

41st International Urban Planning Workshop  
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Paris Region, France

# *Metamorphosis*

Recomposing cities and territories  
in the face of climate change



Topic-document  
International call for applications

**les Ateliers**  
maîtrise d'œuvre urbaine

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

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

Year after year, Les Ateliers internationaux network has been growing: it includes more than three thousand former participants who are now professionals, academics, and decision-makers in the urban field.

La session 2023 is pursuing the reflections led in recent sessions, notably the workshops about urban recycling (2022), what is a habitable and desirable city nowadays (2021), the evolution of lifestyles and cities facing the climate change (2018, 2019)...

## Partners of the workshop:



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# *Introduction*

## **A new understanding of the territory as a common and shared good**

It is a fact now generally accepted around the globe: climate change and the collapse of biodiversity are linked. The effects of this global disruption are exacerbated in cities, which occupy nearly 20% of the Earth's surface and concentrate more than half of the world's population. To address this, it is urgent to limit our ever-increasing urban development and the expansion of cities by devising new, more land-friendly development models.

### **Why repair the urban? And why should we talk about what already exists?**

Repairing the urban environment means better preparing our cities for the consequences of climate change. This means engaging in a process of renaturalization and cooling our cities to prevent heat islands, as well as promoting soil permeability by restoring the role of the water cycle. In addition, our relationship with nature and the way we live in cities must be rethought.

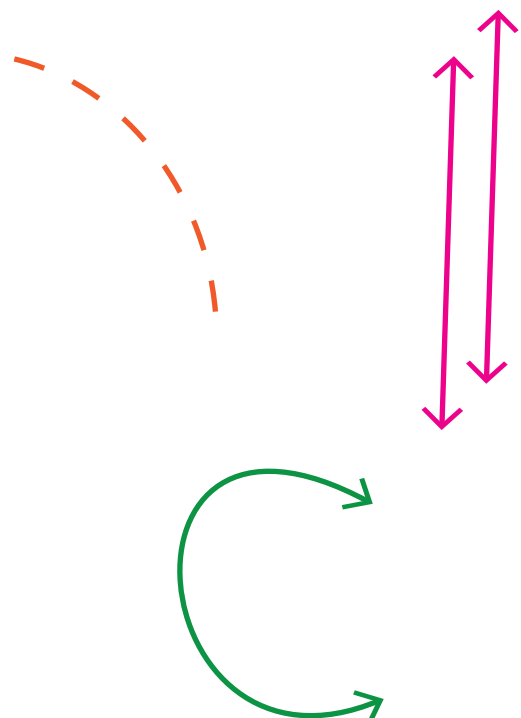
All of this must happen as cities are increasingly being called upon to become denser in order to accommodate ever-growing populations and to limit urban sprawl. However, a contradiction appears between this objective of densification – which seems unavoidable and which is directly linked to climate change (land preservation) – and the increasingly strong desire to rediscover a link to nature everywhere and for everyone. Does this density model really have a future?

And while this notion of density is the subject of many debates (notably, the virtues of collective buildings in comparison to single-family homes which are judged for taking up too much land), a wide diversity of living arrangements actually exists that should also be taken into account when attempting to limit urban sprawl while also responding to the aspirations of inhabitants (e.g. row houses and semi-collective housing).

Questioning density also means questioning mobility. How can we move around better in the future? How can we reduce our dependency on cars with alternative and shared transport?

Raising the issue of density also means asking the question of a programme's diversity model. How can we guarantee access to local services and facilities for all? How can we reduce this same dependence on travel while promoting a better quality of urban living?

And lastly, it is essential to recycle as much as possible of what can be recycled and to renature our cities in order to improve the quality of life of inhabitants. This does not mean putting an end to all new construction, but looking at what already exists and finding ways to improve it in order to meet the needs of the population while preserving the environment.



# 1. Valorizing the existent: Contrasted situations and territories

## a. The case of the Île-de-France

It is difficult to clearly define and quantify artificialization. But it can generally be explained as the process of transforming natural spaces into artificial ones, with figures relating to its impact varying significantly depending on the source.

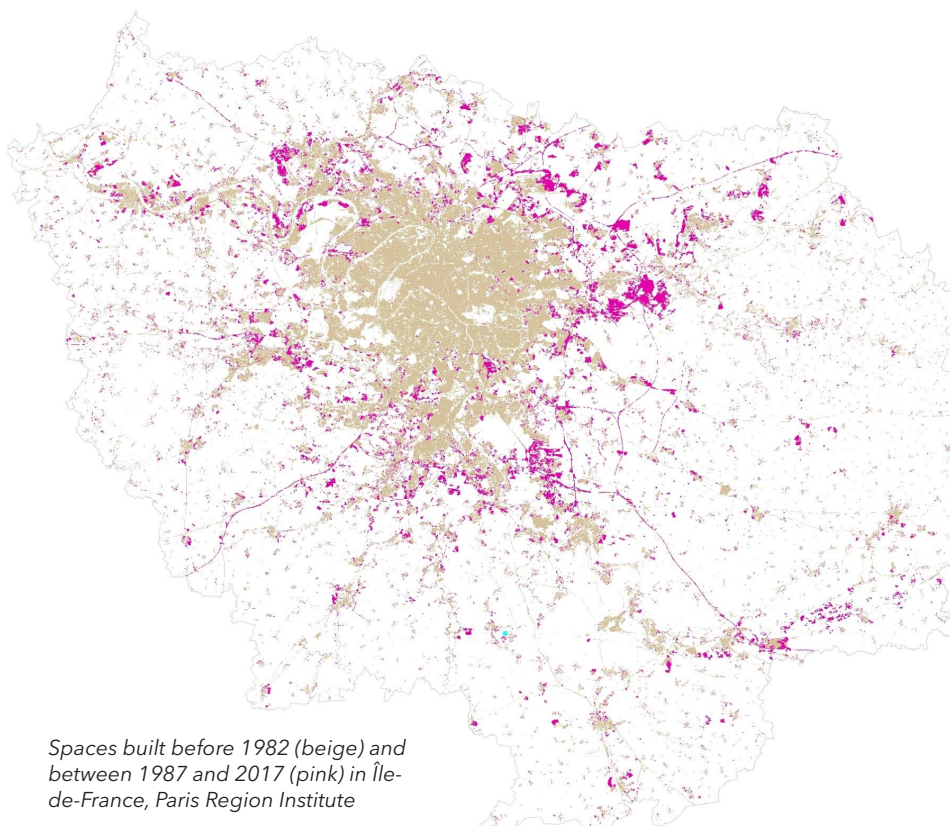
What is indisputable, however, is that in France the rate of artificialization is higher than the European average and is increasing faster than the growth of its population.

According to the Institut Paris Région, although the Île-de-France concentrates only 19% of France's population, it accounts for 2-3% of the country's annual consumption of agricultural land (i.e. approximately 590 ha/year).

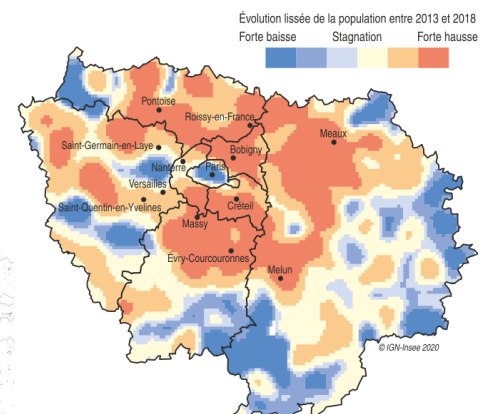
How can we move towards forms of urbanization that are more modest in their consumption of space and more abundant in nature? How can we move towards a more economical use of space or a greater form of "sobriety"?

Today, the majority of urban spaces are under-used in relation to their potential as built spaces: abandoned wastelands, vacant buildings or even spaces that are used, but only for very limited amounts of time.

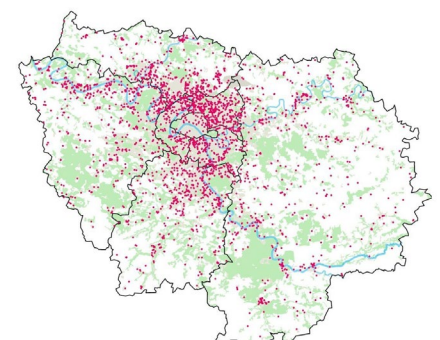
Additionally, rapidly changing regulations, lifestyles, economic models and ways of working make it difficult to plan a building's function over the next 10 or 20 years. This has resulted in the existence of many spaces that are vacant and ill-suited to the needs of the market.



Spaces built before 1982 (beige) and between 1987 and 2017 (pink) in Île-de-France, Paris Region Institute



Evolution of the population between 2013 and 2019, INSEE



Census of wasteland in Île-de-France in 2021, Paris Region Institute

### Some figures related to population density (as of 1 January 2017):

The Île-de-France: 1,010.9 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>

Paris: 21,066.8 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>

Metropolitan France: 117 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>



## Some figures for the Île-de-France:

- 50,000 additional inhabitants each year;
- 4,200 hectares of wasteland in 2021 (equivalent to almost half the capital);
- 4.4 million m<sup>2</sup> of office space are empty (that is a significant number of square metres which could be converted into housing). "Recent developments such as teleworking and the proliferation of the 'flex-office' (Editor's note: absence of a fixed office), have provided an opportunity for companies to optimize their real estate strategies, increasing office vacancy from 2.6 million m<sup>2</sup> at the end of 2019, just before the crisis, to 4.4 million m<sup>2</sup> by mid-2022, including half a million square metres which have been vacant for more than two years" (Institut Paris Région, IPR).
- Office spaces accounted for 53% of reconverted housing between 2013 and 2021. In addition to offices, this reversion also included commercial spaces, warehouses, industrial and agricultural buildings, as well as public buildings (administrative, educational, etc.) and car parks. "The ZAN and ZEN (Editor's note: Zero Net Artificialization and Zero Net Emissions) objectives, the discontinued use of sections of buildings, telecommuting, the necessary densification of the city [...] represent a particularly favourable context for the boom in the reversion of non-residential buildings into housing".

While these figures vary depending on the sources used and should not be taken literally, what is important is to realize that the expansion of the city and the exclusive construction of new housing is a short-term solution, incompatible with the current climate crisis.

Therefore, it is necessary to highlight the potential for making better use of the existing and to build less (better?). This also means finally taking a fresh look at lifestyles, appreciating the urban forms that do or do not promote a quality of life, and imagining what could be done better to continue to make people want to live in cities.

Is it really imperative to densify in order to continue to welcome new inhabitants and at the same time reduce land consumption? And how can this density be made desirable? Can the preservation of unbuilt spaces be an opportunity for better urban quality? What are the real alternatives to urban sprawl?

These issues still need to be tackled in the Paris Region, which encompasses a wide variety of scales, characteristics, strengths and weaknesses. Its territorial forms are multiple:

- The dense Haussmann-style capital of Paris,
- Residential suburbs / garden cities,
- New towns,
- Old town centres,
- Sprawling semi-urban suburbs,
- Large housing estates,
- Business and commercial areas in decline,
- Brownfields and wastelands undergoing redevelopment, ETC.

## The housing crisis in the Île-de-France

With 50,000 additional inhabitants each year and exorbitant land prices, the region faces a major challenge. On the one hand, there is not enough housing on the market to meet the demand; and, on the other, the available housing is often unaffordable. However, expanding the city and continuing to build is only a short-term solution. Therefore, in addition to the ecological, climatic and health crises, how can the housing crisis in the Paris region be tackled?

The numbers speak for themselves:

- Of the 12 million people living in the Île-de-France, 1.3 million are ill-housed and 2.9 million find themselves in a situation of vulnerability with regard to their housing (Report by the Fondation Abbé Pierre).
- There is an insufficient construction of new housing.
- An increase in rental prices could reach 30% by 2022.
- Approximately 75,000 social housing units were allocated in 2019 for 720,000 requests in the Île de France, i.e. only 10% of the demand!

Meanwhile, there are 400,000 empty housing units in the Île-de-Francee logements vides en Ile de France.



Paris, Haussmann boulevard



Activity area à La Verrière



Marcouville, Pontoise



Old city center of Grez-sur-Loing

## b. Understanding the full extent of new ways of living

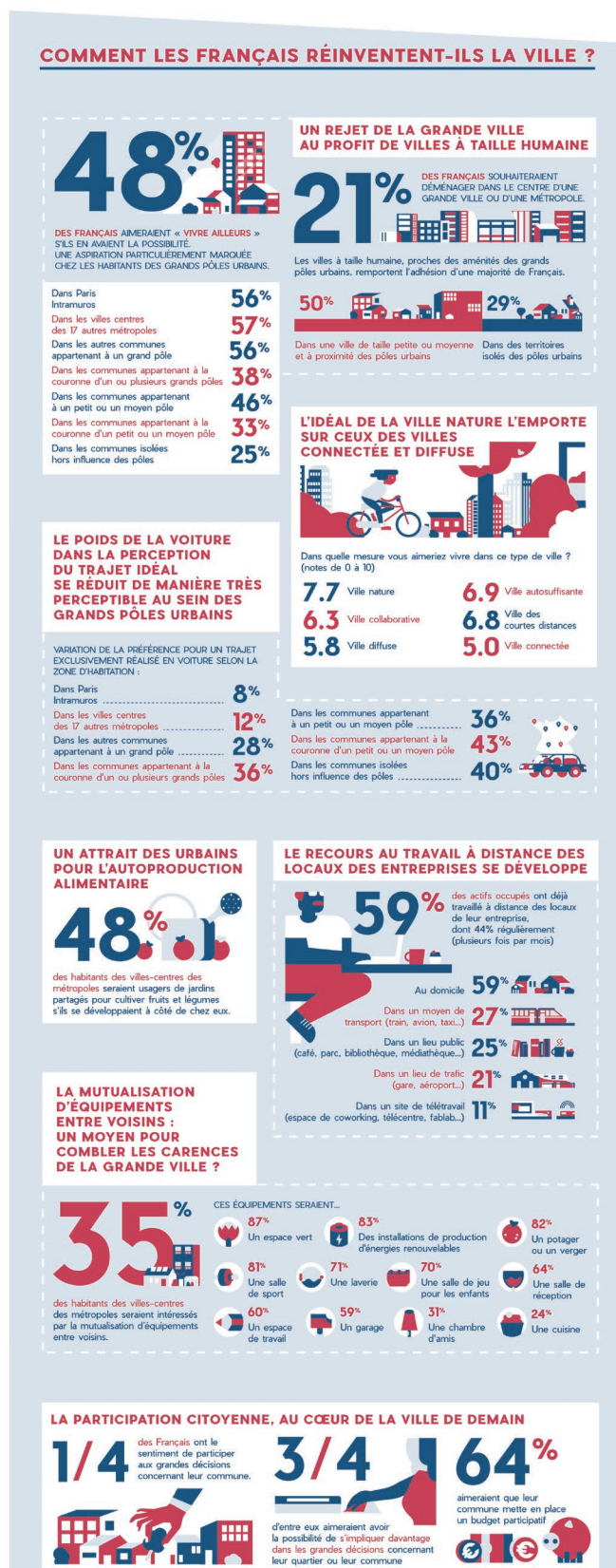
Acting on the existent means assessing the evolution of our lifestyles and living habits. For example, family structures are changing, with blended and single-parent families, and young adults staying in the parental home for longer and longer. These transformations in the ways of "living at home" have been accelerated by the health crisis (COVID 19) and the multiplication of uses within our houses and apartments: teleworking, gardening, children's education, leisure, culture, virtual exchanges, etc.

Furthermore, the 2019/2022 "Observatoire de l'Habitat" revealed, in its various national surveys, a growing willingness by the French to act on major ecological and societal issues through the adoption of eco-responsible behaviours within their homes: recycling, composting, renewable energies, attention to the durability of materials, insulation, etc. Three quarters of the inhabitants in the Île-de-France wish to live closer to nature. They express a desire for nature but also a wish to invent other ways of living, notably through the experimentation of "self-sufficient" habitats and shared uses (shared services between inhabitants and/or near their living quarters).



Sketch of an interior street within the Windsong cohousing community neighborhood in Langley, Canada

In French: Infographic produced by the Observatory of Emerging Uses of the City in September 2017, based on an online survey of 7,000 people.





## c. Moving beyond a rationale of zoning and initiating a hybridization process on a grand scale

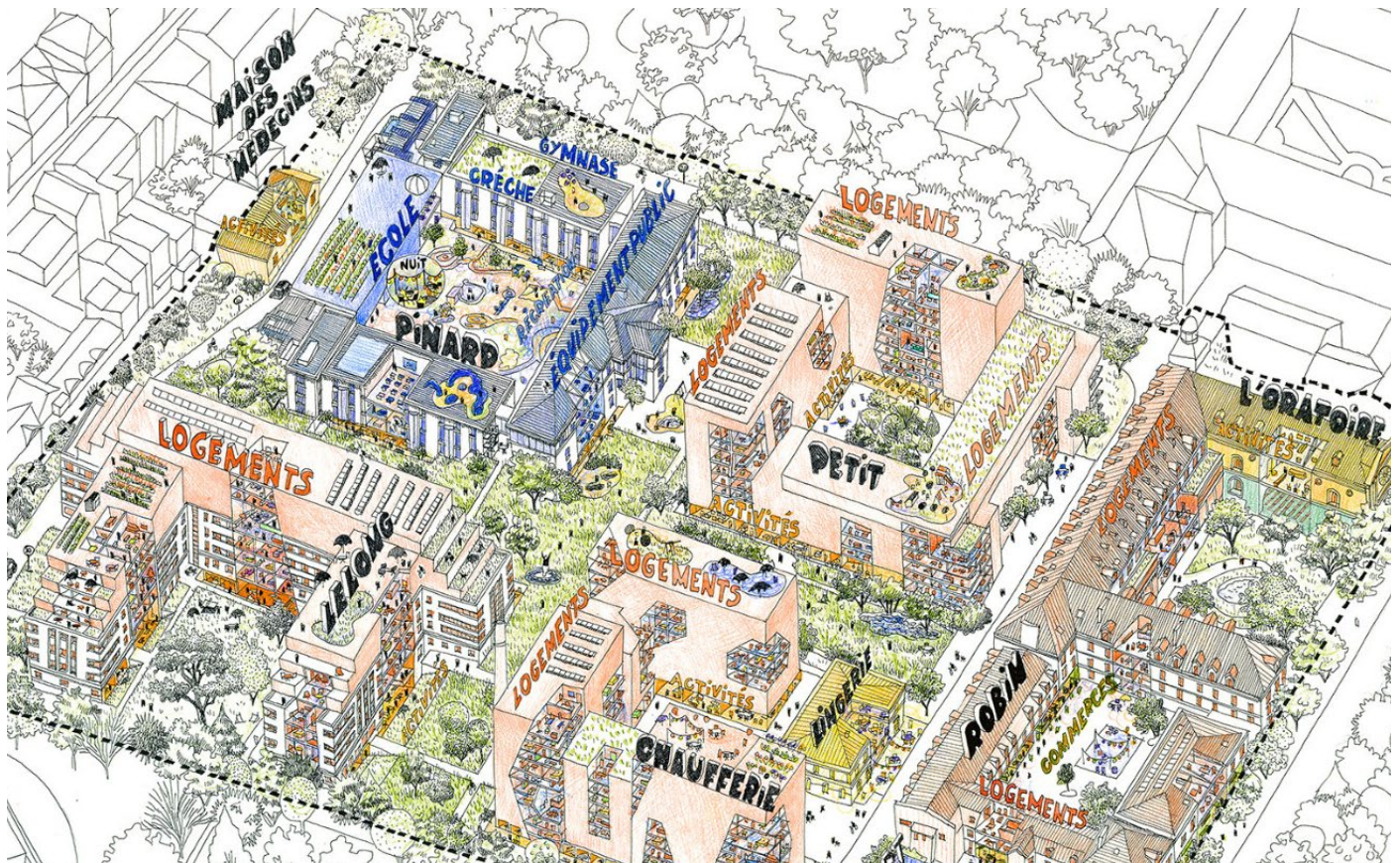
Rather than a functionalist urbanism based on a rationale of zoning, many voices are being raised to defend the need to re-interweave the functions of the city in order to diversify uses, hybridize single-function entities, connect diverse populations and de-compartmentalize forms of production.

For the philosopher Gabrielle Halpern, we are entering the process of an accelerated hybridization of the world: "Hybridization is the idea of making improbable marriages. It is the fact of putting together things, people, skills, professions, sciences, activities, products, uses, generations – which at first glance have little to do with each other, but which, when put together, make it possible to create something new, a third product, a third use, a third model, a third economy, a third material or a third place [...]. This hybridization process will mean that tomorrow, all places will be Third Places" (Gabrielle Halpern, Speech at the symposium held on 17 May 2022 on Cultural Third Places, Friche La Belle de Mai, Marseille).

### Zero Net Artificialization (ZAN)

The ZAN is an objective that aims to limit the artificialization of land in France. In 2018, the French government set a two-phase objective: halve the rate of artificialization by 2030, followed by the achievement of zero net artificialization by 2050.

However, while a growing recognition of the territory as a common good and a consensus on the need to limit urban sprawl are widespread, some concerns have been raised. What about so-called natural areas (which cover nearly 70% of the Paris Region, IAU 2017) that are also subject to degradation: intensive agriculture, deforestation, overgrazing, industrial pollution, irrigation? Are we not focusing on the wrong target with the ZAN objective? Are we ignoring essential concerns by wanting to preserve so-called natural areas that are no longer natural?





## d. Levers to act on the existent

The environmental, social and economic challenges of our time are pushing us to engage cities, neighbourhoods, public spaces and buildings in a transition to make better use of their spaces. How can this be done? What concrete initiatives can be taken to respond to this paradigm shift? Several levers may already exist to make better use of urban spaces:

- Finding square metres without building: Better use of existing building includes adapting and transforming existing premises for new uses that are different from their original purpose, increasing density and intensifying uses, e.g. by pooling and increasing the occupancy rates of buildings.
- Building without artificializing: Make better use of already artificialized soils by reviving wasteland sites, exploiting forgotten surfaces, considering diversity and intensifying uses, identifying and anticipating tomorrow's wastelands.
- Anticipating changes in lifestyles and future uses: Imagine reversible and adaptable buildings and facilities, i.e. those that can evolve or be transformed in the future to accommodate other uses. This could include, for example, transformable platforms, housing extensions, buildings that can be taken apart and put back together.
- Renaturing and restoring ecosystems: Reinvent the links between the city and nature by developing architecture and infrastructure conducive to urban biodiversity and the regeneration of natural ecosystems.

The workshop will be an opportunity to produce a broad survey of current initiatives aimed at making better use of our spaces – buildings, public spaces, urban projects – and to provide avenues of reflection to meet these challenges in the future.

*The Fabrique du Clos, an experimentation and reuse platform created by Seine-Saint-Denis Habitat and managed by Bellastock, as part of the Clos Saint-Lazare urban renewal programme in Stains (93).*

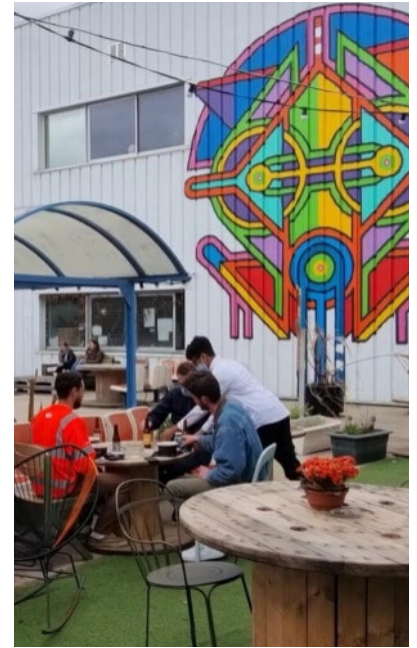
### **Frugality and reuse: Is it possible to offer inhabitants greater satisfaction while consuming fewer resources?**

Frugal urbanism aims to offer inhabitants greater satisfaction while consuming fewer resources. It is economical with resources, materials and techniques (low-tech) and valorizes local resources (local and natural materials, climate, lifestyles and know-how). The frugal habitat is defended in a Manifesto (Bornarel et al., 2018) that calls for the so-called "sobriety" of uses, energy needs and constructions. As such, constructions should favour repurposed and bio-sourced materials, artisanal techniques and local companies, while taking into account end-of-life destruction.



## Transitional planning: Valorizing and developing vacant spaces

Transitional urbanism offers short or medium-term temporary occupancy solutions. It seeks to valorize and develop vacant spaces, whether public or private, in order to stimulate uses, amplify exchanges and generate social, urban, economic or cultural practices in the short to medium term. Transitional urbanism is often considered as a curatorial enrichment stage for a future development project (Diguët, 2018; Pradel, 2019). It encourages the colonization of interstitial, intercalated or in-between spaces. It is often conducive to experimentation and, by favouring the occupation of vacant buildings, helps to reduce the carbon footprint and the artificialization of land.



Above: The PADAF / Platform of Actors of Tomorrow (Absolutely Fantastic). (Photos: EPFIF/Plateau Urbain Antony)

Temporary conversion of the former logistics warehouses of Universal Music, into a place to host artistic, craft, associative activities of the Social and Solidarity Economy and reuse/recycling/reuse. (Photos: Alterurban)



Below: Les Chants du Blossne organized concerts of the Opera de Rennes in the district of large ensembles in Rennes, 2016

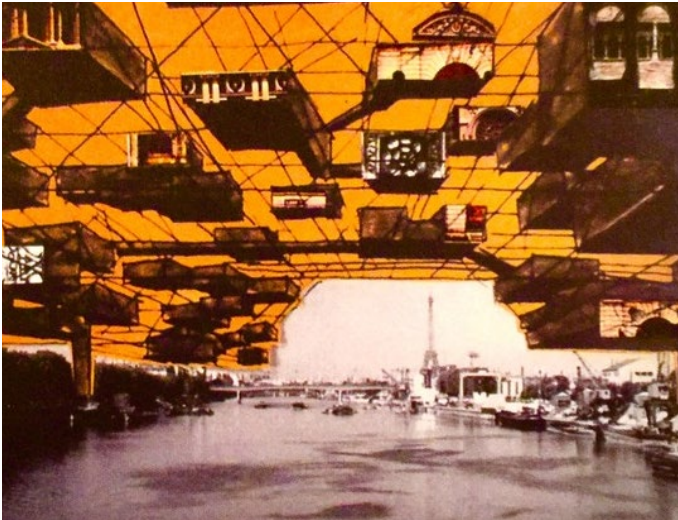
## e. Comment activer ces leviers et avec qui ?

Working on what already exists and building from “what is already here” requires the mobilization of all the actors in an area: local authorities, land managers, developers, but also inhabitants and users, to propose project strategies adapted to local temporalities and dynamics. Although it is not necessarily easy to get these different actors – with their sometimes divergent rationales – to work together, this cooperation is essential when transforming a city from what already exists.

How can the “fabrication” of the city be based on the actions of collectives from civil society, to make this type of process more accessible to inhabitants?

How can the proposals of Les Ateliers’ Paris Region Workshop contribute to this reflection?





Since the 1960s, Yona Friedman has theorized the spatial city and the continent city, a network of residential and transport cells that can grow in interaction with historic cities.



In 1964, Archigram imagined the "Plug-In City", made up of modular residential units connecting to a central structure. Alain Bublex offered a playful and pragmatic illustration of this in Paris in 2000.

## The city on the city: utopian visions

How to build the city on the city and change its mode of production? If the urban utopias are fictitious, some are interested in the relationship with the existing.

Yona Friedman thus envisaged a continuous urban ribbon to build a modern stratum on the historic city of Paris. At the same time, ArchiGram proposed, in the "Plug-In City", a modular city, being built as you go like Lego.

In a more contemporary way, utopian visions of urban regeneration respond to the climatic imperative through plants, whether they are embodied in technology (Vincent Callebaut) or biomimicry (Schuiten).

In a world with limited resources, what new visions to develop the city on the city?



In 2015, Vincent Callebaut proposed a vision of the capital in 2050, focused on the latest technological innovations in terms of energy and the transformation of Parisian buildings so that they produce energy without polluting.



Luc Schuiten proposes in 2005 to imagine the future of biomimetic Venice. The city extends below the surface level of the canals: it becomes bioluminescent and unfolds under the historic buildings, providing it with new foundations while keeping it out of the risk of flooding. As for the Diogenes shelter project (on the right), it proposes to integrate shelters for the homeless into the existing urban environment at a lower cost.



## 2. *Repairing the urban:* *The 3 key challenges of the workshop*

### α. Building urban and natural densities to meet multiple needs

#### **Is it still necessary to densify? And if so, how can we make the dense city desirable?**

Density is generally perceived negatively. However, working on the existing city implies, in principle, the densification of the constituted city. The workshop will be an opportunity to explore the conditions of acceptability. This will involve talking about “Density” in the plural, since the Paris Region encompasses such an immense spectrum of habitats, architectural forms and urban fabrics: the challenge is to find a harmonious way to reconcile density and quality of life with all this territorial diversity.

Landscape architect Gilles Clément has long questioned the concept of urban density, experimenting with and theorizing the notions of “gardens in motion” and “third landscapes”. For him, density is not an end in itself. What is essential is our capacity to develop built and urban spaces that function in symbiosis with nature and the diversity of life. This means thinking of the recyclable city like a gardener who produces compost and recycles organic matter.

- How can the city be densified while improving the quality of life of its inhabitants? How and where to densify?
- What are the differences in perception between dense city centres and peri-urban or rural areas?
- What architectural and social forms will these new densities assume?
- Towards a natural density: How can the quality, density and biodiversity of open spaces be improved?

#### **What is the connection to nature for each and every person in Greater Paris?**

In France, the desire to live in a single-family home has always been and still is dominant. This ideal has been reinforced by the health crisis and has led to the departure of many city dwellers from large metropolises to less dense cities capable of meeting the need for a proximity to nature.

How can this need for nature in the city be met in Greater Paris? Is this need necessarily in contradiction with the notion of urban density?

By drawing inspiration from natural ecosystems and the principles of the living, urban planning can lead to regenerative architectures and infrastructures capable of producing biodiversity, energy and food, as well as for recycling waste, storing carbon and/or purifying air and water.

- How can nature in the city, an ever-increasing desire among the French, be met?
- Can the preservation of unbuilt spaces be an opportunity for better urban quality?
- How can we move towards a more welcoming, greener and livelier city by drawing on what already exists?

*“The School of Biodiversity”, a science and biodiversity school by Chartier-Dalix Architects in Boulogne-Billancourt. School designed to create a local ecosystem.*

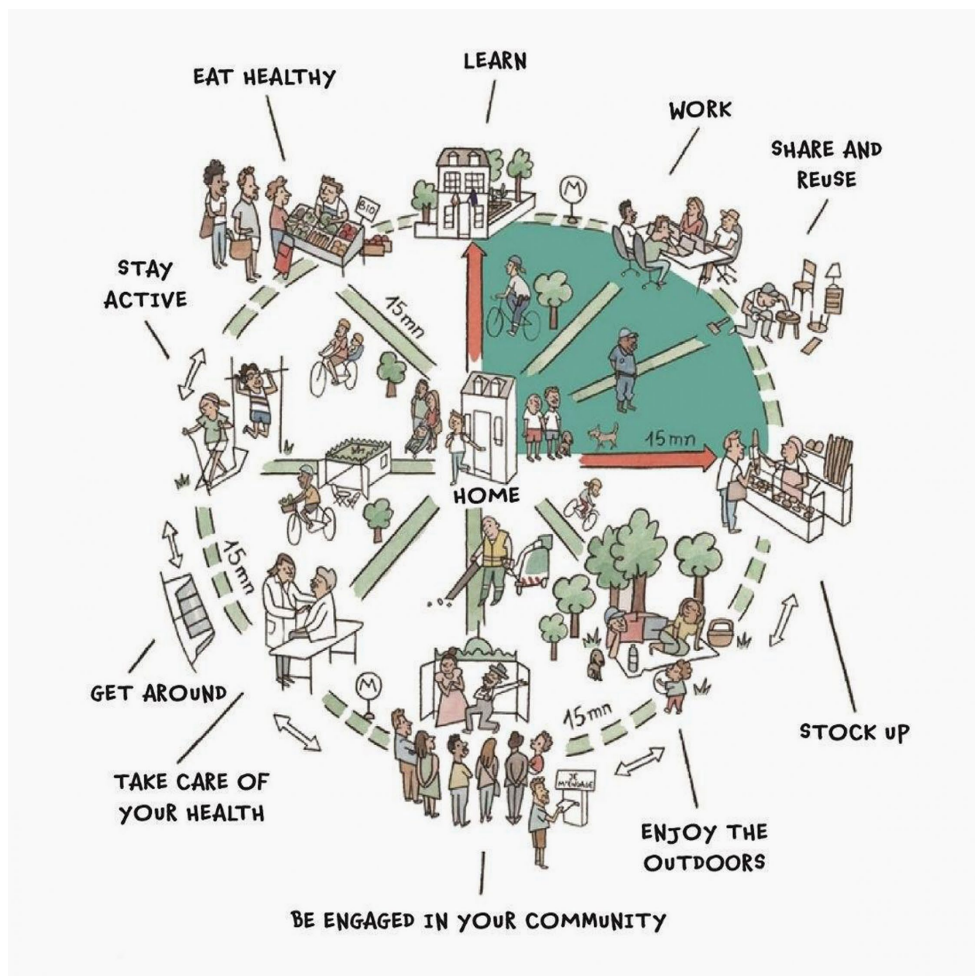


## Re-examining mobility: How can we better move around tomorrow?

Acting on the existing, must also mean providing greater proximity and more services in order to reduce the need for mobility, especially the dependency on the car. Whether for current or future inhabitants, an intervention on an already urbanized territory allows them to benefit from and increase the proximity of facilities, public services, shops and activities, but also to develop new forms of mobility that are soft, shared and more ecological.

Carlos Moreno's "15-minute city" concept suggests rethinking the dense city by creating local service centres that are accessible to all within a 15-minute walk or bike ride. This approach aims to improve the quality of life of citizens, reduce car congestion and promote conviviality in neighbourhoods.

This reflection could be carried out on the scale of the Paris Region. It would involve rethinking land use planning by favouring social diversity, the diversity of activities and services, as well as soft mobility. Such initiatives could help to create new centralities and strengthen the attractiveness of peri-urban areas, while responding to current social, economic and environmental issues.



*The 15-minute city as conceptualized by Carlos Moreno, drawing by Micaël*

## b. What economic and participatory processes should be used to encourage the advent of a city characterized by more hybrid functions and uses?

### How can the additional economic costs of recycling existing buildings be integrated?

During a transformation, the costs are higher than for a new construction. Solving the economic equation of urban transformation operations is a challenge that remains to be met, especially in the context of an increasing scarcity of resources.

### How can the participation of inhabitants in the transformation of the city be encouraged?

Participatory urban planning is driven by the definition of a sustainable urban and architectural response that meets the needs of inhabitants and communities as closely as possible. Participatory urban planning often reveals itself through the creation of a sense of ownership. This notion of ownership provides new tools and means to integrate current and future inhabitants or end users of the places that are going to be built or transformed into the design process of the urban or architectural project. The aim is thus to build cities, spaces and facilities that are better adapted to their different contexts and to their inhabitants. Participatory urbanism refers to experiences of participatory housing or co-living, which allow groups of inhabitants to come together to design, build and renovate their homes, or for young working people to share their living spaces and related services, within a loving and professional community. Participatory housing appears to be a mode of living favourable to the use of ecological solutions and the development of common spaces (collective spaces, shared gardens, "extra rooms", laundries, caretakers, common residential premises that are adaptable depending on their collective or private uses).

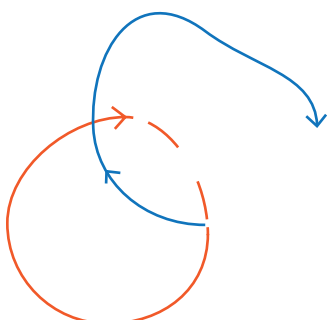
- How can repair works on existing buildings be financed?
- What are the new technical, partnership, organizational, legal and economic levers?
- Who are the new actors of the city of tomorrow?
- How can the economic models of development be transformed: new partnerships, arrangements, contracts?
- How can civil society be integrated into these discussions on financing and operations?



Collective garden of the Diwan participatory housing, in Montreuil (8 housing units delivered in 2008. Photo: Xavier Point/Diwan)



Several municipalities and the Île-de-France region have implemented a participatory budget for a few years: a small part of the investment budget is put to the vote to support ecological projects. (Photo: Town hall of Pantin)





## c. What advancements are needed to respond to new lifestyles and the housing crisis?

### New ways of living

New ways of living are currently being explored by urban and housing actors to ensure a more sustainable form of urban development, adapted to ecological issues and societal changes (sustainable density, reasonable consumption and management of resources, the ageing of the population, family recomposition, etc.). These new ways of living participate in the reinvention of urbanism by breaking architectural codes and introducing adaptability, reversibility, transience, experimentation, frugality, reuse, sharing and biodiversity in the making of cities. They represent the many possible solutions for "repairing the urban and working with the existent".



*Les Cèdres, La Soda Architecture Agency in Issy-les-Moulineaux  
– Reconversion of office buildings into housing*

### How can spaces that are adaptable to changing uses and lifestyles be created?

Adaptability refers to concepts such as the "malleable city" (Gwiazdzinski, 2007) or the urban planning theory of "chronotopia" (Asher, 1997; Lussault, 2001), which integrate the temporality of uses into the construction of places in order to optimize the use of buildings and spaces in the city: spaces can thus be used differently depending on the time of day, the season, the period, etc. The architecture and urbanism of the malleable city create "extra rooms", "modular or evolutive volumes" and "evolving", "divisible", "twin-able", "reversible", "augmented" spaces capable of transforming according to the needs of future owners. These flexible construction systems make it possible to break away from typological standards, while also limiting the consumption of space and virgin land.



*Near La Défense, «Vive les groues» animates and greens a district under construction in a transitional way. (Photo: Yes we camp)*

- How can we respond to the housing crisis?
- How can we address the desire for single-family homes? Can intermediate housing be an answer?
- How can the quality of already built housing be improved and developed?
- How can the question of housing be addressed through shared spaces?

# *Metamorphosis*

Recomposing cities and territories  
in the face of climate change

The 2023 Paris Region workshop begins its reflection process with the current propositions to limit soil artificialization. The first phase of the Zero Net Artificialization (ZAN) objective, included in the 2021 Climate and Resilience Act, aims to halve the rate at which natural and agricultural areas are consumed over the next ten years, compared to the previous decade.

This objective opens up a broader reflection on the need to find development models that are more respectful of territories.

While the desire to limit urban sprawl profoundly questions the impacts of the suburban model by favouring one of collective housing and densification, it is nevertheless important to examine how the densification of a city poses its own challenges and contradictions.

The losing appeal of dense cities (accentuated by the health crisis), the desire of inhabitants for greater proximity to nature, the current housing crisis, changing lifestyles, today's economic crisis... How can we respond to climatic, environmental and social challenges without sacrificing the quality of life of inhabitants?

The workshop's topic will incorporate and interweave the issues of urban recycling, reasonable consumption and management of resources, adaptability of spaces, social and programmatic diversity, and the essential question of mobility and access to services, while also questioning the participation of inhabitants and ways of making the city more habitable and less excessive.

**How can we combat increased land artificialization?**

**Can we improve the quality of life of inhabitants by densifying the city or should we avoid hyper-concentrated centres?**

**How can we respond to the current climatic, environmental and social challenges in territories of varying scales and characteristics?**

**How can we respond to the diversity of ways of living and working?**

**How can we make the city and nature coexist better?**

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# *Participating in the workshop*

## **Place and date**

The workshop will be held in Cergy-Pontoise and in Île-de-France, from the 3rd until the 21st of September, 2023.

Roundtables gathering national and international experts are being held online in May and June 2023. Preparatory documents introducing the territory and more details will be published before the workshop.

## **How the workshop unfolds**

The workshop is organised according to the original method of Les Ateliers, which consists of bringing together professionals from different countries and professions in multidisciplinary teams.

The approach of the workshops is multi-scalar, ranging from the Île-de-France region as a whole to the scale of the municipalities and neighbourhoods, and even to the scale of the street.

The first few days are devoted to fieldwork, meetings and visits allowing everyone to discover and appropriate the territory and its different scales for the workshop. The teams then start working in groups.

At the end of the workshop and after working with computers and other technological tools, a jury composed of local and international professionals and local decision-makers is gathered to listen to and analyse the proposals and approaches of each team. The presentations are public. At the end of the presentations, a jury deliberation is organised, the objective of which is not to choose a project, but to pinpoint important and strategic information that will allow the work to be continued as well as to find and create complementarities between the different groups. These exchanges will make it possible to draw up an initial summary of the workshop, highlighting the jury's recommendations and the work of the three teams.

Four documents are produced during the workshop's process: the topic-document, the context file, the session book gathering the proposals. At the end of the workshop, a final synthesis document is prepared to analyze the proposals and the work from the jury. .





# How to apply?

The workshop is open to young professionals of all nationalities and disciplines, and to students with at least a master's degree: Urban planners, designers, architects, economists, geographers, sociologists, environmentalists, engineers, photographers, landscape architects, artists, journalists, etc.

## Only conditions

Proficiency in English (must be able to work within an international team), full availability for the workshop dates, and a maximum age of 30 years.

## Preparing your application

To apply to be participant of the workshop, you must gather:

- your CV (one or two pages)
- a personal work or an excerpt of a personal work (max 6 pages), preferably linked to the topic of the workshop or on the territory where you live. This work has a free form and may include illustrations, photos, and other graphic productions.
- a presentation of yourself in 80 words

These three elements must be sent in the online form: <https://www.ateliers.org/l/2023-apply>

## Registration

The participation fee is 150€, which includes association membership fee, accommodation in Cergy-Pontoise for the whole duration of the workshop, local transportation, group meals and snacks, site visits, conferences, working rooms and design materials.

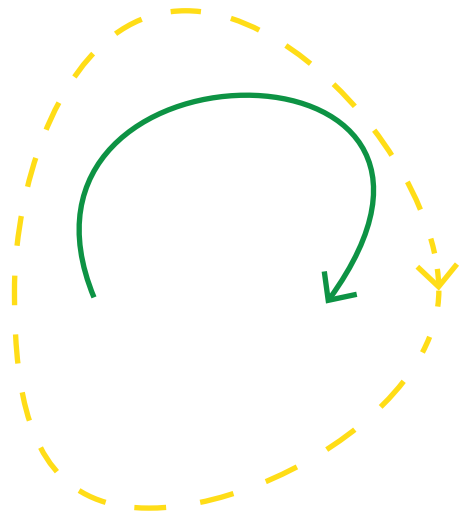
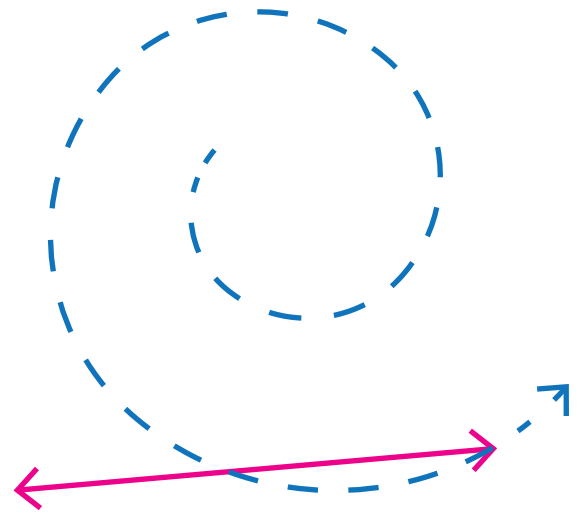
## Deadline

**08 May 2023 at 11h59 pm (UTC+2)**

Results will be shared on the 22nd of May.

### Any question?

18 Don't hesitate to write to  
[metamorphosis@ateliers.org](mailto:metamorphosis@ateliers.org)



**les Ateliers**  
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