

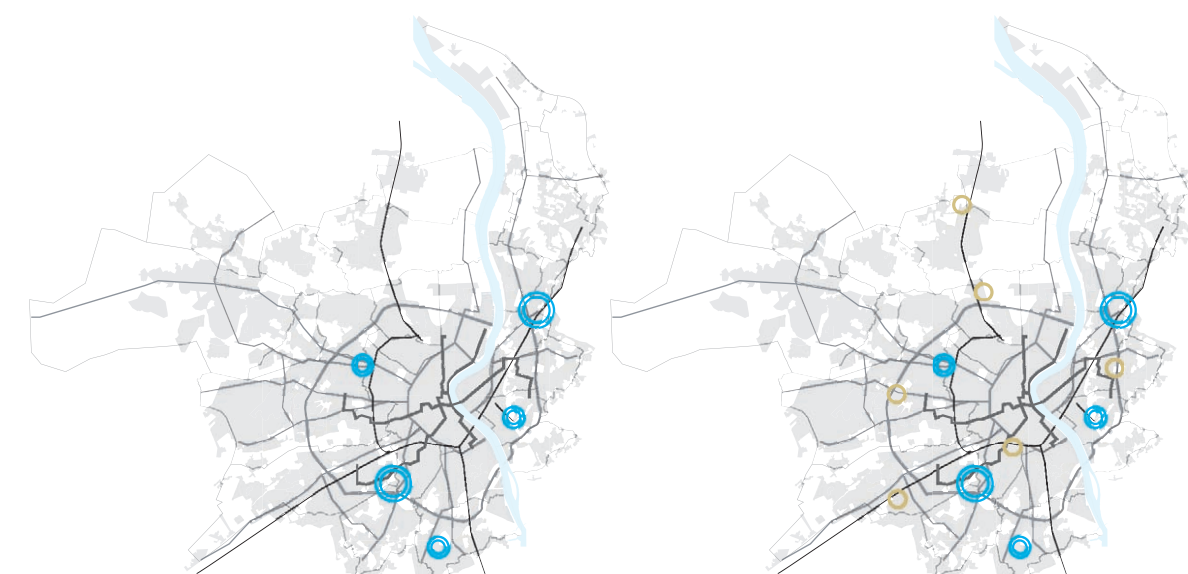
BORDEAUX 2030: RETHINKING SPRAWLTOWN

STRATEGY: FOUR STEPS



STEP 1
Mapping landscape and infrastructural elements that influence urban development

STEP 2
The city matrices are highlighted in order to redesign the existent urban fabric development

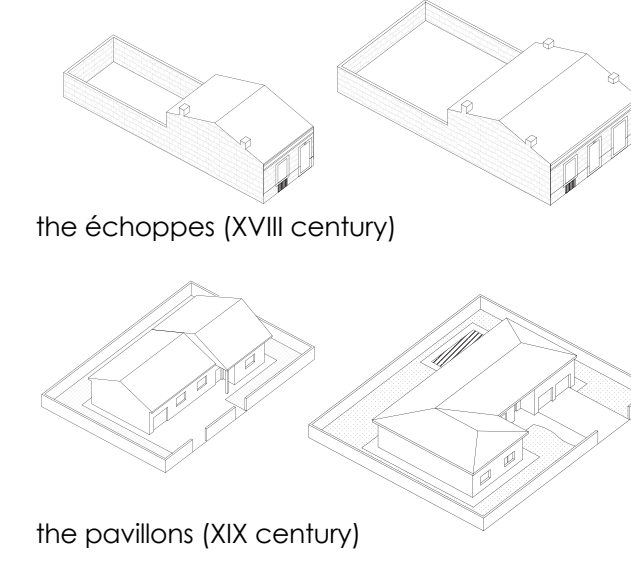
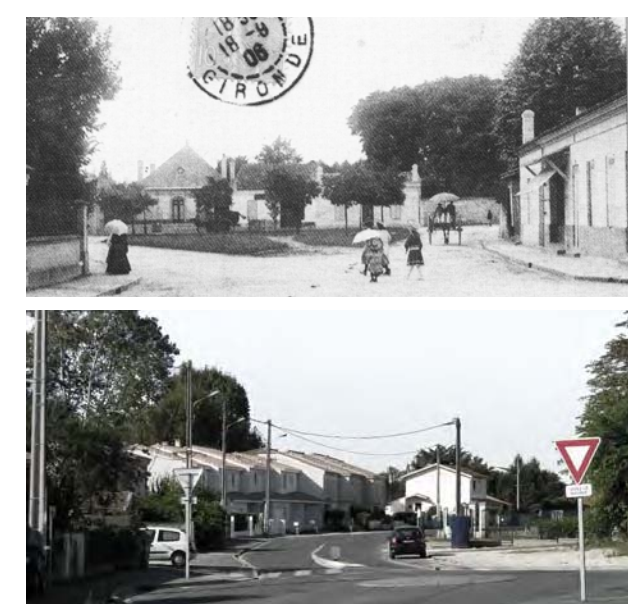


STEP 3
The project areas are carefully chosen in order to provide benefits for both residents and private investors

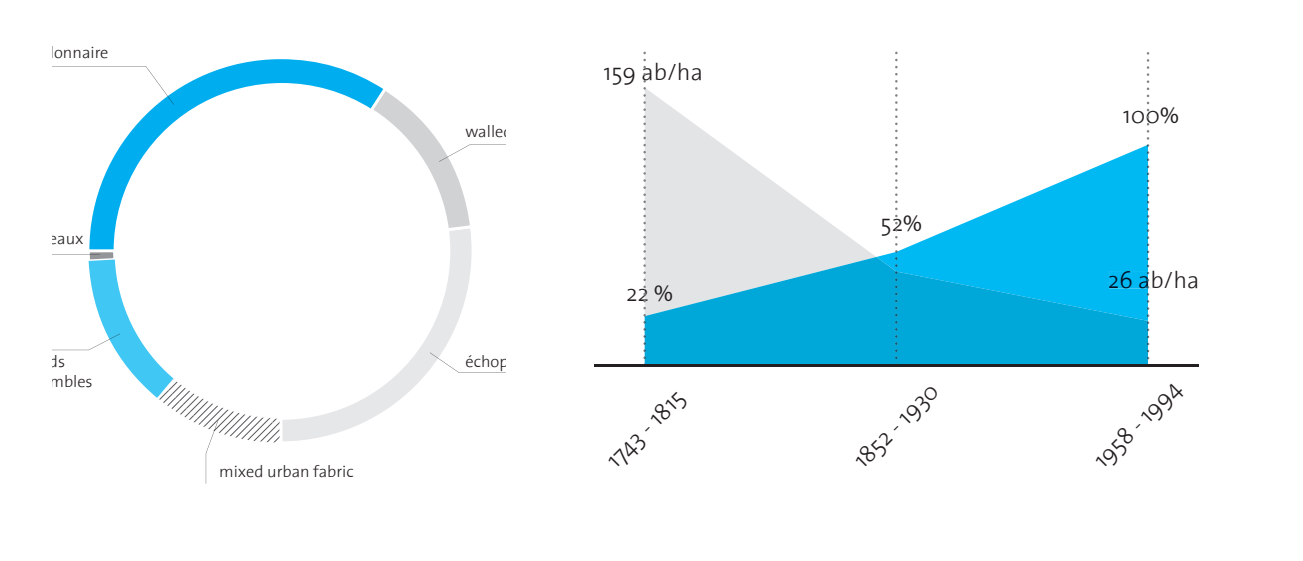
STEP 4
The projects are evaluated after the realization to contribute to the design of future projects

WHY USING SPRAWLTOWN IN BORDEAUX

BECAUSE OF ITS HISTORY



the échoppes (XVIII century)
the pavillons (XIX century)



The urban history of Bordeaux is characterized by low-rise houses, such as the échoppes and pavillons. However the density of the échoppes was double than pavillons one. The pavillons occupies more than the 30% of the urban area of Bordeaux. This land use has caused a substantial sprawling of the urban area and a lack of infrastructure for Bordeaux's citizens

BECAUSE OF ITS LANDSCAPE QUALITIES

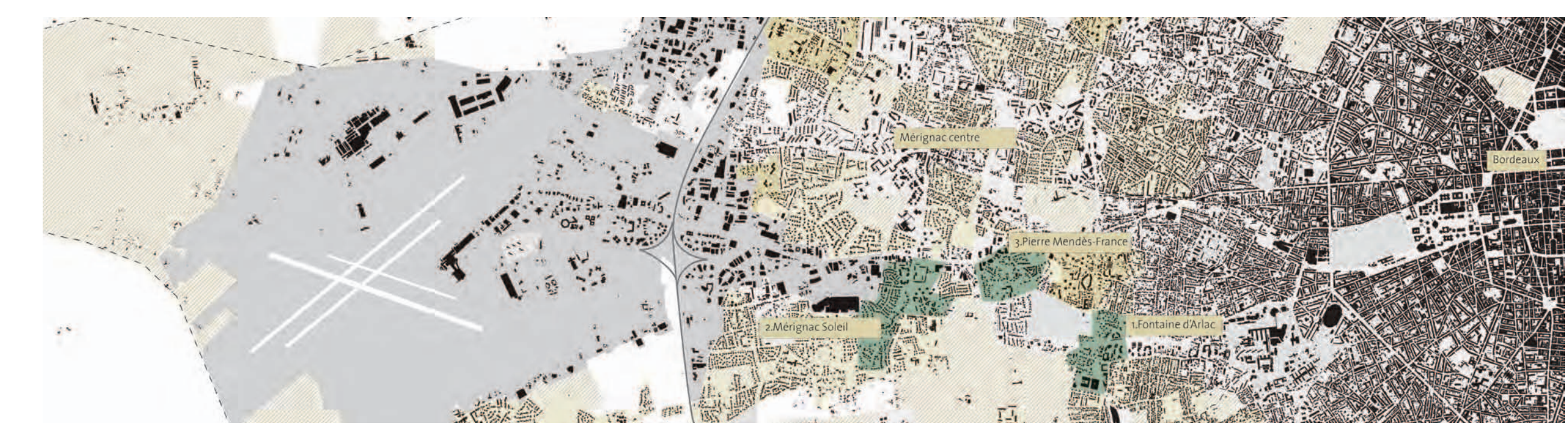


Bordeaux's vineyards. The landscape contributes to the identity of the city

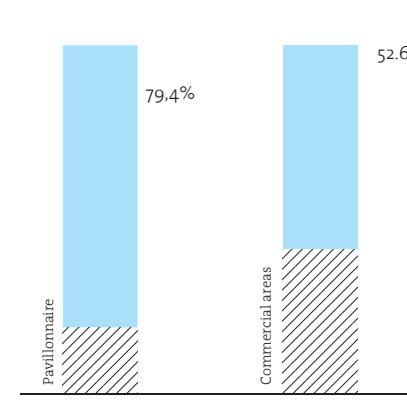
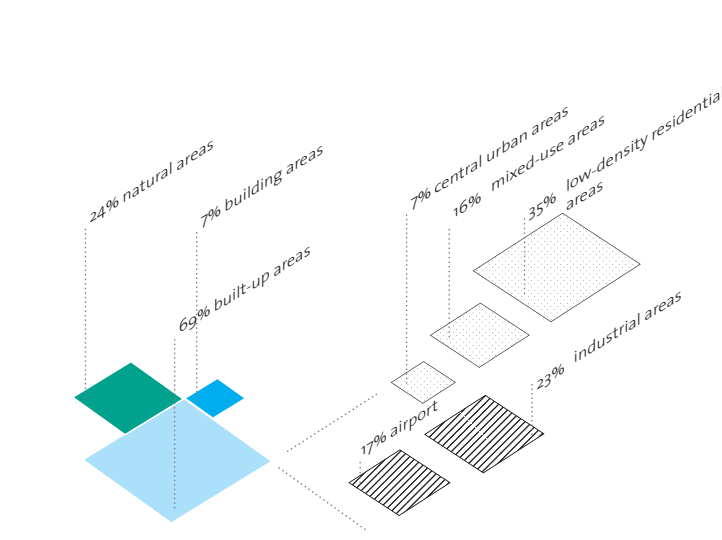


The infrastructural network, based on tramway
Economic centers are spread on all the urban areas
Landscape structure. On the outskirts there is a stronger presence of green areas.

THREE CASE-STUDIES IN THE SUBURBS OF BORDEAUX

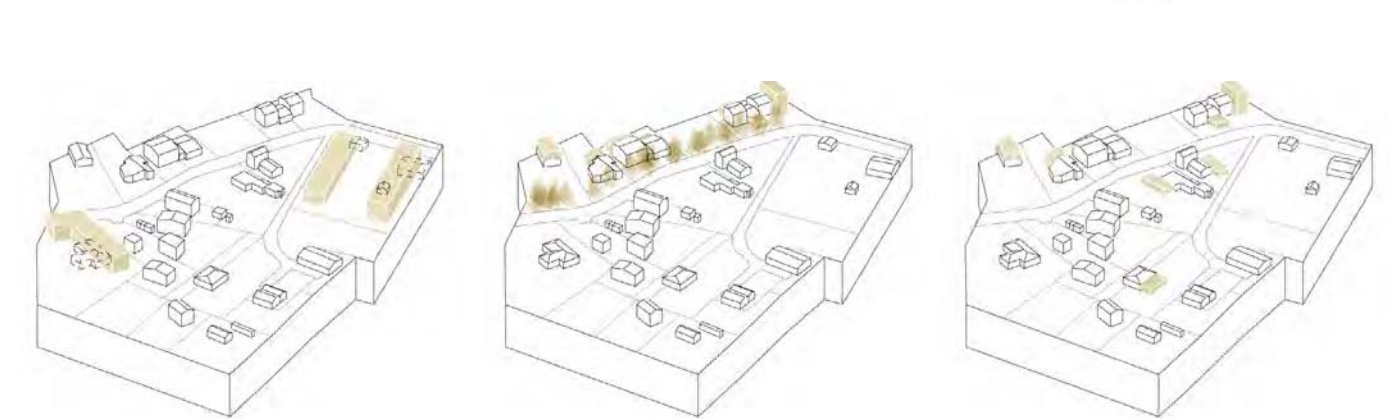


BORDEAUX MERIGNAC



TRANSFORMATION PROCESS

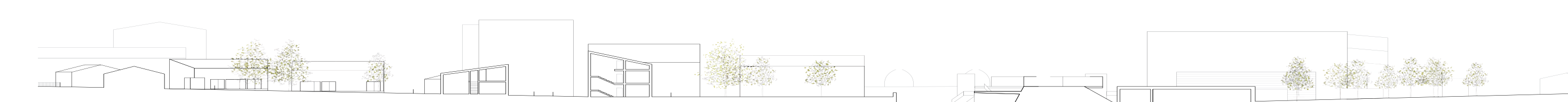
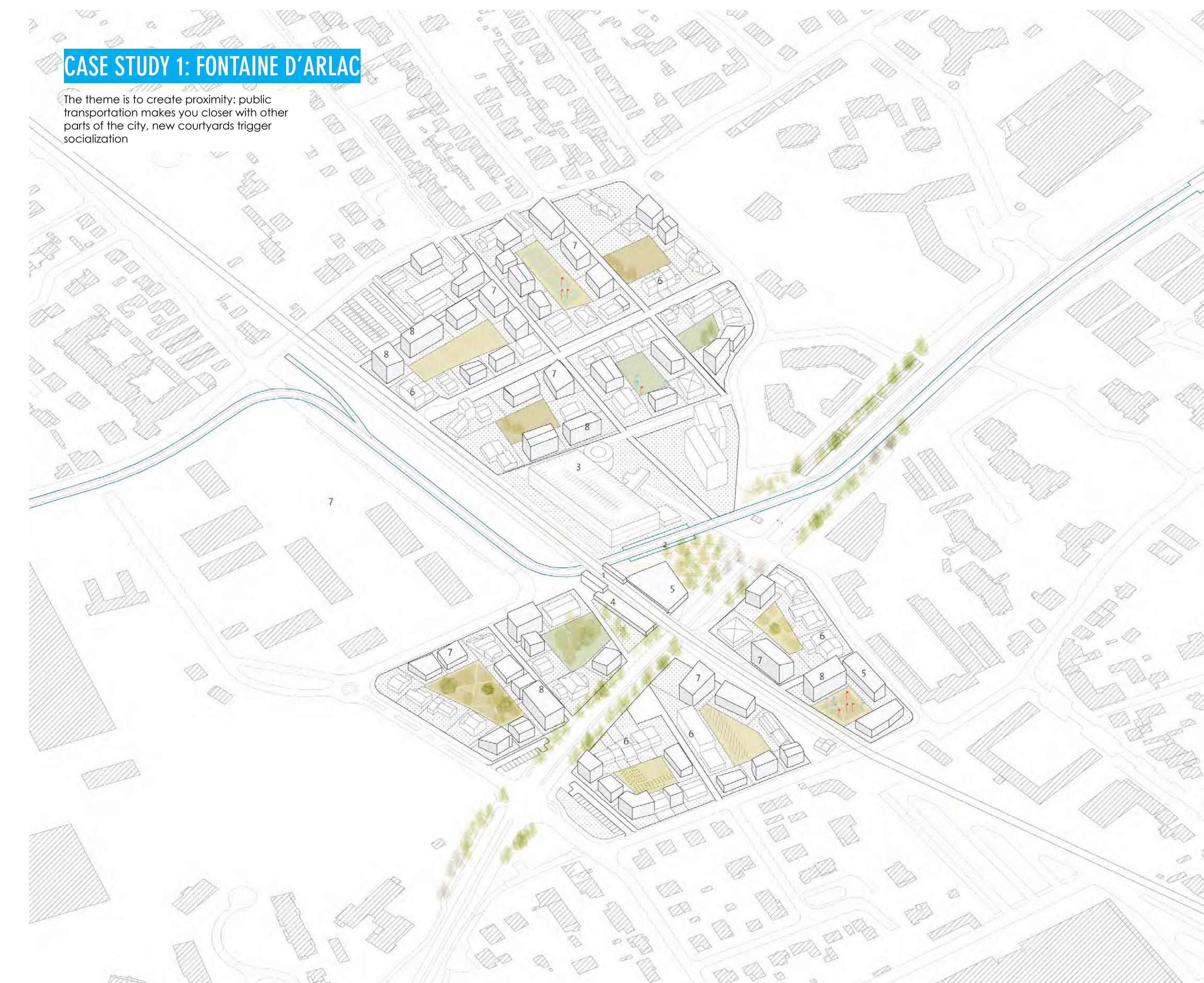
The pavillonnaire (low-density suburban areas) is often considered as a static part of the city. Our proposal wants to seize the potential of this urban fabric characterized by a high percentage of green areas, a relative intervention and the presence of a unique typology: the pavillon. The project wants to graft these areas through these feasible and effective strategies.



Bordeaux Merignac is a crucial area of the city. Up to the twentieth century Merignac was an important agricultural center, mostly known for its vineyards. Although its rural past, this area has widely changed thanks to the construction of the airport and a large commercial complex. The residential fabric has the potential to link and highlight the main elements of Merignac (the airport, the vineyards, the malls).

CASE STUDY 1: FONTAINE D'ARLAC

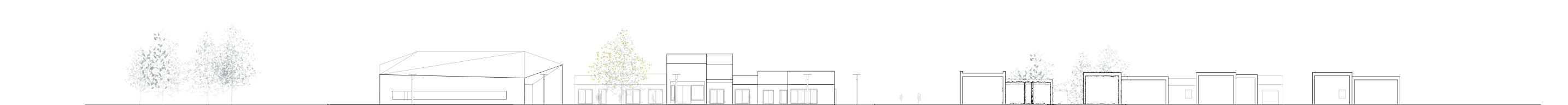
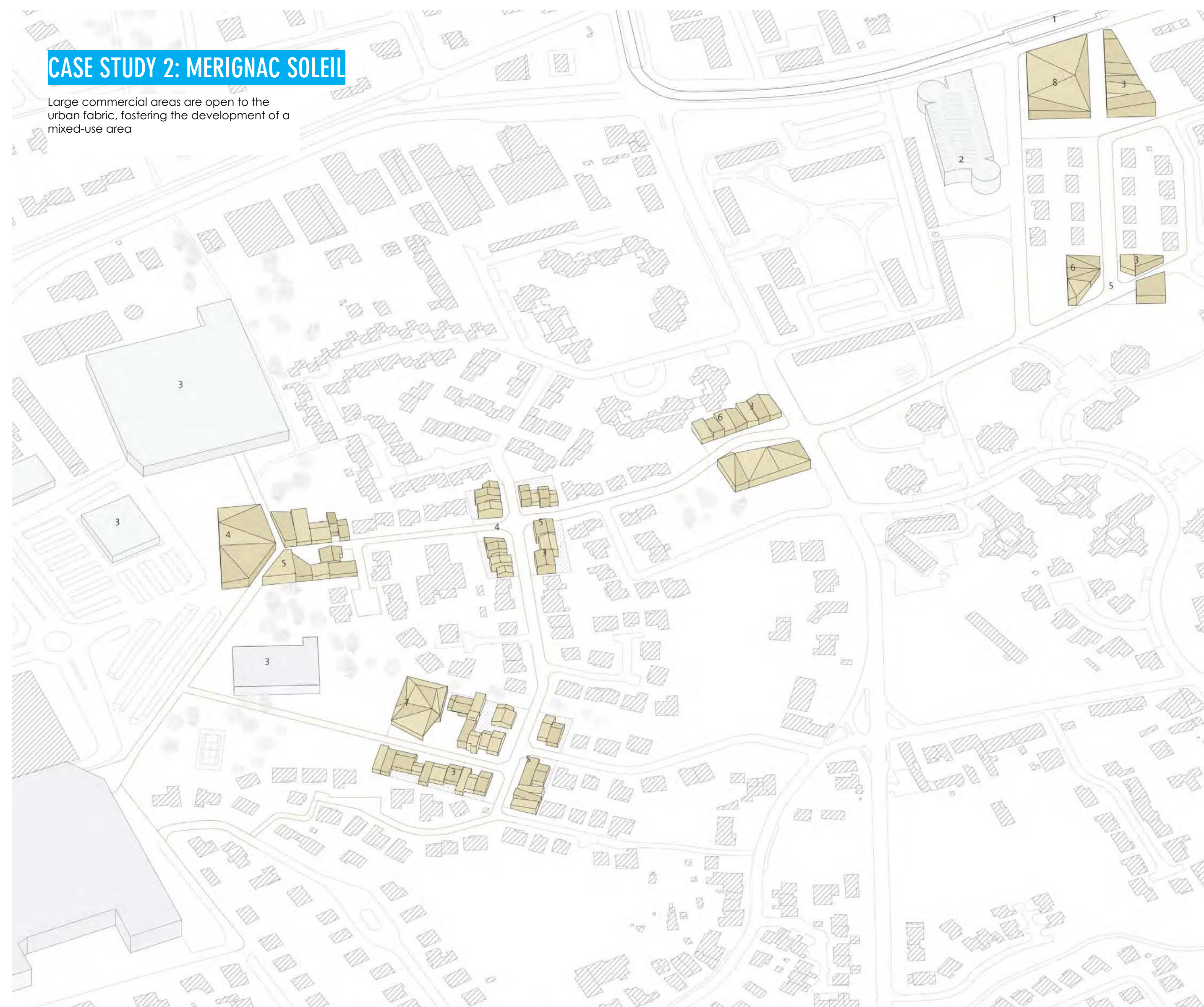
The theme is to create proximity: public transportation makes you closer with other parts of the city, new courtyards trigger socialization



Longitudinal section of the new courtyards

CASE STUDY 2: MERIGNAC SOLEIL

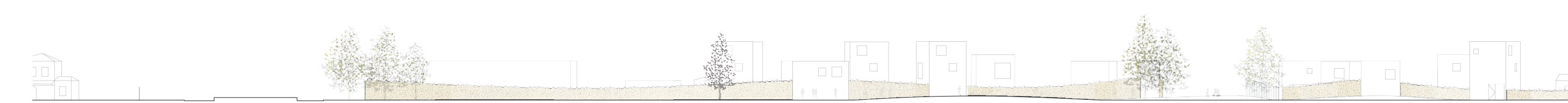
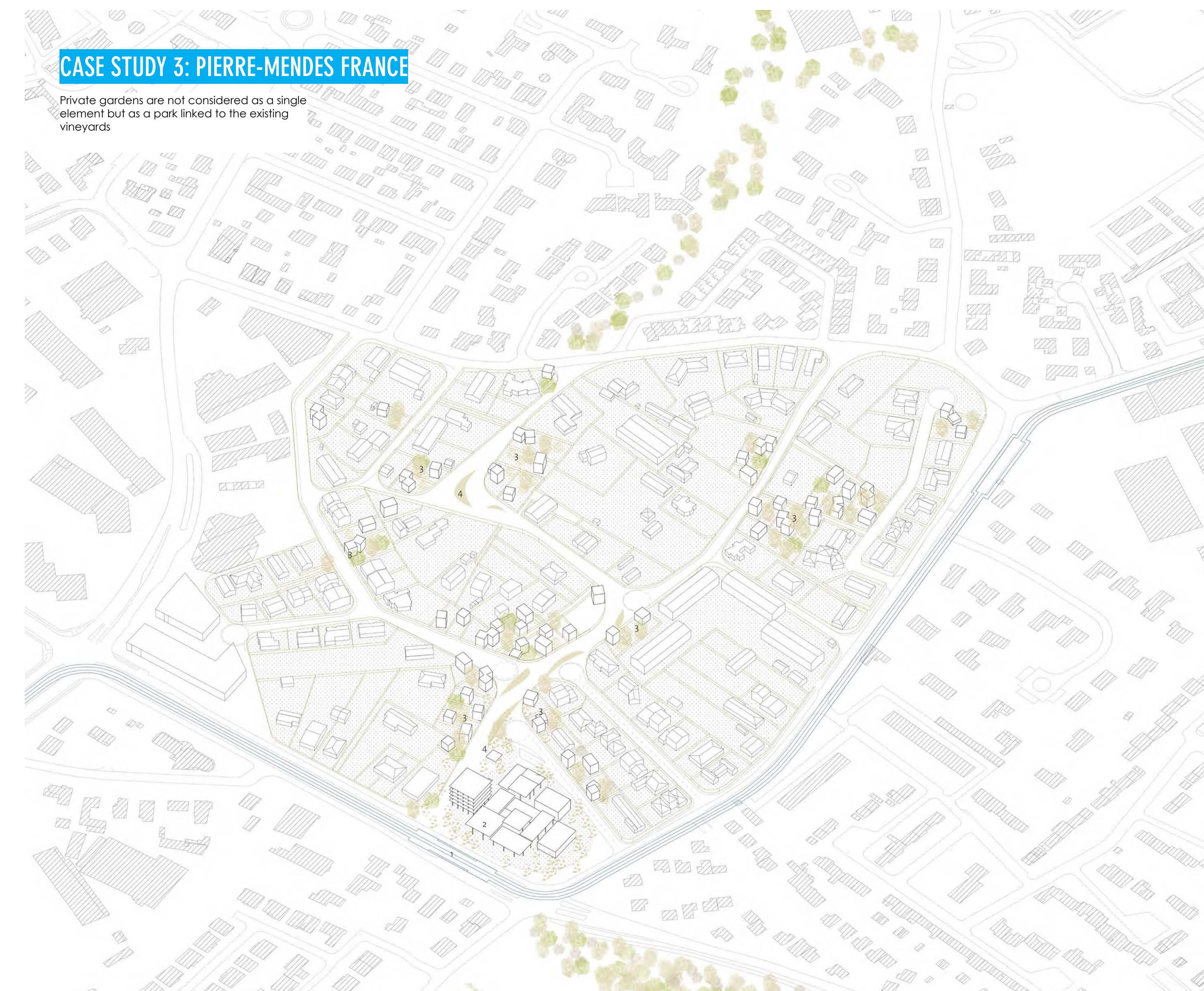
Large commercial areas are open to the urban fabric, fostering the development of a mixed-use area



Longitudinal section of one mixed-use area

CASE STUDY 3: PIERRE-MENDES FRANCE

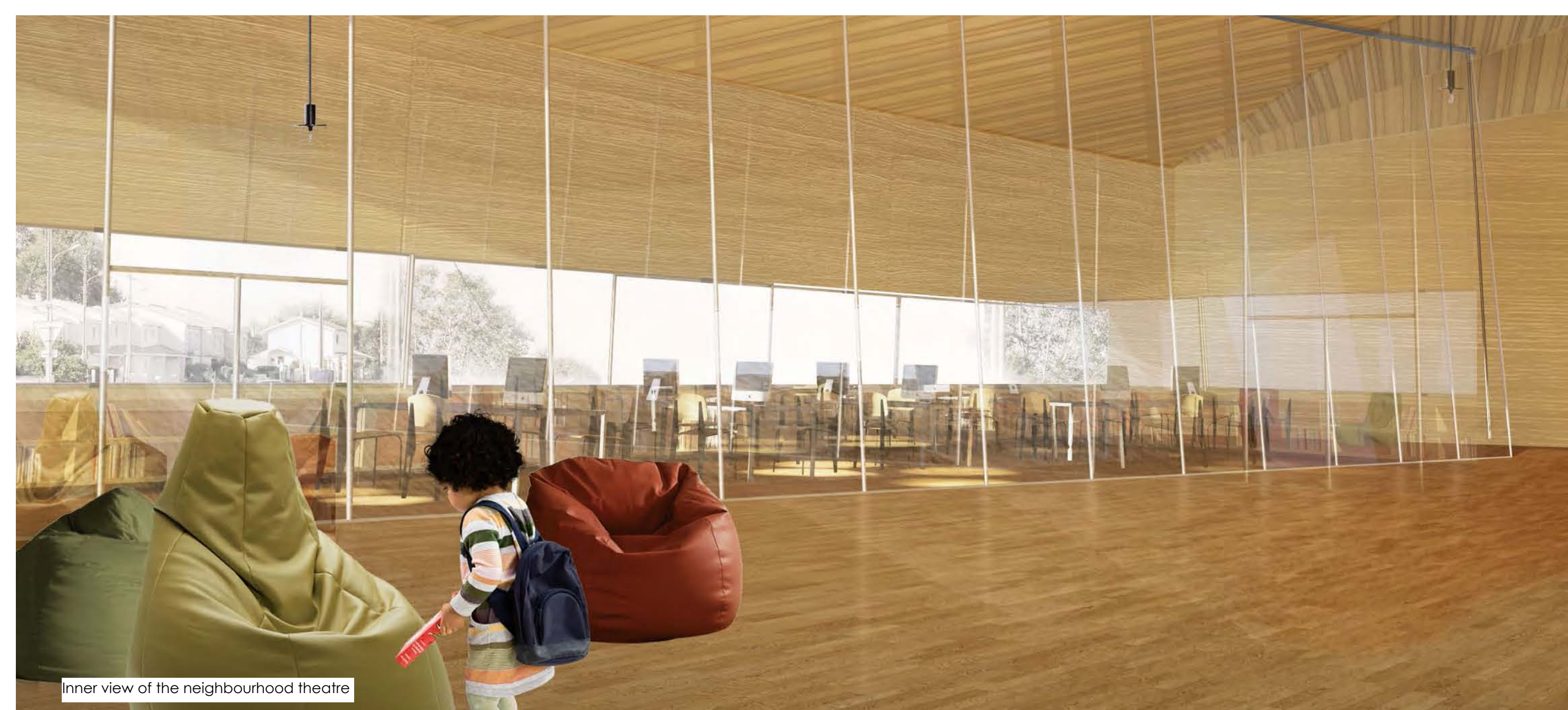
Private gardens are not considered as a single element but as a park linked to the existing vineyards



Section of the new gardens



Outer view of the new courtyard



Inner view of the neighbourhood theatre



View of the new green quarter