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- Three processes
  - Bordeaux Euratlantique
  - 50 000 dwellings within reach main public transport routes
  - A new approach to managing public spaces

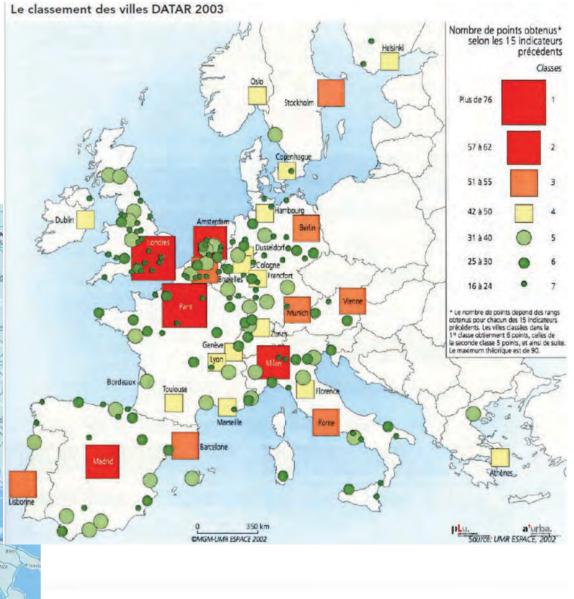


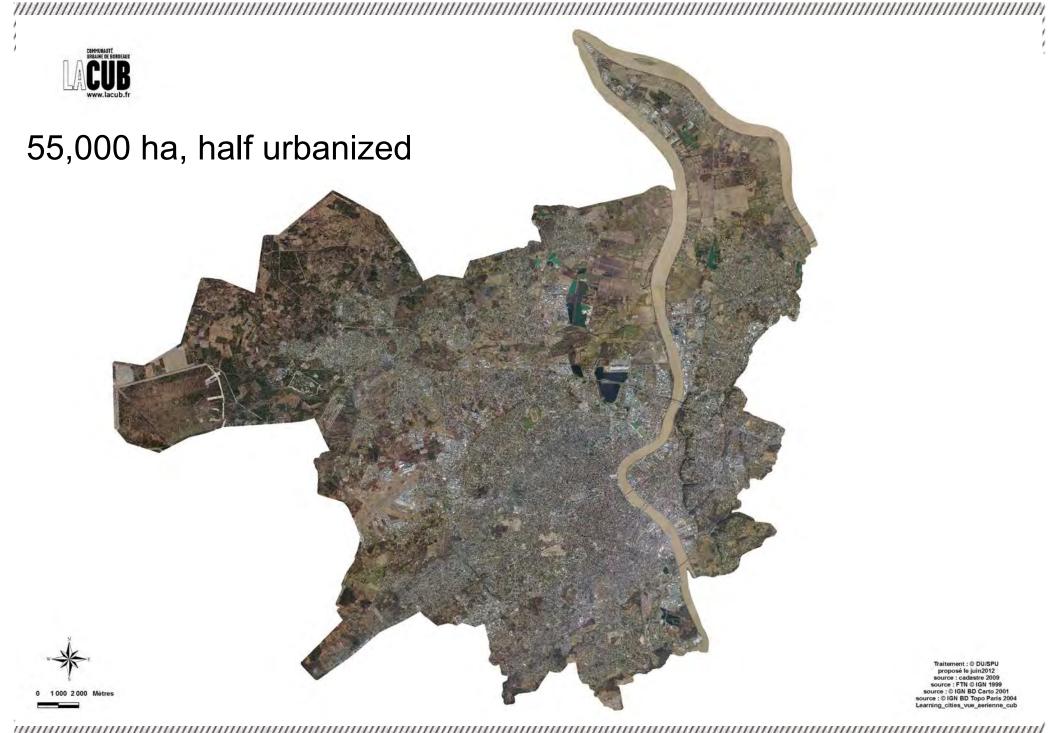
# Presenting the Bordeaux Urban Community



# A regional city willing to become a European metropolis!







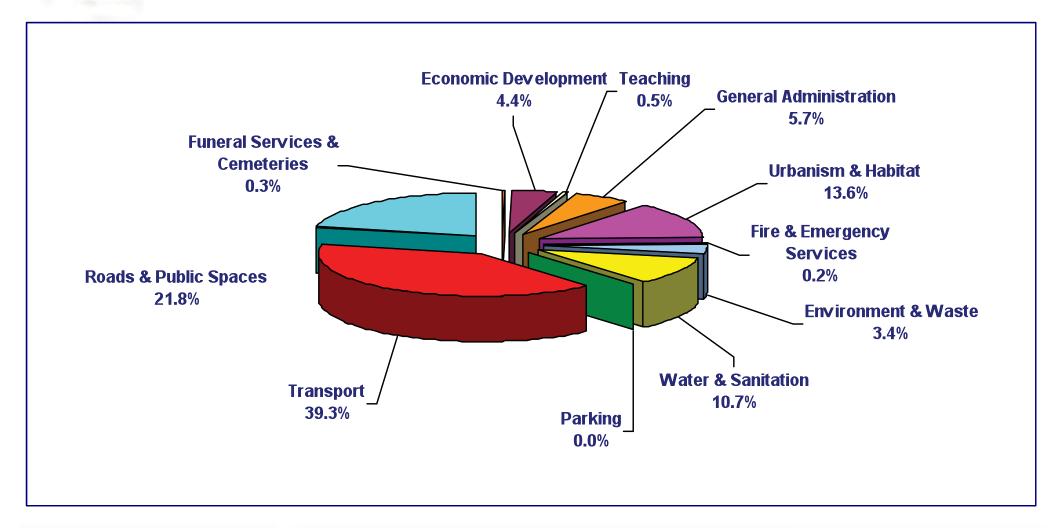


- 27 municipalities
- Centred around Bordeaux
- 55,188 hectares
- 720,000 inhabitants
- at the center of France's 6<sup>th</sup> largest French metropolitan zone (1 million inhabitants)
- •Objective: + 250,000 population by 2030



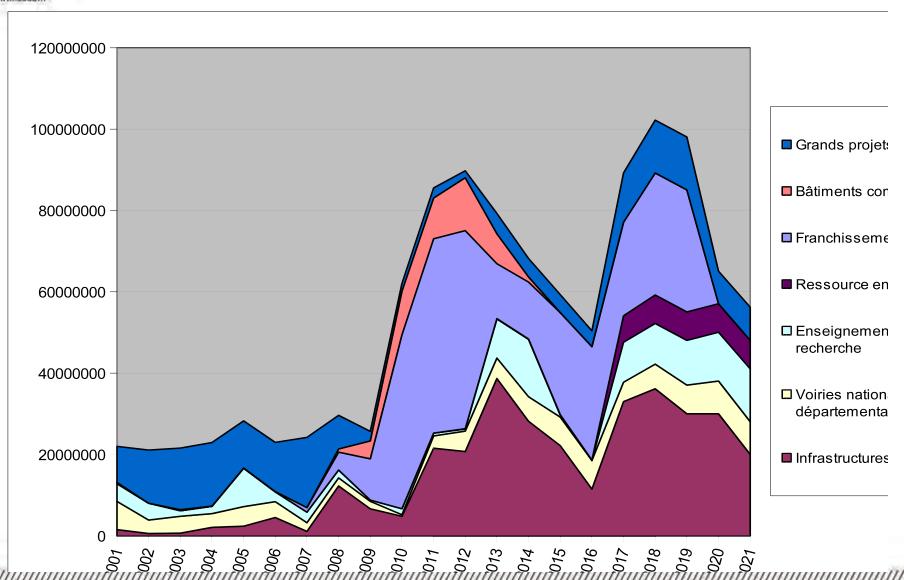








#### Primary budget allocated to main projects





## Challenges



#### The challenges

Urban sprawl: particularly devastating in the region

Car use: insufficient results from our investment in public transport

Climate change: a region which would be particularly threatened by rising sea level

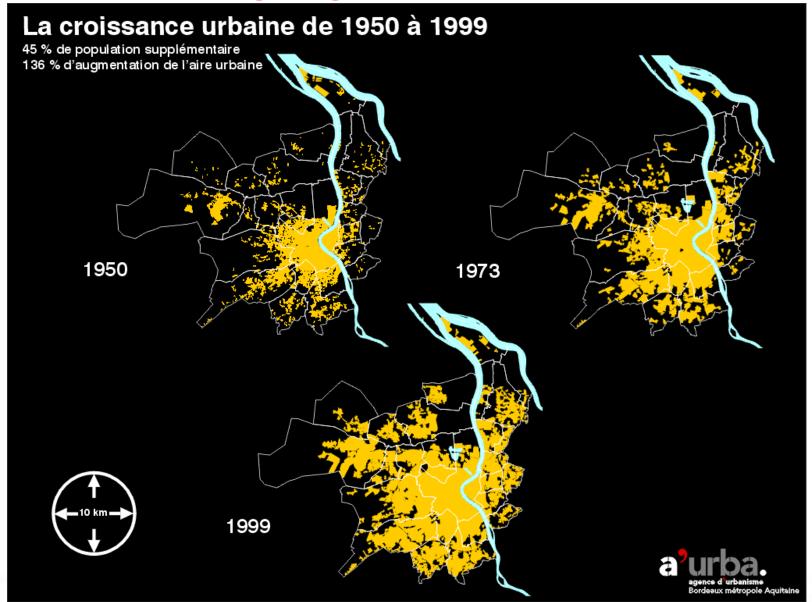
#### Also

Attractivity: gaining positions at European scale Sustaining investment, although fiscal revenue and transfer are sluggish

And improving governance



## Challenging urban sprawl



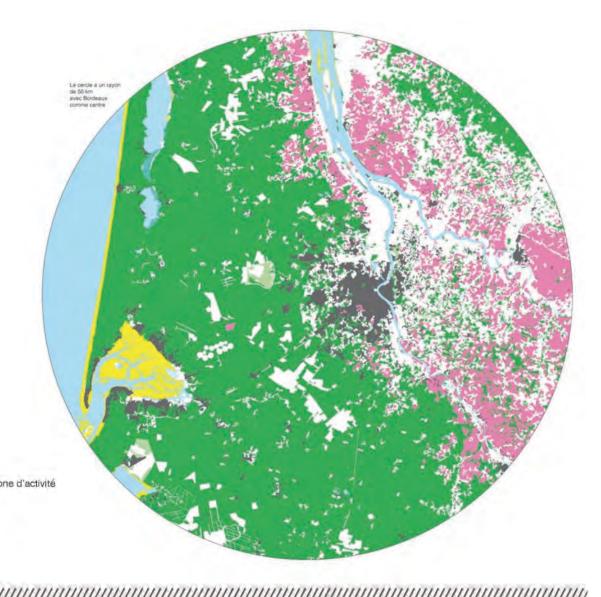


### Challenging urban sprawl

plage, dune, sable hydrographie

One of the least dense cities in France

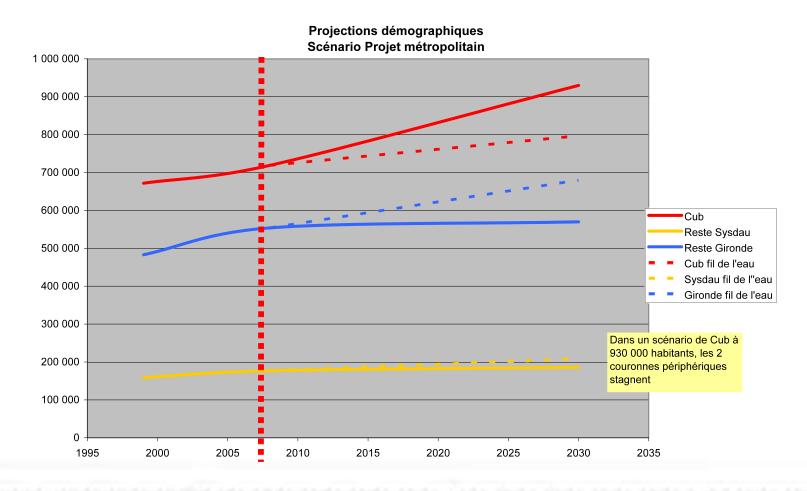
1/3 of the population living outside boundaries of the Cub





## Challenging urban sprawl

#### Meanwhile, steep demographic growth





Quai des Chartrons: bevor and after tramway





CUB 2009 (1998)

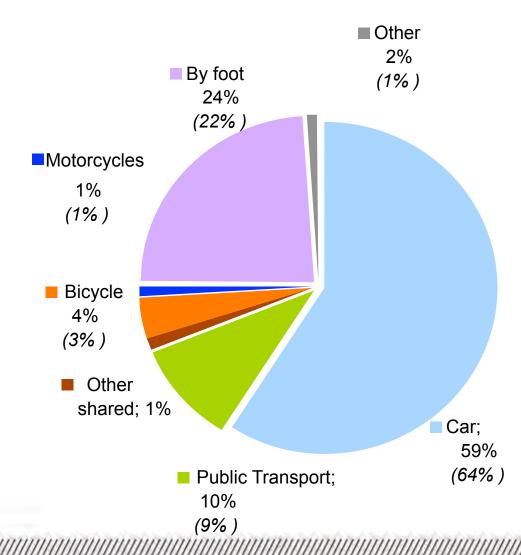
Number of journeys: + 1% / year (in line with population growth)

The proportion of journeys made in cars is decreasing overall but:

- in peripheral areas it is increasing,
- the actual total is up,
- still represents ¾ of distance travelled

Insufficient growth in the number of journeys made using public transport

Active modes of transport (cycling and walking) much increased



Importance of the city's structure:

- Central Bordeaux: 33-54 % of journeys made on foot
- areas covered by the tram system see 50% greater use of public transport

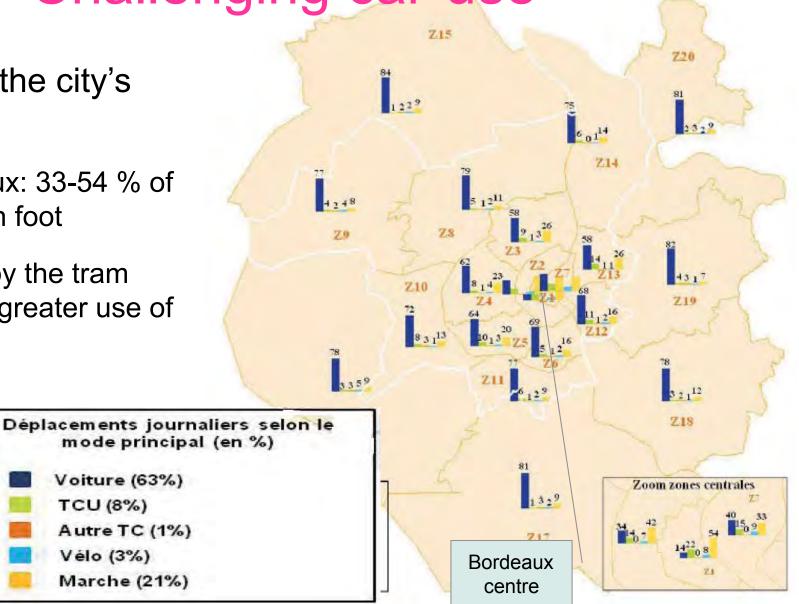
Voiture (63%)

Autre TC (1%)

Marche (21%)

TCU (8%)

Vélo (3%)





#### Two key goals:

- multi-modal use of space
- integrating transport into the fabric of the city

#### by

- Creating pedestrianised zones
- Expanding cycle routes
- Improving public spaces

As well as improving the range and quality of public transportation (bus and tram)







Associating other authorities, private sector, operators, associations and citizens

Agreeing on diagnosis

Proposing a shared set of measures and projects to public and private decision-makers

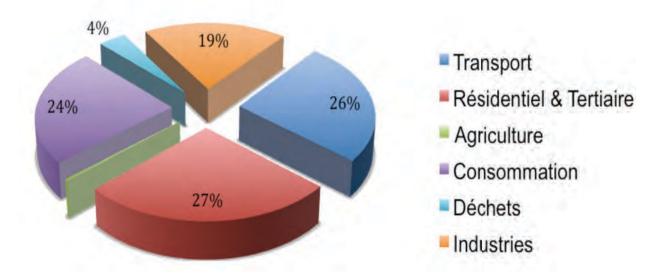




#### Challenging climate change

Emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>: 6,67 tons/inhab

Very high share of transport and building





Challenging climate change

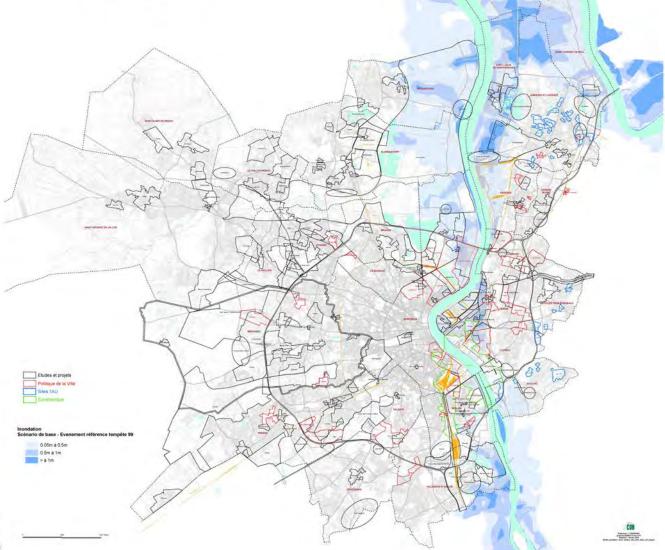
Communauté Urbaine de Bordeaux

Les Sites de Projet 2010

Scénario inondation tempête 99

#### **Flooding Maps**

1999 Xinthia tempest (not the big one)





# Towards a metropolitan strategy



#### Metropolitan project

A public services provider becoming a Metropolitan authority (or gentle organiser)

- → A broad participatory process
- → A book (currently being printed)
  - 5 values
  - A methodology: the metropolitan cooperative
  - 12 works



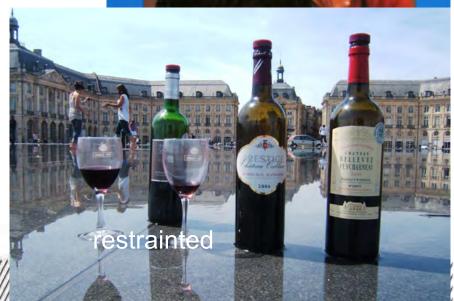
#### Metropolitan project Five core values











#### Metropolitan project







## Metropolitan project







12 projects leveraging implementation



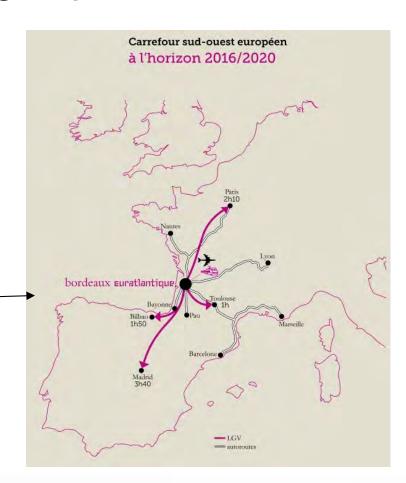


1 million voices and more



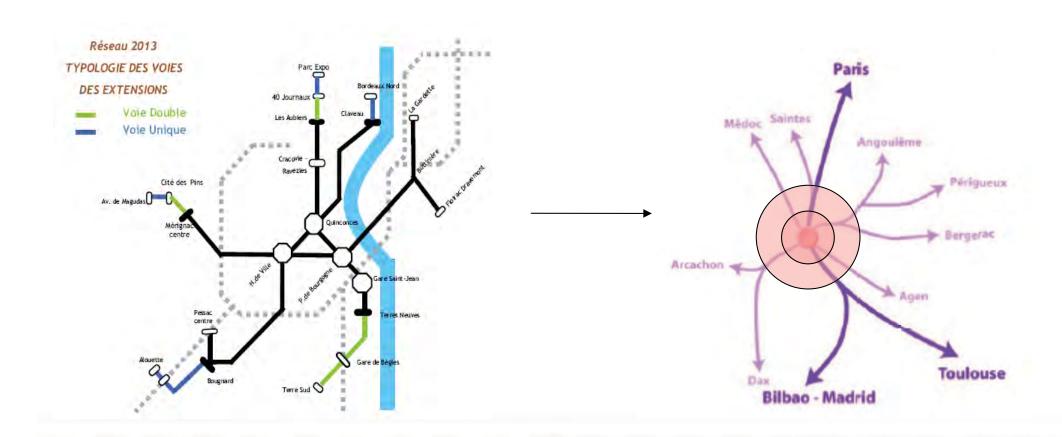
#### Connecting with Europe: the high-speed train network







Inter-connecting scales of mobility



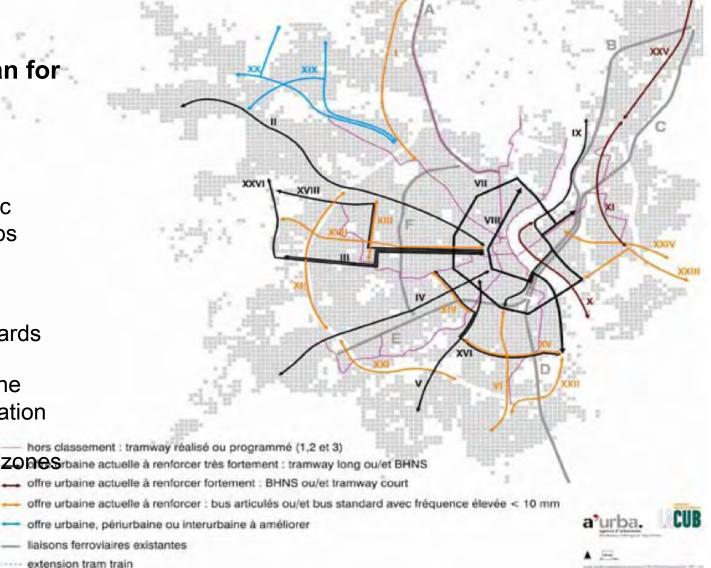


#### Strategic Operating Plan for **Metropolitan Transport**

Around 2030, share of public transport at 25 % of total trips

#### **Priorities:**

- Rocade line on the boulevards
- Connecting the airport to the university and the central station
- Linking outlying economic zoneSrbaine actuelle à renforcer très fortement : tramway long ou/et BHNS
- Connecting hospitals



A comprehensive cycle strategy



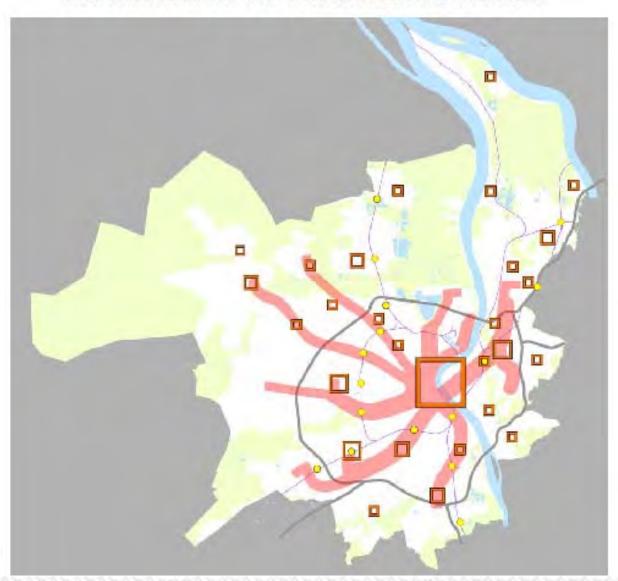


### Focusing urban intensification



#### La limitation de l'étalement urbain





#### Focusing urban intensification



#### 1. Le site central

emprise de la voirie 19,4 % emprise du băti 60,2 % espaces "libres" 20,4 %



#### 3. Les territoires péricentraux

emprise de la voirie 12,0 % emprise du bâti 21,0 % espaces "libres" 67,0 %



emprise de la volrie 12,5 % emprise du bâti 46,5 % espaces "libres" 41,0 %



emprise de la voirie 2,0 % emprise du bâti 4,5 % espaces "libres" 93,5 %

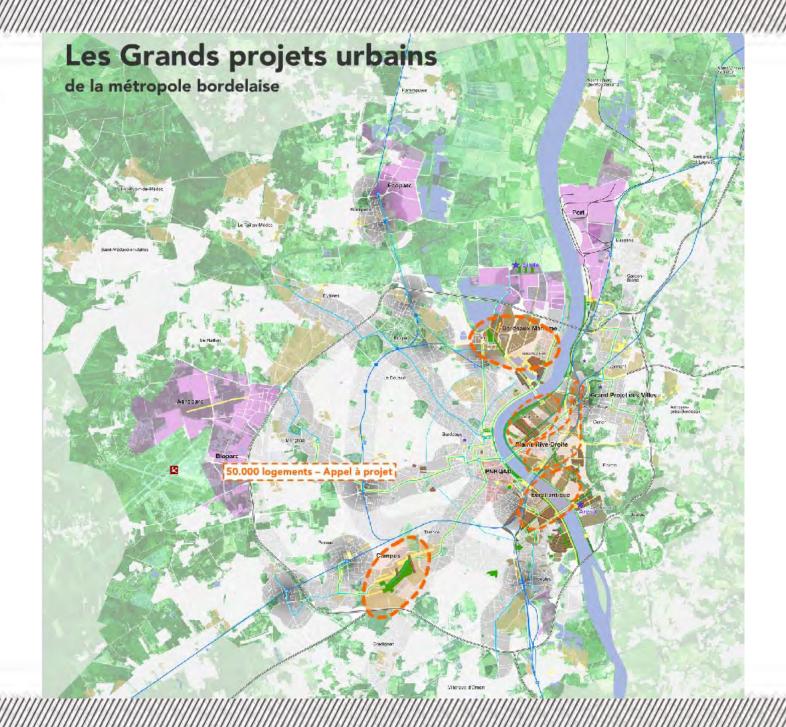


2. Les territoires des quartiers



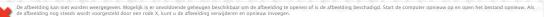
4. Les territoires périurbains







## Bordeaux Euratlantique





## Capitalizing on high-speed train to become a European Metropolis

## The metropolitan hub Réseau 2013 TYPOLOGIE DES VOIES **DES EXTENSIONS** Voie Double Voie Unique Av. de Magudas



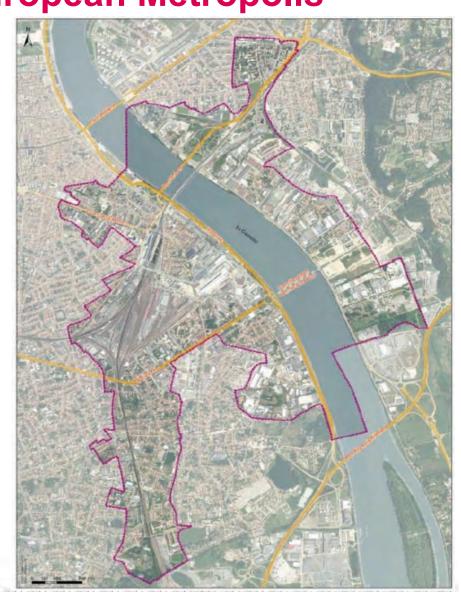
## Capitalizing on high-speed train to become a European Metropolis

#### Developing a European CBD and the related urban amenities

Bordeaux-Euratlantique is an urban scheme of national interest

It accounts for 10% of the new population and 20% of the new jobs the metropolis aims to attract by 2030



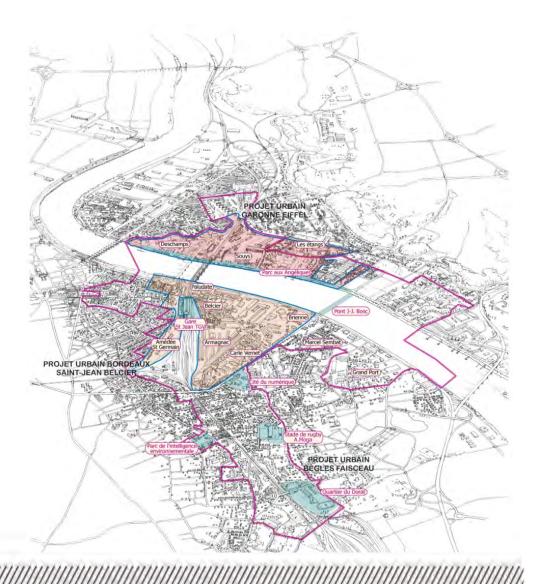




## Capitalizing on high-speed train to become a European Metropolis

The flagship of the « Bx decade »





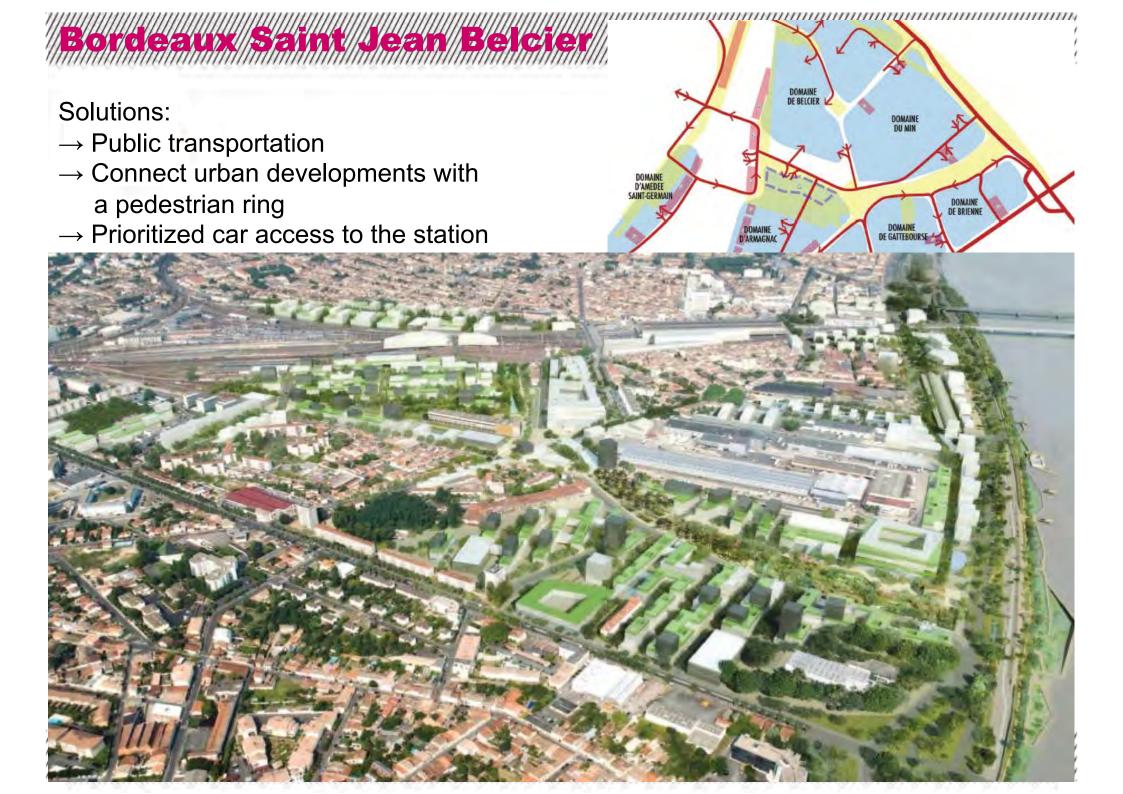
### Bordeaux/Saint/Jean/Belcier





### How to build a town around a train station?

- → Little land available
- → Exhisting heritage and dwellings
- $\rightarrow$  Expensive facilities to relocate
- → Matters of car access





### **Bordeaux Saint Jean Belcier**

The « VIP »

« Vélo Intermodalité Piéton »

Or

Cycle, Intermodal, Pedestrian

The main public space

- Dedicated to slow modes
- Connecting major equipment





# 50 000 dwellings within reach of public transport routes

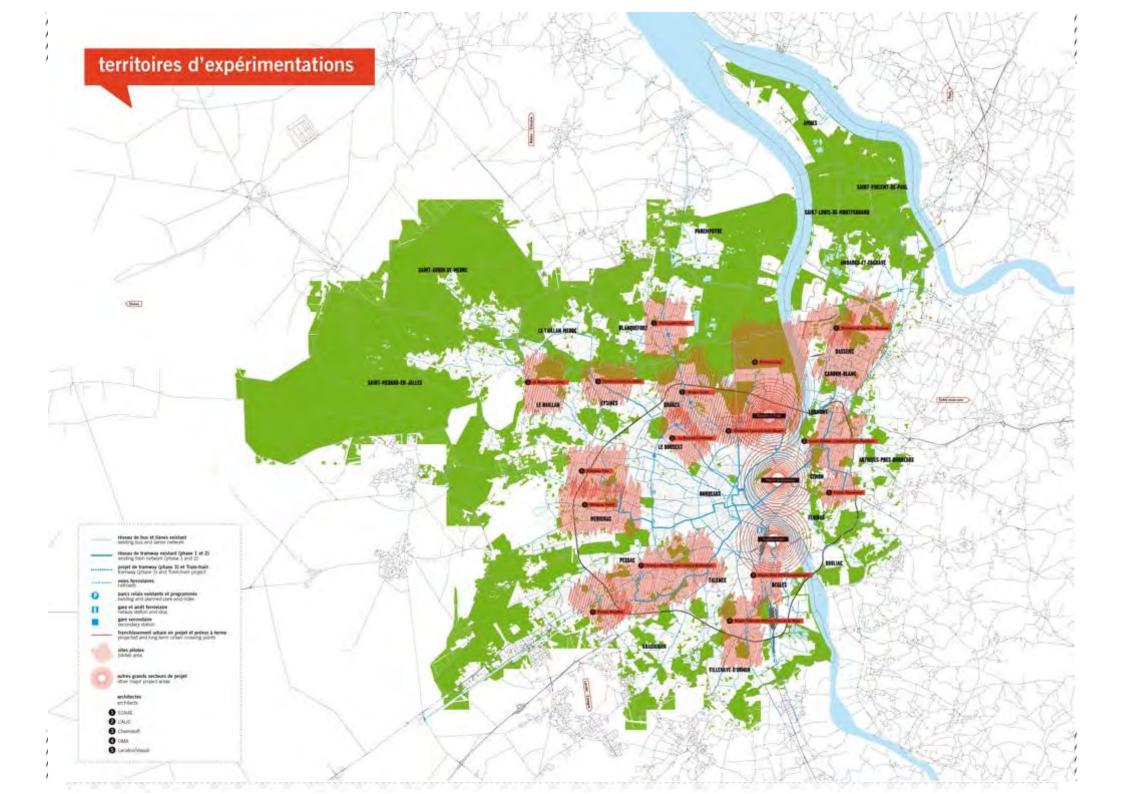


### Goals:

- •Increasing housing production from 5,000 units per year to an average of 9,000 (peak production will probably have to reach 11,000)
- Densify the urban fabric to an acceptable level

## Three questions:

- How will this 50,000 new homes process contribute to the metropolitan strategy?
- How can we encourage new home conception to meet future challenges?
- What are the best strategic choices for quick action: how to process? what landholding conditions?



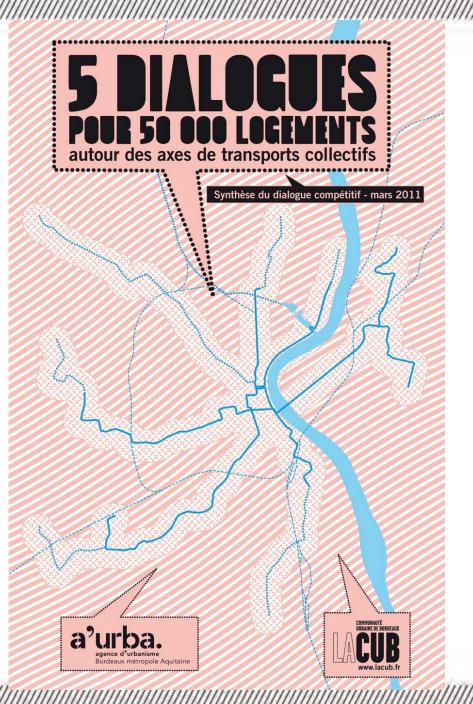


### **Call for proposals**

Five international teams

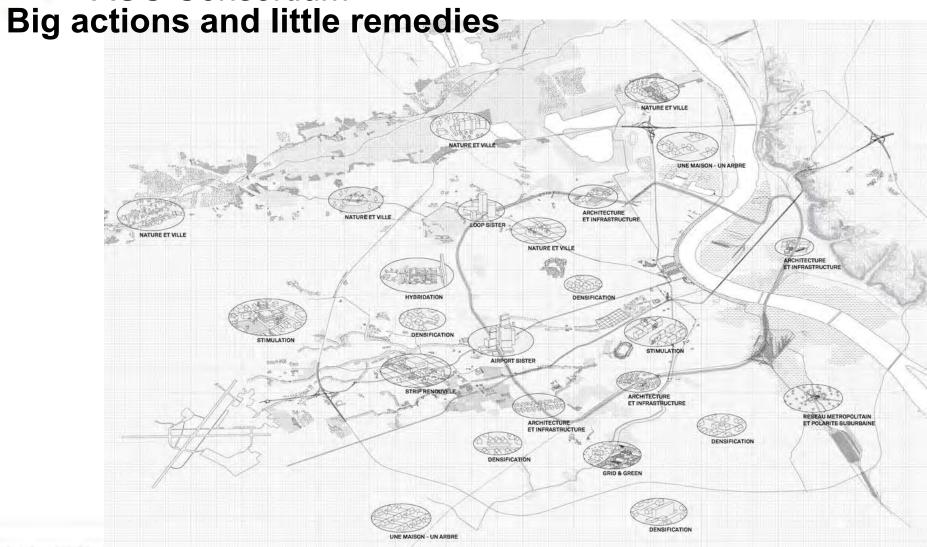
### Five key visions:

- •Living in (51N4E...
- Atmospheres (AUC)
- Ways of living (A. Chemetov)
- •Transforming instead of demolishing (Lacaton Vassal)
- The « voisinée » and the oasis (OMA)





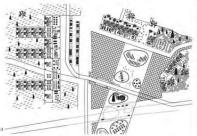
**AUC Consortium** 





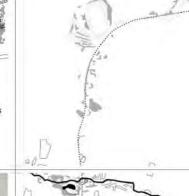
## **AUC Consortium**

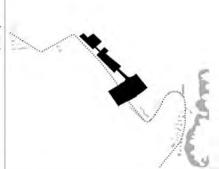
# Developing new suburban social and commercial hubs along the metropolitan transport routes



#### Polarités diffuses

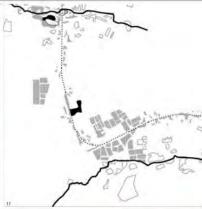
Les polarités diffuses concernent les arrêts situés le long de la voie de train "La boucle". Les polarités doivent permettre d'articuler différents modes de déplacements comme le tramway mais aussi la mobilité individuelle.

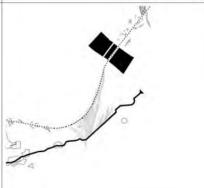






La ligne circulaire dessert aussi de fait des territoires sous exploités, en décalage par rapport aux développements intenses que la métropole bordelaise connaît par ailleurs.







Le déploiement d'une stratégie de développement le long de la voie ferrée circulaire doit être le moyen d'intégrer ces territoires dans les dynamiques métropolitaines.



Autour des gares multimodales et des nouveaux sites de développement le long de la boucle, c'est surtout la lisibilité puis l'envie de métropole qui doit iaillir.

Multiplier les arrêts, réduire les distances en assumant un réseau dense, tels sont les modes



de faire métropole le long de la boucle et précisément autour des micro commutateurs métropolitains.

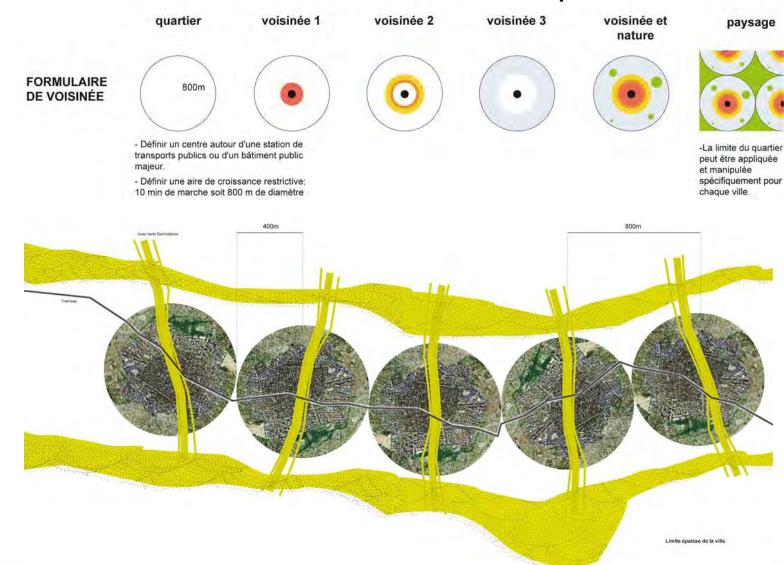
L'effort métropolitain et l'investissement en logement doit utiliser la capacité offerte par la boucle ferrée.



# CUB WWW.Lacub.fr

### **OMA Consortium**

### Different levels of urban intensification based around transport structures



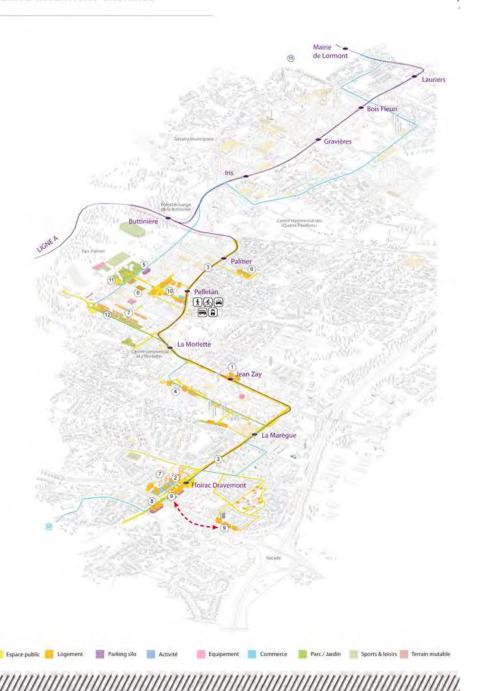


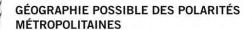
# Groupement A. Chemetoff

# A diffuse Metropolis

### THÈMES DE RECHERCHE AUTOUR DES PROBLÉMATIQUES DU LOT

- 1/ Hyper-proximité : construire la station
- 2 / Hyperdensification à proximité immédiate de la station
- 3/ Espace public structurant
- 4/ Utiliser les nappes de stationnement et parkings relais comme foncier invisible
- 5/ Regrouper et mutualiser le stationnement
- 6/ Mixité des typologies : insérer du logement collectif dans les tissus de logement individuel, et inversement
- 7/ Améliorer les logements existants : jardins, balcons, toitures actives, isolation...
- 8/ Créer des pôles d'échanges entre les transports (tramway, train, vélo, bus, piétons, voiture...)
- 9/ Mutualiser les opérations : une grosse opération pour financer une plus petite
- 10/ Créer un parcours urbain pour travailler dans l'épaisseur du terrain
- 11/ Profiter des vues sur l'espace naturel du site
- 12/ Un jardin pour tous : jardins partagés

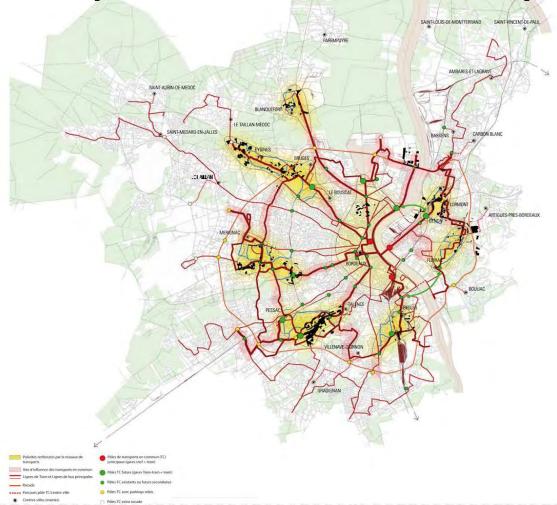




Le réseau à terme : renforcement des Corols assurant les liaisons transversales entre les tramways.

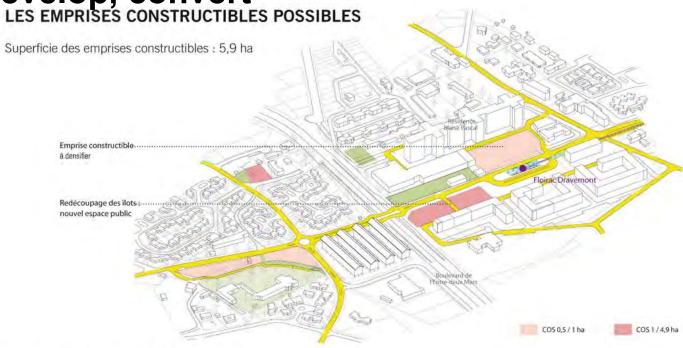
# A. Chemetoff and Associates

A new multi-polar metropolis with structured transport

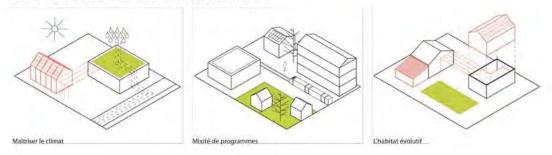




# A. Chemetoff and Associates Reuse, redevelop, convert LES EMPRISES CONSTRUCTIBLES POSSIBLES

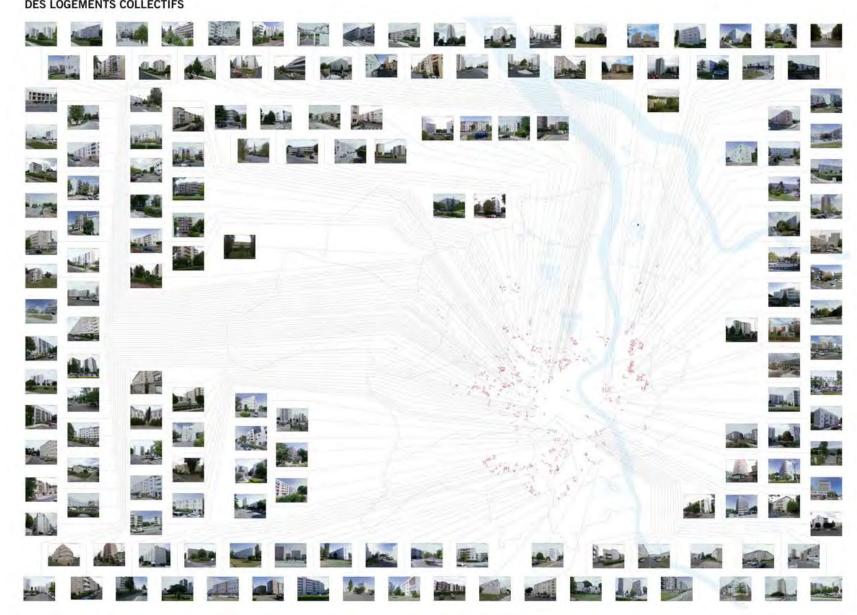


#### **DES OUTILS POUR LE LOGEMENT**



# Lacaton-Vassal Consortium

# Exploring the potential of existing residential resources



# Lacaton-Vassal Consortium

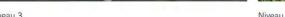
- « Chaque situation peut être évaluée en termes de priorité d'action. Nous classons ces priorités en 4 niveaux ;
- Niveau 1 : action immédiate à engager.
   Immeubles destinés à la démolition et/ou immeubles et environnement dans un état de salubrité indécent.
- Niveau 2 : action urgente à engager.
   Immeubles et environnement présentant des conditions sociales complexes (conditions de sur-occupation par exemple), un entretien dégradé, une exiguïté flagrante
- Niveau 3 : action à programmer dans un délai court.
   Immeubles et environnement capables d'une générosité très supérieure des conditions de confort
- Niveau 4: action sans urgence, à programmer sur le long terme.
   Immeubles et environnement capables d'une amélioration certaine, »

# Des priorités d'intervention sur le résidentiel collectif et ses espaces ouverts



Niveau 1







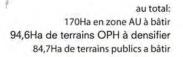
Niveau 2

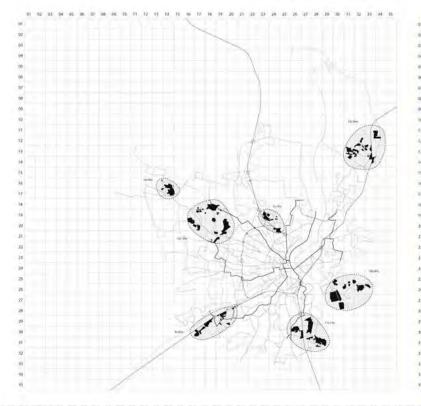


# 51N4E Consortium

New project concepts for the 'city-region'

au total: 851,9Ha en zone AU à bâtir 30,3Ha de terrains OPH à densifier 21,5Ha de terrains publics à bâtir









# AFAB

# La Fabrique métropolitaine de la Communauté urbaine de Bordeaux

A dedicated public company

Objective: steer the process, mobilising partners and, if necessary, develop land

### 2012:

- preparing 17 pilot schemes with 2500 homes
- And planning 19 new project sites (6000 10000 homes)



# Making the 15-minute metropolis a reality (inventing it?)





Bordeaux : avenue Thiers





Public parking linked to tramway Arts et Métiers





Pey-Berland square





Pey-Berland square





Place de la Bourse





Place de la Bourse

The state of the s



# > Les centralités : centre-ville, centre-bourg Exemples

### Une densité à l'échelle du bâti existant

- Réalisations compactes sous forme de petits collectifs ou d'opérations mixtes
- Respect de l'implantation et des gabarits des constructions avoisinantes
- Stationnement groupé et intégré



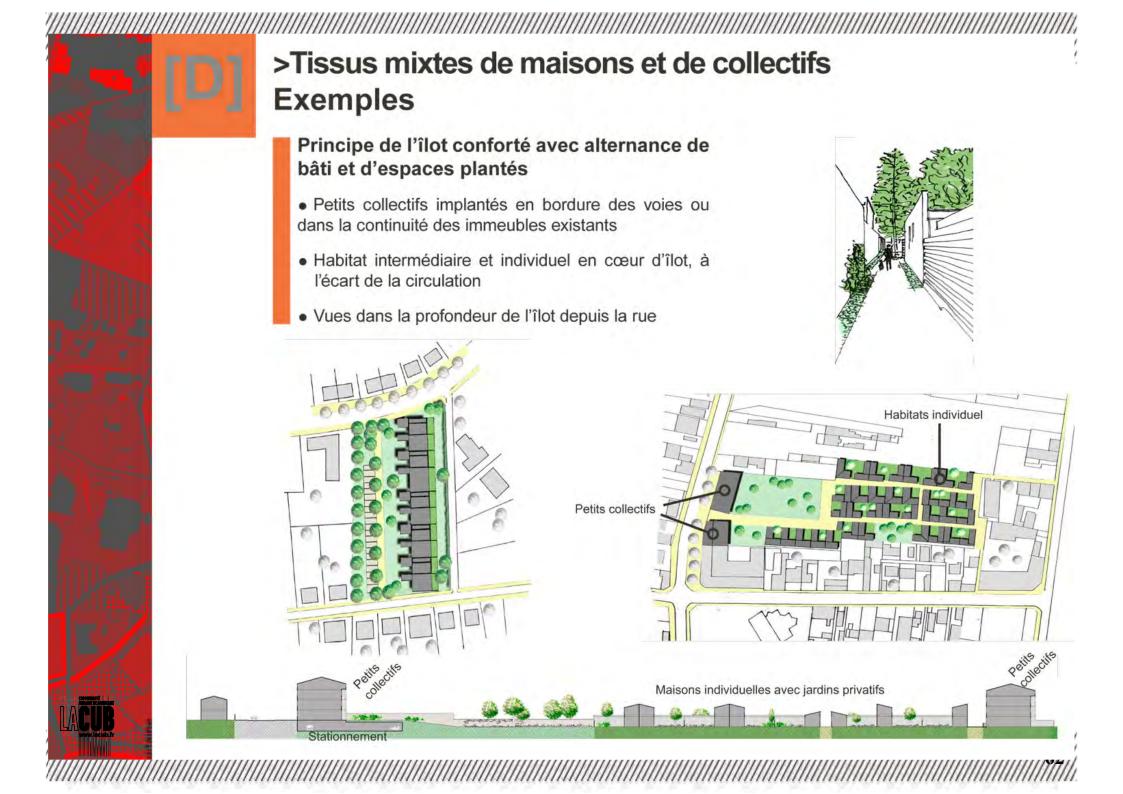
### Des centralités confortées

- Requalification et valorisation de l'espace public en confortement de la centralité
- Intégration d'activités en RDC d'immeubles (commerces, services,...)











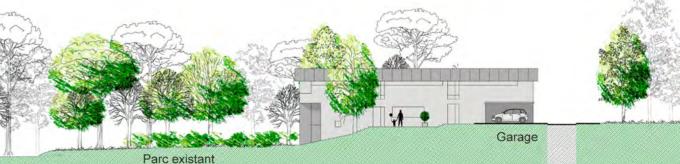
# > Tissus pavillonnaires Exemple

### Imbrication entre le bâti et le végétal

 Disposition pertinente du bâti au regard des éléments dominants du paysage, respectant la végétation existante















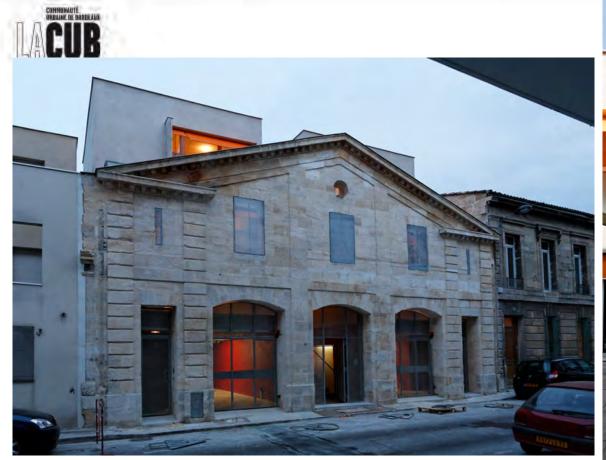




Bruges Tasta project



Floirac Serillan





**Bordeaux Dupaty** 

