Marie-Noële Denis

The War Town Planning in Alsace (1941-1958)

Alsace underwent massive destructions during 2nd World War and, from 1941, 3rd Reich, then France from 1945, worried to reconstruct the destroyed zones.

The Nazi reconstruction was made according to the principle of the village of "the New Order" with a fondamental and authoritarian reorganisation of the rural population in political, social and economic domains, by consolidation of lands and the standardization of the constructions. The plans, according to the separation of the functions and the aeration of the built, get organized with a green space at the heart of the village, a ceremonial square surrounded with the municipal constructions and the homogeneous image of buildings and streets. The peasant city of Marckolsheim (Bas-Rhin) is a good example with three types of exploitations: the hereditar farms of 18 hectares, the middles ones of 10 hectares, and workers' houses.

The French reconstruction after war, more free and more individualized, but widely supervised by the MRU (Ministry of the Reconstruction and the Town planning), his local representatives and his approved architects, rather tempted, as to Mittelwihr (Haut-Rhin), to resconstitute the past in the municipal structure and the old regional style, with nevertheless modernizations in term of road network (roads widened and asphalted, lined with pavements, drinkable water conveyance, sewers), of public buildings (city halls and churchs) and of private constructions (vaster houses, better distributed, with toilets, more functional farm building).

François Nowakowski

The Co-production of the City. Technical Imperatives and the Democratization of the Processes of Urban Projects

In this article, the author, architect and urbanist, analyses several projects carried out by the urban planning agency Urbitat+, in which he works. Case studies are explored with a hypothesis in mind, developed and questioned thanks to Urbitat+'s practice: co-producing urban projects with the inhabitants, users, citizens, elected officials is one of the conditions required to question the hegemony of technical approaches. Those approaches depoliticize local concerns by turning them into technical solutions to given problems. This "technicization" is contradictory to the democratization of the production of the city and it requires the development of new spaces and tools of negotiation.

Sandra Parvu

Disruptions in the Order of Representation: an Inquiry into French Landscape Practices

Based on the observation of French landscape design practitioners in their professional everyday work, this paper examines the visual culture of landscape architecture today. The conducted interviews reveal that landscape architects do not restrict sketching to specific stages of their projects. Thus they call into question the traditional model in which drawing necessarily comes before building. Selected case studies show that landscape designs in large-scale urban operations challenge not only the contents of representation as discussed

by Charles Waldheim and James Corner in the context of landscape urbanism, but also the place of representation. In order to explain this shift, the paper situates the different professional models that have historically influenced the constitution of landscape architecture. The paper aims to give visibility to new ways of conceiving design. It concludes that while not representative of a main stream practice, the discussed cases are significant in that they have the potential to open up new protocols for the conception of urban and territorial transformation.

Didier Taverne
What Projets for the City and its Neighborhoods?

People experiencing difficulties of insertion, the inhabitants of districts in difficulty are invited to elaborate individual projects or to participate in collective projects. This contribution goes back to the possible contradiction of such a demand. It is proposed to reconsider the relationship that these individuals, as well as the institutions at the origin of this request, maintain at the time. From a pragmatist perspective, the active participation of people can not take place without a reinvestment of the future which itself implies new ways of building the public.

Florence Rudolf,
Ghada Hassan Farouk

Behind the Ashwaeyat: the City of Private Developers. Feedback form Fieldwork in Alexandria and Cairo

This paper analyse a common expression, such as informal settlements, by confronting the imaginary of this language with the observations made by students in architecture from UFE and Insa de Strasbourg and from Fines Arts, University of Alexandria, during an urban immersion in the post-revolutionary Egypt. The purpose of this experiment is to raise the awareness of the students about the evidences led by the language and to help them to train deconstruction skills through an experience of a field research, built up from observations and exchanges with some habitants of

these "informal" neighbourhoods. This professional training has been completed with academic conferences to put their results into mutual tension. Architectural and urban designing has been the main outcome of these two experiences: just a "normal" or "usual" outcome for an institution which main vocation is to train students in architecture and urban design.

Nihal Durmaz
The Prevention of Risks through the Control of Urbanization: the Case of Istanbul

After the introduction of the Disaster Law, the urbanization of İstanbul entered a new phase. This article seeks to analyse the implications of environmental risks in İstanbul's urbanization process. It seeks to answer the question of how the notion of environmental risk has manifested itself in urban development, and what kind of changes it brings about. It also analyses the urban transformation process in different districts of İstanbul using the Disaster Law: Sarıgöl et Tozkoparan.

Barbara Morovich,
Javier Fernández Castro
Memory and Mobilization: A Project of Urbanization of the *Villa 31* – Buenos Aires

In this article, we analyze the memorial and patrimonial impacts of an urban project started in 2002 in a disadvantaged neighborhood of Buenos Aires, the *Villa 31*. Carried at first within the framework of an academic exercise of the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Buenos Aires, this project became a political tool. It led to the recognition of the right to the city of disadvantaged inhabitants and aims at impulsing a change of image of this stigmatized and informal district. Urban policies officialized the project and wish, from now on, to support its change from *villa* to *barrio*. But the appropriation by a political project arouses questioning and concerns. In the presented example, the alliance of a group of academics, technicians, NGOS, with institutions and representatives of *villeros* is fundamental:

they form a patrimonial community gathered around a table of permanent dialogue.

Gilles Vodouhé
The Participation in Strasbourg–Hautepierre. An Approach through Capability

The participation of residents in the planning of their living environment process is invoked as a prerequisite to the success of urban projects. Hautepierre urban renewal project was for us an opportunity to see how translates such participation in the practice of actors (inhabitants, local elected officials, ANRU, social landlords, etc.). With this in mind, we have chosen to assess the participation of the inhabitants by the approach through capability developed by the economist Amartya Sen.

Catherine Delcroix,
Elsa Lagier
Local Democracy in Tension in a Context of Inter-Communality in Paris region

Despite the invitations formulated, from the beginning of the French "policy of the city", in order to encourage the participation of the inhabitants concerned by the social and urban projects of redevelopment of their neighborhoods, local democracy is struggling to develop. Beyond a "classical" reluctance of local political actors to delegate part of their power and decisions to their constituents, it is also often the logic of mutual distrust between the inhabitants and the local institutions that tend to paralyze the dialogue in the context of a major upheaval in the local, urban and socio-economic life. Based on a collective research carried out over three years in two districts subject to a major policy of urban renewal, these dynamics are described and explained, based on concrete examples. From the beginning of this research, difficult to conduct, the situation was extremely tense, reflecting the complexity of these issues. After a presentation of the context of this study and of the results obtained, the analysis developed stresses the importance of

the intercommunal organization which tends to confiscate a possible nascent dialogue. The intercommunality appears in fact subtracted from any public space of deliberation.

Cathy Blanc-Reibel
The case of *Neustadt* (Strasbourg), Co-construction of an Urban and Architectural Heritage.

Neustadt is a German word which means the "New Town". In Strasbourg, it refers to the urban extension planned and built during the German Annexation of Alsace (1871-1918). Over the last years, the local institutions have decided to promote this part of Strasbourg. Several actions carried by the city of Strasbourg and the Alsace Region contribute to build this heritage (Heinich, 2009). Since 2010, Neustadt has been studied by the Inventory and Heritage Division of the Region whose mission is to collect data about these buildings. In parallel, the municipality is candidate for the World Heritage label (Unesco). The zone called "Grande île" was labelled in 1988. The aim is to expand it to the German district (Cassaz, Eberhardt, 2013). Application files have been transmitted through the National Commissions for UNESCO by the French State in January 2016.

In this context, this article aims to highlight the co-construction of this heritage between heritage policy and citizen appropriation of their buildings.

Hélène Veiga Gomes
Changing the Image of the City: the Project of Intendente Square in Lisbon

Intendente is a Square of Lisbon located on the border of the Historic city center. It bears the name, by extension, of the adjacent neighborhood. An extensive urban project was developed there between 2011 and 2014: in three years, the seedy and stigmatized square of Intendente became a high place of attraction in the Portuguese capital city. Formerly invisible, Intendente has since entered the Lisbon media landscape to become hypervisible. From an urban fieldwork investigation, this article

questions the making of the city image from the point of view of the urban designers and actors of the public sphere.

Alexandra Pignol-Mroczkowski, Stéphane Mroczkowski
Project, Program,Images: Urbain Advertising and Property Development

The typology of the contemporary residences of dwelling such as one can see them developing massively in the districts of the French cities in particular, are based on the same model. Generally promoted by large building firms, having acquired grounds sold by the cities. Does it mean standardization? Architecture ready to build? Dematerialized, as an architect like Rudy Ricciotti denounces it? A quite actual landscape however takes shape with elements which we can find as well at La Courneuve or in Strasbourg, or even in Montpellier or Marseilles. Where do these elements come from? Is it an heritage of modernism? The right angles, the flat roofs, the asymmetry would evoque modernism to us. The building materials seem to link to another thing: a diversity at the antipodes of the multi-storey dwelling of the 1960 and 1970. These news forms could suggest a more human environment. We propose an aesthetic, stylistic and semantic analysis of this new type of urban development. By choosing the images that these urban developments give, in particular by analysing the visual communication of these projects.

Bruno Steiner
Landscaping the City: Towards a Democracy of Interaction and Emotion

In urban planning, the epistemic turn has hastened the transition from a top-down planning culture to iterative projects and processes. It coincidentally strengthens the role of a new actor in the production of the city, the landscape designer. This link between iterative planning and the reinforced role of landscapers can be explained by the singularity of the corpus of "thought-landscaping," which focuses on urban

fragments and guidance rather than continuity and linearity. Landscaping projects, undertaken with new "tool-figures" (walking tours, maps, and gardens), create democratic alternatives to traditional planning by offering interactive processes for producing cities. As the storytellers of local places, landscapers can forge new types of public debate by facilitating a cooperative and creative interpretation of urban contexts. Thanks to this unifying potential, landscapes can serve as a powerful mediator between different city groups. Unfortunately, if we are not careful, for the same reason, "landscape-making" can also become an exercise in using urban models for divisive identity politics.

Gilles Noeppel, Patrick Schmoll
The City at Stake: Urban Projections of Game Designers

The aim of the paper is to propose a typology of the various figures of the city in videogames. Forms and functions of the city in these games have evolved through stages, since the beginning of computer graphics and simulation methods. The evolution of the figures is, of course, tightly dependent on the potential provided by computer techniques, but it is also linked to social changes, which impact the representations of the city. Thus, it is possible to deduce from this typology some tension axes that give it its structure, and allow foreseeing future tendencies, mainly in the field of videogame design, but also, as a consequence, in urbanistic approaches.

Abdoulaye Ngom
Migrations across the Sea of Young Senegalese from Casamance

Since a few years, the enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla constitutes the entry point of thousand migrants in origin for the most part of the sub–saharan countries and of western Africa. In Senegal, the illegal immigration took disturbing proportions in certain regions of the country in particular in Casamance where numerous young people followed

the paths of the illegal migration. From inquiries made since 2013 in Casamance, this article examines determiners and kinds of mobilizations of resources involved by these journeys.

Mahmoud Chahdi

Reinventing the Moroccan Public, in the Context of Gratuity

The low frequentation of cultural centers by Moroccans shows the fragility of their relationship with art and culture, notwithstanding the gratuity of all activities sponsored by the Ministry of Culture. As of to-day, public policies limit themselves to the Ministry of Culture support for artistic creation, without any reflection on professionalization of the cultural management and mediation professions. The lack of artistic education and the reduction of the cultural matters to the only competence of the ministry of Culture had their influence in the desertion of the cultural centers. The support to creation wishes to reconquer its public, and to put an end to the gratuity of access to artistic activities.

Guillaume Christen,
Pierre Dias,
Muriel Dudt,
Lyes Laifa,
Wissal Selmi

Strasbourg Perspective(s)

This workshop is based on a common field of research—the city of Strasbourg—which brings together our doctoral work in spite of differences in terms of research subjects. Through three thematic issues—first on the representations of the urban space, second on the spatial and social fragmentations within the city and third on the links between ecology and the urban environment—one could look the boundaries of Strasbourg with diverse approaches—or 'glasses'—that complement one another. Each of these approaches nevertheless revealed some similarities: especially the importance to take into account the links between the urban space and its inhabitants, the co-construction of the city—from 'above' (top-down) and from 'below' (bottom-up)—as well as the effects of social and economic inequalities on the relationship between individuals and the city they live in.