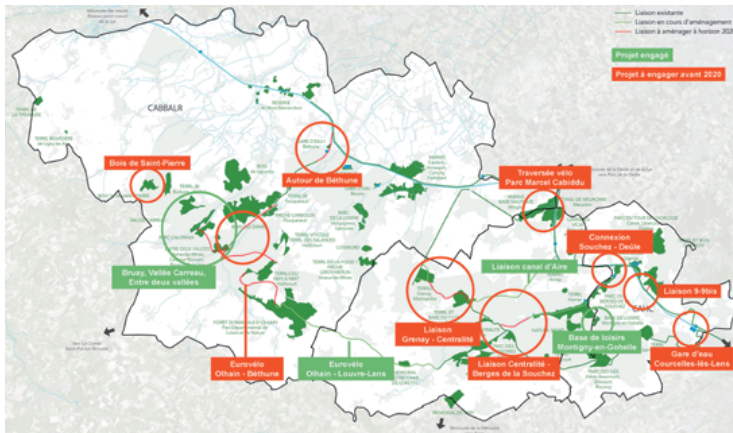
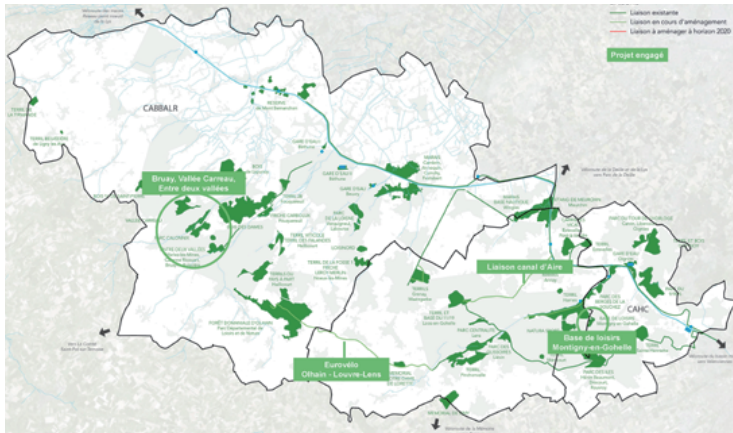
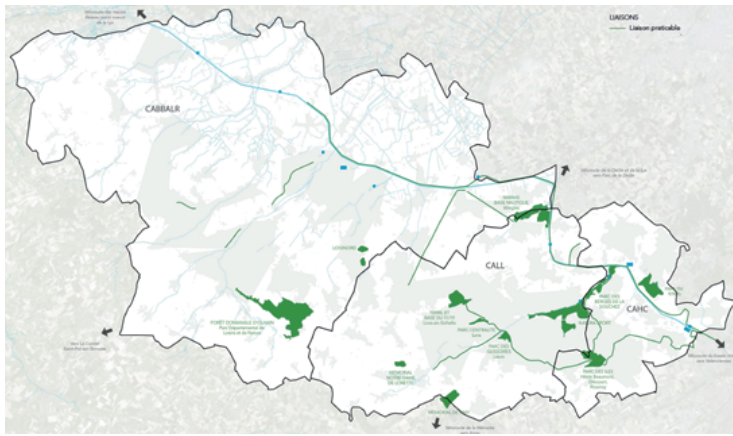


Euralens Centralité

Michel Desvignes
Lens, France 2010~

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The Euralens landscape and urban development plan is based upon the opening in Lens of an annex of the Louvre museum, a plan which aims at the revitalization of the wider mining area that has been in crisis for two generations. The division into concessional plots of this old mining district has created a territory that takes on the form of an archipelago, where constructed areas appear like low density islands. Between these city-islands exist abandoned areas crisscrossed by old bridle paths, an industrial traffic system that has been left in a state of neglect. The redevelopment of the landscape, with the renewal of the interweaving of these bridle paths, serves in creating a shared structure for these cities, and the connections now lacking between them.

Inside each of these “islands”, “gardened paths” transform the manner in which residents live and move about, but they are functional above all as bearers of densification for each part of the archipelago. The first completed works take part in a double task: to provide the best conditions for the opening of the Louvre museum and to initiate a transformation process for the entire territory. In Lens, in Lievin, in Loos-en-Gohelle, we have helped bring about a reversal in perception: what once was considered the outdated, the abandoned, has become the face and place of recovery. In giving the status of landscape to the old routes of the mine, we have also brought about a change in the status of these cities, and of neighborhoods in the making. The elected representatives spoke of a “green archipelago”, and this shared image of the future seems to have brought about a change in how the inhabitants now perceive their territory.

オイラルンの景観と都市開発計画は、ルーヴル美術館の別館がオープンしたことに基
づいており、この計画は、2世代にわたって
危機に瀕していた広い鉱山の活性化を目指
しています。この旧鉱山地帯は、分譲地と
して分割され、建設された地域が低密度の
島のように見える群島状の領土を形成して
います。これらの都市島の間には、古い手
綱さばきの道が交差する廃墟が存在し、産
業交通システムは放置されたままである。
これらの手押し車が織りなす景観の再開発
は、都市と都市の共有構造、そして現在欠
けている都市間の接続を生み出す役割を
担っている。

それぞれの「島」の中で、「園路」は住民の生
活や移動のあり方を変えるが、何よりも列
島各部の高密度化の担い手として機能する。
最初に完成した作品は、ルーヴル美術館の
開館に最適な条件を提供すると同時に、領
土全体の変革プロセスを開始するという二
重の役割を担っている。かつて時代遅れと
され、見捨てられた存在であったものが、

今や復興の顔となり、その場所となったの
です。鉱山の旧ルートに景観のステータス
を与えることで、私たちはこれらの都市、
そしてこれから誕生する地域のステータス
に変化をもたらしたのです。選出された代
表者は「緑の列島」を口にし、この未来像
の共有が、今の住民の領土に対する認識の
変化をもたらしたようです。

www.DeepL.com/Translator（無料版）で
翻訳しました。

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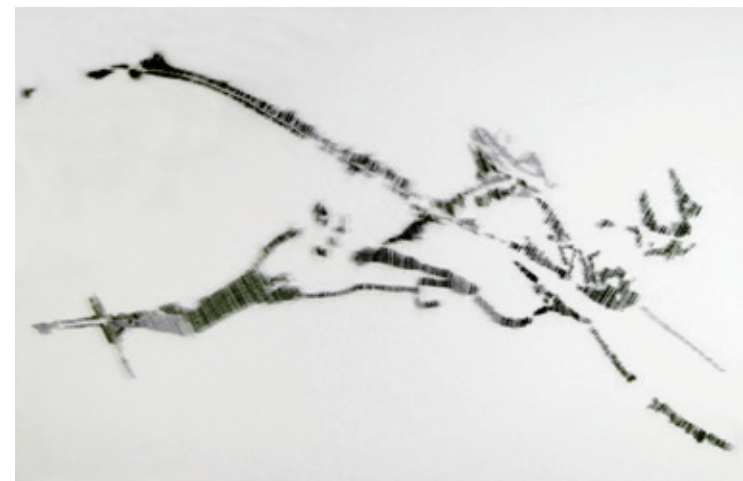
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Credits and Data

Project title: dummy
Client: dummy
Location: dummy, dummy
Design: 0000-0000
Completion: 0000
Designer: dummy
Design team: dummy, dummy, dummy
Project team: dummy, dummy, dummy
Project area: 00,000 m²
Project estimate: \$00 million



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Paris-Saclay Cluster

Michel Desvignes
Saclay, France 2009–

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The growth of the Parisian metropolis has for a long time been thought of and organized as the gradual extension of a sole center, the city of Paris. The Paris-Saclay project is emblematic of the transition to a more polycentric vision of urban conglomeration. This vision is that of the Greater Paris project, which seeks to link and structure together coherently the larger hubs of activity, gradually going beyond the old Paris to suburbs pattern. This vision also relates to the Greater Paris metro project, which extends and completes the public transport network of the wider lie-de France region, connecting the different outlying hubs together as well as to the airports, and making certain urban centers that are today poorly serviced more accessible. The Saclay plateau brings together, a few kilometers from Paris, the ingredients necessary for becoming an international research and innovation center. Historically fragmented by the piecemeal setting up of various establishments, territorial unity is far from obvious. Though the creation of a unifying landscape appears as one of the principal means for organizing such a vast site, only its integration into the geography can give it relevance.

Being the principal open space in the southwest of the Parisian region, the plateau territory develops in the archipelago form, with pockets of intensity separated by empty spaces. Attempting to fill in the existing lacunary system in order to bring about a densely built-up area would render the territory commonplace and disfigure it. We prefer rather to clearly assert its identity on the perimeter, by respecting its empty spaces given over to agriculture, highlighting its wooded boundaries, and intensifying its existing urban pockets.

Our proposal aims at the development of an “amplified geography” through the completion of already present strong elements: extending and thickening the wooded

hillsides and valleys that run into the heart of the plateau. An amplified geography that will welcome roads of all kinds, new infrastructure elements, as well as water management systems. With the identifiable territorial framework strengthened in this way, it comes to constitute a powerful support for the overall servicing of the site.

The landscape layout will make room for “campus-parks”. These urbanized, identifiable, and interconnected elements will be joined to the principal hubs of the scientific cluster. Supported by the amplified geography, these parks are connected by organized transport, and cleaned by an integrated hydraulic system. They are part of campus neighborhoods more or less constructed which combine the urban intensity necessary for exchange, with a significant quality landscape. The geographical anchoring of the cluster to its plateau scale also affects the planning and development of each campus-park. In shaking free of the existing logic of state-owned lands, the landscape is made up of a geography of institutions in which the interstitial spaces are as important as the objects themselves. A progressive and continuous gradation is established, running from the “artificial” landscape at the heart of the campus to the naturalistic landscape of amplified geography.

The image of the cluster becomes stronger and more pronounced. A unity of sense is introduced, with the inhabited campus-parks brought together and integrated within the geography. The cluster is therefore not another city, but a unique organization, a hierarchical and united archipelago of campus-parks, linked both to one another as well as to the developed valleys. The relationship to the larger scale of the project meanwhile informs all areas of research, from the thirty-five thousand hectares that mark the limits of the public premises, to the two hundred and fifty hectares that make up South Campus.

Credits and Data

Project title: dummy
Client: dummy
Location: dummy, dummy
Design: 0000–0000
Completion: 0000
Designer: dummy
Design team: dummy, dummy, dummy
Project team: dummy, dummy, dummy
Project area: 00,000 m²
Project estimate: \$00 million







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