

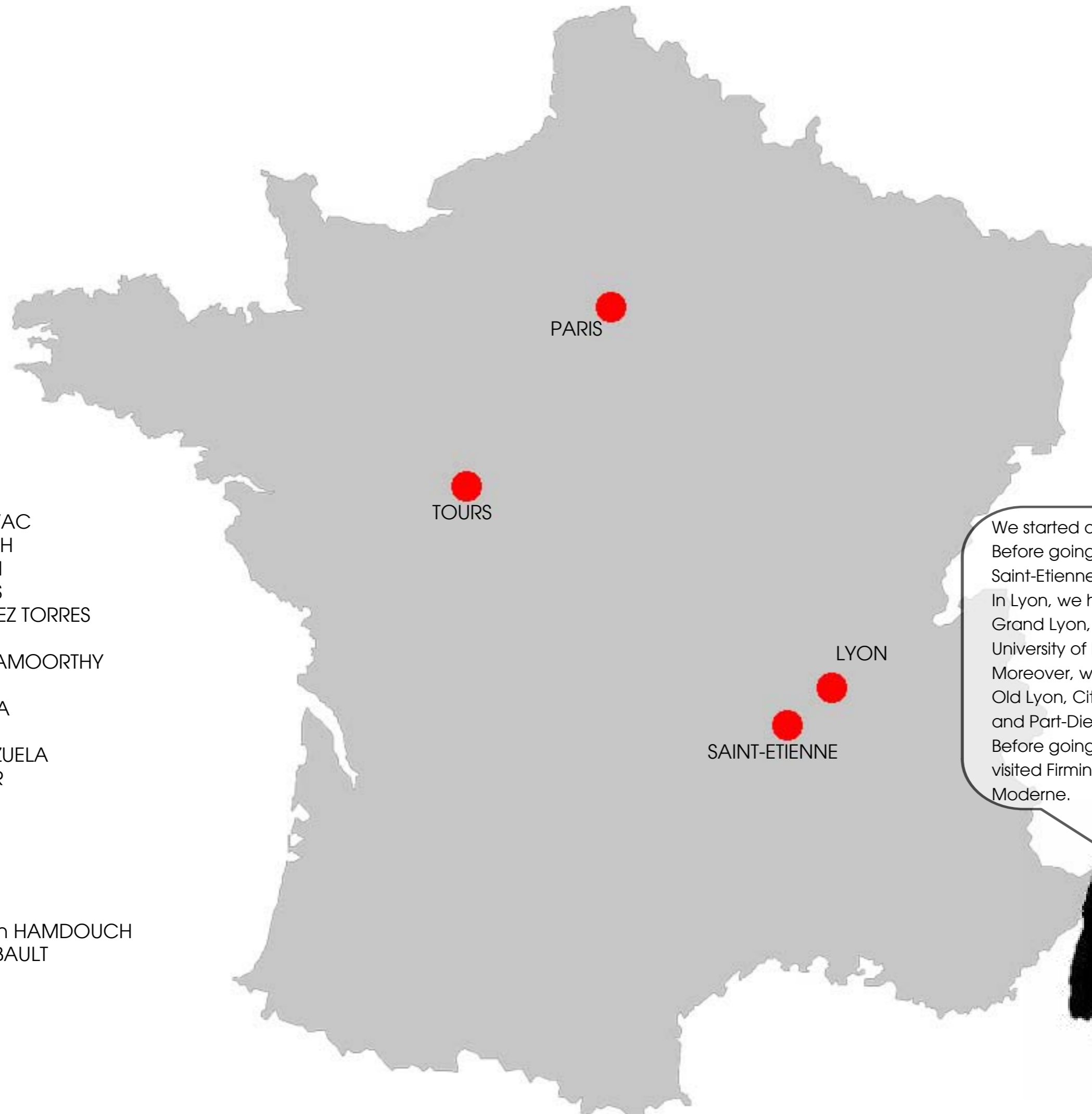
FIELD TRIP REPORT

LYON

SAINT-ETIENNE

JANUARY 2013





Participants:

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- Prof. Abdel-illah HAMDOUCH
- Prof. Serge THIBAUT

We started our trip from Tours on 9th January 2013. Before going to Lyon, we visited Cité de Design in Saint-Etienne.

In Lyon, we had meetings in Communauté Urbaine Grand Lyon, Lyon Town Planning Agency, and the University of Lyon.

Moreover, we visited different sites in Lyon such as Old Lyon, Cité Internationale, Confluence District, and Part-Dieu district.

Before going back to Tours, on 12th January, we visited Firminy de Le Corbusier and also Musée d'Art Moderne.



SAINT-ETIENNE

MUSEE D'ART MODERNE

CITE DU DESIGN

FIRMINY

In the way to Lyon, we visited Cité du Design in Saint-Etienne; and in our way back to Tours, we visited Musée d'Art Moderne in Saint-Etienne and Unité d'Habitation of Le Corbusier in Firminy.



CITE DU DESIGN

SAINT-ETIENNE

The Public Institution of Cultural Co-operation (EPCC) Cité du design – Higher School of Art and Design, brought together, in January 2010, the Cité du design and the Saint-Etienne Higher School of Art and Design, on the same site, the former Arms Manufacture of Saint-Etienne.

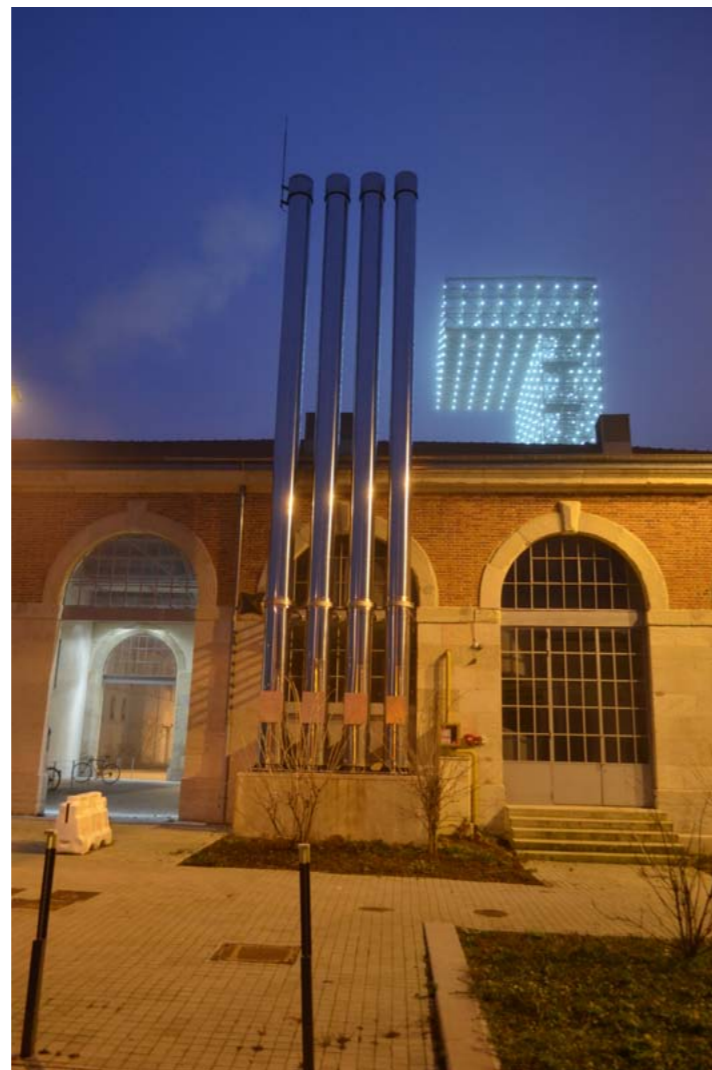
One of the primary missions of the Cité du design is to raise awareness of design among all types of public: professional and public authority actors, universities, the general public, etc. The Cité du design has created various communication tools to address these different publics: guided visits for professionals and individuals, general public and professional awareness campaigns, workshops for young people, publications, seminars and conferences.

www.citedudesign.com



As we walked around the Cité du Design, we saw a nice combination of old and new architecture, which was a suitable concept for a design city. The explanations of the guide cleared for us that the people here are trying to connect art, design and professions together in different innovative ways. One of the interesting innovative actions they had taken, was creating a material library. They were trying to use this library as a place of interaction between professionals and artists.

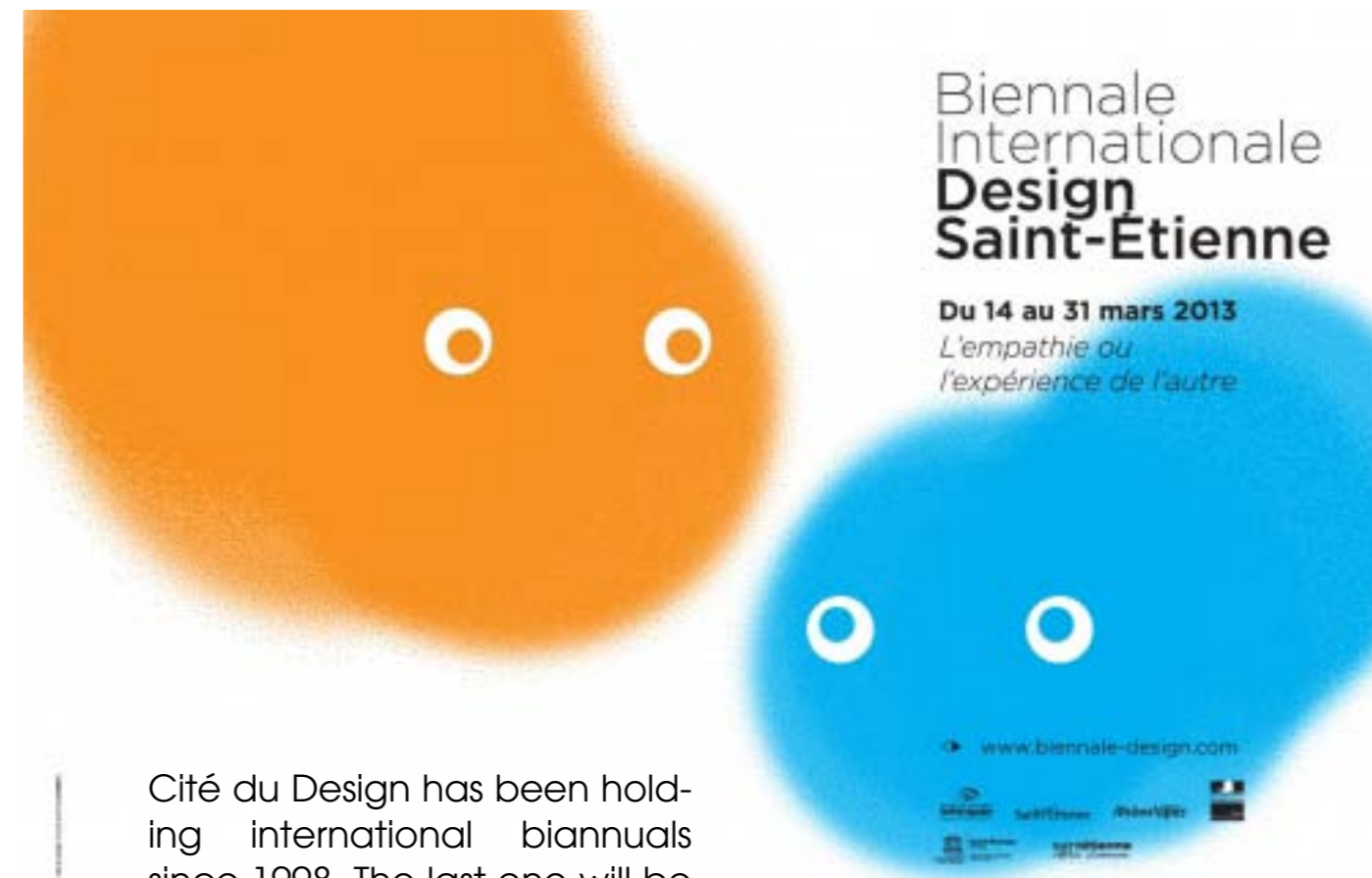
The Cité du design is developing an international strategy based on a dynamic of exchange and collaboration with numerous networks, and in particular on partnerships stemming from the success of the different editions of the Saint-Etienne International Design Biennials. The activities and expertise of the Cité du design largely contributed to the designation of Saint-Etienne as a UNESCO city of design, and member of the creative cities network in November 2010.



Through conferences, traveling exhibitions, workshops, bi-lateral and international projects, the Cité du design seeks to assert its international renown for the benefit of companies, designers, and local actors, and to develop regional attraction. By concentrating in particular on design as a factor of innovation in the face of social transformations, new uses and lifestyles, the Cité has been able to develop methods of research and experimentation through design which confirm its role on the international scene as the French design laboratory. The department of international relations has been run mutually with the Saint-Etienne Higher School of Art and Design since 2007 .



www.citedudesign.com



Cité du Design has been holding international biennials since 1998. The last one will be from 14th to 31st March 2013.

www.citedudesign.com



At night, the lighting of the buildings gave the area an attractive atmosphere.

As we were walking out, beside the buildings we could see workshops in which the artists were working and it was really impressive. It was like we were looking at a step before the art product.

FIRMINY

SAINT-ETIENNE



- A legendary creation as it is called, Le Firminy is a town with a strong mining history.
- A socio economic and human assessment carried out in this town in 1953, showed results of lack of houses, hygiene and comfort.
- From 1954, the famous architect, Le Corbusier worked on the "Centre Civique" (civic centre), made up of four buildings: the Maison de la Culture, stadium, swimming pool and church of Saint-Pierre.
- The buildings were designed based on the Modular concept of Le Corbusier.
- This project won the Grand Prix d'Urbanisme (urban design competition) in 1961 and is now protected by a Zone de Protection du Patrimoine Architectural, Urbain et Paysager (ZP-PAUP).

Saint-Pierre church is a concrete building in the commune of Firminy, designed by Le Corbusier. The construction began in 1971, six years after Le Corbusier's death. The building was completed by the French architect, José Oubrerie, Le Corbusier's student for many years. Saint-Pierre is now used as a cultural venue.

The stadium was designed by Le Corbusier in 1954 in Firminy-vert; but the construction did not begin until 1966. It was finished after Le Corbusier's death. Today it is listed as a historical monument.



We first landed at the church of Saint - Pierre which was constructed at the latest. We could not enter to the inside of the church and could just take photos from outside. The shell was unique and was made from self-compacting concrete like any other Corbusier's architecture.

We walked along the stadium towards the Maison de la Culture. With the backdrop of the church, the viewing gallery looked like a piece of apple that fitted faithfully to the topography of the site.

Maison de la culture first had been designed attached to the stadium; but finally Le Corbusier decided to design them as two separate structures to avoid conflicts between two ministers.

It is the only part of Le Corbusier design at Firminy which has been completed before the architect's death. It was built between 1961 and 1965. His design stemmed from the program of André Malraux, who was looking to make "works of human genius" that could be accessed by everyone.

Having been awarded Historical Monument status in 1984, it is still being used for activities for which it was originally designed: a place for shows and artistic creation, an associated music school, an interpreting centre, etc.

(www.sitelecorbusier.com)

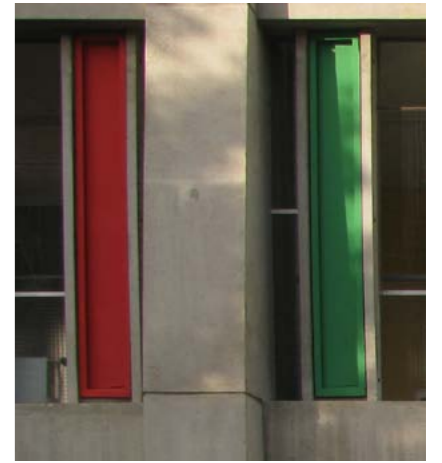


The building, 112 meters in length, was constructed on a former coal grit quarry, and has an unusual exterior profile: The roof rests on a system of cables giving the impression of an inverted arch.

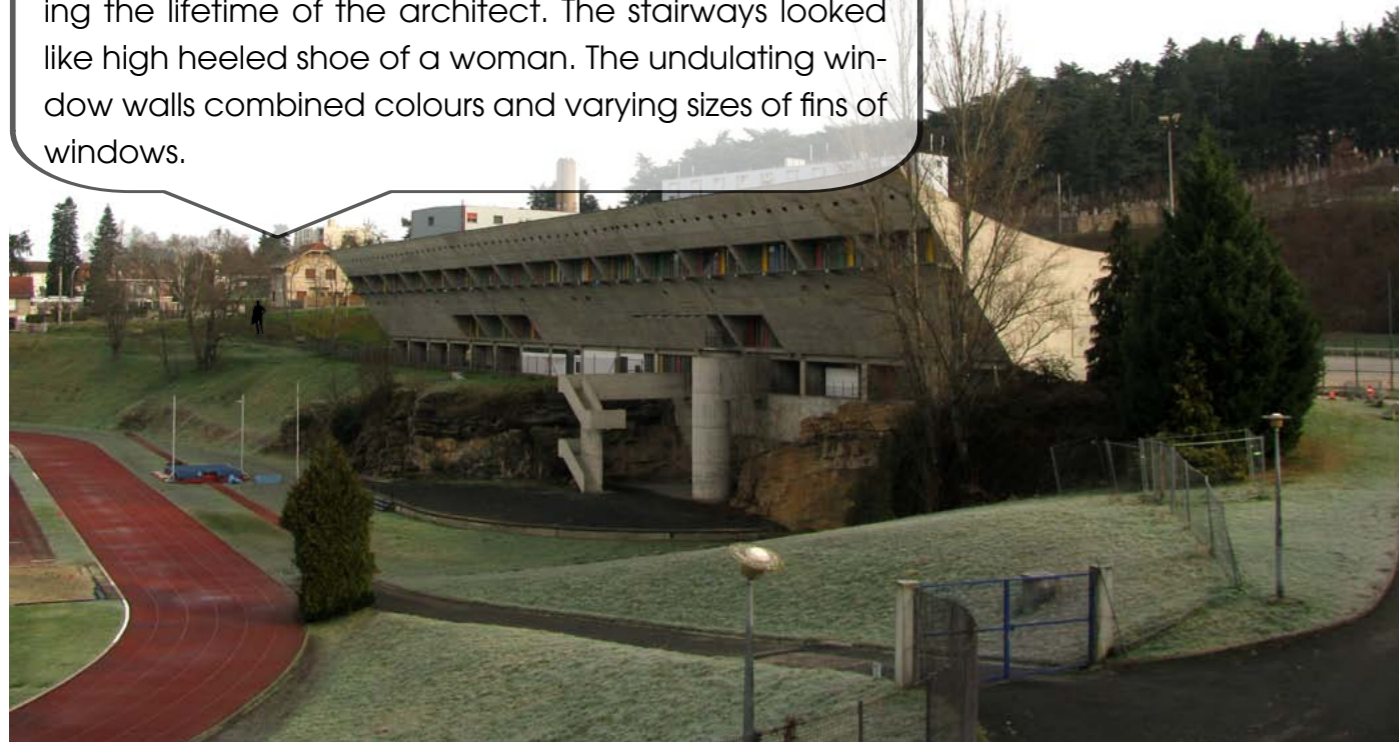
The undulating window walls, which are all along the east and west facades, are the work of Le Corbusier and Iannis Xenakis (composer) who combined colors and sizes, which are as musical as they are architectural.

The furniture in the building was designed by Pierre Guariche, an architect and designer working with the "modular", the measuring unit established by Le Corbusier to create harmony and proportions adapted to the human scale.

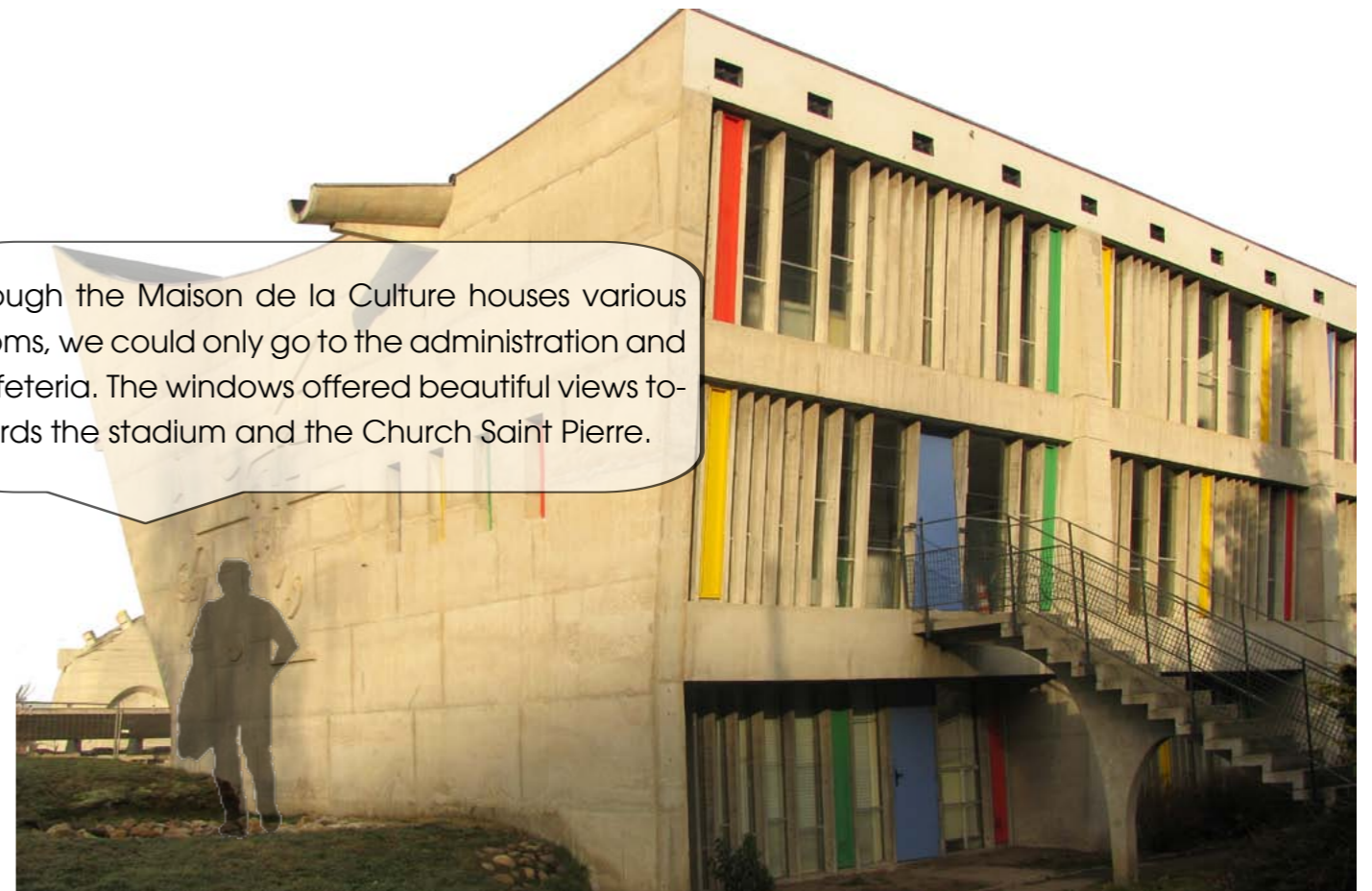
(www.sitelecorbusier.com)



We were excited to enter the Maison de la Culture with the views and amount of inviting features it offered in its ground floor. This was the only building completed during the lifetime of the architect. The stairways looked like high heeled shoe of a woman. The undulating window walls combined colours and varying sizes of fins of windows.



Though the Maison de la Culture houses various rooms, we could only go to the administration and cafeteria. The windows offered beautiful views towards the stadium and the Church Saint Pierre.



Unité d'Habitation in Firminy was the last one of the series of 5 Living Units being built throughout the world.

It was planned as 3 Units; but only one was realized. Work began in 1965, and it was completed by André Wogenscky.

The Modular scale was used for the entire project. It comprises 20 floors. Floors 18 and 19 housed the school.

(www.sitelecorbusier.com)



As most of us were from an architectural background, we could immediately recognise the major aspects of Le Corbusier's architecture: Pilotis, free façade, free plan, sun shade and roof deck.

Whether we consider it a successful construction or not at present, we had a special feeling walking around Unité d'Habitation of Le Corbusier. It was like going back in time. We could feel the importance of what he did at his time.

A restoration and rehabilitation program enabled, among others, the northern third to be reopened, which had been closed for 20 years. The apartments, which are now open to co-ownership, have been enlarged in order to meet the current needs.

Only the pilotis, facades, the school, and the roof deck were given Historical Monument status in 1993.

(www.sitelecorbusier.com)



We climbed to the green backyard of the building to have an entire view of the building on one side and town view on the other side.

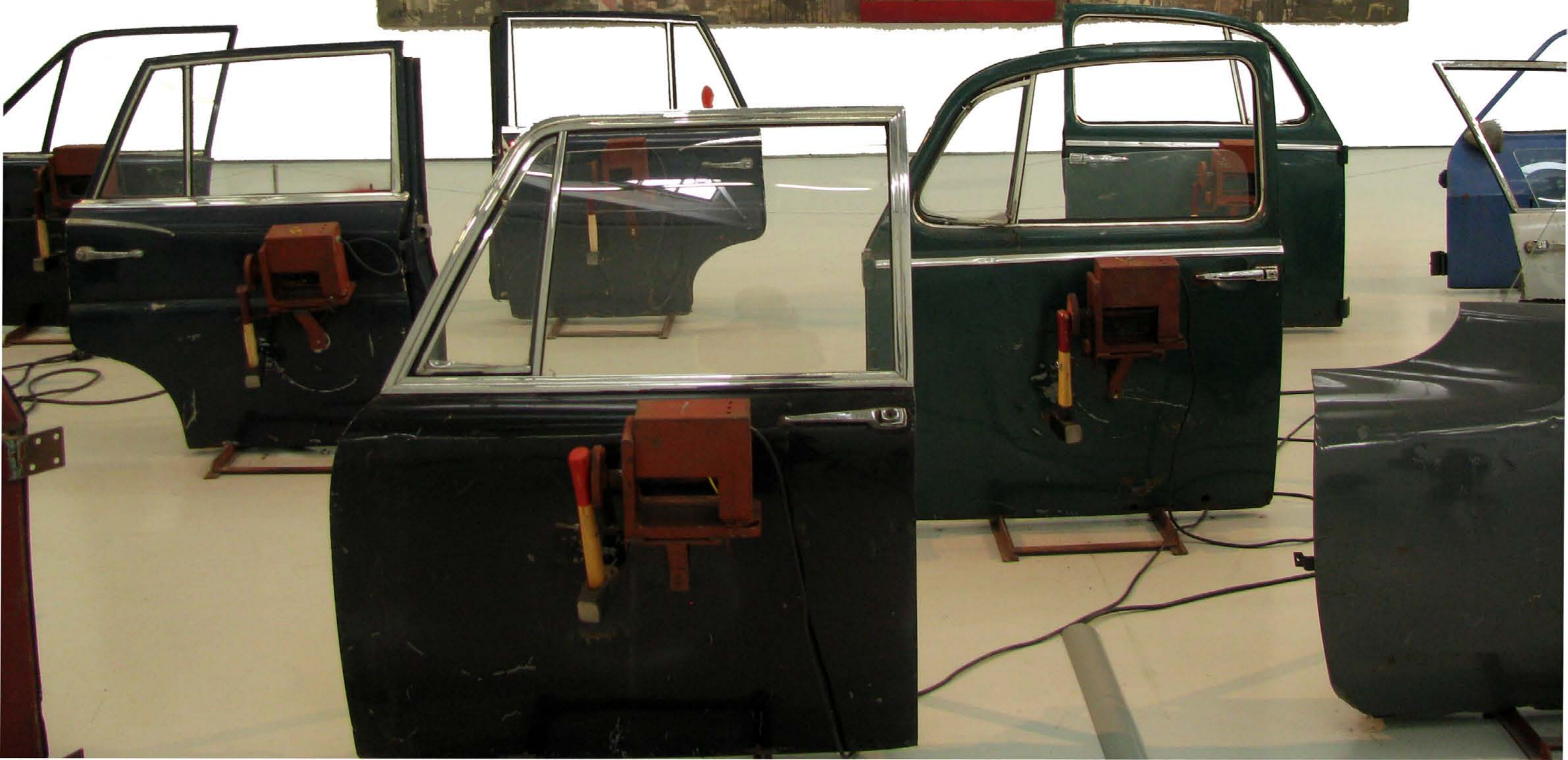
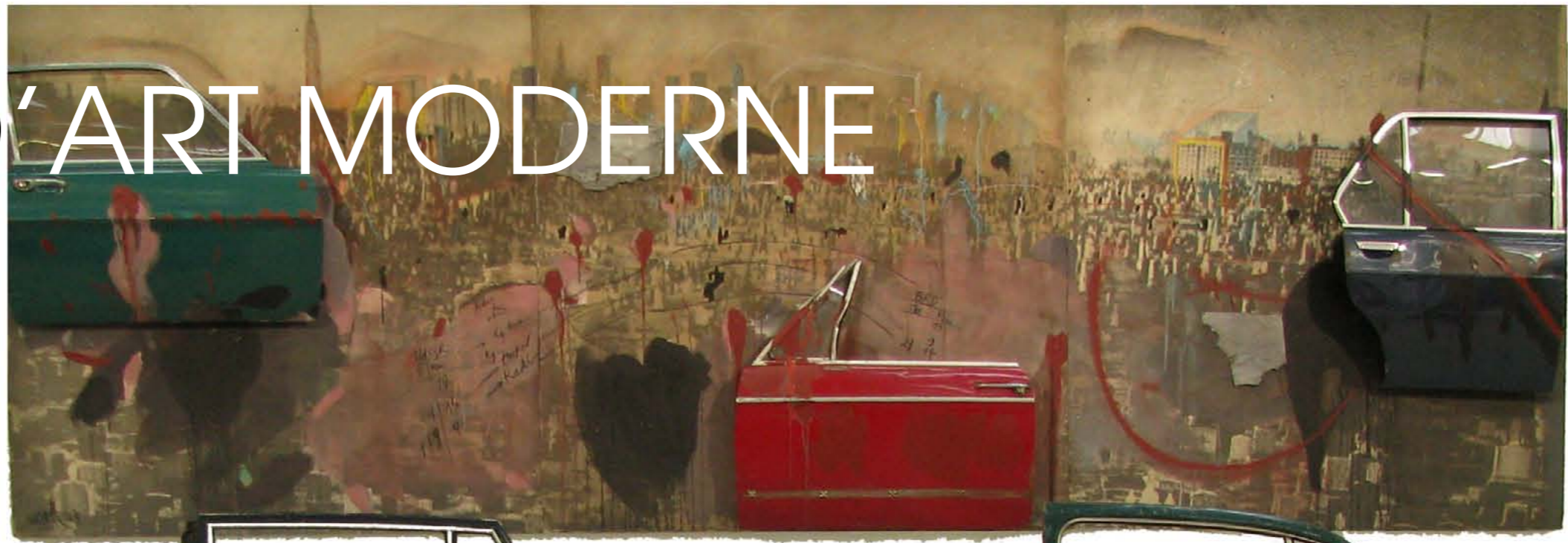


We were also excited to climb to the first floor of the houses.

We had mixed feelings about the interiors of the corridor, though we did not have a chance to see an apartment interior.

MUSEE D'ART MODERNE

SAINT-ETIENNE



FIAT FLUX

LA NÉBULEUSE
FLUXUS
1962-1978

We had the opportunity to be spectators of the exhibition "Fiat flux : la nébuleuse Fluxus 1962, 1978", an exhibition that according to the leaflet we were given, "marked the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of Fluxus art movement, one of the most important art movements of the second half of the 20th century".

JEAN-JACQUES LEBEL

LOCAL LINE 13

LOUISA MARAJO
NICOLAS MOMEIN
LUDOVIC PAQUELIER

ORTÈGE D

At the end of our trip we decided to stop at the Museum of Modern Art (Musée d'art Moderne) of Saint-Etienne Métropole. There, after taking some photographs of the exterior of the Museum, a building designed by the architect Didier Guichard in 1987, we decided to enter and enjoy the 3000m2 exhibition space.



In the central rooms of the museum, two large sets highlighted two main aspects of the Fluxus movement. Firstly violence, as expressed in the monumental installation Vostell "Fandango" (1975) which brings together car doors struck by a hammer and on the background has paintings of car accidents.

The second aspect, the intersection of disciplines and interest in new technologies, was presented with the installation "Sfera / Punto Elettronico", video works of the artist Nam June Paik.

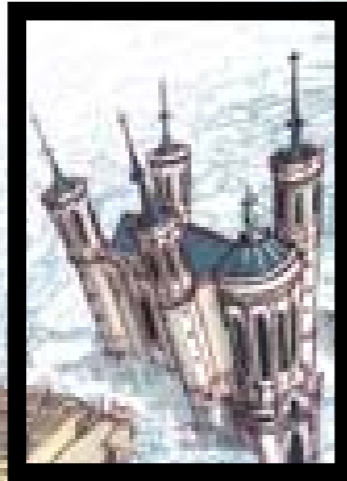


In the rest of the rooms a variety of installations from different artists created diverse emotions to each one of us and caused interesting debates at the end of the exhibition!

We left the Museum full of thoughts, some controversial images and much more wider horizons.

LYON

FOURVIERE



CITE INTERNATIONALE



CONFLUENCE



PART-DIEU

GERLAND



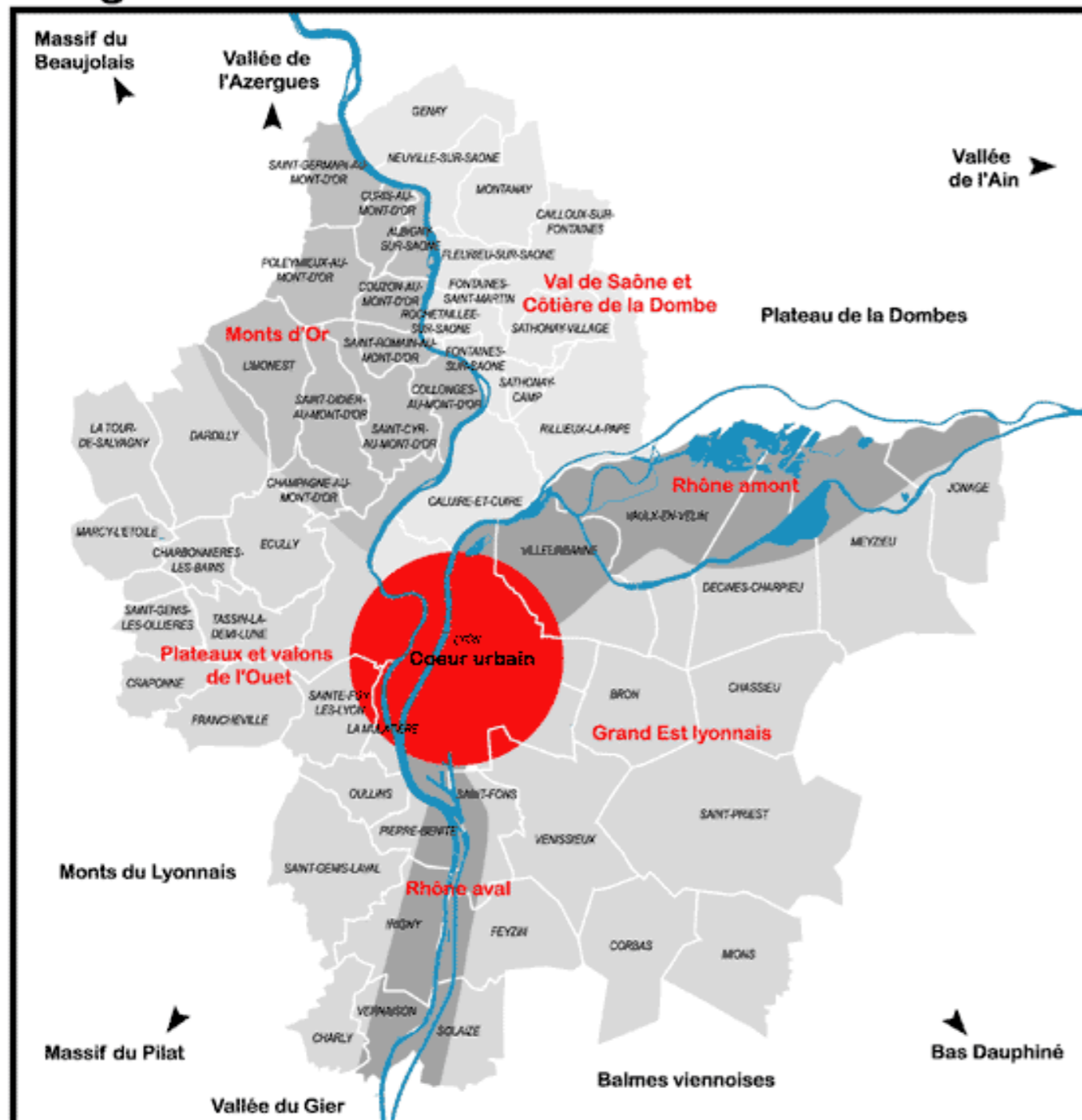
Beside our meetings, we visited different sites in Lyon some of which are shown on the picture.



GRAND LYON

communauté urbaine

Les grandes unités du GRAND LYON



Lyon Urban Community is an intercommunal structure gathering 58 communes of Lyon's agglomeration. Lyon Urban Community is governed by a community council. It is composed of 155 members, appointed for 6 years.

The aim of this community is to increase solidarity in the area by using resources and skills and by planning different projects.

The community is active in different sectors such as urban planning, economic, social, and cultural development, and environmental issues.

We had a lecture here to find out a little more about the agglomeration of Grand Lyon and what other major projects are currently being undertaken in the city. We were told about numerous projects in areas such as the Lyon confluence and Lyon part-Dieu.



PART-DIEU DISTRICT

LYON



The Lyon Part Dieu area is largely of Institutional land-use. There are more than 2,200 institutions with around 45,000 employees and almost a million square meters of office space.

Lyon Part-Dieu has developed around the station. It is one of the busiest train stations for transit in Europe. It was built in 1978, but it has been continuously developing with an increase in capacity. In conjunction with this station, Centre commercial de La Part-Dieu was built.

The commercial center of Part-Dieu which is located just in front of the Gare, is the biggest shopping center in a downtown area in all Europe. Its floor area is around 134000 meter square, containing the most famous international brands. This shopping center is claimed to be continuously under reconstruction to attract more and more visitors.

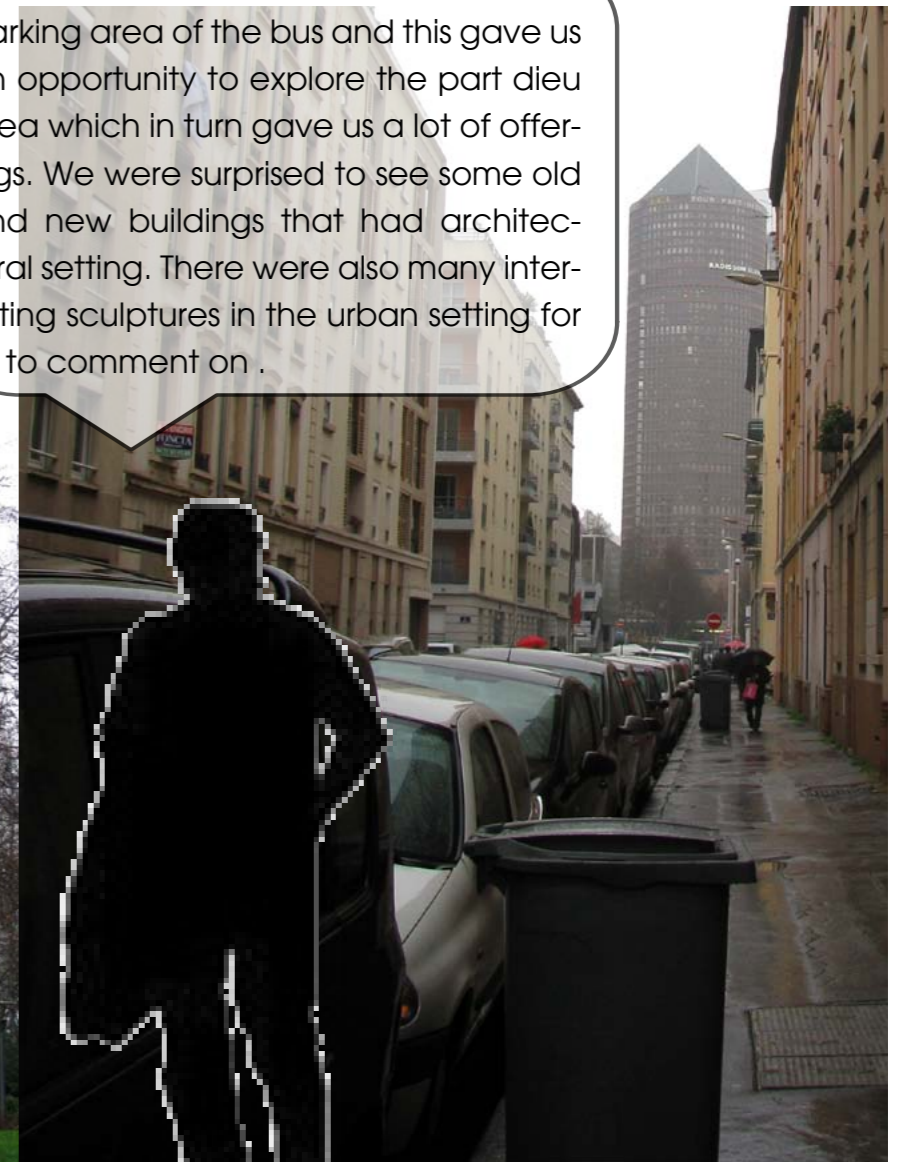
One can see that the timing of the connecting trains are shown on screens inside this commercial center. We could also learn that the timings of the transit trains are scheduled strategically with a considerable time gap to the connecting train. This means that there is definitely time for the travelers to have some fresh air and the first thing that attracts them is this shopping center.

We had our lunch on the first day inside this commercial center. We all loved to stand by the central atrium to just watch the dancing fountain. We also had a chance to get a glimpse of some of the shops. It was 'soldes' time and we were tempted though for some shopping, but we managed to save our pockets



After lunch, we walked back to the parking area of the bus and this gave us an opportunity to explore the part dieu area which in turn gave us a lot of offerings. We were surprised to see some old and new buildings that had architectural setting. There were also many interesting sculptures in the urban setting for us to comment on .

Le crayon is one of the highest skyscrapers for offices



→ LYON PART-DIEU, CONCENTRÉ D'URBANITÉ

CULTURE, SHOPPING, BUSINESS, ÉNERGIE...

Singulière, frénétique et cosmopolite, la Part-Dieu se définit aussi par ses équipements et lieux emblématiques, symboliques d'un patrimoine lyonnais renouvelé. Qu'ils soient tournés vers la culture, les loisirs ou les affaires, ces lieux sont autant de centres d'intérêt et d'atouts qui contribuent à la renommée du quartier.



Une gare TGV et TER de premier plan

Première gare européenne de passagers en correspondance, la gare TGV de Lyon Part-Dieu est fréquentée, chaque jour, par 120 000 voyageurs. Elle offre plusieurs dessertes quotidiennes vers Paris, Marseille, Lille et Strasbourg, mais aussi Genève, Bruxelles et, bientôt, Stuttgart, Milan et Barcelone.

Le cœur des transports en commun lyonnais

Faisant converger le métro, 3 lignes de tramways et le RhônExpress, qui assure la liaison vers l'aéroport international Lyon-Saint Exupéry, 11 lignes de bus, 3 trolleybus, plusieurs stations Vélo'v et taxis, le pôle de transports en commun de Lyon Part-Dieu constitue le cœur névralgique de tout le réseau lyonnais. 170 000 usagers s'y croisent quotidiennement.



Future development of the area combines the densification of properties in sustainable development initiatives aimed at improving the lives of those who live and work there.

Through the creation of new public spaces for workers and residents
Densification of transport, soft modes and pedestrian links to promote mobility

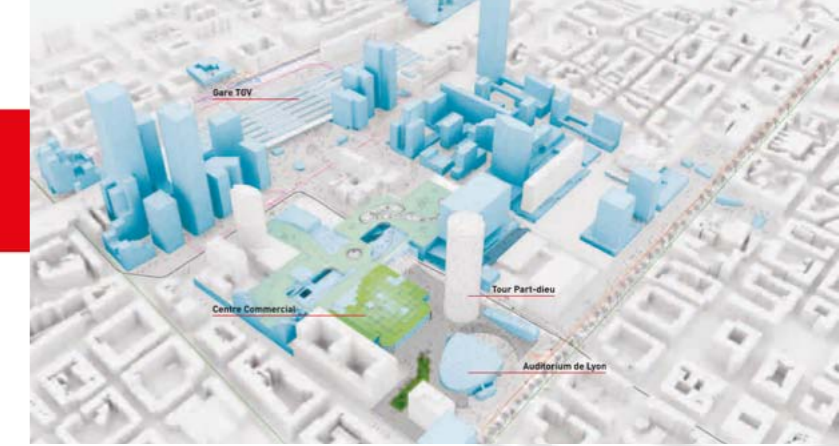
Creation of innovative and intelligent signage

To Strengthen the cultural and entertainment events through the use of auditorium, library

Schemes to reveal the urban and architectural heritage of the city

Sketch of skyline at the height of the signature of architects who choose the part-dieu to express their talents

Diversification of the property, offering a full range of densities



Un quartier d'affaires en développement permanent

Plus de 2 200 entreprises et leurs 40 000 salariés occupent les 900 000 m² de bureaux de Lyon Part-Dieu. Parmi elles, de nombreux sièges sociaux et régionaux de banques (Dexia, Caisse d'Épargne, Société générale...), des entreprises de conseil de premier rang (Ernst & Young, Oracle, Egis Groupe), des sièges régionaux de grandes entreprises publiques (EDF, RTE, ERDF, SNCF...), des grandes administrations (Grand Lyon, Cité administrative d'État) et des groupes internationaux (dont les sièges mondiaux d'April Group et de Bluestar Silicones). Ce vaste parc immobilier connaît un fort développement, dont attestent les inaugurations récentes de la Tour Oxygène et de l'immeuble Le Carat.

L'Auditorium, le temple du son à Lyon

Cette prestigieuse salle de 2 000 places, à l'architecture si originale que l'on doit aux architectes Henri Pottier et Charles Delfante, jouit, depuis sa récente rénovation, d'une acoustique remarquable et saluée des artistes. Elle héberge depuis 1975 l'Orchestre national de Lyon, qui rayonne en France et à travers le monde. 150 concerts symphoniques, ciné-concerts et autres « concerts expresso » y sont donnés chaque année.



Les Halles de Lyon, haut lieu de la gastronomie

Les Halles de Lyon sont une institution depuis le début du 19^e siècle. Qu'il s'agisse de faire son marché ou de se restaurer, elles offrent le meilleur de la gastronomie lyonnaise, française et internationale. De grands noms comme Giraudet, le chocolatier Sève ou le fromager Richard y officient, parmi 60 autres commerçants et artisans. Les Halles ont été baptisées en 2006 du nom de l'un de ses plus célèbres habitués : Paul Bocuse.

L'hôtel le plus haut d'Europe

Le Radisson Blu, qui occupe les 7 derniers étages de la Tour Part-Dieu, est l'hôtel le plus haut d'Europe. Ses 250 chambres offrent une vue panoramique unique sur la ville et les paysages environnants. Son implantation au cœur du quartier d'affaires, son jazz bar et ses restaurants gastronomiques (le Ciel de Lyon et l'Arc-en-ciel) en font l'un des hôtels 4 étoiles mythiques de l'agglomération lyonnaise.



UNIVERSITÉ DE LYON



We were given a lecture in the University of Lyon which was really interesting. The professor talked about LABEX, Laboratoire d'Excellence which is a center in which they try to gather researchers of different disciplines and encourage them to work together. They are not trying to mix different knowledge areas. They are trying to hear the criticize of other disciplines.

They are cooperating with Communauté Urbaine Grand Lyon; by giving their results to them and doing the researches they need.

Ambition: To strengthen the role and visibility of international best French laboratories, across disciplines and across the country.

Objectives: "To emerge from laboratories of excellence in all areas and in all disciplines, including the streams Humanities and Social Sciences"; Encourage the best French laboratories to strengthen their scientific researchers recruiting and investing in innovative equipment.

Promote the emergence of ambitious scientific projects and visible internationally, driven by laboratories or groups of laboratories. "



Agence d'Urbanisme de LYON

A combination of public partners

The Planning Agency for the Development of the Lyon agglomeration is an association law 1901. It now includes thirty-five partners vocation of general interest: territorial, state, mixed unions, chambers ... They together define the work program and pooling the results.

Teams and leadership studies

The mission of general interest entrusted to the Agency is to contribute, through its work, harmonization of public policies (article L121-3 of the Planning Code). We are involved in planning, urban design and observation. Our teams produce analyzes and make proposals for facilitating technical groups and enlighten the elect. Urban Studies and animation combine interagency is to allow the various players planning to confront their views and coordinate their actions.

At the crossroads of metropolitan and local knowledge

Sought both metropolitan planning on local projects, the Agency shall articulate in his studies. Diagnose an urban site, is to take into account the national and community regulations. Consider a metropolitan equipment, ensure that it is local integration.

We have been received by the International Activities Director : Patrice Berger, Architect-town planner
The session was a presentation of the roles that the Agency plays in the Agglomération Lyonnaise and it works in the international context



Agence d'urbanisme
pour le développement
de l'agglomération lyonnaise



CITE INTERNATIONALE DE RENZO PIANO

LYON

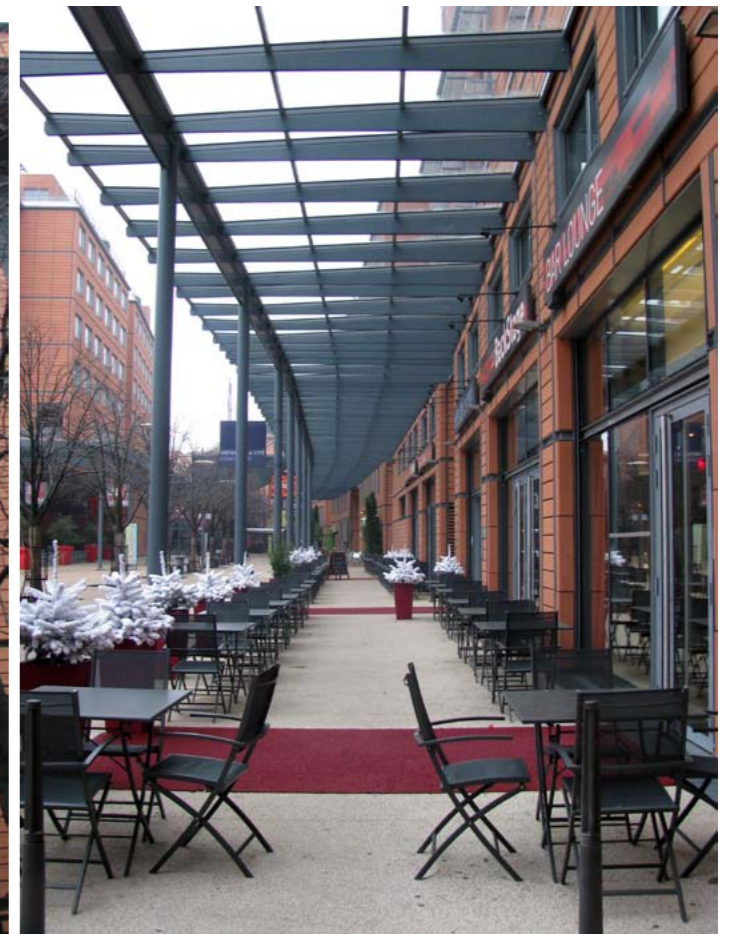
Between the Rhône and the Tête d'Or park, one of the largest urban parks in France, the Cité internationale (International City) was designed by: the Italian architect Renzo Piano and landscape architect Michel Corajoud. Its location in a high quality natural environment make it one of the most beautiful business locations in all of Lyon.

With 60,000 m² of surface area the buildings of the Cité internationale have been designed since the 1990s to reduce energy consumption by 20%:
insulated by a "double skin" of glass and brick
equipped with a heat pump system operated by water from the river.



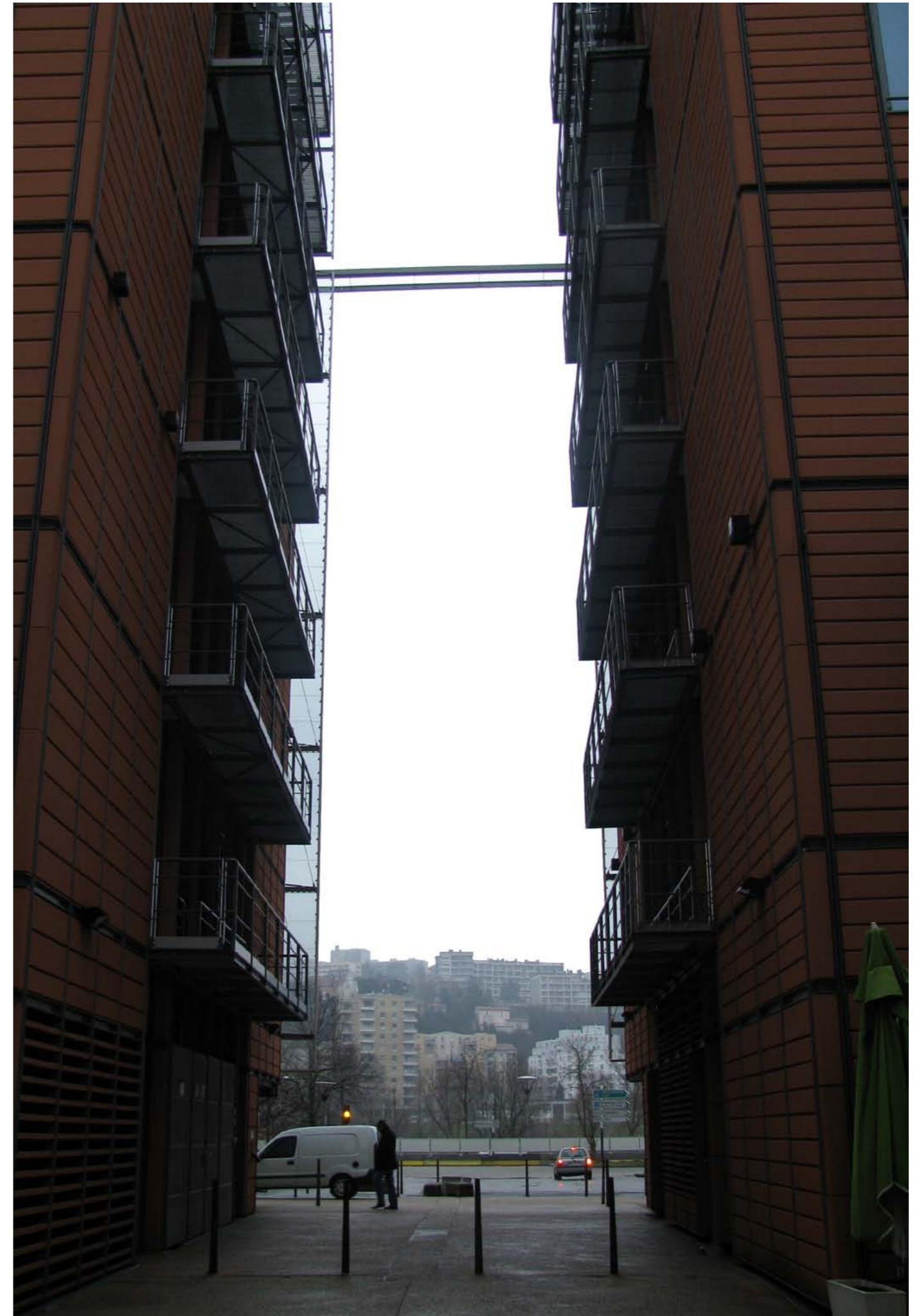


When we arrived we asked ourselves: Why business area is located in the middle two rivers with big trees, natural parks surrounding and not in the downtown? Buildings are involved within nature in a quiet harmony and we really forgot that we were in a business area. It reminded is the public baths in the roman empire, where people did deals. Apart from institutional usage, there were also residences along the linear building, but there were no traces of people or any kind of public gathering in the atrium.



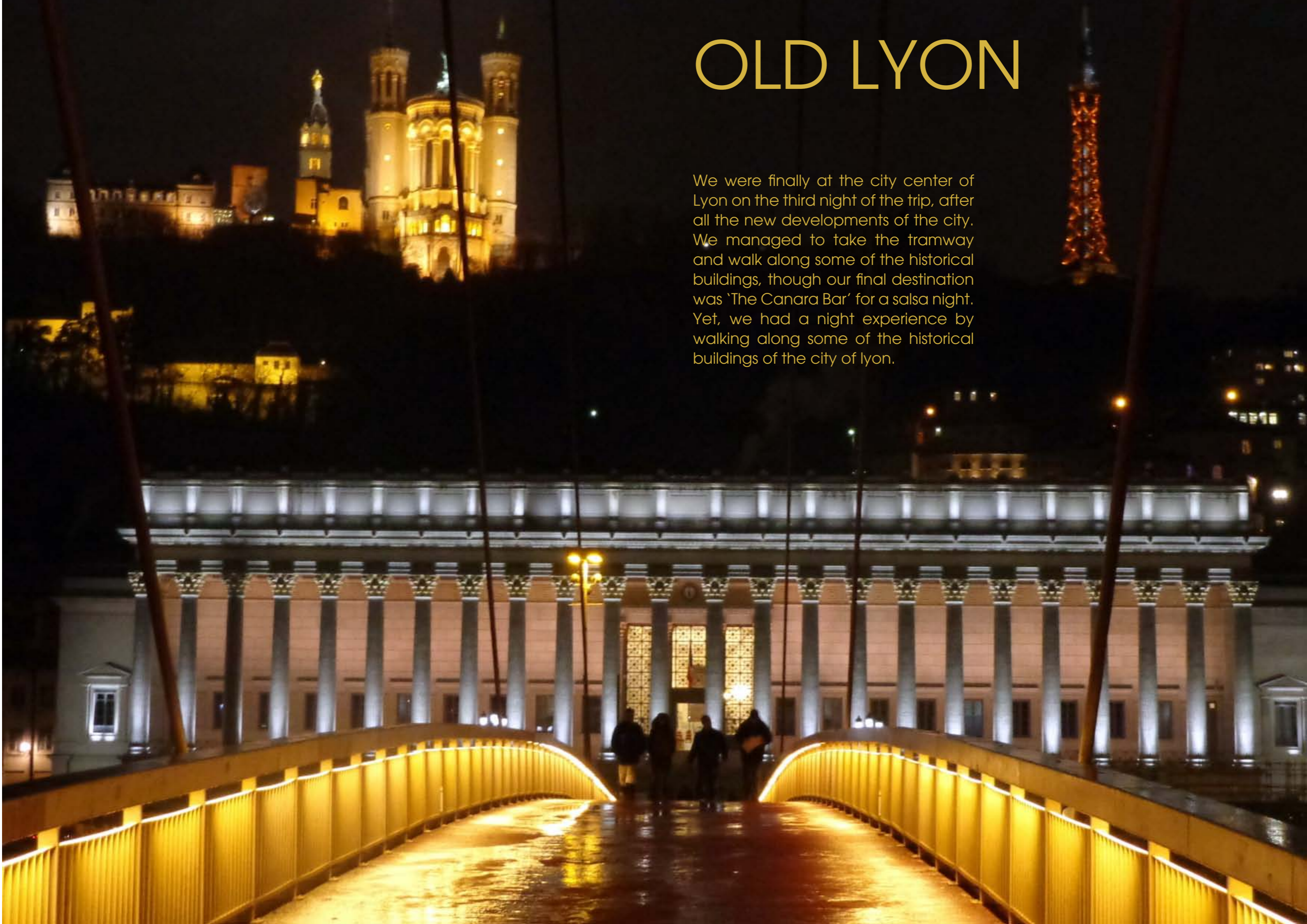
When we were walking along the linear atrium we could see big sculptures and innovative art works until the entrance of contemporary art museum. It was a fun experience which kept us talking about them long time in the afternoon. We could clearly see the effect of art in an urbanscape.

Finally we crossed the building a couple of times more before our next stop.....A coffee.



OLD LYON

We were finally at the city center of Lyon on the third night of the trip, after all the new developments of the city. We managed to take the tramway and walk along some of the historical buildings, though our final destination was 'The Canara Bar' for a salsa night. Yet, we had a night experience by walking along some of the historical buildings of the city of Lyon.



During the 17th, the Presqu'île, between the Rhône and Saône rivers, grew as the city center of Lyon. Some of its most important landmarks are shown here.

Hôtel de Ville (city hall)

Located on one side of the Terreaux square
Built between 1645 and 1651 by Simon Maupin



Nouvel Opera House

Located at the Place de la Comédie
Named after architect Jean Nouvel, who re-designed it between 1985 and 1993



Palais de Justice Historique de Lyon with the Basilique on the background



Saint Jean-Baptiste Cathedral

Construction started in 1180 and was completed in 1480

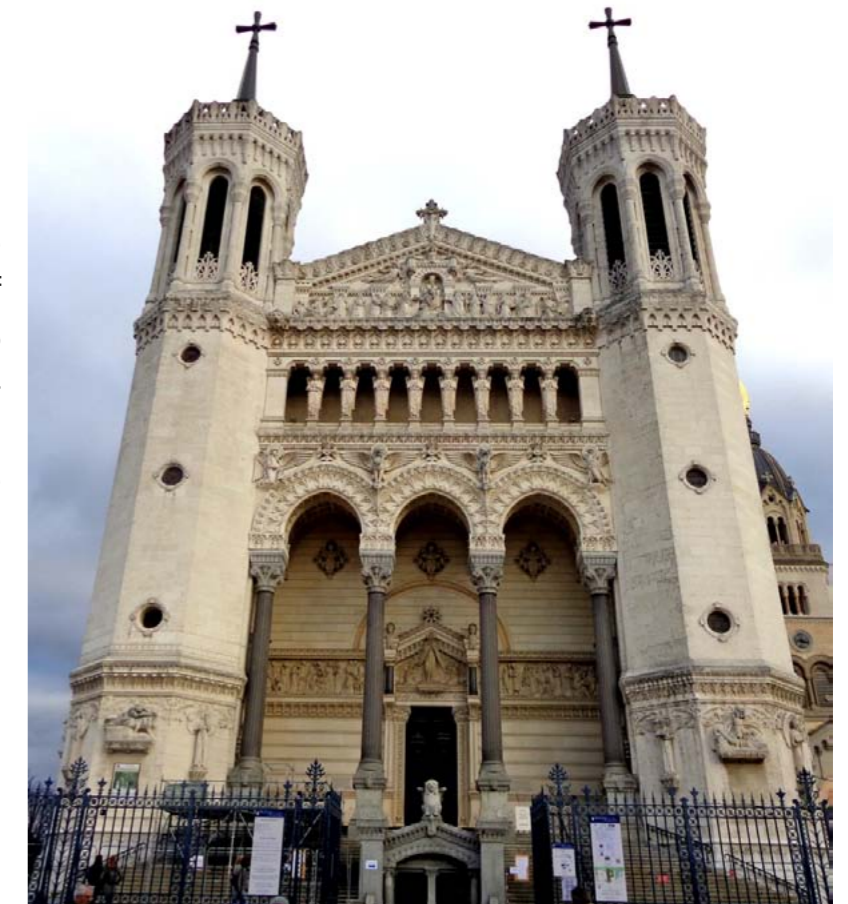
It is the seat of the Archbishop of Lyon



Equestrian statue of Louis XIV at Bellecoeur square

BASILIQUE NOTRE -DAME DE FOURVIÈRE

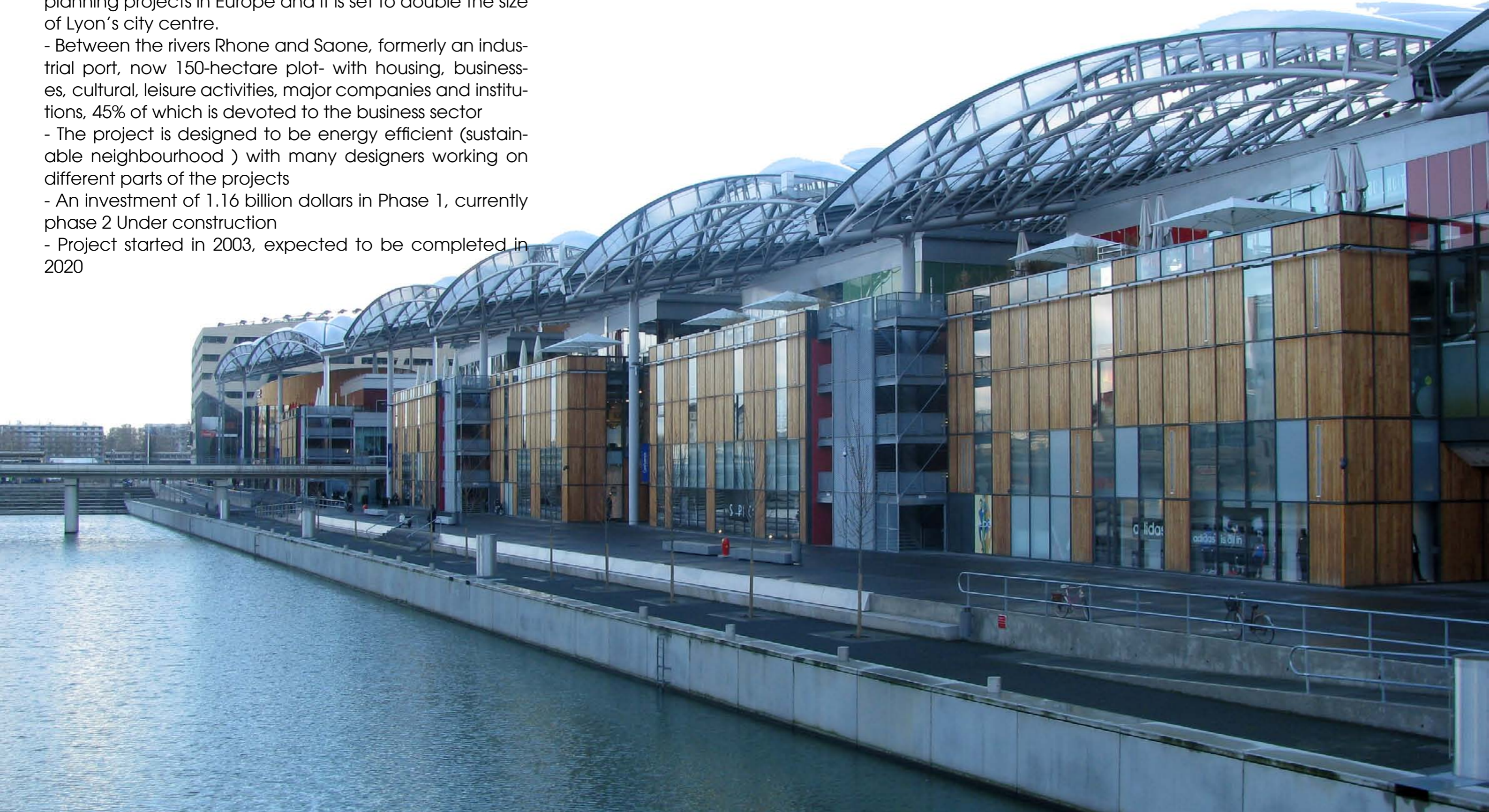
Built between 1872 and 1884
The church beautifully sits on the top of a hill that it is visible from many parts of the city of Lyon. We had a chance to climb here and view the historical Lyon from that altitude.
It contain two churches: one on top of the other.



CONFLUENCE DISTRICT

LYON

- The Lyon Confluence district is one of the largest urban planning projects in Europe and it is set to double the size of Lyon's city centre.
- Between the rivers Rhone and Saone, formerly an industrial port, now 150-hectare plot- with housing, businesses, cultural, leisure activities, major companies and institutions, 45% of which is devoted to the business sector
- The project is designed to be energy efficient (sustainable neighbourhood) with many designers working on different parts of the projects
- An investment of 1.16 billion dollars in Phase 1, currently phase 2 Under construction
- Project started in 2003, expected to be completed in 2020



The golden triangle to become a quarter where people lived and worked in attractive, thoughtfully designed apartments and offices, a vibrant area that made the most of its amazing natural location between two rivers.

The exterior is clad with varied materials of varying colors, providing a diverse appearance the facade's reflection within the water. Alternating voids in buildings provide terraces which overlook the nearby park and water front.

We were wondering how much an apartment would cost here. According to one article, in 2006 when sales began, the price per square meter was €4,500, making them Lyon's most expensive real estate ever.



We went to the place with expectations about the urban project of Confluence district from previous lectures. As you will see from the photos, the Confluence looked entirely like another city when compared to the rest of Lyon. It was nice to be able to come here as it had a totally different identity and feel and everything was ultra modern and brand new.

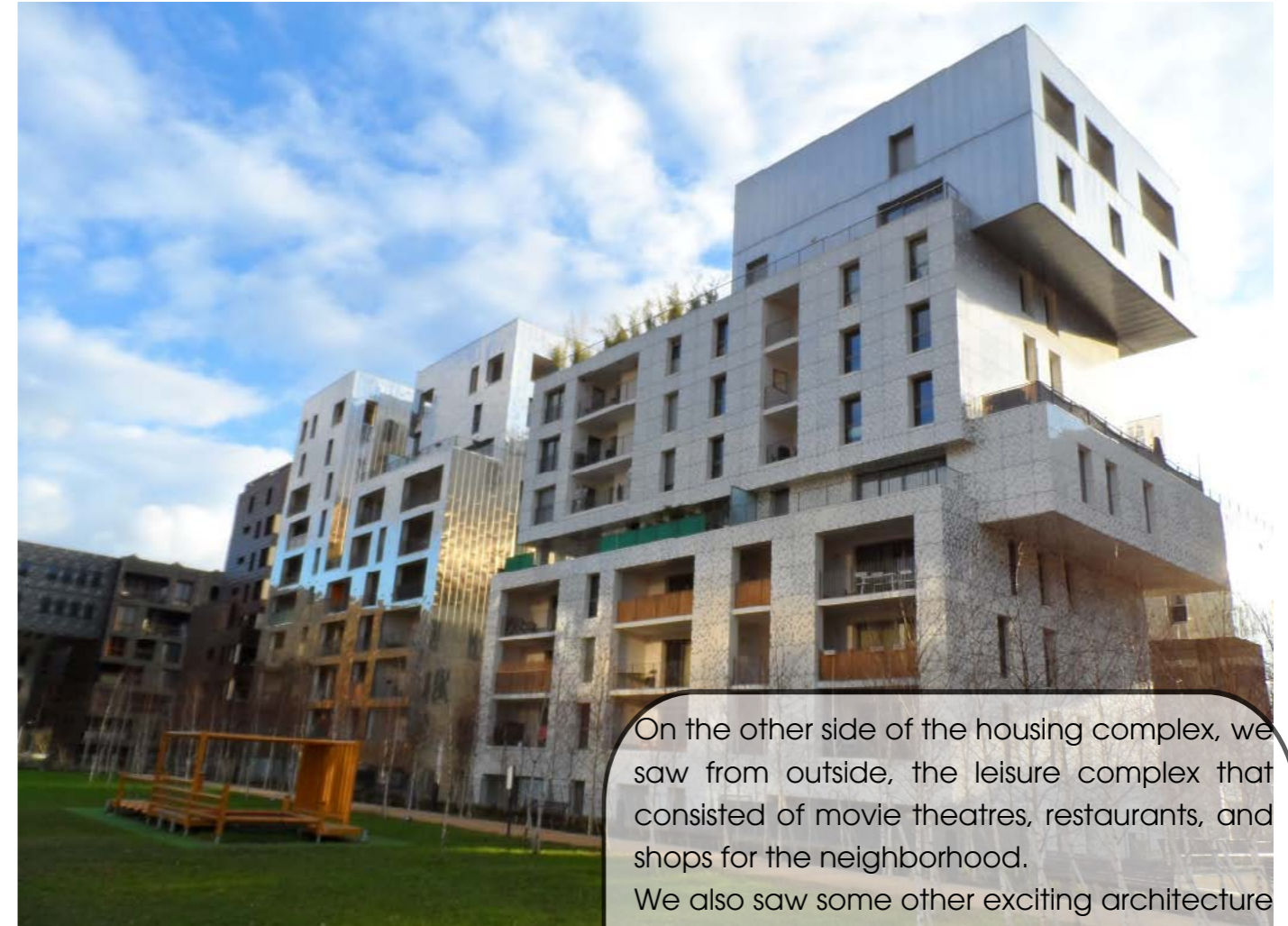


We walked along an elegant wood and metal footbridge that connected to the "Lyon confluence housing". The residential block had unobstructed views of the vegetated hill of adjacent sainte-foy. The industrial form is comprised of shifted and rotated volumes responding to the area's past presence of stacked shipping containers.

We stopped by the major Commercial Street in Gerland district to look at the former slaughterhouse with a metal structure that has become a venue for concerts and exhibitions. Thanks to the explanations of our Professor Serge Thibault.




- As Grand Lyon is the second largest metropolis in France, the confluence district will add more to the prestige and development of Lyon. It will increase the area of the city center of Lyon.
- As this is the biggest urban development project in Europe, it will put Lyon at international stage, securing its future.
- With its natural and man-made or designed landscape it creates great opportunity to enhance the landscape of the city and make use of the rivers as an element.
- As many architects and developers took part in designing different parts of this project, aesthetically the project is pleasing.
- One can see modern designs with most sustainable approaches in this project.
- Whether it functions as predicted or not, requires a test of time.



On the other side of the housing complex, we saw from outside, the leisure complex that consisted of movie theatres, restaurants, and shops for the neighborhood. We also saw some other exciting architecture along the drive, including the striking Pavillon des Salins by the Paris-based architects Jakob MacFarlane. A chunky block enrobed in orange metallic mesh with circular cutouts, it looked like an enormous piece of cheese strategically nibbled by mice. There were other buildings still under construction. When the entire project is completed, Lyon will have fully reclaimed its grand geographical centerpiece.



A scenic view of a river with a bridge and buildings in the background, with a speech bubble overlay. The river is calm, reflecting the sky and the bridge. The bridge has several arches and is surrounded by trees and buildings. The sky is clear and blue. The overall scene is peaceful and scenic.

This trip was a great experience for all of us.
We had a lot of amazing moments together
with our professors.

We visited a lot of famous constructions and
we met many creative sectors of Lyon and
Saint-Etienne.

This trip made an unforgettable memory for us.

And for that, we should thank the organizers of
this trip, our professors, Prof. Hamdouch, and
Prof. Thibault.