TOWARDS AN INCLUSIVE CITY, DRIVERS OF VALUE AND WEALTH CREATION

35TH INTERNATIONAL URBAN PLANNING WORKSHOP IN CERGY-PONTOISE IN SEPTEMBER 2017

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

INTERNATIONAL CALL FOR APPLICATIONS FOR STUDENTS AND YOUNG PROFESSIONALS

les ateliers

maîtrise d'œuvre urbaine

les ateliers
maîtrise d'œuvre urbaine

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

Le Verger, 1 rue de la Gare
BP 90047

95020 Cergy-Pontoise Cedex

Tél : +33 1 34 41 93 91

Contact for Les Ateliers: contact@ateliers.org

Contact for the 2017 Workshop: villeinclusive@ateliers.org

Pilots:
Patrice Berthé, Engineer-Urban Planner
Anne Durand, Architect-Urban Planner

Assistant Pilot:
Cécile Mattoug, Architect-Urban Planner

Permanent Team:
Christine Lepoittevin - Director
Véronique Valenzuela - Project Director
Morgan Bourgeois - Administrative Assistant

Partners for the 2017 Les Ateliers Workshop :

Contents

Towards an Inclusive City p.4

Living Together in the Île-de-France p.6

Creating Inclusion through Urban Mutability p.10

Questions p.14

Three Scales for the Workshop p.15

Workshop Participation p.16

CALL FOR INTERNATIONAL CANDIDATES

TOWARDS AN INCLUSIVE CITY

DRIVERS OF VALUE AND WEALTH CREATION

What are possible urban responses for promoting inclusion by way of the temporary, the informal... ?

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

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

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

Towards an Inclusive City: What are the Challenges Facing Modern Metropoles?

Topic Presentation

"It is within cities where resources (material and symbolic) and social inequalities, memory and uprooting, risks and opportunities, and the ever more accelerated movement of people, goods, and ideas are concentrated."

CGLU Report, United Cities and Local Governments

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

The inclusive city reconsiders the city as a whole; it responds to an ecological approach by highlighting the relationship between man and his environment. It consists of a dynamic process and becomes an added value – a driver of wealth creation – when it is able to integrate the differences of each of its inhabitants. Strengthening resilience, social inclusion, access to adequate housing, and the constant focus on working against poverty are among its major urban concerns.

We are experiencing a moment of transition, during which alternatives are being created in the development of cities – in their hosting capacities and in their vocation to build sustainable environments. It is necessary to take advantage of this situation to reevaluate gains, to face up to the obligation of responding to needs. The evolution of cities is not always positive and can also lead to dangers and by-products such as spatial segregation, depletion of natural assets, pollution, unequal access to services, exodus, unemployment... It is clear that European metropoles are finding themselves confronted by these inequalities in the access to urban resources by a growing portion of their populations, especially those living in precarious and inadequate housing.

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

© L. Mallone, 2014

Photo: Journal du Pôle d'Exploration des Ressources Urbaines in Ris-Orangis, 2014.

Today, the inclusive city is replacing the notion of social cohesion. It is opposed to the idea of exclusion.

- It is a city that does not make distinctions between vulnerable populations; a city that accepts differences, reflects diversity; a city of hospitality and integration for all, in a fair and just manner.

- It is the opposite of a city of inequalities, of exclusion, of exodus towards the peripheries.

- It is a city that offers its inhabitants access to decent housing, to affordable services for all.

- It is a city that promotes the meeting of people through spaces and communal facilities, public and private spaces open to one and all.

- It is a sustainable and resilient city capable of integrating the urgent, temporary, long-term, and changing; it is able to adapt to evolutions in living and working modes as well as technological and societal breaks.

- It is a city that overcomes the opposition between the formal and the informal. It is a city that combines order and disorder by regulating and integrating them into its metabolism.

- It is a city that leaves room for the 'unconventional' and the experimental.

Living Together in the Île-de-France

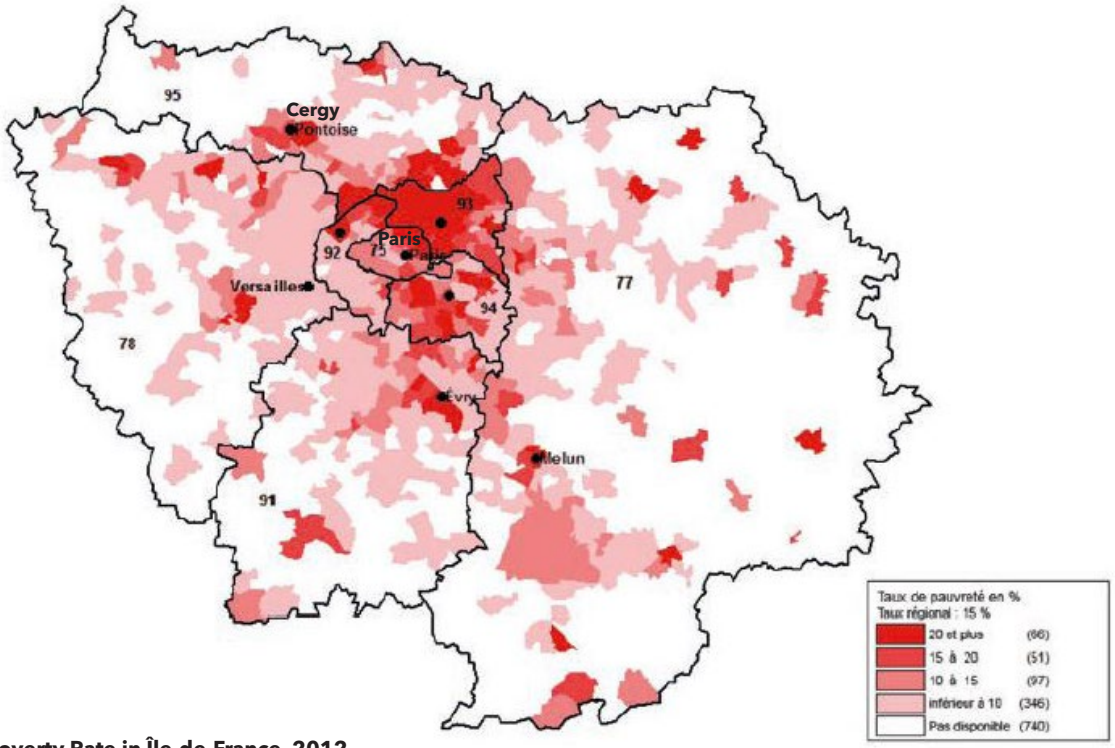
Urban context for the workshop

Growing inequalities across the metropolitan territories

© V. Valenzuela, Nanterre, 2017

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

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



© INSEE, Filosofi, 2012

Map: In 2012, the standard of living for a household was considered to be below the poverty threshold as it was less than 987 euros per month.

Poverty Rate in Île-de-France, 2012

© R. Lescurieux. 2016, édition Les Ateliers.

Photo: Roma encampment within Paris's inner ring, in the 17th arrondissement, 2016.

Precarious housing: A reality in the Île-de-France

The phenomena of precariousness in housing is evident and spreading at several levels: considerable degradation of personal housing, fuel poverty, families forced to live in overcrowded substandard housing without access to water, electricity, or sanitation or forced to accept temporary or precarious housing conditions that are even less dignified, such as slums or street encampments.

This situation affects low-income or no-income populations, as well as the unemployed, workers with temporary or permanent contracts, aimless youth, single-parent families, the elderly, people leaving institutions or prisons and living in the streets, those 'without papers'... Living in precarious and/or temporary conditions, these populations are excluded or face extreme difficulties in accessing their rights, such as health care, education, and food security. Reception at emergency lodgings, homeless shelters, or temporary housing thus becomes as selective as accessing permanent housing. Here the 'fight for spots' becomes relevant.

In France, it is estimated that poor housing or the lack of housing affects 4 million people and that it presents itself in diverse forms: substandard (owner or renter) or precarious (fuel poverty, lack of sanitation, over-occupation, etc.) housing, third-party accommodations, squats, camps, informal habitats or slums, year-long camping, pay-by-the-month hotels, living in the streets or in a car...

Source: Annual report on the state of inadequate housing in France by the Abbé Pierre Foundation.

The Île-de-France is confronted by this situation that has become structural, added to which is a phenomenon perceived today as cyclical – the arrival of refugees fleeing from countries in conflict or migrating for economic purposes (the number is estimated to be between 100,000 and 200,000 people in all of France).

New camps, squats, and informal activities are being established. They are sometimes the subject of disapproval by local residents, but also incite many forms of solidarity: food provisioning, French language education, assistance with administrative papers, support and funding for social integration through employment...

Photo: Demountable construction by the movement Archi Debout in Clichy-sous-Bois, 2016.

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

Opening the reflection on the reception of vulnerable populations through a global approach based on the hospitality of territories

Today, different types of housing exist for people living in precarious situations: emergency, stabilisation, integration... While the ensemble of these structures is not limited to housing and includes a 'social assistance' component, its responses are organised around the individual (care and assistance for the person...) without integrating him/her into a dynamic system that the city could offer: neighbourhood life, access to services, building of local ties...

Urban design, itself, can integrate societal demands to promote the hospitality and welcoming nature of territories and respond to the reception of populations. Urban projects can be further thought of as means of breaking down the division between targets and abandoning 'silo' approaches in order to connect actions, promoting transversal actions to recreate the link with the other.

"We need new types of places, spaces that are inviting, welcoming, and non-discriminatory; spaces where we feel empowered to simply try, spread out, and go towards the other."

Nicolas Détrie, Empowering Spaces (or the Flourishing City), Director of Yes We Camp, 16 January 2017.

Les Ateliers proposes to engage in an urban reflection on the reception and inclusion of the most vulnerable populations and, more globally, on the welcoming of all of these inhabitants.

Some European countries are experimenting, in order to take advantage of the arrival of exiled populations or migrants within their territories, to turn this situation into a positive factor for their economic growth. While these initiatives do not resolve all of the social and cultural difficulties of integration, they nevertheless show that reception can be fortuitous for the welcoming territories, all by offering dignified living conditions to those who are arriving. France also has numerous historical examples of reception and integration.

"Social dynamism, entrepreneurial creativity, and cultural vitality characterise the trajectories of these men and women arriving in a new city and revitalise the societies of which they are joining."

Doug Sanders, **Arrival City: Final Migration and Our Next World,** Knopf Canada 2010

Precarious informal housing, a source of innovation and adaptation

Beyond their character of substandard housing, informal precarious habitats are often considered as places or neighbourhoods in a state of disorder. But they also present themselves as sites of endless possibilities. They bring solutions, albeit temporary ones, to vital needs, all while enabling different forms of solidarity to be created. These sites demonstrate the capacity to invent and innovate while only having a minimum of resources. They are real or potential producers of wealth and growth, creators of mutual aid and commercial and non-commercial trade.

© http://www.echelleinconnue.net/

The inclusive city, for it to take hold in everyday life and overcome inequalities, needs to launch 'inclusive' urban dynamics that build on initiatives of mutual assistance, social integration through employment, training, or other forms that make the city easy, accessible, and welcoming; and offer opportunities that favour innovation and development.

Creating Inclusion through Urban Mutability

Recommendations for the workshop

The concept of the inclusive city questions the relationship between housing and mobility, economic integration of the poorest populations, access to training, health care, culture, and leisure; and living together in a neighbourhood and city. It questions the mechanisms designed to guard against the exclusion suffered by populations affected by inadequate housing, as well as the collective processes for building urban forms in which everyone feels as if he or she has a place.

Thus, the inclusive city also raises the question of its own capacity to accept and facilitate change, that is to say its degree of mutability.

Mutability is an alternative process to the urban fabric that no longer relies on the development of a project over the long term, but on the definitions of processes that are able to adapt in the short-term to political, technological, social, and lifestyle changes. It accepts uncertainty, which is no longer considered as an impediment but a structuring element. Mutability can be defined as the capacity for cities to absorb changes, to manage opportunities.

The question of urban mutability is presented as the study of processes for producing new urban forms: which is to say, understanding how to explore the temporalities of individuals and territories, mobilising vacant spaces by building on local initiatives, and inventing devices for reconciling the formal and informal.

Exploring the temporalities of individuals and territories

© https://2degres.com/tag/dechets-darts/

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

© C. Mattoug, Colombes, 2016

Photo: Urban agriculture site, Agrocité in Colombes, Collective AAA, 2016.

Mobilising vacant spaces by building on local initiatives

How can the temporary, available only for a defined duration, have a driving effect in the inclusive city process?

How can it participate in the management and planning of the 'interim period'?

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

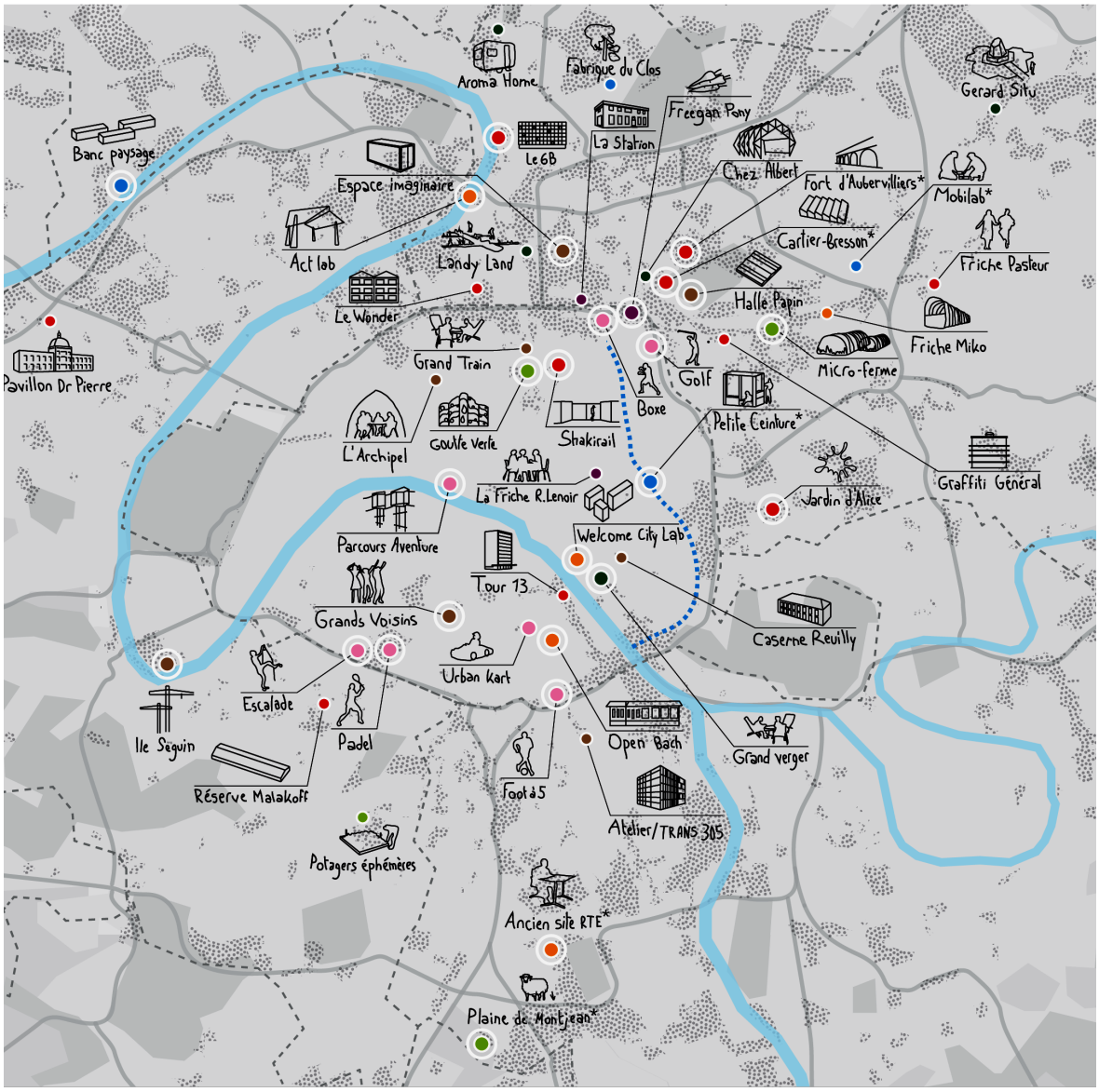
This may involve considering the temporary availability (immediate temporality) of lands, decommissioned public buildings, buildings awaiting demolition or rehabilitation (long temporality)... as opportunities, as a response to urgency. A transitory management of unoccupied sites could enable the designing of more 'frugal', economical, but also flexible, adaptable, and modifiable projects that better respond to the needs for adequate reception, but also serve as gateway towards more sustainable solutions.

These temporary occupations must allow for experimentation, innovation, and prefiguration... Authorising the right to make mistakes and to do the unconventional could produce urbanity in lieu of emptiness or gradation. This sought-after urbanity raises questions about the links with the surrounding neighbourhoods and the cohabitation between functions that incite meetings, social links, mutual assistance, and job creation. The temporary occupations can also be conceived as a way to manage vacancy by replacing the value of use with the value of land, turning unproductive expenditures (security, for example) into urban and social gains. The temporary concerns the topic of the inclusive city, as it leads to new practices and is not limited to providing an ephemeral response.

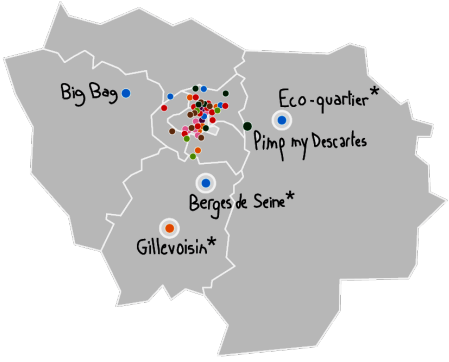
Initiatives by inhabitants or organisations, often at the origin of temporary occupations, constitute an essential local force in the development of cities. They restore a weight to the present time and put people into contact so as to bring life back to a place.

These initiatives are pertinent responses to a right to the city and a right to the inclusive city.

Map: Transitory urban planning initiatives in the Île-de-France since 2012



© Institut d'Aménagement et d'Urbanisme d'Île-de-France, 2017



Catégories des initiatives

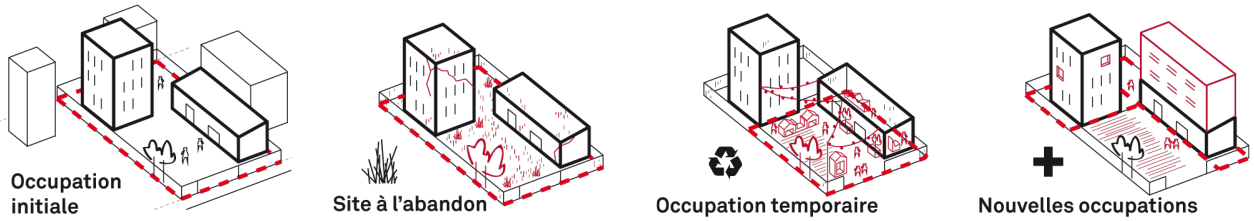
- Art, culture, loisirs
- Bureaux, atelier, artisanat/production, fab lab
- Commerce, restauration, bar, club
- Parc, jardin, espace public
- Agriculture, maraîchage, potager, pâturage
- Lieu d'animation du projet, de construction
- Espace sportif, terrain de jeux
- Mixte
- En cours
- * Dispositif de soutien aux opérations d'urbanisme transitoire Région Île-de-France

Fond de plan

- Petite ceinture
- Projet d'aménagement (en cours et à l'étude)
- Urbain construit
- Espace rural
- Bois et espaces ouverts
- Départements
- Réseau routier principal

N 0 2,5 km

© IAU îdF 2017
source : IAU îdF - Wikimap projet, Mos



© IAU-IDF, 2017

Diagram: Birth, life and death of an industrial wasteland, 2017

Processes to invent between the formal and informal

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

© B. Bak, Caen, 2017

Photo: Bertille Bak, FRAC Basse-Normandie in Caen, from 9 January to 12 February 2017.

Questions

Les Ateliers de Cergy hopes to address the workshop's concerns by relying as much on local and international initiatives as on existing institutional tools, in order to lead to urban proposals. Les Ateliers constitutes a method for inventing and surpassing that which exists. The workshop will deal with the potential of the city to develop inclusive processes, by working through questions of urbanity, temporalities, the informal and unconventional, and the mutability and capacity of territories to adapt to changes.

Key concepts for the workshop:

URBANITY (forms and functions) as a means to facilitate the inclusion, and not simply the integration, of populations in precarious situations, as well as the interactions between the interior and exterior, the individual space and the collective space.

The TEMPORARY for the utilisation of lands, industrial wastelands, and buildings awaiting final assignment; as an approach of speed, flexibility, and adaptability to evolving needs as well as the social practices of received populations.

The INFORMAL as a facilitator of the power to act and to be empowered for housed people, of interventions by all involved parties, of experimentation including those that represent the right to fail and backtrack.

TRANSTION for a limited period of time, before a permanent solution is obtained.

Some questions for the workshop:

- How can the territories of the Île-de-France be made capable of welcoming changes and thus promoting opportunities?
- What form of adaptability/reversibility of lands and public spaces can be imagined to promote the mutation and adaptation of sites over time?
- How can energy renewal and sustainable mobility be promoted to enable the most vulnerable populations or those far removed from the urban centres to access quality housing?
- How can the informal and temporary serve as drivers in promoting an inclusive city?
- Can the Île-de-France feed on its informal experiences to build more inclusive and more permanent solutions?
- How can informal neighbourhoods be opened to the city and how can contact between people at the neighbourhood and city levels be promoted?
- How can impermanence and the temporary participate in reestablishing a warm nature of reception in the cities?
- How can the objective of occupation and the temporary management of a site be overcome in order to take into account future evolutions?
- How can the opening of a neighbourhood and the control of a site be combined? What are the relationships between the inside and outside?
- What processes of development can be imagined? What constitution of public and private partners would be desirable: public authorities, developers, managers, organisations... ?
- How can a "composite" city be promoted, one that "functions within diversity in order to ensure unity"? (Paquot, 2009). Can cities achieve the capacity to integrate all populations, including those who are the poorest and most vulnerable?

Three Working Scales: From the Individual to the Territory

Working scales for the workshop

The large territory of the Île-de-France is questioned.

A territorial focus will be proposed. It will be presented as a cross-section, offering contrasting specificities: from a significant urban density to an isolated context. The topic will be studied on three scales.

The individual or family scale

From emergency lodging to integrated housing

Keywords: precarious housing, individual space, family space, reception, shelter, temporary, transition, modular, permanent, journey, isolation, autonomy, assistance, power to act, know-how, talent, community, diversity, fuel poverty

The neighbourhood scale

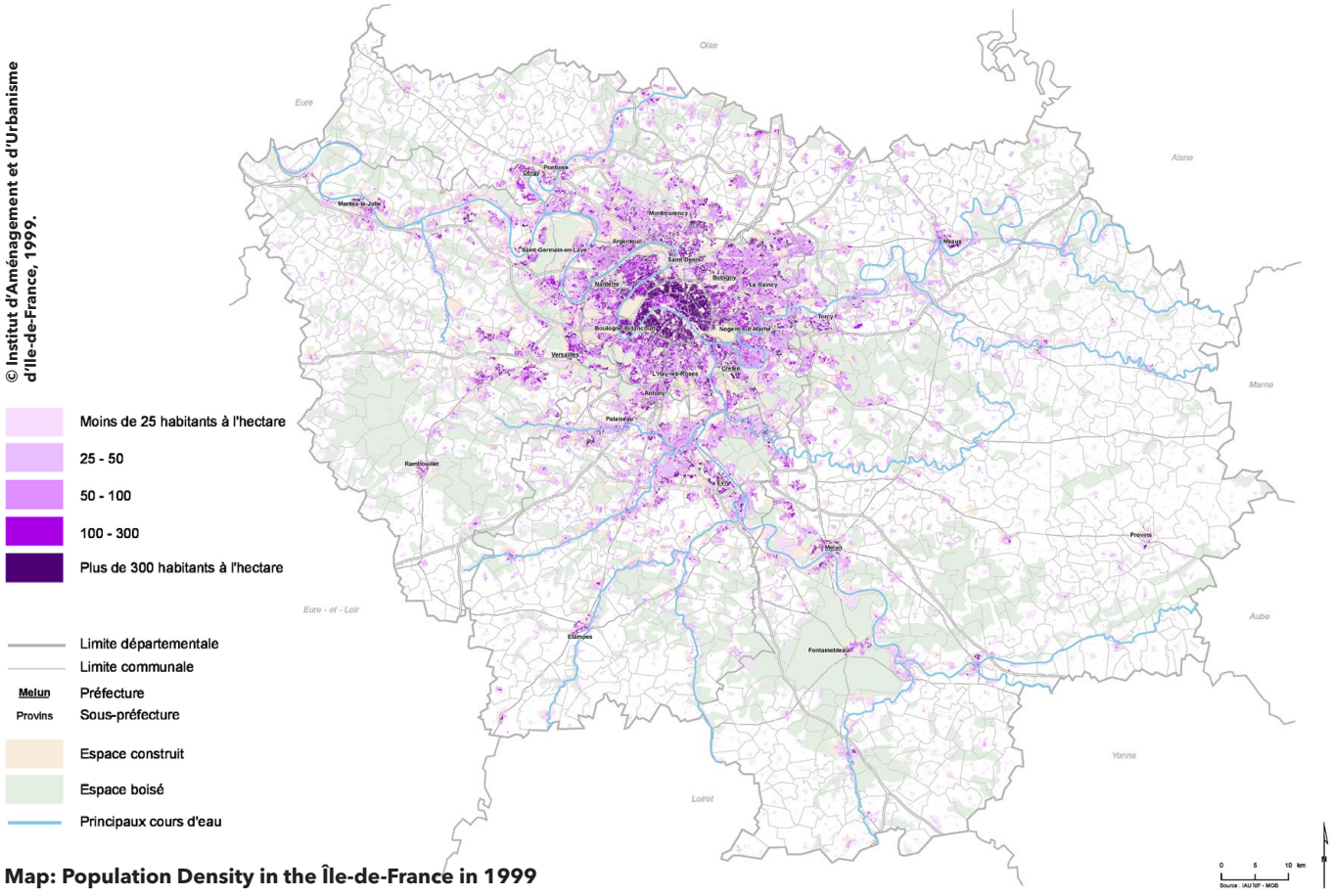
Promoting social ties, local networks, openings

Keywords: neighbourhood, open, secured, multi-functional, activities, integration, public-private partnership, volunteer, rehabilitation, flexibility, frugality, recycling, future usage, temporality, informal, formal, services, reciprocity, living together

The city, territories scale

Hospitality, residential mobility, and metabolism

Keywords: networks, urban metabolism, living together, urban added value, social, economic, mutualisation, access to services and public facilities, employment, training, mobility, solidarity...

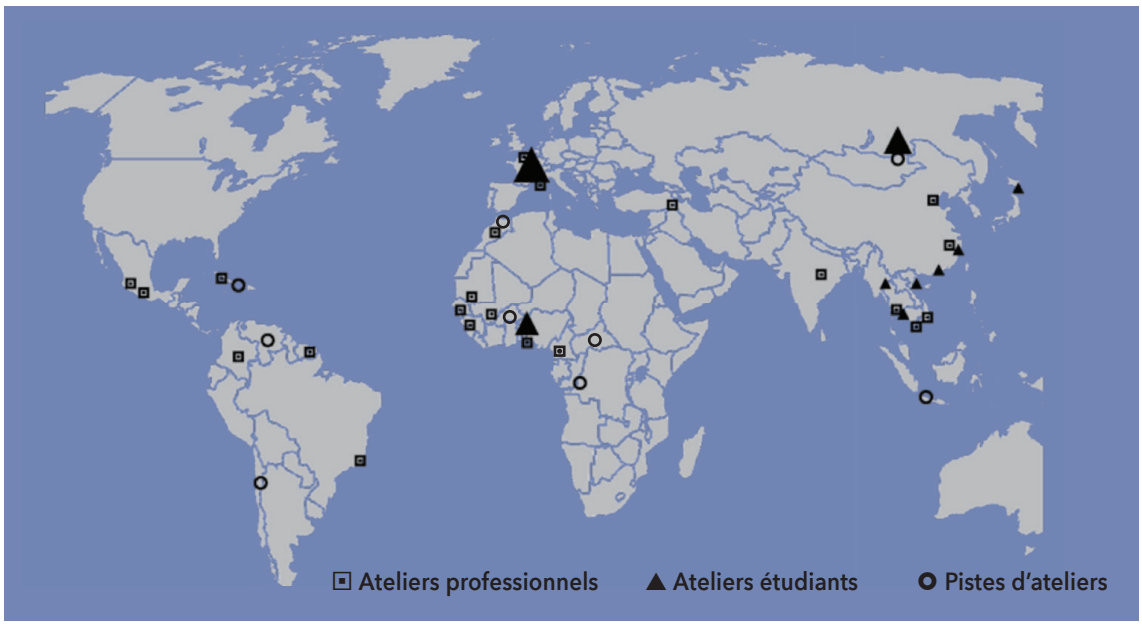


Map: Population Density in the Île-de-France in 1999

What is Les Ateliers?

Participate in the 35th workshop for the Île-de-France in 2017

Les Ateliers de Maîtrise d'Œuvre Urbaine de Cergy-Pontoise (or Les Ateliers de Cergy) is a non-profit organisation. Since 1982, it has organised original workshops in France and elsewhere in the world on topics of urban and regional development, per the request of local authorities.



Les Ateliers de Cergy is a small structure, but represents a vast network of professionals, students, researchers, universities, local decision-makers, and private stakeholders around the world.

For the last 34 years, each September, the association has brought together twenty-some students and young professionals from various nationalities and profiles to work on-site in interdisciplinary teams (architecture, urban planning, engineering, agronomy, landscape design, sociology, the arts...). At the end of the workshop, the teams present their proposals to an international jury presided over by local authorities. Team projects combine long-term outlooks for the territory with illustrated action plans, making a range of projects available to local decision-makers. Since its inception up to its current state, with a network of over 2,500 former participants, Les Ateliers has taken the approach of an open-minded and multi-scaled investigation of complex subjects, which has allowed it to distinguish itself in regards to institutional settings. The young, international, and interdisciplinary character of the teams invites a fresh perspective and solicits new ways of representing a territory, its tensions, and its opportunities.

2017 Workshop Format

During 3 weeks, 21 participants (all selected through an international call for candidates), will be divided into 3 working groups.

1/ The workshop begins with several days of immersion to discover the territory and working topics, including: tours of the territory accompanied by its stakeholders, organised thematic conferences, meetings with professionals, experts in the topics being examined during the workshop, and representatives from the local population.

2/ The workshop then continues with 2 weeks of team work, punctuated by moments of exchange. The 'exchange forums' are open to the public and allow teams to exchange with local actors and workshop partners on the progress of each of their proposals at this mid-point.

3/ The workshop will conclude with presentations by the teams before an international and local jury on 21-22 September 2017.

Projected Workshop Calendar

Spring-Summer 2016

Contact made with local actors in the Île-de-France and discussions defining the workshop's topic and concerns. Creation of a pilot team composed of two scientific pilots, a representative from the permanent staff of Les Ateliers, and an assistant pilot for preparing the project and programming the workshop.

Autumn 2016

Mobilisation of key stakeholders/partners. Creation of a monitoring committee.

Winter 2016-2017

Interviews with territorial actors and resource sources on the issues at the heart of the workshop. Compilation of data and materials, which will provide an introduction to the territory and the identified challenges.

Spring 2017

Global diffusion of the call for candidates to recruit twenty-one participants from a variety of disciplines/nationalities to participate in the workshop in Cergy-Pontoise to be held in September 2017.

19 April 2017

Working Seminar aimed at clarifying and further examining the expectations for future participants.

Summer 2017

Publication of the Context Document (or 'Keys to the Territory'). It will be circulated among future participants and partners of the workshop and association, presenting in detail the territory and the workshop's target issues.

3-22 September 2017
International Urban Planning Workshop in Cergy-Pontoise

How to Apply?

The workshop is open to young professionals of all nationalities and disciplines and to students at a minimum of a Masters level. Urban planners, designers, architects, geographers, engineers, photographers, landscape architects, artists, journalists... We especially insist on the opening of our workshop to candidates specialising in economics, sociology, and/or ecology...

Place and Dates

The workshop will be held in Cergy-Pontoise from 3-22 September 2017. Conditions: Proficiency in English (must be able to work as part of an international team), full availability for the workshop dates, and an age limit of 30 years old.

Requests for information and/or documentation

villeinclusive@ateliers.org

Preparing your application

Selection of the twenty-one international participants, who will work in 3 groups assisted by professionals, will be based on the candidate's application, which must be submitted no later than 21 May 2017 at 11pm Paris time, compiled in the following order:

›› 1. Completed application form, available on the website www.ateliers.org

›› 2. A CV/Resume of one to two pages maximum

›› 3. A short personal essay on the workshop's topic: this document takes the workshop's topic and applies it to another site, preferably one in the candidate's country of origin. This document aims to engage candidates in a personal reflection prior to the workshop on the themes being addressed. This work is to be completed individually (3-4 pages in A4 format or 2 pages in A3 format).

Candidates should submit a single application comprised of the elements listed above and titled LAST NAME_First name_INC

Group work will be accepted, only if the work of each individual is clearly identified. Applications are for individuals only and cannot be submitted in teams.

Candidate applications should be sent to villeinclusive@ateliers.org

Selection results will be announced approximately one month after the close of the application period.

Registration Conditions

The registration fee is 300 euros, which includes lodging in Cergy-Pontoise at the university housing site of Linandes, certain communal meals, tours, conferences, and design materials.