

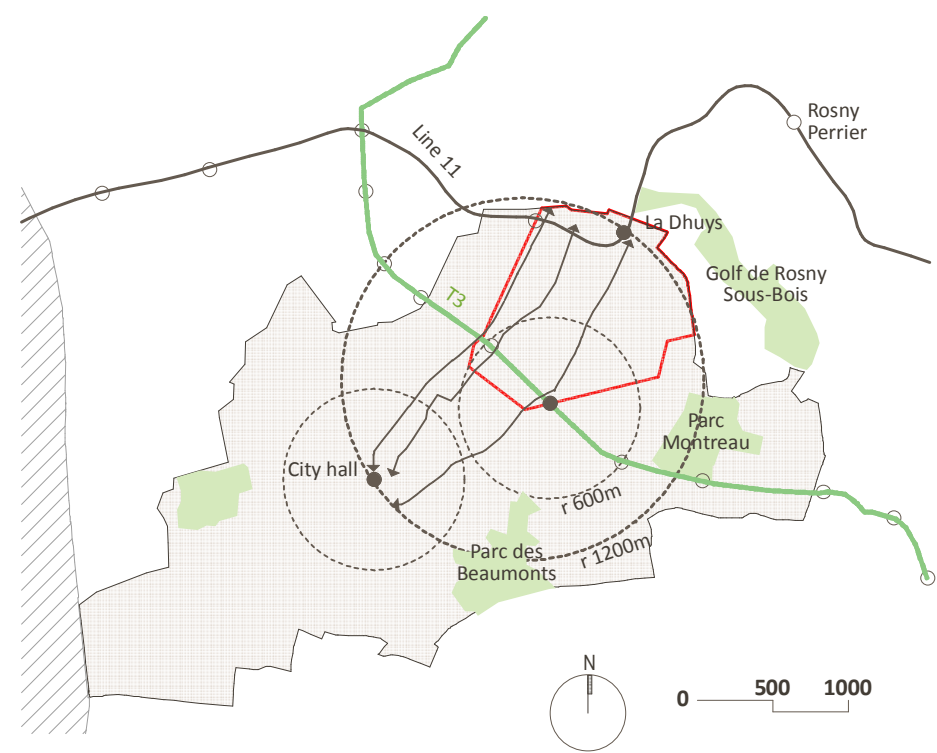
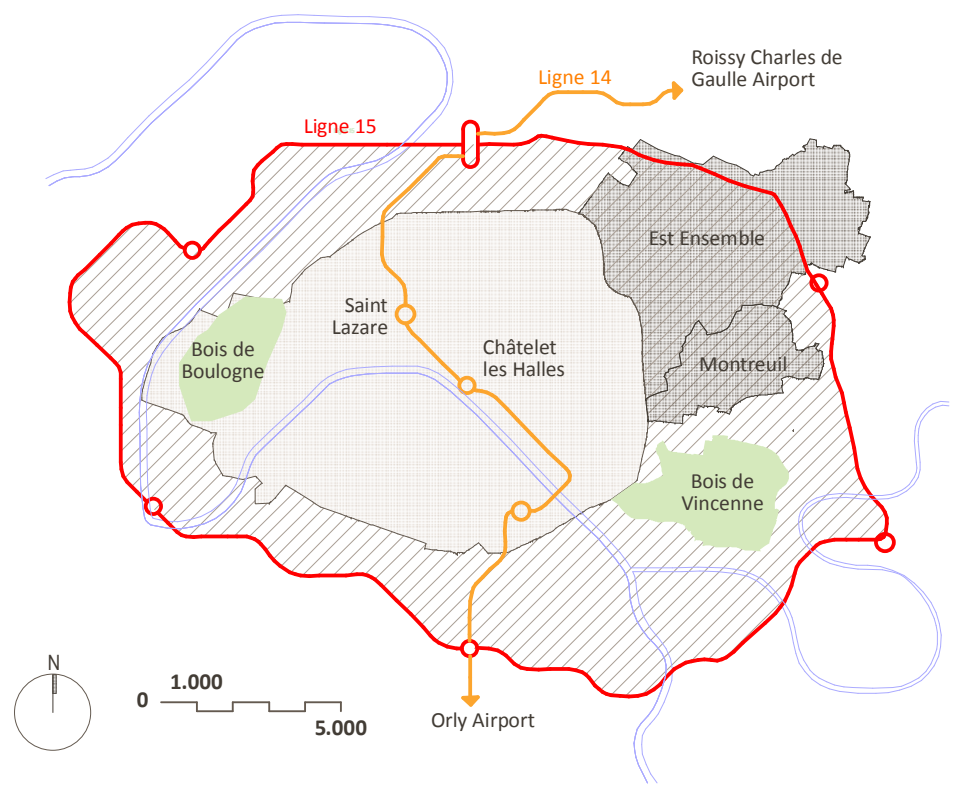
XY712

As the 19th century Thiers wall that forged the turn of the century in Paris, the path taken by the new line 15 of the metro will shape the Parisian agglomeration of the future. Each multimodal pole will allow integrating to the Grand Paris scheme zones that were spared by the urban density. The city will thus continue its concentric expansion, pushing farther away agricultural fields, without taking into account the fertility and potential of the last plowable swathes of land.

The territory of the agglomeration 'Est Ensemble' is directly affected by this tendency towards densification. How this urban tissue, still impregnated with the history of vegetable gardens in the Plaine des Vertus (from Saint Denis to Bobigny) or by the arboreal cultures of peaches above Montreuil hills, may be conserved and developed with its essential resources, whilst we watch the birth of the post-carbon era?

The transformation of the A186 into an urban boulevard that integrates the extension of the T3 tramway line is the ideal occasion to rediscover the connections between North and South by complementing the 3 great axis formed by boulevard Aristide Briand, avenue du président Salvador Allende and avenue Edouard Branly.

The liberated area constitutes an enormous potential that should be preserved by creating a large linear forest, as aligned woods, a clear gesture that unites Montreuil's topography, between the plateau and the suburb. This former barrier thus becomes the heart of a new centrality, less than a 20 minutes walk from the metro stations Mairie de Montreuil and La Dhuy, from the new ecological public swimming pool, the Montreau park and Parc des Beaumonts.



Since the 17th century, the fertile agricultural areas of marshes (Marais in French, at the origin of the world-famous Parisian neighborhood) were overtaken by the first movements of urban expansion. Pushed towards the periphery of Paris, the vegetable gardeners found space in the humid lands from the Plaine des Vertus, in Aubervilliers, to La Courneuve, or towards the hills of Montreuil and Vincennes, making up a vegetable belt around the city.

Along the 20th century, these farms and gardens almost disappeared under the pressure for urbanisation and the construction of large housing projects, such as the Cité des 4000 in La Courneuve. One may also explain their almost extinction due to technological advances, such as refrigeration, that allowed bringing fresh products farther away without jeopardizing conservation Agriculture in Ile de France is nowadays essentially oriented to the mass production of grains for exporting. With the exhaustion of oil resources in the next three or four decades; the Parisian metropolis will once again have to face the challenge of seeking local fresh products.

We are all conscious that every viable energy option to substitute the oil industry today will have catastrophic outputs to nature and global warming in the long run. The city is not in a position of rethinking its economic model without taking in consideration that it has to overhaul its exchange system. To fulfill local needs implies reintegrating the agricultural process within the city and its own making.

As Paris aspires to conquer its roofs by trying to transform 100 hectares of it into urban gardens, we think that it is imperative to conceive any peri-urban expansion by taking into consideration the existent fields and by integrating the new vegetable gardens as food supply parks of the future. We do not wish to propose a nostalgic form of conservatism, on the contrary, with a lot of respect and consciousness, we propose to reconsider agriculture not as an element that blocks the growth of the city, it should be the real axis that inspires this expansion.

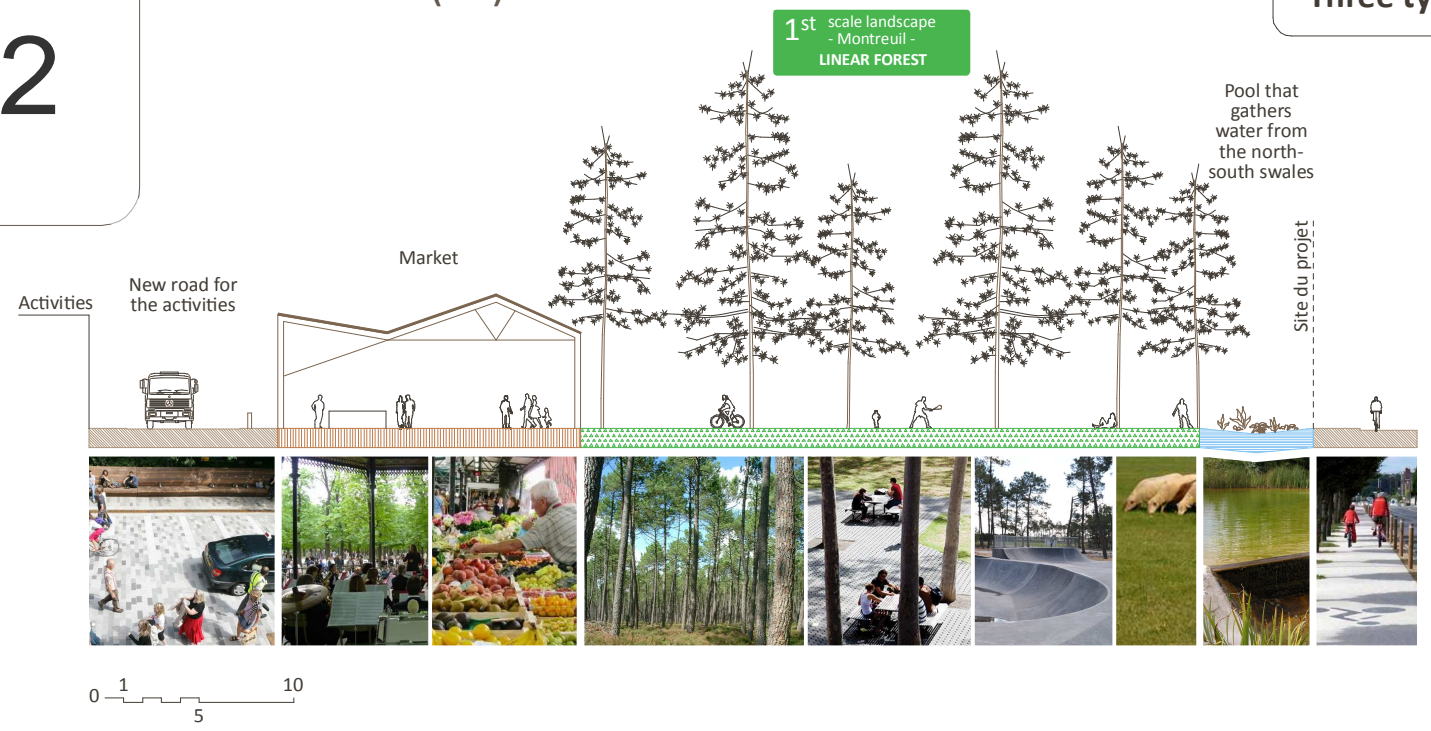


- ① First landscape : Linear forest
- ② Second landscape : Nature corridors
- ② Second landscape : Nature corridor along the Dhuy
- ③ Third landscape : Crossing fields : pedestrian walkways are highlighted or created in the lots that ought to become « crossing fields » according to the evolution of the liberation of the plots

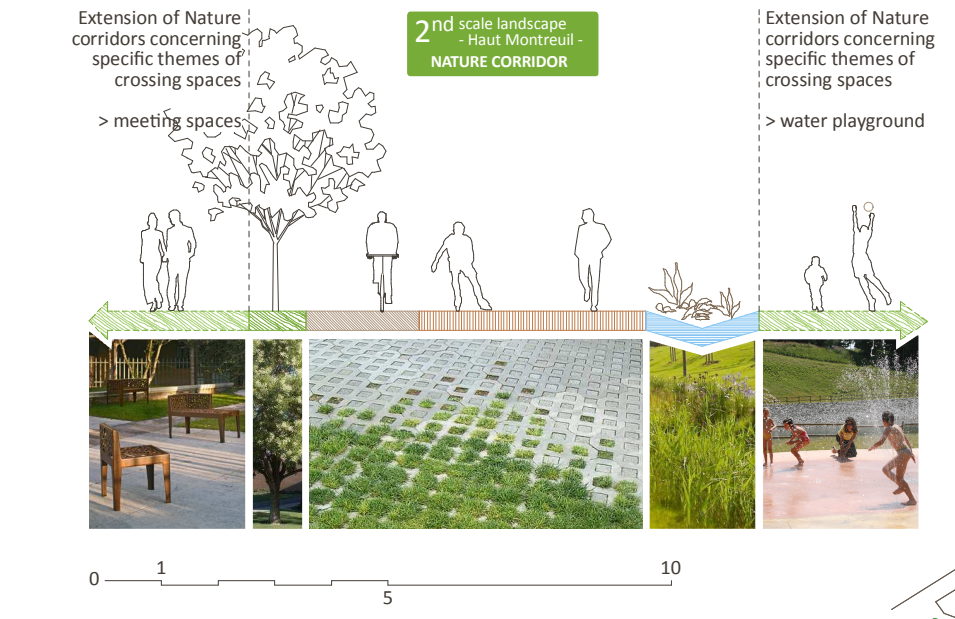


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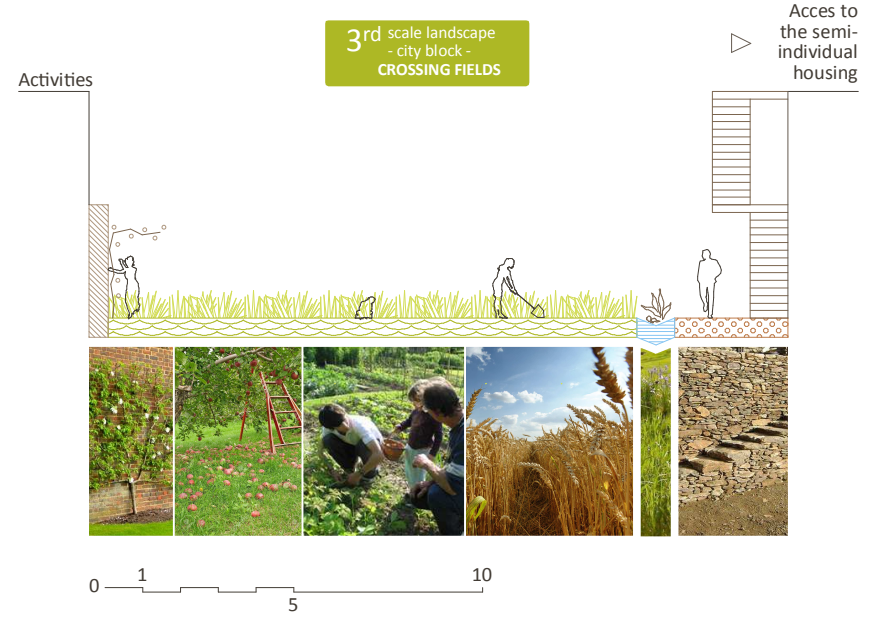
The first landscape extended its scale over the city of Montreuil. It is the Linear forest, that arise from the opportunity created by the destruction of the highway. Above this former barrier that segregated the highest part of Montreuil we plant a pine tree forest that extends from Romainville to the parc de Montreuil



The second landscape, which takes the scale of the Haut Montreuil neighborhood, is the Nature corridor. The North-South axes are already in place all over the site, and they allow to separate the car traffic originated in E. Branly and Pdt S. Allende streets from the smooth circulations within the corridors. The natural shape of the north-south inclined topography gives place to a swale that irrigates with rainwater the gardens and fields all the way towards the Linear forest



The third landscape takes the scale of the city blocks, the Crossing fields infiltrate the existing buildings and end up structuring the distributions of the plots for future constructions. Conviviality is engendered by a culture that favors local markets. The crossing fields are a local solution that proposes new possibilities for cities within the greater scheme of the Grand Paris

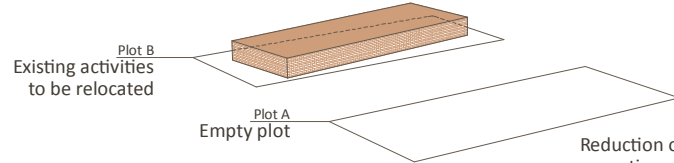




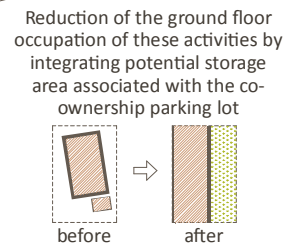
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Activities transformation process

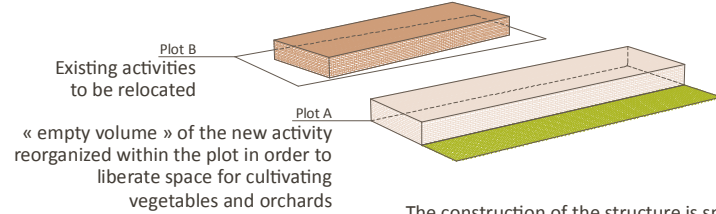
Initial conditions



1 The city takes in charge the construction of the structure to be used as a base for activities



Construction du socle brut

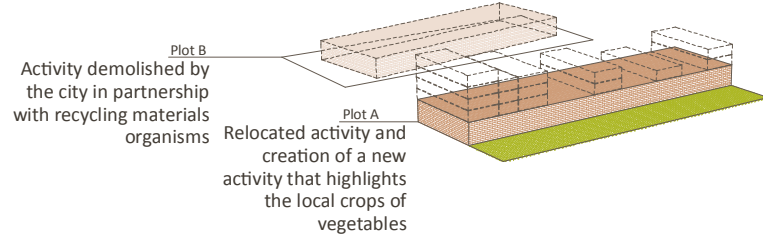


2

The construction of the structure is sponsored by the city through the means of a right to « build within the ground floor base » to the collective group made by local associations (offices and/or housing)

The outdoor space of the plot becomes a public space managed according the will of the co-ownership or by a CSA (Community Supported Agriculture) to create an urban culture

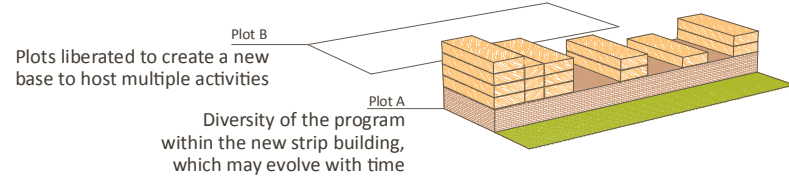
Creation of a co-ownership



3

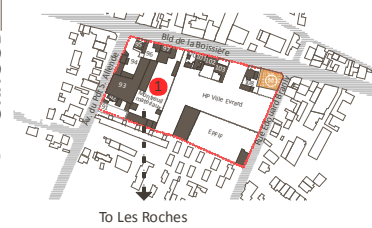
The city becomes once again owner of its land and controls the transformation of the ground floors with the collaboration of the co-ownership

New typologies for the city block



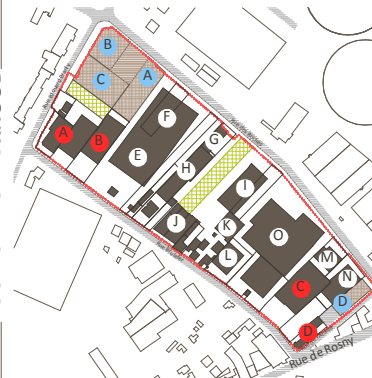
2015

BOISSIERE NEIGHBORHOOD



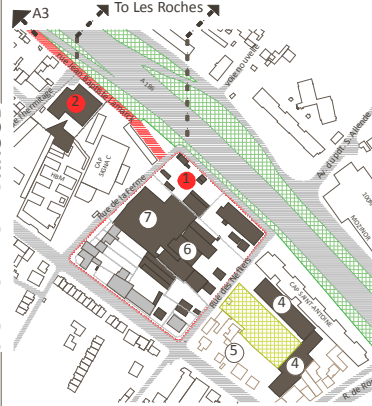
- Relocation of the company **Montreuil Matériaux (1)** to the Roches neighborhood.
- The historical **market** is transformed into a protected space, integrated to the urban network of walkways and corridors.
- Metro station leading to the ground floor of one of the housing buildings in the angle of rue Boissière with rue Edouard Branly.

ROCHES NEIGHBORHOOD



- The flexible plot on the Northern section of this area may host the **first relocations** of activities.
- In the core of the area the abandoned ground floor building is demolished. The soil will be decontaminated via **phytoremediation**.
- To the Eastern section, the building in dire conditions is demolished and can host in the future the company TCB.

SIGNAC NEIGHBORHOOD

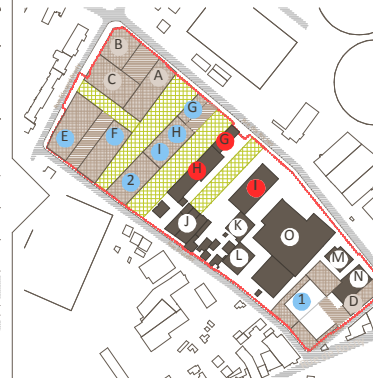


- Relocation of company La Charpenterie (1) and Gizard (2) over to the Roches neighborhood.
- First extension of Jean Baptiste Lamarck street to compensate the creation of a new road that gives access to the activities area.

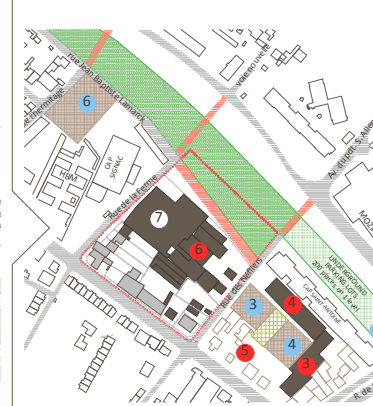
2020



- The liberated space, joined with plot number 91 of Avenue du Président Salvador Allende (owned by the city) allows to give back a surface of 4.500 sq meters to the construction of an extension of **hospital Ville Evrard**.
- The hospital benefits of a double access that allows dividing the circulation (public access through avenue Boissière and logistic access to the underground parking lot via rue Allende).
- The space occupied by it can be limited to the 4 floors buildings if the activity should remain limited to a child care pole. Other plots could easily be converted into housing projects.

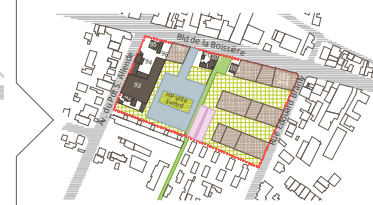


- Smooth and **successive operations** take place following neighboring plots in order to facilitate the relocations.
- The company Montreuil Matériaux goes to the Boissière neighborhood (1) and is joined by TCB (D) to create a construction company pole.
- Spring 2019 - the first **neighborhood party** to celebrate the harvest of the vegetable gardens and orchards.



- Highway A186 is demolished. More than half of its area will be converted into a **Linear forest** of more than one hectare. Around 500 sea pine trees will be planted.
- A **200 space parking lot** will fulfill the former space underneath highway A186. It will host the company Good loc (5).
- A second extension of rue Jean Baptiste Lamarck is created, it will replace the Northern section of rue de la Ferme.
- Company Recrosio (6) will be displaced to the former plot of company Gizard.
- The companies Rebellion (4) and Pum Plastique (3) are relocated according to the new grid. The vegetable gardens will be adapted to the new conditions.

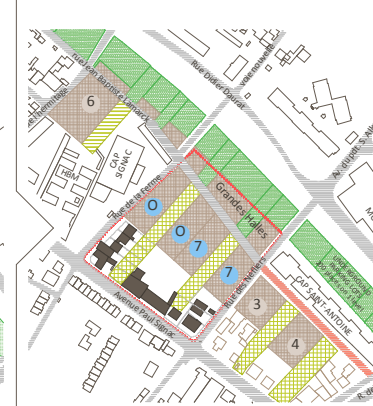
2025



- Enlargement of rue **Edouard Branly**, with an enhanced span from 8 to 15 meters in order to ensure there is enough space for parking lots on the street, and the creation of green spaces in this potentially major north-south axis.
- Creation of a **green axis** that allows connecting avenue de la Boissière with the new metro station via an Nature corridor (smooth connections such as walkways and bikeways).
- The plots over avenue de la Boissière are built according to the **liberation of the properties**.
- Creation of landscape swatches planted with orchards.



- A public equipment related to local companies (an specialization center for instance) will be built in the core of the site, directly related with the Nature corridor.



- Creation of **large market structures** along the Linear forest. It will host several programs and become a **new pole for social and cultural exchange** between Haut Montreuil and Bas Montreuil. It will also have an impact on neighboring cities due to the **arrival of the tramway**.
- Different activities are relocated, including company Orvif (O) from Les Roches.
- Last phase of the extension of rue Jean Baptiste Lamarck, which allows connecting with rue Rosny and ensures the traffic to activities around the street itself and those along the different markets.

2030



Scale : 1/4.000  
Community facilities  
Housing  
Offices / Shops  
Market



Scale : 1/4.000  
Community facilities  
Housing  
Activities



Scale : 1/4.000  
Community facilities  
Housing  
Activities

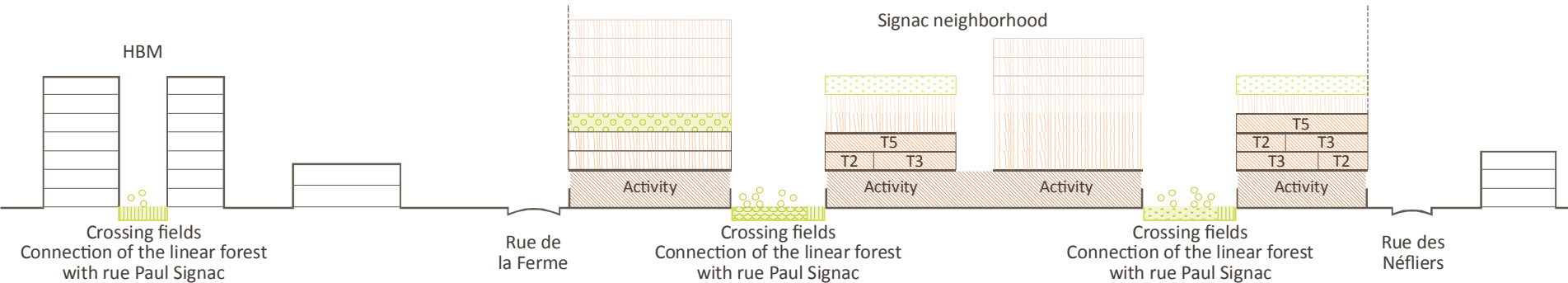


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The highway is transformed into a hybrid between nature and an artificial landscape: linear forest



Activities in Signac neighborhood follow new axes of fields and inhabited areas



The existing housing is progressively displaced to the building - strip that progressively extends itself all over the city block

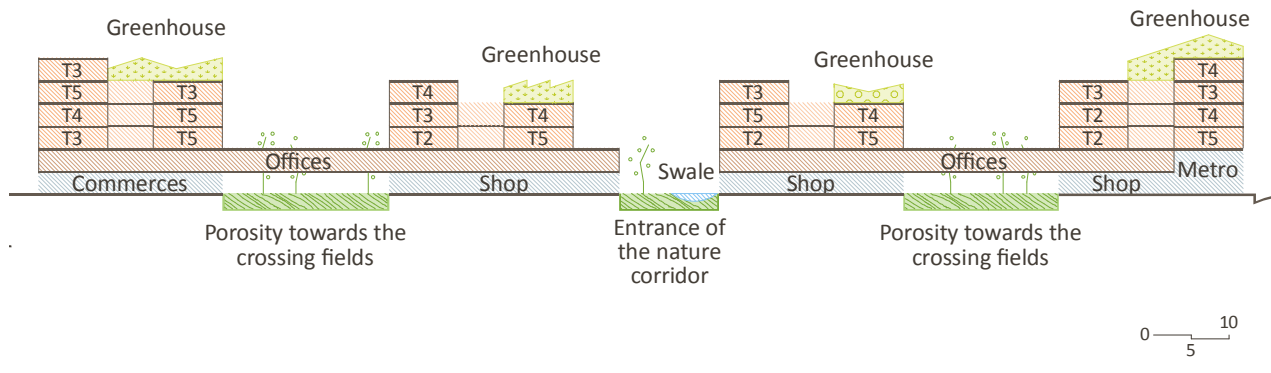


View of the Linear forest and the Signac neighborhood

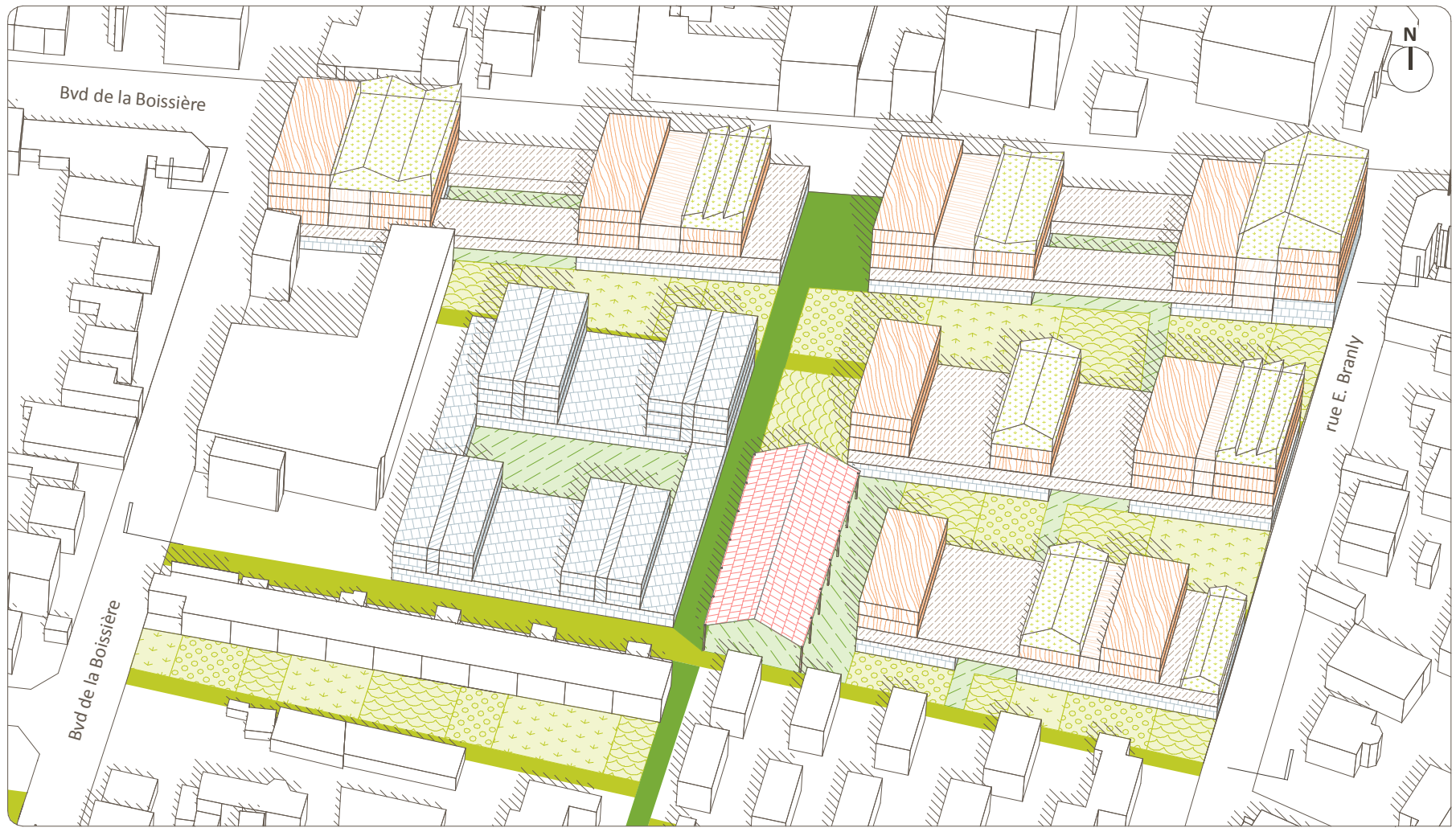
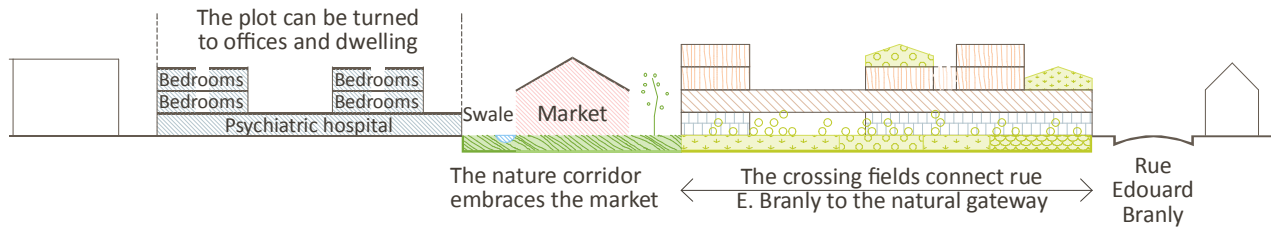


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Between façades and open spaces in boulevard de la Boissière



Boissière market, a new center of gravity for a city block



View of boulevard de la Boissière at the etrance of a Nature corridor



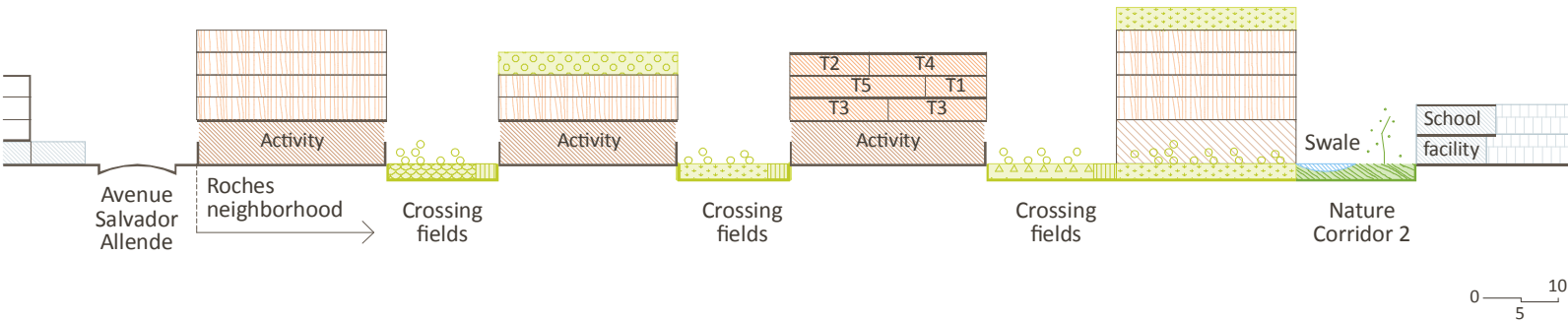
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MONTREUIL (FR)

The rue des Roches neighborhood

LA CLE DES CHAMPS 6/7  
Serendipity of fields

Activities in rue des Roches neighborhood follow new axes of fields and inhabited areas

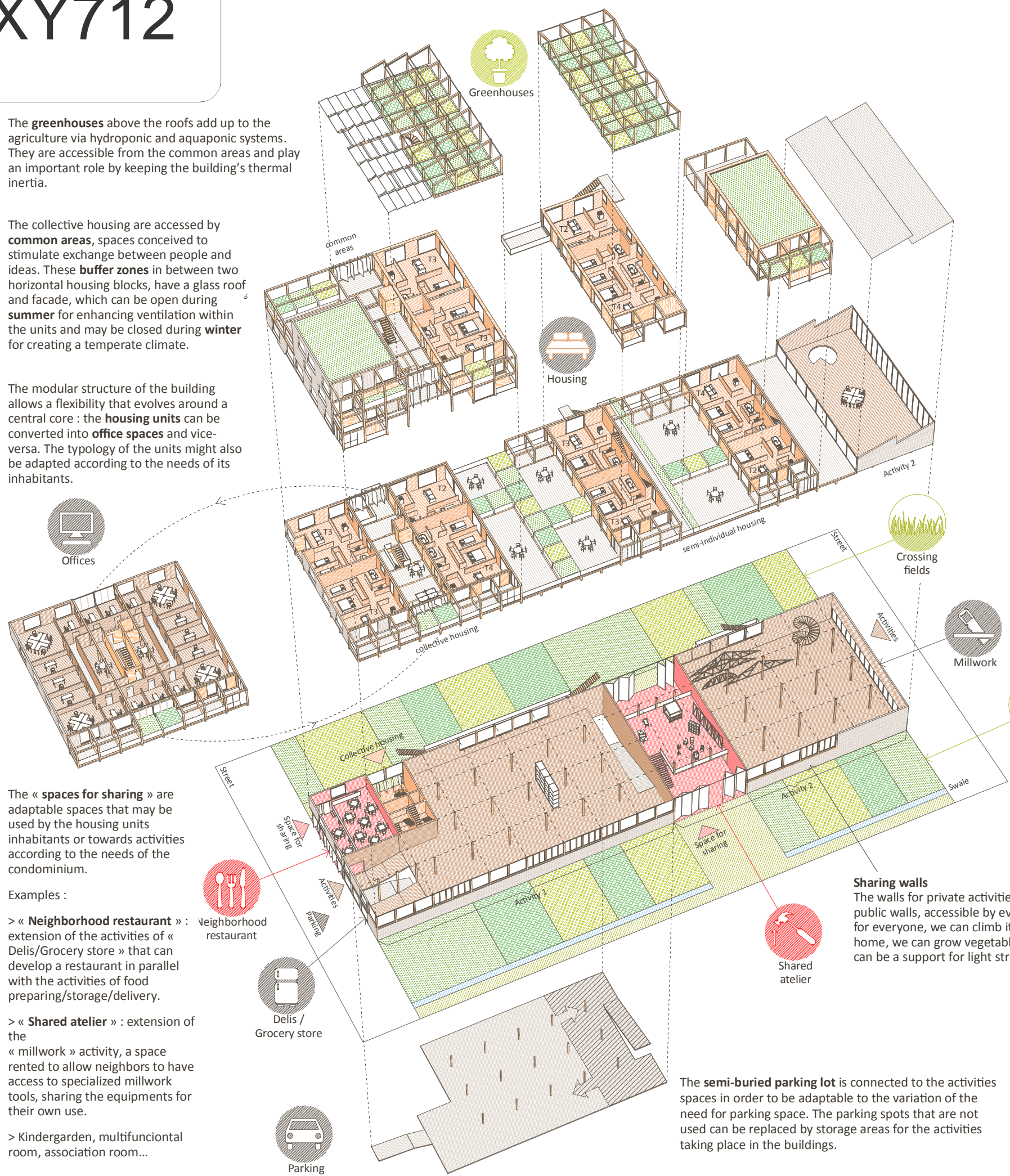




The **greenhouses** above the roofs add up to the agriculture via hydroponic and aquaponic systems. They are accessible from the common areas and play an important role by keeping the building's thermal inertia.

The collective housing are accessed by **common areas**, spaces conceived to stimulate exchange between people and ideas. These **buffer zones** in between two horizontal housing blocks, have a glass roof and facade, which can be open during **summer** for enhancing ventilation within the units and may be closed during **winter** for creating a temperate climate.

The modular structure of the building allows a flexibility that evolves around a central core : the **housing units** can be converted into **office spaces** and vice-versa. The typology of the units might also be adapted according to the needs of its inhabitants.



The « **spaces for sharing** » are adaptable spaces that may be used by the housing units inhabitants or towards activities according to the needs of the condominium.

Examples :

> « **Neighborhood restaurant** » : extension of the activities of « Delis/Grocery store » that can develop a restaurant in parallel with the activities of food preparing/storage/delivery.

> « **Shared atelier** » : extension of the « millwork » activity, a space rented to allow neighbors to have access to specialized millwork tools, sharing the equipments for their own use.

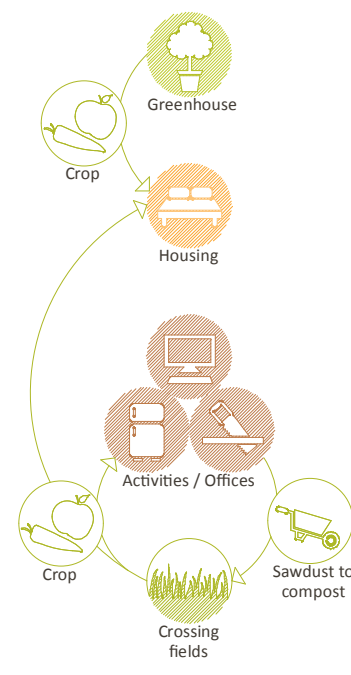
> Kindergarden, multifunctional room, association room...

### Sharing walls

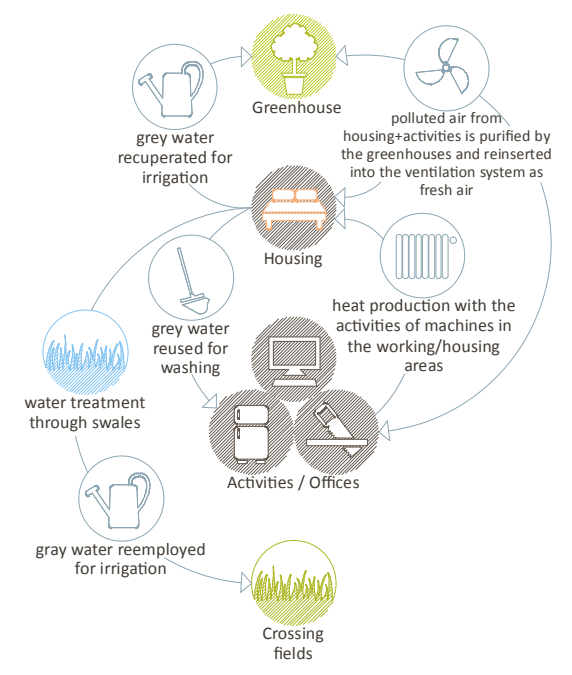
The walls for private activities become public walls, accessible by everyone and for everyone, we can climb it on our way home, we can grow vegetables on it or it can be a support for light structures...

The **semi-buried parking lot** is connected to the activities spaces in order to be adaptable to the variation of the need for parking space. The parking spots that are not used can be replaced by storage areas for the activities taking place in the buildings.

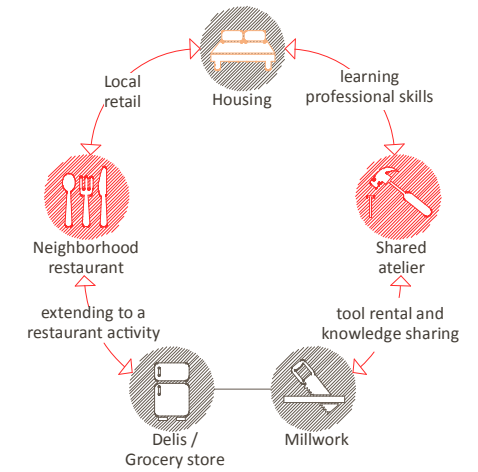
### Sharing the work in the agricultural fields



### Sharing the resources



### Sharing Know-how



### Different programatic scenarios of a co-ownership building

While the ground floor base is built by the city, a co-ownership is created composed of one or more companies and of inhabitants.

Activities and housing are the base of the program, then offices parking and space for sharing are added depending on the co-ownership ambitions.

The modular structure of the building enables the future needs between housing and offices and between activities and parking.

