

37<sup>ÈME</sup> INTERNATIONAL URBAN PLANNING WORKSHOP IN CERGY-PONTOISE

FROM 2 TO 20 SEPTEMBER 2019

# HAPPY FRINGE AREAS

TOWNS, VILLAGES AND HAMLETS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

HOW CAN THESE TERRITORIES BE TURNED INTO HAPPY  
FRINGE AREAS?



**les ateliers**  
maîtrise d'œuvre urbaine

**SESSION BOOK**

**[www.ateliers.org](http://www.ateliers.org)**

37<sup>ÈME</sup> INTERNATIONAL URBAN PLANNING WORKSHOP IN CERGY-PONTOISE

FROM 2 TO 20 SEPTEMBER 2019

# HAPPY FRINGE AREAS

TOWNS, VILLAGES AND HAMLETS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

HOW CAN THESE TERRITORIES BE TURNED INTO HAPPY  
FRINGE AREAS?



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

**les ateliers**  
maîtrise d'oeuvre urbaine

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

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

Contact for 2019 session:  
franges@ateliers.org

[www.ateliers.org](http://www.ateliers.org)

“Rare are these spaces of freedom, expression, mutual encouragement and sharing of ideas, crossing of cultures and disciplines, all combined with true professionalism, when thinking of this place where more and more inhabitants of our planet live: the City.”  
Pierre-André Périssol, Président des Ateliers

Les Ateliers is a not-for-profit association created in 1982 by the urban planners for the Ville Nouvelle de Cergy-Pontoise. Within France and abroad, it organises workshops focused on collective production to address territorial projects in order to bring new perspectives, to diversify scales, to look past administrative borders, and to revisit territories. These workshops bring together students and professionals of all

nationalities, selected with the highest rigour, who participate for several weeks in a team reflection at the intersection of urban planning, design and architecture, which also integrates other disciplines: geography, economics, landscape design, sociology, art, engineering, environment, and more...

Over the years, an international network has grown to include some two thousand people who have already participated in one of our workshops: professionals, academics and decision-makers in urban planning. The added value of these workshops lies on the one hand in the production of original analyses and ideas, which the pressures of daily life and institutional functions do not always allow to emerge, and on the other hand in the informal meetings and exchanges between

decision-makers, actors and urban professionals that punctuate the workshops.

## Our convictions

The city's design is by nature collective. Just as architecture or works of art are objects that call for an individualised conception, the work of the city cannot be attributed to a single individual or personality that dominates all aspects of the urban making of: it is by nature collective. Urban planning integrates the different professions involved in the city and its interfaces into a laboratorial logic. Thus, each workshop is a venue of free proposal, where the emergence of innovative conceptions, representations and projects for the future of an urban space in constant evolution can be made possible by developing a collective and voluntary effort.

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



# Foreword: Happy fringes

Suburbs, urban countryside, outskirts, rural areas... the fringe areas of the Paris region are hard to summerise in one simple notion. For the last few months, the Ateliers de Cergy have been investigating these territories to understand their dynamics and observe the forerunners of new ways of living.

The Greater Paris project, metropolisation, excessive concentrating of resources, densification - particularly around the coming intersections of the Greater Paris Express network - have become the keywords of urban planning in the Paris region. The workshop that took place here in 2018 introduced the concept of happiness in the metropolitan areas and highlighted how the current model is a dead end.

Too expensive, too polluted, too much time wasted in privat or public transportation, too much insecurity: studies and surveys on the aspirations of the region's inhabitants show the growing difficulties for many among them to live and work happily in the parisian agglomeration and their desire to escape the global city, where one square meter costs on average 10,000€.

Further away, in the suburban and periurban areas, the clustering of urban structures (such as single family homes, high-rise housing estates and new towns) contribute to the urban expansion on agricultural land, which provides living areas for people seeking a new beginning...

Even further away, small historic towns, villages and hamlets, the fringe areas of the Paris region and even areas outside its regional borders, allow the mind to imagine an alternative way to live in cities, in villages, in a natural and rural environment that it calm, varied and rich in exchanges and that inhabitants can make their own, on a humane level.

But in what conditions can those fringe areas be a viable alternative? How do we rethink and develop those areas so that they become a conscious choice (rather than the result of financial constraints) and that they offer a lifestyle different to the ones in the heart of the metropolis, more humble and more cohesive with the major environmental challenges we face due to climate change. The fringe areas could also be a birthing place of another economic model, different from the one from the

1970s which was largely based on acquiring real estate and on accumulating its "technical and financial" products...

Beyond the challenges regarding access to services, transportation... we also wish to steer the reflexion of this workshop around the notion of happiness, in order to come up with dynamic and sustainable solutions, functional for oneself, for a family, a community; in the end, it is about providing comfortable and diverse life paths depending on age, career, health, hobbies and wishes, buying power, etc.

Just like it is the case for the world of work, the evolution of traditions, lifestyles, transports, mobility, and climate open up new horizons and allow city dwellers to imagine living different periods of their lives in various environments.

Happy fringe areas voice this freedom to chose one's living space within this regional metropolitan area, within this huge diversity in territories, in climates, in comforts they make up. It is about contributing to promoting a new outlook on housing, working, learning, moving, exchanging and making projects together which caters to the challenges of each territory.

As part of this workshop, these three large territories demonstrate the diversity present in fringe areas:

In between two Regional Nature Parks: between the "Val d'Oise (dep95)" and the region "Hauts de France".

The National Road 20, sector of the "Essonne" (dep91) from Massy to Étampes, to the borders of the region "Centre".

The sector of the "Bassée", the southern side of "Seine et Marne" (dep77), until the borders of the regions "Grand Est" and "Bourgogne Franche Conté".

**Marie Chevillotte and Louis Moutard, pilots**



# Contents

01

## TOPIC PRESENTATION

02

## WORKSHOP PROGRESS

Opening seminar  
Productive seminar  
Visits week  
Exchange forums

03

## ARTIST ASSOCIATED TO THE SESSION

04

## TEAMS' PROPOSALS

Team A:  
Team B:  
Team C:

05

## JURY

Jury members

06

## WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

Facebook of the participants  
Facebook of the organisers

07

## WORKSHOP PICTURES



01

Yasmina Benaberrahmane, ©2019

# TOPIC PRESENTATION

# topic presentation

## Metropolitan fringes: New urban ecosystems

Beyond the limits of the central conurbation of Paris, urban countryside areas are expanding; and they are doing so under the influence of the city. These territories, on the fringes of the metropolitan area, now appear as a resource territory — an ideal of a life closer to nature, yet one still connected with the metropolis and its assets.

While highly diverse, these fringe areas concentrate significant problems linked to urban sprawl: longer commuting distances and transportation times, social-geographical dispersion, land artificialization, urban sickness, etc.

HOW CAN THESE TERRITORIES BE TURNED INTO HAPPY FRINGE AREAS?

WHAT KIND OF NEW UTOPIA COULD THEY REPRESENT?

Today, the centre of Paris, a global city, is struggling to face both the challenge of an ecological transition and the aspirations of its inhabitants for a better quality of life. Faced with this situation, the countryside now appears to be a resource territory — an ideal of a life closer to nature, yet one still connected to the metropolis and its assets.

The new towns created in the years before and after 1975, which followed the ZUPs of the 1960s, already aimed to bring the city and the countryside closer together. Nonetheless, the Île-de-France's urban countryside concentrates significant problems linked to urban sprawl: longer commuting distances, longer transportation times, social-geographical dispersion (land development for human activity, excluding agriculture and sylviculture), urban sickness, rising insecurity, etc.

Similar to findings by various other surveys, a recent survey reported that 70% of Île-de-France residents wish to leave the region. A multitude of reasons were given, yet all had the same ultimate objective: to live in a less stressful, less polluted, cheaper and safer environment.

This reality is not consistent from one region and one department to another, but it does reflect a trend by many of our fellow citizens to distance themselves from the heart of urban areas.

New economic geography studies have highlighted the capacities of large metropolitan areas, and all the more so of global cities, to promote rapid development through the concentration of populations. The trend towards creating metropolitan areas is therefore an important component of public planning policies. Nevertheless, this model now presents certain limitations: congestion, pollution, housing prices, etc.

The conclusions from the 2018 Paris Region Workshop — The Inclusive City — highlighted this.





## LIMITATIONS OF HYPER-DENSITY AND URBAN SPRAWL MODELS

HOW CAN THESE TERRITORIES BE DEVELOPED AS A SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE TO LIVING IN THE HEART OF THE URBAN AREA?

HOW CAN THE VALUE OF THE URBAN COUNTRYSIDE BE PROMOTED THROUGH ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE METROPOLITAN AREA AND THE HISTORY OF ITS TERRITORIES?

HOW CAN CONTEXTUAL URBAN PLANNING ACCOMPANY THESE NEW DEMANDS FOR CONTEMPORARY USES AND QUALITY LIVING ENVIRONMENTS?

New economic geography studies have highlighted the capacities of large metropolitan areas, and all the more so of global cities, to promote rapid development through the concentration of populations. The trend towards creating metropolitan areas is therefore an important component of public planning

policies. Nevertheless, this model now presents certain limitations: congestion, pollution, housing prices, etc.

The conclusions from the 2018 Paris Region Workshop — The Inclusive City — highlighted this.

The fringes of the metropolitan area, a string of towns, villages and hamlets can be an attractive alternative, a refuge outside of the city or a compelling alternative for populations who do not have the means to live in the heart of the metropolis.



### Happy fringe areas

Towns, villages and hamlets in metropolitan areas



# Relegated territories or countryside ideal?

## RELEGATED TERRITORIES OR COUNTRYSIDE IDEAL? RELEGATED TERRITORIES OR COUNTRYSIDE IDEAL?

The fringes share a high degree of interdependence with the dense central conurbation as well as with historical urban centres (primarily in terms of access to employment); but life in these fringes also represents a heavy mix of realities. Some areas are perceived as places of relegation for populations who can only afford to live in the Outer Ring and who are thereby penalized in terms of access to transportation infrastructure.

On the other hand, there are also villages or small towns which garner great appeal and therefore seek to contain the number of new arrivals in order to maintain their standard of living. As such, the problems of urban sprawl vs. environmental preservation appear to arise in very different ways.

The fringes of the metropolitan area share similar trajectories. Urban sprawl has gradually spread to the most rural areas of the Île-de-France, which are now included in the Paris urban area. Villages, small towns and hamlets are increasingly integrated into metropolitan and even inter-regional dynamics, which explains their revitalization.

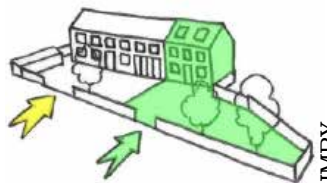
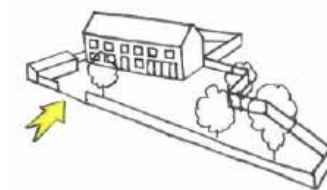
The functions of these territories have also changed considerably, owing to the decline in agricultural activity. This transformation has been accompanied by a socio-

demographic evolution with the arrival of new populations as well as the changing backgrounds and political profiles of town leaders.

In addition, the changes in these fringe territories in terms of daily life, in conjunction with the multi-scale lives of their inhabitants, contributes to the hybridization of lifestyles.



@Orgerus.fr



@BIMBY



@Orgerus.fr



Bouray-sur-Juine



@IAU



Oinville @département Yvelines

## Living differently in the fringes

### LIVING DIFFERENTLY IN THE FRINGES

The most rural territories, while they can respond to a strong desire by the French to return to nature, are not without criticism.

Sparsely populated, they contribute to the dispersion and diminishment of agricultural and natural areas. They make it difficult to maintain public services. Far from public transportation infrastructure, their inhabitants use individual cars on a massive scale. The urban forms of these territories (single-family homes, large plots) are poorly adapted to eco-sufficiency and intergenerational mixing (Adaptations for ageing populations? Offers for young people and couples without children?).

The choice to live in these fringe areas can also express a refusal of the city: its potential insecurity, its excessive density and its diversity of populations.

### MOVING DIFFERENTLY: MOBILITY AT THE HEART OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND DIGITAL TRANSITION

Although many families with modest incomes are moving away from the urban conurbation for economic reasons, mobility still represents a major constraint: the time devoted to travel is substantial, the extra cost is significant and sometimes unaffordable for families, the impact on daily health is real, the carbon footprint is worsening from one year to the next.

How can travel times be transformed from one that is endured into one that represents a happy journey?

How can recent changes be used to transform mobility and spatial planning in these areas: on-demand services and new types of mobility, improvement in the level of service for everyday public transportation, station restructuring, promotion of active mobility and micro-mobility, sharing of these services and their appropriation by residents, etc.

Beginning with their very design, how can the development of urban countryside areas integrate, in both public and private spaces, these aspects of the transition of uses and the economic optimization of travel?



#### Happy fringe areas

Towns, villages and hamlets in metropolitan areas

### DESIGNING THE DIFFUSION AND ENHANCING PROXIMITY

The low density profile of the fringes makes it necessary to operate in a network, particularly for maintaining public services such as schools or facilities. How can micro-centralities be organized and should spaces be prioritized?

Fringe territories can be the home to a renewed relationship with the environment and agriculture. To make this ideal of returning to nature a reality, what development policy should be adopted?

Faced with the risk of introversion, how can the diversity of functions, of generations and of socio-professional categories be maintained? How can the “right to the city” be reinvented for the countryside?

The revitalization of the countryside must not be accompanied by an intensification of social-geographical dispersion and urban sprawl.

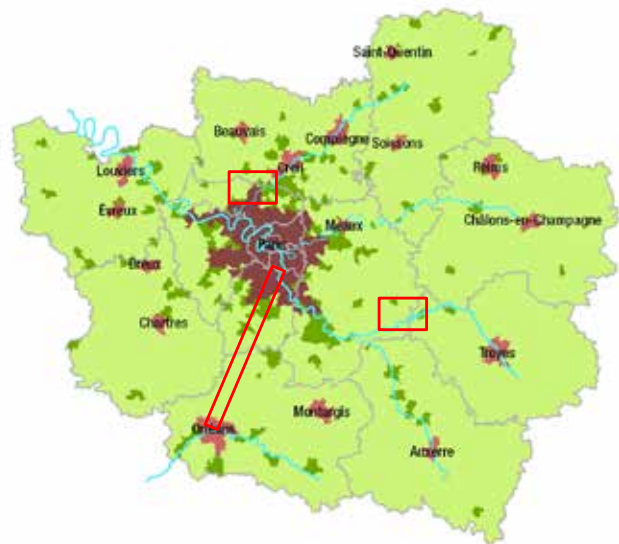
Which of the urbanization and public works policies supporting the countryside’s dynamism also leads to greater land artificialization?

The small and medium urban scales make it easier to innovate and implement : How can the potential of pioneer territories be maximized?



# territory presentation

THE THREE TERRITORIES WE CHOSE FOR THE VISITS OF THE FRENCH WORKSHOP 2019 ARE THE VALLEY OF THE RIVER OISE, THE 'BASSÉE-MONTOIS', AND THE NATIONAL ROAD 20. THEY WERE CHOSEN BECAUSE THEY ARE CONTRASTED, SHOW CHALLENGES, DIVERSITY AND ARE THE BEST EXAMPLES TO SHOW THE FRINGE AREAS.



## THE OISE VALLEY

The Oise Valley is an axis marked by the presence of important road, motorway and rail infrastructures. The link to Paris is thus faster than in other territories, but these infrastructures generate significant landscape discontinuities, going so far as to cut off some cities from their link to the Oise.

Despite good connections, particularly with the Transilien H, which puts this area 30 minutes from the Gare du Nord in Paris via the Persan-Beaumont station, most working people prefer to use cars for their home-work commutes and most inhabitants (89%) have a minimum of one car. With the Grand Paris Express, these territories will become more inter-connected with the rest of the Île-de-France.

The quality of its connection to the centre of the metropolis has also guided economic activities, such as manufacturing and industrial activities tied to the metropolitan area: the river axis is already partly used for freight transport, but is expected to be even more so in the coming years.



Une bonne desserte ferroviaire (source : géoportail)

Between its industrial territories, activity zones, valley and hillside landscapes and location near two regional natural parks, the Oise Valley is a complex and diverse territory!

The question of the future of these territories is raised. On the formerly industrial sites, the challenge of revitalisation and transformation is present. The case of the former Vulli factory, which used to produce the teething toy 'Sophie the Giraffe', is now being transformed into social housing for example. But not all brownlands have been converted, and some have difficulties flourishing again.

## THE BASSÉE MONTOIS

In terms of employment, the Bassée has experienced economic development mainly oriented towards Greater Paris: it is historically a territory of aggregate production in the Seine Valley that continues to supply metropolitan worksites.

A significant proportion of its working population works in the intermunicipal community (17%). A connected territory, 21% of the working population works in nearby employment centres (Nangis, Provins, Montereau, Melun). Finally, 31% of the working population works across the intermunicipal structure, mainly in Bray-sur-Seine and Donnemarie-Dontilly. In 2014, there were 11,098 workers across the CCBM, 9,958 workers with a job and 4,494 jobs in the intermunicipal territory. The CCBM also hosts approximately 1,400 external workers.

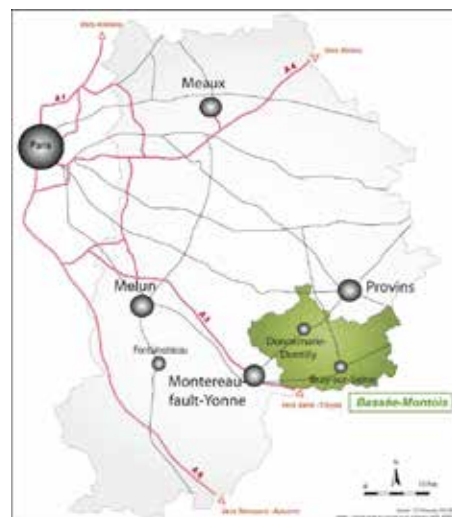
Despite everything, the intermunicipal community is losing jobs: in five years, it has lost 5% of its salaried jobs (i.e. 151 fewer jobs).

The landscape of the Bassée-Montois is essentially one of agriculture, with conventional large-scale farming and cattle breeding.

The built landscape is of high quality:

### Happy fringe areas

Towns, villages and hamlets in metropolitan areas



the villages have maintained their excellent architecture. So far, there has been little urban sprawl or new constructions, although developments are underway.

Above all, it has a rich natural heritage, with wetlands, significant forest areas and recognized and well preserved areas (ZNIEFF). The challenges of preserving species are numerous and the territory is confronted with the difficulties of creating ecological corridors in certain areas (disruptions linked to infrastructure and field crops with low biodiversity).

## THE ROAD RN20

The Route Nationale 20 is an old Roman road, which has become — with some modifications — a national road. It connects Paris to the Spanish border some 864 km farther south. The part of this road that interests us goes from the edge of the Parisian urban agglomeration via Longjumeau to the city of Orléans. This road has since been downgraded and is now managed at the département level (it is now called RD2020 between the Île-de-France and Orléans). However, for convenience, we will continue to call it the RN20.

This road crosses many villages and a few towns (Arpajon, Etréchy, Etampes), but in the area of interest to us, it crosses many areas of large-scale agriculture.

At its start (at the Porte d'Orléans in Paris), the RN20 crosses dense or very dense spaces that are largely urbanized as well as suburban cities (Montrouge, Antony). As we move farther away from Paris, the urban density decreases: multi-storey buildings aligned on the street are followed by Faubourg buildings (suburban buildings), then the urban fabric becomes scattered, and we come across warehouses, houses, garages, etc.

lining this national road that could almost be considered an infill.

As an important axis, the RN20 structures the habitat along its length, in the form of cities, but also roadside villages.



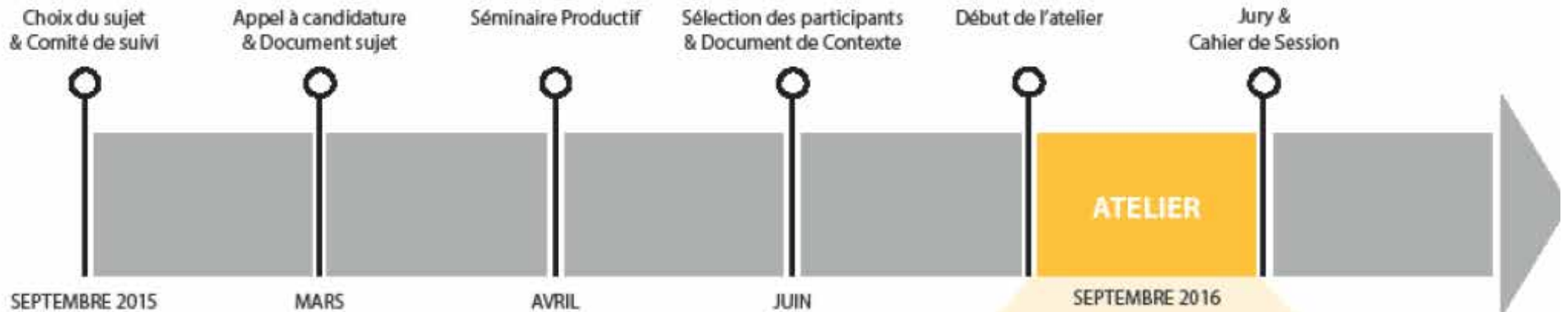






# **WORKSHOP PROGRESS**

# workshop process



The subject of the workshop of the Paris region was hard to chose and it took long and fruitful discussion within the association (and their science council) and with the partners of the Ateliers. Based on the results of the 2018 workshop, the science council of the Ateliers chose to work on the fringe territories of the region.

The subject has then been developped further by the committee following the Ateliers which is made out of experts and partners, and lead the the pilots of the workshop. This committee met regularly until the start of the workshop to fruther refine the subject matter, chose the territories to visit and construct a Context Document. Together, they chose the name of the workshop.

In April 2019, a productive seminar was organised. It brought together experts, actors, and partners of the Ateliers and allowed the raise questions on the subject matter, which were then passed on to the participants.



# opening seminar

## THE WORKING COMMITTEE, OF ROUGHLY 50 PROFESSIONALS

and international specialists, met for a full day on April 17, 2019, to discuss the workshop program. The interlocutors and experts met to raise the most pressing questions regarding problems with the happy fringe areas. Intended for young professionals all over the world who will participate in the workshop of the Paris region in 2019, these questions are also reference points for the teams.

In September 2019, the team will work for three weeks to resolve the challenges posed by the happy fringe areas in the Paris region and they will propose strategies and innovative ideas that shall be presented in front of local and international judges.



The 37th urban planning and design workshop would like to focus on areas beyond the Paris metropolitan region. These areas, that are still viewed negatively, have nonetheless the potential of becoming valuable resources both for the people that live there as well as for those who work there. How to convert these areas into happy fringes? What kind of new wonderland can they become?

The Ateliers of Cergy would like to analyse their urban and spatial potential and reinvent these fringe areas.

### Happy fringe areas

Towns, villages and hamlets in metropolitan areas



**'We can have a responsibility vis-à-vis these areas, both in their progress as well as their demise'**

**'How can these fringe areas transform from the obsolete urban model to the urban model of the future?'**

**'We can have a responsibility vis-à-vis these areas, both in their progress as well as their demise'**

DURING THIS MEETING, MULTIPLE POINTS OF VIEW WERE PRESENTED AND ALLOWED US TO FOCUS ON THE MOST PRESSING QUESTIONS REGARDING THE PROBLEMS OF THE PARIS REGION FRINGE AREAS. WE WERE ALSO ABLE

TO EXCHANGE IDEAS AND DEBATE THIS MATTER WITH SUBJECT MATTER EXPERTS AS WELL AS THE PEOPLE THAT LIVE IN THESE AREAS (MAYORS, FARMERS, URBAN PLANNERS).

**'We can have a responsibility vis-à-vis these areas, both in their progress as well as their demise'**

**'Are the fringe areas happy, scared, leaky, dangerous, non-conformist?'**

LOT OF QUESTIONS EMERGE :

### REINVENTING THE CITY-COUNTRYSIDE RELATIONSHIPS

**For too long, the fringe areas were seen as being dependent on the city center, but they have changed, and this relationship is now less interdependent. Under these circumstances :**

What are the new relationships between the countryside and the city? How can they be reinvented?

How should we look at the interaction between town and country, how they complement one another and how they can take a reciprocal approach?

How can we make these fringe areas work with one another and no longer have to go through the urban

center in order to interact?

How can we add value to projects that we can only find in the fringe areas and nowhere else?

How can we make the inhabitants of these areas more proud of where they live?

How can projects in the fringe area allow newcomers to become a catalyst for a new relationship with nature?

### IMPLEMENTING A PROJECT IN THE FRINGE

**The lack of infracture and public funding is often lamented in suburban areas and it has a negative impact on the ability to achieve anything there. However, there are new less conventional ways of implementing project. Therefore:**

How can one leave the beaten path: of is the capacity of these fringe areas to innovate?

How can the infrastructure adapt to local needs and not be confined to predefined channels?

How can we encourage the informal aspects of an urban project?

How can we anticipate the future et upcoming transformations of the fringe areas in urban projects?

Is is possible to implement a project on a variety of sites and a variety of scales?

How can we integrate the different scales in urban projects?

Are the alternative aspects of a project reproducable across several projects?

How can we create common spaces in these areas? How can we create meeting spots?

### NEW WAY TO LIVE IN THE FRINGES

**The fringe areas are often viewed as the kingdom of single family homes, built in lots and largely looked down upon and criticised for their landscaping, and architectural qualities, and for their public spaces (or lack thereof). Therefore :**

How can we invent new ways of living in these areas?

Do these fringes constitute a place of escape? for whom?

How can these fringe areas become places for experimenting with more frugal lifestyles?

How can the fringe areas

becomes models for sustainable developments?

What density is desirable in these areas for good levels of service?

How can these fringe areas transform from the obsolete urban model to the urban model of the future?'

### MOBILITY IN THE FRINGE AREAS

**Mobility has long been a problem in the fringe areas with the long distances between work and home being difficult for people. However we are at a point where transportation is moving closer to homes and there is also a surge in alternative transportations. Therefore :**

What types of transportation can we imagine in these fringe areas, both for people and for goods? Where would they go?

Why do we need these types of transportation? What what sort of journeys? How can we refocus them at a more local level?

How can we imagine flexible non-institutional transportation means?

Can can we relocate into the fringe areas those things that its inhabitants look for elsewhere?

THE INTERNATIONAL ATELIERS OF URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN OF CERGY-PONTOISE THANK ALL OF THEIR PARTNERS, THEIR SPEAKERS DURING VARIOUS MEETINGS AND VISITS, AS WELL AS THE MONITORING COMMITTEE WHICH HAVE BEEN THERE THROUGHOUT THE PUTTING TOGETHER OF 37TH INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP OF THE PARIS REGION WORKSHOP.



PARTICIPANTS OF THE AFTERNOON DEBATES

**Team A :**

- Jean-Michel Vincent
- Audrey Gauthier
- Richard Zelezny
- Martine Berger
- Rémy Algis
- Michel Jaouën
- Madeline Hervé
- Mathieu Drevelle
- Valérie Kaufman

**Team B :**

- Louis Henry
- Diane Roussignol
- Marguerite Wable
- Michel Gaillard
- Yohan Kajdan
- Patrick Gautier
- Hanaà Msallak
- Jean-Claude Ralite
- Grégoire Pillot
- Jean-Clade Cavaud

**SPEAKERS OF THE SEMINAR**

PRESENTATIONS ON MORNING

**Opening and introduction**

M. Pierre André Perrissol, Président des Ateliers

M. Jean-Christophe Veyrine, Vice-Président de la Communauté d'Agglomération de Cergy-Pontoise,

M. François Bertrand Établissement public foncier d'Île-de-France (EPFIF)

**Metropolisation: do we choose it or suffer from it**

Mme Audrey Gauthier (IAU)

Mme Martine Berger, (université Paris I)

Mme Monique Poulot, (université Paris Nanterre)

Mme Elizabeth Auclair, (université de Cergy-Pontoise)

Mme Pascale Poirot, (Union Nationale Aménageurs Ile-de-France)

**Innovative solutions for the terrains**

M. Rémy Anquetin, (Communauté de communes de la Bassée-Montois)

M. Patrick Gautier, (Parc naturel régional du Vexin)

M. Edouard Lanckriet, (Agrosolution)

M. Pierric Petit, (Vin Vagabond)

M. Livier Vennin, (EDF)

**Afternoon filled with discussions, to identify the key questions of the 2019 workshop**

**Happy fringe areas**

Towns, villages and hamlets in metropolitan areas



# visits week

**START : SUNDAY 1ST SEPTEMBER 2019**

For the opening we are welcomed in the Fab Lab named 'Labboite' by Bastien Vernier, the fab-manager and former piloting assistant of the Ateliers. After an informal meeting around a meal and a tour of the fablab, the organisation of the Ateliers is presented. The director, Christine Lepoitevin, explains the outline of the Ateliers and the projects director, Véronique Valenzuela, opens the workshop by presenting the staff, the participants and the programme of the coming three-week workshop. Every participant is then asked to present themselves.



**Michel Jaouen,**  
**Ateliers de Cergy**

Guided by Michele Jaouen and Bertrand Warnier, we go on to visit the new town of Cergy where the Ateliers were founded.

We walk through the park of the prefecture to Cergy's port. This stroll allows us to analyse how the city deals with the transition between the new and old urban grid. We then visit 'Port Cergy' which is a very successful example of the new town and is very popular among its inhabitants, before taking the bus to the 'Axis of the Metropolis',



**Bertrand Warnier,**  
**founding membre**  
**Ateliers de Cergy**

a large urban monument by artist Dani Karavan.

We continue our tour by visiting nearby villages which became part of the new city. They show what the traditional type of villages the river Oise borders.

Back to the district of Cergy's prefecture, the day is wrapped up by a presentation by Claire Fonticelli, the piloting assistant of the workshop, on the fringe areas of the metropolis, to understand the variety of shapes, landscapes and lifestyles of these territories.



**Bastien Vernier,**  
**Fablab Labboite**

« Dans l'ancienne rue du village, nous avons inséré des opérations de manière à préserver les trames existantes. »



## MONDAY 2ND SEPTEMBER 2019 : THE OISE VALLEY



**Jean-Marc Giroudeau**  
- Responsible for  
urban planning in  
the Regional Nature  
Park Oise Pays de  
France,



**Diane Roussignol**  
- Conseil  
départemental Val  
d'Oise,



**Virginie Duchatelle**  
- Conseil  
départemental du Val  
d'Oise,



**Michel Jaouen -**  
**Ateliers,**

Today's visits start with an introductory conference by Jean-Marc Giroudeau, responsible for urban planning in the Regional Nature Park 'Oise Pays de France'. Despite a short night and a jetlag for some, the participants listen to him, eager to learn what a Regional Nature Park is and what tools and missions he has.



Our first stop is Champagne-sur-Oise, where the deputy mayor for urban planning, Mr. Poiret and the DGS, Mrs. Garnier, welcome us. We are located next to the train station, an excellent spot to talk about the challenges of densification, urban sprawl and the changing transit in this municipality which houses 2600 inhabitants and is one hour away from Paris by train.



**M Poiret - adjoint au  
maire à l'urbanisme  
de la commune de  
Champagne-sur-Oise,**



We then get into our bus, which drives us out of the new town into the Vexin. There, Diane Roussignol, of the 'Conseil départemental du Val d'Oise' and Michel Jaouen, tell many anecdotes about the places we see around, topics wander between history, aviation and even music! We drive down the valley of the Sausseron, strating from Nesles La Vallée before entering the valley of the river Oise towards Parmain.



**Mme Garnier -  
directrice générale  
des services de  
Champagne-sur-Oise,**

What comes out strongly during this discussion is the difficulty to develop a project which every actor

and the inhabitants agree with. But there are many other challenges as well. The leader for urban planning also explains how difficult it is to establish shops in the city center and to encourage the inhabitants to change their means of transport. Indeed, very few use the public transportation for their daily transit even though the infrastructure is there.



### Happy fringe areas

Towns, villages and hamlets in metropolitan areas





**M. Jorrot, Directeur général des services de Persan,**



**M Trogrlic, Directeur général des services de Chambly,**

We then go back into the bus to visit two neighboring municipalities that although closeby aren't in the same region: they are Chambly, in the 'Hauts-de-France' region and Persan, in the Paris region. They are a perfect example of municipalities wanting to work together and the visit is being carried out by both chief executives together.

We start with a tour of Chamblyrama, an economic and shopping area dedicated to

leisure, which includes a cinema, cafés, restaurants, toy shops and many leisure activities (bowling, trampoline, indoor games). The area surrounds a pedestrian path and portrays a new way to think of economic areas.

We continue by crossing the historical center of Chambly which houses many shops, complementary to those of Chamblyrama.



We then leave the region to visit Persan, where we visit the center and town hall, where we are shown a newly build landscaped garden, before crossing the 'Village', a district of large housing complexes which has recently undergone government funded renovations. We stop at an industrial wasteland, the largest decontamination site in France, which will be transformed into a parc. This town, which is 30 minutes away from Paris by train and is one of the 200 poorest in the country, has multiple ongoing projects despite the many challenges the municipality faces: unsafe housing and some social difficulties.





**Mme Borgne - mayor of Noisy-sur-Oise and president of the community Haut Val d'Oise,**



**Claude Krieguer- mayor Asnières-sur-Oise**



**M. Poirier - adjoint au Maire chargé de l'Urbanisme Asnières-sur-Oise**

The mayor of Noisy-sur Oise who is also president of the community of municipality called 'Haut Val d'Oise' welcomes us on the bank of the river Oise. Picnic goes and all kinds of hikers meet in this delightful setting while the mayor explains the challenges the municipality of 700 inhabitants faces: transportation for adults and pupils, the difficulties in housing, the lack of shops... a lot of subjects are discussed. The Bruyères-sur-Oise harbour, although not visible from our location, is an important aspect for the small municipalities, especially in a metropolitan context.

We then drive back through Asnières-sur-Oise, where we are welcomed by Claude Frieguer, the mayor of the municipality, and Mr. Poirier, deputy mayor and responsible for urban planning. Along with Jean-Marc Giroudeau, project manager of the regional nature park 'Oise Pays de France', they walk us through the repurposed wasteland of the Vulli factory, former production site of Sophie the Giraffe, a teething toy known to all children. After the firm left, the wasteland was transformed into individual and multifamily housing. The factory's surrounding walls and

the industrial atmosphere of the site has been purposely preserved. As industrial wastelands are numerous in these municipalities, this successful revitalisation may give hope to many fringe areas.

After parting with the local politicians, we stop at the iconic spot of all French cities, towns, villages and hamlets: the café of the village, that is also selling newspapers and tobacco. It's the perfect occasion to chat with locals and recharge before we take on the last step of the day.

We take the bus once again to roam the territory of the regional nature park. We drive passed the

Royaumont Abbey, a Cistercian abbey of remarkable architecture. We then cross the Carnelles forest, which is essential to the ecological system of the Paris region, before reaching the river Oise to drive back to Cergy.



**Happy fringe areas**

Towns, villages and hamlets in metropolitan areas





## TUESDAY 3RD SEPTEMBER 2019 MORNING : PILOT'S PRESENTATION



**Marie Chevillotte,**  
**Pilot of the workshop**



**Louis Moutard,**  
**Pilot of the workshop**

In the morning of this day, the pilotes of the workshop, Marie Chevillotte et Louis Moutard, are given the floor to present in detail the given subject. They evoke the choosing of the subject, the months of preliminary work and the questions raised during the preparatory seminar.

The pilots announce how the participants will be teamed up. The three teams will work together during the following weeks. Each team then regroups separately to get to know each other better but also to prepare some thoughts and questions for the official opening of the workshop and the meeting with the Ateliers' partners.





## OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE 37TH INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP FOR URBAN PLANNING 3TH SEPTEMBER 2019

'Not to suffer from, but anticipate problems and find solutions  
for these territories'

'How do we make people want to live in fringe areas and stop  
the phenomenon of metropolisation?'

'What we expect from you is to be creative,  
disruptive and to destabilise us'

### SPEAKERS OF THE OPENING

#### Introduction

Pierre-André PERISSOL, Président des Ateliers

#### Our partners there

Hanaa MSALLAK

Franck BALTZER, Etablissement Public Foncier d'Île-de-France

Gilles BOUVELOT, EPFIF

Louis HENRY, Institut pour la Recherche, Caisse des Dépôts

Bruno BESSIS, ministère DHUP

Hervé BOISGUILLAUME, ministère DAEI

Michèle RABIN ROCHE, Grand Paris Aménagement

François Pradillon, AREP

#### The pilots

Marie Chevillotte, urbaniste, politiste

Louis Moutard, architecte

We are welcomed by the public institution for real estate in the Paris region at the Mariott Hotel on the left bank of the Seine, for the formal opening of the workshop which includes all the partner but also some members of the Ateliers. The structural partners discuss the challenges and expectations of the subject matter and answer the participants' questions.



'How can we understand the use of these territories? How do  
we make them attractive?'

A time for questions and answers concludes the productive discussion. The participants question the speakers not only on the subject matter of the workshop, curious as to what their views on the territories' challenges are, but also on their expectations for the final projects.

This fruitful dialogue that everyone took part in finishes with a friendly buffet which allows conversations to transform into more informal interactions.



#### Happy fringe areas

Towns, villages and hamlets in metropolitan areas

## WEDNESDAY 4TH SEPTEMBER 2019 : THE ROAD 20



**Louis Henry -  
Institut CDC pour la  
recherche**



**François Roumet -  
paysagiste, urbaniste  
et écologue,**

The backbone of today's visit is the national road 20. We start by visiting Etampes, guided by Louis Henry, who presents us the architectural heritage of this small town of 10,000 inhabitants south of Paris. A lot of shops are empty, the infrastructure is outdated, a lot of space is taken up by parking spots. All of this shows the decline of the town.

We leave towards Toury, located outside the borders of the Paris region, with François Roumet, landscaper, urban planner and ecologist who is responsible for planning the intermunicipal urbanism projects of the community of municipalities named 'Cœur de Beauce'. He tells us about the landscaping challenges of the territory, with its difficulties in renewing the too conventional agriculture system of open fields



and the apparent visibility of windmills.

We then cross 'Bois Bourdon', a typical housing site accomodating 700 lodgings close to Etampes.







**M Cabot - mayor de  
Bouray-sur-Juine**

Louis Henry explains his doubts regarding the architectural quality of the place.

Our lunch break takes place in Chamarande, in the stunning garden of a local château, bordering the regional nature park called 'Gâtinais'. We continue our journey further into the park to reach Bouray-sur-Juine, where we are greeted by Mr. Cabot, the mayor of the municipality and his team. He lists the challenges the village of 2000 inhabitants faces. He tells us about the new densification project and shows us the presbytery in the

center of the village which is being converted into social housing.

Our next stop is Domexpo, where single family homes are being exposed and people who wish to buy one of these detached houses can go meet and talk to the seller.



**Andrea Pasqualini  
- association du  
triangle vert**

Our last stop is Marcoussis, where we meet with Andrea Pasqualini, the representative of the association 'Green Triangle', who explains the challenges of preserving agricultural land in a territory with a high demand for real estate and the tools the organisation has to fight it. She presents us the last achievements of the association: the implementation of a production workshop and the backing of the shortening of the field to fork process.



#### **Happy fringe areas**

Towns, villages and hamlets in metropolitan areas





## THURSDAY 5TH SEPTEMBER 2019 : BASSÉE-MONTOIS

After finally arriving at the junction of the river Seine and the river Marne after an insane traffic jam, we start visiting Longueville, a town of 1800 inhabitants, which is in the process of deindustrialisation, lead my Louis Moutard. There a numerous brownfield sites in the very center of the town.

We leave to visit Bray-sur-Seine, where we join Mr. Roger Denormandie, head of the community of municipalities named 'Bassée Montois', who in turn presents us his territory and its challenges: the project to widen the channel to welcome large vessels, and the issues concerning the demographic shift. A discussion about what it means to happily live in the Bassée Montois follows.

During the lunch break, the



**M. Roger Denormandie-président de la communauté de commune de la Bassée Montois,**

artist affiliated to the workshop, Yasmina Benabderrahmane, explains to the participants the cyanotype method she uses to take pictures without camera using photosensible paper.

The afternoon focusses on the topics of biodiversity and unique ecosystems. We visit the Toussacq farm, the first 'Terre de Lien' farm in the Paris region. Terre de Lien





**Saturnin Mesnil,  
médiateur en  
agriculture**

is a French foundation committed in protecting agricultural land and making agriculture biological, organic, human sized and rooted in the local community.

Saturnin Mesnil, who is starting an educational campaign (in schools, universities and for the general public) about agricultural questions within the co-op 'Les Champs des Possibles' and is a longstanding member of a local association supporting small farming, is guiding us through the farm. He shows us the different buildings of the farm while explaining the story and structure behind this agricultural operation which is also an unusual training center.

We leave to visit the nature reserve of the Bassé Montois, where Sophie POCHET supervisor and hostess of the reserve welcomes us by the Cocharde pond. She shows us what the largest nature reserve

#### **Happy fringe areas**

Towns, villages and hamlets in metropolitan areas



**Sophie POCHET  
Garde Technicienne  
Animatrice la réserve  
naturelle de la  
Bassée Montois**



of the region looks like, what it means to preserve it and how the mostly private real estate integrated it. We discuss the difficulties of developing projects while preserving the environment.

Our bus then crosses the Provins municipality, a mediaeval town flooded by tourists of which Louis Moutard explains the challenges.





## FRIDAY 6TH SEPTEMBER 2019 : DEBATE

On this morning we take the the RER to La Défense, the business district of Paris, to take part in a panel discussion at the Ministry of the ecological and inclusive transition. The route we take and the time we take it is ideal to show participants who aren't from the region what the RER A is like at peak hours. This line is taken by 1.4 Million passengers every day and a lot of commuters living on the fringe areas take it to go work in the city center.

The panel discussion includes Guillaume Faburel, Professor in urbanism at the University

'Lumière Lyon 2', Diane Roussignol, of the departmental board of the Val d'Oise, and Chris Younes, our great final witness. They encourage the participants to question the stereotypes of the territories they visited and rethink them as consequences of the current economical and social system riddled with crisis. This system also leads to a general sense of exhaustion. This productive exchange nicely wraps up the week which has been filled with visits and discoveries, by putting the subject matter into perspective through transversal questions.

### CHRIS YOUNÈS, GREAT WITNESS OF THE PANEL DISCUSSION

Social psychologist, PHD holder and HDR in philosophie, professor at the ESA (Special School for Architecture), founder of the Gerphau lab (UMR Lavue) and the thematic science network PhilAU (MCC). Co-founder of ARENA (Architectural Research European Network) and of the journal 'L'esprit des villes' (the spirit of cities), she is also a member of the science council of European.

Her publications and her research show an interface between architecture and philosophie on the question of living spaces, the meeting points of ethics and esthetics, and nature and artifact. She has written many books, like 'Recycle urban spaces' (MétisPresses, 2014) and 'Poems of architecture' (éd. Norma, 2015).



**Guillaume Faburel,**  
politiste



**Chris Younes,**  
philosophe



**Diane Roussignol,**  
urbaniste



This afternoon, the participants settled in their workspace at the Art School of Cergy, where they will work for the following two weeks.

Then, Jean-Michel Vincent, a former pilotes, present the results of the last year workshop.





# exchange forums

## FIRST FORUM LUNDI 9TH SEPTEMBER 2019

After a first weekend of intensive work, the participants have their first exchange forum on Monday 9th at the Art School of Cergy. During the 15 days of work, two exchange forums are organised for the participants to present their progress and for the pilots, partners, experts and actors of the territories to comment on their projects.

This first discussion enables the participants to test their first ideas.



## SECOND FORUM FRIDAY 13TH SEPTEMBER 2019

The second exchange forum allowed participants to again discuss their projects with the partners that came to listen to them.

Their ideas have grown since the last forum and will be deepened further in the next productive week.

The day ends with a presentation by the artist associated to the workshop, Yasmina Benabderrahmane, who talks about her work and shows it to us. She then encourages the participants to experiment taking photos without a camera.



Towns, villages and hamlets in metropolitan areas

03

**ARTIST  
ASSOCIATED TO  
THE SESSION**



# Yasmina Benabderrahmane



Les franges heureuses, se tissent et se lient tels les fils d'une toile créées par une araignée, latentes vers un grand dessein.

Les territoires de la métropole riches de villes, villages et hameaux qui résistent et se meuvent en beauté. Nous avons rodé autour de ce centre, flux névralgique — cette Bête qui est la capitale. Entre les réseaux ferrés et autoroutiers de ses grandes plaines, nous avons été transportés.

Moments riches d'écoutes, de partages, de recherches, de discussions, réflexions, et parfois d'échanges heureux avec des habitants sur une place de village.

«J'ai été frappé par leurs curiosités, ils nous voyaient bien comme des étrangers, nous ne faisons pas parti du nid.» Mais très heureux de cette rencontre inattendue et surtout pour notre intérêt tels des penseurs à émettre les premières lumières de ces concepts de vie pour le bonheur de tous.

Cette transposition métaphorique parle en quelques sortes de ces lieux désertés, friches abandonnées, territoires naturels protégés et cachés, de ce Grand Paris en devenir.

Nous sommes passés par des paysages très riches et variés. J'ai essayé d'amener les participants vers une approche expérimentale de l'image. Penser aux territoires, paysages en mutations et à la collecte de ces restes topographiques tels des reliques. Des objets collectés pierres, roches, feuilles et autres survivances mises en suspens.

Comment peut-on réactiver des objets ou des lieux et leur redonner vie ou une autre fonction? Comment figer un temps ou lieux en mutation, en passant d'un micro et macro monde fait de matières vers une cartographie imagée?

Comment garder une trace de ces moments vécus dans l'instant?

Le médium de la photographie est pour ma part le plus instantané, j'ai collecté en couleur le moment présent.

J'ai alors proposé de faire de la photographie sans appareil photo. La pratique du sténopé et du photogramme, nous a permis de collecter et cataloguer des objets et formes à travers nos ballades. Dans un macro monde minéral et organique, où l'on a modifier ou figer une trace dans un micro monde imagé.

Les inspirations de chacun les ont amené à se questionner sur le vivre ensemble encore plus heureux qui ne le sont déjà ainsi que l'adaptabilité possible au changement en vue de leurs idées.

Tels des Oracles, des desseins sont annoncés, en Yin et Yang, par des dessins de lumière qui définissent des schémas de pensées optimistes. Mental Map pour une vie, plus mouvante et nomade faites d'échanges et de partages. Des images sont à voir ici tels l'attraction ou l'exode, flux décentrifugés, réseaux fluviaux et maritimes faites de commerces et de transports, images en négatif et positif, en noir et blanc. Vers et surtout pour les périphéries et le rural, des quartiers riches ou pauvres entremêlés. L'inversion des flux, vases communicants pour jouir d'un monde meilleur, un centre décentré, pour des franges ramificatives.

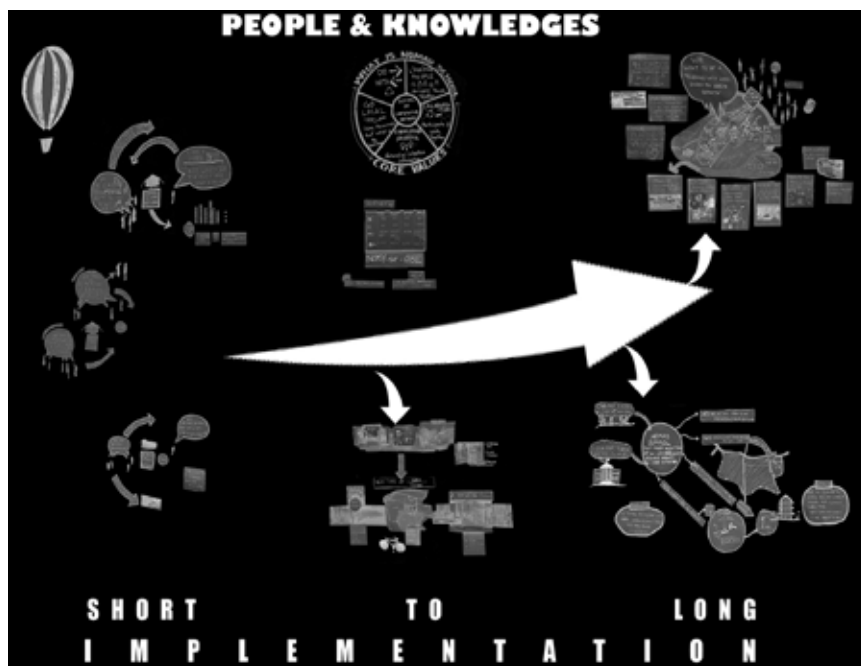
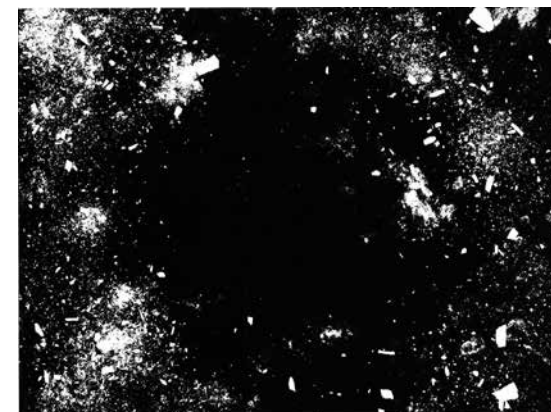


#### Happy fringe areas

Towns, villages and hamlets in metropolitan areas







HACER MAS FELICES A LAS PERSONAS EN LOS BORDES  
 Rendre les habitants des franges plus heureux  
 جعل الناس في المنطقه الماشقيه أكثر سعاد  
 让边缘地区的人更快乐  
 Make people in the fringe area happier  
 बसने क्षेत्रों में लोगों के खुश बनाना (अभियोजन)  
 Tornar as pessoas das periferias mais felizes  
 Сгачення людей в припорогах сучасних міст





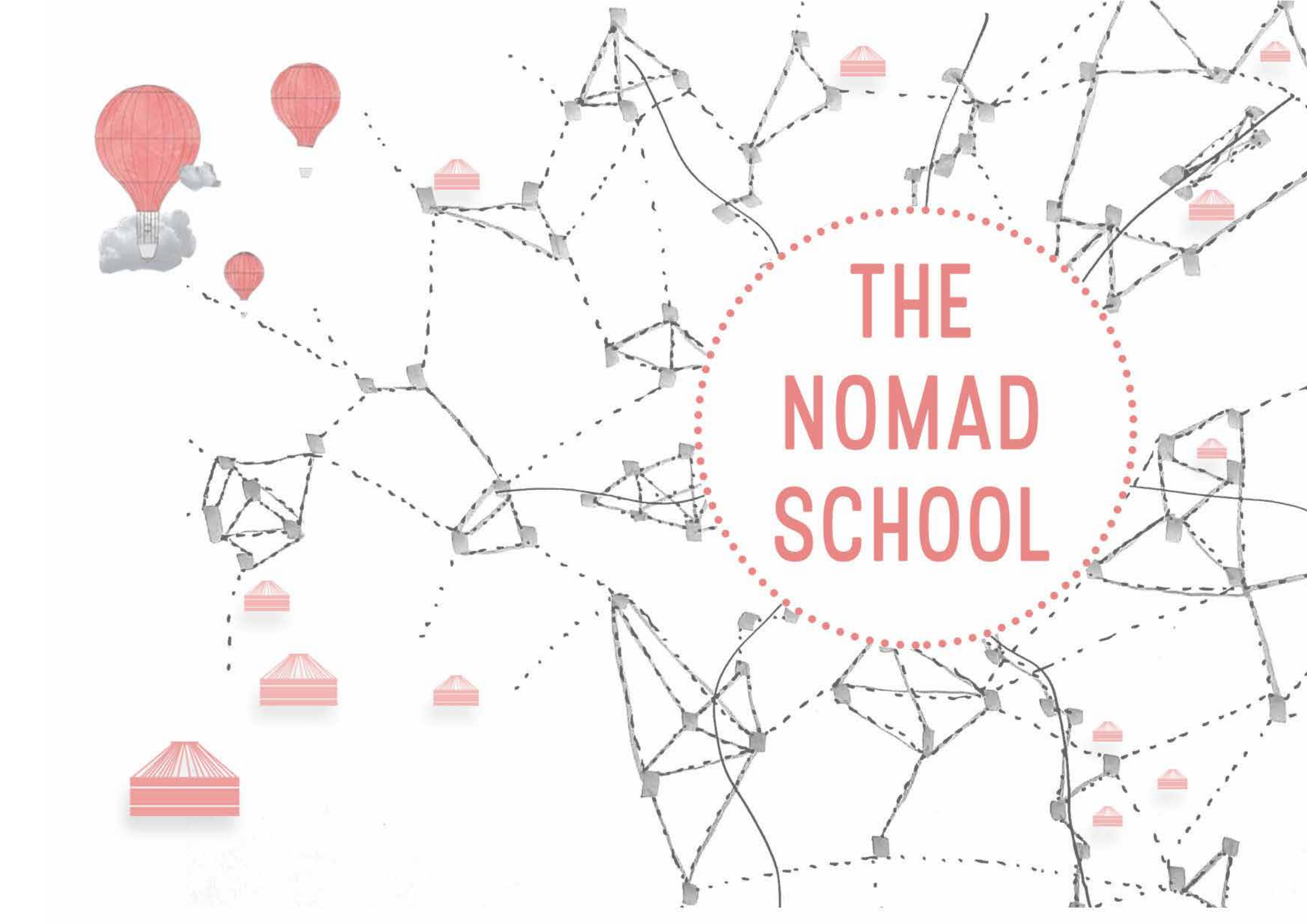


# **TEAM S PROPOSALS**



# team A



The background features a complex network of interconnected nodes and lines. Some lines are solid black, while others are dashed black. Several red hot air balloons are scattered across the top left, and numerous red tent icons are placed at various points within the network. A large, irregular shape is outlined by a dotted red line, enclosing the central text.

# THE NOMAD SCHOOL

There exists a breeding ground where we can grow, pick and share new ideas.

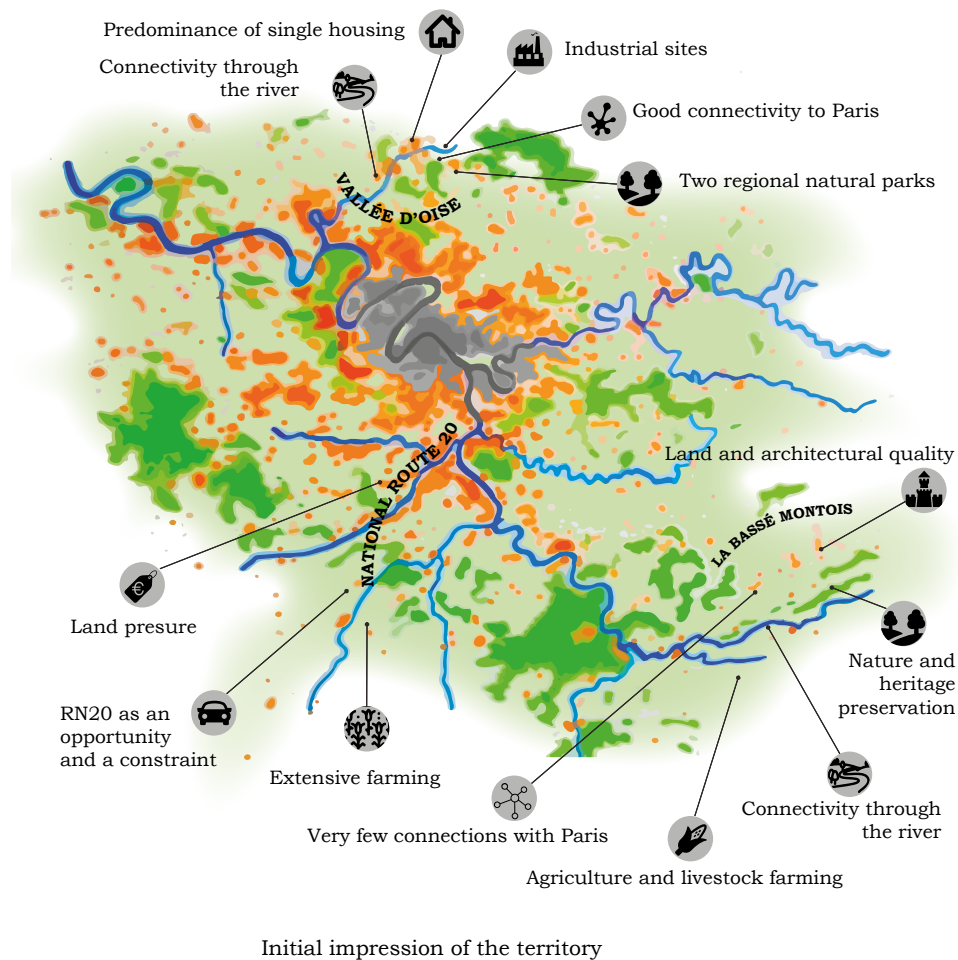
### (Re)imagining fringes as incubators of change

Fringe areas are nothing like their stereotype that states that these territories are entirely dependent on cars, in which there are only single family homes with gardens and where only families with children live. Instead, fringes are dynamic and varied spaces thanks to their inhabitants, their ways of life, ways of traveling, of eating, of consuming, providing the territory ways to develop. Alternate ways are very much present, if not the norm, and often supported by the local governing bodies. We witness dynamic spaces that are boosted by local initiatives. However, those initiatives are only in their nascent state and more importantly are often disconnected from one another. So it seems the time is perfect for one to take a closer look at those local changes and the diversity existing in these areas in order to change the way they are viewed and to envision a viable and sustainable future.

The fringe areas of the Paris region are the perfect opportunity to rethink how those territories evolve, and not as territories that are dependent on a center (in this case Paris), but as spaces full of potential that can teach us how to develop inclusive territorial projects, by giving the commands to their inhabitants and by basing them on the needs of those territories, using the wealth and potentials they already possess.

### A new vision of the fringe areas of tomorrow

80% of Parisians wish to leave Paris to live in the suburbs, but between 5 and 10% actually do it. This shows that it is crucial to view the fringe areas not as spaces with a high potential for the needs of the capital city, but as territories whose projects consciously focus on the quality of life and their typical 'slowness'. This is why this project aims to facilitate the establishment of a new way of implementing projects in the fringe areas in which happiness and wellbeing is the heart of it, instead of the economic viability. We envision the nomad school as an initial spark of this idea. The idea is to create fireworks that spread around the entire area and its bordering territories. Ultimately, the goal is to have a strong network between inter- and intra-fringes.





## The Strategy : NOMAD SCHOOL as a tool to mobilize people and knowledge across territories

*A new way to implement territorial projects*

### What is a NOMAD SCHOOL ?

First and foremost the nomad school is a tool, a space to meet and exchange, which allow different actors of the territory (inhabitants, associations, communities, firms, etc.) to meet in a friendly and informal setting. The main goal is to learn again how to work together and to pool together knowledge, craftsmanship, strengths, tools, spaces and equipment. That way, every actor can become the driving force for change in their territory. The nomad school makes sure that different territorial actors work together based on the existing network, in order to combine innovative idea, people, resources and territories.

In the proposition that we will further explain later on, we see the nomad school as a physical tent, which is put up in a municipality for a time period. The objective is to be visually accessible, like an air balloon, a makeshift hut or a majestic tree. That is how the nomad school creates a space which invite people to stay a little and chat around some free snacks and drinks, and to further plan a festive project for the upcoming weekend, collaboratively with the entire community of volunteers on this territory.

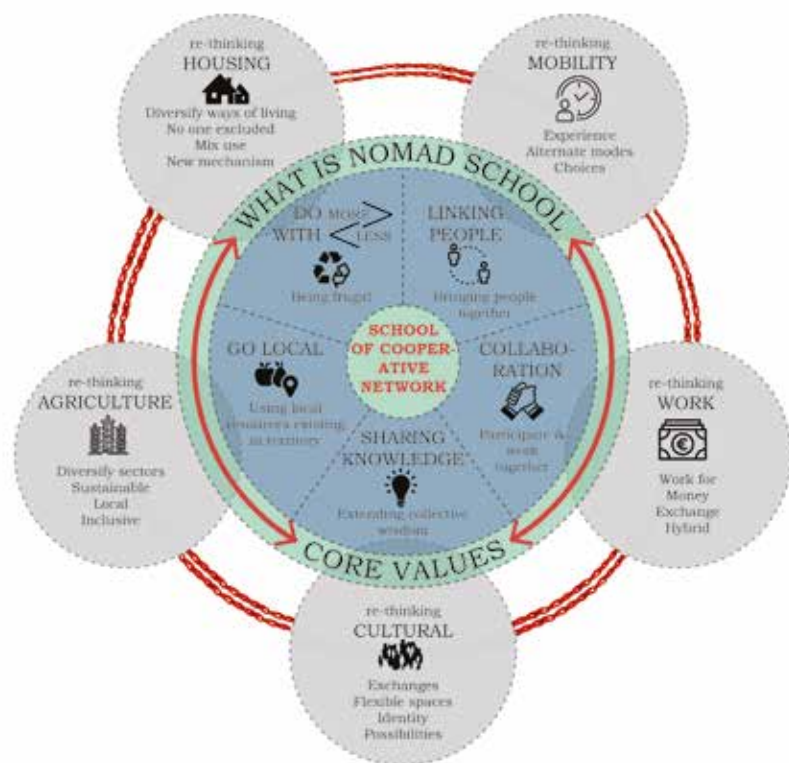
### Why “NOMAD” ?

The notion of nomadism describes the mobility of our tool, whose aim is to roam from municipality to municipality. It also highlights the moving capacities of local initiatives, knowledge, craftsmanship that can be passed within but also outside a territory.

### Why in the fringe areas?

The nomad school is the ideal tool to rethink the implementation of projects in the fringe areas of the Paris region. Indeed, the way these spaces are thought now is very dependent from the needs of the capital. Therefore the aim is to give the local actors the possibility to take back control of their territories' destiny.

The end goal of this tool is to create the ideal circumstance to mobilize actors around the sustainable and inclusive creation of a territorial project and thus giving back to the local communities, the possibility and power to make the choices concerning their territory.



Core Values of Nomad School

### Happy fringe areas

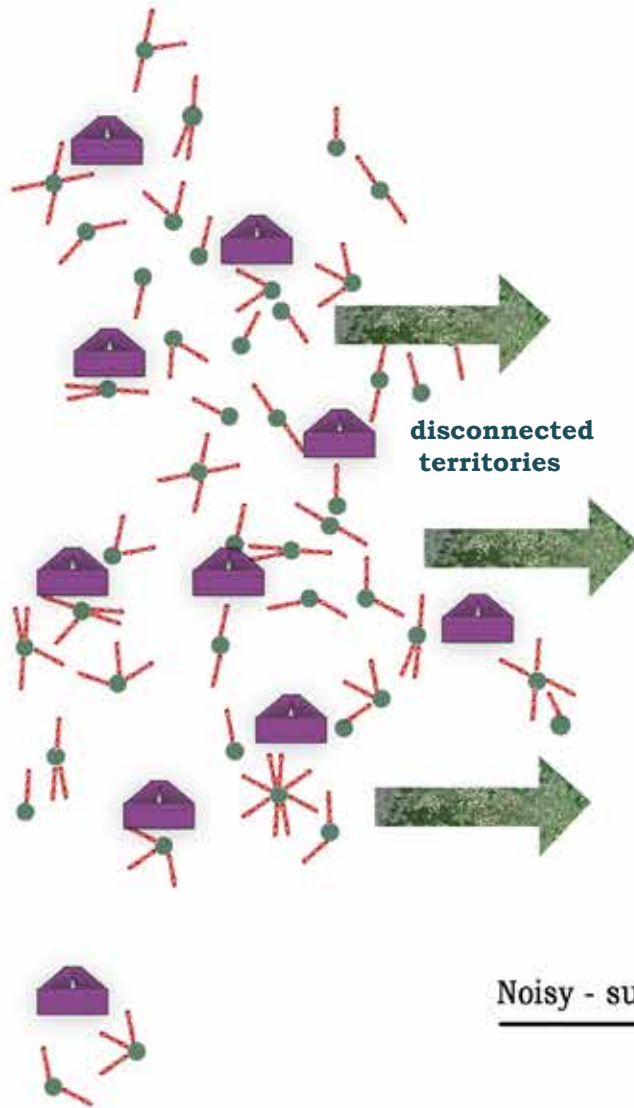
Towns, villages and hamlets in metropolitan areas

## MECHANISM

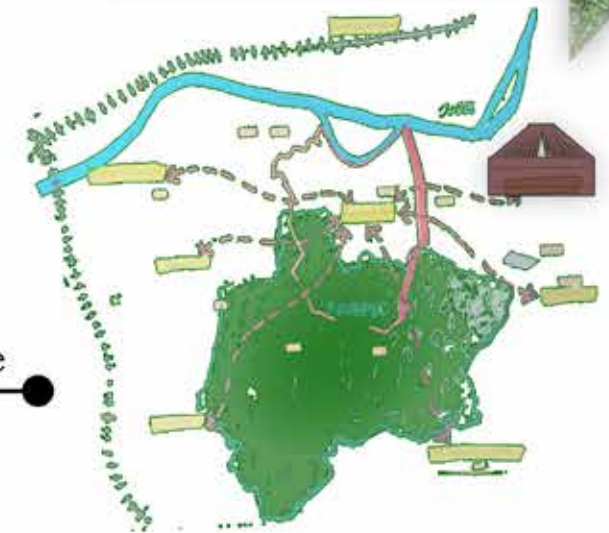
The mechanism of the Nomad School can be read at different scales of implementation. It starts from local projects, initially not connected. They can then get established easily requiring very few actors and technical knowledge in the beginning. With time more complex projects and longer implementation time with a variety of actors are set up. Whatever the size of these projects, the ambition of the project remains the same. Thus, over time the network will be able to embrace and cover more complex themes and larger projects.

Nomad School is a catalyst tool for creating networks to implement projects. We can visualize several periods for the development of projects, depending on the strength of the network which will be built on the territory. Imagine in the beginning, the nomad school starts with connecting resources and actors so that they are easily visible in value of know-how during a village event (as in Bray-sur-Seine). Little by little, it is possible to think of projects, complex subjects, structuring for collective life or alternate school (Noisy-sur-Seine project). Finally, it is possible to think of more global projects, an interconnection between various complex problems (work & agriculture, like the Project Description Toury).

LOCAL  
INITIATIVES



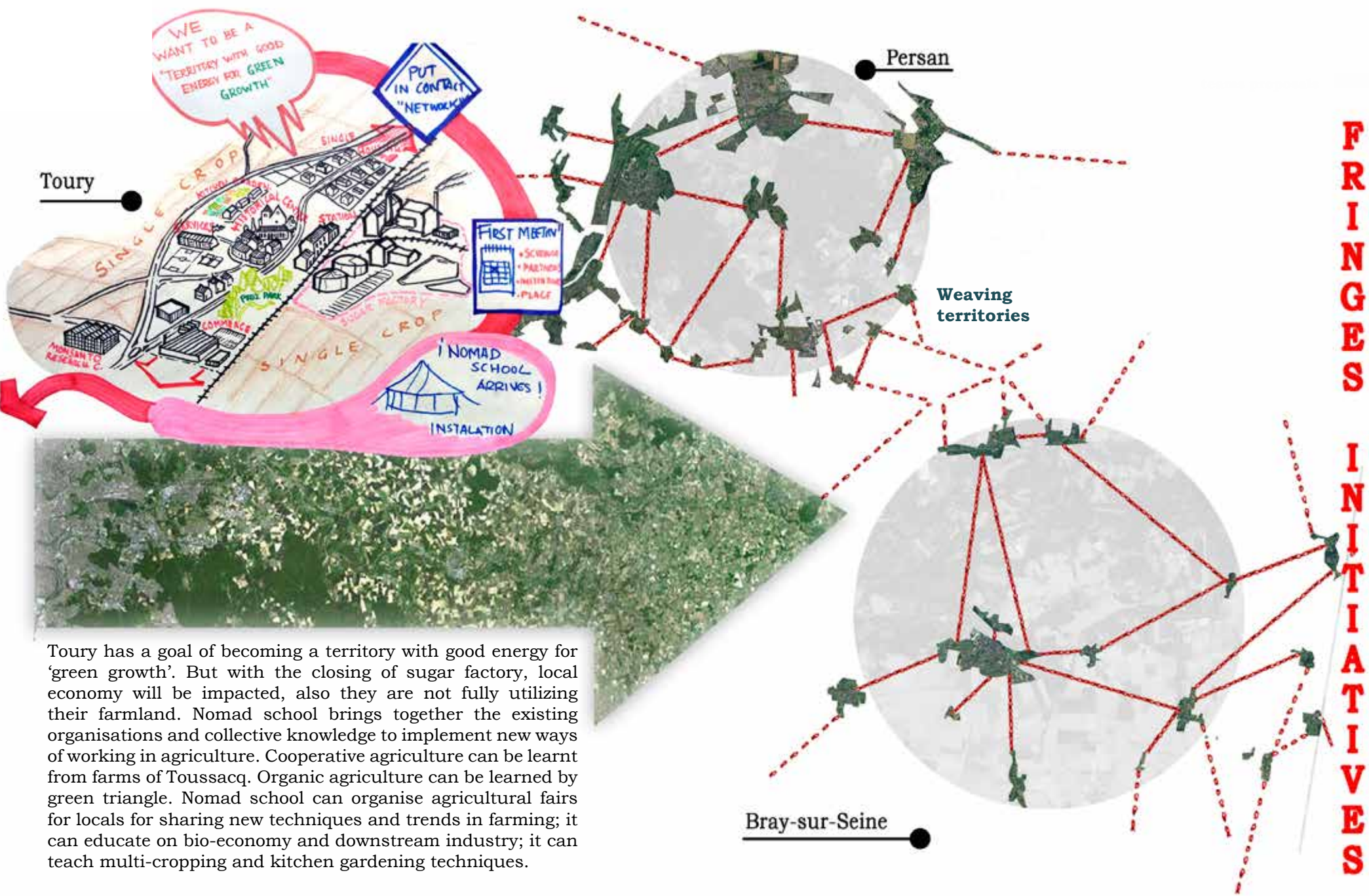
Noisy - sur - Oise



With 93 % of inhabitants commuting outside the territory for work , Noisy-sur-seine presents a unique opportunity to change the way we think of mobility. What if mobility can be re-imagined in terms of experience rather than time consumed. In that respect, issue of lack of accessibility is used as a potential to preserve the sanctity of the territory (the calmness, the landscape, contact with nature etc.)

S H O R T T O L O N G





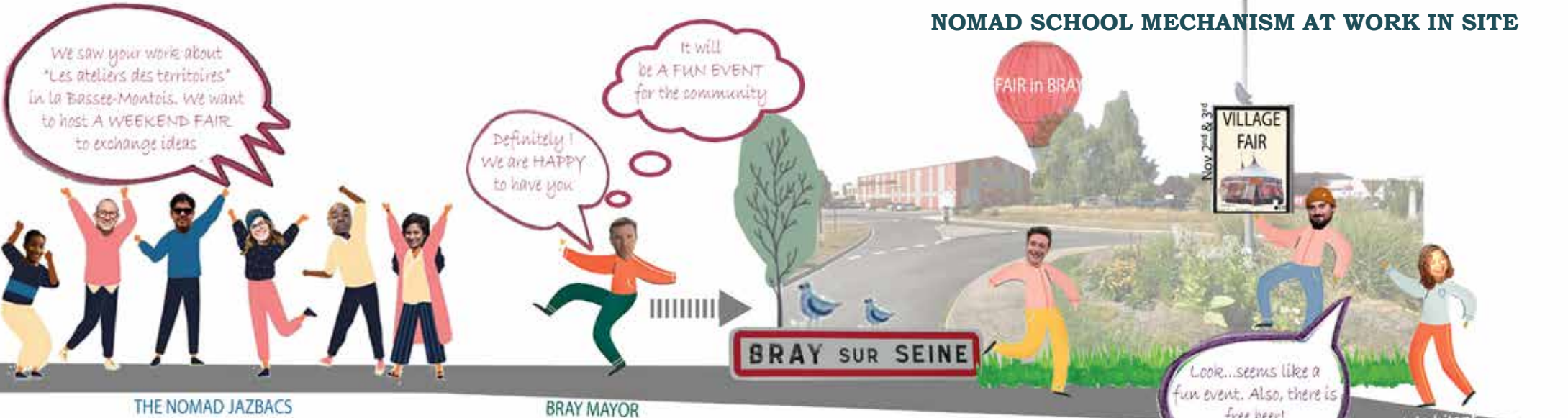
Toury has a goal of becoming a territory with good energy for 'green growth'. But with the closing of sugar factory, local economy will be impacted, also they are not fully utilizing their farmland. Nomad school brings together the existing organisations and collective knowledge to implement new ways of working in agriculture. Cooperative agriculture can be learnt from farms of Toussacq. Organic agriculture can be learned by green triangle. Nomad school can organise agricultural fairs for locals for sharing new techniques and trends in farming; it can educate on bio-economy and downstream industry; it can teach multi-cropping and kitchen gardening techniques.

FRINGES INITIATIVES

IMPLEMENTATION



**NOMAD SCHOOL MECHANISM AT WORK IN SITE**







Les Ateliers du territoire have fostered a dynamic change that has revealed Bray sur Seine as a voluntary and innovative territory.

**VISIBILITY**

The Nomad School takes advantage of this fertile ground to set up in situ for a month in agreement with the community. It creates an informal and festive meeting space in collaboration with local actors.

**OBJECTIVE**

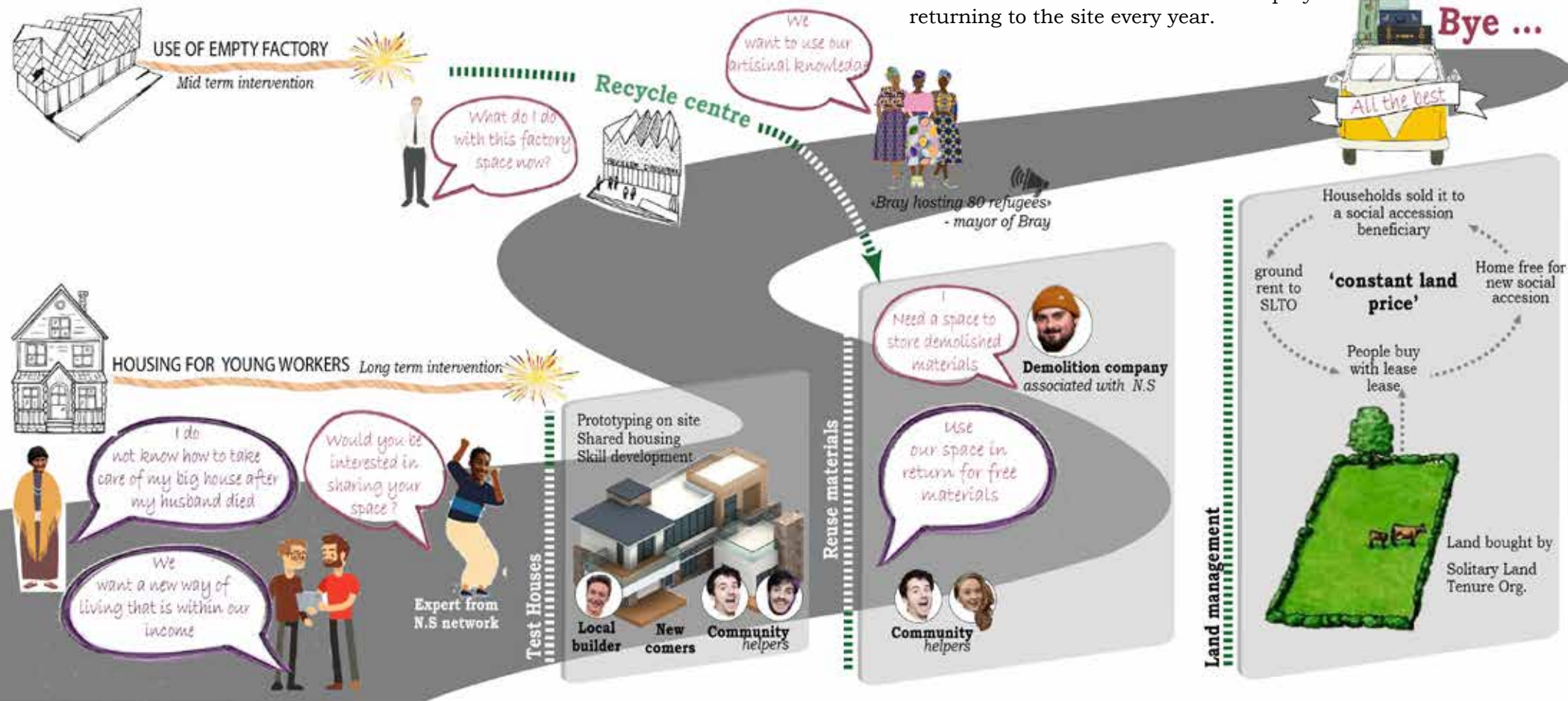
Create sparks & connect people to common aspirations and helping them realize their projects.

**LOCAL EXPERTISE**

To ensure the success of projects after the nomad school is gone, various expertise in the area help in setting up the project. For more complex projects, they may receive assistance.

**PROJECT TRACKING**

The nomad school ensures a follow-up by returning to the site every year.



The nomad school ensures a follow-up by returning to the site every year.

Households sold it to a social accession beneficiary

Home free for new social accession

Land bought by Solitary Land Tenure Org.

Bye ... All the best

I do not know how to take care of my big house after my husband died

We want a new way of living that is within our income

Would you be interested in sharing your space?

I do not know how to take care of my big house after my husband died

We want a new way of living that is within our income

Would you be interested in sharing your space?

I do not know how to take care of my big house after my husband died

We want a new way of living that is within our income

Would you be interested in sharing your space?



## IMPACT ON TERRITORY

The activation of the territory by the Nomad School ensures strengthened and articulated initiatives and projects which are working for the quality of life. This would be replicated and spread along the fringes and other territories.





## CONCLUSION

The Nomad School is a detonator that stimulates projects and connects them to the different actors of a networked territory. Eventually they can rethink together the future on different scales, depending on the needs and maturity of the networks.

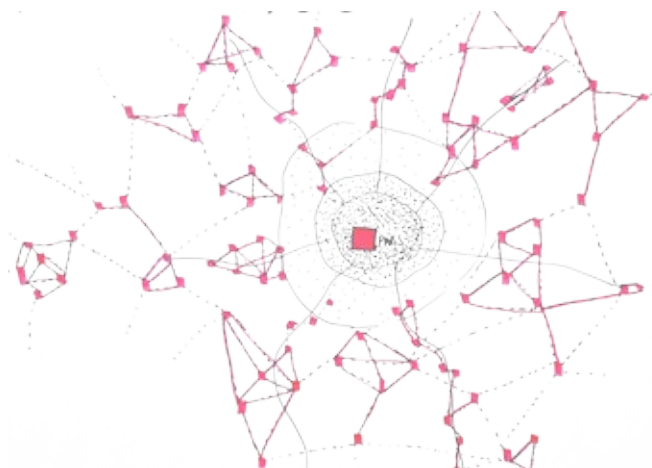
### An emerging constellation

In the long term, we imagine the nomadic school will no longer have any reason to exist, since it will have triggered multiple sparks at the origin of sparks creating networks. The latter in turn create fireworks that spread a new way of doing projects and new interactions in the fringe territories. The nomad school therefore leaves behind solid constellations of diverse actors with diverse knowledge, skills and status.

We imagine a future with this way of rethinking projects and hope that it will influence not just the way of living together in the territories of the Ile-de-France fringes.



Window into the future



### Happy fringe areas

Towns, villages and hamlets in metropolitan areas

# équipe B : root tower



## ROOT TOWER

*“It’s a revolution. But it’s the sort of revolution that no one will notice. It might get a little shadier. Buildings might function better. You might have less money to earn because your food is all around you and you don’t have any energy costs. Giant amounts of money might be freed up in society so that we can provide for ourselves better. So it’s a revolution. But permaculture is anti-political. There is no room for politicians or administrators or priests. And there are no laws either. The only ethics we obey are: care of the earth, care of people, and reinvestment in those ends.”*

*Bill Molisson.*





## RICH AND DIVERSIFIED TERRITORIES

Fringes are almost rural territories connected to agglomeration center. They have dual nature: belonging to the metropolitan area, but being at the transition between rural and urban environments. They take sociological, lifestyle, landscape characteristics from both ecosystems. This specificity makes them in-between territories with strong potential for varied evolution.

The unbalanced repartition of people, time and space leads to two paradoxes:

- **Land use:** there is a huge pressure on land use due to increase in the prices. Agricultural land is artificialized to build godowns, or other activities undesirable in the center. However most of the places are unoccupied during the majority of the time;
- **Mobility:** people have become exhausted by the metropolitan rhythm, but are ready to spend more time in the transport to both breath fresh air and have tertiary works.

But if these paradoxes represent a threat, and if these territories are vulnerable to urban expansion, their resources and their diversity offers opportunities for their future development

*How to raise awareness on the potential of this territories, for urban people as well as for the inhabitants of fringes areas?*

*We believe one answer to this question is to reconnect people with their natural surroundings.*



**GARDEN CITIES**  
E. Howards  
- Horizontal network of cities  
- Natural areas organize the city



**AUROVILLE**  
India  
- Experimental research center  
- 35 independent work units



**BIOREGION**  
Momentum  
- Shift power  
- Shift mobility  
- Shift economics



**FLOATING CITIES**  
Archigram  
- City disconnected from the ground  
- Soils are preserved



**VEGETAL CITY**  
Luc Schuiten  
- Biomimicry  
- Symbiosis nature/city  
- Aesthetics of density



**ECOLOGICAL MUNICIPALISM**  
Murray Bookchin  
- Commune is the basic political cell

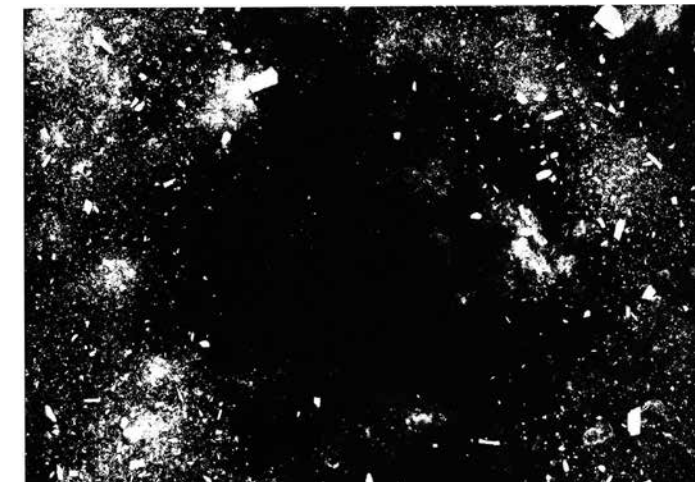
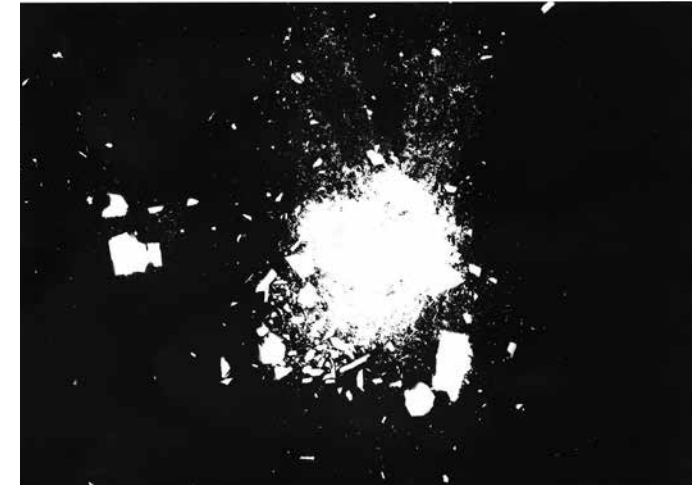
## A SHIFT IN PARADIGM

First, we start thinking in terms of representation.

We reversed the traditional way to represent metropolitan areas. Instead of putting the emphasis on the center we left it in black. And the “empty spaces”, the agricultural land and servile spaces who are usually not represented on the maps, we put them in the light.

With this representation, the agricultural areas, the forests, the ponds, the ecological areas where other creature than humans can live, all that constitutes the true wealth of our environment, is represented as a network of small places around the center. Within the city, these elements have often been put aside, and displayed as a mere dressing. That is why we want to rethink the place of biodiversity, of fauna and flora in the metropolitan project. Cities must not appear as parasite in ecosystems anymore, we should think a conciliation as a symbiosis.

Ecological corridors should not be cut by highways but accompany them to the center, water should not be a barrier but a central place to gather people and activities, garden should not be oasis apart from the street but caravanserai of teeming people resting, enjoying, or moving to work. That is why we should not think Nature and Cities in opposition. Instead, we ought to talk about ecosystems and biodiversity, and how to strengthen them. Even the fringes should not be thought as a limit but as an articulation. As in-between territories are the areas where this shift can be easily done: urban lifestyle tend to be dominant, but they are not completely artificialized. Instead of seeing them as the next step for urbanization, we see them as place to start reinventing new way of life with true consideration of local resources.



### Happy fringe areas

Towns, villages and hamlets in metropolitan areas

# PERMACULTURE: GUIDELINES TO RECONNECT ACTIVITIES WITH THE SOIL



**Observe and interact**

Courses outside (carriage, balloons?)  
Incubator  
Ecocamping



**Collect and stock energy**

Vortex hydroelectricity / Windmills /  
Biogas  
Dry toilets / Waste collector  
Human energy



**Create and product**

Permaculture / Agroforestry  
Construction in earth / Wood  
Microindustries / Products transformation  
Artistic production



**Balance the system**

Cycle of Year / Seasons / Month / Week  
/ Day  
Ecological balance (water)



**Do not produce waste**

Waste collection (food, plastic, bottles,  
boxes, glass, textile)  
Reuse (package)  
Construction / Agriculture



**Conception until details**

Integrate waste and resources  
Circular economy



**Integrate rather than separate**

Cohesion between systems



**Use and valorize sustainable resources**

Mobility  
Season cycle  
Soil / Water



**Promote slow and close proximity**

Mobility (pedestrian, bikes, horses, biogas,  
train)  
Guédelon Castle



**Use and value diversity**

Biodiversity  
Population



**Use interface and limits**

Think about areas connected  
Deal with disagreeing people



**Face the change and be creative**



# OUR CONCEPT: THE ROOTS TOWER

Our project aims to create places where the symbiosis between the two environments and the two lifestyles can operate. We imagined mixed public places in the fringes areas where people can learn, work, play or do shopping, in a building - the ROOT TOWER - connected with its environment from the first drawings to the last garbage thrown. The idea is both to create a horizontal network of small centralities at the large scale and places where to reconnect people with the beauty of their natural surroundings at the local scale.

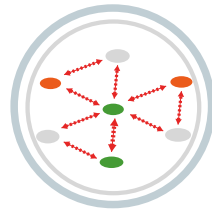
Since the connection with the soil is at the heart of our project, we thought that the principles of permaculture are good guidelines. Permaculture is a systemic approach of agriculture that consider the production as a part of wider system. We want to integrate our towers within its environment with a similar approach. This lead us to consider six main points of intervention:



Natural aesthetics



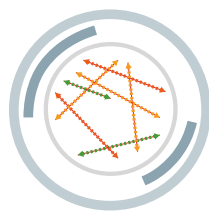
Slow mobility



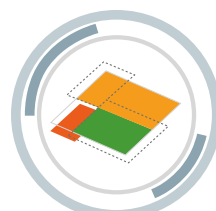
Horizontal organization



Circular economy



Local resources



Mixed spaces

With our concept, densification and diversification can be compatible with frugality and inhabitants can become participants of the construction of their own environment. We aim at giving more meaning to local involvement for a lot of isolated people in these areas. This go through a common project and a strong connection with the soil. Inhabitants will be the architects, builders, and animators of their own ROOT TOWER. Thus, all the resources, humans and natural will come from local circuits. And they are integrated in short circuits and circular economies schemes.

For our project to work, it needs to strengthen local identities and create a feeling of belonging. The ROOT TOWER can be new totems of fringes centralities, after the church tower, after the town hall, after the commercial center. These totems will embody the new way of life we promote. Thus, to locate our towers, we thought about reinvesting old agricultural or industrial facilities. They are already existing vertical elements, known and recognized by all, so we can rely on them. Faithful to our vision and to the idea of reuse instead of product more, we also want to change the vision of the fringes people about their territory and its heritage.



Becher photographers, typologies of industrial buildings



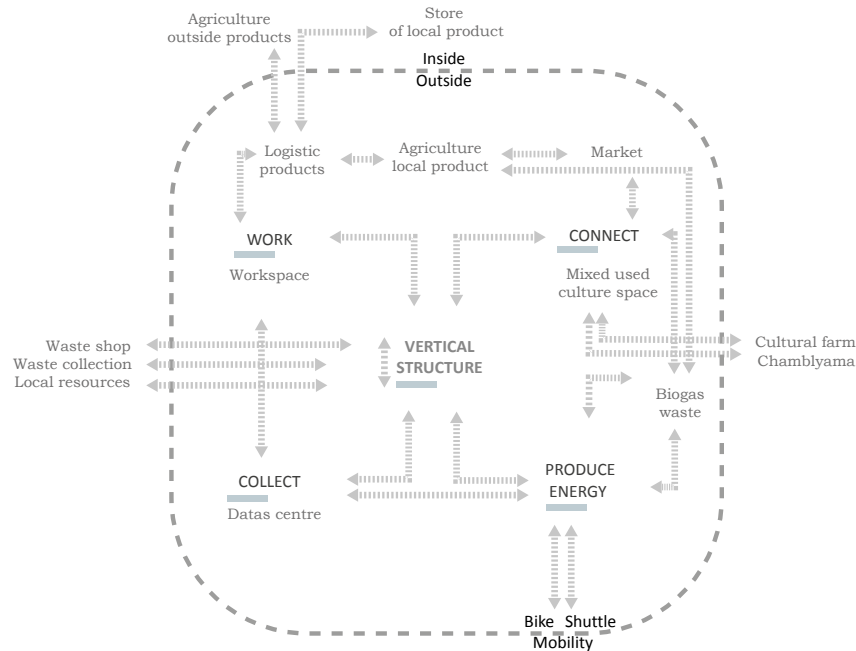
## Happy fringe areas

Towns, villages and hamlets in metropolitan areas

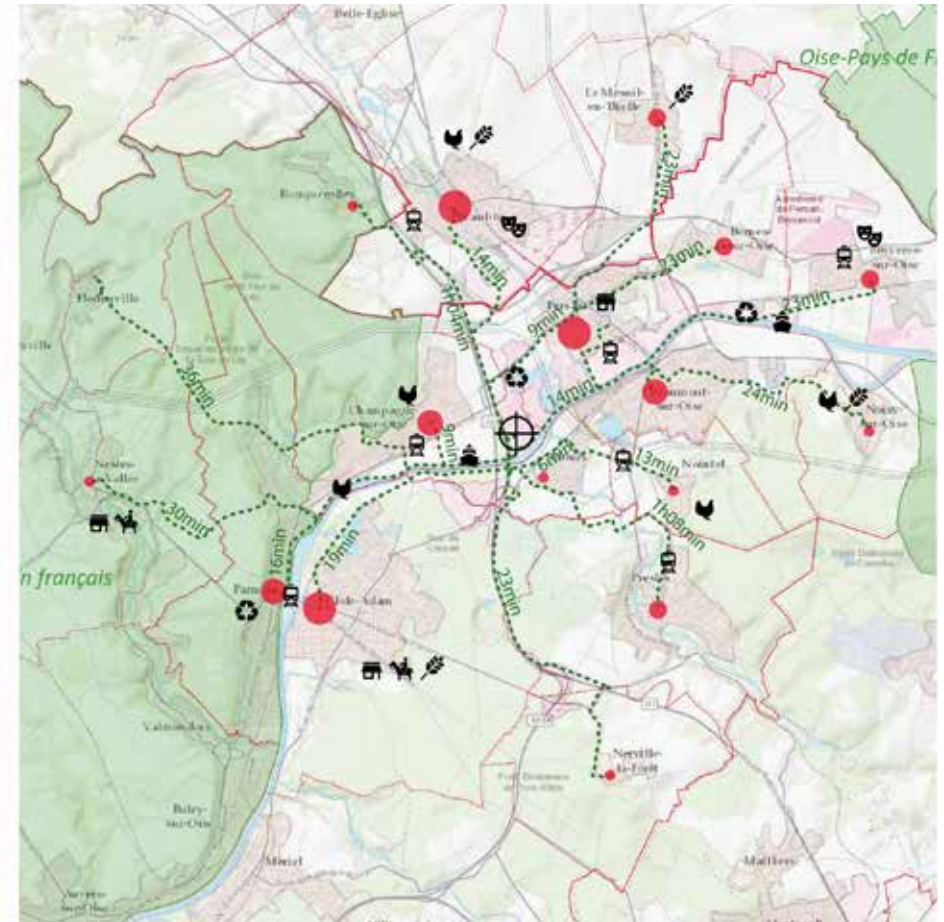
# ANALYSIS OF OISE

In the territory of the Oise Valley, in addition to the lack of local work and the high level of commutation by cars, we have to consider as well big disparities between the commons in terms of incomes per inhabitants, local facilities and politics. There is also landscape discontinuities due to the presence of important roads, train lines and the river Oise. The site where we chose to set our project used to be a thermal power plant before it was destroyed and it is being considered as a site for data center. From those informations, we decided to dedicate our project on creating local works, connecting people of the differents commons despite their disparities and the landscape discontinuities, energy production in a more sustainable way and using the energy created for the use of data center.

## Ecosystem of structure



|                       |                           | ROOTS / RACINES            |  |                    |  |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|--------------------|--|
| Everly                | 4km 47min 12min 6min      | 1h39min 26min 13min 11,6km |  | Grisy-sur-Seine    |  |
| Cisalmaison           | 5km 48min 13min 8min      | 1h07min 18min 9min 5,5km   |  | Noyen-sur-Seine    |  |
| Les Ormes-sur-Voulzie | 6,5km 1h17min 20min 10min | 56min 16min 6min 4,6km     |  | Hermé              |  |
| Neuvry                | 7km 1h23min 22min 15min   | 1h43min 28min 15min 12km   |  | Villiers-sur-Seine |  |
| Mouvy-sur-Seine       | 10km 1h47min 27min 13min  | 48min 21min 7min 3,7km     |  | Soisy Bouy         |  |
| Jaulnes               | 12km 2h33min 39min 17min  |                            |  |                    |  |



### LOCAL ISSUES

- . local work
- . connect disparities
- . produce energy
- . collect datas

### LOCAL RESOURCES

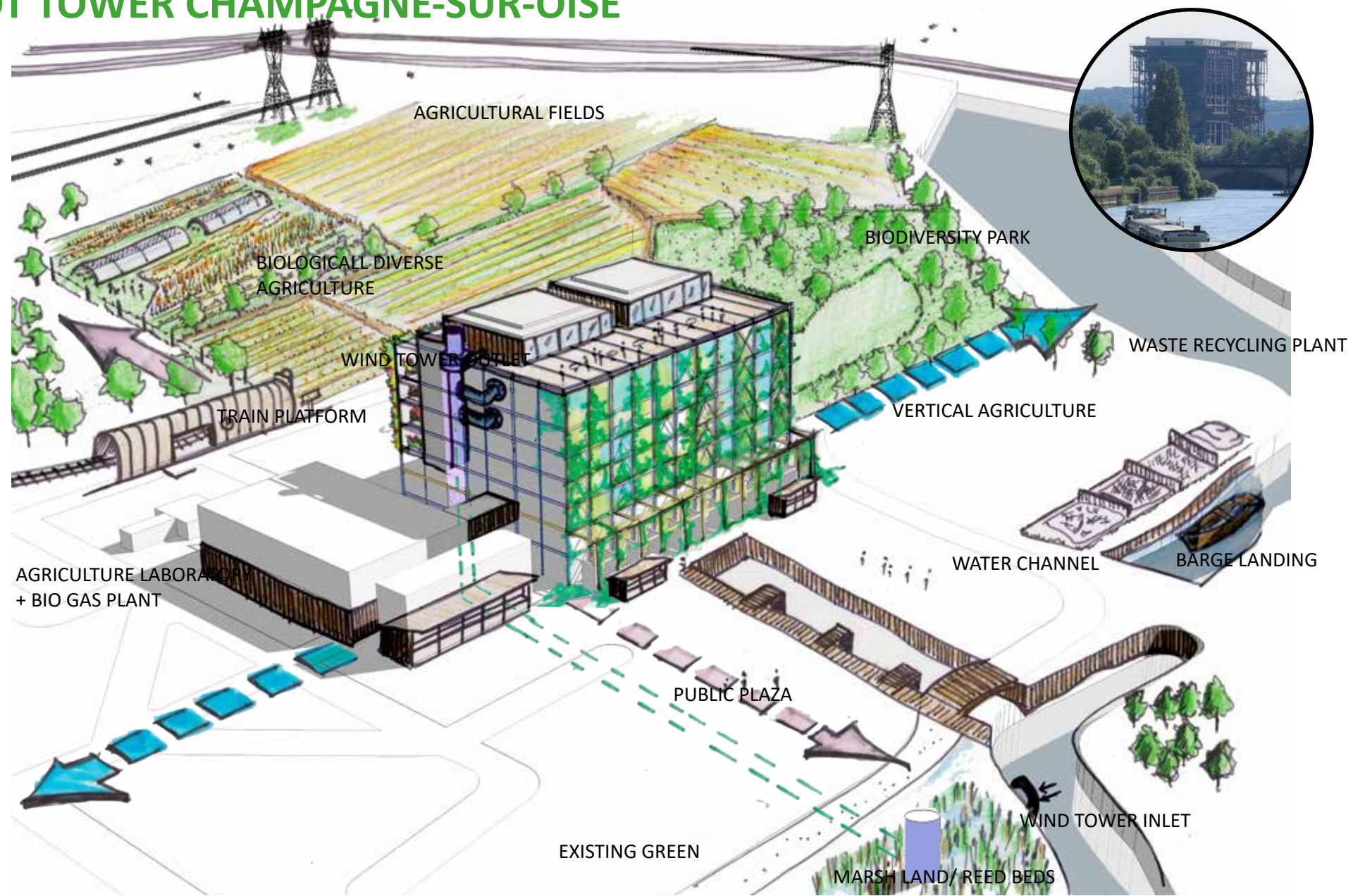
- Animal production  
chicken, horses
- Vegetal production  
cereals, corn, grain
- Cultural places  
chambyama, cultural farm
- Recycling area  
emmaus shop, waste collections
- Stores of local products  
in towns center

- Soft paths
- Harbor
- Train station





# ROOT TOWER CHAMPAGNE-SUR-OISE



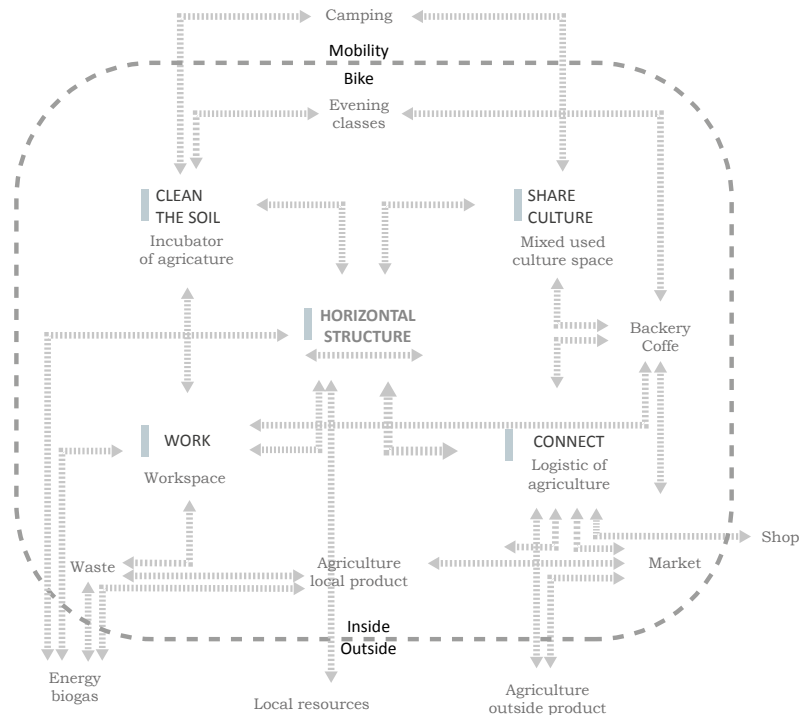
**Happy fringe areas**  
Towns, villages and hamlets in metropolitan areas



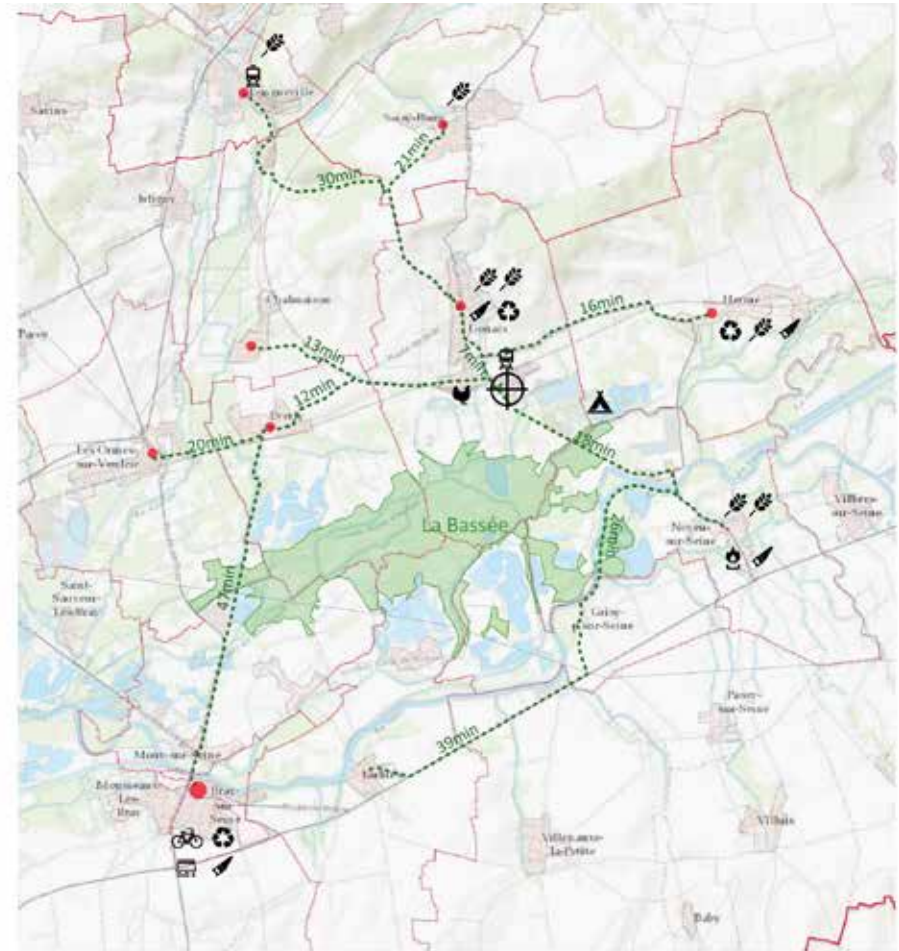
# ANALYSIS OF LA BASSEE MONTOIS

In the territory of La Bassée-Montois, in addition to the lack of local work and the high level of commutation by cars, we have to consider as well a lack of housing for young people, and a need to preserve and clean soil and water. While looking for the local resources we also found out that there was no local shop to centralize and sell local products and a lack of cultural places to share and discover. In the wake of this analysis of local issues, we decided to dedicate our projet to create local works, connect people to their local resources, clean and preserve soil and water and organise cultural events. The territory does not have a real center, so we aim at creating one based on the local needs.

## Ecosystem of structure



|                       | ROOTS / RACINES           |                            |                    |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Everly                | 4km 47min 12min 6min      | 1h39min 26min 13min 11,6km | Grisy-sur-Seine    |
| Chalmaison            | 5km 48min 13min 8min      | 1h07min 18min 9min 5,5km   | Noyen-sur-Seine    |
| Les Ormes-sur-Voulzie | 6,5km 1h17min 20min 10min | 56min 16min 6min 4,6km     | Hermé              |
| Neuvry                | 7km 1h23min 22min 15min   | 1h43min 28min 15min 12km   | Villiers-sur-Seine |
| Mouy-sur-Seine        | 10km 1h47min 27min 13min  | 48min 21min 7min 3,7km     | Soisy Bouy         |
| Jaulnes               | 12km 2h33min 39min 17min  |                            |                    |



- LOCAL ISSUES**
- local work
  - connect people and productions
  - clean soil and water
  - share cultural events

- 10000 13000 inhabitants
- 5000 10000 inhabitants
- 2000 5000 inhabitants
- 500 2000 inhabitants
- 0 500 inhabitants

- LOCAL RESOURCES**
- Animal production
  - cheese factory
  - Vegetal production
  - cereals, corn, grain
  - Recycling area
  - buildings waste, waste collections
  - Store of local products
  - closed yet
  - Camping
  - near the site
  - Bike services
  - Carpenters
  - Biogas factory

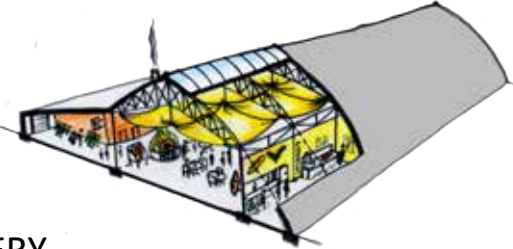
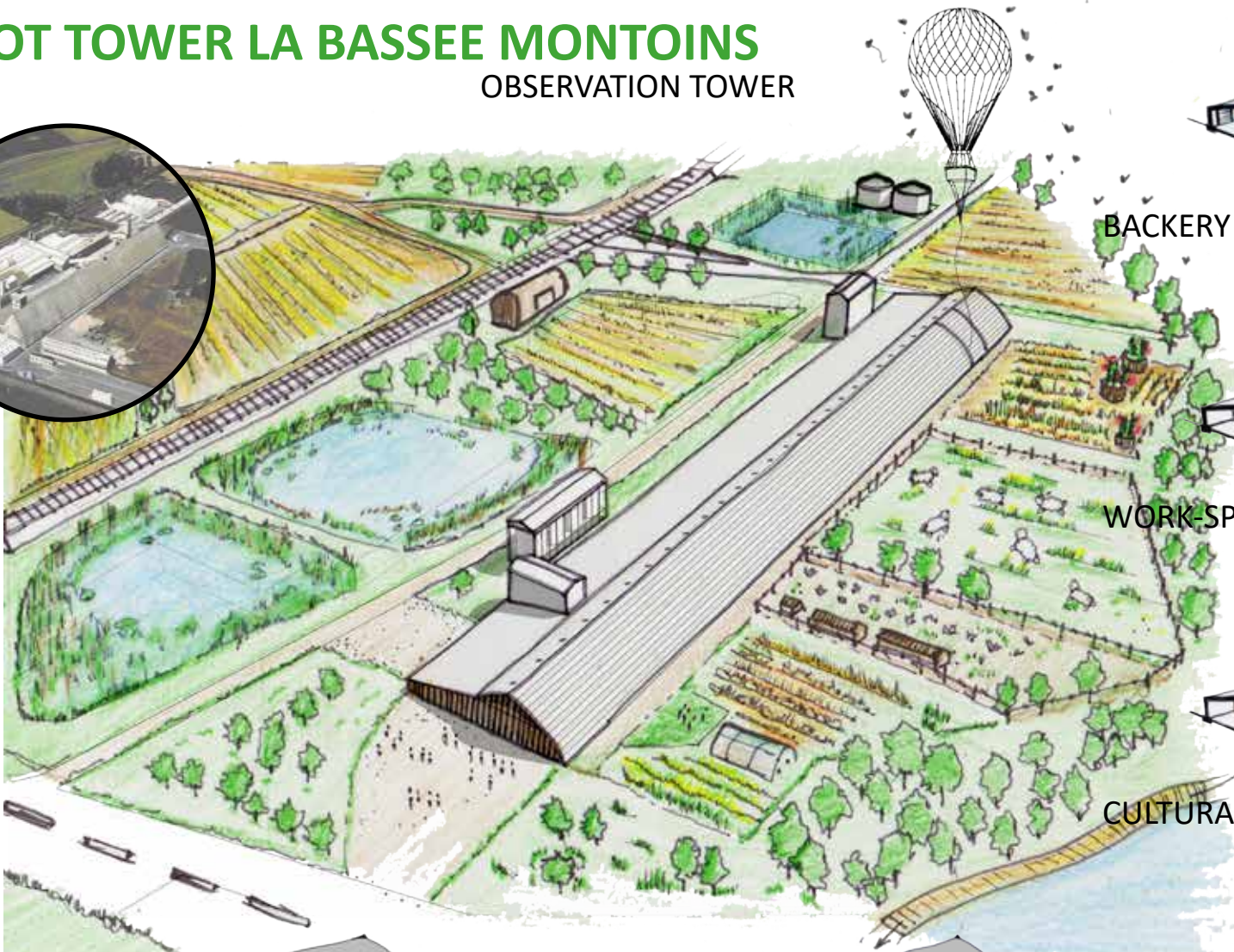
- Soft paths
- Train station

0 1 2km

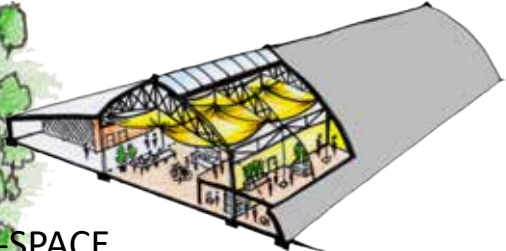


# ROOT TOWER LA BASSEE MONTOINS

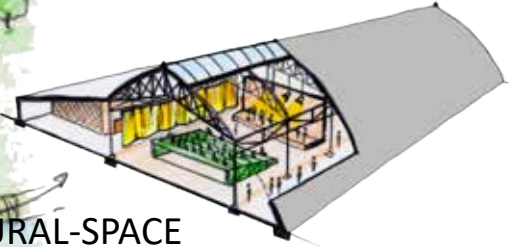
OBSERVATION TOWER



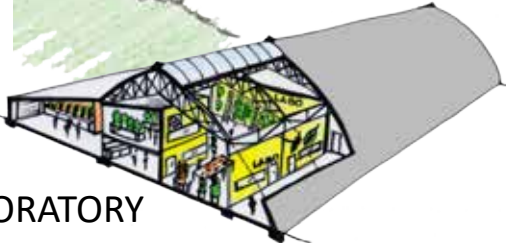
BAKERY



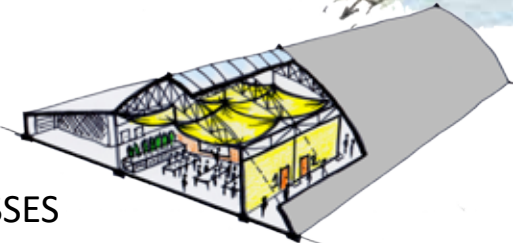
WORK-SPACE



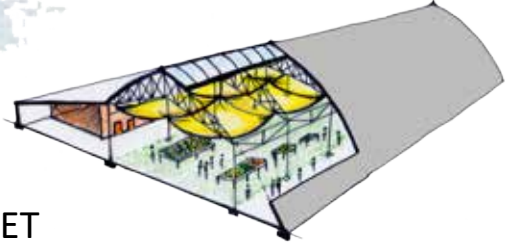
CULTURAL-SPACE



LABORATORY



CLASSES



MARKET

**Happy fringe areas**  
Towns, villages and hamlets in metropolitan areas

# team C : the nudgies





# The Nudgies

*The project revolves around the development of fringe areas in alignment with the dreams and aspirations of people living in these communities. The focus is on the identity of the place and the pull factors of these places that stimulated people to choose such a lifestyle. The Nudgies is a set of guidelines to steer the development models to preserve the local cultural heritage of these districts.*



## **Happy fringe areas**

Towns, villages and hamlets in metropolitan areas

With the increasing urbanization and decreasing sense of empathy in the Metropolitan areas, it has strongly been observed that the residents of the French capital city are willing to move out from the city towards an ideal life closer to nature, yet still connected to the metropolis and its assets.

The Workshop calls for a solution to make these territories a sustainable alternative to the saturated lifestyle in the metropolis. The givens throw light upon the lifestyle in the fringe areas and how is that different from that in the metropolitan cities. However, like any other place, these areas also experience certain issues: problems of agriculture-industry development, issues of mobility and lack of young inhabitants in the community.

The following listed are the 4 major subjects:

- Mobility in the Fringe areas.
- New way to live in the fringes.
- Implementing a project in the fringes.
- Reinventing the relationship between the city and the countryside.

These fringes are the places that are chosen by the people to live in, prioritized above the life in the metropolis. The experts along with participants of the workshop intend to provide a 'happy' living place to the residents of these fringes.

It is important to have in mind the main factors that make people seek the lifestyle practiced in the fringe areas. It is the chaos and the fast-busy life found in the metropolitan areas that has been wearing people out, making them wish for a simpler life.

So, what are the wishes that allow these people to settle in their dream life?



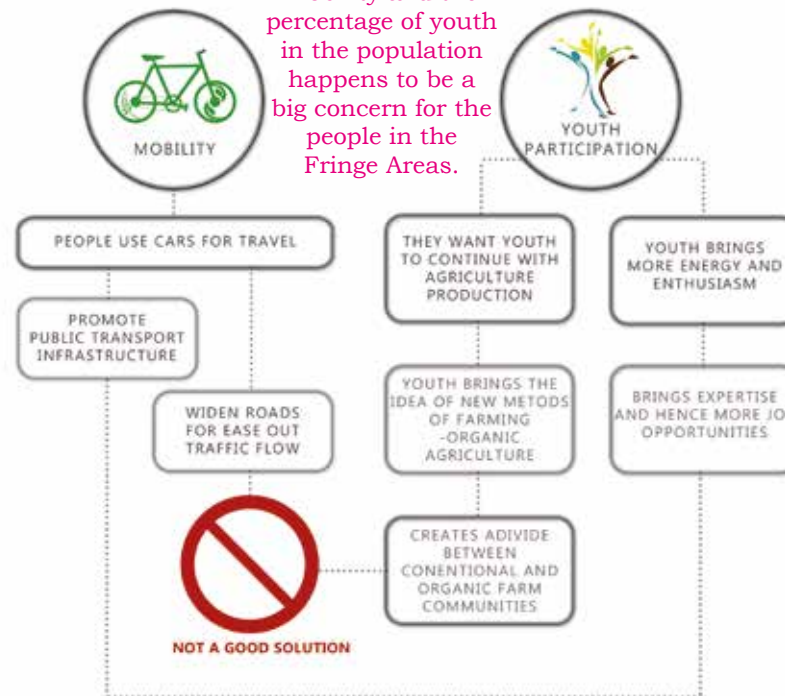
**THEY DON'T WANT DEVELOPMENT**

**People profiles**

- *Native people*: residing in these villages since generations;
- *New rural*: their settling in the territory of villages is a choice of life. They are looking for a new balance, more in line with their values;
- *Commuters*: taking advantage of the low land pressure in these territories and gain access to properties, including single-family homes where they can raise their children; frequently travels back to the city centre.

We notice that aspirations of each group of people are different and **change** with **each stage of life**.

Mobility and the percentage of youth in the population happens to be a big concern for the people in the Fringe Areas.



**THEY WANT DEVELOPMENT**

Evident from the above mentioned flow of events, the people in the process, contradict themselves wishing for development models that they have been escaping from. If the developments take place as wished, it shall lead to a place no one ever wanted these to be; probably leading to the formation of a Paris outside Paris, exactly against their aspirations.

Hence, The Nudgies Project looks for a key to the issues of development that shall lead to:

- Keeping the rural fabric intact;
- Making better standards of living for the people; and
- Providing them a better quality of life.

**WHAT IS DEVELOPMENT?**

## Development

Development, in the current context, is an amalgamation of urbanization and globalization. People are rushing, having no time for themselves and for their recreation. Simultaneously, the world is getting standardized with a similar lifestyle manifesto in nearly all the metropolitan cities around the globe. With plenty of infrastructure facilities to make life more convenient and easily approachable, the cities are becoming mechanic and artificial regarding their context.

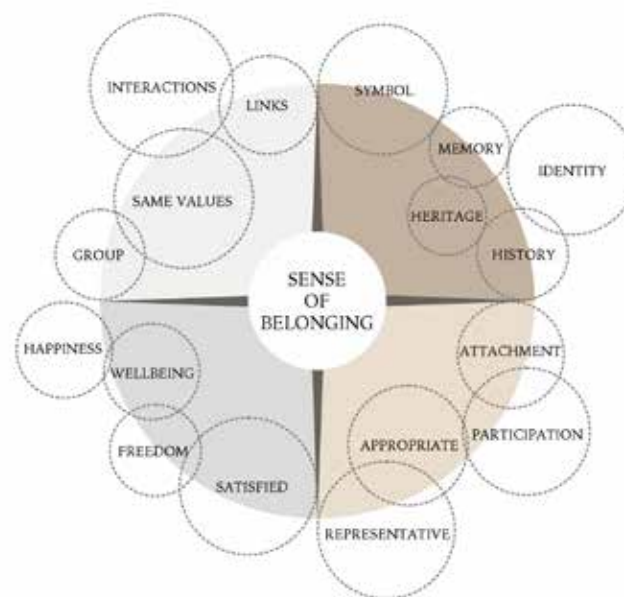
The key to development shall be to keep away from this model and develop a solution that can be more local and beneficiary for the people and for the community without damaging the essence of the place. With this statement, it is important to note that this proposal shall not contend the notion of development, but to convey important factors around which these rural areas should evolve.

The development in these fringe areas need to contemplate the fact that people are moving to these villages by choice to fulfill their **aspirations** and want to be a part of this **community**. So, the an important parameter is to preserve this connect between the people and the place.

## Sense of belonging

Having a sense of belonging is a common experience; it is a means of acceptance as a member or a part of a place. This is a human need, just like food and shelter, however, the sense of belonging is subjective with every individual, some connect with the spaces, some with the past memories and some connect with the people surrounding them or the interests they exchange with the community.

This relation of the people and the space, for each individual or community serves as an identity of the place people associate themselves with. An identity of a place at the local scale is a qualitative measure of the feelings of one belonging to a space; these feelings could be individual or social with the landscapes, built fabric, occupations, industries, or any other qualities of the place.



## Identity

Place identity is a broad subject, which deals with social, economic, cultural and environmental dimensions, and it is very relevant for peripheral settlements.

A progressive change is triggered in the perception of the city by its own inhabitants, as well as in the perception of the city by the country. Even during the construction of the self, human beings build up their identity on the basis of a matrix of relationships (family, group, religion) among which the 'link to the territory' must be highlighted due to its particular strength. The sense of belonging to a place is a derivation of the territorial character of the human being.

This proposal aims to change the perception of these fringe areas to spaces balanced between their residential and economic functions, where facilities and infrastructure are being established, without disorganizing the natural heritage. The combination of all these elements can provide to the metropolitan fringe territories new centralities and individual balance for existence, by reinforcing their original identity and building new ones.

By creating a new identity and reaffirming the existing one, our proposal tries to suit both old inhabitants and new ones.

*Language, identity, place, home:  
these all are of a piece - just elements  
of belonging and not-belonging.*

*- Jhumpa Lahiri.*

## Happy fringe areas

Towns, villages and hamlets in metropolitan areas



## The identity of rural areas

The rural areas of the Paris region are strongly linked to nature, which is a vector of identity of these territories on the fringes of the Paris metropolis. They echo to a calm and serene lifestyle, less polluted and less stressful than the metropolis, punctuated by agricultural plots, forests, urban and architectural heritage. The rural landscape has a positive connotation, perceived as a place of rest, resource and sharing that invites to live differently, to reappraise time by divergent dietary and cultural habits than in the city center.



Fig: People are moving away from the busy city life and wish to get closer to nature. The reason is to live a peaceful slow paced life which is not probable as expensive as that in the metropolis.

## Slow life

The concept of slow life is a way of dealing with life casually, carefully and calmly; a relaxed and harmonious state of mind, a sublimation of life, emphasizing respect for nature, protecting the environment, cherishing resources, energy conservation, adhering to the basic concept of pleasant coexistence between man and nature.

The concept of slow life has a people-place oriented philosophy for their style of life based on the happiness, comfort and satisfactory living of people. This concept intends to correct people's thoughts of taking economy as a fundamental purpose, and deep-roots the human-oriented development approach in the hearts of the masses. People cherish this slow pace so that they can enjoy their time with their families, recreation and personal growth.

The slow and simple life that people aspire to live in is already persistent in the fringe areas. People have self-owned houses, backyards, kitchen gardens and a fairly good neighborhood connection. Hence, it becomes important to **change the perception** of these spaces to realize its **potential** and make the most of it.

## The essence of water

Some biophysical attributes can be considered essentials to bring users the feeling of **belonging** and **attachment**, such as water, vegetation, landscape and wildlife. Within these landscapes, water can be the major element giving meaning and defines individual places. A sense of place in waterscapes is connected with emotions and 'a symbolism difficult to achieve with any other natural element' (Whalley, 1988,p.145).

Scientists have found that water has relaxing virtues, which leads people to apprehend aquatic space as healing place and for recreational activities. The appreciation of water bodies has been correlated with a high quality of life and views of water are potentially beneficial for health.

In Paris fringe areas, water has been considered an abundant source with an enormous potential of connecting the region - breaking the current discontinuity of self-centered areas by promoting the rebalance and the urban system continuity - and linking people's aspirations, place identity and the concept of slowing life - most relevant guidelines for the proposal.



Connect with nature



Develop creativity



Enjoy the present



Make time for family



Give time to yourself



Awaken senses



Slow the speed of life



Renew with simplicity

Fig: A Few Principles of Slow Life

## Let's slow down!

We propose to go further in the implementation of the slowdown by physically marking «slow zones» conducive to reconnection with the territory and the people who occupy it. Let's take the time to awaken their senses, to savor the present, to reconnect with simplicity...!

Water has a particular dimension in the realization of the project. As it was explained previously, the water course and its connection to people seem to be essential to the implementation of a project conducive to the valuation of slowness and sense of belonging.

To achieve these objectives, a project, which is conformed by **three complementary approaches**, was developed.

Considering that, the **first approach** proposes the modification of existing danger traffic signs, as well as the creation of new ones, into a more playful and friendly perspective, in order to draw attention, stimulate community life and individual deceleration. The 30 new signs serve the purpose of the Nudges, a concept of behavioral sciences, which consists in a gentle technique to encourage people to change their behavior, by leaving them make free choices.

Nudges help people move from intention to action, as well as the new proposed traffic signs, divided in two categories: the sensitive ones, for example «Fast enough to feel the wind blowing» and the linked to the territory ones, such as «Floating garden around», and developed to be implemented in Slow Life Zones (as they are being called) - highroads, villages or any areas where people are considered to be still rushing.

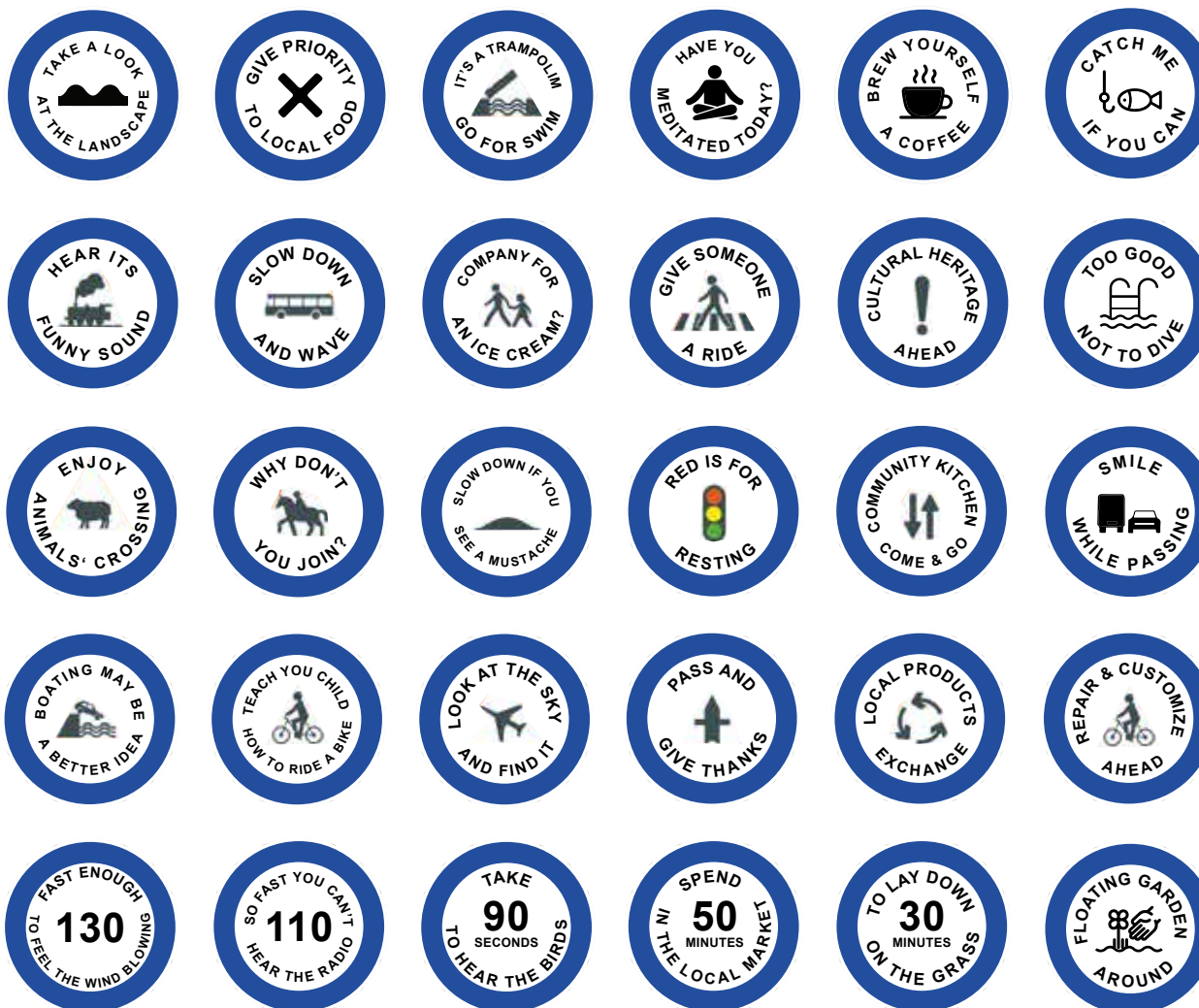


Fig: Pannels for slowing down

## Happy fringe areas

Towns, villages and hamlets in metropolitan areas

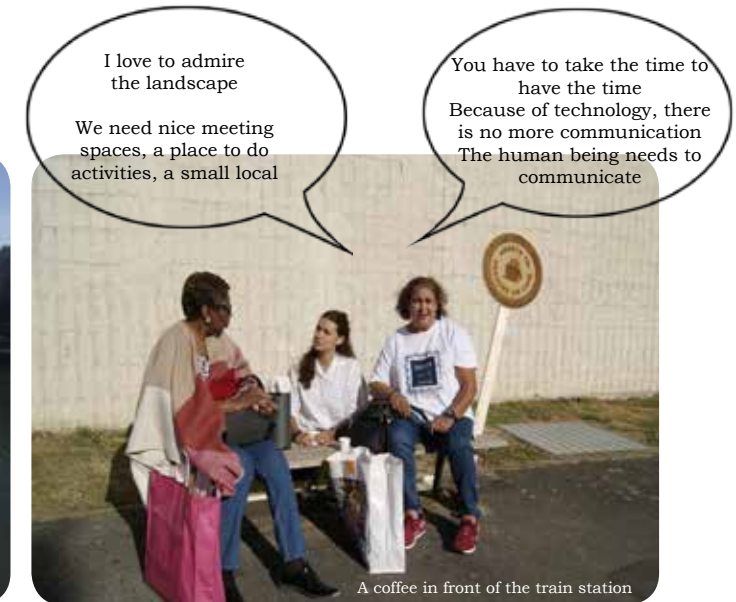
## teams proposals

Using the same logic, the **second approach** proposes the rehabilitation of unused facilities and natural spaces to reaffirm the necessity to slowdown, which are:

- **Community kitchen**, where people can bring their food and cook for them and others or just eat together;
- **Local products exchange** spots, where people can exchange used personal belongings and local products made by them;
- Locals for **bike reparation and customisation**, in order to stimulate the use of this alternative way of transportation;
- Locals for **bike learning**, to bring parents and children together, as well as the sense of mutual help into the community;
- **Meditation spots**, along water courses;
- **Floating gardens**, to reaffirm the importance of agriculture, local food consumption and water;
- **Bird watching** platforms, where this potential exists;
- **Fishing jetties**, to improve existing infrastructure conditions for fishermen;
- **Resting equipments**, under trees and along water courses;
- **Pools** inside the river; and
- **Recycling place**, as a multifunctional third place, which allows working, studying, resting, social gatherings and working meetings.

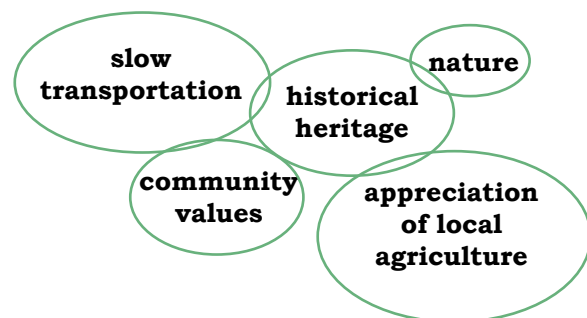
By just exploring the existing potential of different fringe areas, reinforcing these places urban identity, stimulating local life and valuing the water surface and its positive effects for restoration and recreation.

The team was in site with 2 signs «Stop taking a coffee» and «Look at the landscape» to share the proposal with the population and to understand what they think about the idea of slowing down. The results can be seen below.





The third and last one foresees the use of two different boats whose main functions have been proposed in order to promote priority issues which can improve local life.



The intention is to have two different types of boats:

- **wooden Dinghy Boats**, to transport some agricultural products in partnership with farmers and local market sellers, shorten the supply chain (production-consumer) and be an option through which food reaches the consumer and not the other way around, which is what predominates in most societies today. It can also suit for touristic purposes;

- **eco-friendly Peniche Boats** as an alternative means of transportation, characterized by moving at reduced speeds and bringing users closer to the water. The proposal is for the latter to transport a larger amount of agricultural products, once a week, from local farms to the floating or open-air markets markets, organized to create new centralities within the villages and allow more options of social gatherings.



*Make the Oise River a part of everyday life*

#### Happy fringe areas

Towns, villages and hamlets in metropolitan areas

teams proposals

To implement all the three approaches of the project in a micro-scale, we propose the setting up of new places along the L'Oise River, inviting to the slowness such as we wish to develop it. The chosen stretch is localized in the town of **Persan** and **Beaumont**, now heavily invested by motorists. Pedestrians and cyclists have difficulty to find inviting places, where they can feel that they belong. Several sites were identified by the team to develop these new «slowing spaces» -- second approach --, which will be supported by the implementation of the new traffic signs in the chosen Slow Life Zones -- first approach -- and the multifunctional boats --- third approach.





Having nudged the communities towards a steadier and a better social life, here are the probable economic and social impacts on the community. Indeed, a development based on a «slow» way of life would have beneficial effects both society and economy, without drifting into a dreaded overdevelopment.

In terms of economic development, the development of slowing space would allow the territory to attract populations and investors by creating a full identity characteristic of the region. This would allow the territories to develop economic opportunities in terms of jobs and could thus ward off a lack of local jobs.



As a conclusion, Project Nudgies focuses upon the guidelines for development model that should take place in the fringe areas to generate a happy place to live and share.

**Happy fringe areas**

Towns, villages and hamlets in metropolitan areas

In addition to strengthening economic activities, the «slow life» -based amenities would bring people together to meet the aspirations of the inhabitants and create a collective unity. This «slow life» project would ultimately link the so-called urban world of the so-called rural world and change the city / countryside dichotomy which is often accompanied by a negative connotation. The fringe territory would no longer be considered as urban countryside but as a territory in its own right, unique and symbolic of the Ile-de-France region.



Use of Solar Panels for Energy Generation



Use of Wind Energy for Power Generation



Use of Eco-friendly materials for construction



Save Biodiversity



Precautions should be taken about water's self-purification capacity







05



**JURY**

# jury



**PÉRISSOL Pierre-André**  
Président des Ateliers  
Président du jury  
Maire de Moulins,  
Ancien Ministre



**BAZIN Arnaud**  
Sénateur du Val-d'Oise



**BORGNE Catherine**  
Présidente de la  
Communauté commune  
du Val d'Oise  
Maire de Noisy-sur-Oise



**Roger DENORMANDIE**  
Président de la  
Communauté  
commune de la Bassée  
Montois



**Rose Marie SAINT-GERMES AKAR**  
Communauté  
d'Agglomération de  
Cergy Pontoise (CACP)  
Conseillère Déléguée  
Vice-Présidente  
déléguée à l'économie  
sociale et solidaire  
et à la coopération  
décentralisée



**LOSTUZZO Jean-Luc**  
Ville de persan  
Maire-Adjoint en charge  
des Services Technique



**LECOMTE Alain**  
Ministère de la  
transition écologique  
et solidaire - DHUP  
Coordinateur réseau  
Vivapolis



**BOUVELOT Gilles**  
Etablissement Public  
Foncier d'Ile-de-France  
Directeur Général



**DENERT Olivier**  
Conseil Régional Île de  
France  
Directeur de  
l'aménagement



**VANDECASTEELE  
Coryse**  
Conseil Départemental  
du Val d'Oise  
Directrice  
Aménagement des  
territoires et de l'habitat



**GALLARD Corentin**  
Coordination Nationale  
du Programme Action  
Coeur de Ville -  
Commissariat Général à  
l'Égalité des Territoires  
Ministère de la  
Cohésion des Territoires



**BARIOL-MATHAIS  
Brigitte**  
Fédération Nationale  
des Agences Urbanisme  
Délégué Général



**HENRY Louis**  
Institut de la Caisse  
des Dépôts pour la  
recherche  
Responsable des  
Territoires et du  
Développement durable



**DUTERTRE Grégoire**  
CAUE 77  
Directrice



**KAUFFMANN  
Valérie**  
CAUE 91 Directrice



**DROUILLY Odille**  
CAUE 95  
Directrice





**RABIN-ROCHE Michèle**  
Grand Paris  
Aménagement - Directrice  
de projet - Direction du  
Territoire



**PRADILLON  
François**  
Arep Directeur  
des Relations  
institutionnelles



**MSALLAK Hanaa**  
Bouygue Immobilier  
Directrice de projets  
urbains



**PERRIN Laurent**  
Institut Paris Région  
(IAU Île-de-France)  
Chef de projet



**AUCLAIR Elizabeth**  
Université de Cergy  
Pontoise Maitre de  
conférences HDR en  
aménagement



**POIROT Pascale**  
UNAM (Union Nationale  
des Aménageurs)  
Présidente D'honneur



**GIROUDEAU Jean-  
Marc**  
Parc naturel régional  
Oise – Pays de France  
Chargé de mission  
urbanisme



**WARNIER Bertrand**  
Membre Ateliers  
cofondateur des ateliers



**BOUGNOUX Florence**  
Membre du Conseil  
d'administration des  
Ateliers Architecte-  
Urbaniste - Associée  
SEURA

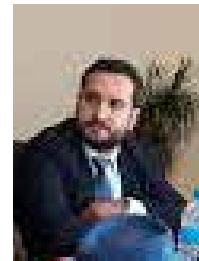
## EXPERTS INTERNATIONAUX



**BENDER Richard**  
Berkley Professor  
Emeritus of  
Architecture and former  
Dean of the College of  
Environmental Design



**BOSELNANN Peter**  
Professor of the  
graduate school in  
architecture, city &  
regional planning,  
landscape architecture  
and urban design



**IBNYAHYA Abdelhadi**  
Ministère de  
l'aménagement du  
territoire national de  
l'urbanisme et de la  
politique de la ville



**MOATA Jalal**  
Ministère de  
l'aménagement du  
territoire national de  
l'urbanisme et de la  
politique de la ville

### Happy fringe areas

Towns, villages and hamlets in metropolitan areas



# **WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS**



# team A



DAS Swagata  
Architect Urbanist - (Inde)  
[swagata.ar@gmail.com](mailto:swagata.ar@gmail.com)

I am a professional Architect, Urbanist and Strategic Planner, with 4 years of combined work experience on development projects of various scales. I have completed my Post-Graduation in Urbanism & Strategic Planning (magna cum laude) from K.U. Leuven, Belgium in 2017 and Bachelor's in Architecture (distinction) from Gujarat University in 2013. My interest lies in understanding the socio-spatial configuration of cities in the context of rapidly growing economies.



ZAPATA SALAZAR Alejandro  
Architect - (Colombie)  
[alejandro.zapata01@gmail.com](mailto:alejandro.zapata01@gmail.com)

Architect with inquisitive and curious character, sociable and diligent, great capacity of analysis and synthesis and skills in graphic expression, with experience in urban and regional planning, equipment and public space plans, guiding professional practice towards urban and regional scales, with special interest in landscape, rural social development, urban and geographical space, socioeconomic component and sustainable development.



BOURRET Zoé  
Architect - (France)  
[zoe.bourret@gmail.com](mailto:zoe.bourret@gmail.com)

I have a diploma from the School for Higher Education of Grenoble (ENSAG). My memoir (HMONP) focuses on culture et every person's involvement in projects thanks to workshops. I studied music, more specifically the violoncello. Every expression of art is of interest to me and I regularly sew, embroider and make pottery. I like to work in teams, I'm dynamic, happy and I have a strong will.



DJAMADJIBAYE Jaurès  
Architect Urbanist - (Tchad)  
[jaures.ainadji@yahoo.fr](mailto:jaures.ainadji@yahoo.fr)

I'm a hard worker and enjoy working in teams. Although I'm quite by nature, I am open minded and enjoy a good intellectual debate on matters related to urban planning. As an architect and urban planner I am very comfortable in designing, programming and sketching. I enjoy working on site because it is these lively moment that allow human beings to come together and understand the needs of citizens, their social and urban realities.



ABIÉ Nahi Anne-Claire  
Urban planner - (France)  
[anneclairebie@gmail.com](mailto:anneclairebie@gmail.com)

Although I was born in Angers, Paris has been my adoptive city for many years now and I would like to live and continue my career there. As an urban planner, my hope is to apply my skills to a project that aligns with the principles that are meaningful to me. I am an enthusiastic person who especially enjoys working in a multi-disciplinary team setting and using each person's expertise to solve complex issues. At this time, I am based in the United-States and I am seeking new professional opportunities in view of my imminent return to France.



VIJ Bharat  
Architect Urbanist - (India)  
[vijbharat.iitkgp@gmail.com](mailto:vijbharat.iitkgp@gmail.com)

I'm a creative thinker, inclined toward urban planning/design. I have worked on several large-scale master planning/urban development projects. I understand the development process intuitively and come up with responses that are contextual and add value to a project. I try to empathize with the site and the subject, and like to explore alternative solutions to design issues. My enthusiasm and passion about work has made me an effective team player because I can anticipate problems and innovate solutions.

#### Happy fringe areas

Towns, villages and hamlets in metropolitan areas

# team B



AGGARWAL Kshitij  
Architect - (India)  
[kshitij.254@gmail.com](mailto:kshitij.254@gmail.com)

I have been practicing architecture in the Indian Himalayan region since 2014, with my current base in Himalayan town Almora. Designing in this context for the extreme climate habitation is a unique exercise given the terrain and volatile weather patterns. The challenge is further intensified by the remote and isolated nature of the sites which lack public infrastructure and services.

My current passion is to implement nature based systems for various waste managements and hence

reduce the ecological impact of architectural activity in these fragile ecological zones.



VORONINA Anna  
Urban planner - (Russie)  
[archvoronina@gmail.com](mailto:archvoronina@gmail.com)

My name is Anna Voronina I'm 24 years old urban designer. I finished my Urban Design bachelor in 2017. Currently I am a master's student at the Higher School of Economics in urban planning. I also work in the largest urban planning organization in Russia. I have participated in several international seminars on urban planning and architecture I am highly motivated person with excellent communication skills. I love meeting new people and exploring new place



BLAUDAN Flavien  
Architect - (France)  
[bauland.f@gmail.com](mailto:bauland.f@gmail.com)

First and foremost I would describe myself as an epicurean and philanthropist. I am a young architect who is always looking for new adventures and to meet new people. I am passionate about mountains and food and it is important to me to share those moments, because not unlike architecture, sharing and transmitting knowledge are essential. I graduated over a year ago and since then my various experiences have inspired me to question our future lifestyles and how the social, environmental and economical aspects can collaborate to improve our living quality and the sustainability of urban, agricultural or shared spaces. In other terms, how do we reinvent our living spaces.



NONGUIERMA Leticia  
Urban planner - (Burkina Faso)  
[leticianonguierma@gmail.com](mailto:leticianonguierma@gmail.com)

Armed with a diploma in urban planning from the African training school for architecture and urban planning (EAMAU), urban planning is my passion. The questions raised by town planning are of great interest to me and I have devoted my career to sustainable urban development projects. Given this background I am always looking to share and deepen my knowledge so that I can make a meaningful and efficient contribution to the cities of our world.





GIPPET Anne  
Architect - urban studies - (France)  
[anne.gippet@univ-lyon2.fr](mailto:anne.gippet@univ-lyon2.fr)

I am by nature an extrovert who enjoys meeting new people and constantly discovering new things. I enjoy learning how countries, regions and cities work as well as how people live in them. I've had the opportunity to travel to different countries and continents, either alone, with friends or for workshops. I particularly appreciate urban planning for allowing me to see the bigger picture and also to get a sense of what these places have to offer. I grew up in the countryside and have been living in a city for several years and am familiar with both of these environments.



DE CRÉPY Luc  
Urban economist - (France)  
[luc.decrepy@lilo.org](mailto:luc.decrepy@lilo.org)

I have always lived in big cities. I know this environment and yet I am always asking myself questions about how people live in great metropolitan areas. My interest in urban planning is a form of commitment: I want to involve myself in improving urban life. I have an academic and professional background in urban studies. The experiences I had validated my decision to work in applied research in my professional life and allow me to take both approaches to urban planning: the operational and the theoretical.

#### Happy fringe areas

Towns, villages and hamlets in metropolitan areas

# team C



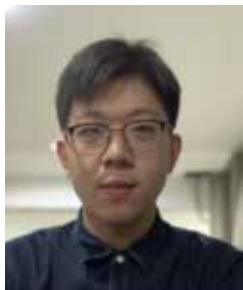
JHANGLANI Sagar  
India - Architect  
[sagar.jhanglani@ies.edu](mailto:sagar.jhanglani@ies.edu)

Graduated from the Mumbai University in 2016, 25-year old Sagar Jhanglani is a Research and Teaching Assistant at IES College of Architecture, Mumbai, with his work aiming in the public realm to predict the after-effects of design interventions on mental and physical health of the masses. He is also associated as a consultant with various practitioners in the field, to understand the process of design and execution anticipating their impact.



TAIB Yazid  
Algeria - Architect  
[taibyazid01@gmail.com](mailto:taibyazid01@gmail.com)

I am a young architect and doctoral student at the EPAU in Algiers. I am developing a research project on environmental qualities in the architecture of Oscar Niemeyer, such as outdoor spaces and their facilities. I am also working as an architect in a design office where I had the opportunity to come up with many development projects as well as studies on the preservation and development of some sites classified as World Heritage (the Kasbah of Algiers, the Kasbah of Bejaia).



DONG Xin  
China - urbanist  
[dx19950605@163.com](mailto:dx19950605@163.com)

I am a master in urban and rural planning. Through six years of professional study, I have continuously improved my professional skills and participated in some practical projects. My understanding of cities and villages is constantly changing. In addition, I also studied landscape design as an exchange student, and learning different professional knowledge broadened my horizons. Studying at school has given me ample knowledge base, so I want to strengthen my abilities by participating in different practices. I hope to work together with other people with the same professional background to find new ways to improve the city and the countryside.



FONTENELE Beatriz  
Brazil - urbanist  
[bkfontenele@gmail.com](mailto:bkfontenele@gmail.com)

Beatriz Fontenele, 1991. Degree in Architecture and Urban Planning from Universidade Federal do Ceará (UFC), 2016. Master's in Spatial Planning and Urban Project at Universidade do Porto (UP), current. A specialising Student of Urban Space Production and Contemporary Finances: Public Funds Role from the Master's Program of Universidade de São Paulo (USP), 2018. Holder of a Science Without Borders Scholarship at University of East London (UEL), 2013. Housing, finance, real estate market, tourism, urban planning. Currently collaborating with Atelier do Alto Arquitectos, Porto.



GONZALEZ Clara  
France, Brazil - urbanist

[clara.louzadagonzalez@gmail.com](mailto:clara.louzadagonzalez@gmail.com)

A geographer by training and currently enrolled in a Master's degree in town planning, specialising in urban environments at the Urbanism School of Paris, I am particularly interested in the problem of the decline of cities in France. I support sustainable and resilient cities, I am fascinated by the development of cities and how to solve problems associated with sustainable development. During my university training I acquired a diversified knowledge base that included human and physical geography as well as town planning and this allows me to view a space through different lenses. I'm flexible and multicultural, I like to work in teams, help create a positive atmosphere and be a good team player with my colleagues.



DUBOIS Caroline  
France - Urban planner

[caroline.dubois3@gmail.com](mailto:caroline.dubois3@gmail.com)

For the past five years I have worked with an urban planner in Bordeaux and been immersed in the challenges of urban revitalisation. I have been motivated to specialise in programming and in the implementation of housing policies, especially in the operational phase. As an urban planner, I work in a cross-sectional team of architects, attorneys, brokers, marketing entities and social workers so that each of us can achieve the quantitative and qualitative goals of our respective missions. I have been fortunate to work in a variety of settings: large and average sized cities as well as small town centers.

#### Happy fringe areas

Towns, villages and hamlets in metropolitan areas



# pilots



CHEVILLOTE Marie  
France - Pilote de la session 2019  
[marie.chevillote@gmail.com](mailto:marie.chevillote@gmail.com)

I graduated from 'Sciences Po' and from the National School 'Ecole des Ponts' in urban planning and design. I've always been passionate about making towns and territories the building spaces for community happiness. After working in consulting for a few years, I joined a county in the Paris region, which allowed me to fully grasp the complexity of periurban spaces. Nowadays I work for the urban administration of the Paris region, and I work closely with Regional Nature Parks and rural spaces. It is with great pleasure that I join the Ateliers this year to work on the happy fringe areas!



MOUTARD Louis  
France - Pilote de la session 2019  
[louis.moutard@free.fr](mailto:louis.moutard@free.fr)

I've been working as an urban planner in the dynamic new towns around Paris, before working in the transformation of towns and agglomerations in France since 1991. I've had the opportunity to contribute to the development of urbanism and planning projects in large territories (Roissy, Senart, Seine Amont, Seine Aval) and in the creation and implementation of numerous public spaces and buildings in various scales; districts or terrains.

# organisation team



LEPOITTEVIN Christine  
France - director  
[christine.lepoittevin@ateliers.org](mailto:christine.lepoittevinateliers.org)

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



VALENZUELA Veronique  
France - project director  
[veronique.valenzuela@ateliers.org](mailto:veronique.valenzuela@ateliers.org)

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



LOMBARD Juliette  
France - Management Assistant  
[juliette.lombard@ateliers.org](mailto:juliette.lombard@ateliers.org)

I joined the association of the Ateliers only six months ago after falling in love with the project. I am a happy inhabitant of the Vexin (a fringe area) and mother of two. I spend my free time gardening, reading and cuddling my family.



NGOMA Jenny  
France - Administrative and Logistic Assistant  
[jenny.ngoma@ateliers.org](mailto:jenny.ngoma@ateliers.org)

I graduated with a technician certificate in Management Assistant and I am currently the administrative and logistic assistant of the Ateliers. I am of Congolese origin and I am truly passionate about traveling, singing and discovering different cultures, which allows me to keep an open minded view on life. My main interests are: family, sports and gospel music.



BOURGEOIS Morgan  
France - Assistant  
[morgan.bourgeois@ateliers.org](mailto:morgan.bourgeois@ateliers.org)

Morgan was born in Bordeaux in 1992, and now lives in Cergy-Pontoise. After graduating high school he studied economic administration at the 'Paris West Nanterre La Défense' University. He worked for the Ateliers between 2012 and 2019 and recently became an independent entrepreneur. He came back to give a helping hand to the Ateliers during this workshop.



TENZIN Lhakey  
France - Logistic Assistant  
[lhakey@ateliers.org](mailto:lhakey@ateliers.org)

#### Happy fringe areas

Towns, villages and hamlets in metropolitan areas

## Workshop Participants



COSTES Cyril  
France - Assistant  
[cyril.costes@ateliers.org](mailto:cyril.costes@ateliers.org)

I recently graduated from the national school of higher education for architecture in Grenoble and it is with passion and confidence that I roam the world searching slowly but productively new ways to develop territories. I am convinced that it is essential to involve the community when planning and creating urban and rural spaces while supporting the process with all the different fields that are useful to its flourishing.



KOFLER Paulina  
France Austria - Assistant  
[paulina.kofler@gmail.com](mailto:paulina.kofler@gmail.com)

I like to joke about having a city-planning obsession in my life, but I am not complaining in the least! I've always been fascinated by territorial and urban landscaping issues and their potential solutions and it is in that regard that I have joined the 2019 Workshop of 'Les Ateliers de Cergy'. My translation studies matched well with the international needs of the organisation and my knowledge in economics and culture has the advantage to provide an outlook that is not purely that of a urban designer on this subject.



JOUAILLEC Terric  
France - Assistant  
[terrific@ateliers.org](mailto:terrific@ateliers.org)

Geographer and urban planner by training, I was an assistant for the workshops of the Paris region in 2017 and 2018, the workshop on the south of the Greater Paris project in 2019 and the piloting assistant for the Bangui workshop in 2018. I am passionate about cartography and photography and therefore place a high value on imagerie. I find temporary occupation, legal or illegal, of vacant spaces especially interesting. Squats, cultural projects on brownland, light setups on vacant space... all those terrains let us see an ephemeral urban landscape centered around the value in use.



FONTICELLI Claire  
France - Assistante Pilote  
[claire.fonticelli@ateliers.org](mailto:claire.fonticelli@ateliers.org)

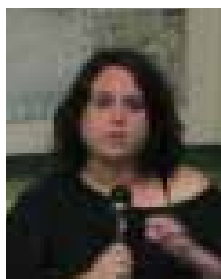
I am an urban planner, geographer and phd in landscaping architecture specialised in periurban territories and I love fringe areas, along with its politicians, its landscapes, its inhabitants. I am convinced that happiness can be found in fringe areas and that people realise this as soon as they see them and that is why I joined the Ateliers de Cergy for this workshop. When I don't 'fringe' I teach geography and territorial planning at the University of Cergy. Other than that, I love sleeping, the beer of the Vexin and most of all my cat.



# special participation



WHYTE IAN  
France - Interprète  
[cabinetwhyte@orange.fr](mailto:cabinetwhyte@orange.fr)



YASMINA Benabderrahmane  
France - Artist

## email

Yasmina Benabderrahmane was born in 1983 (in Rueil-Malmaison) and is a plastic artist trained at the National School of Fine Arts of Paris (class of 2009) and at the National Studio for Modern Art 'Le Fresnoy' (class of 2015). Her artistic practice is halfway between documentations and filmed journals. Her artworks are often inspired by her family and their stories, blended with unusual encounters whose fragmentations resonate with a common memory.

Her pieces have been presented in numerous group exhibitions in France and abroad, notably at the 54th modern art fair in the town of Montrouge in 2009, the 'young creation'

fair in 2013 and the 'Art Vilnius' fair in Lithuania in 2018. Her films have also been exhibited at international festivals like the Festival for Erotic Art Films in France, the Billboard Festival of Casablanca in Morocco in 2016 and the Icelandic Festival for French-speaking Films in Reykjavik in 2018.

**Les ateliers tiennent également à remercier Romain, dont la bonne humeur nous a accompagné durant les permanences au sein de l'école d'art.**

## Happy fringe areas

Towns, villages and hamlets in metropolitan areas

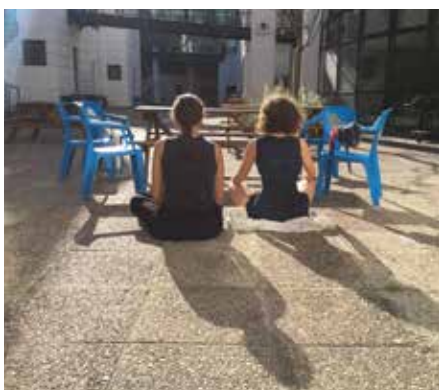


# **WORKSHOP PICTURES**



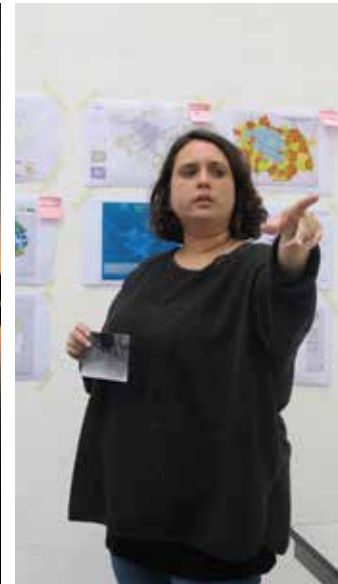






**Happy fringe areas**  
Towns, villages and hamlets in metropolitan areas









**Happy fringe areas**  
Towns, villages and hamlets in metropolitan areas

