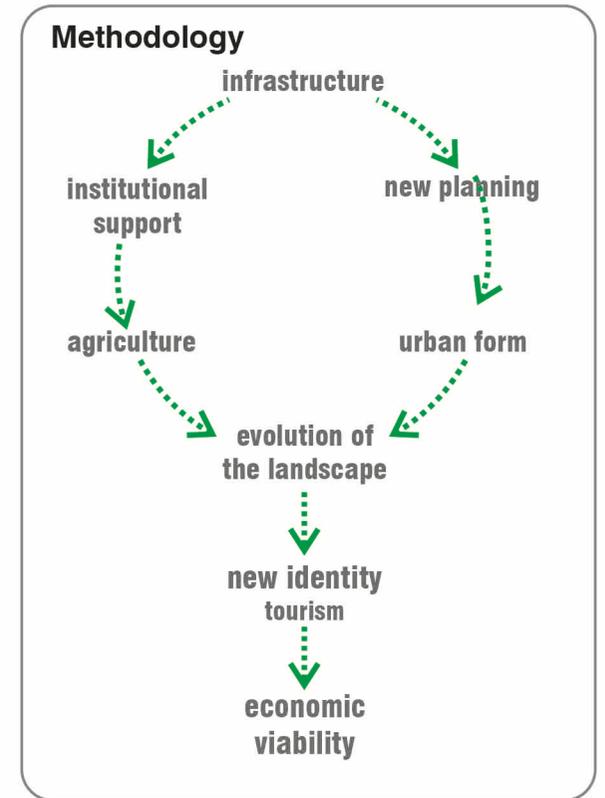
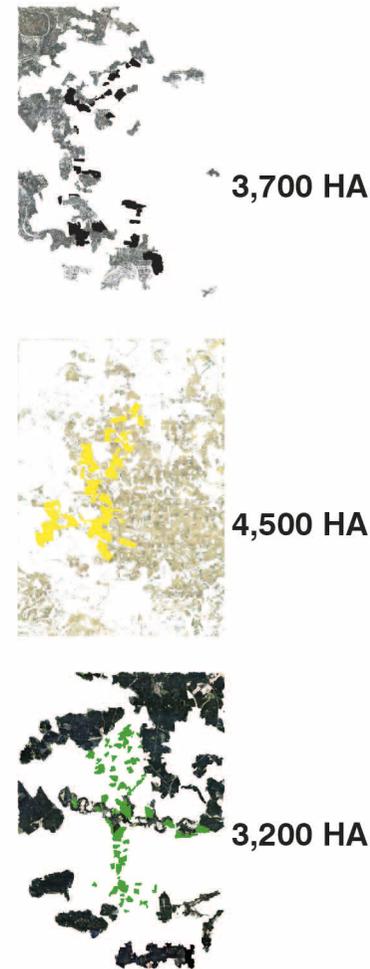


Instead of thinking as land for unplanned urban sprawl, this space can be integrated as catalyst vfor enhancing the rural dynamics on the land converging with the cities, due to its preserved rural character as well as the proximity with urbanization.

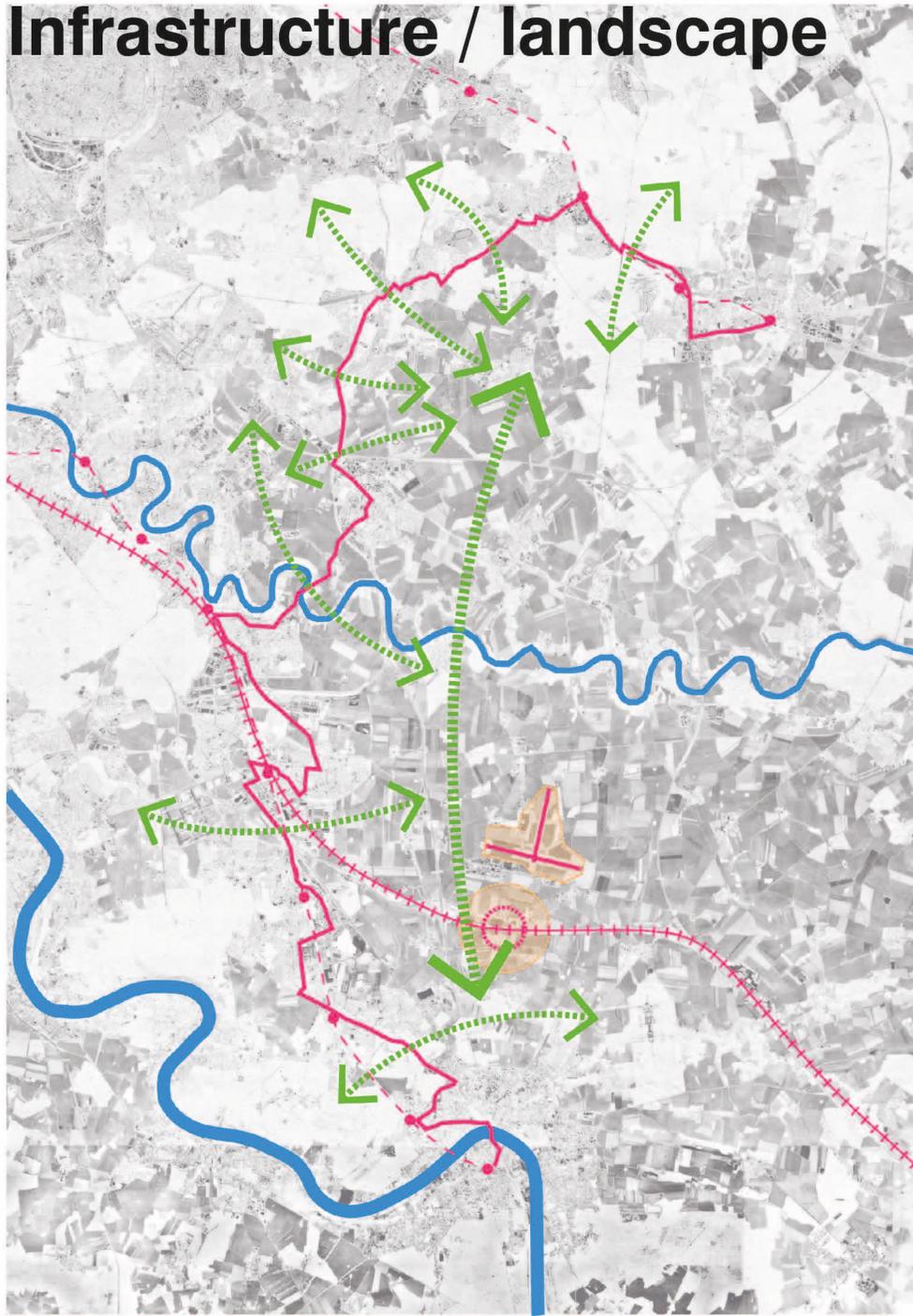
The limit of the urban fringe is no longer recognize as a border but an edge with a visible thickness. Along this edge a certain rhythm of urban clusters and green catalyst is distinguished, and by providing mobility connection between them, main goals can be achieved: New identity on a regional scale, Logical urbanization, Boost for the rural dynamics and economy.

The green catalysts should contain program to enhance new activities in the rural area, in order to preserve it as a more competitive and meaningful space, such as Agroforestry, Diverse Agriculture, Agrotourism.

The aim for the area in 20 years is to become an intense social and economical interaction between the rural and the urban, by providing strength to both. The future land use should be a balance between countryside and town activities. Urban policy should include agriculture and agroforestry as examples of land uses.



Infrastructure / landscape



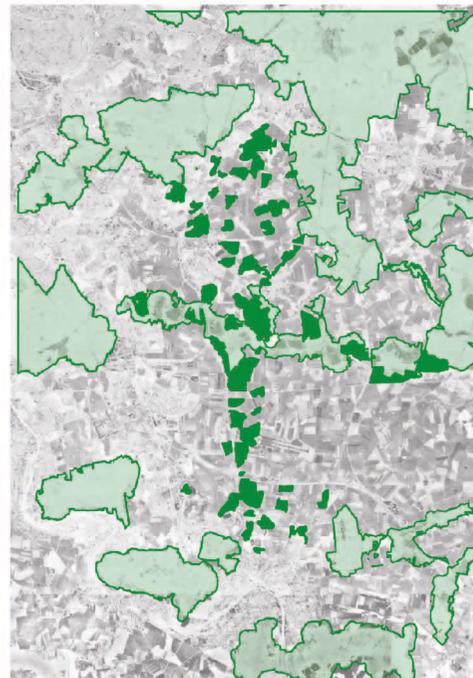
-  BRT line
-  green dynamics
-  green regional link
-  RER station
-  TGV station
-  Villaroche
-  Yerre
-  Seine

By providing new forms of public transportation (BRT=Bus Rapid Transit) and upgrading certain existing structures, future development will be encouraged for the urban form and the agricultural zones as well. Supported by institutional research for agriculture and new planning policies for housing and industry/ commercial areas the transformation of the existing landscape will be initiated. This transformation bring forward a new identity for the region which will positively effect the tourism on the one hand and strengten the agricultural heritage of Sénart and Saine et Marne on the other hand. At the same time to developes a wider economic viability for the region.

A new technology- and industrialpark will be located close to the Villaroche-airport. The already existing industrial area of „SNECMA“ will be enlarged according to new requirements. The very close location next to the airport will provide the expected companies the exclusive chance to distribute their products and handle their logistics from here to all over the world.

In the south from the airport a new TGV-station is planned. On one hand it provides long distance traveling to the inhabitants of Melun and the whole region. On the other hand a new convention center will be located nearby: So the convention participants can benefit from direct and fast international connections with the TGV or even by aircraft in certain cases. Permanent commercial plane traffic for passengers is NOT the objective!





The linear forest becomes a new structure of the landscapes. It's a link between all the natural landscapes (Yerre valley / Seine valley / forests of Notre Dame and Armainvillier). The forest is planted all along the A5 highway, like a new spine. Joining this forest to the highway is a way to change the perception of the landscapes. It is planted in a way to discover landscapes and not « freeze » them. The skylines are highlighted in the interstices between islands of forest. The agroforestry is a way to make this wood dynamic, in a perpetual regeneration. Local species are exploited for the wood (Merisier, cormier, alisier) and are selected by units and not by groups which makes it an evergreen forest.

This is a real ecological corridor which connect landscapes, an economic value by the exploitation, a huge public space to whom that people from Senart will link to, an attractive place welcoming sportive places, hipe infrastructures (hostel), tourism (GR paths) and facilities of moving on the territory.

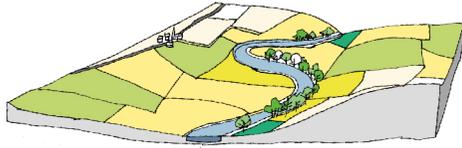
- existing forest
- proposed forest



The forest allows to consider the futur of the agriculture which is blocked between the east part of Senart and the highway. This lands have been condemned to a futur urbanisation. Our proposition is to create structures in the landscapes to provide from the consideration of the « empty » lands. Structures allows proximity, feeling of landmarks, of belonging. Our project propose a proximity agriculture on which the city and life will be orientated on. Urbanisation orientated on this lands offers a new vision of the agriculture. It becomes a life area, an « extention of the private areas » free for everybody. It's a link with the linear forest. Kitchen gardens, orchards, cottage grow, horticulture are the new forms of the landscapes.

- existing diverse agriculture
- proposed diverse agriculture

ADAPT THE AGRICULTURE TO THE YERRE VALLEY



Agriculture today

Cultures	Effects
Corn	Pollution of the Yerre
Withe	Identity ☹ ☹
Betterave	Terres dévaluées
	Biodiversity ☹ ☹
	Tourism ☹ ☹



Projection of the agriculture

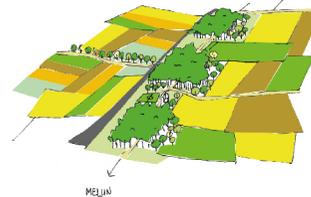
Cultures	Cottage grow	Effects
Avoine	Horses	Loisir équestre
Betterave	Mouton	Cycling area
Carottes	Salers cows	Promenades
Fourrage		Pedagogical site
Potatoes		Agriculture tourism
Pois		Biodiversity ☹ ☹
Orchards		

THE LINEAR WOOD



Agriculture today

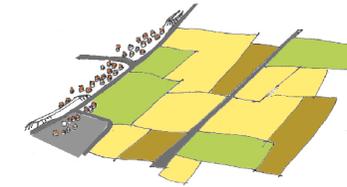
Cultures	Effects
Corn	Lands considered as "Empty"
Withe	No belonging feelings
Betterave	Identity ☹ ☹
	Terres dévaluées
	Biodiversity ☹ ☹
	Tourism ☹ ☹



Projection of the agriculture

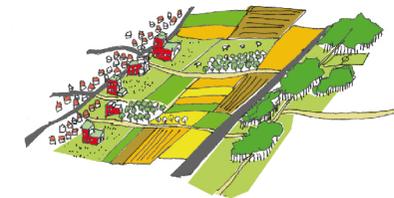
Agroforesterie	Effects
Dynamic forestry. The linear forest is permanent. Species are mixed from nature and age and selected for their characteristics. The public have a direct and permanent access to this ever green wood. Species : Alisier, Merisier, Cormier...	Loisir équestre
	Cycling area
	Promenades
	Pedagogical site
	Pic nic areas
	Tourisme agricole
	Biodiversity ☹ ☹
	Lien entre les éléments structurants du paysage

THE PROXIMITY AGRICULTURE



Agriculture today

Cultures	Effects
Corn	Lands considered as "empty"
Withe	No belonging feelings
Betterave	Identity ☹ ☹
	Terres dévaluées
	Biodiversity ☹ ☹
	Tourism ☹ ☹
	Fragile agriculture "open" to urbanisation



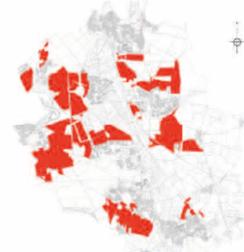
Proximity agriculture

Proximity agriculture	Effects
The agricultural structure of this area is at the scale of the habitations. Semi collective housings are orientated on the agriculture lands, creating a feeling of belonging to this cultures. Diversification of the agriculture : ?, ?, carrots, potatoes, ?, orchards. Cottage grow : ?, ?	Loisir équestre
	Cycling area
	Promenades
	Pedagogical site
	Agriculture tourism
	Biodiversity ☹ ☹
	Links between the structurant elements of landscapes

Urbanisation



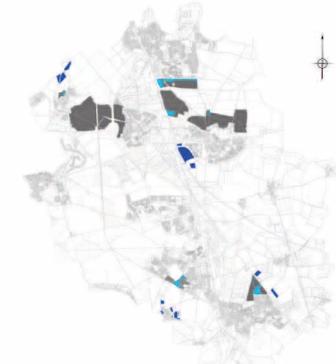
Land policy at Sénart



Terres agricoles précaires



Politique foncière urbaine



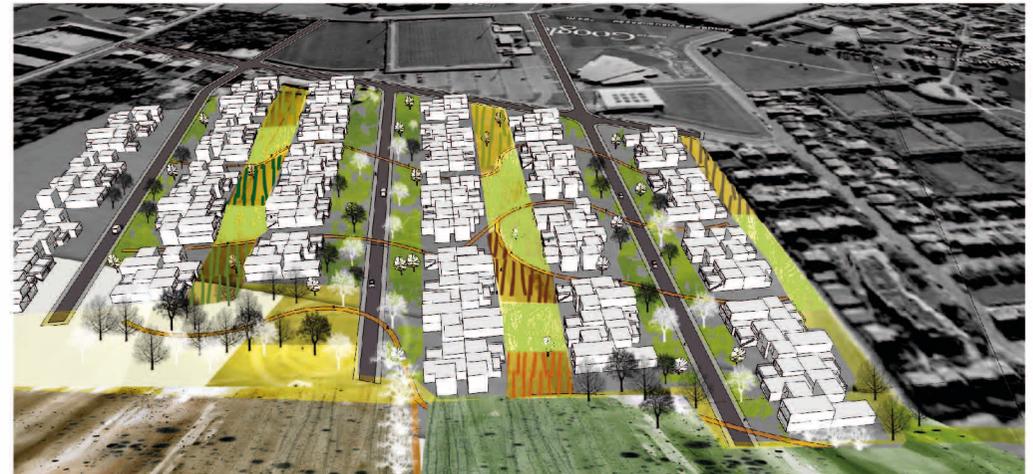
Politique foncière urbaine

Public fields still occupied listing. These lands are for urban development but still cultivated.

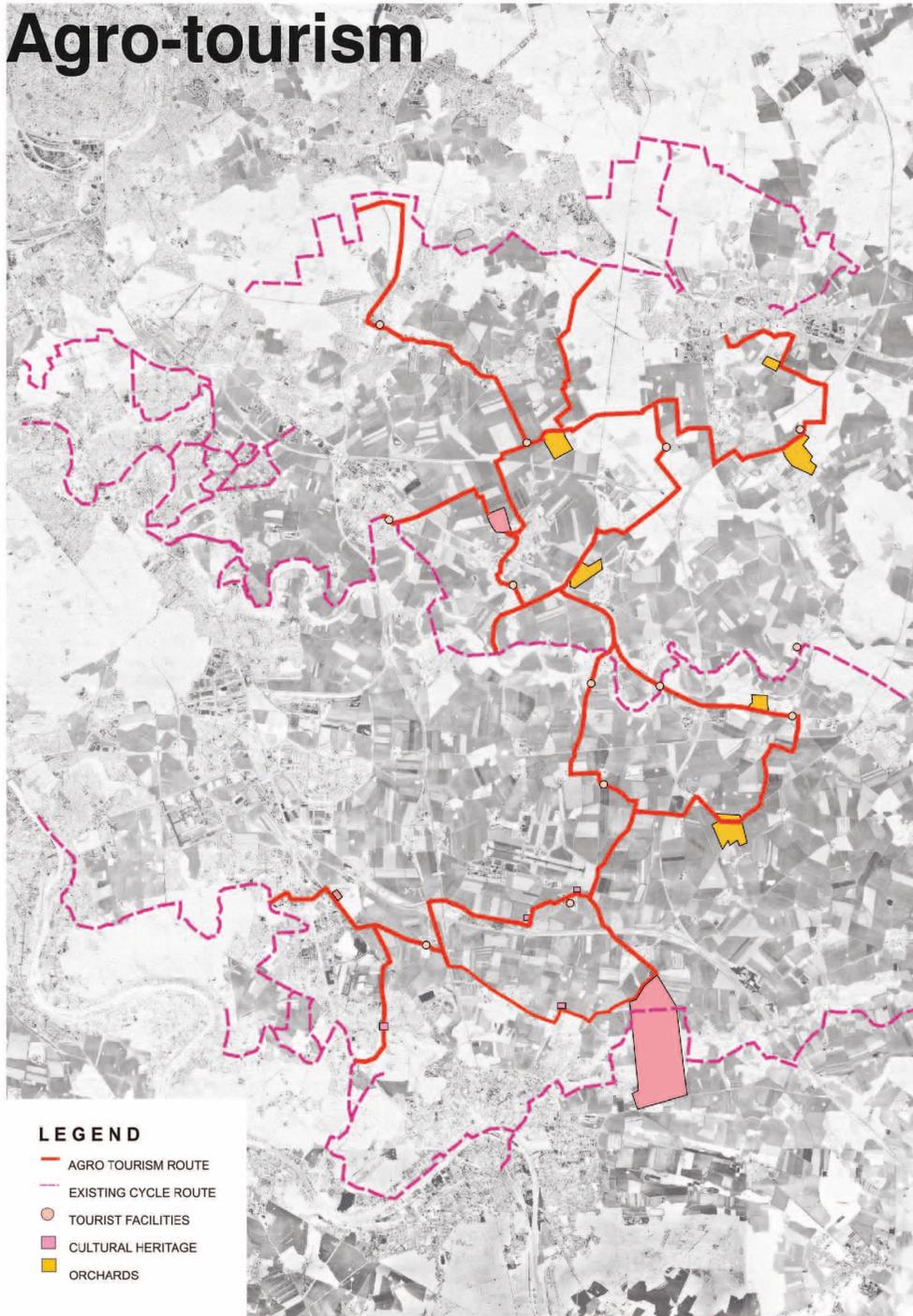
Some of these fields are planned for the extension of the cities, these which are on the actual borders in order to avoid the urban sprawl and contain at the maximum the necessary urbanisation.

The very small crops inbetween the future urbanisation will become public. In exchange of these crops, the government will give back some small useless public crops.

The urbanisation has to be very controlled on the site in order to avoid the urban sprawl upon the fields. The proposed method leads to a phasing of the urbanisation in four times, choosing to densificate more than to sprawl. The density of the studied site is quite low, for exemple in the city like Lieusaint or Brie Comte Robert and is an opportunity to act on the existing buildings (3D view). A second phase concern the direct extension of the city with classical but dense buildings. A third phase, more innovative, propose to create a community shared spaces between rural and urban spheres, developing an reciproque comprehension and a « valorisation » of the lands. Actually, if the farmers become a specified « entity » in the daily landscape and embody an economical and cultural dynamic, the agricole fields will reach a visibility and a particular status for the neighbourhood. The last phase of the urbanisation implies a mix of uses in the activity areas. On their borders, new housing will appear in order to create a kind of « urbanity » and to densify the build up space.



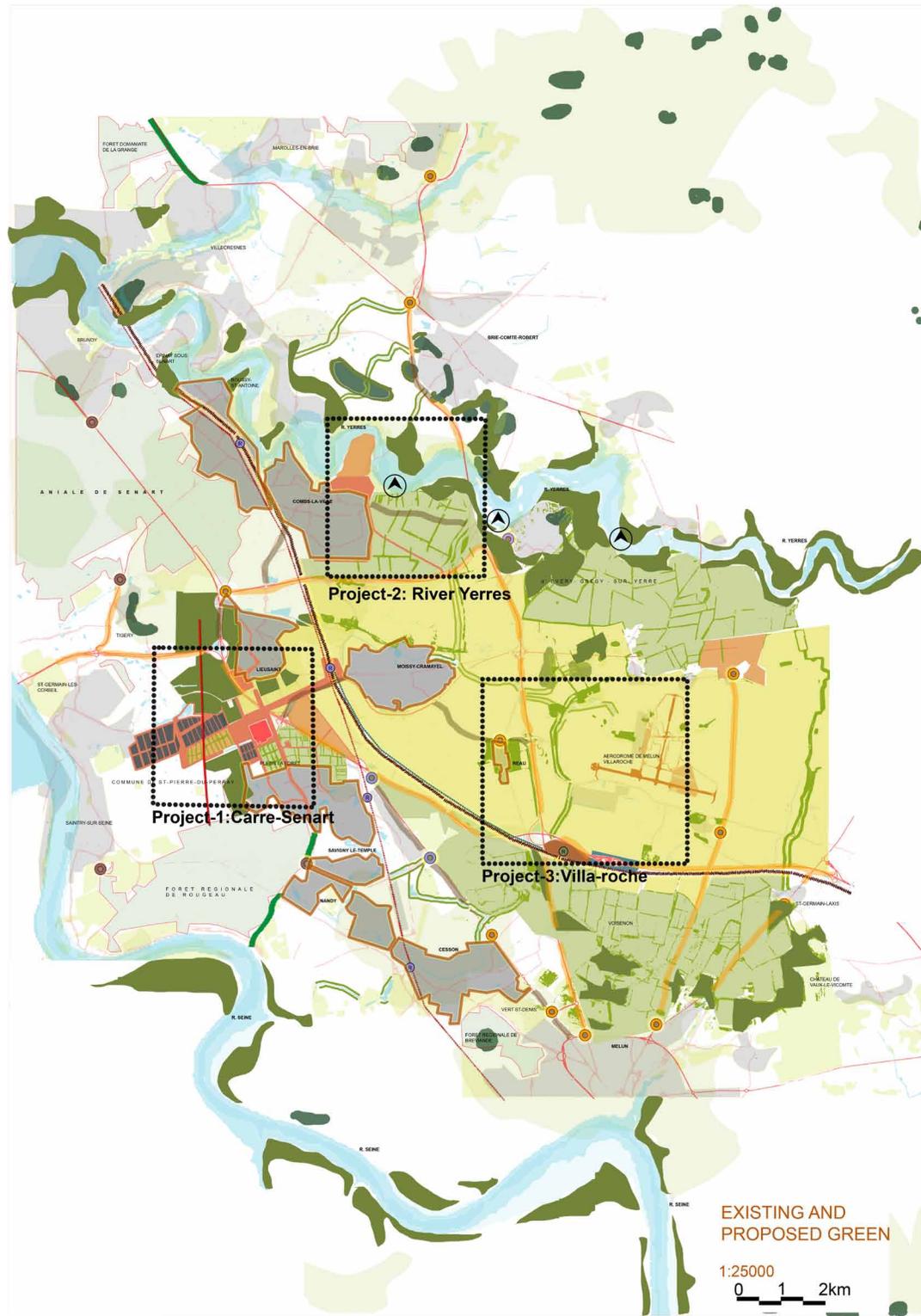
Agro-tourism



Senart falls in the major agricultural zones of the region. The identity of the Senart is associative with the agricultural practices and the rural character of the area. The growth of industries and the urban sprawl has become a threat to existence of agriculture. Due to the interference of the urbanization into the rural area, the area is prone to lose its character and identity. The idea is to promote agricultural tourism as an initiator to bring awareness about the necessity of the agriculture for the sustainable living and associative cultural heritage. To create a strong identity to encourage the alternative methods and the transformation of the agricultural practices.

The proposal involves the identification of the route which connects the different areas and activities of the agricultural practices and rural life. These routes (walking, hiking and cycling) are related to bring an experience of the rural life. Certain areas are identified to introduce tourism infrastructure that would encourage the tourism and enhance the identity and economic viability of the place.





LEGEND

EXISTING FEATURES

-  Urban Edge
-  Urban Edge other than Senart
-  Existing Green Area
-  Existing TGV Line
-  Existing RER Line D/Stations
-  Forest
-  Carre Senart
-  Bio-Diversity Corridor

PROPOSALS

-  Protected belt of Specialized Farming
-  New Wooded Areas along River with Public Spaces
-  Proposed RER Station
-  Belt along Agricultural Lands
-  Belt connecting Urban Agglomerations
-  New RER Connection
-  Poly Culture(Agricultural Fields)
-  Proposed RER Station Area
-  Proposed Parking
-  Public Spaces
-  Visual Landmarks
-  Breeding Areas
-  Protected Wooded Area along the Streams
-  Interface between Urban and Agriculture
-  Interface between Agriculture and Movement Corridor
-  Interface at Movement Corridor(Highway)

EXISTING AND PROPOSED GREEN

1:25000
0 1 2km

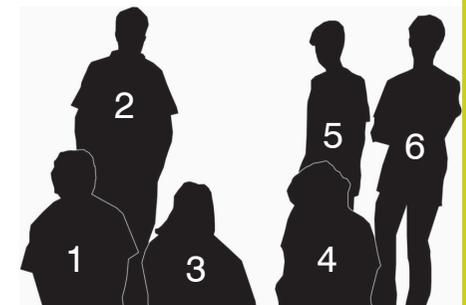


5

«Plan T pour Sénart»

- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|---------|
| 1. Kamal KATARIA | Urban designer | India |
| 2. Vasil GIORGADZE | Architect | Georgia |
| 3. Larisa KRYLOVA | Architect | Russia |
| 4. Alice LAURENT | Architect | France |
| 5. Virginia GAMNA | Artist | Italy |
| 6. Oriane CARBALLIDO | Landscape Designer | France |

Expert: Delphine BALDE , Architect - Urban Designer



PLAN T FOR SENART : NEW COUNTRYSIDE

From New Cities to new Countryside

The past

Five new cities were built in 1965 to answer to the question of urban sprawl. The point was to organize the growth of Paris by decentralization. Innovation, experiment in urbanism were the starting point for these five new cities.

Today

40 years later, our generation's priorities have changed. We speak about sustainable development, ecology, food production for the world, and that is the reason why we propose the term of « new countryside ».

Sénart, the first «new countryside»

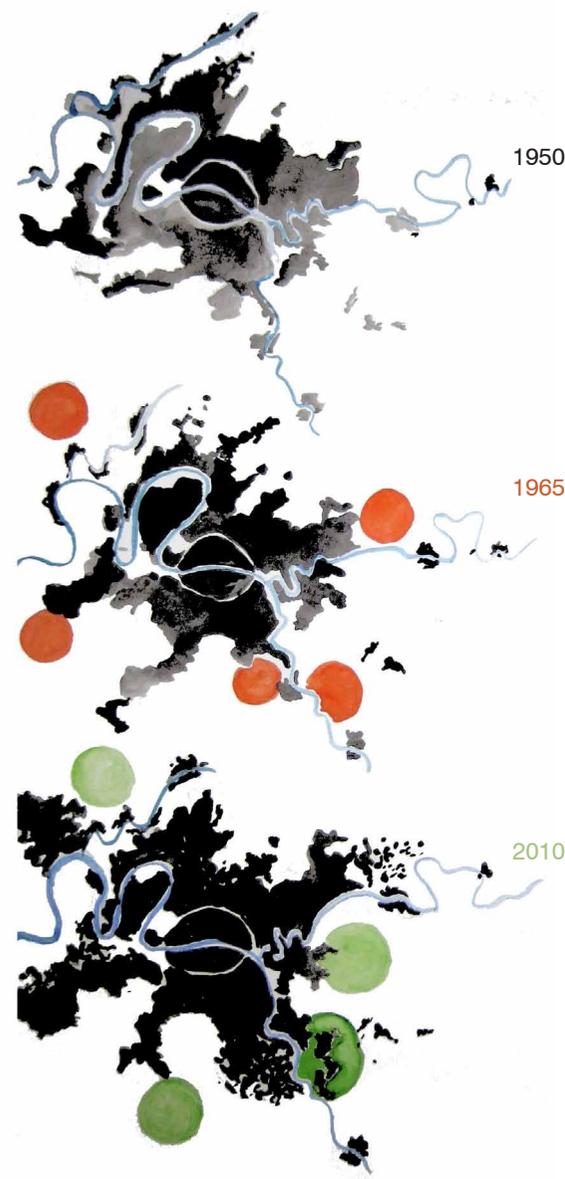
Sénart is a strategic territory to develop this idea. The EPA owns 3000 hectares of land which is intended for urbanisation.

Our team suggests using the special status of this land: this could be a territory for agriculture innovation more than a 'space' between rural and urban: Sénart, the first "new countryside" in Paris's belt.

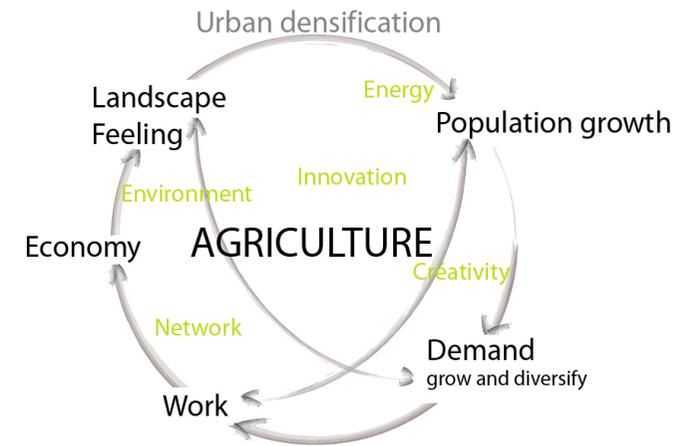
We think that :

- The agricultural system of Melun-Sénart has to be the experiment ground for a strong agriculture, sustainability and opportunity for creating new jobs...

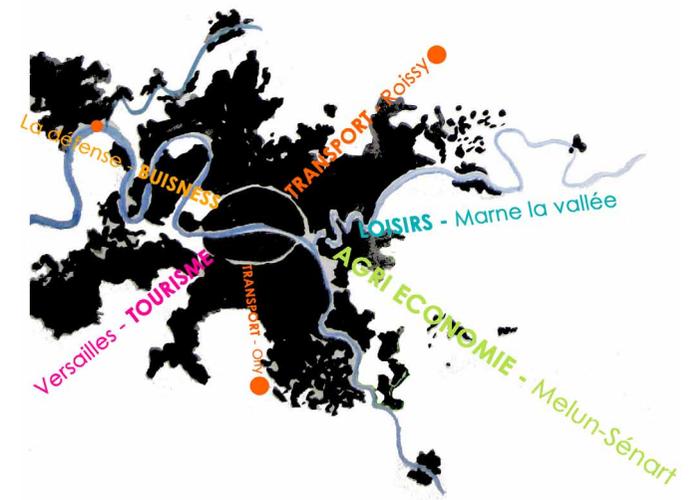
- The challenge of the territory is to create a new way of making agriculture based on a natural eco-system.



1965-2010 : from New city to New countryside



Agriculture : center of project's territory



Melun-Sénart : Agri-economic axis in Grand Paris

Plan T for Sénart

To give a visibility to the concept

To give a visibility to the concept

To give a shape to the «new countryside», the concept allows us to make our proposition more visible, to federate the different elements that are composing our project.

So why a planT?

The first reason is that the T draws an intersection and materializes the meeting between the urban and the rural, the idea on which our proposition is based.

The second is that it is an open shape, apt to unfold or to be extended...

The third comes from our analysis. This shape yet appears twice on our study territory (Villaroche airport and Vaux-le-Vicomte castle).

The fourth is metaphorical. The T shape reminds us of the history of gardens and soils fertility (confluence between the Tiger and Euphrates, a symbol of soil fertility in the Persan Empire), a metaphore we would like to keep alive.

The last one is to evoke the range of possibilities, the multitude of plans for this territory, and the specificity of our proposition: to planT... an essential point for our project for the territory.

T as...

T as Links (weaving, connections, relations)

T as Travel (work, task, employment)

T as Technique (technique)

T as Transport (transport)

T as Tourisme (tourism)

T as Transitions écologiques (ecological transitions)

T as ...



Pour une agriculture qui échange...

A constant

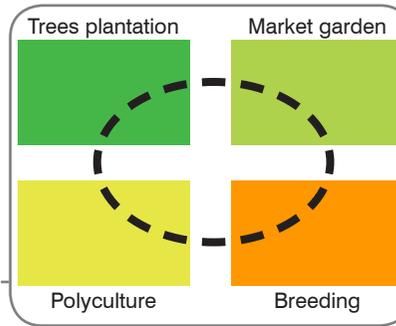
The monoculture is composing majority of the territory of Melun-Senart. In last 10 years, it took up 14% of the area of other type of agriculture. The landscape has been simplified very quickly. There is a great deal of economy lying in agriculture.

Yet, we know that:

- Diversified agriculture gives more work and brings in more income.
- Different type of agriculture can create an exchange network

Our proposition involve :

- Diversification of the agriculture activities
- Exchange between the rural activities
- Relationship between urban and rural



For a self-sufficient agriculture...

Market gardening 1 pers : 0,00368 soit 115kg / an - Fruits 1 pers : 0,002 soit 20 kg / an

	Current data		Needs (requirements)			The farming possibilities (ha)
	Inhabitants	UUA (Hectares)	Market gardening (Hectares)	Fruits (Hectares)	Environmental strip * (Hectares)	Cereals/breeding
Paris intra muros	2 200 000		8096	4400		
Seine et Marne	1 289 524	334 300	4745	2580	7515 (6 hectares for a 120 hectares farm)	319460
Sénart	130 000 in 2015		478	260		
Melun	220 000	9660	810	440		

* The PAC reserves 5% of the farm fields for the grass strips during 2010 (ecological corridors //Arboriculture)

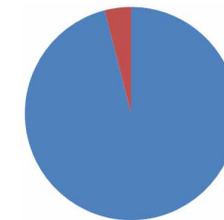
Source : statistics from the analysis file, PAC 2010, and synthesis file from the group Descartes for the «Grand Paris»

Thanks to this distribution of the cultures in the Seine et Marne, it is possible to respond to all the Seine-et-Marne inhabitants' fruit and vegetable needs, and also partially to the parisiens' needs. Afterwards, we still have 314 479 hectares to be used for cereals, breeding and arboriculture.

Disproportion between growth realities and availability of the land

Current data

- 3000 hectares belonging to the EPA
 - 25 housings/hectare on average on the whole of Sénart
 - 600 new housings/year
- That is to say, the possibility to build 75000 new housings with an equivalent density in a period of 125 years.



- Necessary number of hectares to absorb the urban growth from now to 2015 (3000 housings/120 hectares)
- Number of hectares belonging to the EPA (3000 hectares)

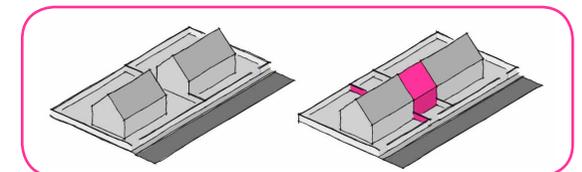
Source : Sénart 2015 - Projet d'agglomération

Space economy

Urban densification and new compact districts

Instead of keeping on spreading on the agricultural territory, with an individual housing system of a medium density, how would it be possible to make the existing urban spaces evolve?

The new city of Sénart has grown on a wide proportion, thanks to repeated operations of individual housing estates. Thus, it is a strategical territory to study the changes of these housing estate districts searching for a new way to absorb the city's growth, for example with the system of a diffuse urbanization in the existing habitat areas.



For the new districts that are to be built, a density of 55 is recommended (eco-districts of Vauban, Bedzed, Grenoble).

Exchanges
 Railways and river way
 Urban intensification
 Connecting intense urban zones
 Open-fields identity
 (re)structuration of landscape
 Contact lines
 Imbrications

Mixity
 Protecting the rivers
 Ecological continuity

Masterplan

Three zooms

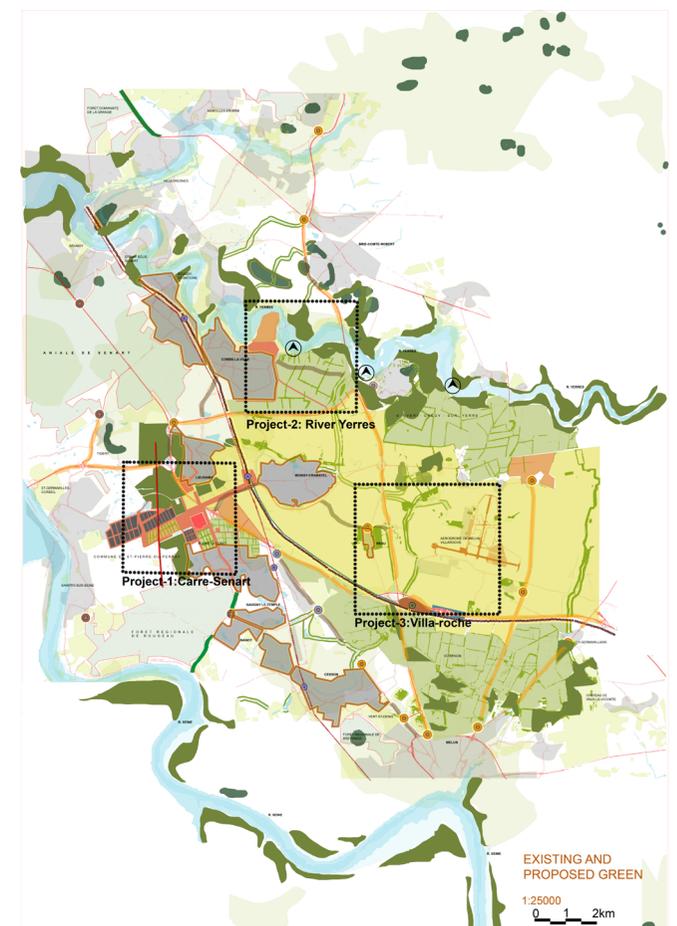
The three zooms correspond to the three landscape components of the site:

- The rural territory of the Carré Sénart
- The riparian landscape on the Yerre borders
- The open Fields on the plateaux

Our propositions about these three zones can be applied to every other similar space in the city.

It's about three possible ways of thinking the imbrication between the urban and the rural. Imbrication in terms of landscape, activities, economic exchanges, sociability etc...).

The carefully selected 3 areas of demonstration allow us to study all the possible interfaces between urban and rural that exists within the corresponding environment. So, the proposals try to have a regional impact in terms of Senart's territory and the surrounding environment.



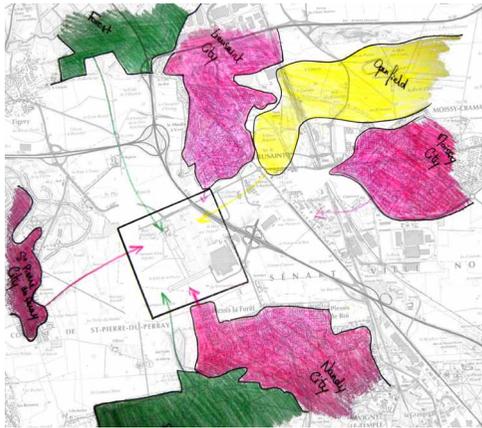
ZOOM 1 : Rurbanisation of the carré Sénart

The Carré Sénart today

The Carré Sénart appears as a centrality that still needs to be created. It is essential to think our project for Sénart because it is an already established Town centre which could be the seed for Plan T agriculture.

It can be the place where the different agricultures of the « new countryside » are able to gather so that the connection which is for the moment missing from the plan of the Carré between the rural and the urban can actually happen.

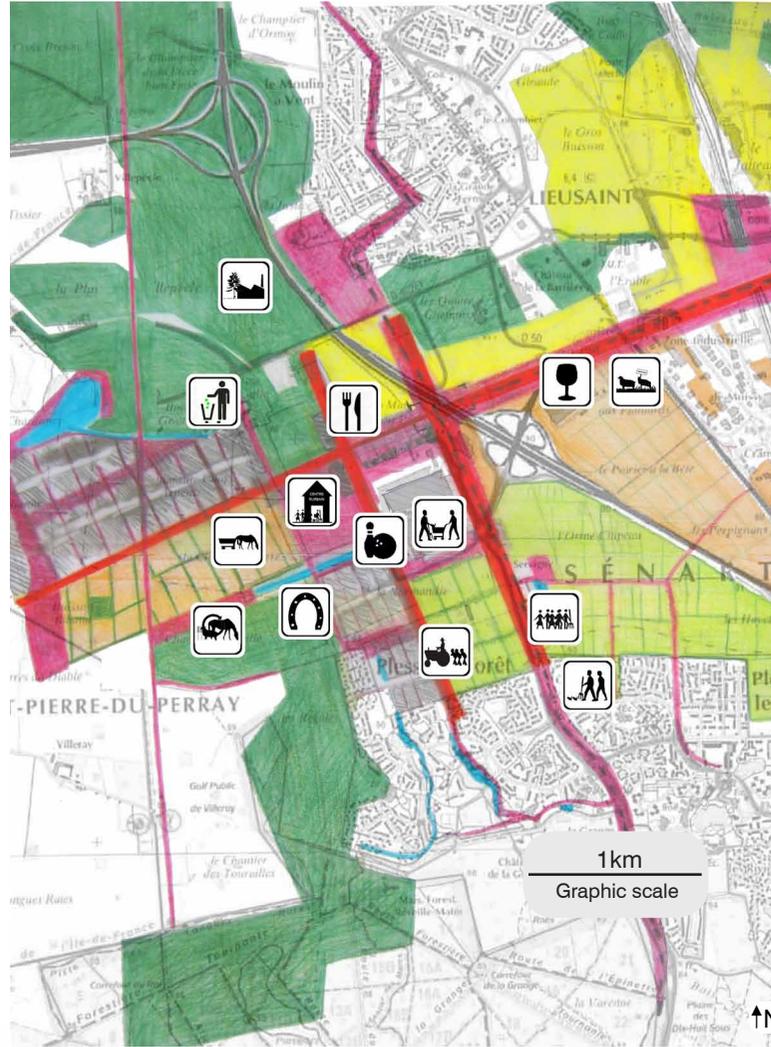
These connections can also loosen the geometrical shape of the Carré, giving it a new interesting porosity.



Bring urban fabric, agriculture et forest in the Carré Sénart

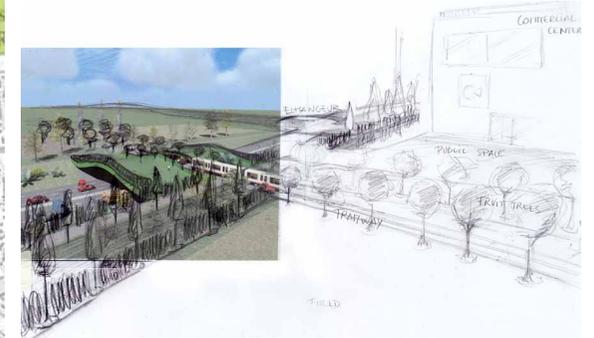


Interlinked urban and rural around the public spaces

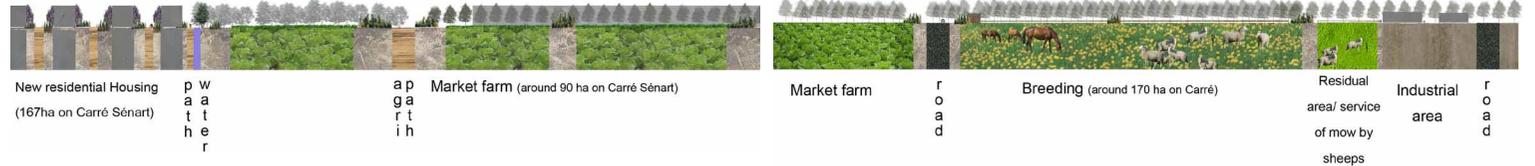


Rurban activities

- Children day-nursery-farmer
- Service of private people kitchen garden
- Short way of local production
- Reintegration farm
- Horse service - garbage collection
- Service of mow by sheeps
- Service of green garbage recycling
- Service of production of wood fertilizer
- Sawmill to build and high tech heater
- Saddle production, veterinary...
- Recover - distribution of animal-fertilizer and straw
- Rurban cultural center
 - Library for rural knowhow
 - Museum of agriculture
 - Agriculture school
 - Agriculture association home
- Bars / Restaurants



To go through the infrastructure in the carré Sénart



Numbers

URBANISATION

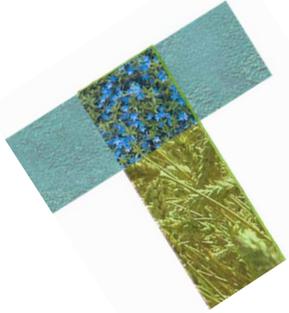
167 hectares to urbanise
 Envisaged density : 55 Dwelling Units (DU)/ hectares
 > Around 9200 D U (sufficient for 15 years)

AGRICULTURE

Public spaces : 80 hectares
 Breeding : 170 hectares
 Forest : 312 hectares
 Market farm : 90 hectares
 > Around 22 market farmers who can work

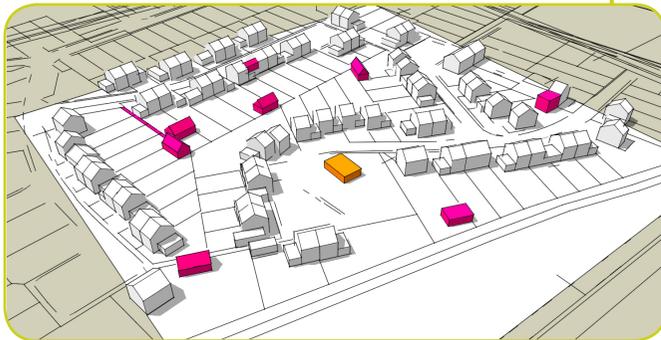
ZOOM 2 : Along the river

Strengthening the River:
Interface between three landscape entities

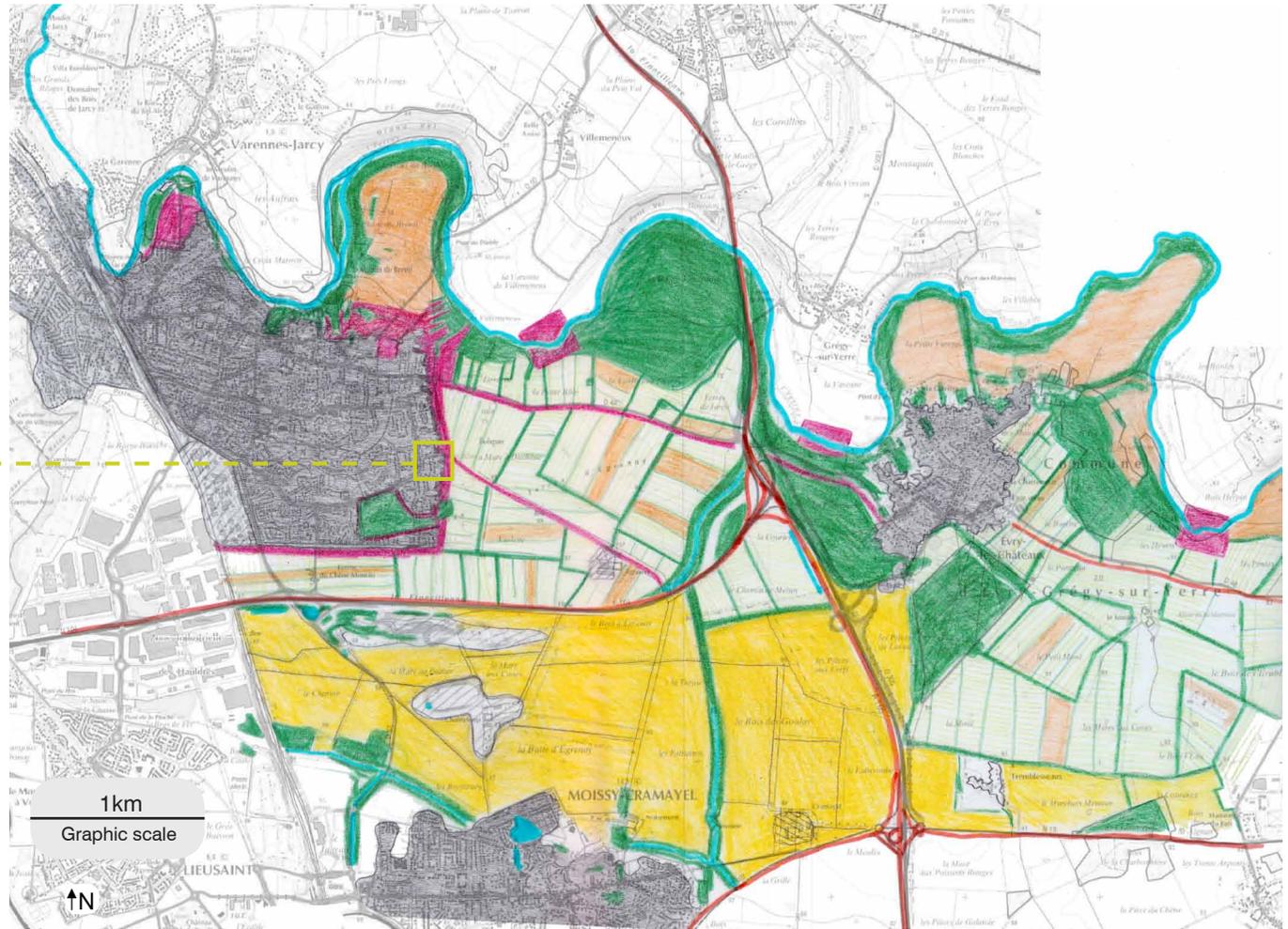


We proposed a more composed landscape around the river which make structure for the big open space.
About the activities, we proposed market farm and breeding when the soils have too much stones.

The existing decaying streams are rejuvenated to strengthen the river by providing protective zones along it in the form of Wooded areas, breeding areas and open fields.
It is an attempt to link these 3 different entities of landscape with the river.



Urban densification in Combs-la-Ville
8 new D. U. on 4 hectares (200m/200m)



Intensified fringe around the river, structuring the open-space (fields)

- Woody spaces
- Restructuring plots / woody banks plots
- Open fields
- Public spaces
- Breeding
- Rivers

Numbers

URBANISATION

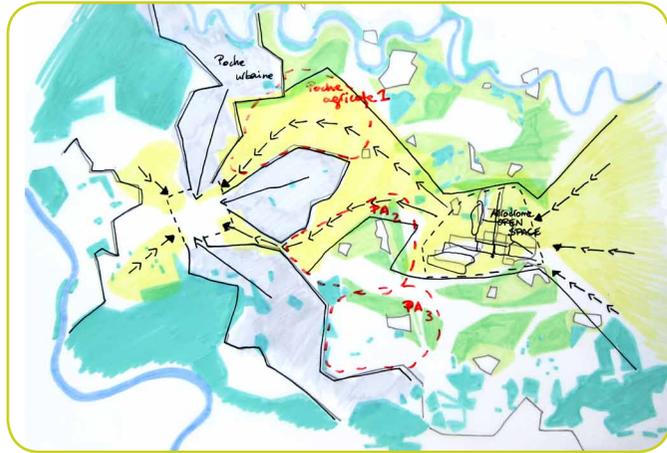
Combs-la-Ville : 300 hectares already urbanised
Density around 25 dwelling unit /hectare
+ 2 new DU / hectares = 600 new accomodation only with urban densification (1 year)

AGRICULTURE

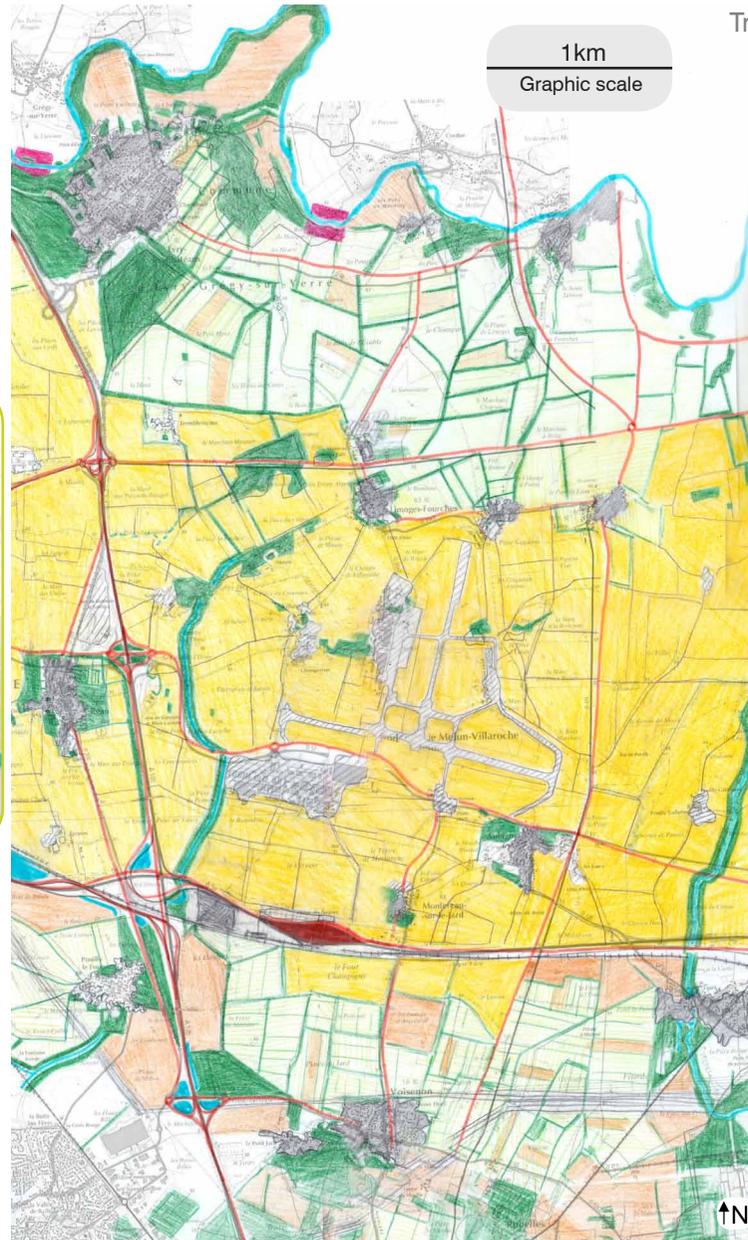
Bio market farm, breeding and wood land developed for increasing the water quality
> 1100 hectares to protect the river

ZOOM 3 : Open fields on the plateau

Open fields in between more composed landscape
 The open-fields are the identity of this area.
 Human activities are on bigger scale too.
 Grass stripes allows ecological continuity without decreasing the perception of huge scale.



Open-fields until the carré Sénart



Transitions / Crossing...



Transition between openfield landscape and the human scale landscape
 >Rurbans activities



Agriculture and ecological corridor crossing road under highway



Sight about crossing from the highway

Numbers

URBANISATION

Industry

AGRICULTURE

- 4km wide polyculture stripe
- 5% of grass stripes
- Bi-continuity of 100m wide ecological corridors
- >Preserved identity

Synthesis / Conclusion

HQE Urbanism : 17 topic around 3 main points

1 - Urban fabric

The targets	1. Territory and local context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rurban territory : the interface scene - Respecting the natural landscape (soils, vegetation, topography) 	Our proposal
	2. Density	Urban densification (+2 new housings per hectare of housing estates) and new compact districts (55 housings/hectare)	
	3. Mobility and accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue the urban growth along the RER line - If population grows, services increase (among them, public transports). - Routing agricultural goods by the river and railways. 	
	4. Heritage, landscape and identity	Big farming and open fields identity.	
	5. Adaptability and scalability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Urbanism: to compose with the urban forms already present on the site. - Agriculture: to propose a diversified frame. 	

2 - Environment

The targets	1. Water	Attentiveness to the uplands pollution (watersheds) and treating upriver (grass strips)	Our proposal
	2. Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More density = less heating - Wooden plate from local production - Habitation autonomy = less impact on the landscape 	
	3. Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To preserve existant biodiversity pockets - To create continuous ecological corridors (plot restructuring, plot border afforestation, grass strips) 	
	4. Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equiclean : horses collecting trash - Recycling green waste (privates, industrials and farmers, to produce biogas) - Recuperation of animal manure to fertilize the soils - Less waste 	
	5. Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Soils economy and development of the zone's agricultural potential - Less chemicals 	
	6. Natural and technological risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Afforestation near the river : decrease in the floods - Afforestation near the parcels : reducing erosion 	
	7. Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Less pesticides - 5 fruits and vegetables per day 	

3 - Social, economy

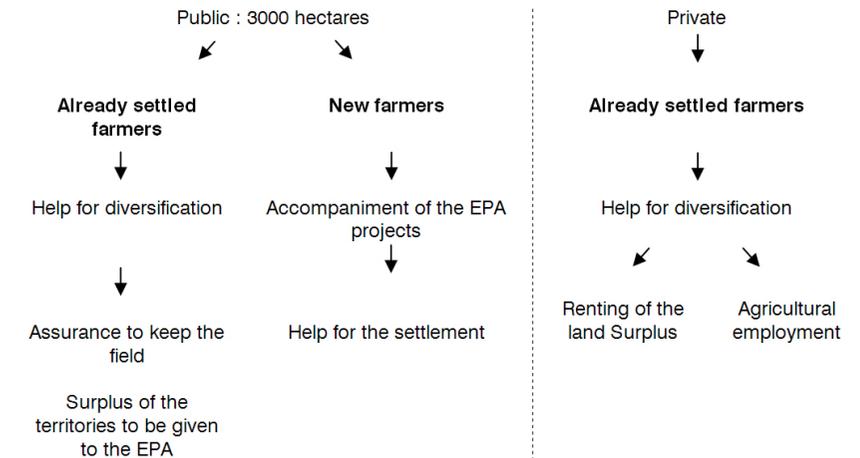
The targets	1. Economy of the project	- Agri-economy : diversified supply, more employment = farms rentability	Our proposal
	2. Planning functions	Function mixity : imbrication between urban/rural aiming to develop exchanges	
	3. Ambiances and public spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Density = need of public space - Mixed and diversified suburban neighborhood and housing estates: punctual urban grafts - To work on the landscape (yard / river borders) 	
	4. Insertion and education	Diversified, innovative and job creating agricultural sector.	
	5. Attractiveness, economic dynamics and local track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creating short chains - Agricultural potential 	

Towards a Public Establishment for Agriculture (EPA)?

The EPA has got a central role in the Sénart new city's planning project. A « new countryside » couldn't exist without a competent authority that is able to federate the agricultural projects on its action territory and to organize the urban densification.

The missions of the new EPA

- To give tools to individuals so that they can consider a densification of their parcel corresponding to the best way possible and accordingly the shape of their parcel (cf. project Bimby D. Miet et B. le Foll) ;
 - To accompany innovation and agricultural diversification (cf. La bergerie).
 - To re-think the economic networks to organize the exchanges.
- The 3000 hectares the state owns can be lent to farmers for special projects. The access to these plots of land could help the settlement of new young farmers.





3. THE JURY

3. THE JURY

Composition of jury

Co-Presidence of the jury

Vincent EBLE	President of the conseil général de Seine-et-Marne
Pierre-André PERISSOL	Chairman of Les Ateliers / Mayor of Moulins / Former Minister / Chairman of the French Bank of Development (AFD)

Ile-de-France members

Helène PESKINE	State Regional Infrastructure Agency - Sustainable development policies
François DELARUE	CEO of Regional Planning Agency / Vice-Chairman of Les Ateliers
Dominique GILLOT	Mayor of Eragny – Deputy-Chairman of Departmental Council of Val d'Oise
Jean-Jacquel FOURNIE	President of the New Town Syndicate of Sénart – Mayor of Moissy
Bruno DEPRESLE	Director of the Planning Agency of Sénart
Luc RAIMBAULT	Deputy Director - Urban Community of Cergy-Pontoise
Michel ROGER	Mayor of Réau
Gilduin BLANCHARD	IOSIS Foundation (engineering)
Isabelle VIERGET-RIAS	Regional Direction for Arts and Culture
Bertrand WARNIER	Arch&Urb. / Deputy-Chairman of Ateliers / Representing the Scientific Committee
Jean-Michel VINCENT	Director for Strategy and Sust. Devpt. - Regional Direction for Equipment. Administrator and member of the Scientific Committee of les Ateliers
Rémi GARNOT	Farmer in Seine-et-Marne
Serge BONNEFOY	NGO Terres en Villes (urban agriculture)– Secretary
Jean DELLUS	Urban planner
Thierry LAVERNE	Landscape designer – Chairman of Le Triangle Vert
André FLEURY	Engineer and Agronomist – Professor at Versailles School of Architecture

ROLE OF THE JURY

At the end of the 10 days of collective work, the multidisciplinary and international teams present their proposals to a « jury ». This jury is composed of local actors (decision makers and partners), of members of Les Ateliers, and of external experts invited by Les Ateliers. Though the purpose is to classify the teams in order to congratulate the best team work, the mission of the jury is, before all, to identify among the global production the most accurate elements of analysis and project, that could be/should be implemented. In doing so, the jury also participates to the collective process of production of the workshop. Somehow, the jury is the “sixth team” of the workshop.

International Members

RAMESHWAR P.V.K	INDIA – Professor at CEPT Amedhabad
TODESCHINI Fabio	SOUTH AFRICA – Cape Town University
GRIGORIEVA Elena	RUSSIE - Vice-présidente de l'Union des architectes de la Russie
LITVINOV Boris	RUSSIA – Professor at the Irkutsk Technical University
GUIMARAES Eduardo	BRASIL – Architect & Urban Planner, Deputy Mayor in charge of Interantional Relationship of Curitiba
Alassane NDIAYE	SENEGAL – Thiès - Deputy Mayor
NGUYEN Ngoc Tran	VIETNAM – President of the Mekong Delta Development Research Institute
KARTHAUS Roland	UNITED KINGDOM – Architect, University of East London – Senior Lecturer
Masami KOBAYASHI	JAPAN – Professor at Meiji University

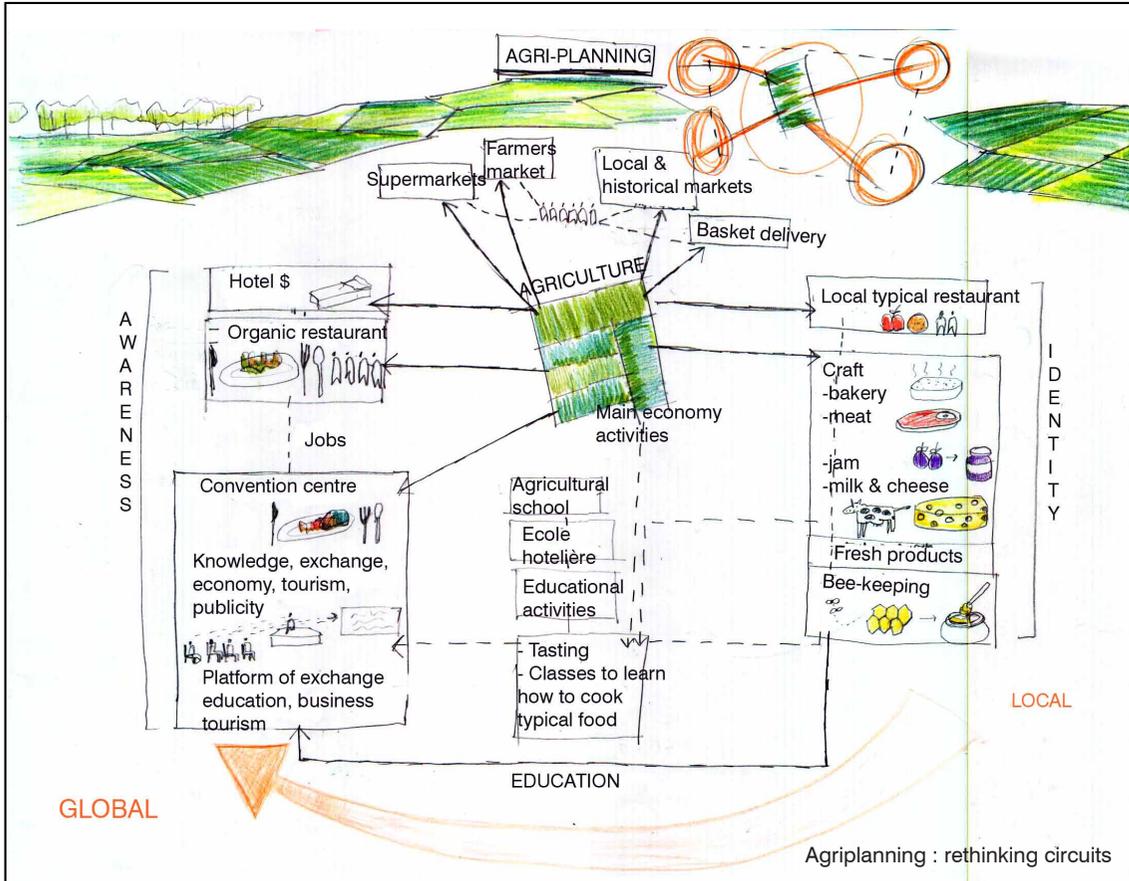
Délibération du jury





Expert : BENOIT VERNIERES :
 The team was able to reposition its project at the metropolitan scale. Their analysis gives a clear reading grid, and is using the water network.
 MAIN STRENGTH = Important work on the TOOLS (land strategy). Uses public land, and offers different uses of the space depending from long and short-term projects.

Offering a different way for housing



Team 1 : New neutral 3rd prize ex-aequo

The team chose to focus on five points, leaning on a very thorough cartographic analysis: farming, biodiversity, urbanization, the connectivity and identity of the territory. They are five gateways to a project that focuses on sustainable development. First, an analysis of the land led the team to identify the state-owned farming land: on a short term basis, the «pockets» in these areas are meant to be urbanized, the rest is supposed to support the EPA's new farming projects.

On a long-term basis, the team agrees on a policy that focuses on regrouping and reorganizing the other farming land: the town of Réau where six owners share plots that are shattered across the territory stood out as an example where a possible land swap could occur in order to create consistent land blocks.

The agricultural plateau in the East

means that the towns have to limited their expansion westward, whereas the lands in the West are more likely to be urbanized. Yet, the team didn't wish to increase the gap between the two areas, and wants to strengthen the public transport network with new bus lines and cycling ways, linked to the RER, in order to create a network that is more consistent with the new uses: urban farms with local agriculture retail corners, development of tourism with the makeover of castles, museums and other exceptional sites of the territory. This identity-based strategy seduced the jury, just like the land strategy did, but the fact that the team focused mainly on the new city was a disappointment. If Sénart is indeed a part of the project's perimeter, it was not the main subject.



In red, disposed land / in black, identified urban forsaken areas. This land mapping is the first step of the first team's project, reorganizing and rationalizing the land in order to use it more efficiently.

Equipe 2 : Polyculture

2nd prize ex-aequo + IOSIS prize for innovation

TEAM 2 : Polyculture

The key of this project: to stop thinking about the rural-urban interface as if it were a conflictual line between two systems (urban extension on one hand and farming land protection on another). These two entities must be integrated, and the territory must be thought of as a whole, a consistent system.

In order to manage that, and because their coexistence is always difficult, the team decided to lean on the concept of monoculture/polyculture, and to implement it in the territory. The method has five strategic elements. First, the monofunctional areas must be listed and categorized : housing, industrial, farming (three subcategories : field, forest, rivers), infrastructure (motorways, paths, interchange) and brownfields. Once these clusters have been identified, the transition spaces between

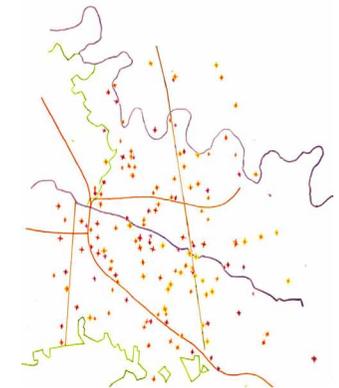
these areas are defined as such, before identifying specific areas that could not just bring problems but also opportunities. New functions are added to each of these micro-situations ; the creation of polyculture areas is a way to take the land back when it was poorly used. The fourth step is to connect these areas with infrastructure that will create a continuity in the functions and in the identity. The result is not a masterplan, but a conceptual analysis of the territory which creates an activity chain in favor of a an identity that's based on sustainable development. The territory must switch from vertical to horizontal management.

Because the process refuses to use a master plan, and because it transforms the existing territory in various small sized projects, it was qualified as very innovative and most likely to draw the local authority's attention.

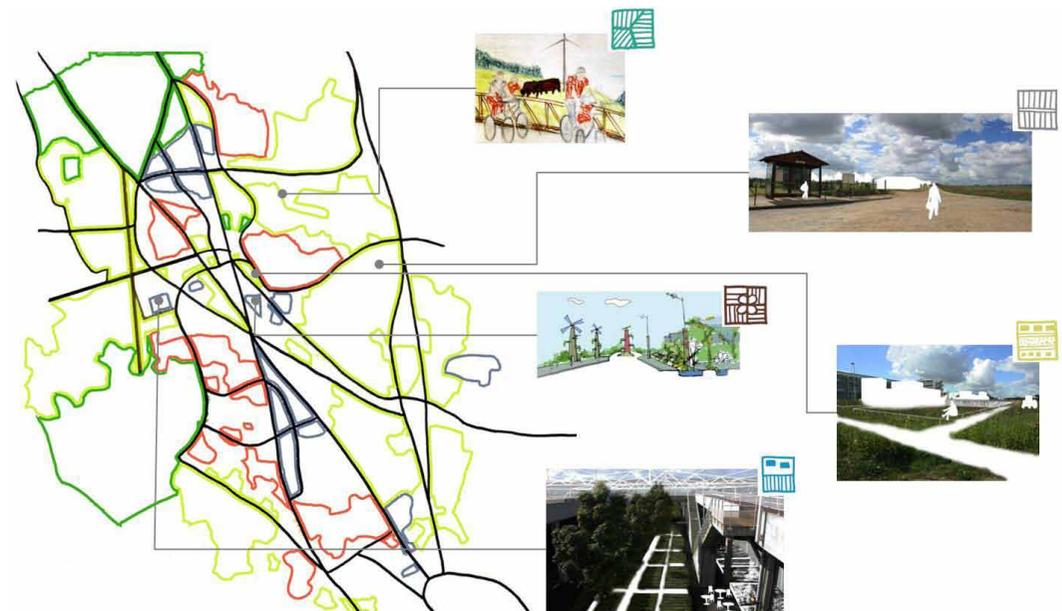
Expert : MARIE MARIE PENICAUD :

A « situationnist », cluster-oriented process in order to create a propositions network and create a territorial project. Several approaches ; economic – maybe they didn't go as far as they could have.

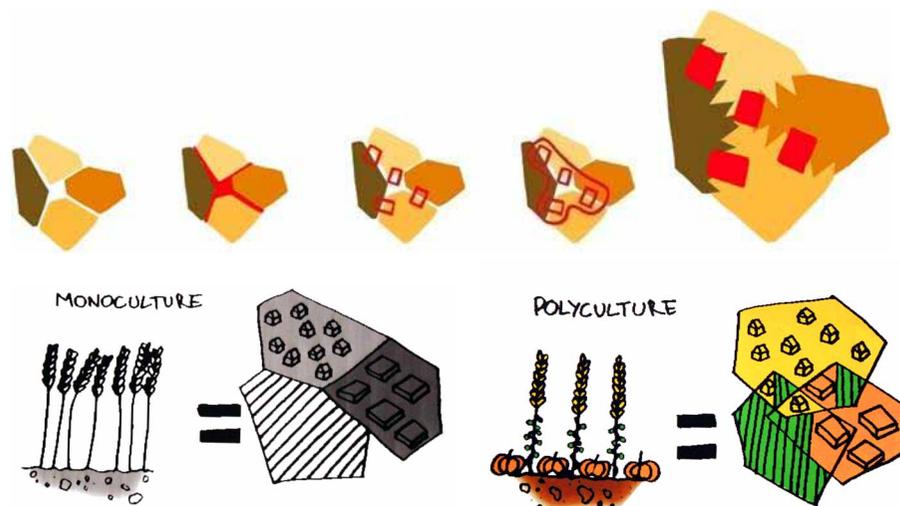
A process without a master plan, which is a symbol of territorial planning; on the contrary, they leant on the social actors.



< Going from monoculture to polyculture means that we have to identify the monofunctional clusters that shape the territory and work on the transition areas, in order to improve their network. The result is a constellation of small sized projects that form a territorial identity. >



^ Example of small sized projects with various solutions: in the middle of a field, near an interchange, near a mall or a business park.



Team 3 : SENHARBOR 3rd prize ex-aequo

The « Senharbor » team has pointed out in the East of Ile-de-France some self-centred cities ignoring the countryside. In order to change the point of view, the team picked the sea metaphor: what if the limit between urban and rural areas were transformed into a seafront with harbours that offer a view on a wide open space? The metaphor is a way to impose a natural limit to the urbanization. Yet, it is not brutal: farming parks make a smoother transition with the open water. Sénart is now called Senharbor, Marne-la-Vallée and Melun become harbours, Meaux and Provins become islands, lost in the farming sea. Some strengthen their position as hub interfaces. Others strengthen their identity and their autonomy. If the jury liked

the sea metaphor, they pointed out that it is very expensive to build upon the sea, while it is cheap and easy to build in the Brie agricultural plateau. Moreover, a farming sea means a certain level of protection rules, political will and collective involvement that was considered too difficult to reach. « Senharbor » remains on the third step of the podium but the project offers a brand new point view on the agricultural landscape, and the jury acknowledged it.



In « Senharbor », the limit is clear-cut. The fields and the horizon line are inalienable areas

MARION TALAGRAND

La démarche est une intuition, sensation, d'où un The approach leans on an intuition, a feeling. That explains the spatial shape of the concept. The territory was then integrated and the team tried to synthesize the unsynthesizable. The content: The territory is a land reserve, mono-functional – functionality between landlocks/ for an improved understanding, essential to the team. An image that everybody can make their own / tried to transpose the concept to different scales. Tried to find new ways to build and to launch projects.



Team 4 : The Fellowship of the Fringe

2nd prize ex-aequo

This concept does not create a clear-cut limit between rural and urban areas, but proposes to think about the permeability of this limit. Sénart's territory has many urban clusters, and between those clusters the agriculture is dying, or there are areas without destination. Instead of considering these as a land reserve to create more density, the team wishes to preserve these areas. A chain with buildings and natural areas is drawn, like a protection barrier in the East and a permeable transition in between.

Local agriculture can be found in the green areas, with market gardening and horse or sheep-breeding, turning these locations into leisure and tourism areas to give an identity back to the territory. Nearby, urban clusters

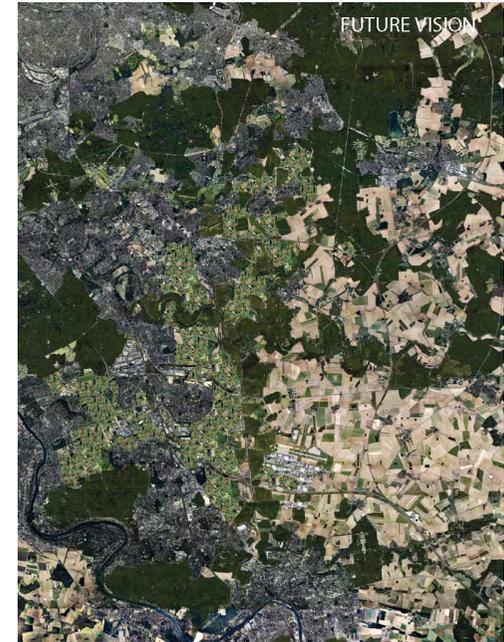
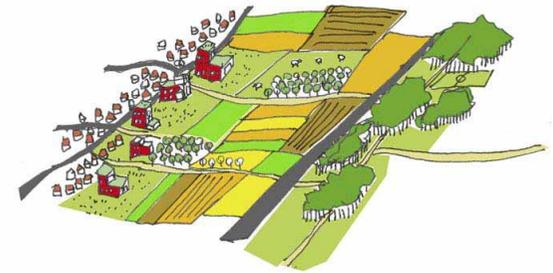
become denser. At the junction of the areas, housing and farming activities merge with the creation of vegetable gardens inside an eco-district, and exchanges with local farms. The jury pointed out that the team was the only one that thought about the Villaroche aeronautical pole, and proposed to create a TGV station. The jury liked the important wooden areas, interrupted to integrate the existing infrastructures. But, can the urban and the rural areas evolve in harmony? The jury wonders, and « The link of convergence » is tied with « Be Seine et Marne » for the second place.

Expert : CORINNE LAMARQUE

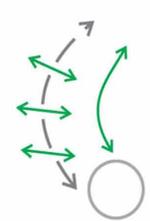
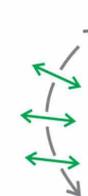
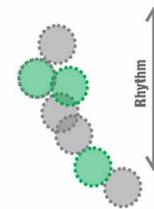
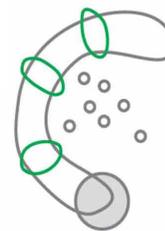
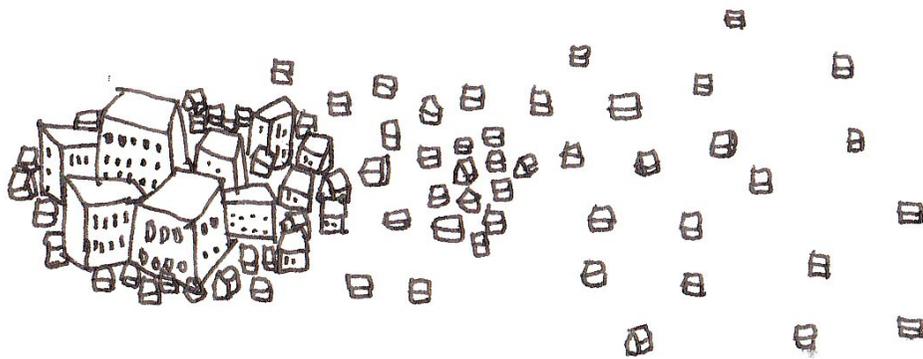
There is another way to think about rural and urban areas.

A permeable fringe with Melun as a strong center, and many key areas along the fringe, transition knots, mixed functionalities.

The team focuses on the urbanization, a densification of the existing areas, reserved EPA land and two original propositions: association of urban and farming lands on a local scale, association of activities and housing (black zones). There is no need for a shy mutation. Hope that the linear forest will become a natural limit. In between, a reasonable, organic, local agriculture.



the A5b path is a limit, it is a border that is strengthened by the creation of a linear forest. In the west of this limit, the city spreads itself but keeps green areas, fields are transforming into smaller plots to promote an urban agriculture. In the East, the open fields landscape returns.

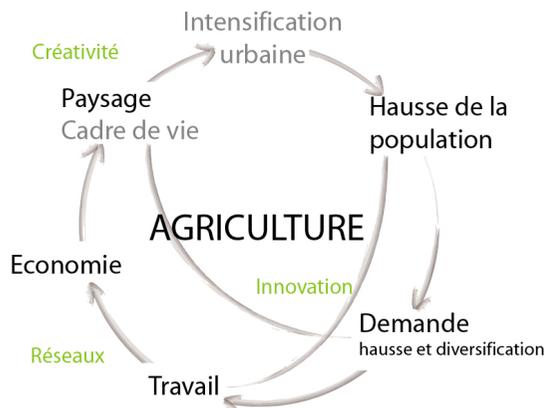


Equipe E : Plan T pour Sénart (Campagne Nouvelle) 1^{er} prix

The open shape of the T, a symbol of fertility between the Tigris and the Euphrates rivers in Mesopotamia, draws an intersection between the rural and the urban world. It also brings forth several concepts: Ties, Transition, Transport, Tourism... Besides this semiological approach, the winner team creates a real territory project, leaning on the concept of a « new countryside ». The jury liked the idea of going from the rural green area to the city. The propositions are organized in three goals: integration and consistency of the different scales of the territory, preserving the natural resources and promoting the environmental and health quality of the planning process, promoting a local social life and confronting the economic trends. The project offers a subtle analysis of the agricultural and land data in order to promote a farming potential with low land consumption, epitomizing the discrepancies between the reality of the growth and the availability of the land. Thus, two propositions emer-

ged: polyculture as an answer to the Seine-et-Marne's needs in fruits and vegetables, and a soft urbanization of existing individual housing areas.

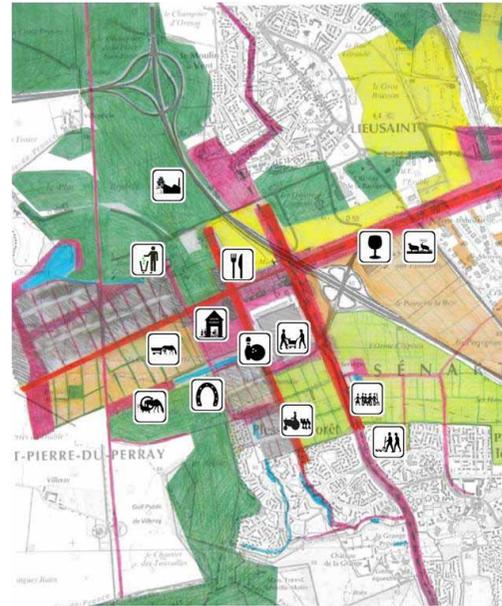
The major strength of the project is its ground plan, which shows the will to softly yet surely transform the landscape. Three zooms are made, with concrete data, to show how the urban and rural worlds are intricate: the urban territory of the Carré Sénart, that became hybrid thanks to new functions and new orientation towards the exterior; the riparian landscape along the Yerres's banks; the open fields on the plateau around the Villaroche pole, allowing a better integration of the pole with urban and rural forces. Finally, the team agrees on the creation of an EPA, Etablissement Public d'Agriculture (Agriculture Public Office), that would manage farming projects and organize the urban intensification. The jury said it was a good idea, if it were « free of the state's sluggishness... »



Expert : DELPHINE Baldé

A geographic approach of the territory's limits (soil, drainage bassins, limits). The team uses what already exists.

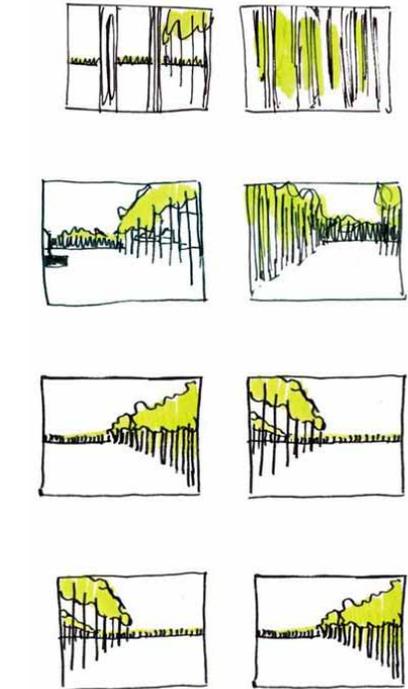
They give the territory a new part inside Ile-de-France: new agronomy, re-inventing the countryside to occupy a forsaken territory. The project fulfills a need for connection, with three sites: Yerres, Carré Sénart and the Villaroche area. Biodiversity, polyculture, density... the teams showed realistic figures. A work has been made on the readability of the project: they want to make people want, with clear objectives.



One of the three sites: The Carré-Sénart hosts new activities, like « nursery nursing – farming ».



Densification of the existing areas: e.g individual housing areas.



^ An answer to major infrastructures : offering a high-speed landscape.
< The site has an open-field identity.

Serge Bonnefoy

One easily thinks about suburban agriculture in short circuits and open field terms, and rarely on economic terms. Market shares, distribution systems, sectors: the agriculture must be in the heart of the city's hypercenter and not only in the open fields.

Rémi Garnot

There is a similarity in all projects: urban density. To achieve the housing building objectives through densification: there is no need to urbanize new lands.

Bruno Depresles

We didn't hear enough about the weight of the housing objectives inside the main planning design. Inside Seine-et-Marne, Sénart is on of the operative area. 3000Ha of land reserve, it is Ile-de-France's biggest reserve.

To the local authorities : Dare challenging the system! Seine-et-Marne is not a land reserve anymore.

Gilduin Blanchard

Il The calculator is missing. A concept must lean on figures. And on other values than the GDP: ecological value, carbon footprint...

Thierry Laverne

A workshop that raises more questions than it gives answer – this is good..

Rémi Garnot

Seine-et-Marne is a rural department. We have been asked to leave for 40 years now.

It could also be a research and an experimentation field... we could irrigate the urban area with an experimental interface.

P.V.K. Rameshwar

There is a missing tool in the regional planning toolbox: the fringe. There is no binary limit. The issue of the fringe is a common issue for every metropole.

Michel Roger

People don't want apartments, or adjoining houses with a 200m2 land plot... We need to think with the people in order to convince them, because deciding is not enough, decisions must be put into practice.

Serge Bonnefoy

The meeting of the agriculture and the planning is difficult: agriculture is european and planning is local. There is a lack of political dimension.

Boris Litvinov

The subject touches essential issues of the XXth century city, and of the XXIst century city.

Thierry Laverne :

Ecosystem: « a territory's ensemble essential to the urban's survival ».

Camille Fallet :

The second team has the more controversial project. I like their challenging approach and their people-oriented way of thinking.

Serge Bonnefoy :

We don't really seem to be talking about urban and rural, but of suburbs and agriculture. The reflexion on this matter obviously needs to be strengthened.

Vincent Eblé :

A question that structures the territory and that involves almost all of our territory. I'm really interested in the outcome of the workshop, and I'm convinced that I have yet to grasp every aspect of it! I really appreciate the operative aspect of some propositions.

Thank you for offering us this amazing opportunity to think about ourselves.

Rémi Garnot

We know how to do it, but nobody does it. It can be profitable but nothing happens in the fringe because of the land policy, which is the first article.

Jean-Marie Stephan

- **The first criteria is space saving : an annual control of the land consumption must be implemented**
- **Then, implementing new farming ways. It is imperative because there is a poor biodiversity inside main cultures.**
- **Sustainable and ecological development, fight against water pollution.**
- **Propositions about Sénart, which is the main problem.**



4. ANNEXES

4. ANNEXES

Facebook Team 1

The green after tomorrow



Yogesh AGASHE

ARCHITECT-URBAN DESIGNER
yogeshagashe@yahoo.com _ India

I am a master student in Urban Design Program in CEPT University Ahmedabad. My thesis, similar to the theme of the workshop, deals with the historical towns in the peri-urban regions of a metropolitan city (Mumbai). My studio courses always involved the various issues of historical cities, like the question of identity, heritage conservation, pressures of redevelopment, pedestrianisation, densification, and traffic pressures. I am glad to mention about my citation in UNESCO International Workshop "Sustainability of Historic Districts" at Hanoi, Vietnam (2010) and participation at AIJ International Workshop at Karatsu, Japan (2010).



Paola ABATTO

ARCHITECT
paolaabatto@gmail.com _ Chile

Interested in urban issues, rehabilitation of degraded areas, and restoration, I exposed a masterplan in World Urban Forum III UN-HABITAT (Canada), did a professional practice in restoration in Cuba, did volunteer work in "Proyecto Propio Foundation", and, after the 2010 Chile earthquake, participated in "Solución Nuevo Barrio" to help people to apply to governmental reconstruction funds. I created "Interdisciplinary Collective of University Students for the City" with some friends. My thesis included education on tourism for the patrimony and local identity of Santiago City. Since then, I worked in various architectural projects. I love travelling, knowing other cultures, photography.



Marina ESMERALDO

ARCHITECT - URBAN DESIGNER
marinacoelho@gmail.com _ Brazil

Hi everyone! I'm Marina, and I'm a Brazilian architect and designer. I've completed my undergraduate degree over a year and a half ago and had been working with architecture, urban design and signage ever since that point. I'm recently having a pause to study graphic design in London and to join the Ateliers in Cergy. Next steps will be applying for master courses and my big ambition is to run a multidisciplinary office with some talented friends!



Vincent DUBROCA

URBAN PLANNER
vdubroca@msn.com _ France

I am Vincent Dubroca, I am 22 years old and I am urbanism student. I am fascinating by the creation and human activities, so I look in my career and in my personal life the spontaneity, the unexpected, the surprising. This mindset also applies to my humor as for my musical tastes. After my childhood I have been fond of jazz and improvised music. I am convinced that urban conception, without venturing, must be a intelligent balance between pragmatism and creativity.



Zeno PICCOLI

ARCHITECT
zenopiccoli@yahoo.it _ Italy

I finish my studies in architecture, in November 2010 at Politecnico di Milano. Now I'm working in an architectural studio and collaborate with the university. I'm sociable but I like having my own time too. I like to play sports and spend my leisure time in green spaces. I like to travel observing and discovering the peculiarities of the places. I like to explore the different landscapes by bike or foot and taking photographs.



Ranran JU

ARTIST - LANDSCAPE DESIGNER
ranran07@gmail.com _ UK/China

I am originally from Beijing, China. After high school, I lived and worked in Canada for four years. Right now I am enrolled in a two-year master program studying landscape architecture at University of Sheffield in the UK. I am passionate about art, landscape, planning, ecology and design. I like learning other cultures and meeting people from the world. In spare time I like reading, cooking, enjoying nature and traveling.

Team 2

Be Seine-et-Marne



Laura Sylvia HERMAN

URBAN ECONOMIST
laura.herman@essec.edu _ France

Hi! I'm a former humanities student going through business school to work in urban economics and transportation systems. I love music, photography, and staring out the windows of trains. My father is from the United States, but we've always lived in the Paris area. I'm interested in the way areas - urban or otherwise - are structured, and evolve, by and for the movement of goods and people.



Michael ROBERTS

DEVELOPMENT PLANNER
michael.roberts.09@ucl.ac.uk _ UK

I recently completed an MSc in Environment & Sustainable Development where I paid particular attention to the role in food and farming in development planning. I have worked as a writer, political activist, wilderness guide, and biofuels producer—I don't have a good answer for "what do you do?". I enjoy cycling in city and countryside, growing food, foraging fruit and making jams and pies. Though I completed my masters in London, I was born and raised in the United States—born in the rural south and raised in the suburban fringe of Atlanta, Georgia.



Nabila STAMBOULI

ARCHITECT-URBAN DESIGNER
stambouli.nabila@gmail.com _ Algeria

Student at EPAU at final stage, I am a dynamic, motivated and a sociable person with the sense of responsibility and family. Beside my involvement in professional domains I am very much interested in art and, particularly, in painting. I also play handball in my school team. My participation to the workshop will be an opportunity to represent my country within an international context and it will allow me to enhance my skills within a multidisciplinary team.



Zhu (Zoé) XIAOHUI

URBAN PLANNER
greenfishes5@hotmail.com _ China

Hi, I'm Xiaohui, the meaning of little flower in Chinese. I'm a typical oriental girl with a dream to wander about the world. I have been to most part of China and France will be my next exciting stop. I feel great to join this workshop and meet you there. Oh, I forget, during this day, The World EXPO is being held in my hometown, with the theme of "better city, better life". I welcome all of you to Shanghai and I will be your tour guide.



Quentin MOURIER

ARCHITECT
qmourier@gmail.com _ France

I was born in Alsace, a wine-producing region in the east of France, in the border of Germany and Switzerland. I spent my childhood in a small town of cereal farmers and I was always in touch with the rural environment. I entered to the Versailles School of Architecture in 2004 and I am about to have my diploma. I worked a lot to pay my education fees and that allowed me to deeply understand the various issues concerning the French cities: agriculture, public works, logistics etc. For me, each experience is worth trying. My studies allowed me to develop a good capacity of synthesis. I love travelling. After my studies I want to live and work in the Netherlands.



Momo OKAZAKI

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
momo_okazaki@hotmail.com _ France

I was born in Japan and grew up in Paris. I have recently completed my masters degree in landscape design in ENSAP Lille, in the north of France. For my graduation, I studied urban sprawl and how agriculture can take a place in urban planning. I like travelling and walking, cooking and eating, laughing to stupid jokes. I am looking forward to learning different ways of thinking and working from everyone of you.

Team 3

Sénharbor



Lasha CHKAIDZE

ARCHITECT - URBAN DESIGNER
chkhaidzelasha@yahoo.com_Georgia

I was born on the 20th of September in 1988 in Tbilisi, Georgia. In 1995, I attended the Ozurgeti High School. In 2008, I entered the UK - Georgian Academy. In 2009, I graduated from the Georgian Technical University where I studied Architecture and Urban Design. In 2009, I went to Istanbul for the trainings and at the same time I studied at Istanbul Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University. Now I am on the first year of master and I am specializing at urban planning and reconstruction.



Alexandre DRUHEN

LANDSCAPE PLANNER
alexandre.druhen@gmail.com_France

In a few months, I will be graduated from my landscape planning education. I've always been fascinated by nature and that's what I like in landscape engineering. I studied in France and in Germany where I really enjoyed my introductory courses to architecture and urbanism. I think there are many ways to harmonize the human constructions and activities with their environment, for the good of human being. I like outdoor activities such as hiking, mountain biking, skiing and climbing which all allow me to discover and appreciate nature and landscapes by my own means.



Maxime BICHON

ARTIST
maximebichon@gmail.com_France

Hey! I am Max, I am an art student in Cergy. I have been in Paris for the past two years and I used to live in the US when I was 16. I currently do sculptures and prints, related to space and architecture. Analyzing computer use is also becoming a big part of my work and try to put it more and more in my productions. I also enjoy experimental music and other good genres (krautrock, techno, ...). I make a lot of bad jokes.



Youssef Magdi LOUKA

ARCHITECT-URBAN DESIGNER
youssef43210@hotmail.com_Egypt

I always discover myself as a visionary, quite be a thinker, for my way of thinking is very regular, tolerant and flexible in most situations. I have opened my mind to bless pleasantly a new concept even different. I love to interact with human needs rather than human (not superman) desires to reach a perfect work and hygiene relations of love. I always spend much of my life seeking a higher understanding that lives in my deep heart and in the center of every creation life and affect my own thinking. I live in a world of possibilities, and I become very excited about concepts, challenges and difficulties especially my own one...



Masamitsu TANIKAWA

ARCHITECT
masatomitsu@yahoo.co.jp_Japan

Hi! I am a master student in architecture at Meiji University, Japan. I have not experienced such a long term workshop before. I think this is a chance to reflect cities (and go to Europe). I'm looking forward to seeing you and working together!!



Amel BELLALA

ARCHITECT-URBAN DESIGNER
bellala-amel@hotmail.fr_Algeria

I am currently enrolled in Architecture and Urban Design program at Ecole Polytechnique d'Architecture et d'Urbanisme (EPAU) in Algeria. I am in my fifth and final year. After my graduation, I am planning to join to the master program (magistère) in urban design at EPAU and to apply to Ecole Supérieure des Beaux Arts to study design management. At 2014, I hope that I am going to have two diplomas as well as a master degree (magistère). In the future, I want to follow my studies abroad, if possible, in France.

Team 4

The fellowship of the fringe



Sonal GUPTA

URBAN DESIGNER

sonalnarendragupta@gmail.com _ India

It is my great pleasure to be a part of “The urban / rural interface of large metropolitan areas.” workshop. My enthusiasm about the life in the cities encouraged me to join

the Urban Design program at CEPT Ahmedabad. My first year exposed me to study and understand the issues faced by small and medium towns which are on the verge of change due to rapid urbanization. The studios focused on the pattern of growth, rural-urban interface and the challenges faced due to the crisis of identity overtime. I am looking forward for interaction, new ideas and learning experience.



Léonard CATTONI

LANDSCAPE DESIGNER

leonardcattoni@hotmail.com _ France

After a tumultuous adolescence and being slaved by « classical » education, I found my way in the landscape design. Following my entry to the Ecole du Breuil in Paris to

study landscape planning, I discovered the vegetal world. My interest for artistic and less formal professions later pushed me to enter to Ecole du Paysage de Blois which adopts a sensible and significant approach to spatial interpretations. Du to my ever-increasing interest, I am now in my fifth and final year. As a curious and sociable person, I love meeting new people and making new experiences. I have no doubt that this workshop will be very useful both in pedagogical and social objectives.



Christian MEWES

ARCHITECT _LANDSCAPE DESIGNER

c.mewes@kist.ac.rw _ Germany/Rwanda

In my thesis, I analyzed possibilities of integrating buildings in tree populations to combine the interests of human beings and the environment in limited urban areas like Berlin. Due to my interest in developing

countries, I started working in Rwanda. Rapid urbanization of Kigali and different possibilities in combining architecture and landscape with the process of reconciliation interest me most. Besides teaching at the Kigali Inst. of Science and Technology, I´m involved in landscape design for a memorial remembering the 1994 Rwanda genocide and other design projects in Rwanda. I like to play jazz-music with my band and enjoy squash and swimming.



Marina LIMA MEDEIROS

ARCHITECT-URBAN DESIGNER

marinamlm@gmail.com _ Brazil

I am a curious person interested in architecture, urbanism, design, arts, science, music, travel and almost everything. I quite appreciate my friends

with whom I like to share the best things in life: travel, talk and go out to dance.



Laura FRANCO

URBAN PLANNER

laura_franco7@yahoo.fr _ France

I am not a man

I am not tall

I am not a scientist

I am not an architect

I am not vegetarian

I don't like the movies in French version

I don't like the waiting lines

I don't like to get stuck in traffic

I don't like yellow

I don't like electronic music

I don't like people who shout while playing trumpet

I don't like to be late



Moisés SACAL DUMANI

ARCHITECT

sacalepunta@live.com _ Mexico

Bother me tomorrow, today I'll buy no sorrows

Team 5

Plan T pour Sénart



Oriane CARBALLIDO

ARCHITECT-LANDSCAPE DESIGNER
oriane.carballido@gmail.com _ France

I was born in a rural village, next I'm in a city now I'm a new professional landscape designer. I did my diploma based on the relationship between rural and urban spaces in skirt out of Toulouse. So, I am really interested by the workshop subject

and I'm enjoying in thinking about rural/urban interface, on other land, with many people with different competences and from different countries.



Larisa KRYLOVA

ARCHITECT
lorreley@mail.ru _ Russia

Hello, My name is Larisa Krylova. Since 2008 when first time I met with our WU (Baykal Winter University of Urban planning) I start to take a part in this workshop. My 1-st step in WU was as participant and then I continued work as assistant.

And all of my colleagues and friends from WU want me to go to take a part in summer workshop to represent our WU team and our Irkutsk State Technical University.

So, I invite everyone who wants to try himself as an architect or urban planner in "extrimal" surroundings to participate in WU!



Virginia GAMNA

ARTIST
virginia.gamna@gmail.com _ France/Italie

I am an Italian student of the Art School of Cergy (Ensapc) where I am beginning my third year. I am mostly working on sculpture and its relations with city, landscape and architecture. I have already taken part to a

workshop organized by the school's architecture and sculpture professors where I have worked with some other students to the problematic of Art in the urban landscape and how an artist's point of view can help figuring out alternative solutions. I am also developing these concepts throughout my personal work of sculpture, in a parallel but complementary way.



Vasil GIORGADZE

ARCHITECT - URBAN DESIGNER
vaso_giorgadze@yahoo.fr _ Georgia

I was born on the 13th April, in 1988, in Tbilisi, Georgia. In my childhood I was keen on modeling cars with plasticine. At the age of 7 I had my first exhibition at my primary school,

where I was awarded by the German visitors. Later I become interested in painting and drawing as well as building. That's how I attended the Fine Art College in 2003 and later I graduated from the Architecture, Urban Design and Planning University. In 2008, I won a competition held by our university and my work was published in "Architectural Digest". I'm now on the first year of my master and I run my own company "Vasili & Company".



Alice LAURET

ARCHITECT
lauret.alice@wanadoo.fr _ France

I have become an architect after my studies at the School of Architecture in Versailles. I am interested by the problematic of the relationship between the town

development and agriculture. Originally I come from Reunion Island which, by its nature, brings up attention towards this subject. For my diploma I chose a medium size town, located fifteen kilometers from the city Tours, with 12 000 inhabitants. My work consisted of questioning the extent of absorption of a growing community by the process of urbanizing the existing districts of individual housing instead of its usual insertion into the territories first dedicated to the agriculture.



Kamal KATARIA

URBAN DESIGNER
youngskyster@gmail.com _ India

An architect by profession and trained in Delhi, I joined the Urban Design Master Program immediately after graduation, out of my quest to understand the underlying structure and working of a city. The ability

to reach to large masses of people inspired me to take up the course of urban design. Currently, I am pursuing my post graduate thesis, which tries to create a system of networks and development that should come up along mass transit systems. My two years in CEPT taught me a lot and evolved my perception of looking at cities. I am looking forward to have a great experience at the workshop.

Les Ateliers _ Organization team :



Nicolas DETRIE
DIRECTEUR DES ATELIERS
nicolas.detrie@ateliers.org _ France

Having worked at Les Ateliers since May 2007, I have animated and participated in different building stages of the organization: Financial and social restructuring, formalization and method development, communication, network structuring, management and organization of around 10 workshops. I discovered Les Ateliers through two participations (Irkutsk and Marseille 2007), and having been an assistant in Benin (2005). At the time I was a student at l'ESSEC and was involved in the Chaire d'Economie Urbaine. I worked for two years at the SNCF (French national rail company) on the development of the multi-modal TER (train express regional), then, after an eight-month-long university exchange in Brazil, on behalf of the OPAC SUD Marseille, I followed a definition contract for Mediterranean social housing.



Antoine PLANE
VICE DIRECTEUR DES ATELIERS
antoine.plane@ateliers.org _ France

Graduated in 2009 with an ESSEC MBA (School of Economic and Commercial High Studies), I was then involved in the Chair of Urban Economics.

I have guided my career towards urban planning after participating in two International Workshops in Cergy (2006) and Irkutsk (2008), and making an apprenticeship in an urban planning public society working on the former land of Renault in Boulogne-Billancourt (2006-2008). My idea of cities is born from my passions : travelling (Japan, Brazil), and photography. Working at Les Ateliers since July 2009, I have been involved in the organisation of 8 workshops in different countries. I am also responsible for the production of documents.



Gisele MARCONI
ADMINISTRATION & ORGANISATION
marconi.ateliers@gmail.com _ France

Diplômée de l'université Paris X, j'ai conclu mes études avec un Master2 en Echanges Internationaux, spécialité Marchés Européens et Pays Emergents. J'ai auparavant vécu, étudié et travaillé en Italie et en Angleterre (enseignement essentiellement). En poste aux Ateliers depuis mars 2008, je m'occupe en tant que Chargée d'Administration et d'Organisation d'une part de la gestion courante de la structure et de la comptabilité et d'autre part de la logistique pour nos différentes sessions et en particulier pour l'atelier francilien.



Christophe BAYLE
PILOTE DE L`ATELIER
chbayle@parisrivegauche.com _ France

Christophe Bayle has been exploring all facets of urban planning for 30 years. He is an architect and town planner graduated from the Master of Urban Planning from IEP Paris, he was the winner of the new architecture program (NAP 6), he holds a Master of Science and Technics, he worked in urban planning in all its forms. He drafted the project of residential leisure parks as a research fellow, he was a voluntary technical assistant in an overseas department, and technical adviser at the State Departmental Infrastructure Agency in Eure et Loir, the Vosges and Upper Rhine. Having felt the need to step back, he became a journalist in the journal «Urbanisme» where he became chief editor. He then returned to town planning as a client in a great urban planning public project. During all this time, he remained faithful to Les Ateliers a member of the board of directors since 1983. This year he is the session «pilot» with Ann-Caroll Werquin.



Ann-Caroll WERQUIN
PILOTE DE L`ATELIER
ann-caroll_werquin@esa-paris.fr _ France

I am architect and landscape architect. Tackling the question of suburban pleasant places where rural qualities go upstream and improve urban life seems to me a fascinating subject and I'm waiting for results putting dream and happiness to a place which needs them so much!



Maria Basile
Université de Cergy-Pontoise
maria.basile@u-cergy.fr



Patrice BERTHE
directeur de La Mission Projet De Territoire
patrice.berthe@cg77.fr _ France

Civil engineering and urban planning at INSA in Lyon. In 1977, he joined the territorial functions within the technical services of the city of Montreuil where he became the general manager of urban planning in 1968. In 2002, he became the director of the Association of Local Authorities in the eastern Paris (ACTEP). In 2009, he joined the General Council of Seine-et-Marne for the preparation of the Territorial Development Project.

Assistants



Véronique VALENZUELA
GEOGRAPHER
pocotte@hotmail.com_France

Hello, I am Véronique Valenzuela, I was born in a northern metropolis and grew up in a southern one. So I have always been confronted with a multiplicity of cultures, forms and colors...

The travels and my education first in geography, and then in environment aroused in me the interest to work for an urban and social justice.

I am working with Les Ateliers for a year on "urban/rural interface", a theme which offers a significant content and various opportunities for the future to reconsider the link between the territories and their inhabitants.



Angela Maria JIMENEZ
ARCHITECT
angelajim@gmail.com_Colombie

I'm an architect graduated in 2009 at the Universidad del Valle (Cali, Colombia), where the studies of

architecture have a strong relationship with urbanism. I have been interested in the study of the city after my participation in the Ateliers Internationaux de Maitrise d'Œuvre Urbaine (Cergy-Pontoise student workshop in 2007 and Dunkerque profesional workshop in 2010) and after several jobs as junior architect in different projects developed by the Universidad del Valle. At the same time I have been working in the conception and construction of buildings. This is the reason I can manage two scales: the urban and the architectonic one.



Zeynep AKTUNA
URBAN PLANNER
zeynep.aktuna@gmail.com_Turkey

BSc on city and regional planning, MSc on urban design in the Middle East Technical University (METU, Ankara, Turkey). Presently PhD candidate in the University of Provence (Aix-Marseille I),

thesis on the morphological transformation of the Istanbul city center (Galata-Pera) in the late 19th and early 20th century. Fields of interest: Urban history, ottoman modernization, urban morphology, Istanbul. Motto: I have made this letter longer than usual, only because I have not had time to make it shorter - Pascal



Alexandra KOZAK
ARCHITECT-URBAN DESIGNER
alexandra_kozak@mail.ru_Russia

From Siberia with love! I live and I work in Irkutsk. In 2006 has finished architectural faculty ISTU, in 2010 has arrived in a magistracy where I study now. 4 years work by a trade - I am engaged

in designing of public buildings, habitation, sports and educational institutions.

Participated in Winter Univercity (2005) and Les Ateliers (2006), in 2007 and 2009 was the assistant in Irkutsk, and now in Cergy. Each time I take great pleasure from workshop - the new friends, useful knowledge and creative brainstorming! I for a creative positive)



Gregor WITTKAEMPEV
THE STUDENT OF FACULTY OF LAW
gregorwitkaempev@web.de_Germany

Hello, my name is Gregor. I was born in the north of Germany. After finishing school, I moved to Berlin for my civil service. Right now, I am looking forward to next semester studying law and French.

I think that the Aterliers Internationaux for me were a good occasion to improve my French. I spent some very interesting weeks meeting people from all over the world.

The Artists



Camille FALLET
ARTIST
camillefallet@gmail.com_France

Camille Fallet is a photographer and a sketcher living and working in Paris. He graduated a Master of Art for Photography in 2004 at the Royal College of Arts of London and a DNSEP art at the Ecole des Beaux Arts of Nantes in 2001. He

is laureate of the "British Gas Award" 2003, of the "Worshipful Company of Painters-Stainers Prize for Photography" 2004 and of the Individual Help Grant for the Regional Direction Creation of the Cultural Affairs of Ile de France in 2006.



Romain PELLAS
ARTIST
romainpellas@gmail.com_France

Artist. He lives and works in Paris. In his work, he practices drawing, construction, and photography. "My presence here would have been instructive for me. As an artist I didn't want to feel submerged by the centrifugal forces of urbanism and its universe.

I love this rapidity of expression for such a complex subject; I found this

paradox supportive and optimistic.

There is no better or worse, but there are questions and challenges.

Love thinking hard and wanting to raise the bar allow the participants, in this workshop, within a very short time, to discover about themselves.

I proposed to show you my work within such a spirit of encounter and juxtaposition"

Jury_Co-Presidence



Pierre-André PERISSOL

Président of les Ateliers –
Ancien Ministre - Maire de Moulins
[Pierre-andre.perissol@ville-moulins.fr](mailto: pierre-andre.perissol@ville-moulins.fr)
_France

Pierre André Périssol studied at l'Ecole Polytechnique and l'Ecole Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées. He is an Ingénieur Général des Ponts et Chaussées (General engineer of roads

and bridges).

He started his career as director of studies in the new city of Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines between 1972 and 1974, then was founding CEO of the Groupe Arcade from 1976 to 1995, and, at the same time, President of Crédit Immobilier de France from 1991 to 1995.

His political career began in 1983, as a City of Paris Advisor until 1993. He was a parliamentary representative from 1993 to 1995, and also from 2002 to 2007. He was Minister of housing from 1995 to 1997. He has been the Mayor of Moulins, Prefect of the Department of the Allée, since 1995, and President of AFD (French Bank of Development) since June 2010.

He has been involved in Les Ateliers Internationaux de Maîtrise d'oeuvre urbaine since 1999, first as Vice-President, then as President.



Vincent EBLE

Conseil général de Seine-et-Marne -
Président
Vice Président de l'ADF chargé de
la Jeunesse, de l'Education, de la
culture et du Sport
Membre du bureau de Paris
Métropole
Vice Président du STIF
[f.delarue@aftrp.com](mailto: f.delarue@aftrp.com)
_France

He was born in 15 October 1957 at Metz (Moselle). Since 2004 he has been the president of the General Council of Seine-et-Marne. After being reelected in Noisiel after the first round of elections, he was reappointed in March 2008.

Membres Ile-de-France



Jean-Michel VINCENT

Membre du Comité de pilotage des
Ateliers
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François DELARUE

Vice Président des Ateliers
[f.delarue@aftrp.com](mailto: f.delarue@aftrp.com)
_France

“ F. Delarue graduated as a Chief engineer at the School of Bridges, Water and Forests, and is now chief executive officer of the AFTRP (Regional Planning Agency). He builded up his carrer at the Ministry of Equipment, where he was in

charge of various services, at the central administration, and in deconcentrated services. Before chairing AFTRP, he used to be executive officer for urban planning, housing and construction from 2000 to 2005.”



Jean-Marie STEPHAN

Direction Régionale et
interdépartementale de
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Bruno DEPRESLES

Etablissement Public
d'Aménagement de Sénart –
Directeur
France



Luc RAIMBAULT

Communauté d'agglomération de
Cergy Pontoise – Directeur général
adjoint
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_France

A non-specialized engineer after my initial training - then specialized in civil and building engineering - for 15 years, I worked for a large French company, Bâtiments et Travaux Publics, before continuing on to study town planning and development, then pursuing my career path by serving territorial communities. Today I work for the city of Cergy-Pontorise, an urban area of 200,000 people 30 kilometers from Paris, where I assume the responsibilities of Directeur Général Adjoint. I have been a member of Les Ateliers since 2005 and participate in the Board of Directors, and the organization's Scientific Board.



Rémi GARNOT

Agriculteur à Réau – La Ferme des
Pains
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_France



Michel ROGER

Maire de Réau
michel.roger@san-senart.fr France

56 years old
Director of the Retirement Home
Mayor of Réau (Settlement of the New Town of Sénart, Seine et Marne)
President of AVIP (Association for Victims of Criminal Offences)
Former executive of the PJJ (Judicial

Protection of Youth, Ministry of Justice)



Gilduin BLANCHARD

Groupe Iosis
g.blanchard@iosisgroup.fr France

Born in 13/07/1955, he was graduated from the Paris Institute of Political Studies in 1977 (from the Department of Economic and Social Politics). He had a master degree on territorial and urban strategies in 1978. In 2009, he joined the IOSIS Group as the development

director of "Cities and Territories".

After conducting various humanitarian missions notably in East Africa for the Médecins sans Frontières, he successively directed various planning and development studies for public authorities (CDC, territorial and local collectivities - Nice, Toulon, Marseille...), as well as for private enterprises. He also worked independently.



Jean DELLUS

Urbaniste
jdellus@wanadoo.fr France

Architect DPLG, urban planner IUUP, member of the Architecture Academy, Grand Prix of Planning and Urban Art at 1991. member of IAURP 1964 -1972, participation to the preparation of 1965 Masterplan,

.....



Bertrand WARNIER

Vice-président des Ateliers
bertrand.warnier@free.fr France

- Planning Institute of the Parisian Region
: contribution to various Masterplans
- New town of Cergy-Pontoise: Director of General Studies and Urban Planning
- Founder of Les Ateliers de Maîtrise d'Oeuvre Urbaine
- Various missions of planning and

development for Unesco and for other various organisms

- Urban studies: Le Havre, Vitrolles, Antibes, La Part Dieu, Porte Maillot, Austerlitz, Nantes, Saclay Plateau, Casablanca...

- Sessions realized in France and abroad during the first period (from 1982 to 2005)

- Vice President of Les Ateliers, delegated in the Scientific Orientation Committee



Serge BONNEFOY

Association "Terres en Villes" –
Secrétaire technique
serge.bonnefoy@terresenvilles.org France

Serge Bonnefoy is a specialist on peri-urban agriculture. Assistant in CEMAGREF (Research Institute for Agricultural and Environmental Engineering) from 1980 to 1981, he got his Ph.D. degree in economics

from the University of Grenoble. From 1982 to 1998 he was responsible for the planning studies in the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry of Isère and then in the general Council of Isère. In 1988 he became the director of the Association of Agricultural Development of L'Y Grenoble (L'Y is a region in between the urbanized valleys of Isère - Drac and Grésivaudan). Since 2000, he has been the technical secretary of the national network of "Terres en Villes" which combines 21 agglomerations of France.



Thierry LAVERNE

Paysagiste / Conseiller municipal à Marcoussis. Président de l'association « Le Triangle Vert »
thierry@laverne.fr France

Landscape planner D.P.L.G. (Ecole Nationale Supérieure du Paysage de Versailles 1981)

Director of the Laverne Agency of Landscape Architecture and Urban Planning

President of the Green Triangle - Association of five towns of Essonne around a sustainable agri-urban project

Elected in Marcoussis (Essonne) - Delegate in territorial and agricultural projects

Landscape planner in Council of State in Gard in Gironde and in Aquitaine

Instructor in the Regional Practice Workshops - Ecole Nationale Supérieure du Paysage de Versailles

Members of the international jury



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Boris LITVINOV

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Director of the Baikal International Winter University of Urban Planning Design
Adviser of the Russian Academy of

Architecture and Construction Sciences Member of the Union of Architects of Russia



Alassane NDIAYE

SENEGAL - Thiès
Deputy Mayor



Masami KOBAYASHI

JAPON – Tokyo
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Elena GRIGORYEVA

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Corresponding member of the Russian Academy of Architecture and Construction Sciences
Member of the presidium of the Union

of Architect of Russia

Director of the RAACS East-Siberian Academcenter
Laureate of the Russian Federation State Prize



Roland KARTHAUS

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Roland Karthus est designer urbain à l'Agence Think place masterplanners à Londres. Il a précédemment travaillé en tant qu'architecte et en tant que client du secteur public, sur des projets de rénovation majeurs, comme celui du centre-ville de Castleford dans Yorkshire et encore des 3 500 maisons du Parc Clapham, à Londres. Ses fonctions de maître de conférence en développement durable et en design à l'Université d'East London.



Nguyen TRAN

VIETNAM – Delta du Mékong
Director of the Research Centre for the Mekong Delta Development
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Vice-Président du Comité d'Etat des Sciences et Technologies ; qui est rebaptisé Ministère des Sciences, Technologies et de l'Environnement en 1993.



Eduardo GUIMARAES

BRESIL - Curitiba
Architect and Urban planner, Deputy Mayor of Curitiba for International Relationships.
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RAMESHWAR P.V.K.

INDE - Amedhabad
Teacher at CEPT Amedhabad
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Referent experts



Marion TALAGRAND
Team_3
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

After years of training in geography, landscape and urbanism, and then to the agency Ter Mosbach landscaping and landscaping, I chose to personally respond to commands on public projects

and public space development projects and urban territory. Through these orders, I prefer a search on the territories of urban peripheries scales questioning our lifestyles, our reconstructions and representations policies and administrative courses. The importance of geography is a constant in my work. The interpretation of topographical patterns can query the structure of territories often governed by the logic of product and perimeter. Understanding the dynamics of natural environments and can question how human activities have the size and material.



Marie-Marie PENICAUD
Team_2
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
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As a geographer and landscape designer, I worked for about ten years in various organisms. Through these experiences, I have led various projects ranging from urban politics to design and from territorial studies to planning. Being committed to cultivate the variety

of territorial situations and actions, I currently develop my own organization in between Caen and Paris. In this search for complementarity of the problems and approaches that I participated in the workshop of Saint-Louis (Senegal) in 2010. Since then I am a member of Les Ateliers.



Anne DURAND
Team_1
ARCHITECT and URBAN PLANNER
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I worked as an architect in several agencies (HYL, Eva Samuel, C. de Portzamparc, Patrick Chavannes) then I followed the Urba Master's Degree at Sciences Po to gain an overall approach to the fabrication and management of cities. I then created my own agency and work on projects with wood construction and urgent projects (25 urgent housings units in Saint Denis, Emmaüs), on urban projects that mix a strategy and operational phase (urban development plans, creating new neighborhoods, public spaces, etc.), and on a "City Game" that I created with a landscape architect friend, which consists of a process to discover the city in a different way, through the inhabitants' perception. Finally, I'm following a training program in sustainable development. I participated in several workshops in Tokyo and Vietnam.



Delphine BALDE
Team_5
ARCHITECT and URBAN PLANNER
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Delphine Baldé is an architect and town-planner, a graduate of the ENSAV in 2003. After an experience in Amsterdam within the Architect Tania Concko's

office, she intervenes on large-scale urban projects since 2005 within the agency François Leclercq where she manages since 2009 the town-planning pole. She is for the moment in charge of the projects of Paris North East, and of the extension of Euroméditerranée between others.



Benoit VERNIERES
Team_1
ENGINEER
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Engineer and urban planner. He works for public urban management. Currently, he is in charge of transportation problematic at the Public State Company for the territory

of Orly-Rungis (South East of Paris).



Corinne LAMARQUE
Team_4
ARCHITECT and URBAN PLANNER
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I am an architect and have two DESS, aone of operational urban planning and one in Business Administration. I started my career at Bordeaux in the housing and real estate development and then turn towards urban development. For ten years, I live in Ile de France and worked respective → ment in a large town and now this AFTRP as assistant director of planning and development. My role is to advise the community in defining and implementing their urban development project. I am a member of the Scientific Advisory Board Workshop for 5 years, I participated in the 2007 session of An Giang, and that of Cao Lanh in 2010 as a pilot, and loved it.



PARTICIPANTS' EXPOSITIONS

Presented the first week of the workshop



AGASHE Yogesh

Restructuring the peri-urban town core: Kalyan Case

Reviewing the historical growth pattern of Mumbai, the study focuses on the preservation of the dense historic urban tissue by the enhancement of collective living around open public spaces. He considers the issues like identity, the coexistence of old and new and the lack of open spaces. With a typological analysis of open spaces on neighbourhood and plot levels, he proposes certain strategies like conservation, re-development and modification. **Key words:** Kalyan/Mumbai, plot amalgamation

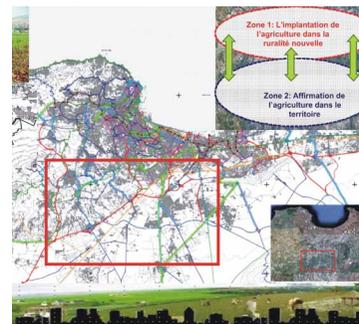


ABATTO Paola

The case of Chacabuco & Colina in Santiago

This study focuses on the problematic of the preservation of their fertile agricultural lands on the outskirts of Colina against the rapidly growing city. She overviews the existing administrative/legislative contexts and the urban planning tools to control the macroform in the Chile/Santiago case. The study similarly shows the dichotomy between the planning decisions and the actual urban growth.

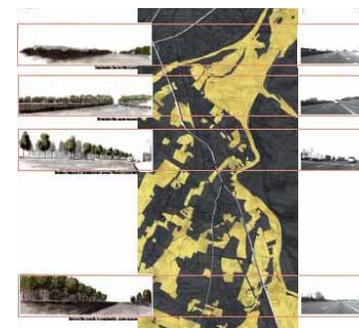
Key words: Urban planning regulations in Chile, urban macroform and growth



BELLALA Amel

Mitidja facing the urban sprawl

A search of «a new urban agriculture» to find the ways to highlight and protect the fertile agricultural lands. The project suggests the introduction of agriculture in the new rurality and proposes the integration of new buildings with the existing landscape, the planting of buffer strips along the urban fronts, creating a network of green spaces and pedestrian paths, equestrian, cycling to facilitate the discovery of the landscape and the protection and enhancement of the natural and historical heritage. **Key words:** Mitidja, new rurality, new urban agriculture, green network



CARBALLIDO Oriane

“Mettre les pieds dans le plat”: The Plane of Arlège

The study focuses on the contact between the landscape and the built area in the outskirts of Toulouse. The basic idea is to create a “orientation” of the territory by using the existing water and green elements. The project suggests the reconstruction of the fringe and the creation of a uniform and harmonious landscape which combines various type of agriultures. She proposes the defragmentation of the landscape which she describe as “too open” and the creation of a “contacte line” which would act as public space in the future. **Key words:** Orientation, contact line, grass strip, defragmentation of the landscape



BICHON Maxime

Art, artist and the city: Sergy Island

“Sergy Island” considers Cergy from an artist’s point of view. It proposes to perceive the city as an “autonomous and independent” entity, as an island where the notions of community and territory are enhanced. The project re-evaluates the borders, uses the Oise River as a significant element of movement and focuses on a strong pedestrian movement so as to create “real meeting places”. **Key words:** Cergy, autonomy, independence, community, insularity, territory and utopia



CATTONI Léonard

The Valley of Boutonne (in northern Bordeaux)

The project concentrates on the valorisation of the strong elements of the territory: the agricultural intensive and monospecific plateau, the Boutonne Valley and the heterogeneous urban area. The study zooms on the peripheral area of Saint Jean d’Angély which covers agricultural landscapes, a ringroad, industrial and residential areas and proposes four coherently linked projects.

Key words: Contact with water, walkabout



CHK Aidze Lasha & GIORGADZE Vasil

The Case of Toavkhisi and Tbilisi

The presentation focuses on the urban/rural continuity between the towns of Toavkhisi and Tbilisi. Today, the rural character of Toavkhisi, 10 km away from Tbilisi, is threatened by the increasing pressure from the rapidly expanding urban areas of Tbilisi. The project considers various strategies about the preservation of valuable agricultural lands of Toavkhisi and aims to create continuity in between two settlements. The project is based on a participative program which aims to communicate with the local people to know about the issues like the nature of their agricultural activities and the ownership pattern.

Key words: Urban/rural continuity



DRUHEN Alexandre
Anzing and Mainburg cases in Germany
 Two projects were presented to study the rural/urban transitions in the German case. The projects for Anzing and Mainburg consider the reinforcement of the existing landscapes in-between the urban and rural areas. The projects, which were based on an elaborate analysis of the soil characteristics, proposed a green continuity by the connection of all farms with green corridors. Concentric hedges along the parcels and the alleys with fruit trees along the entrance of the villages were also proposed. **Key words:** Rural/urban transition, continuous green, soil qualification



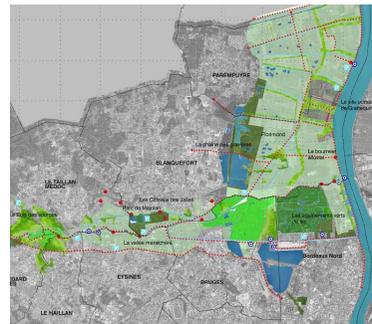
ESMERALDO Marina & MEDEIROS Marina
Peri-urban areas in fortaleza - brazil: the land distribution system & urban settlements
 The study, with an overview of the housing provision dynamics in the Brazilian and Fortaleza case, presents a concrete project: a settlement of farm houses which acts as a buffer role in the periphery. Trying to produce solutions/strategies for the promotion of a sustainable agriculture production, the study also thinks about the financment for low income groups in order to prevent the unauthorized housing developments. **Key words:** Housing and shared gardening, farming



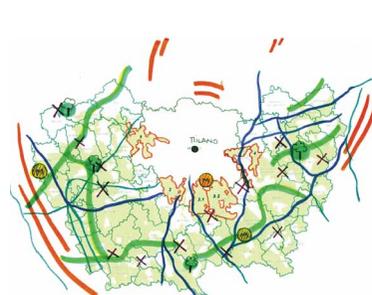
GUPTA Sonal & KATARIA Kamal
Ahmedabad - Sarkhej
 The study briefly views the urban growth pattern in the Indian context and proposes to redefine the peri-urban context for the Sarkhej site in Ahmedabad. They propose to create a buffer zone in-between urban and rural areas by assigning certain spatial organizations and programs. The project is based on the evaluation of the existing natural sources of the land. They propose the integration of the existing water and green systems/networks so as to get use of them as a significant tool to enhance the identity of the place and to preserve the existing agricultural lands. **Key words:** Green and blue networks, institutional belt, water bodies as public spaces, connectivity



JU Ranran
Manor Lodge Ecological Management Design Project
 The study which presents a detailed analysis of the geographical/morphological elements of the Manor Lodge site offers a number of strategies concerning the ecological enhancement and water management. The masterplan, in this line, elaborately uses both the natural and man-made elements of the site to enhance existing vegetation and to attract wildlife. Similarly, she proposes the creation of multifunctional places for various groups in order to support urban food production with educational programmes. **Key words:** Ecological planning, habitat, wildlife, urban food production



DUBROCA Vincent et FRANCO Laura
Bordeaux case
 Moving from the identity problem in the peripheral areas, they presented three project areas in Bordeaux : Saint-Morillon, The valley of Jalles and Pessac/Mérignac. By these three studies, they underline the notions such as green belt, and the idea of maintaining urban agriculture by developing various spatial configurations. **Key-words :** Hybrid, green belt, urban agriculture



GAMNA Virginia
Parco Agricolo Sud in Milan
 The project addresses to the need of protecting the agrarian territory and to the construction of a dialogue between urban and rural spaces. This is a project which proposes to redefine the territory between the urban/rural areas by the reconstruction of the "food chain" and the production processes. In this respect, the project proposes an organizational scheme which considers the support of the good practices and the existent resources; the activation of non exploited resources and the creation of a new service network. **Key words:** Food chain, "slow food", production processes, supply/demand balance



HERMAN Laura
The value of landscape in sustainable urban planning: CUB reflexions for 2020
 From an economist's point of view, questions the futur urban development in Bordeaux which she defines as "a horizontal metropolis". Considering the flood risk, the non-constructible areas and the agricultural areas to be preserved, the study proposes the recreation of compact polarized city structures by re-valuing local identities and the "white-land". The idea is to re-affirm the existence and the quality of nature within the cityscapes by creating waterways, hill-top scapes, urban nature and anchorage. **Key words:** CUB (Urban community of Bordeaux), white-lands, compactness, polarization

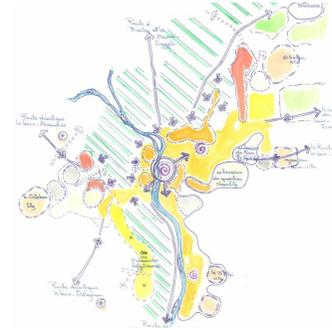


KYRLOVA Larisa
Dachas
 The study focuses on the dacha (home) as a suburban Russian phenomenon. It is a typological search for the development of dacha in changing administrative, economic and social contexts. By taking the dacha in its historical development process, the study questions the future of dacha as agricultural suburban housing elements. **Key words:** Dacha, suburban houses



LAURET Alice
Fringe development to find a balance in between urban and rural areas

Three projects are presented: The plane of Achères (in Yvelines), the fringes of Chandigarh/Moahli and the city of Montlouis-sur-Loire. The latter project which is presented with detailed typological analysis was realized within a participative/communicative milieu by considering the social factors of the inhabitants. The project aims to absorb the housing units within the existing urban tissue by preserving the agricultural lands. **Key words:** Densification, user participation



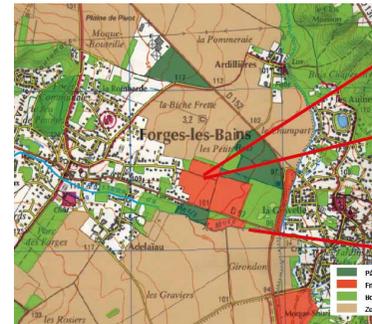
LOUKA Youssef
The Giza Case in Cairo

Moving from the problem of the occupation of the agricultural lands on the urban periphery by the squatter houses, the project proposes a “green barrier” unifying the principal elements of the periphery. He proposes the integration of the fringe with the urban tissue by the creation of a strong axis which gathers a museum, the pyramids, the agricultural fields with the urban tissue. **Key words:** Cairo, green limit, prevention of the peripheral squatters



MEWES Christian
Traditional Rwandan Agriculture combined with Modern Research: An agricultural experimental field in the urban heart of Kigali

He focuses on the master plan for Kigali Institute of Science and Technology (35ha) within which an experimental agricultural area is planned for experimental scientific agricultural fields. The aim is to increase knowledge and efficiency within both the campus and city limits and to provide reconciliation in community gardens. **Key words:** Kigali, high density, experimental agriculture



MOURIER Quentin
The Limours Plateau

Situated in the 25 km of the south-east Paris, the Limours plateau presents an “in-between” situation where the conservation of fertile agricultural lands is becoming a critical issue against the urban pressures. Analysing the existing relationship between the fringes and the urban space, he considers the issue within a systemic approach. A search for developing new types of housing and public space which would be both visually and physically in contact with the agricultural lands. Doing this, he suggests the use of existing systems such as the cul-de-sac, green and open areas, drainage network etc.



OKAZAKI Momo
A way to contain and extend the city: The Plaines Park

By focusing on the discontinuous network of the peripheral landscape, the project develops three principles to provide continuity between different networks: to walk and stop; to run and flow; and to plant and crop. She also proposes to vary the thickness of the road and enhance the horizon, to create places of exchange between the agricultural fields and the housing area; to valorize the barricade roads (merlons) by creating biological corridors with a variety of plants.

Key words: Halluin, network continuity, horizontal landscape.



PICCOLI Zeno
Landscape as topographical device - a methodological research and a design experiment for the Agricultural Park South Milan

The proposed masterplan is based on a layering process which overlaps the “visualized” and the “numerical” data of the landscape. This process defines the “preliminary indicators” on the urban pressure, current attractiveness, agricultural identity, landscape quality, environmental weakness and technological insistency. They are used to produce an efficiently operating spatial configuration.

Key words: Process strategies towards a new landscape



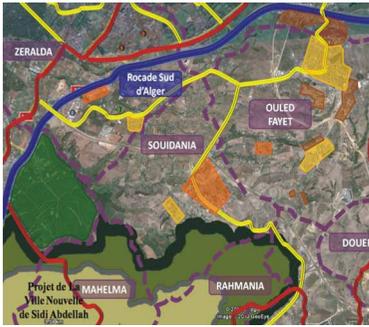
ROBERTS Michael
Sewing the seeds for a sustainable food system

Reviewing the evolution of small/urban scale agriculture in London the project concentrates on the Lee Valley Regional Park in northern London and questions the way to preserve the remaining agricultural lands by the development of an experimental field for scientific interest. By developing “permaculture principles” (five zones, from more dense to transitional zones), he suggests the assignment of new uses to old structures. **Key words:** London, sustainable food system, viability versus profitability



SACAL Moises
Chinampa: Ancient agriculture within the contemporary city

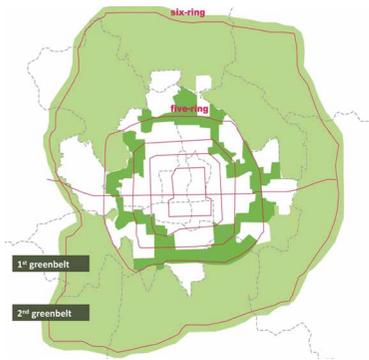
The study focuses on the urban periphery in the Mexican context, where the diminishing wetlands and the agricultural lands are threatened by the urban sprawl in the near future. The study proposes the evaluation of the water channels and water masses so as to create a balanced development between water-agriculture and urban space. **Key words:** Chinampa, occupation of wetlands by urban space, water channels



STAMBOULI Nabila
The suburban building as urban/rural complementarity: Case Studies in south-west of Algiers

The project, which is a thematic reading of various innovative solutions available worldwide, aims (1) to bring forth a permanent and active social life through the preservation of villages and the promotion of agricultural and urban development and (2) to create a variety of functions in line with the natural potential and specific areas of interfaces. To this end, it proposes strengthening the sustainability of large landscape structures, the creation of reception facilities and infrastructure building.

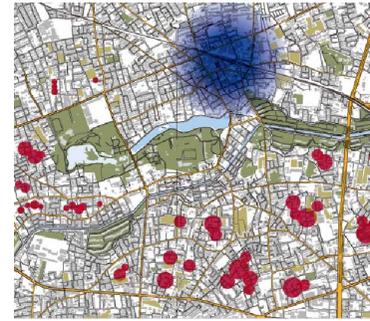
Key words: Rural urban complementarity



XIAOHUI Zhu
From Disorder-Spread to Rational-Move: Shanghai case

Concerning the urban development/growth pattern of Shanghai, the project proposes a system of successive greenbelts to provide a continuity between town and village, farmland, wasteland, and industrial lands. The principles are presented with the Shanghai Sunqiao Modern Agro-Park where concrete models were introduced for a variety of activities like exhibition, training, leisure, breeding, research and trade.

Key words: Successive greenbelts, growth boundary



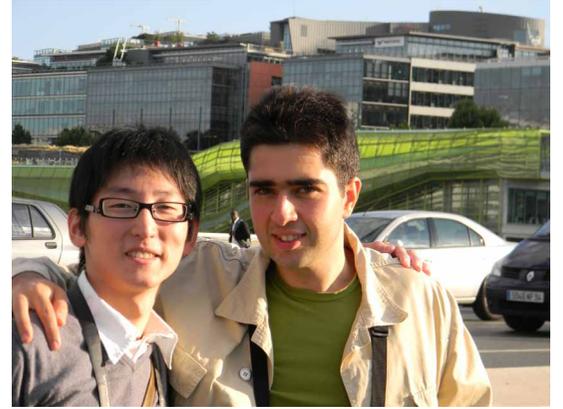
TANIKAWA Masamitsu
Human Life: a combination of agriculture, nature and urban space

This is a project which proposes to recapture the balance between human and nature through the insertion of agricultural and green spaces within the dense urban tissue of Tokyo. The project focuses on Shakuji. Situated in the peripheral land of Tokyo, it is under significant urban pressures. The project develops strategies and typological models about the promotion of small-scale agricultural activities within the existing urban tissues. **Key words:** Agricultural regeneration, urban-scale agriculture.

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THANKS - PARTNERS

Cet atelier, plus encore qu'auparavant, a été le résultat d'un travail préparatoire collectif et de l'énergie d'un grand nombre de bénévoles, volontaires du groupe de travail, membres des Ateliers ou des collectivités partenaires, et de conférenciers. A tous ceux qui ont participé et contribué à faire émerger le sujet et les résultats de cet atelier, les Ateliers adressent leurs remerciements sincères.

Parmi tous ceux-ci, Les Ateliers remercient tout particulièrement :

Les Conférenciers présents au colloque du 29 avril :

Introduction :

Pierre-André Périssol, Président des Ateliers.
Vincent Eblé, Président du Conseil général de Seine-et-Marne.

Jean-Jacques Fournier, maire de Moissy-Cramayel et président du SAN de Sénart.

Intervenants :

Charles-Antoine de Ferrières – IAU-IdF
Bertrand Warnier – Architecte urbaniste
Hervé Gazel – Historien
Patrice Berthé, CG77
Jean-Marie Stephan – DRIAAF
Hervé Billet, Président de la SAFER Île-de-France
Peter Bosselman, Dean de l'UoCBerkeley
Thomas Sieverts – Architecte Urbaniste
Magali Charmet, CG77
Jean-Michel Vincent, DRE-IdF
Daniel Sergent, DDEA Seine-et-Marne
Baptiste Sanson – Responsable de l'écocentre de Villarceaux
Ann-Caroll Werquin – Architecte paysagiste
Yves Cabannes – University College London / Secrétaire générale du RUAF
Didier Corman – Agriculteur en Seine-et-Marne
Michel Desvigne – Paysagiste
Thierry Rebour – Economiste
Thierry Laverne – Paysagiste, président du Triangle Vert
Stephan Pauleit – Géographe

Modérateurs : **Jean-Luc Nguyen**
Raphaël Crestin

Le partenaire de cet atelier :



Le conseil général de Seine-et-Marne
Les partenaires structurels de l'Atelier Île-de-France :



La Région Île-de-France



Le département du Val d'Oise



La communauté d'agglomération de Cergy-Pontoise



L'Établissement Public d'Aménagement de la Défense

Les autres partenaires de l'atelier



La fondation IOSIS



L'Université de Cergy-Pontoise



L'ESSEC



L'AFTRP, principal partenaire des Ateliers

L'AFTRP accompagne les communes et les intercommunalités franciliennes dans leurs projets d'aménagement : implanter des activités économiques, développer des programmes de logement de qualité, restructurer ou aménager des quartiers où il fait bon vivre...

L'ambition de l'AFTRP est d'être aux côtés des élus pour prendre pleinement en compte les impératifs du développement durable, c'est-à-dire « répondre aux besoins des générations actuelles sans compromettre la capacité des générations futures à satisfaire les leurs ».

Depuis 2005, l'AFTRP est le principal soutien financier des Ateliers.