



Our Journey



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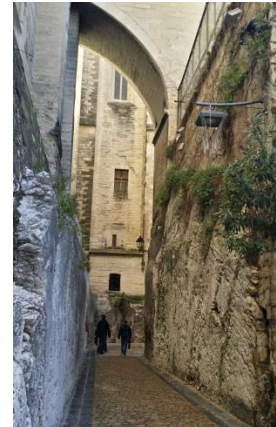
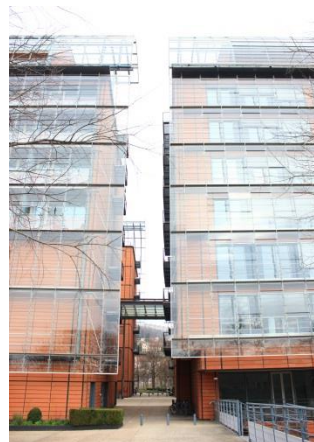
FIELD TRIP REPORT JANUARY 2014



We departed Tours on the 22nd January 2014 and headed off for our 6 day field trip to discover a lot of new places and information about urban planning in France before returning to Tours on the 27th January.



We started with a stop in Lyon and then continued on to Avignon where we met with planners and attended the conference “Aux Frontières de l'urbain” which explored the role of small towns.



After the conference we continued further south to Marseille via Aix-en Provence. Here again we were fortunate enough to meet with planning professionals and locals with knowledge of the area and current planning changes and challenges.



As well as learning a lot about urban planning this also enabled us to explore the various cities and have a wonderful time.

Lyon



GRAND LYON - COMMUNAUTÉ URBAINE DE LYON



We started our trip in Lyon which was a great place to start our discovery of France. I had never been to Lyon before and discovered many facts about the city that I had not previously known, for example Lyon is the Gastronomic capital of France and was once the silk capital of the world. Lyon, which is located between the Rhône and the Saône rivers and at the foot of 2 hills, is one of the largest cities in France.



We also discovered a city with a long history, including a diverse architectural and planning history, from Roman settlement over 2000 years ago, through medieval times and then the Renaissance through to modernity and it continues to evolve today. This includes the Roman theatres, the buildings of Vieux Lyon and the silk district of Croix-Rousse which all tell a story of the cities long history. More recently the city has evolved from its history as a textile capital to become an industrial city and now one of Frances most important technology centers focusing on pharmaceuticals and biotechnology. As a result of its long history there is much to learn and discover including the beautiful buildings lining the river, the old cathedrals and squares and the many other old buildings, including the cities many UNESCO sites.



In addition to the historic buildings the city, in particular the neighboring district of Villeurbanne, also has an interesting modern period to discover. Today, Grand Lyon continues to develop and pursue new urban expansions with a contemporary style and many new urban areas and buildings by important contemporary architects Jean Nouvel and Renzo Piano.

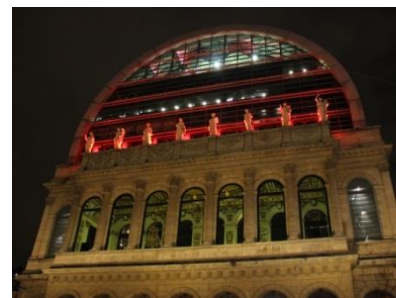
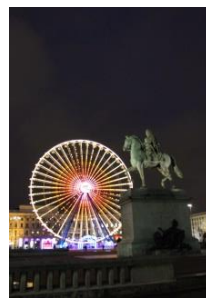


LYON: CITY CENTRE AND HISTORIC DISTRICT



We arrived in the evening and took a tour of the city at night, discovering the old center including Vieux Lyon and the Cathédrale St- Jean, Place Bellecour, and the square's statue of Louis XIV and the Place des Terreaux where the Town hall is located. Just near the Town hall was another highlight for me; the Opera de Lyon which has been renovated by the architect Jean Nouvel in the 1990s. The renovation retained the beautiful original façade and added a large curved roof creating a contemporary addition which compliments the historic building. We also came across a wonderful model of the city (pictured on the previous page) in a small gallery which was a great way to orientate ourselves before our further exploration of the city. Although, unfortunately, we did not have time to visit the Notre Dame de Fourviere Basillica we had a lovely view across the river of both this and the metallic tower perched on top of the hill over Vieux Lyon. The next morning we took a drive around both the city and agglomeration (Grand Lyon) and discovered many other aspects of Lyon and in particular discovered more of the modern and contemporary planning developments of the City.

I will need to return to Lyon to discover and enjoy more of the city, including a visit to the Basillica, Croix-Rousse and the Roman theatre.



VILLEURBANNE: LES GRATTE CIEL



Located on the periphery of Lyon and within the Greater Lyon area is Villeurbanne. This area, and in particular the central area known as the “Sky scraper” district (Gratte-Ciel in French) was very interesting to discover and an area I did not know existed before this trip. This district was conceived between the two world wars (1927 – 1931) and is very different to any other area in Lyon or that I have seen before in France. It has a Modernist design with strong lines and geometric form which bring to mind art deco buildings from North America as well as constructivist architecture in Europe. The project was conceived as a socialist district (social utopia) by the mayor of the period. Villeurbanne was an industrial town with lots of workers and during this time there was a need for new housing. Thus under the socialist mayor of the period it was decided to develop this new district for the workers. The area was a modernist and socialist vision consisting largely of social housing which created a new district just outside of the center of Lyon. The area also comprises of a theatre and a landmark Town hall built in a modern style at the end of the boulevard.



The skyscraper district consists of a series of 9 - 11 story apartment buildings along the 300 meter long (& nearly 30 meter wide) central Avenue of the district Avenue Henri-Barbusse. The apartment buildings were designed to have the modern comforts of the time including elevators and hot water and social attributes such as communal terraces.

Although in comparison to other cities in the world the skyscrapers are quite modest for France, and in particular for a district of this size and at the time of construction (between the 2 world wars), this was very modern and innovative. When the development was conceived in the 1920s, they were the first skyscrapers in France and employed new steel technology and construction methods being used in North America. Thus, these buildings of approximately 60 meters in height were very modern and different to the surrounding architecture.

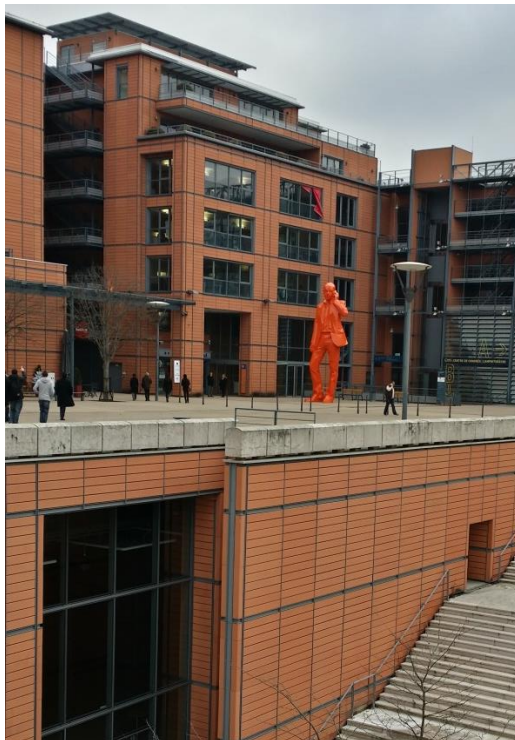
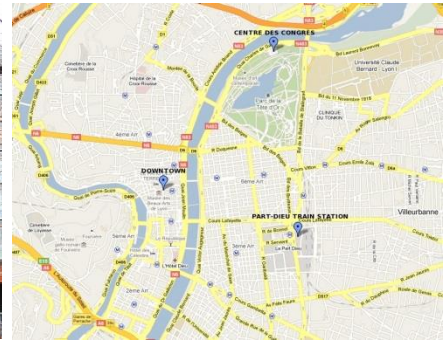
Today the apartment buildings are predominately still social housing and the theatre and town hall are still in use according with their original function. Furthermore, the area is still in very good condition. In fact much of the area is now under protection due to its architectural and urban heritage.

It was also very interesting to discover that many of the buildings are today being renovated with a thermal external layer to make them more energy efficient.



2 images: one from the 1930's and one from today show how preserved the district has been.

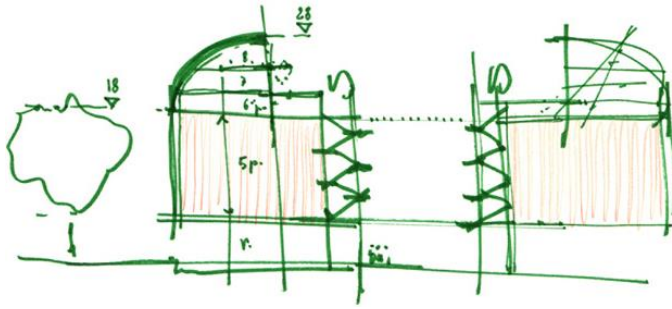
CITÉ INTERNATIONALE: RENZO PIANO



We visited the relatively new urban development of Cité Internationale. This district is located on a site between the Rhône River and The Parc de la Tête d'Or (which is an urban park in Lyon and one of the largest urban parks in France). The district is interesting as an architectural and urban design project and can be seen as both at the same time. It is also an area with a strong presence of public art which adds life to the area.

Development started via an international completion launched in 1985 which was awarded to Pritzker Prize-winning architect Renzo Piano who worked in conjunction with landscape architect Michel Corajoud to design the entire new area. The First building began in 1993 and the area was completed in 2006. The area is a mixed use development on a site of approximately 20 hectares consisting of residents, office, convention center, museum of contemporary art, a hotel, casino, cinema and commercial center with shops and restaurants.



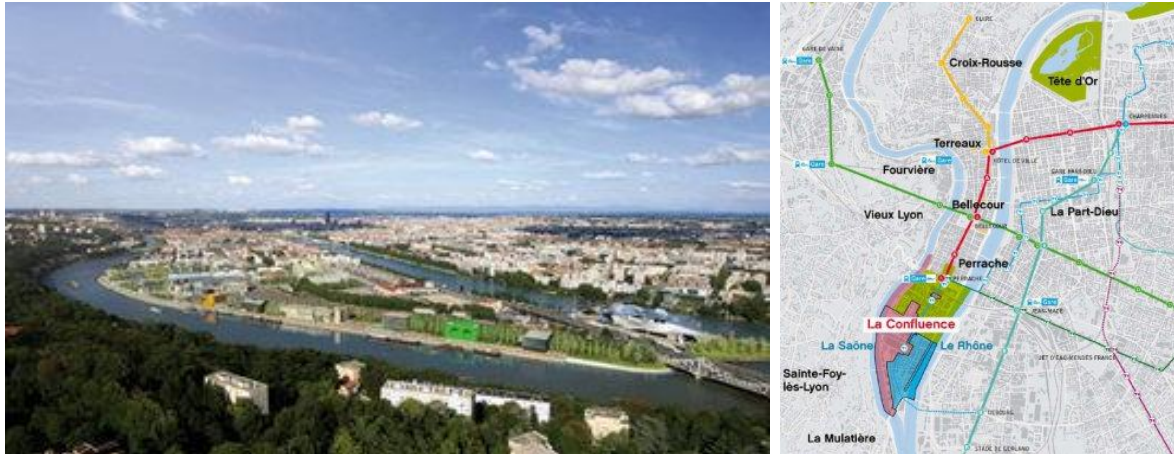


A strong design aspect of the development is that the overall development has been designed around a pair of buildings on either side of a central pedestrian way which follows the line of the adjacent river and park. The central pedestrian street is a semi internal-external area with a glass canopy over much of the space. As one walks through the space there are many glimpses through the bordering buildings to the adjacent lake and park. Personally, I am not sure how successful the internal pedestrian ways were (perhaps if I return in summer the pedestrian areas will be inhabited and more lively) but I found the views through to the nature which reconnected the internal spaces with the surrounding nature an appealing feature of the development.

I think one of the most interesting things about the area is that the one designer (architect, Renzo Piano) had control over the entire vision and developed the entire area. And furthermore, that his approach was to have a singular look and feel for the development with most of the development having been constructed in a very limited palette of mostly terracotta and glass and with a consistent repeated form throughout so that the whole area reads as a homogenous development and statement. How successful this single statement is I am not sure but it was interesting to see such a singular vision realized on such a large scale. Also, I found the terracotta a beautiful material to see close up. It was also interesting to discover that the design of the external facades with the double skin of terracotta and glass was designed as a high performance, environmentally efficient façade which provides natural ventilation and manages solar heat gain. Incorporating sustainability into the development was apparently an integral part of the design from the beginning for Renzo Piano.

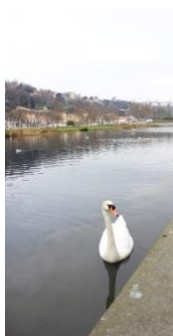


CONFLUENCE



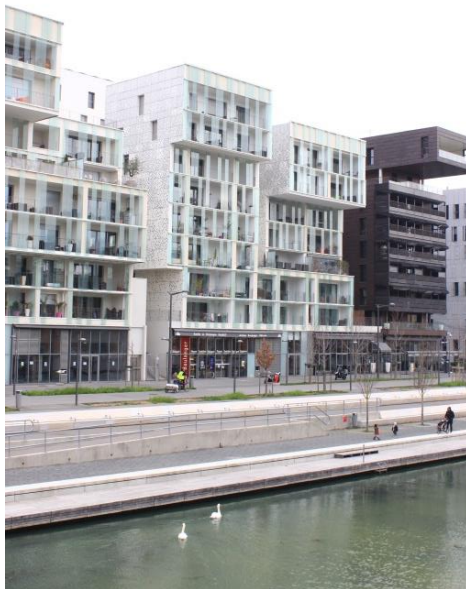
In contrast to the previous urban development we had visited (by Renzo Piano) one of the reasons this new district was so interesting was for the opposite reason; because it did not have one consistent style and materiality and had not been realised by only one designer but instead it is a mix of various forms, colours and materials by various architects within an overall master plan. This has, I believe, created an interesting, diverse and lively district. The development is an urban renewal project located within Lyon city initially instigated in 1998 with first stage commencing in 2003 and the first stages completed around 2010. The final stages are still in construction (to be completed by 2020). The total development will be approximately 150 hectares thus significantly increasing the amount of liveable and occupied area of Lyon and creating a new inhabited area in the city center. Once completed the entire district will (roughly) double the size of the historic center of Lyon and be one of the largest urban developments in France (and possibly Europe).

The Confluence development gains its name from its location at the confluence where the Saône River flows into the Rhône River. The area was previously an industrial area which consisted of, in addition to industrial wasteland areas many market buildings and the old Lyon prisons. It is now developing into a lively mixed use district with functions including residential, commercial and parkland areas. In 2012 the shopping center and a new school also opened in the district.





Apart from providing additional land within the City of Lyon and reclaiming the wasteland area another major objective of the development was to create an environmentally sensitive development with features such specific energy targets which were to be met. However I was advised that some of the environmental energy efficient measures are not currently measuring up to the targets. Nonetheless, the district has been recognized as an Eco- district by the French government and awarded the European Label “concerto” for energy efficient buildings.



A feature of the area was, for me, the strong and distinct architectural quality of the area with diverse buildings of a variety of forms, colours and materiality

The master plan for the first phase was designed by Architect François Grether and landscape designer Michel Desvigne and covers an area of 41 hectares. One of the central areas of the first phase of the Confluence development is the “Place Nautique” which was completed in 2009/ 2010. We spent some time wandering through this 4 hectare area which is itself a mixed use area with a mix of residence, offices and a commercial center as well as wetlands and waterways and docking area for boats.



A feature of the area which the group found particularly attractive was the wetland areas which have been retained providing a contrast against the modern architecture as well as an ecological aspect of the development.



In addition to the areas completed there is currently a new museum, the Musée des Confluences, designed by Coop Himmelb(l)au which is currently under construction. This will be another interesting architectural addition to the area with its distinct mutating, angular deconstructivist form.

The second phase of the development is still to be completed. The design of the master plan for this phase is by architects (team) Herzog & De Meuron in conjunction with landscape architect Michel Desvigne, who were selected as winners of a competition to design the second phase in 2009. This phase is for an area of 35 hectares and will consist of eight new buildings including a new skyscraper to be designed by Herzog & De Meuron. The other buildings are to be designed by six different French and international architects. The area will provide new residential building as well as offices, restaurants, a new university and a focus on knowledge industries. In addition to the new buildings to be constructed a focal element of the second phase will be the retention and restoration of the existing market buildings and old prisons in the area. Construction is scheduled to commence in 2015. In addition to the new buildings creating a dense new district for the city a major element is the development of new green spaces for the city. Again environmental objectives are stated to be a focus of this phase of the district.

I look forward to seeing how the district develops and hopefully returning in the future when the new areas designed by Herzog and De Meuron and the restoration of the old prison are completed and in use and discovering how the district has evolved.



Above: Images of future Stage 2

Avignon



Issues and challenges for Planning in Avignon, Marseille and the Provence-Alpes-Cote d'Azur region

The whole Provence-Alpes-Cote d'Azur territory (or PACA) is highly segregated with prominent polarisations of social and economic inequality, perhaps the most extreme example being the North-South divide in the city of Marseille wherein the rich reside in the Southern hemisphere of the city and the less-fortunate, deprived inhabitants located in the Northern districts. There have been attempts to try and depolarise these spatial segregations such as the tax on fortune over 1m euro's in force particularly relevant to the Southern districts of the city in order to produce revenue to regenerate the more deprived parts. However, on the whole policies and strategies have historically mainly concerned with catering to these spatial segregations, for example providing a high-proportion of social housing in Northern districts to accommodate the local population, rather than being an overall re-conceptualisation of the city, and indeed the rest of the PACA region as a whole, to re-integrate the population and spatial constructs as a unified territory once again.

This trend of fragmentation is not just confined to the cities of Marseille and Avignon, but rather is notable in the whole PACA region. Issues of social and economic equality continue to penetrate through the different administrative scales resulting in the fragmentation of the urban tissue clearly visible to those who live and work in these places. In order to fix the declining inter-connectivity of the region and cities such as Avignon and Marseille which suffer the brunt of the problem the planning office in Avignon has defined two main objectives: The rebuilding of the urban tissue and to produce solutions to the social and economic issues. The approach adopted to implement these objectives was one removed of traditional and conventional methods of urbanism. Rather, it purposely strived to work outside the confines of those existing options and view the problem from a unique angle in order to produce more effective solutions.

One of the problems with existing approaches was the assumed concept of the generic city; that most cities can be generalised in the problems they face, their strengths and weaknesses, and that solutions to such problems can merely be transplanted from one city to the next with minor alterations. However, as what should be inherently obvious, is the fact the no two cities are alike; their structure, form, attractiveness, economy, social and population trends, and internal and external connections are all different; that the concept of the generic city is one bred of false impressions and hoped-for solutions through the ease of their implementation. Inner-city problems (particularly social issues) are in nature site-specific. They are intricately ingrained into all aspects of the urban fabric in which they lie reminiscent of the human structure of the urban area; of which differs from place to place with infinite combinations, much like the genetic pattern of a snowflake. Despite this, there may be common knowledge or similarities between how the city reacts to such solutions which can be shared from case to case. Make no mistake this is not simply complete policy transplantation, moreover a notation of

the reactions which seem to be similar over a variety of cases which then can be assumed to produce the same result in another; this constitutes shared knowledge in this context.

The multi-level feature of the French planning system presents the question of at which scale new policies should be created or implemented. At the regional or inter-municipal level there are problems of legitimacy with policy-makers focused on trying to find a compromise to please all parties and actors. The policy or implementation of might go through a transition from the initial creation to the end result sometimes drastically changing the effectiveness and content of the original concept. At the local level there have been instances where the approach adopted by local government has been deemed too cautious, afraid to produce the necessary or excessive resources behind a policy in order to generate a more significant result; this kind of action in France has been labelled as 'denying reality', or weakening the potency of policy action. The multiplicity and spread of the layers of decision-making in France makes it very difficult for urban planners to coherently produce working policies and complicates the implementation of those policies, defining a new scale of actions that interfere or are involved in the whole process such as those that have private status but are publically funded. The system is integrally built to enhance complexity of the planning process which has its problems, but as will be shown later also reveals much more of the overall picture in terms of issues, relationships, and connectivity. Some 15 years after the French decentralisation process a Law was passed in 1988 against exclusion in the regions. The problem was how these regions can successfully translate the law into policy; and moreover implement them into action. Again the multi-level nature of the French planning system complicates what should prove a simpler transition of policy into implementation, however what will become apparent is the cyclical nature of policy and implementation and that it is not simply linear, echoing the non-linear process of modern-day planning particularly emphasised through the multi-level French approach.



The local economy can be broken down into 2 types: Productive economy which include industry and business services and are related to global trends, and residential economy which is rooted to the particular territory and is not challenged by global competitive measures. A strong local economy usually borrows heavily from a dominant residential economy ratio. However, production of wealth doesn't necessarily correspond to the circulation of wealth. There are much wider internal and external transaction flows' which shift wealth in complex webs of connectivity on a multiplicity of scales. In a simplified sense the wealth created through local processes may be subject of external demands. This must be taken into consideration under the context of how policies are thought of and with reference to which type of economy they are focused towards; if not both.

There are 3 main types of planning:

- 1) Strategic Planning (spatial).
- 2) Law Planning.
- 3) Negotiative Planning.

The first two groupings are straight forward in that they are inherently technical activities and involve mostly linear processes however the third type is removed from this approach. Negotiative planning is the fabric of planning through the negotiation of the actors involved. It is much more a mediation of all parties' interests, focused more towards socio-economic and socio-political constructs than being merely a technical activity. The French planning system encapsulates all three types represented by a rebranding of planning under the label 'Amenagement'. This new term is reminiscent of a larger scale of looking at planning the city including non-physical features and more human-related issues which again creates complexity in itself. However, because of this wider approach and the ability to be able to deal with complexity French planning offices are now in demand all over Europe.

The French planning system is considered a very strong top-down approach (or is at least the case in theory) and it aims to show what the state can really do when heavily involved in or holds the majority of the power in the planning process. One such example is the remodelling of Paris in the 1870's. Large-scale demolition took place involving the destruction of entire districts which can be considered an extremely brutal form of remodelling from a socialist point of view. However this collection of state power meant that local planners often had little power themselves and the constant factor of having to abide by state decisions made it ultimately more difficult to do planning in a coherent way.

The transport infrastructure and nodes between the cities of Avignon and Marseille makes it an important crossing corridor for travellers, tourists and the importing of goods and services. The transient nature of this corridor puts pressure on not only local development to meet the increasing demands of those using the corridor but also planners who have to maintain the liveability of the urbanised areas and create solutions to the manifestation of problems associated with increased corridor use. The situation then remains ambiguous; there are clear opportunities to utilise the

strengths of the corridor by capitalising on the increased use in the area but it also presents a challenge in successfully managing this increase without threatening the fabric of the local economy. The difficulty for planners arises when trying to plan for something that is constantly moving, changing. What is preferred is to redevelop this area into a fixed 'technopolis' through which effective planning strategies and policies can be made to ensure the economic and social vitality of the area.

It seems there are two overarching problems to this territory; the first involving the development of more commercial areas outside of the city centres. There is an increasing tension between concentrating commercial activities in the city centre and developments of new large commercial areas on the peripheral edges of cities. These new 'peri-urban' areas are offering a richer scope of commerce, shops and services which attract more and more customers leaving city centres with a decreasing level of activity, Avignon being a prime example. The tension arises through the owners of small or privately-owned shops in the city centre which are losing business as a result and who strongly oppose such new commercial developments in other areas. It boils down to the needs of the existing population (inhabitants) versus the needs of increased visitors, customers and tourists, and this is becoming an issue not just in this territory but the majority of medium-sized towns in France and indeed parts of Europe. There are clear contradictions in developing these new commercial areas and the 'Grenelle Laws' which focus on the protection and enhancement of sustainability, the environment and biodiversity of urban areas. The need to travel further or increased private vehicle use as a result of new outer-city commercial developments threatens the quality of the surrounding environment and threatens local biodiversity. Therein lies the crux of the problem, the challenge to successfully incorporate a functional economically sound and environmentally friendly city in which the two factors are clear juxtapositions of the other, in an extreme example it could mean the choice between having a job or a lively city.

The second problem planners face involves the regulations and laws regarding free circulation of workers. Employers have the right to employ anybody from any country earning the same wage as is usual in the employing country. However, according to social contribution they can be paid the same wage as what they were originally in their native countries questioning the fairness of the wage structure hierarchy and jeopardising the amount of jobs available to local residents. As a result the PACA region was largely impacted by immigration flows in the late 70's and 80's consisting of high proportions of African natives from countries such as Morocco and Tunisia looking for and providing a cheap source of work. This trend was accentuated in the 90's and 00's and as such integration of this new population into the existing became much more difficult. Settlements and areas of the region became highly concentrated with immigrants and confrontations with native residents became inevitable. The result was an incredibly strong tension between the immigrant population and native residents manifesting through new ethnic and socio-political problems, ultimately threatening the urban tissue of the whole territory. Unemployment was high and the immigrants took the majority of the blame for this simply further emphasising the tension between the different population groups.

Crime and violence pursued as the tensions boiled over into action. Due to this a proportion of native residents thought it necessary to protect their dwelling, street, neighbourhood and its belongings, as if to segregate the people from those who could use the facilities and those who could not. This factor, coupled with the demand of elderly residents to have their own space, their own ideal area resulted in the production of gated communities – a physical barrier between areas of a neighbourhood in the heart of urban areas. All sense of the word community was lost, it was now merely ‘them’ (those who reside within the gated walls), and ‘us’ (those who did not). Initially a construct of American idealism the concept of the gated-community started to spread throughout the world and now there are notable structures in the majority of countries over Europe and beyond. Through this physical division the amount of available public space diminished and more private space was created only allowing certain individuals entry. Public space is the glue of social integration and through the decreasing availability of this space there were fewer opportunities for social integration resulting in huge urban and social fragmentation. It was unforgivably destructive of the social tissue of urban space. This presents the problem of how to plan for something that is strongly fragmented, and even more so how to reconnect the population. Planning strategies of this kind are largely experimental and often involve the creation of ‘event-points’ at each subsector of the neighbourhood division in order to reconnect the public areas and again create the feeling of community, rather than just a neighbourhood.

In summary there are 3 important features of cities in the PACA region that are representative of the biggest challenges currently. The first is the attractiveness of shrinking cities. As cities lose population to newly formed commercial areas the attractiveness and city image becomes crucial in the survival of a city’s fortunes. It is not only the physical attractiveness and visual imagery but also a matter of the feeling the city conveys, all of which are predominantly urban design-related features. The second point is the role that metropolitanisation plays in encouraging urban sprawl resulting in the emergence of new small towns and settlements and again increasing car travel, commuting and when linked with the rising price of petrol affects not only environmental quality but also the socio-economic class of the commuting individual. The metropolitanisation of such areas has also resulted in a second stream of population movement back into the heat of the city centre, leaving the peri-urban areas and as such should be promoted in current planning strategies to revitalise these city centres. Lastly is the issue of how planners can deal with such a collection of constraints and contradictions, how to recreate functioning economically-successful metropolitan areas whilst combating fringe commercial developments.

Through the new issues and problems that planners are adding to their repertoire the role of the planner is one currently going through transition, a reinvention of not only planners but of planning itself. There is a call towards more participatory planning; to involve more of the population in the process; to define their needs and ideas on what needs to be done and what needs to change. It is becoming much more multi-disciplinary. Planners now not only need to be technical, but also Negotiative, a mediator, a symbol for not only private, developer, and needs of the state but also of the general population and minorities. The French approach to the

planning system through the coining of the term ‘Amenagement’ reinforces this fact; that Planning is not merely just a technical procedure and consideration of physical elements, but also much deeper than that, of the psychological, economic, social and political passive elements that define the human structure of a city or town.



Aux frontières de l'urbain/ At the frontiers of Urban Space

Thematic Scope and context this conference:

Researchers' observations are faced with the arbitrary official definition of urban areas, which differ from one country to the next. This contributes to the fuzziness of objective boundaries between "small towns" and villages. The change of the status of small agglomerations can lead to modifications in fiscal, environmental and urban rules. Access to urban status is a major issue for the development of a locality and territory . What is the impact of urban policies on such towns? Is it enough to proclaim that a locality is "urban"? Are there specific governance issues that come with the small and medium town? Are these issues at the basis of original proposals concerning country planning?

The future of urban planning has been the object of lively debate in recent years. For a long time, urban planning was considered an efficient tool, unable to address development effectively.

However, renewed attention to urban planning has recently emerged. Shifting dramatically from its initial ambition to command and control the city, planning has started reassessing itself in the new context of urbanization.

Small and medium sized towns play an important role in regional development. In that respect a number of important issues arise:

- Strengthening small and medium sized towns in rural areas as focal points for regional development and promotion of their networking
- Maintenance of basic supply of services and public transport in small and medium sized towns
- Promotion and support of partnership-based cooperation between small and medium sized towns at a national and transnational level through joint projects and mutual exchange of experience.

Many aspects have to various degrees determining impact on quality of life and future prosperity in small and medium sized towns.

It is important to clarify the diversity of roles played by small and medium sized towns locally. Many of them may seem insignificant at a European or even at a national level, whereas at regional and local level they may be of reasonably significant importance, like main towns being decision centers on islands or in more remote or peripheral areas.



Growth of the inequities between European cities systems and a relative decline of the small and medium sized towns. The reason for this trend is the decreasing distances that influence directly the dynamic of the communication speed. Small and medium cities which had the role of a communication channel are shortcut and their clients are drawn by the big cities that increase their area of influence.

Under these conditions, during the past years, many of these cities have lost residents and jobs over to the large city and the economical, technological and sociological dynamic has had a negative trend, which could not be overcome by the developing problems of the great metropolis.

In a global marketplace, where agglomeration economies are prioritized, metro cities seem to be the only competitive spaces. In reality however, small towns are often spaces of innovation capable of taking their own place in wider global networks . What are the major assets of such towns compared with larger metro cities?

Poster: Planning in Heritage Protected Area Multicultural Dimensions

We presented a poster at the conference which was based on our previous work done during the master's program. Which is illustrated on the following page.

This poster shows the various projects which were produced by three groups all investigating the same site in Tours located in a heritage area on the main axis of the city. The three groups all developed proposals as to how this site could be developed, focussing on ways to comprehend the use of facilities in the area and create a new development that retains some of Tours cultural heritage. The three separate groups assessed the site and created their own interpretations of a successful development which took into account the context including the heritage of the site.

The poster looks at not only the heritage conservation project but at the similarities and differences in the approach and response between the different groups.



PLANNING IN HERITAGE PROTECTED AREA

Multicultural Dimensions

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 Urban and Regional Planning
 (PS/URP)

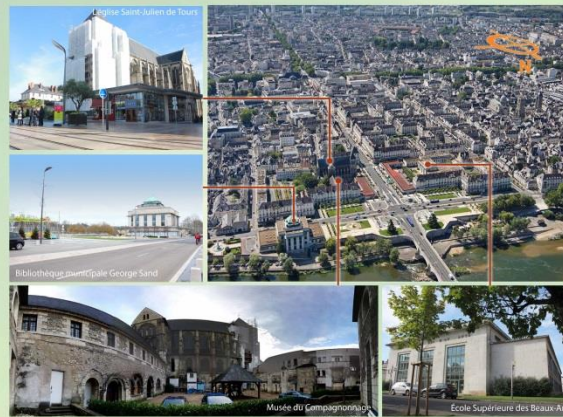


INTRODUCTION & PROCEDURE 2014

This exercise has been produced according to a previous work developed by the students of the international research master "Planning and Sustainability: Urban and Regional Planning" of Polytech Tours within the module on Project, Heritage and Sustainable Development, under the supervision of Dr Laura Verdelli.

As our cities keep evolving and growing the heritage conservation is becoming more important for planners, who have to balance the needs of modern societies, the economic challenges and the preservation of historical culture. The aim of this poster is to highlight the different conceptual ways in studying and handling heritage conservation projects within different planning teams. Accordingly, the exercise pursues to find out, how different planning teams deal with the same case study area in a different way from the perspective of heritage conservation? The reason is that different planning teams manage particular heritage conservation issues differently, even within the same recent academic background and according to a pre-established protection framework.

According to the previous aim, the presented exercise shows three different ways of facing the same heritage conservation study case. Hence, the core idea is to evaluate some common points existing for all the studies, such as, the aim, the approach, the scale, the positioning on heritage comprehension and the final proposal which lead to a better understanding of the procedure by each of those teams, as well as to spotlight the reasons causing differences. The content analysis which has been explained before would come up with concrete results, focusing on the pre-assumed conceptual differences and giving rise to the assessment of the produced assertion, understanding this way whether different teams face a particular case similarly or not.



The area of study is in the north end of the Rue Nationale, the main axis of Tours. Built in the fourth century, linked the neighborhoods of Saint-Martin in the East and Saint-Gatien in the west of the city. It used to be the main entrance of the town for centuries and it is redesigned by the architect Pierre Patout following the destruction of the 2nd World War. The urban regeneration proposals have to meet the objectives set by the economic and cultural value and potential of this protected space located in the downtown of an urban area.

ANALYSIS OF PROPOSALS

The Cultural Gate

Aim

To increase connectivity between the two separated parts of the street and the riverside, to introduce this area as the new cultural gate of the city forming a new identity.

Approach

A SWOT analysis has been done as a base study to determine the potential of the site and have a better understanding of dynamics of the project.

Scale

The study has a two scale-level approach. The first is the city scale connecting the site, La Loire River, and the whole city; and the urban scale focusing on the interconnections inside the actual site.

Positioning on heritage comprehension

The project focus on the heritage value of the buildings and try to increase attractiveness level by creates a new cultural centrality in the city. Reactivation of existing heritage, combining it with contemporary architecture.



Proposal

Removing the two linear buildings in parallel with Rue Nationale and redesigning the landscape. A new underground connection of the Beux Art School and the small square next to the Saint-Julien church would be used as a modern gallery exposition, increasing visual and physical connection between cathedral, art school and library. The new uses would direct pedestrian movement towards La Loire. At the city scale, the proposed interventions were a renovation in the riverside and the creation of a high landmark tower in the end of the Rue Nationale. That would strengthen the city's diverse character and make the site a new destination.

Roof Garden for the City of Gardens

Aim

To ensure the site's heritage value, to create a new entrance for the city and to increase the peoples' use of the space.

Approach

Renovation on the existing building stockage using new eco-friendly materials. Adding new uses that promote creativity by merging the previous art facilities and broaden their spectrum.

Scale

The intervention affects all the city starting from the river to the beginning of the commercial uses of Rue Nationale. Linking the river to the city by a new innovative public space.

Positioning on heritage comprehension

The existing historical buildings are the most important elements of the project. There is an effort to maintain their status and comply with heritage protection laws. To point out their importance a new green public space would be designed to connect them.

Proposal

Preserving the main architecture of the area while regenerating it by using local materials to strengthen the place's identity. Redesigning retail shops, pedestrian trails and public spaces, new paths inside the site of intervention would be created. Green spaces by roof gardens on the two side buildings of Rue Nationale would be generated creating an extra pole of attraction. The main architectural intervention would be a new "royal entrance" for the city with a new arch constructed between Rue Nationale and the river.



The Heart of Rue Nationale

Aim

To create a new centrality for the city making this area an attractive pole.

Approach

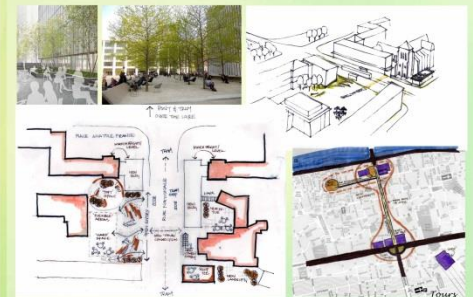
Physical interventions on the architectural design of the area while the uses are reallocated.

Scale

The area is handled from city scale in order to clarify what should be the identity of the new centrality. The process starts from city scale and narrows down to the space along the two sides of Rue Nationale.

Positioning on heritage comprehension

This approach would not create new landmarks but highlight the existing ones. The church and the art school would be the key elements of the space and the area between them would be revitalized by the new square and the uses that would emerge.



Proposal

Enliven the École Supérieure des Beaux-Arts building by demolishing a part of the commercial building stock in front of it, creating new space and a direct visual link between the road, the school building and the Saint-Julien church. The economic feasibility of the proposal considered important and in order to equal the losses of the wasted buildings a second floor enlargement is proposed for the ones in the other side of the street. The new empty space in front of the Beaux-Art school would be transformed in a new public gathering place and the uses distributed in the new buildings would promote the team's vision for the creation of an art, culture and gastronomy pole for the city.

RESULTS

- The aims of all cases are quite similar. Even though the working groups exhibit some small differences, generally the intentions match with each other.
- Their approach to conceive the current situation is completely different from each other.
- Each group handled the process from totally different scales in order to understand what the accurate identity of site is. The scope of scale differs from the narrowest options to wider ones.
- During the analysis of three different studies, divergences have been obtained as regards the positioning of heritage comprehension of each group.
- At the end of their work process, each group comes up with totally different proposals for the same project area.

CONCLUSIONS

The stronger point of the tabletop exercise stems from the fact that none of the participants have a particular interest in the final outcomes as it occurs on the real case, providing this way a solid consistence to the workout. As demonstrated before, although each team claims to be protecting heritage, trying to respect the history of the place, the produced proposals are totally different from each other.

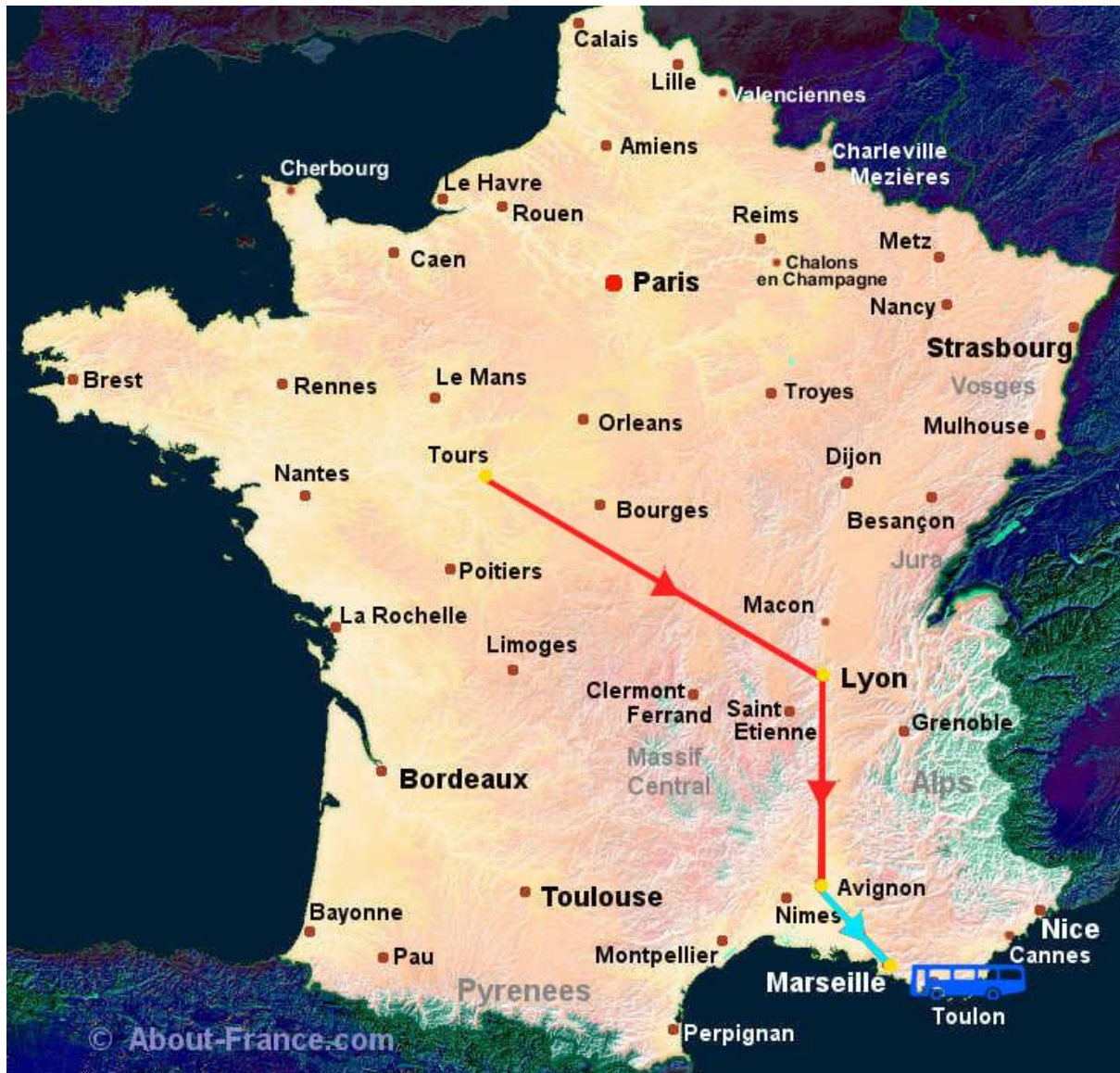
Therefore, a lack of the existence of a universal answer around heritage conservation is highlighted through the previous simple exercise, showing this way, that even within teams with similar guidelines and recent backgrounds, conceptual divergences emerge as concerns the study of a particular case on heritage conservation planning.

The underlying reason for these different outcomes could be explained by the diversity of backgrounds, experiences, influences, and cultures of the participants as well as by the assortment of the existing interactions among group members. Similarly, the fact that planning is not just a technical concern but also a human issue should be highlighted, appearing deeply determined by the creativity of the involved social groups.

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Marseille (via Aix-en-Provence)



MEETING AT AIX EN PROVENCE:

On the way to Marseille we had meeting at planning school in Aix en Provence. It is at the centre of a region of charming villages, surrounded by the Sainte- Victoire Mountain, Durance valley, Touloubre, Cotes and Trevarresse range and it is also has major university, cultural and economic centre in France. Though we had our presentation in French it was translated by our professor Abdelillah Hamdouch. Presentation was helpful in triggering our knowledge about Regional Planning of Territories in France.



It gives idea about Top down approach for providing incentives for fragmented territories to form a large metropolitan area.

We had idea about creation of Polyurban area in Aix en Provence and its surrounding region like Marseille.

Re organisation of communes and reason for creating Aix Marseille Provence metropolitan area.



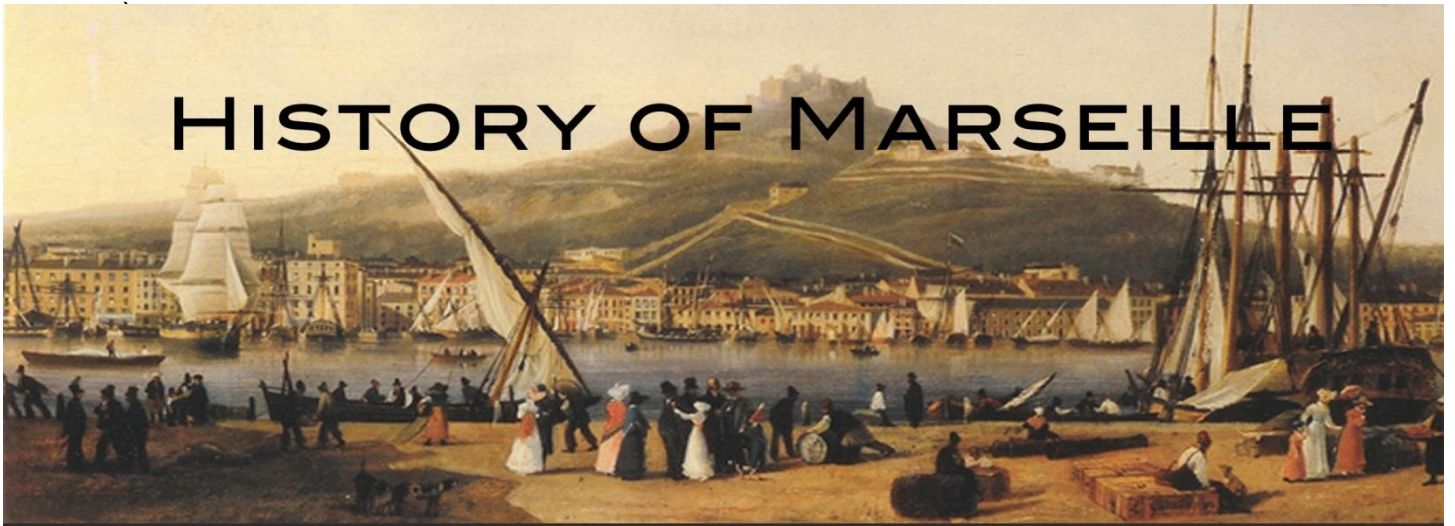
The City of Aix Marseille Provence will Created on 1st January 2016, after a work preparation, including legal and financial, led by the preparatory mission and the conference of mayors.

www.gouvernement.fr





HISTORY OF MARSEILLE



Marseille has existed for nearly 2,600 years and qualifies as France's oldest City. In 600 B.C. Greeks from Phocaea arrived in the Lacydon creek which was then inhabited by the Celts. The Greeks referred to this Peninsula as Massalia.

In 1666, Louis XIV instructed for the City to be extended southwards. The entrance to the port was protected by two fortifications; Fort Saint-Nicholas & Fort Saint-Jean.

The Docks of Marseille originated around the beginning of the 19th Century during an era of great prosperity leading to large expansion and major urban development. The old port had reached saturation due to the usage of steamships. So, in 1842 a project to extend the port to the Joliette area was enacted.

After global de-industrialisation the docks fell into disrepair and neglect. In 1996 however approval of the Euroméditerranée Project was granted. The main focus is to develop the coastal area by initiating a business district as well as a large scale property development programme.



EUROMÉDITERRANÉE

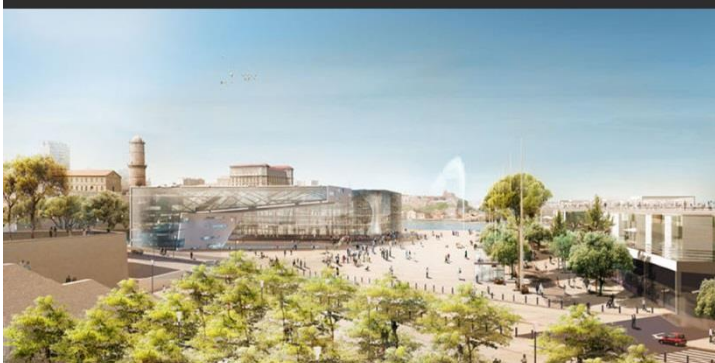


THE MARSEILLE-EUROMÉDITERRANÉE AN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT AIMING TO REVNOVATE A 480 HECTARE AREA IN THE CENTRE OF MARSEILLE.

THE PROJECT IS RUN BY; THE FRENCH NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, THE CITY OF MARSEILLE, MARSEILLE PROVENCE METROPOLITANURBAN COMMUNITY, PROVENCE ALPES COTE D'AZUR REGION & THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE BOUCHES DU RHONE.

WITH A CITY FACING MAJOR DEPREVATION, WITH SOME STATISTICS FINDING SOME AREAS WITHIN THE CITY WITH UNEMPLOYMENT RATES AS HIGH AS 40%, THE CREATION OF 35,000 JOBS IS A MUCH NEEDED ENTITY.

WITH NEW HOUSING, BUSINESS DEVELOPMENTS, NEW INFRASTRUCTURE, MIXED USE DEVELOPMENTS AND CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS, IT PROMISES TO REINVIGORATE WHAT WAS ONCE A JEWEL OF FRANCE.



REGENERATION



LA VILLA MÉDITERRANÉE

WITH ITS CANTILEVERED DESIGN ARCHING OVER A POOL OF WATER, THE AIM OF THIS MODERN BUILDING IS TO HELP RAISE AWARENESS OF ISSUES WITHIN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY. THROUGH ITS ARIAL AND UNDERWATER EXHIBITION IT PROVIDES CITIZENS AND TOURISTS THE OPPORUNITY TO BE INVOLVED IN DEBATES, PERFORMANCES, FILM SCREENINGS & CONCERTS.

THE J1 HANGER

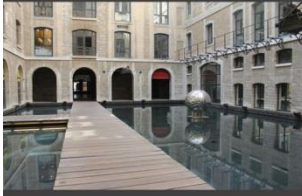
THE J1 HANGER UNDERWENT A HUGE RENOVATION & OFFICIALLY OPENED IN 2013. THE TOP FLOOR, KNOWN AS THE ATELIER DU LARGE, OFFERS EXHIBITION & WORKSHOPS. EXHIBITIONS HOST; PHOTOGRAPHY, READING, WRITING, & DRAWING COLLECTIONS ALONG THE LENGTH OF THE BUILDING, WINDOWS OFFER A BEAUTIFUL SCENIC VIEW OF THE CITY AND ITS BAY.



MUSÉE DES CIVILISATIONS DE L'EUROPE ET DE LA MÉDITERRANÉE

THE MUSEUM OF EUROPEAN & MEDITERRANEAN CIVILISATIONS (MUCEM) IS LOCATED BETWEEN THE VIEUX PORT & THE NEW JOLIETTER URBAN DISTRICT. DESIGNED BY RUDY RICCIOTTI, THE MUCEM OCCUPIES AN AREA OF 26,000 M² OF EXHIBITION SPACE. THE MATERIALS USED FOR THE VISIBLE LATTICE WORK IS KNOWN AS ULTRA-HIGH-PERFORMANCE-CONCRETE (UHPC). AS A NEW MATERIAL IT HAS HELPED PROMOTE THE NEW MUSEUM THROUGH ITS REVOLUTIONARY LOOK AND FUNCTION.

REGENERATION



JOLIETTE DOCKS

IN 1995 SARI, MANAGED BY LA DÉFENSE REAL ESTATE DEVELOPER CHRISTIAN PELLERIN BOUGHT LES DOCKS DE MARSEILLE. THE ARCHITECT, ERIC CASTALDI, LED THE REFURBISHING PROJECT THAT AIMED AT TRANSFORMING THE WAREHOUSES INTO OFFICES WHILST PRESERVING THE BRICKS ARCHES, ENLARGING THE WINDOWS, REPLACING PART OF THE ROOF WITH GLASS THUS CREATING ATRIUMS AND LAST BUT NOT LEAST, ADDING AN INTERNAL CENTRAL STREET. WITH REFURBISHMENTS STILL OCCURING, THE PLAN IS TO CREATE THEMES WITHIN EACH OF THE FOUR ATRIUMS THAT HAVE BEEN CREATED. FOR EXAMPLE REPRESENTING EACH OF THE SEASONS, OR EACH OF THE 4 ELEMENTS.

H99

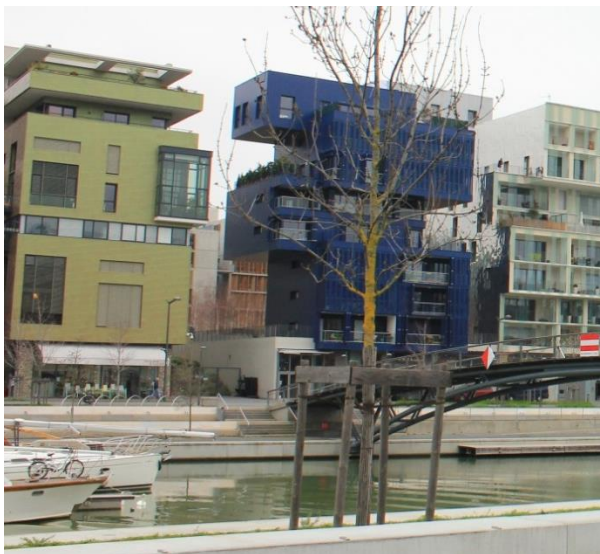
H99 GETS ITS NAME FROM ITS 99.9M HIGH CONSTRUCTION. ACCORDING TO MARSEILLE'S HISTORY IT WILL BE THE 1ST RESIDENTIAL SKYSCRAPER BUILT SINCE THE 1970'S. ITS LOCATION AT THE SEA FRONT WILL ONLY ADD VALUE TO THE LUXURY APRTMENTS. 149 APARTMENTS IN TOTAL WILL BE BUILT AND AIMS TO ATTRACT A HIGHER WAGE EARNING TARGET GROUP.



CMA CGM TOWER

THE TOWER DESIGNED BY RENOWNED ARCHITECT ZAHA HADID, STANDS AT 142.8 METRES TALL. THE HEIGHT OF WHICH WAS CAPPED BY THE MARSEILLE MAYOR, FOR THE REASON THAT IT COULD NOT BE TALLER THAN NOTRE DAME DE LA GARDE. AS AN EMPLOYER OF 2,400 RESIDENTS OF MARSEILLE REJECTING ITS PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WOULD HAVE PROVED MORALLY DIFFICULT. ULTIMATELY THE CMA CGM TOWER HAS ACTED AS A CATALYST OF INVESTMENT TO REDVELOP THE NEWLY EMERGING SKYLINE OF MARSEILLE.

UNTIL NEXT YEAR . . .



We had a great trip, discovered new places and learnt many things, in particular about contemporary planning projects and challenges in France.

To conclude, I am sure we will all want to return to further explore many of the places we visited and see how they continue to evolve as well as the impacts of the different planning strategies that were conveyed to us during our trip.



Conference Programme:

Programme court / Programme structure

Mercredi 22 janvier 2014 / Wednesday, January 22th, 2014

- 8:30-9:15 Accueil des participants / Reception of participants
- 9:15-9:45 Ouverture de la conférence / Conference opening [Salle / Room - Amphi AT01]
- 9:45-12:00 Table ronde / Round table - MODÉRATEUR : **Martin Vanier** (Univ. Grenoble) [Salle / Room - Amphi AT01]
Entre promotion, résilience, résistance et assistance : quelle visibilité pour la petite ville ?
 Avec : **Michel Bussi** (Univ. Rouen), **Frédéric Giraut** (Univ. Genève), **Jean Grébert** (Pôle Recherche Renault),
Philipp Heinrigs (OCDE, SWAC), **Pierre-Antoine Landel** (Univ. Grenoble)
- 13:30-14:30 Conférence / Keynote speaker session - **François Moriconi-Ébrard** (CNRS, UMR ESPACE) [Salle / Room - Amphi AT01]
Petites villes du monde : leur nombre fait-il le poids ?
- 14:45-16:00 **Session A** [Salles / Rooms - OE17 - OE18 - OE19]
- 16:00-16:25 Présentation des posters / Posters presentation
- 16:25-18:30 **Session B** [Salles / Rooms - OE17 - OE18 - OE19]

Jeudi 23 janvier 2014 / Thursday, January 23th, 2014

- 9:00-10:00 Conférence / Keynote speaker session - **Christophe Demazière** (Univ. Tours, CITERES) [Salle / Room - Amphi AT01]
La place des villes petites et moyennes dans la recherche urbaine
- 10:25-12:30 **Session C** [Salles / Rooms - OE17 - OE18 - OE19]
- 14:00-15:00 Conférence / Keynote speaker session - **Jean-Paul Laborie** (Univ. Toulouse, LISST) [Salle / Room - Amphi AT01]
Les petites villes dans les mutations de leurs centralités
- 15:15-16:30 **Session D** [Salles / Rooms - OE17 - OE18 - OE19]
- 16:30-16:55 Présentation des posters / Posters presentation [Salle / Room - OE20]
- 16:55-18:10 **Session E** [Salles / Rooms - OE17 - OE18 - OE19]

Vendredi 24 janvier 2014 / Friday, January 24th, 2014

- 9:00-10:15 **Session F** [Salles / Rooms - OE17 - OE18 - OE19]
- 10:45-11:45 Conférence / Keynote speaker session - **Jean-Luc Roques** (Univ. Perpignan) [Salle / Room - Amphi AT01]
La petite ville comme objet ambivalent
- 11:45-12:00 Clôture de la conférence / Closing of the conference [Salle / Room - Amphi AT01]
- 14:00-16:00 Visite guidée d'Avignon / Guided Tour of Avignon - **Janine Lemaire**

Programme long / Programme in details

Mercredi 22 janvier 2014 / Wednesday, January 22th, 2014

- 8:30-9:15 Accueil des participants / Reception of participants
 ☕ [autour d'un café/thé] / [around a coffee/tea]
- 9:15-9:45 Ouverture de la conférence / Conference opening [Salle / Room - Amphi AT01]
 • Université d'Avignon / University of Avignon - **Philippe Obert** (Vice-Président Recherche / Vice-President for Research)
 • Organisateurs / Organizers - **Julien Bordagi**, **Cathy Chatel**, **François Moriconi-Ébrard** (UMR ESPACE)
- 9:45-12:00 Table ronde / Round table - MODÉRATEUR : **Martin Vanier** (Univ. Grenoble) [Salle / Room - Amphi AT01]
Entre promotion, résilience, résistance et assistance : quelle visibilité pour la petite ville ?
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Philipp Heinrigs (OCDE, SWAC), **Pierre-Antoine Landel** (Univ. Grenoble)
- 12:00-13:30 🍽️ [Repas] / [Lunch]
- 13:30-14:30 Conférence / Keynote speaker session - **François Moriconi-Ébrard** (CNRS, UMR ESPACE) [Salle / Room - Amphi AT01]
Petites villes du monde : leur nombre fait-il le poids ?
- 14:30-14:45 ☕ [Pause autour d'un café/thé] / [Break around a coffee/tea]
- 14:45-16:00 **Session A** [Salles / Rooms - OE17 - OE18 - OE19]

ATELIER 1 / WORKSHOP 1 Faut-il mailler l'ensemble du territoire de petites villes ? <i>Should distribute small towns through the whole territory?</i>	ATELIER 2 / WORKSHOP 2 Les petites villes des Suds : un modèle pour tous ? <i>Small towns of southern countries: a model for all?</i>	ATELIER 3 / WORKSHOP 3 La décentralisation créatrice de quelles petites villes ? <i>What kind of small towns decentralization is creating?</i>
MODÉRATEUR / MODERATOR : Hervé Gazel Marie-Ève Férérol (Univ. Clermont II) Valoriser les petites villes des espaces interstitiels : une priorité absolue	MODÉRATEUR / MODERATOR : Philipp Heinrigs Armelle Choplin (Univ. Paris Est) Apprendre des petites villes africaines - Globalisation, capitalisme et assemblage dans le Sahara urbain	MODÉRATEUR / MODERATOR : François Moriconi-Ébrard Abdoulay Mfouwou (Univ. Dschang, Cameroun), Ibrahim Nchoutnji (IRAD) Migration maraîchère et enjeux fonciers à la frontière de la ville de Yaoundé (Cameroun)
Jean Grébert (Pôle recherche Renault) Les écosystèmes d'innovation pour la mobilité électrique et le cas du projet de la ville nouvelle de Naya Raipur dans le Chhattisgarh en Inde	Koffi Nutefé Tsigbe (TSIGBE, Togo) Pratiques foncières dans une ville secondaire au Togo : Atakpamé, de 1902 à 1974	Paul Marie Moyenga (Univ. Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso) Émergence des petites villes au Burkina Faso dans le contexte de la communalisation intégrale du pays : le poids de l'histoire et de la sociologie
Luis Miguel Sánchez Escalano (FPU, Espagne) Regional development around a new profile of emerging mid-sized cities. The case of Nijar (Andalusia, Spain)		Luis Kevin Goetz (UMR LISST) Globalisation, dynamiques agricoles régionales et nouvelles fonctions urbaines : l'émergence des villes de l'intérieur du Paraguay

16:00-16:25 **Présentation des posters / Posters presentation** [Salle / Room - 0E20]
 ☕ [Pause autour d'un café/thé] / [Break around a coffee/tea]

16:25-18:30 **Session B** [Salles / Rooms - 0E17 - 0E18 - 0E19]

ATELIER 4 / WORKSHOP 4 Entre urbain et rural. Villages, bourgs ou petites villes ? Between urban and rural. Villages, small towns or small cities?	ATELIER 5 / WORKSHOP 5 Une société des petites villes ? A small town society?	ATELIER 6 / WORKSHOP 6 Session spéciale / Special session Suburbain (Subaltern urbanisation in India)
MODÉRATEUR / MODERATOR : Philippe Martin	MODÉRATEUR / MODERATOR : François Moriconi-Ébrard	MODÉRATEUR / MODERATOR : Jean-Paul Hubert
Naima Agharmiou (Univ. Tizi-Ouzou, Algérie) Une nouvelle génération de villes, les villes-villages : cas de la Kabylie (Algérie)	François Vienne, Nicolas Douay, Renaud Le Goix (UMR Géographie-cités), Marta Severo (Univ. Lille 3) Lieux et Hauts lieux des densités intermédiaires : une analyse par les réseaux sociaux numériques	Rémi De Bercegol (CSH, Inde) Une petite ville-cluster : l'industrie de meuble à Kartarpur (Punjab - Inde)
Sylvie Fanchette (IRD) Les clusters de villages de métier, un système urbain non reconnu dans la tourmente de la métropolisation de Hanoi (Vietnam)	Eduardo Giraldo (EHESS) Maracaibo et Riohacha : les villes et les frontières comme expériences multiples pour les Wayuu	Éric Denis (CNRS, UMR Géographie-cités), Marie-Hélène Zérah (IRD) Subaltern Urbanisation in India (SUBURBIN)
Valérie Jousseume (UMR ESO), Magali Talandier (UMR PACTE) Bourgs-centres et petites villes en France : méthode pour une base harmonieuse de l'armature urbaine française	Janine Lemaire (UMR ESPACE) Petites villes des USA : entre mythe et réalité	Kamala Marius (UMR ADESS) Economic and social changes of a small town in India: the case of an industrial cluster in Tamil Nadu
Liliane Pierre Louis (UMR LAVUE) « Gagner parcelle », mimétisme villageois dans l'ombre de la ville au Burkina Faso	Jacileda Santos (Univ. Bahia, Brésil) The implementation of Special Zones of Social Interest in the city of Mata de São João, Bahia, Brazil	Partha Mukhopadhyay (CPR, Inde) Does administrative status matter? City characteristics and development in indian small towns
	Lolita Voisin, Sylvie Servain-Courant (ENSMP) Stratégie territoriale en ville moyenne : la mobilisation du paysage comme enjeu stratégique de territorialisation ?	Gopa Samanta (Univ. Burdwan, Inde) Beyond Metropolitan Shadow: Governing Small Towns in India



Jeudi 23 janvier 2014 / Thursday, January 23th, 2014

9:00-10:00 **Conférence / Keynote speaker session - Christophe Demazière** (Univ. Tours, CITERES) [Salle / Room - Amphithéâtre ATO1]
La place des villes petites et moyennes dans la recherche urbaine

10:00-10:25 ☕ [Pause autour d'un café/thé] / [Break around a coffee/tea]

10:25-12:30 **Session C** [Salles / Rooms - 0E17 - 0E18 - 0E19]

ATELIER 7 / WORKSHOP 7 Les temps de la petite ville : inertie ou changement ? Small towns times: inertia or change?	ATELIER 8 / WORKSHOP 8 L'économie des petites villes entre local et mondial : le grand écart ? The economy of small towns between local and global: the splits?	ATELIER 9 / WORKSHOP 9 L'urbain : aux frontières de la mobilité ? Urban space: at the frontiers of mobility?
MODÉRATEUR / MODERATOR : François Moriconi-Ébrard	MODÉRATEUR / MODERATOR : Michel Dimou	MODÉRATEUR / MODERATOR : Thierry Rebour
Maximin Chabrol, Loïc Grasland (UMR ESPACE) Le rôle des petites villes dans la structuration de la moyenne vallée du Rhône : approche par la mesure de l'entropie relative	Momar Diongue, Papa Sakho (UCAD/IPDSR, Sénégal) Diamniadio, une petite ville (carrefour en quête d'une nouvelle identité économique) de la métropole Dakar	Élodie Castex (Univ. Lille 1, TVES) Gestion des déplacements dans les petites villes françaises : une typologie
Hervé Gazel (Univ. Lyon 3, UMR EVS-CRGA) La continuité « village-ville globale » : les villes petites et moyennes comme état durable ou transitoire dans le système de peuplement du monde	Olivier Finance (UMR Géographie-cités) Hiérarchie urbaine et ancrage territorial des firmes transnationales étrangères dans le système de villes français : une approche par les lois d'échelle	Jean-Paul Hubert, Pierre Pestre (IFSTTAR, AME, DEST) Pôles ruraux vs territoires périurbains : explorations statistiques des dynamiques démographiques et de mobilité des frontières de l'urbain en France métropolitaine
Frédéric Giraut (Univ. Genève), Céline Vacchiani (UMR Géographie-cités) Qu'est-ce qu'une petite ville sud-africaine ? Entre townships, colonial settlements, suburbs et dumping grounds : Approches génétique et dynamique	Jacileda Santos (Univ. Bahia, Brésil) Leila Paixão (Univ. Salvador, Brésil) Reorganization of Urban Network: repositioning the City of Cachoeira (Bahia) through tourism	Jordi Martí-Henneberg (Univ. Lleida, Espagne) Attracting travellers to the world's new High- Speed Railways. A comparative methodology to assess intermodality in small size cities
Joan Perez (UMR ESPACE, Renault), Giovanni Fusco (UMR ESPACE) Inde rurale, Inde urbaine : qualification et quantification de l'aptitude au changement des territoires Indiens	Eliseu Sposito, Paulo Jurado da Silva (UNESP, Brésil) Small cities and dissemination of industrial production mode. A study of regional character	Marcos Timóteo Rodrigues De Sousa, Maria Sposito (UNESP, Brésil) Mobilité et accessibilité dans l'espace urbain : le cas de la ville de São Carlos, État de São Paulo, Brésil
Mounir Redjimi, Philippe Martin (UMR ESPACE) Évolution du réseau de peuplement algérien depuis l'indépendance Approche parcellaire et fractale parabolique		Adrien Gonzalez (Univ. Bordeaux 2, PAVE, ENSAP) Structures territoriales et dynamiques exopolitaines, Le cas du Sud Gironde



12:30-14:00 [Repas] / [Lunch]

14:00-15:00 Conférence / Keynote speaker session - **Jean-Paul Laborie** (Univ. Toulouse, LISST) [Salle / Room - Amphi AT01]
Les petites villes dans les mutations de leurs centralités

15:00-15:15 [Pause] / [Break]

15:15-16:30 **Session D** [Salles / Rooms - 0E17 - 0E18 - 0E19]

ATELIER 10 / WORKSHOP 10 Aux frontières des métropoles : le périurbain ? At the frontiers of the metropolises: the periurban space?	ATELIER 11 / WORKSHOP 11 La fabrique des hiérarchies urbaines. Les pouvoirs publics, chefs d'orchestre ? The factory of urban hierarchies. Public policies, conductors?	ATELIER 12 / WORKSHOP 12 Session spéciale / Special session ESPON Small and medium-sized town in Europe: the ESPON TOWN project
MODÉRATEUR / MODERATOR : Kamala Marius	MODÉRATEUR / MODERATOR : Éric Denis	MODÉRATEUR / MODERATOR : Jordi Martí-Henneberg
Sandrine Berroir, Antoine Fleury, Marianne Guerois, Julie Vallée (UMR Géographie-cités), Eugenia Viana (Univ. Paris 1) Petites villes dans les franges de l'aire métropolitaine parisienne : entre ancrages locaux et intégration métropolitaine	Methiye Gül Çötelî (Univ. Erçyes, Turquie) From small villages to quarters: "hit the bottom" of Kayseri metropolitan region	Christophe Demazière (Univ. Tours), Loris Servillo (ASRO, KU Leuven) SMSTs as un-identified real objects. The geographical and institutional landscape of SMSTs in Europe
Séverine Bonnin-Oliveira (IUAR-AMU) Des petites villes dynamisées par la périurbanisation : étude de cas dans les franges de l'aire urbaine toulousaine	Christian Montes (Univ. Lyon 2) Les petites capitales d'État aux États-Unis : quel effet chef-lieu ?	Muliček Ondřej (Univ. Masaryk, Rép. Tch.), Sýkora Luděk (Univ. Prague, Rép. Tch.) SMSTs positionality within settlement systems and their territorial arrangements: Concepts, methods and examples of functional analysis
	François Moriconi-Ébrard (UMR ESPACE) Urbanization, Migration, and Growth of Small Cities in Sichuan	

16:30-16:55 Présentation des posters / Posters presentation [Salle / Room - 0E20]

[Pause autour d'un café/thé] / [Break around a coffee/tea]



16:55-18:10 **Session E** [Salles / Rooms - 0E17 - 0E18 - 0E19]

ATELIER 13 / WORKSHOP 13 Les petites villes au risque de l'aménagement du territoire Small towns at risk of town and country planning	ATELIER 14 / WORKSHOP 14 La mise en mouvement des hiérarchies urbaines : l'économie des petites villes comme moteur Urban hierarchies in movement: the economics of small towns as a dynamic	ATELIER 15 / WORKSHOP 15 Session spéciale / Special session ESPON Small and medium-sized town in Europe: the ESPON TOWN project
MODÉRATEUR / MODERATOR : Marie-Ève Fererol	MODÉRATEUR / MODERATOR : Thierry Rebour	MODÉRATEUR / MODERATOR : Jordi Martí-Henneberg
Najem Dhaher (VAD, Tunisie) Les petites villes tunisiennes entre marginalité et intégration territoriale	Michel Dimou, Alexandra Schaffar (Univ. Toulon, LEAD) Les migrations des personnes âgées dans le Var : quelle recomposition des hiérarchies urbaines existantes ?	Abdelillah Hamdouch, Ksenija Banovac (Univ. Tours) Is small always beautiful? Perspectives on the socio-economic dynamics of European small and medium-sized towns
Laurène Wiesztort (Univ. Artois, EA DRT) Les petites villes du Nord-Pas-de-Calais au service du bien-être des métropolitains ?	Maria Sposito, Márcio Catelan (UNESP, Brésil) Hierarchy and heterarchy in Brazil's urban network	Ian Smith (Univ. West England) European small towns: different or just more diverse?
	François Taulelle (UMR LISST - CIEU), Christophe Albaladejo (INRA), Laurence Barthe (UMR Dynamiques rurales), Roberto Bustos (Univ. National del Sur, Argentine), Mariano Escaro, Marcela Petranonio (Univ. Del Mar del Plata, Argentine) Les villes petites et moyennes des espaces ruraux pampéens	

19:30 [Dîner de Gala] / [Gala Dinner]

[Restaurant le 83 Vernet]

83 rue Joseph Vernet - 84000 Avignon

(plan en fin de programme / map at the end of the programme)



Vendredi 24 janvier 2014 / Friday, January 24th, 2014

9:00-10:15 **Session F** [Salles / Rooms - OE17 - OE18 - OE19]

ATELIER 16 / WORKSHOP 16 Habiter la petite ville : l'urbanisme en réponse Living in the small towns: urbanism in reply	ATELIER 17 / WORKSHOP 17 Le tiers espace existe-t-il ? Does third space exist?	ATELIER 18 / WORKSHOP 18 L'état-providence : quand les petites villes jouent dans la cour des grandes Welfare state: when small towns plays with the big league
MODÉRATEUR / MODERATOR : Kamala Marius	MODÉRATEUR / MODERATOR : Mounir Redjimi	MODÉRATEUR / MODERATOR : Julien Bordagi
Andrea Berndgen-Kaiser (ILS, Allemagne) The future of the post war single family housing estates in Germany? A specific task field for small and medium sized towns?	Valentina Cattivelli (Univ. Parma, Italie) Peri-urban areas zoning. Testing a new classification method based on DEA for Lombardy region	Wendel Baumgartner (Univ. Bahia, Brésil) Small city and new University. Perspectives and conflicts after the establishment of new public Brazilian universities in small cities
Enrico Pietrogrande, Alessandro Dalla Caneva (Univ. Padova, Italie) Studies for the requalification of small towns. Architectural projects and historical sites in the Veneto region, Italy	Clément Pecqueur (ENSA-M, INSARTIS) Le tiers-territoire de projet comme réponse aux dynamiques métropolitaines ?	Marie Peretti-Ndiaye (EHESS) Corte, ville universitaire. Des enjeux politiques aux reconfigurations territoriales et identitaires
Inga Dworak, Aleksandra Tomkiewicz (Univ. Silesian, Pologne) City of Lubliniec - place value in the context of the area's quality		Paola Pellegrini (Univ. Venezia, Italie) Governing welfare space. A small Italian town case study

10:15-10:45 ☕ [Pause autour d'un café/thé] / [Break around a coffee/tea]

10:45-11:45 Conférence / Keynote speaker session - **Jean-Luc Roques** (Univ. Perpignan) [Salle / Room - Amphi AT01]
La petite ville comme objet ambivalent

11:45-12:00 Clôture de la conférence / Closing of the conference [Salle / Room - Amphi AT01]
Julien Bordagi, Cathy Chatel, François Moriconi-Ébrard (UMR ESPACE)

14:00-16:00 Visite guidée d'Avignon / Guided Tour of Avignon
Janine Lemaire



Posters	
Auteurs / Authors	Titres / Titles
Julien Bordagi (UMR ESPACE, IFP)	Growth of small towns in India. Three case studies in South India
Cathy Chatel (UMR ESPACE)	Les petites villes d'Europe : l'identité du continent ?
René Veron, Natasha Cornea, Anna Zimmer (Univ. Lausanne, Suisse)	Small cities, urban environments and governance in India
Christophe Demazière (Univ. Tours)	TOWN – Small and Medium-Sized Towns in their Functional Territorial Context
Benoît Douzon, Mounir Redjimi (UMR ESPACE)	Système urbain algérien et littoralisation : 50 ans d'évolution
Mickael Ferri, Mounir Redjimi (UMR ESPACE)	Simulation de l'émergence d'un système urbain en modèle multi-agents : apports de la théorie des jeux
Abigail-Laure Kern (EPFL, Lausanne)	Villes petites et moyennes dans un contexte de crise : l'exemple du séisme de 2010 en Haïti
Hicham Ouarchani, Mounir Redjimi (UMR ESPACE)	Dynamiques d'occupation des sols dans la Mitidja : conurbation et effet chef-lieu
Miangaly Rabodomalala (IKTUS ingénierie, Madagascar)	L'importance des petites villes malgaches dans l'aménagement et développement du territoire

