

RESUSCITATING THE BLOSNE

REVIVING THE SOIL

STITCHING UP THE INFRASTRUCTURE

> Phase 1 (2027-2030): (re)discovering the living (What pre-existing? What potential?)

0 100m

RESUSCITATING THE BLOSNE Making the Bloisne valley more perceptible

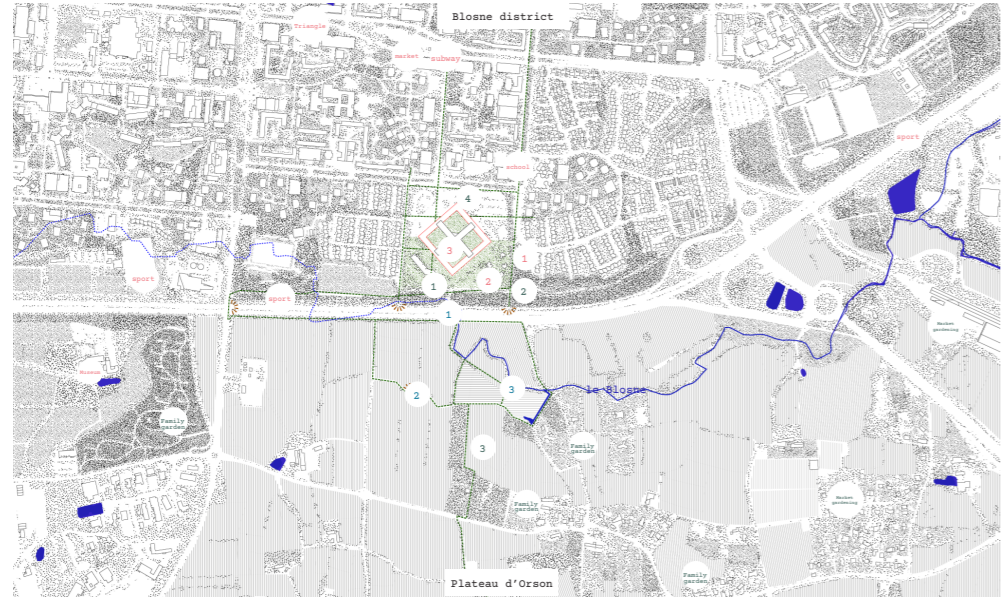
1. Connecting each side of the ring road: creating visual openings in the mass of trees planted along the ring road to allow a glimpse of the Orson plateau from the former CHU site on the right bank of the Bloisne.
2. Playing with topography: installing promontories and viewing points on the Bloisne slopes.
3. Initiating pedestrian loops (footpaths): link the dead-end roads on the Orson plateau to provide a varied walking route (urban and rural) that allows visitors to understand the geographical and hydrographical context of the area.

REVIVING THE SOIL: Caring for different biotopes

1. Preserve permeable soil: conserve areas that have not been sealed and remove asphalt to unseal the soil (build only on areas that have already been sealed, such as car parks or built-up areas).
2. Reconstitute fertile land: use the debris from demolitions to recreate living soil and allow transitional plant cover to develop.
3. Enhancing the existing network of food gardens on the Orson plateau: making them visible and accessible by footpaths.
4. Open up the site: open it up to the Le Bloisne district by creating pedestrian and ecological links running East/West and North/South, in particular by building on the tree-lined continuity of Rue de Roumanie and Rue de Grèce.

STITCHING UP THE INFRASTRUCTURE: Preserving the material and structural logic

1. Cleaning up the building: rotary cleaning (asbestos removal) of the CHU wings with the gradual relocation of the hospital (from 2027), the structure is entirely preserved.
2. Offering places to live: temporary occupation of the wings of the former CHU by making premises available to associations. Testing users' nesting up a back-and-forth process between current and future programming.
3. Denature the upper and lower ground floors of the CHU to form the 'active base': create places with several degrees of intimacy (public spaces, semi-public spaces, shared interior courtyards, shared workshops, etc.).



> Phase 2 (2031-2034): encountering of living environments (What balances? What Interactions?)

0 100m

RESUSCITATING THE BLOSNE: Varying and enhancing aquatic environments

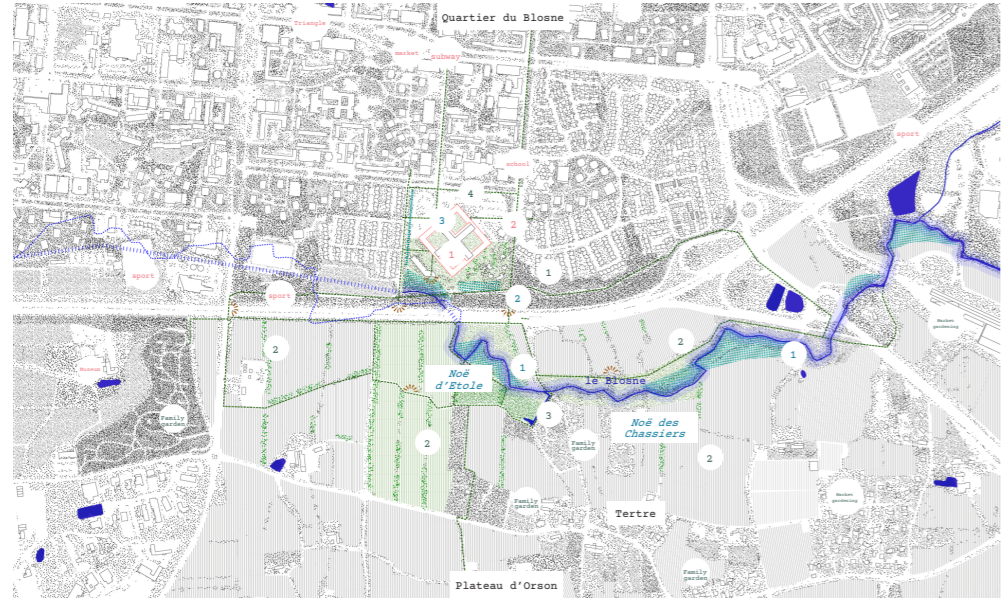
1. Renaturalise the eastern part of the Bloisne: uncover the watercourse on the former CHU site to restore its natural beds - recreate the Noés (drowned areas) as both food expansion areas and wetlands for biodiversity.
2. Install plant purification ponds to the south of the site to treat wastewater from buildings currently being converted and to be covered in the future.
3. Designing water paths: collecting rainwater on the surface (ponds, valleys, etc.) to create cool areas and support infiltration - increasing the density of existing planting to irrigate the soil through the roots and recharge the water table.

REVIVING THE SOIL: Characterise the wooded, cultivated and open environments...

1. Preserve existing trees: continue planting in continuity with the existing vegetation to enhance the various environments on the site.
2. Enhancing hedgerows and structuring agricultural plots: encouraging biodiversity and preventing soil erosion.
3. Expanding the network of food gardens: creating new community gardens and orchards linked to the Bloisne watercourse and walking routes.
4. Creating a public square: the 'triangle square' to the north of the site will be linked to the Bloisne district, in particular with Rue de Roumanie (access to the subway).

STITCHING UP THE INFRASTRUCTURE: Sewing up the structural grid and integrating it into the neighbourhood

1. The active base has been finalised and can house a number of programmes, including the relocation of the mother and child centre, a last-mile logistics platform, storage warehouses, craft workshops, a food market, community kitchens, a health centre, sports activities linked to the sports facilities, and the creation of a training institutes in permaculture, cooking and re-use (initiated by the associations and the preparation in phase 1).
2. The wings of the CHU have been widened, and a wooden post and beam system extends the existing structure.



> Phase 3 (beyond): hypotheses for development (sustainability of environments and ongoing experiments)

0 100m

RESUSCITATING THE BLOSNE: Restoring the ecological continuity of the Bloisne

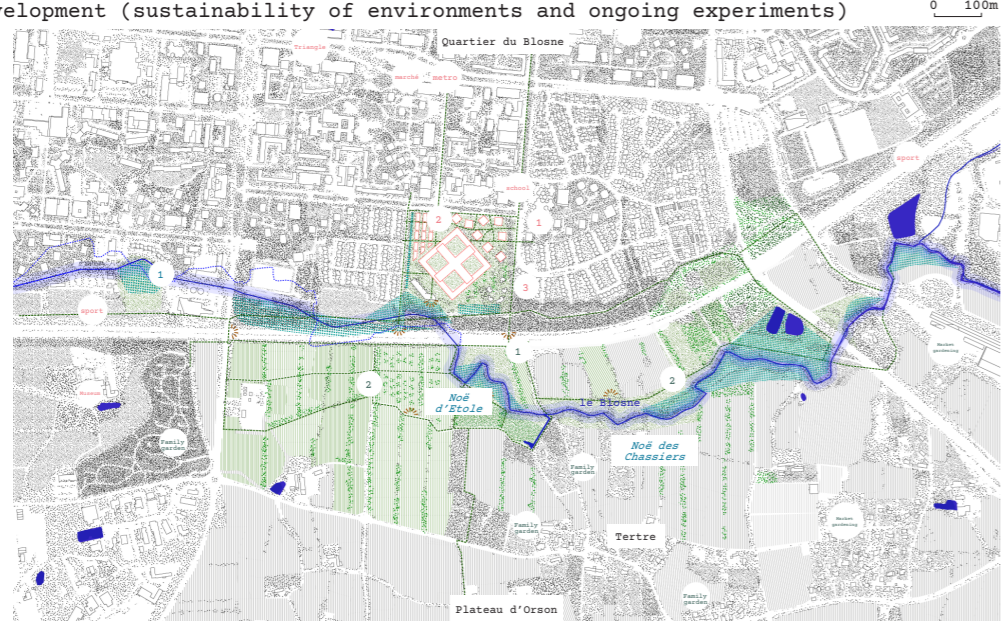
1. Continue the renaturalisation of the western section of the Bloisne: The Bloisne watercourse is becoming a vector of identity and a link between what is inside the ring road and outside the ring road, enhancing the interpretation of the archipelago city.
2. Reappropriating the land and its seasonal cycles: as well as ecological action, this is also an opportunity to create new uses, paths, walks, beaches, swimming areas, etc.

REVIVING THE SOIL: Protecting the soil and continuing to diversify it

1. Ease motorised traffic on and through the ring road: The ring road is becoming an urban boulevard, with public transport (tramway), soft traffic (bicycles/pedestrians) and easy access on foot.
2. Change agricultural practices and offer local food production: reduce the size of plots and increase their number, reduce ploughing (to preserve living soil), encourage vegetable gardening in available open space (with the support of the permaculture training centre and the association 'les coils verts', etc.).
3. Recreate links among urbanised, cultivated and grassed areas -> Thinking about food security in the metropolis.

STITCHING UP THE INFRASTRUCTURE: Enabling permanent upgradability integrated into the neighborhood

1. Urban development in connection with the connected park to the east of the site, construction of earthen towers in connection with the earthen training centre (acrotère 35).
2. Urban development linked to the Bloisne on the west part of the site, construction of stacked wooden houses.
3. Raising the four wings of the CHU.



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> Phase 1 (2027-2030): (re)discovering the living (What pre-existing? What potential?)



1. removal of asphalt to unseal the soil 2. denaturation and extension of the wooden base in continuity with the existing structure 3. living spaces: temporary occupation of the wings of the former CHU, provision of premises for associations in Le Bloisne, etc.

1. a pedestrian path has been created along the ring road to open up the dead-end roads 2. visual openings connect the CHU site with the plateau d'Orson 3. the site clearance, deconstruction and extension of the old CHU has started

1. rotary cleaning of the wings with the gradual relocation of the CHU, storage of deconstruction materials 2. denaturation and extension of the wooden base in continuity with the existing constructive framework 3. temporary development of the future 'triangle square', opening up the site to the residents and associations of Le Bloisne

> Phase 2 (2031-2034): encountering of living environments (What balances? What Interactions?)



1. Le Bloisne is uncovered 2. Several uses (children's mother house, last-mile logistics platform, craftsmen's workshops, Amp, collective kitchens, training centre, health centre, sports activities, etc.) are taking place in the plinth levels 3. The renovation of the existing wings is completed 4. The CHU wings are widened

1. Le Bloisne is uncovered 2. driven by the permaculture training centre and the association les coils verts, market gardening is developing on the Orson plateau 3. hedgerow structure the divided agricultural plots 4. the wings are thickening to accommodate additional activities

1. the training centre for reusable materials, wood and earth construction (in conjunction with acrotère 35) 2. the Amp and the solidarity centres are moving in and benefiting from common outdoor spaces 3. the wing is being thickened to accommodate additional activities 4. the elements of the CHU facade are being reused as public facilities and office space. ('acrotère' net floor area)

> Phase 3 (beyond): hypotheses for development (sustainability of environments and ongoing experiments)



1. the four wings of the CHU have been raised to create housing 2. the former concrete car park has been preserved and recycled as an observation platform offering a privileged view of the renaturalised and protected Bloisne 3. the renaturalisation of the Bloisne has enabled the development of new ecosystems

1. the ring road is being transformed into an urban boulevard, with cycle lanes, tramways and reserved lanes for goods transport appearing 2. the renaturalisation of the Bloisne has led to the development of new ecosystems and public spaces 3. the four wings of the CHU have been raised to create housing

1. elevation of the four wings of the CHU to create housing 2. construction of earthen towers in conjunction with the earthen training centre (acrotère 35) 3. construction of wooden stacked houses in conjunction with the wood training centre 4. development of the 'triangle square' to link the site with the Bloisne district

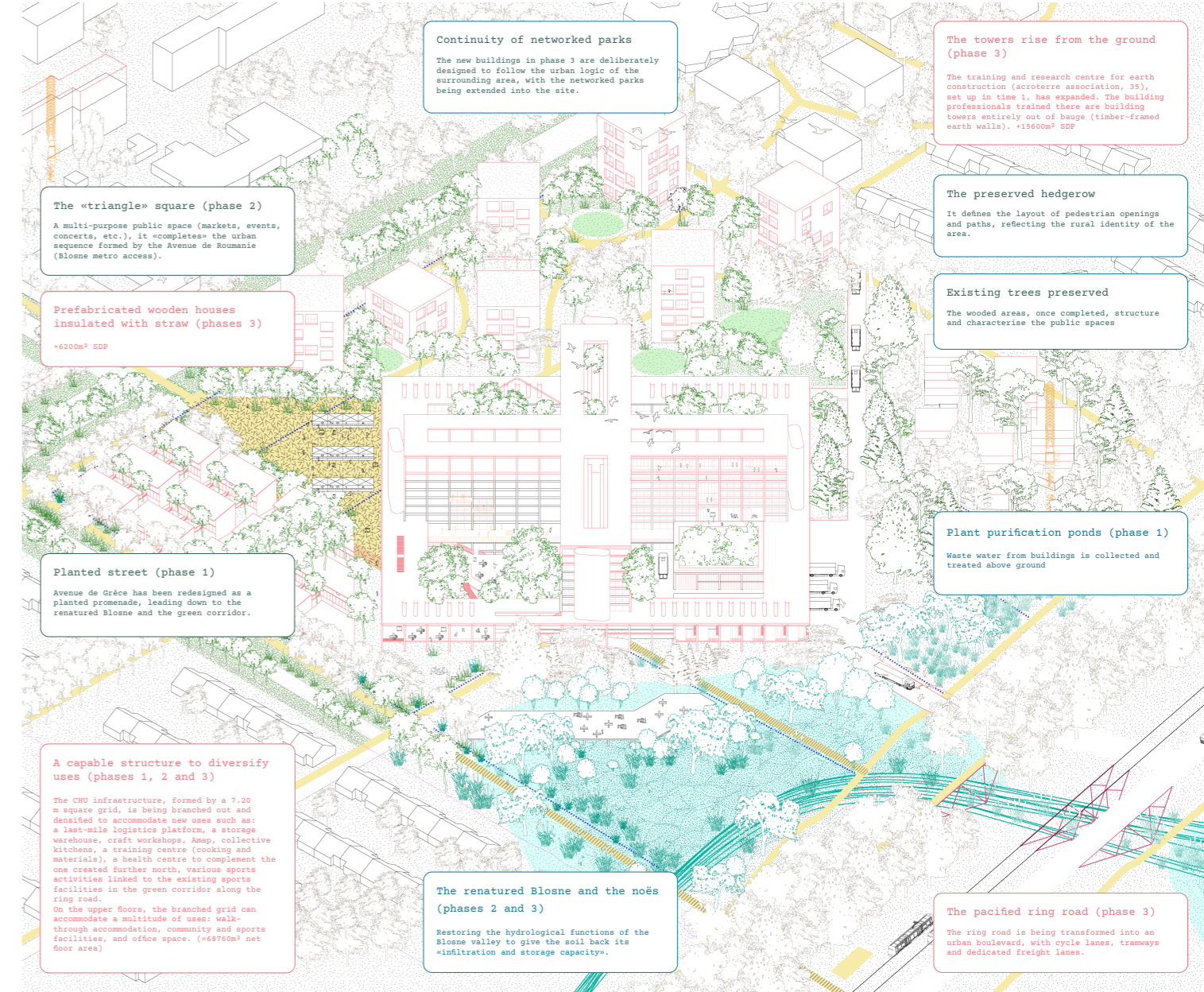
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> Phases 1, 2 and/or 3: a range of possibilities

0 10 100m



The «triangle» square (phase 2)
A multi-purpose public space (markets, events, concerts, etc.), it «completes» the urban sequence formed by the Avenue de Roumanie (Bloisne metro access).

Prefabricated wooden houses insulated with straw (phases 3)
+130cm² SSP

Planted street (phase 1)
Avenue de Grèce has been redesigned as a planted promenade, leading down to the renaturalised Bloisne and the green corridor.

A capable structure to diversify uses (phases 1, 2 and 3)
The CHU infrastructure, formed by a 7.20 m square grid, is being branched out and densified to accommodate new uses such as: a last-mile logistics platform, a storage warehouse, craft workshops, Amp, collective kitchens, a training centre (cooking and materials), a health centre to complement the one created further north, various sports activities linked to the existing sports facilities in the green corridor along the ring road. On the upper floor, the branched grid can accommodate a multitude of uses: through accommodation, community and sports facilities, and office space. ('acrotère' net floor area)

Continuity of networked parks
The new buildings in phase 3 are deliberately designed to follow the urban logic of the surrounding area, with the networked parks being extended into the site.

The preserved hedgerow
It defines the layout of pedestrian openings and paths, reflecting the rural identity of the area.

Existing trees preserved
The wooded areas, once completed, structure and characterise the public spaces

Plant purification ponds (phase 1)
Waste water from buildings is collected and treated above ground

The renatured Bloisne and the noés (phases 2 and 3)
Restoring the hydrological functions of the Bloisne valley to give the soil back its «insulation and storage capacity».

The pacified ring road (phase 3)
The ring road is being transformed into an urban boulevard, with cycle lanes, tramways and dedicated freight lanes.

> Possible layouts in the augmented grid

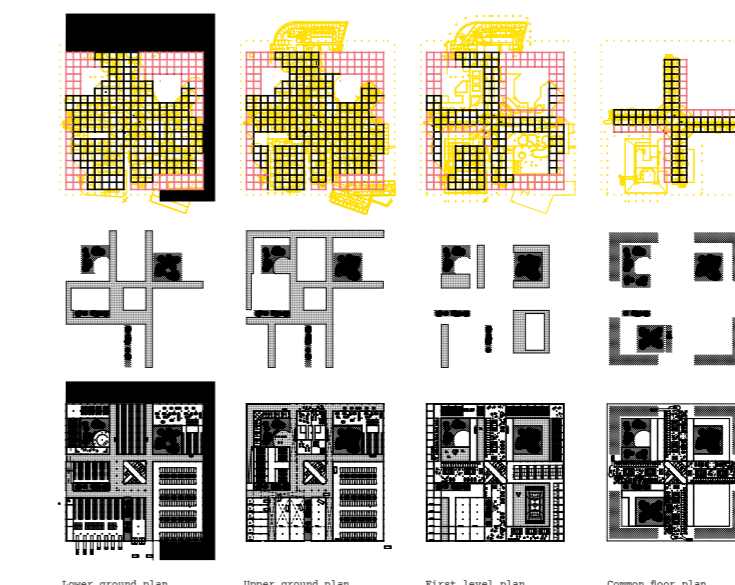
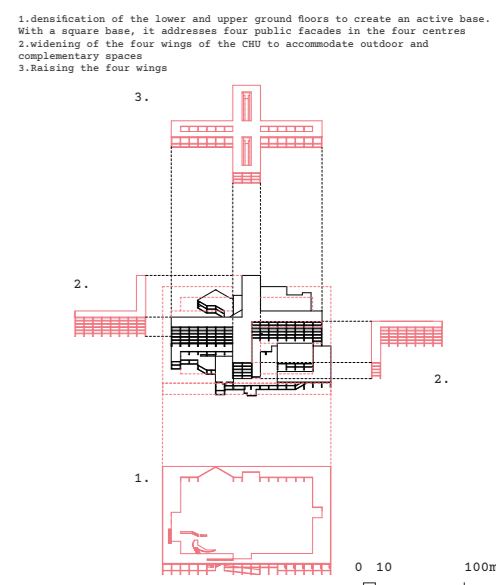


Diagram showing the superimposition of the existing plan with the preserved and projected construction layout
In yellow, the existing plan
In black, the preserved existing grid
In pink, the new wooden structure is strictly aligned with the existing concrete frame.

The voids: public footpaths and planted gardens (in areas of preserved open land) break up and aerate the infrastructure.

Plans of possible floor occupancies

> Exploded Axonometry



1. densification of the lower and upper ground floors to create an active base. With a square base, it addresses four public facades in the four centres

2. widening of the four wings of the CHU to accommodate outdoor and complementary spaces

3. Raising the four wings