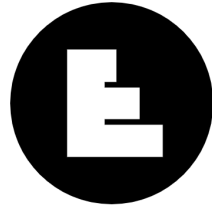


E U R  
P A O  
N



E18 - Re-sourcing

# JULLOUVILLE

## RE-SOURCING THE SITE OF JULLOUVILLE FORMER SUMMER CAMP

Site brief

100m



# FOREWORD

---

*“What we need to do today is to demonstrate cultural creativity .... I believe in the poetic state. It is about developing a way of living that is so sensitive, attentive, contemplative and compassionate that we amplify our range of perception and maintain an awareness of everything that is around us.” P. Chamoiseau*

The eighteenth edition of the European competition in France opens with the wonderful theme of ‘re-sourcing’.

Having explored themes of the adaptable city, the productive city and the living city, this theme marks a pause for breath. It invites us to consider what has been amassed, what is there to provide for places, for lives, and to repair more efficiently rather than demolishing.

‘Re-sourcing’, a theme that examines existing resources – material and non-material – in order to manage and develop them with respect and sensitivity.

These resources are very diverse in nature, specific to each area.

They form a powerful ecosystem that once formed a system that is now often forgotten; over the last century it has been dislocated, unravelled. The care given to exchange and to links woven between human and non-human life has evaporated, giving way to juxtapositions of fragmented territories. These isolated territories of landscape and habitat are just waiting to be set back into motion to meet the world of tomorrow. There is an urgent need to act, and to act together in a spirit of open dialogue.

All the sites in this 18th edition demonstrate the complexity of a world that is out of breath but that has vast potential for life. A momentum is already gathering; the power of water is evident. Human and non-human life is active, it doesn’t wait, and indeed is already sketching out new approaches and responses.

All the sites, from the most urban and developed (Greater Nancy, Caen, Clermont-Ferrand, Riez, Miramas, Brignoles, Blagnac, Romainville, Nailloux) to the most natural and derelict (the Nive valley, Mayotte, Fumel, Mantes-la-Jolie, Jullouville), contain a legacy to be brought back into the light, waiting to bring their hopes and inner strength to life by means of experimental projects for a promising future.

Residents of these territories of today and tomorrow, European teams – made up of architects, urban designers, landscape designers, anthropologists, philosophers, ecologists or any other thinkers relevant to the project – will embrace these places to define new narratives, new ways of interacting where, with the aim of re-sourcing, life resounds as a constant force.

EUROPAN FRANCE

Note: A book of contributions associated with the theme can be downloaded [here](#).

**RE-SOURCER**  
**REPARER**  
**REIMAGINER**  
**REAGIR**  
**REVITALISER**  
**RECYCLER**  
**RESSOURCER**



# THE THEME : RE-SOURCING

---

The fragility of the Earth's ecosystem and social crises lead to the imagination of alternative practices to harmful extraction of resources, overconsumption and pollution of living milieus.

Regenerating projects embracing nature and culture are to be thought and implemented. It is about weaving synergies between biogeophysical data with socio-spatial justice and health ones.

Three main directions for designing forms of resilience and resourcing of inhabited milieus make possible to reactivate other forms of dynamics and narratives around the ecologies of living and caring.

## **1 Re-sourcing in terms of Natural elements / Risks**

The natural and vital elements of water, air, earth and fire are today linked to risks and disasters which affect places, and the entire ecosystem of milieus from the moment that are triggered cataclysms, resulting from deleterious developments.

In order to enable a new alliance with inhabited milieus, it is time to rethink these vital elements, by finding logics of adaptation with the built environment, and by combining them together in projects.

## **2 Re-sourcing in terms of ways of life and of Inclusivity**

The reconsideration of living conditions also requires sustained attention to changes in lifestyles in a hyper-connected digital world. Arrangements capable of simultaneously preserving intimacy, commonality and solidarity are at stake, correlated with bioclimatic and permacultural strategies in which humans and non-humans can cooperate.

## **3 Re-sourcing in terms of materiality**

The already built now constituting a phenomenal source of materials, it is important to design devices for transforming existing buildings driven by the strategy of the 3 R's (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle): Reduce new construction. Reuse in the sense of reusing already constructed spaces and materials. Recycle by using bio-geo sourced materials (earth, stone, fiber), anticipating deconstruction and becoming local again (mobilizing know-how and materials present on the sites). This is to promote the preservation of natural resources.

### **Recommendations for searching sites**

The selection of sites will be based on their potential to find these three types of resources – “natural elements, uses, materiality”.

Each site will be presented at two scales:

- The territorial scale known as the “reflection site” (red limit) which will reveal the geographical and ecological elements (topography, geology, natural elements, etc.), the logic of mobility and large-scale lifestyles and which impact the project site today and, potentially, in the future.
- The proximity scale, known as the “project site” (yellow limit), where the existing situation (physical space, nature, lifestyles) and the city’s intentions for its development in the future will be presented in a clear and precise manner.

The complete site folder must both remain compact but provide elements of information with links to maps (geography) allowing to understand natural dynamics (water, land, sea, etc.), and to studies on ways of life allowing to understand current social dynamics and those desired in the future.

The brief must, based on the characteristics of the site, express the intentions of the site representatives at different scales and clearly formulate the questions they wish to ask the competitors regarding the future of their contexts. Some interesting briefs from previous sessions are made available.

### **Questions for competitors**

The challenge for competitors, in their project-processes, will be to converge the three types of resources because it is their intersection which will generate a promising spectrum of resilient projects in the face of the scarcity of resources and the vulnerability of sites.

The questions asked are:

- What are the new ways of designing to adapt to climate change: rising water levels, air pollution, drought, etc.?
- How to introduce into projects the regeneration and sanitation of soils making them more porous and alive, increasing the biodiversity of built spaces, in order to make them more livable?
- How can we imagine new dynamic and productive use scenarios to revitalize communities of humans and non-humans?
- How can we invent a new materiality that can result from bio-materials originating mainly from local resources and falling within the logic of a circular economy?
- How can we hybridize in teams the different skills necessary for these projects which combine the consideration of natural elements, new lifestyles and the use of bio-materials?
- which scales should be crossed to make the proposed answers relevant? Can a project on a proximity site be combined with reflection on the larger scale of the territory? Should an urban project also be available on a proximity scale to illustrate its impact?

# GENERAL INFORMATIONS

---

**SITE REPRESENTATIVE :** Yveline Denat, Directrice Générale des Services,  
Commune de Jullouville, Manche

**PARTICIPANT :** Commune de Jullouville

---

**TEAM COMPOSITION:** Architect mandatory, urbanist and landscape architect

**ABILITIES NEEDED FOR THE SITE'S ISSUES AND CHARACTERISTICS :** Architecture, urban planning, landscape, heritage, economics and operational planning, programming, ecology

---

**COMMUNICATION :** Promotion of projects after the competition

**JURY – 1ST EVALUATION :** With the participation of site representatives

**JURY – AWARD SELECTION :**  
Selection of three projects with the participation of site representatives.  
Prizes are awarded by the jury independently of the sites:  
Winner (€12,000) / Mentioned (€6,000) / Special Mentions (no award)

---

**POST-COMPETITION INTERMEDIATE PROCEDURE:**

- Meeting between towns & teams organized by the European France secretariat in Paris in early 2026
- In-situ meeting between towns & teams organized by local authorities and their partners from January 2026 onwards
- Assistance and advice from European France to local authorities and their and their partners for the implementation of the competition's follow-up.

**POSSIBLE FOLLOW-UP GIVEN TO THE SELECTED TEAM(S),  
DEPENDING ON THE MUNICIPALITY'S CHOICE :**

- Participation in specifications for potential investors, financial partners and future managers
- Architectural feasibility studies
- Development of a project management mission
- Architectural or landscape design and project management assignments





MAP OF SOUTH-WEST MANCHE

**AERIAL VIEW OF THE SITE**

From bottom to top, Mare de Bouillon, the site of the former summer camp, the residential town, the seafront town, the coastline (credits Commune de Jullouville)





# RELEVANCE TO THE THEME

---

## SITE ISSUES RELATING TO THE THEME

The site of the former Jullouville summer camp falls into the category of European sites “Re-sourcing through natural elements”, and in particular it shares the issues linked to “dealing with water” with the sites of Amersfoort-Vis Stek (NL); La Nive (FR); Mantes-La-Jolie (FR); Turku (FI).

In context of global warming, to live and to re-dynamize inhabited milieus thanks to water is a strong driver for re-sourcing ; crossing the challenge to adapt to risks ( flooding, marine submersion, coastline withdrawal, drought...) and to restore ecological milieus to improve quality of life, health and well-being

### **Re-sourcing through natural elements/ risks**

*How can a derelict site be restored in harmony with the near protected natural area and taking into account the vulnerabilities of the Jullouville area?*

The site is near a protected natural area which is home to exceptional biodiversity, and to which projects will have to adapt. This proximity calls for new ways of designing and planning that take account of the site’s natural vulnerabilities, of its ecological connectivity. How can the site be reclaimed without disturbing its biodiversity?

The west coast of the Manche department is at risk from coastal erosion and flooding associated with rising sea levels over the coming decades, the effects of which will be felt well inland from the coast. Because of its location alongside the river Thar, the site is also subject to minor flood risk. Other consequences of climate change have already been noted in Jullouville, including summer heatwaves, longer periods of drought and the risk of flash rainstorms washing away the soil.

The site of the former Jullouville summer camp offers important potential for the town. It could, for example, provide a cooling island during heatwaves; in the case of flood warnings, the buildings on the site could be used for temporary management and shelter purposes. Consideration needs to be given to programming strategies that incorporate new approaches to seasons, to risks, but also energy and to movement, both human and non-human. In short, the site raises the question



**FLOODING, A RISK ON AN URBAN SCALE**

The urban area flooded in December 1999. (credits Jean Pierre David)



**A LOW BUT PRESENT RISK**

Avenue du Docteur Lemonnier, storm Lothar, 12/1999 (credits La Manche Libre)



**THE SEAFRONT BEHIND THE DYKES**

Waves crashing on the Paul Ricour dike in Jullouville, storm Larisa, 10/03/2023. (credits Pierre-Yves Gilard - LML)



of conceptual developments to be implemented in adapting to climate change: renovation of the old summer camp site will help to demonstrate the relevance of design that is attentive to contemporary challenges.

### **Re-sourcing through social dynamics and inclusivity**

*How can we initiate a process of urban transformation and devise sustainable dynamic and economic scenarios in a context of alternating periods of intense tourism and high rates of seasonal housing vacancy?*

Jullouville wants to take advantage of the assets and large area available on the site to improve business appeal and recreate a year-round economy, beyond the summer season, which sees the population increase by tenfold from 2500 to 25,000. The aim is to combine an open mind and approach towards tourism activities and timeframes, while maintaining year-round activities and supporting the town's move to increase numbers of main homes.

A new balance needs to be found between existing inhabitants, new inhabitants, second-homers and visitors. These different categories of people, often present in the village during very different timeframes, are inter-dependent but sometimes separated. How can these different cultures be encouraged to coexist? How can the town be made more equitable, with a stronger sense of community?

With the aim of meeting the needs of an aging population, which is having a major impact on the town, community and complementary activities need to be reinforced or invented to activate new social networks.

This new situation also raises the question of community solidarity between the areas further inland and on the coast, with the proposed site located in between the two and thereby offering potential as a link feature.

### **Re-sourcing through materiality**

*How can existing built fabric offering major development potential be renovated in a way that embraces all its qualities and constraints to create a quality urban development?*

The site of the former Jullouville holiday camp illustrates the current issues involved in working on existing buildings, proposing the conversion of buildings boasting quality architectural features. A close understanding of and respect for the nature of the site and its important development potential will be required. The scale of the buildings, their typologies, history and position within a sensitive site suggest rethinking the architectural solutions to be employed, both in terms of design and of construction. The brick and concrete buildings of the former summer camp have a simple, readable architecture that calls for projects that respect their open facades and clear grid. The Château de la Mare, in granite, requires major internal renovation, which will need specific strategies for intervention.





**AERIAL VIEW OF THE SITE**  
(credits Commune de Jullouville)



**MAIN FACADE OF THE SUMMER CAMP**  
The building as it was to be constructed. Building permit submitted by architect César Auguste Mancel, 11/1933.  
(credits Archives Municipales de Saint-Ouen-sur-Seine)



**AERIAL VIEW AND SITE PERIMETER**  
(credits Commune de Jullouville)



**MAIN FACADE OF THE SUMMER CAMP, DETAIL**  
(credits Commune de Jullouville)



With the aim of supporting the Zero Net Artificialization policy, the project needs to act as a laboratory and set an example of what it is possible to do with such a site, with its architectural heritage and remarkable natural landscape.

Architectural and construction proposals must take into account the existing materials and put forward principles using local resources and bio-sourced materials. The aim is to use modest, sustainable materials that respect local expertise and the coastal climatic conditions. In this respect, the call for projects for the Jullouville site invites teams to mobilize, embrace and even reactivate local sectors. The question will thereby be to incorporate a new materiality into the spaces, which might result from the use of bio-materials largely derived from local resources, as part of a circular economy approach.

---

## SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE TOWN

### Reflection needed at several levels

Jullouville is proposing a site that will serve the development of the town and the area for decades to come. This participation in the European competition illustrates the town's ambition to revive the site of the former summer camp on both a local and regional scale, and to ensure the survival of activities that create year-round dynamism. This vision sits at the intersection of several contemporary challenges, including profoundly ecologic, economic and social concerns, the subject of intervention on existing buildings within a heritage site, and also the need to take account of coastal risks.

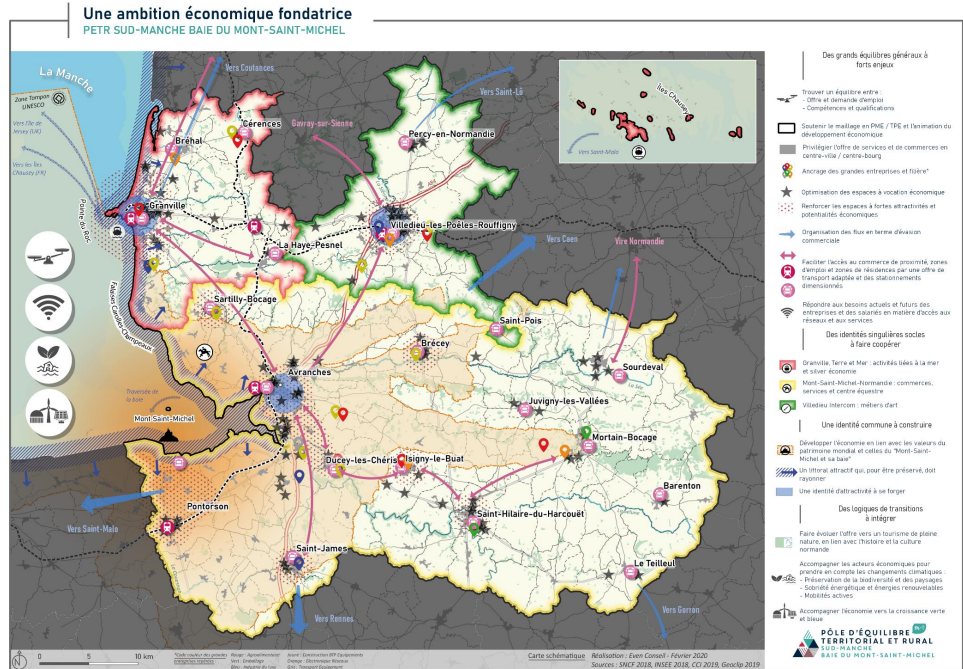
Within the site for consideration, teams must take into account the water-related risk factors that are characteristic of the seafront area of the town. Minor levels of risk have been identified in the Coastal Risk Prevention Plan of 15 July 2024, in the form of overflowing rivers, rising water tables or coastal flooding. On the extended site, the ecological connectivity provided by the river Thar, linking land to sea, will also need to be safeguarded.

The extended site is a local-scale sample of the question of the interrelationship between the sea, its populated coastline and the bocage coastal hinterland. The future of this built-up area needs to meet the challenges of the 21st century, at a time of great change (climatic, ecological, energy, demographic, etc.).

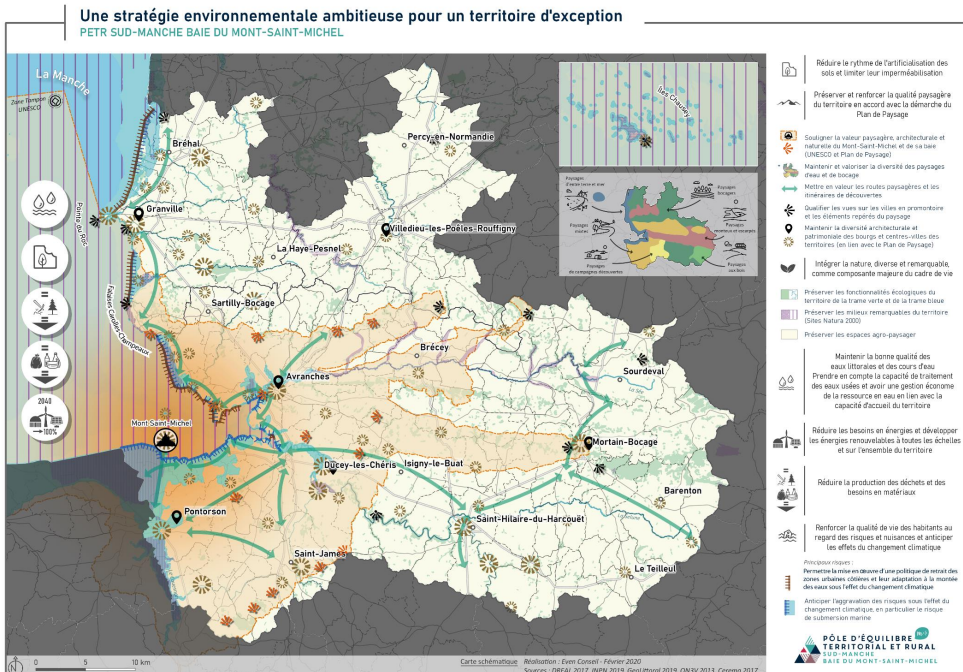
Different temporal scales and rhythms characterize this area representative of the west coast (tourism, seasons, tides, agricultural activity, cultural activities, residential movement, climate changes, etc.), which necessitates a forward-thinking, inclusive approach to mitigate vulnerabilities, whether sociological, ecological, environmental or economic.



**TERRITORIAL ECONOMIC GUIDELINES**  
(credits PETR Sud-Manche - Baie du Mont-Saint-Michel)



**TERRITORIAL ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGY**  
(credits PETR Sud-Manche - Baie du Mont-Saint-Michel)





For these reasons, the municipality has expressed its desire to unlock the site's potential in a dynamic that reaches beyond its boundaries, making good use of the quality of its architecture and its prime urban and touristic location, but also contributing to the social and economic life of the town by initiating sustainable activities. The project should act as an interface between the different environments that make up the coastal area: La Manche and its shoreline, the residential urban fringe, the protected but fragile natural environment of the pond, the agricultural bocage landscape of the coastal hinterland.

Questions raised by the site of the former summer camp will have to take into account a forward-looking approach on several intertwined spatial scales:

- firstly, that of the site itself, with the question of human activity (the renovation and occupation of the buildings) and non-human activity (shelter for biodiversity, maintenance of the grounds);
- then that of the town, how the site sits within the urban fabric: its reorganization, its link to existing grids, its relationship with its immediate environment, notably the town centre and the beach;
- and finally, the wider area, at the scale of the municipality and its region, in a dynamic of solidarity and interdependence based on its resources.

The spatial approach decided at these different scales is indissociable from temporal considerations, which must also be studied in their rhythms and scales: the daily scale in the life of the site, the seasonal scale with the arrivals and departures of tourists, long-term adaptation to climate change, its threats, and the general evolution of environments and activities.

### **Supplement the mono-economy of high-season tourism**

Proposed activities between the project site and the study site must take into account the town's seasonal dynamics, which are reinforced by the different typologies of seasonal residences: campsites, mobile homes, 'chalets', suburban housing, villas. As the project site calls for year-round occupation, the municipality will also need to play a role in identifying strategies to secure long-term occupation of vacant housing, in a spirit of assistance and incentive rather than opposition and injunction.

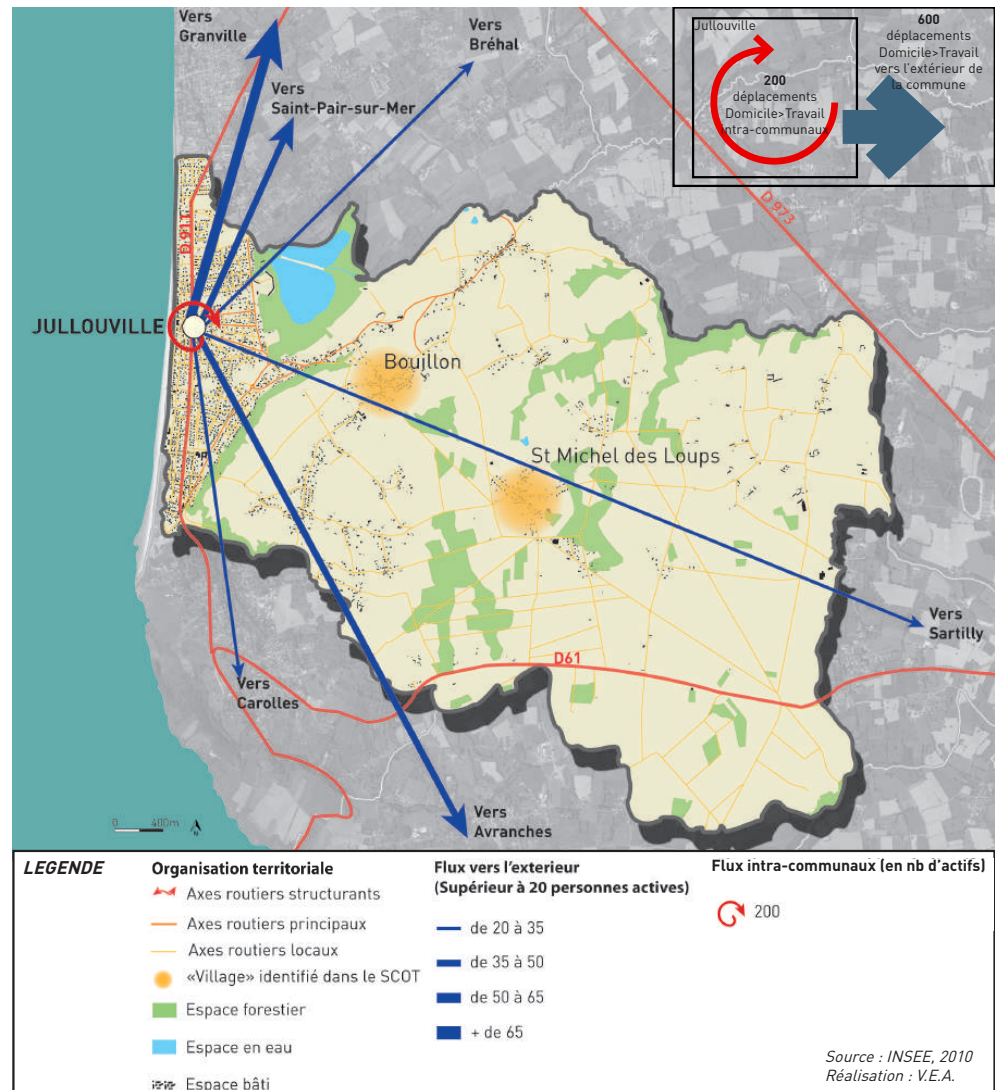
Models of seasonal rentals, of suburban housing estates or bungalows, or indeed of the use of private means of transport, need to be examined in order to develop new ways of living together in line with considerations of usage and environment. A process of collective change is thereby to be anticipated as part of the reflection, so that the project site becomes the model, the motor behind this dynamic.

### **New dynamics**

The local authority needs the imagination and commitment of a new generation of architects, urban and landscape designers, and the wide range of expertise brought together by European 18 to invent new dynamic and profitable activities to occupy the site and contribute more widely to the transformation of this town, which has

**COMMUTING TO WORK IN JULLOUVILLE**

Currently, the commuting dynamic is oriented towards neighboring towns.  
(credits PLU Jullouville)





**DEPARTMENTAL DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES D'AVENIR**  
 (credits ANCT)

been classified Village d'Avenir (national scheme for the development of dynamic rural villages), and Station Classée de Tourisme as a tourist resort.

The aim is to reinforce Jullouville's economic development by improving the range of year-round services. The major challenge is to maintain and develop employment in the town, diversify the business economy and attract new sectors. The focus is on diversification: services, retail, workshops, small business, research, training, etc. in an approach that respects the site and its biodiversity.

Currently, 90% of the summer population deserts Jullouville outside the holiday season, and many households experience difficulties finding permanent housing among all the second homes, in particular the younger generations. The town wants to bring in businesses that will attract permanent residents to maintain activities throughout the year. Teams will need to include the range of expertise required for projects that combine awareness of natural elements and risks, new lifestyles and inclusivity, materials that are modest, local and in keeping with the character of the site.

On the edge of a reservoir of biodiversity, in the bed of a man-made river mouth, behind a seaside housing estate facing out to sea – the area requires the intervention of a relevant multidisciplinary team capable of dealing with urban, landscaping and architectural issues as well as those relating to the living environment, soil, economic forecasting and programming (tourism, retail, cultural, services) in order to propose new ways of living in a specific place, avoiding of-the-shelf, generic solutions. This means that there is a great deal of scope for reformulating the brief, making a precise, dynamic and sensitive assessment and defining the transdisciplinary issues articulating the spatial and temporal implications, to propose processes of transformation that can be adjusted as they progress.





**PERIMETERS OF THE EUROPEAN  
18 JULLOVILLE COMPETITION**  
Reflection site in red, project site  
in yellow

---

## GENERAL PROGRAMME GUIDELINES

The project site is composed of the former summer camp itself, the infirmary and the Château de la Mare, but also the park. The process of restoring the site involves the revival of its iconic early-20th-century buildings, but also the sensitive occupation of the grounds. Project proposals should keep artificialization to a strict minimum, and respect the character of the buildings, the planted areas of the site, and the spirit of the place on all levels. How can we devise new scenarios for profitable and inclusive long-term activities that combine the dynamics of human and non-human communities?

The site must be used to create a future dynamism for Jullouville that will promote employment. It is open to operational projects involving the establishment of services and businesses, which may be accompanied by the possibility of year-round housing.

The town expects projects for the renovation of the site based on the following main objectives:

- To redevelop this derelict site, unoccupied for over 10 years, into a public park, providing landscape connectivity and a green lung for the built-up area at the heart of the town;
- To structure the site by creating a public space open to all, for discovering the natural environment, leisure and recreation;
- To house the communal leisure centre for 3- to 10-year-olds;
- To develop the medium- to long-term economic transformation of a seaside town into a thriving town within the South Manche area;
- To increase population growth and combat property speculation, possibly by proposing residential projects in direct response to the area's needs: provision of accommodation for young residents (students, apprentices, seasonal workers, young employees, entrepreneurs, etc.).

Programming for the site remains open, based on an approach that is receptive to creativity, diversity and solidarity. The competition for ideas must enable new uses and the capacity of the site and its buildings to accommodate new activities. Projects must ensure interaction and complementarity between the proposed uses, and that they won't disturb the neighboring Mare de Bouillon natural site, particularly in acknowledging migrating and nesting birds.

In addition, teams will need to keep in mind the need for sustainable economic viability of activities throughout the year. Jullouville is thereby expecting proposals in terms of architectural and landscaping ideas, but also of partners to finance development, and sustainable strategies for management and maintenance. Multiple proposals for the installation of project developers are possible: companies, workshops, training centres, companies offering back-to-work opportunities (entreprises d'insertion), retail, small business, business cluster, leisure, etc.





**AERIAL VIEW OF THE PROJECT  
SITE**  
(credits Commune de Jullouville)



Finally, beyond structuring the range of activities, Jullouville expects architectural and landscaping proposals to bring the old summer camp buildings back to life, which will require teams to have a detailed understanding of the significant architectural assets present on the site, and their potential for accommodating a range of activities.

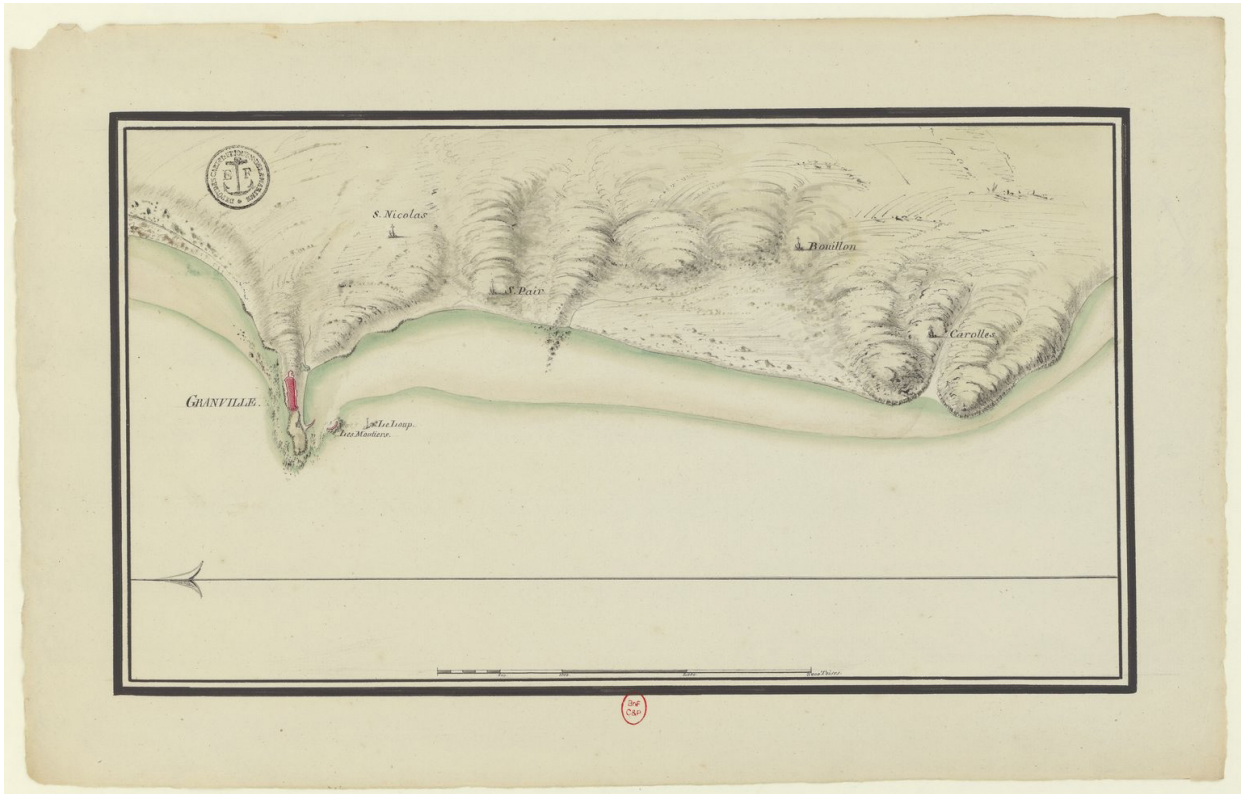
Projects should incorporate the idea of mixed uses between and within buildings, their complementarity, and even the possibility of different uses throughout the year. They may address objectives of adaptability, of temporary occupation and provide for their reversibility, taking into account the architectural features to be preserved, as long as these strategies remain realistic, coherent and properly structured.

As part of the overall operation, projects must pave the way for public, associative or private project developers from outside Jullouville. Also required are strategies on questions of recycling, renovation within a heritage site, and even reuse.

#### INTERIOR SPACES OF THE SUMMER CAMP

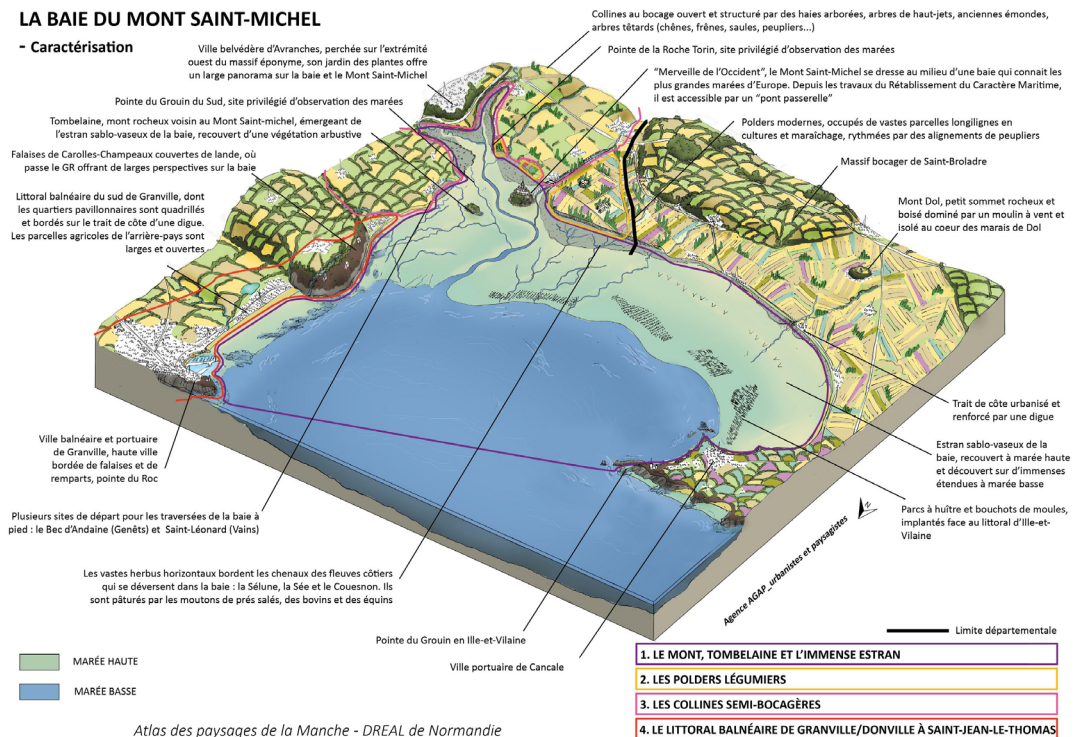
Left, main west facade, circulation and emergency exit on outside staircase. Right, Bouillon from a second-floor bedroom window.  
(credits Yannick Gourvil)





## LA BAIE DU MONT SAINT-MICHEL

### - Caractérisation



Atlas des paysages de la Manche - DREAL de Normandie

**THE WEST COAST FROM  
GRANVILLE TO CAROLLES  
BEFORE THE ESTABLISHMENT  
OF JULLOUVILLE**

From "Côtes de Normandie et  
Bretagne, du Tréport au cap  
Fréhel"

(credits Gallica)

# CONTEXT

## TERRITORY, GEOGRAPHY AND LANDSCAPE

Situated 8km south of Granville and 18km north-west of Avranches, Jullouville is a municipality of 2400 inhabitants in the department of La Manche in the Normandy region.

Jullouville is in the Bay of Mont Saint Michel, within the UNESCO world heritage site zone. The village and the wider area, as far as the Chausey islands, share a history that is closely involved with that of Mont Saint Michel, dating back to the earliest settlements in the Middle Age.

The town was established on the coast much more recently. In 1876, Armand Jullou acquired 40 hectares of land to build a seaside resort, drawing up an initial urban plan. The centrepiece of the plan was the 'Casino' hotel, along with villas and hotels. The plots that were drawn up were then sold off. In 1894, an organization of Jullouville property owners was created, and remained in existence for the following hundred years. From 1908 to 1935, the coast train stopped at Jullouville station (now the tourist office) on its way from Granville to Avranches, crossing the Vallée des Peintres over a viaduct. In 1882, with several hotels and around 30 houses or villas, Jullouville formed a small town. At the beginning of the 20th century, the resort developed, with in 1934 the addition of the summer camp built by the town of Saint-Ouen-sur-Seine to send its children over the summer holidays. During the Second World War, the site was initially occupied by the German army, and subsequently the Château de la Mare (built in 1907) became the headquarters of the allied forces and General Eisenhower's headquarters..

The municipality occupies an area of 12.9km<sup>2</sup>, with the sea to the west and bocage and woodland to the east. The topography of Jullouville is particularly characterized by the granite cliffs of Carolles and Champeaux to the south, creating a marked divide in the town's landscape. The highest point in the town reaches 112 metres. To the north of this, the land is relatively flat, never rising above 20 metres. It is on this coastal plain that the seaside resort was created, bordered to the east by the Mare de Bouillon pond and the plateaus of bocage farmland above.

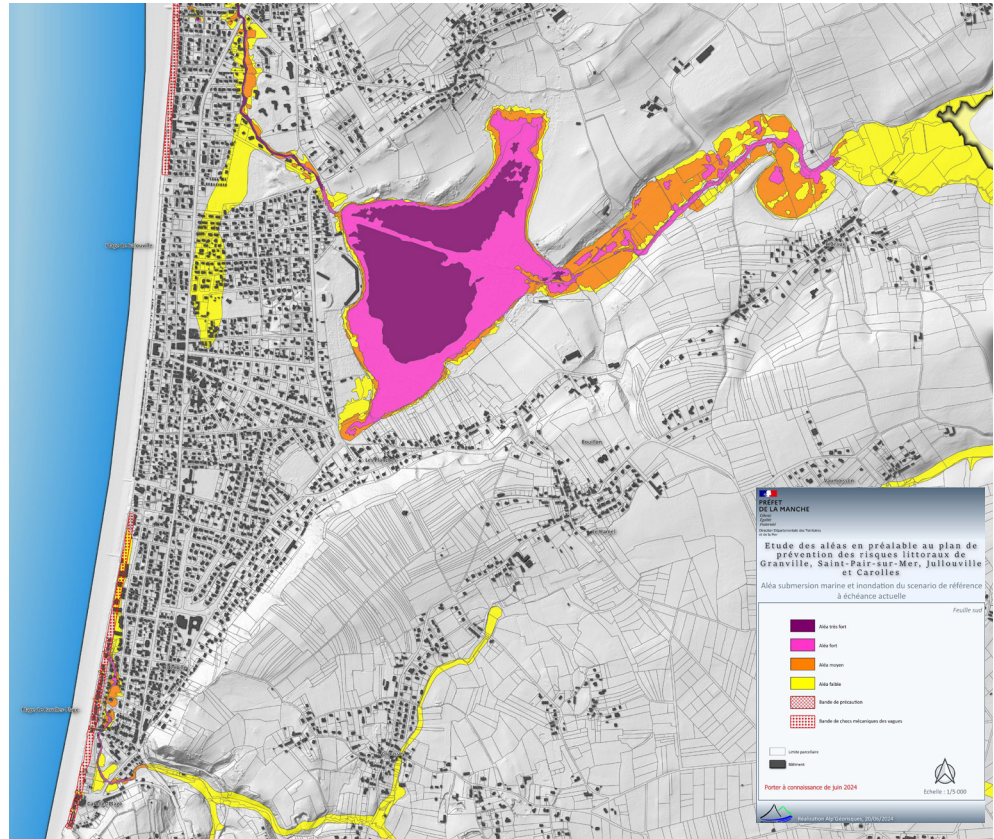
The coastal river Thar is a major feature in the Jullouville landscape, its affluents carving out valleys of varying topography. This 25km river crosses the Mare de Bouillon by means of a channel made at the end of the 1950s, diverting its course.

**LANDSCAPE  
CHARACTERIZATION OF THE  
MONT-SAINT-MICHEL BAY**  
(credits DREAL Normandie)



**MAPPING WATER-RELATED HAZARDS**

As of 06/2024  
(credits Préfecture de la Manche)



**AREAS BELOW SEA LEVEL**

As of 06/2013  
(credits DREAL Normandie)

**Jullouville**

Code INSEE: 50066

Niveau Marin de Référence: 8.4 m IGN69

Cette carte représente une mise à jour sur cette commune. Elle ne doit pas être utilisée pour les communes voisines. Il est fortement conseillé de se reporter à la notice avant l'interprétation de cette carte.

- Zones situées moins d'un mètre au-dessus du niveau marin de référence.
- Zones situées entre zéro et un mètre au-dessous du niveau marin de référence.
- Zones situées plus d'un mètre au-dessous du niveau marin de référence.

Bande de précaution derrière un ouvrage ou un cordon dunaire jouant un rôle de protection contre les submersions.

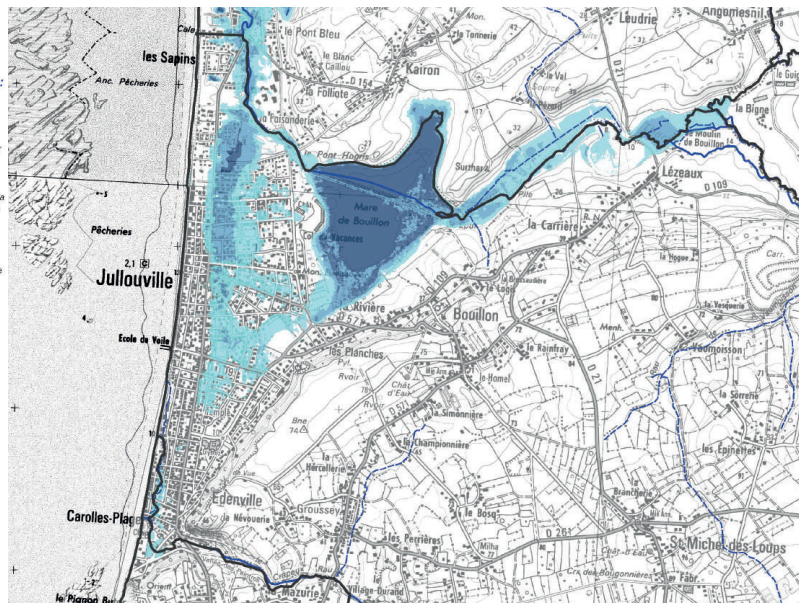
Cours d'eau (BD TOPO)

— Permanent

- - - Intermittent

□ Limites communales

Sources :  
© IGN BD TOPO 2016,  
© IGN Scan 25,  
DOTM 14 ET 50,  
DREAL-NORMANDIE  
Production:  
Le 16/01/2017 - DREAL-NORMANDIE





The Thar marks the edge of the town to the east, and runs along the coast to flow out into the sea at Saint-Pair-sur-Mer to the north.

Jullouville is a family-friendly seaside resort, characterized by its long sandy beach and gentle climate, offering an environment between the sea and the countryside, of particular appeal in the face of climate change. Over 80km of footpaths cross the municipality, including the well-known GR223 coast path.

The current administrative form and boundaries of today's Jullouville were created when the municipalities of Bouillon and Saint-Michel-des-Loups were merged in 1973. Jullouville is part of the Communauté de Communes de Granville Terre & Mer, which unites 32 municipalities in the department of La Manche.

Jullouville has been classified as a tourist town (Commune Touristique) since 2016, and a tourist resort (Station de Tourisme) since 2022. A popular destination, the town sees its population of 2400 inhabitants increase by tenfold each summer, and is now popular for weekends out of season. The town has also been selected for the national Village d'Avenir scheme, which aims to help small dynamic rural villages to carry out development projects with the help of government resources.

#### COMPARISON OF MAPS FROM THE 1820-1850 CENSUS AND CURRENT MAP

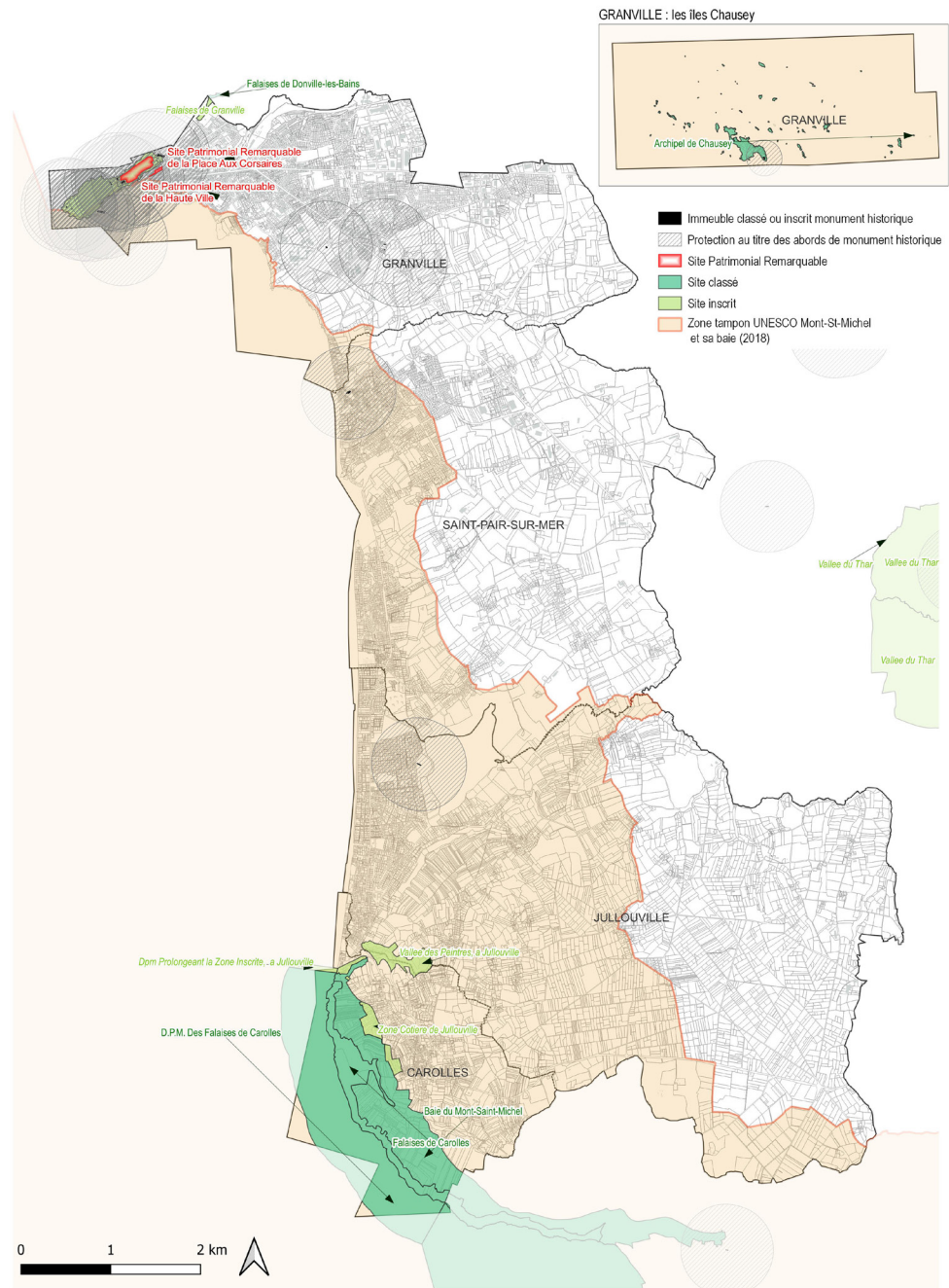
The historical map reveals the territory's strong relationship with water and the natural limits of urban settlement even before it was established.

The urban spread of the last forty years has now almost reached its limits, and the town is looking at how to reorganize itself. The Climate and Resilience Act and its implementation of the Zero Net Artificialization policy are leading to new future-looking initiatives that consider what is already there: the fabric of suburban housing and the abandoned site of the former children's summer camp.



**MAP OF EXISTING HERITAGE PROTECTION AT TERRITORIAL LEVEL**

Aire de Mise en Valeur de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine (Architecture and Heritage Development Area)  
(credits Granville Terre & Mer / Mai Melacca)





## ARCHITECTURAL AND URBAN HERITAGE

The urban plan of the seaside town of Jullouville is marked by the central position of the Casino hotel, where three broad avenues converge, intersected by transversal streets, all planted with pines.

Working in from the sea, five different urban typologies succeed one another:

1. The seaside town. Despite its roads network oriented towards the coast, the topography of the town restricts direct views of the sea, which are therefore rare. Consequently, the real feeling of seaside town is essentially limited to a 150m strip along the coast.

2. Most shops and services (doctors, estate agents, banks, etc.) are found in the town centre.

3. The extension of the town from the second half of the 19th century formed the majority element of the urban fabric, that of the detached property. It was once densely wooded with pines.

4. The tree-lined town corresponds to the old town centre. It is organized around three avenues that meet at the hotel and link the old summer camp to the sea.

5. The farmland plateau, Thar valley and hamlets comprise villages and pockets of urbanization with spreading suburban housing, that are scattered across the agricultural plain.

Within this urban grid, constricted by topography, numerous typologies coexist: large Norman seaside villas, townhouses, small seaside houses, bungalows, housing estates. Located between the Mare de Bouillon and the seaside town proper, the site of the former summer camp, built in 1934 and juxtaposing the eclectic Château de la Mare (1907), stands out in the area for its scale, location and modern architecture. It is a remarkable ensemble of architectural heritage, part of which is protected as a national heritage site.

---

## SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION

La Communauté de Communes Granville Terre & Mer, which includes Jullouville, has identified a number of opportunities in its local development plan for its appeal and development strategy:

- Geographically, the area benefits from an exceptional position within an internationally renowned site, the Bay of Mont Saint Michel;
- Complementarities between the coastline and the bocage landscapes constitute a preserved natural landscape of great diversity;
- The economic activity underpinned by a diversified fabric of businesses and local sectors make Granville Terre & Mer the third largest employment area in the Manche department (tourism, seafood and agricultural produce, sailing, digital, healthcare, etc.);
- The dynamic of an economic fabric supporting traditional activities (fishing, shellfish farming, local agriculture).

Jullouville raises awareness of local issues through the 'Rencontres Documentaires' festival (the third edition was held in 2024), which shows free screenings of documentaries about natural, cultural and social heritage in the presence of the film crews.

There is a long and rich history of horses in Jullouville: the beach is used for riding, exercising and enjoyment for horses and buggies. For the last 130 years, annual races are held on the only beach racecourse in Normandy.

This forward-looking reflection has also enabled us to highlight sensitive issues, even threats, that could have a lasting impact on the area and its development prospects:

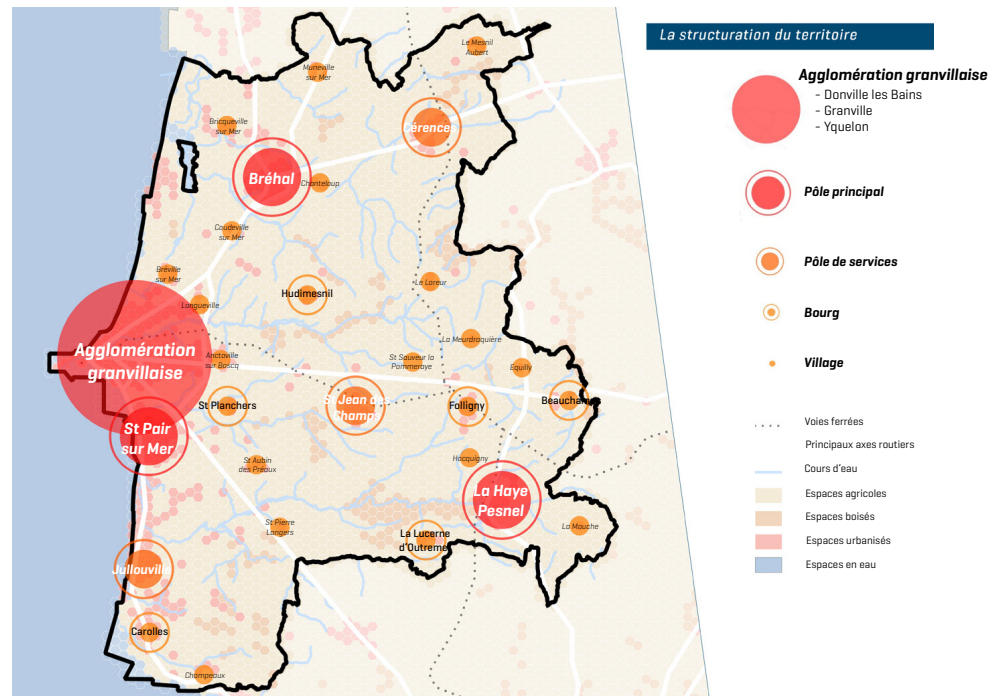
- A demographic trend marked by the growing proportion of seniors (nearly 50% of over-60s); the population has remained the same for over 10 years;
- Since 1968, the proportion of second homes (61%) has been higher than that of main homes (37%), illustrating the touristic nature of the area. Between 1968 and 2017, the number of second homes virtually doubled;
- In the three municipalities of Jullouville, Carolles and Saint-Pair-sur-Mer, 85.7% of homes are detached houses, a proportion superior to that of the overall Manche department (81.3%);
- Difficulties in finding homes for new populations wanting to settle in the area, linked to high pressure on property;
- Expectations in terms of provision of services, with concerns of access to services and of transport;
- The development and preservation of a vital but vulnerable environment;
- The uncertain effects of climate change;



- Questions of its capacity for innovation (digital, silver economy);
- A rich but little-known range of cultural, sports and leisure activities;
- The number of farms in Jullouville has dramatically decreased, from 104 in 1970, to 30 in 2010.

## TERRITORIAL DYNAMICS

(credits Granville Terre & Mer)



## UN TERRITOIRE À LA POPULATION VIEILLISSANTE MAIS DYNAMIQUE ET ATTRACTIF

**38 %** de plus de 60 ans.  
Part des plus de 75 ans presque 2 fois supérieure à la moyenne nationale (mais rajeunissement de la population depuis 2017 grâce aux nouveaux arrivants)

**3/4** des habitants travaillent sur le territoire, où se font 88 % des déplacements du quotidien.

Une offre de santé concentrée sur l'agglomération granvillaise et 25 % d'affections longue durée (2 fois plus qu'au niveau national)

Un patrimoine naturel exceptionnel [baie du Mont-Saint-Michel, bassin maritime, archipel de Chausey, paysages, bocage...]

Malgré un accès au logement en tension depuis 2019 (principal frein à l'installation des ménages) :

**63 %** de propriétaires, dont 28 % de résidences secondaires ou occasionnelles et 70 % de T4 ou + pour 40 % de personnes seules parmi les ménages

**6 615** entreprises : une économie « résidentielle » forte (commerce, bâtiment), des secteurs de tourisme et santé, des industries de l'agroalimentaire et chimie matériaux, des filières d'excellence [pêche et produits de la mer, équin, numérique, nautisme]

Un tissu associatif dynamique :

**1 544** associations



**LANDSCAPE CONTEXT AROUND  
THE MARE DE BOUILLON**  
(credits Atelier INEX)



---

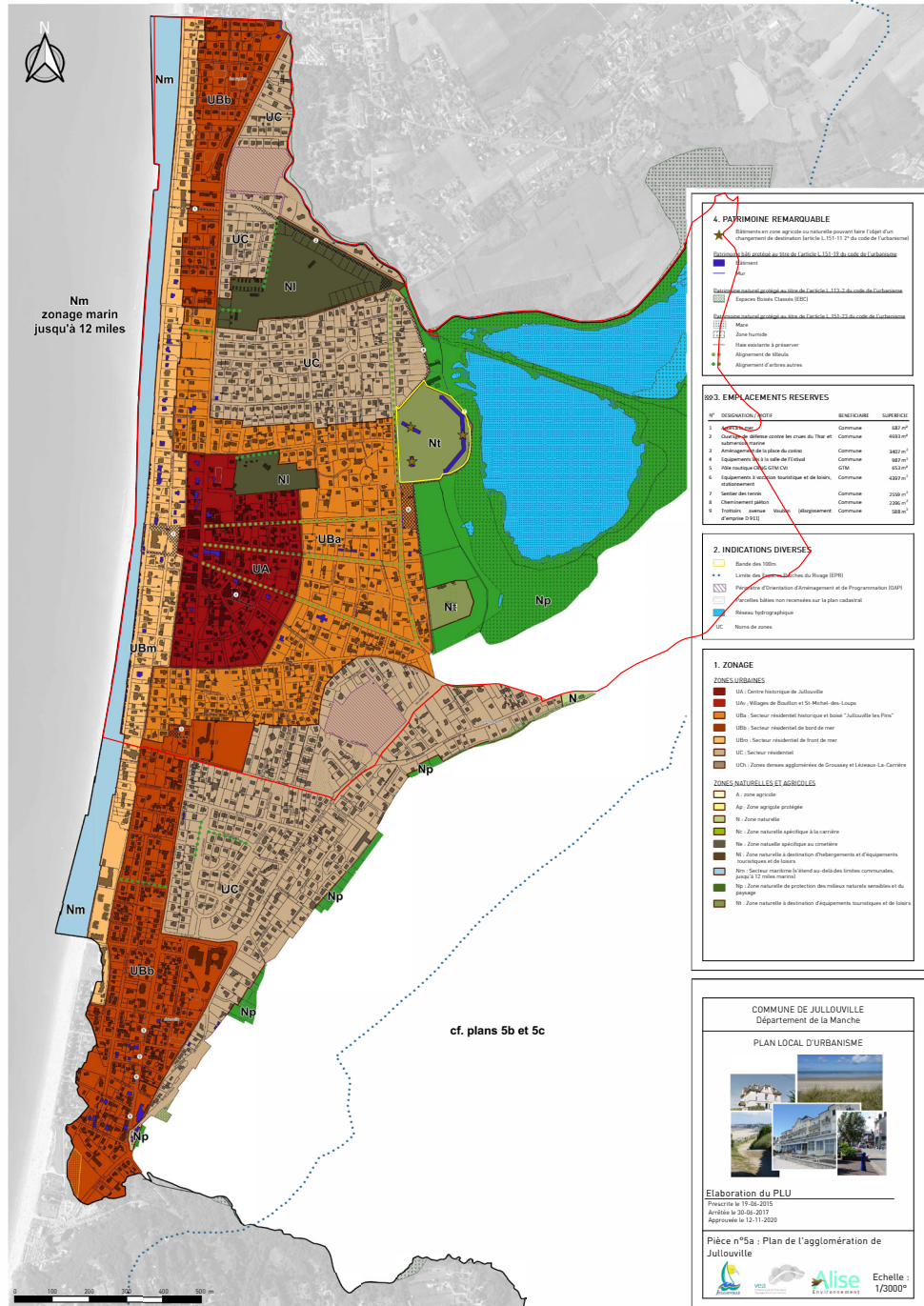
## THE MARE DE BOUILLON, A NATURAL ENVIRONMENT TO BE PRESERVED

To the east of the holiday camp site, the Mare de Bouillon provides a broad diversity of water-based environments. The zone forms a nature reserve that plays an important role in the relationship between the human and non-human environments on the site. It is actually made up of two large ponds separated by the Thar, which is channeled across the ponds. In terms of animal and plant species identified, the Mare de Bouillon and its surrounding area constitute a real ecological gem. The lower Thar valley, primarily comprised of water meadows, constitutes an extension of this. The diversity of water-related environments is home to a large variety of plant species and some rare insects.

This reserve plays a vital ornithological role within the overall ecosystem of the Mont Saint Michel Bay. Because of the proximity of the Bay's coastline and almost complete absence of disturbance, it is ideal for birdlife, both as a stopover and wintering spot, and for nesting. During the winter, the Mare de Bouillon is the main daytime refuge for the Eurasian teal over-wintering in the Mont Saint Michel Bay. When the weather is particularly harsh, it may also be used by other species of birds. During the nesting season, both ponds are colonized by numerous species. Similarly, the coastline and foreshore are natural environments rich in flora and fauna, which coexist with human activity in a fragile balance. The site for consideration links these environments, and introduces relationships that are further-reaching, taking in the marine and bocage environments of the wider landscape.

Similarly, the coastline and foreshore are natural environments rich in flora and fauna, which coexist with human activity in a fragile balance. The site of reflection links these environments, and initiates even broader relationships, by considering the marine and bocage environments in the wider landscape.

**ZONING PLAN OF THE PLU OF JULLOUVILLE**  
(credits Commune de Jullouville)



# REFLECTION SITE

---

## SITE DESCRIPTION

The reflection site surrounding the former summer camp breaks down into several scales. On the scale of the surrounding urban fabric, it forms the interface between the areas of suburban housing of the seaside town, and the Mare de Bouillon nature reserve. On a broader scale, it sits between the coastal environment and the Normandy bocage. It is important to consider the interrelations between these scales as much as the environments that make them up.

The perimeter of the reflection site is defined as follows:

To the west, the nearby seafront. This includes the built frontage, the seafront promenade, access to the beach itself and its beach-huts. Outside the perimeter, but nonetheless contributing to the landscape, the foreshore and its traditional fishing weirs extends over several hundred metres. It is part of the ZNIEFF and Natura 2000 nature reserve of the Mont Saint Michel Bay.

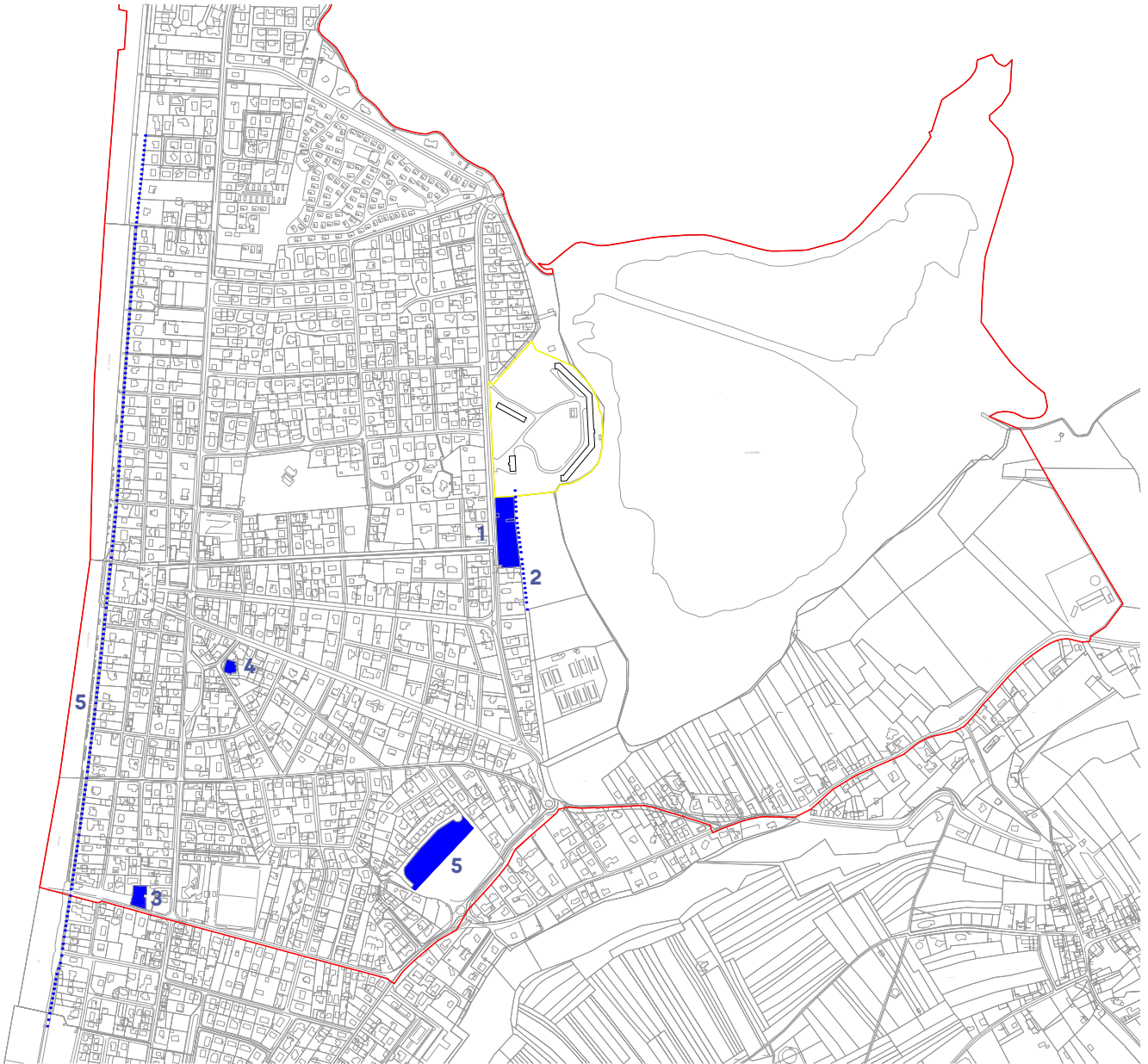
The reflection site covers a large part of the seaside town. To its south, it is bordered by Avenue de la Tanguière, incorporating the stadium, the water-sports centre and the town hall. To the south-east, the site for consideration incorporates the agricultural land adjoining the Mare de Bouillon.

To the north, the site's perimeter is defined by the river Thar and the town boundary. To the north-east, the site for consideration incorporates the Mare de Bouillon site, which is protected by the Conservatoire du Littoral (coastal conservation agency) and deliberately inaccessible.

The Mare de Bouillon sits at the northern extremity of the Mont Saint Michel Bay, 400m from the coastline. The coastal river Thar provides most of its water, combined with surface water from the drainage basin. The site, which covers 114 hectares, includes 54 hectares of ponds, 33 hectares of water meadows, 22 hectares of woodland and copses, and 5 hectares of marshy heath and uncultivated land. Since 2020, the town has been working in partnership with Conservatoire du Littoral – who owns the land – to periodically open this preservation site for biodiversity to visitors to present its flora, fauna and landscape features.

The perimeter of the project put forward for European 18 borders this reservoir of biodiversity, giving the summer camp buildings a direct view over this landscape





**MAP OF ONGOING RELATED  
PROJECTS RUN BY THE  
MUNICIPALITY**

inhabited by numerous living species, including remarkable bird colonies.

The extended site is a sample at local scale of the question of interconnections between the sea, its inhabited coastline, and the bocage coastal hinterland. The different scales and temporal rhythms that characterize this representative area of the west coast (tourism, seasons, tides, agriculture, cultural activity, residential movement, climate changes, etc.), require an inclusive, forward-looking approach with the aim of reducing vulnerabilities (social, ecologic, environmental, economic).

---

## RELATED ONGOING PROJECTS

The municipality is undertaking a number of related urban design and architectural projects that contribute to the general orientation of its current challenges:

- 1- The site of the former summer camp will be divided; a plot of around 4750m<sup>2</sup> to the south will not be included within the study site and proposals for it are not expected from the candidates;
- 2- A footpath to the south is planned to connect the tennis courts, the rural tracks and the Cabane Vauban to Jullouville;
- 3- The Jullouville water-sports centre is currently undergoing works to meet updated requirements and maintain its activities throughout the year;
- 4- The site of the former L'Estival cinema is to accommodate a cultural centre and social housing;
- 5- Having defined planning and programme guidelines for the Grunes site, the municipality ceded a 3000m<sup>2</sup> strip for the construction of mid-range housing exclusively as main residences;
- 6- The sea wall and seafront promenade are to be renovated.

**THE SEAFRONT PROMENADE  
FROM THE HOTEL CASINO**



**VIEW FROM AVENUE DU  
DOCTEUR LEMONNIER OF THE  
SUMMER CAMP WALL**



**VIEW FROM AVENUE DE KAIRON  
ON THE SUMMER CAMP BEHIND  
THE WALL**





## SPECIFIC RELATIONSHIPS TO THE TERRITORY

Among the major questions raised by the renovation of the former summer camp site, is its potential for influencing urban orientations across the town, and its capacity to form a coherent and effective interface between the dynamics of the coast and of the overall area. By opening activities on the site, how can we create a dynamism that will last and grow?

As an interface between environments and at the crossroads of dynamics that are both spatial and temporal, the site for consideration calls on candidates to present orientations to ensure long-term connections between the activities that it will accommodate, but also between the municipality and the extended site.

How can we also undertake an environmental review that must go beyond the perimeter of the project site, thereby involving private land that is not under our control?

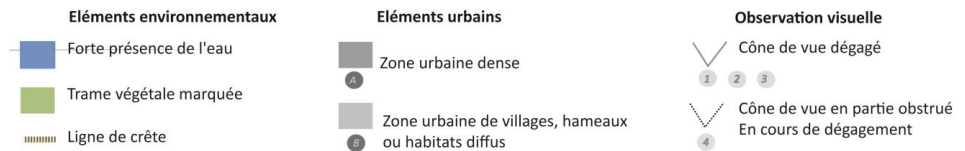
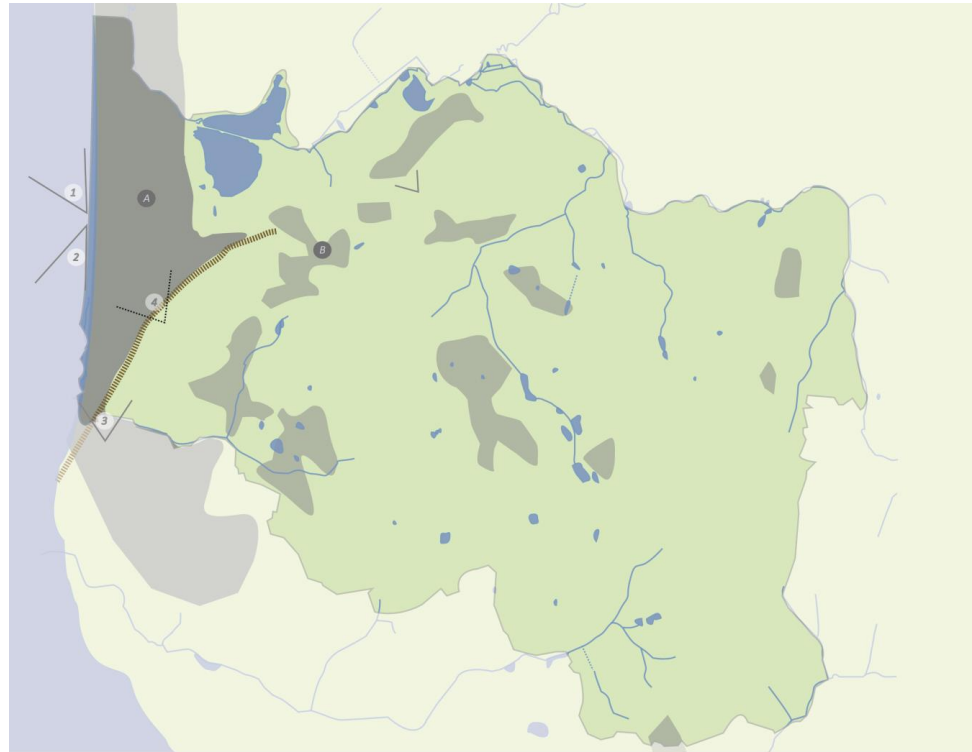
The site under consideration provides an opportunity to reflect on ecological connectivity, and the project site constitutes an ideal location for activities that will raise awareness and educate people around these issues.

The site for consideration calls for attention to the interaction between human activity, particularly tourism, and the surrounding biodiversity.

How can we involve all the inhabitants of the town, residents of the site, tourists or visitors, in safeguarding this ecological connection? How can we maintain awareness of its scope and challenges?

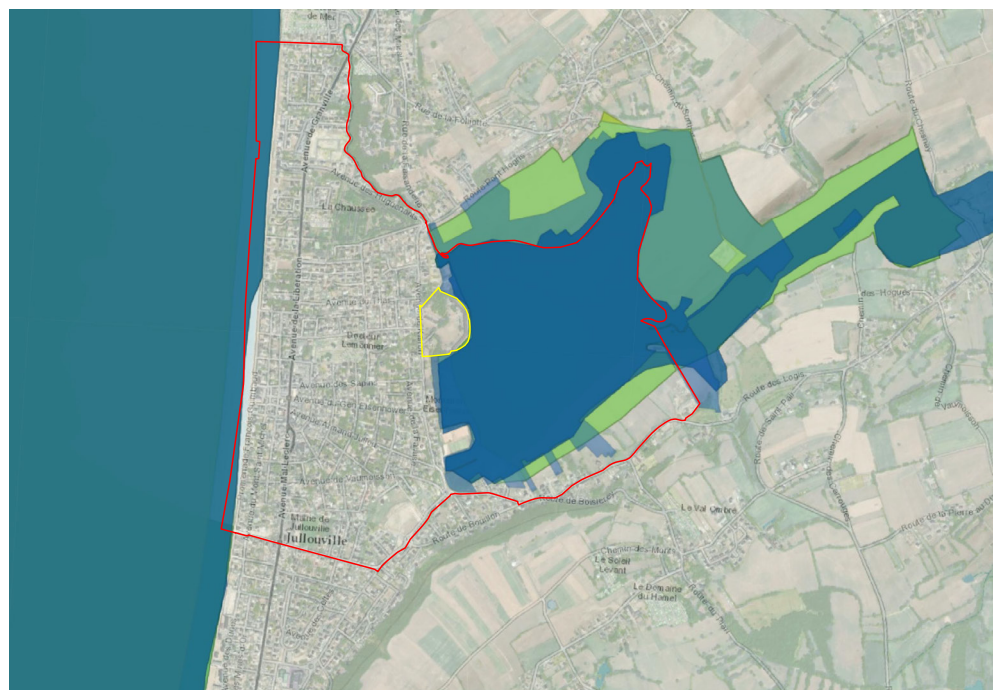
**COMPOSITION OF THE LOCAL CONTEXT**

(credits Commune de Jullouville - Alise environnement)



**BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION AREAS**

The coastline and natural areas around the Bouillon pond, for the most part acquired by the Conservatoire du Littoral, are listed as Natura 2000, ZNIEFF and Ramsar protected areas, shown in solid colors on the map.



# PROJECT SITE

---

## DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

The site is bordered by the grounds of the former Saint-Ouen-sur-Seine summer camp site, now the property of the municipality. The overall site covers 4.1 hectares and includes the summer camp residences, the infirmary known as La Sapinière, the Château de la Mare, and the grounds in which these buildings sit.

The summer camp building and infirmary were built between 1934 and 1937 to the plans of César-Auguste Mancel, Saint-Ouen's municipal architect from 1902. The buildings are built in reinforced concrete, granite and two-tone bricks. They are topped with roof terraces accessible as balconies overlooking wooded grounds and a large meadow.

The site was successively occupied by the German army, from 1940 to 30 June 1944, and from 31 July 1944 by the Americans, before being used for two years as a coordination centre to manage the needs of war casualties. From 1947 to 1956 it served as the teacher training college for the Manche department. The holiday camp subsequently resumed its activity, before finally closing in 2008.

Built in 1934, with room for 650 children, the summer camp building is remarkable in the modernity of its composition, which gives it great potential for transformation. The 5860m<sup>2</sup> building is dual aspect, its west facade looking out over a large meadow on the town side, and to the east opening up to the wider landscape beyond the town, with the landscape and protected ecosystems of the Mare de Bouillon.

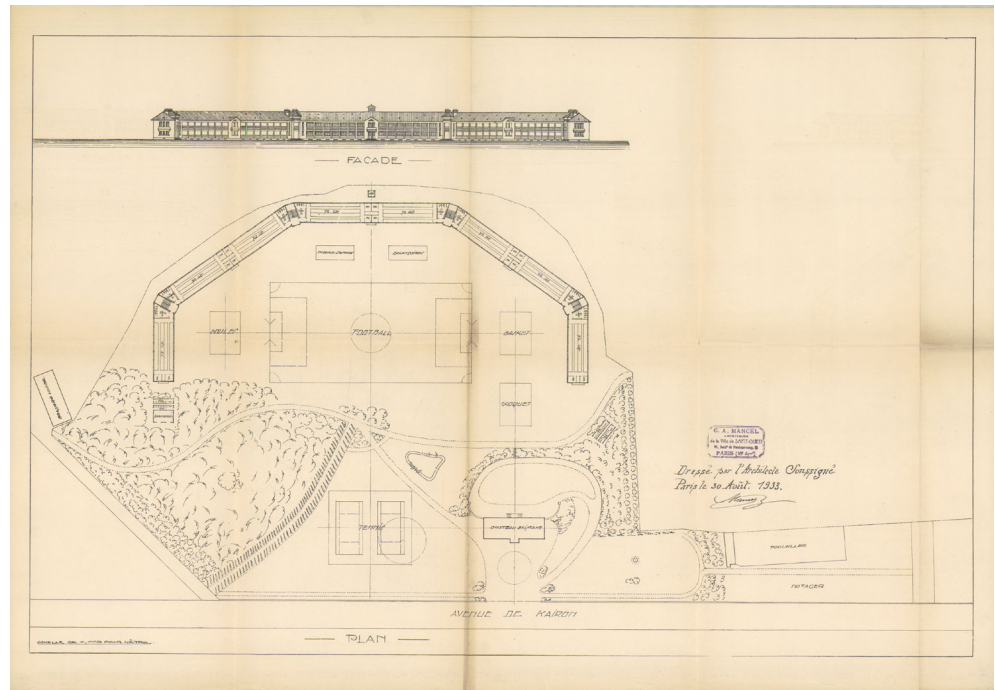
The building is composed of three wings: a 3-storey central wing, and two symmetric wings on two floors, all built above cellars and a crawl space. The grid layout is particularly marked on the upper floors by a walkway accessing the rooms along the front of the glazed west-facing facade. The top floor of the central wing gives access to the roof terraces on the side wings. Despite ceasing activity in 2008, the building's structure and circulation spaces remain in fairly good condition. All external joinery and interior fittings will require renovation.

The infirmary is a symmetrical building with a surface area of 620m<sup>2</sup> sitting on a semi-underground basement of a surface area of 490m<sup>2</sup>. The two main floors are currently accessed by central corridors. The facades and roofs of the former infirmary were classified as national heritage in 2012. This protection ensures the present good condition of the facades, external joinery and roof terraces.



**SUMMER CAMP PROJECT**

The site as it was to be built.  
Building permit submitted by  
architect César Auguste Mancel,  
11/1933.  
(credits Archives Municipales de  
Saint-Ouen-sur-Seine)



**THE SUMMER CAMP IN ACTIVITY**

Children in the refectory of the  
Saint-Ouen summer camp  
(credits Jean-Pierre David)



Completed in 1907, the Château de la Mare is built in granite. The building has a gross floor area of approximately 700m<sup>2</sup> over four levels, with a semi-basement ground floor, and the top floor under the roof structure. It was built by the Dior family as a hunting lodge. The Château de la Mare is of historical significance, having served as Eisenhower's headquarters during the Second World War.

Now overgrown, the grounds are home to a number of interesting trees. It should be noted that a 55m<sup>2</sup> pool and a paddling pool are located near the summer camp building. The eastern edge of the site marks the border with the Mare de Bouillon, an exceptional ornithological reserve owned by the Conservatoire du Littoral.

---

## OBJECTIVES, PROGRAMMING GUIDELINES

Objectives for programming for the Jullouville site are broad and could include diversity and adaptability in terms of uses. That said, for each of the buildings on the site, the municipality is proposing guidelines as a basis for the concept. Teams should bear in mind the need to include external funding both for the execution of the projects, and for their subsequent management.

### **The park**

Opening the grounds to the public is in keeping with the aim of preserving and developing the presence of vegetation in the town. With large trees, an ornamental orchard for wildlife, and flower meadows, the development of the grounds will help to raise public awareness about biodiversity. The original built and landscaping composition leaves plenty of room for vegetation and porous soil. The challenge therefore will be to approach this resource in a way that ensures sustainable regeneration. It is also worth thinking about the permeability of the boundary wall with the town.

The project for the maintenance and landscaping of the grounds includes several objectives:

- the preservation, protection, promotion and development of local biodiversity within the urban environment,
- environmental awareness and education
- improvements to the living environment.

In relation to the broader landscape, it would also be possible to consider small-scale agricultural activities, particularly for educational purposes, or even to consider the buildings' potential for the creation of a stable, in the spirit of the Breton and Norman stud farms.



**CHÂTEAU DE LA MARE**  
(credits Commune de Jullouville)



**THE INFIRMARY**  
(credits Commune de Jullouville)





### **Château de la Mare**

Built with Normandy granite and timber floors, the huge château will require a major strip-out to restore simple volumes for renewed use. It could, for example, accommodate cultural activities in connection with its history during the Second World War, or an educational programme, as long as these activities remain dynamic throughout the year.

Whatever its purpose, the teams will need to bear in mind its accessibility from Avenue de Kairon, and its position within the topography with its semi-basement ground floor. Its dimensions, original layout and the composition of its windows, which limit development, will play a decisive role in its intended uses.

### **The infirmary**

The teams will have to work around the fact that the facades and roofs are listed as national heritage, proposing new uses that respect the nature of the building.

Among the main orientations imagined, the infirmary could function as venue for the local school's leisure centre, for nursery and primary age children. It also has potential for development as tourist accommodation in connection with the Jullouville water-sports centre, which is active throughout the year. Uses will have to remain in keeping with those of the other buildings, the grounds and the Mare de Bouillon natural reserve, ensuring appropriate solutions for accessibility and active mobility.

### **The summer camp building**

The summer camp building can accommodate a range of uses, with the overriding imperative of not disturbing the biodiversity of the adjoining reserve. Strategies are welcomed for converting the building in ways that respect the natural site (with regards conducting works and timeframes).

In architectural terms, teams are advised to focus on the qualities of the site: the transparency of the facades, the clear circulation, the dual-aspect building opening onto the surrounding landscape, accessibility of roof terraces, functionality and good condition of the service areas in the basement.

The condition of the building means that we can consider recycling, reusing certain elements, adapting. This resource of materials already on site contributes to an ecological sobriety that could be supplemented by local and bio-sourced materials. The building is expected to accommodate new activities that meet the requirements of circular economy and urban development, undertaking a progressive development process that is respectful of the environment. On a secondary note, housing projects are possible as long as they remain in line with the aim of activating the site and maintain the objective of main residences only. The primary aim is to open the building up to the town, to bring in new year-round activities







**THE SUMMER CAMP BUILDING**  
(credits Commune de Jullouville)

and develop economic activity that will create new employment opportunities.

The centre may house activities linked to produce and expertise, workshops, small business. These might be vectors for cultural, educational and touristic appeal, the range of possibilities remains very open, but they must be supported by long-term management, and complement other activities on the site and any eventual residential occupation.

Part of the building could be used as centre for raising awareness of the natural life of the Mare de Bouillon, with related educational activities, observation and information areas, with the imperative of protecting the reserve, which will remain inaccessible, and respecting the fauna, which will mean discreet installations respecting the tranquility of the site.

**MAIN FACADES OF THE  
SUMMER CAMP BUILDING**  
(credits Yannick Gourvil)



**INTERIOR CIRCULATION SPACES  
ON THE WEST FAÇADE**



# PROPOSED FOLLOW-UP TO THE COMPETITION DEPENDING ON THE MUNICIPALITY'S DECI- SIONS

---

## ASSIGNMENTS LIKELY TO BE ATTRIBUTED TO EUROPEAN TEAMS

At the end of the competition, the municipality may wish to assign one or several assignments to the European teams in order to examine the architectural and landscape feasibility of their proposals in greater depth. Depending on the results of the competition and the proposed implementation of the selected project, these assignments could include:

### **Contributing to the briefs for potential investors or financial partners, and future operators.**

Before the proposed operators are installed, the European teams may contribute to the briefs for the site. This will give more detailed information on the rules of installation, use, timeframes, etc. These studies, which will identify the sponsors of the project, will constitute the starting point for the occupation of the former summer camp site.

### **Architectural feasibility studies**

Architectural feasibility studies may be entrusted to the teams. This could involve implementing an experimental project for one or more of the buildings, with project sponsors to be identified. These feasibility studies will serve as examples for testing proposed initiatives or previewing how the site can be transformed.

### **Definition of an assignment for design services**

The selected teams may be called upon to develop and implement the architectural and landscape strategy both spatially and within a timeframe. The three winning

teams may be called upon to work in different ways.

**One-off assignments for architectural or landscape conceptual and design services**

Finally, after further consultation the municipality is likely to assign European teams with contracts for architectural (principally renovation) or landscaping (landscaping, replanting, etc.) design services. The European teams may supplement their initial teams to incorporate specific engineering or expertise regarding the financing of the project, programming, etc.

---

## SUGGESTIONS FOR TEAM COMPOSITION

European France and the commune of Jullouville invite applicants to form multi-disciplinary teams comprising architects, landscape architects, urban planners, geographers and ecologists, drawing on these complementary skills wherever possible. Legal, programmatic and economic skills are also highly desirable, in order to develop scenarios for project structuring. Selected teams may be called upon to reinforce their skills for the operational follow-up.

## LIST OF DOWNLOADABLE DOCUMENTS

---

### AGGLOMERATION - TERRITORIAL SCALE

FR-JULLOUVILLE-C-AP1 to AP2.jpg	aerial photo of the urban area
FR-JULLOUVILLE-C-M1.pdf	urban plan 1/10,000th
FR-JULLOUVILLE-C-M2.pdf	plan + perimeters 1/10 000
FR-JULLOUVILLE-C-M3.pdf	orthophoto plan 1/10 000
FR-JULLOUVILLE-C-M4.pdf	flood hazard map
FR-JULLOUVILLE-C-M5.pdf	PLU zoning plan
FR-JULLOUVILLE-C-T1.pdf	coastal risk prevention plan
FR-JULLOUVILLE-C-T2.pdf	major risk plan - PLU
FR-JULLOUVILLE-C-T3.pdf	environmental maps
FR-JULLOUVILLE-C-T4.pdf	environmental maps - PLU

### REFLECTION SITE - URBAN SCALE

FR-JULLOUVILLE-SS-AP1 to AP3.jpg	aerial and semi-aerial photos
FR-JULLOUVILLE-SS-M1.pdf	site plan 1/7,500
FR-JULLOUVILLE-SS-M1.pdf	map of related projects
FR-JULLOUVILLE-SS-Po1 to P31.jpg	photographs of the study site

### PROJECT SITE - ARCHITECTURAL SCALE

FR-JULLOUVILLE-PS-AP1 to AP19.JPG	aerial and semi-aerial photos
FR-JULLOUVILLE-PS-M1.DXF	urban area map
FR-JULLOUVILLE-PS-M1.pdf	project site plan 1/2 000
FR-JULLOUVILLE-PS-M2.pdf	project site plan 1/1,000 scale
FR-JULLOUVILLE-PSM3.pdf and .dxf	site plan 1/1,000 scale
FR-JULLOUVILLE-PSM4-1.pdf and .dxf	plan of colony buildings 1/750
FR-JULLOUVILLE-PSM4-2.pdf and .dxf	plan of the infirmary 1/200
FR-JULLOUVILLE-PSM4-3.pdf and .dxf	plan of Château de la Mare 1/100
FR-JULLOUVILLE-PS-M5 (1) to (6) .jpg	old photographs
FR-JULLOUVILLE-PS-M6 (1) to (22) .jpg	historical plans
FR-JULLOUVILLE-PS-P1 to P11.jpg	photographs of the project site



## SOMMAIRE

---

FOREWORD	p.3
THEME : RE-SOURCING	p.5
RELEVANCE TO THE THEME	p.10
Site issues relating to the theme	
The specific objectives of the town	
General program guidelines	
CONTEXT	p.25
Territory, geography and landscape	
Architectural and urban heritage	
Social, cultural and economic information	
The Mare de Bouillon, a natural environment to be preserved	
REFLECTION SITE	p. 35
Site description	
Related ongoing projects	
Specific relationship to the territory	
PROJECT SITE	p. 41
Description of the site	
Objectives, programming guidelines	
PROPOSED FOLLOW-UP TO THE COMPETITION DEPENDING ON THE MUNICIPALITY'S DECISIONS	p. 48
Assignments likely to be attributed to European teams	
Suggestions for team composition	

E U R  
P A O  
N <sup>FR</sup>

