

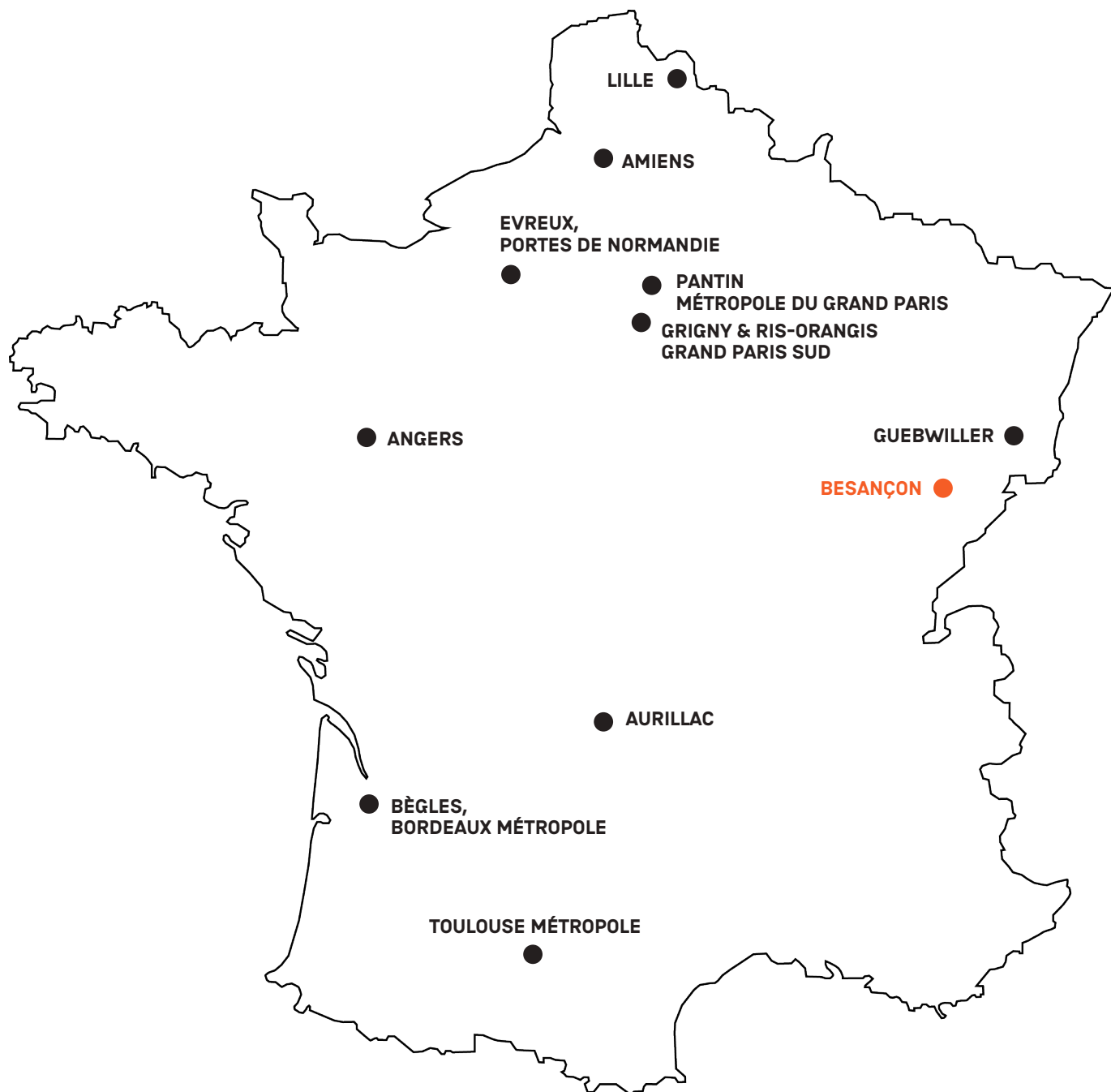


Productive
cities

BESANÇON

BETWEEN CITY, CAMPUS AND SCIENCE PARK

Site brief



GENERAL INFORMATION

SITE REPRESENTATIVE:

Metropolitan Besançon and the City of Besançon in collaboration with : the University of Franche-Comté (UFC), Société d'Équipement du Département du Doubs (SEDD), Syndicat Mixte du Parc Scientifique et Industriel (SM PSI).

ACTOR(S) INVOLVED:

Metropolitan Besançon and the City of Besançon in collaboration with : the University of Franche-Comté (UFC), Société d'Équipement du Département du Doubs (SEDD), Syndicat Mixte du Parc Scientifique et Industriel (SM PSI).

TEAM REPRESENTATIVE:

Urban planner, architect, landscape architect.

EXPECTED SKILLS WITH REGARDS TO THE SITE'S ISSUES AND CHARACTERISTICS:

Urbanism, architecture, landscape

COMMUNICATION:

Communication of projects after the competition, december 1st 2017

JURY – 1ST EVALUATION:

With the participation of the site representative

JURY – PRIZE SELECTION:

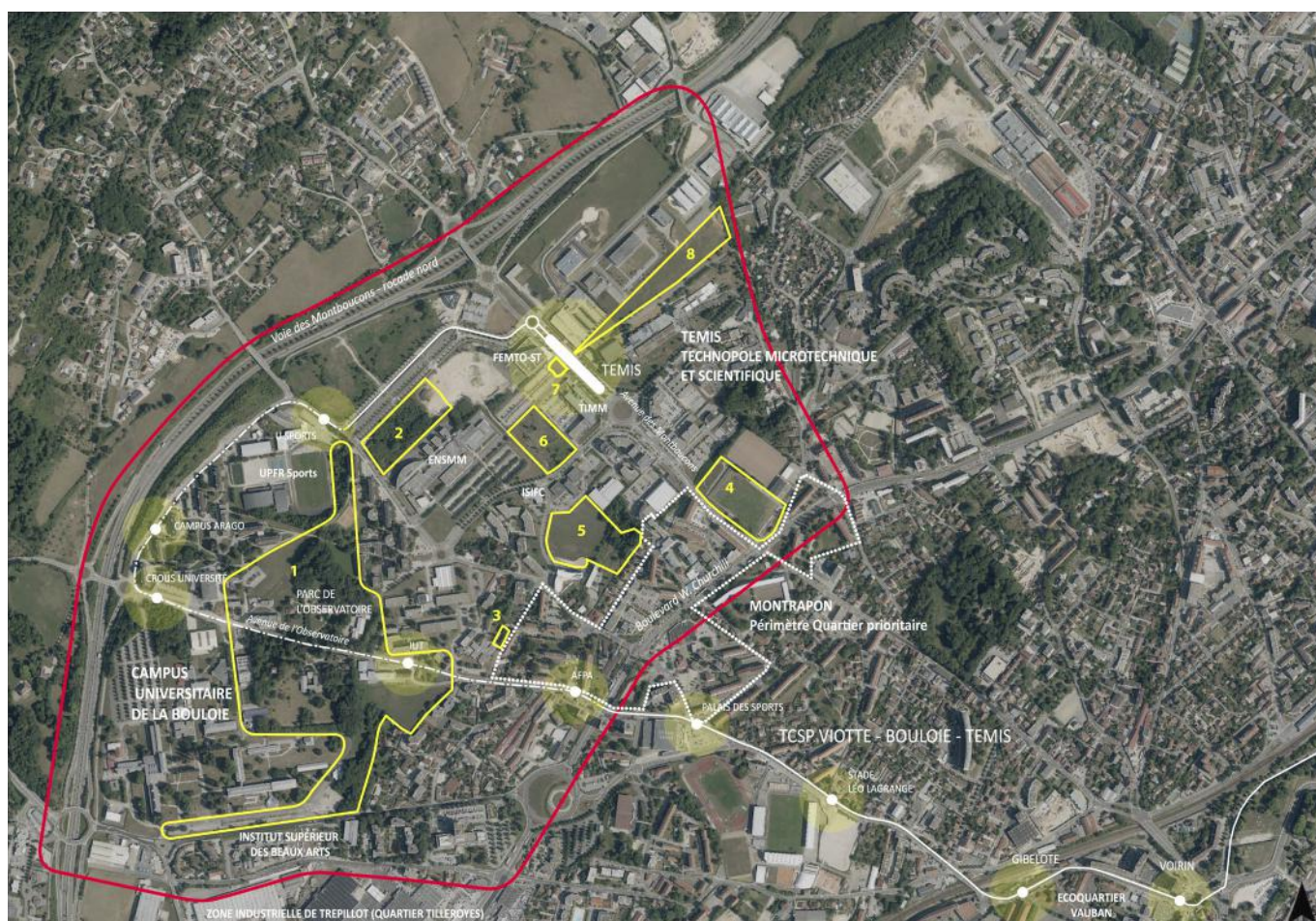
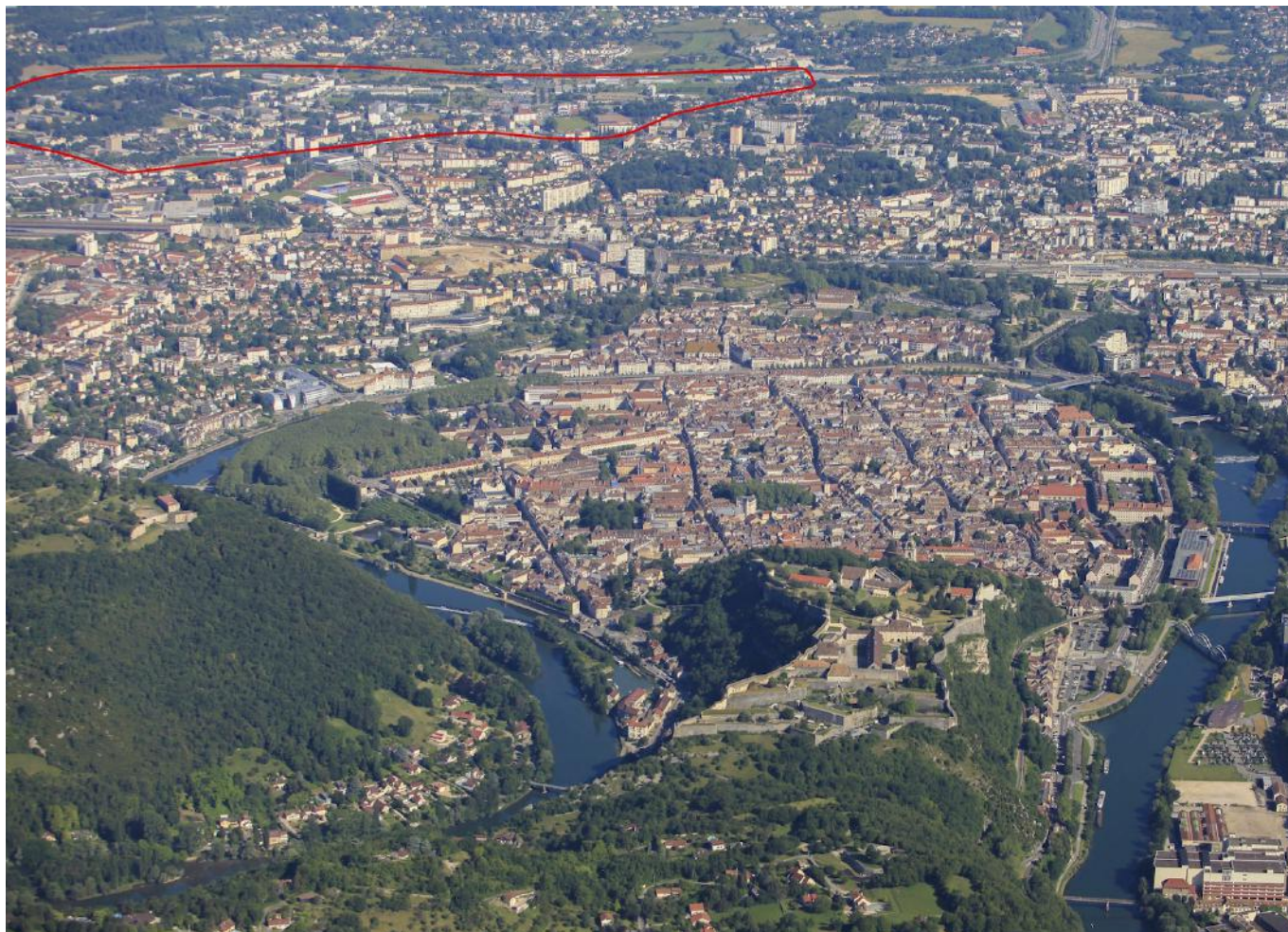
Ranked selection: with Winner (€ 12,000), Runner-up (€6,000) and Special Mention (no reward)

POST-COMPETITION INTERMEDIATE PROCEDURE:

- Meeting of the sites representatives and the teams organized by European France in Paris in february/mars 2018.
- On-site meeting of the sites representatives and teams organized by the cities and their collaborators from january 2018.
- Assistance and consultancy to the cities and their collaborators for the implementations processes.

MISSION GIVEN TO THE SELECTED TEAM(S) FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION:

Studies and position of project manager for urban planning and landscape architecture, architectural project to be arranged with the partners



THE GOOD HEALTH OF EUROSPAN*

This is the title of an article published in the Revue *Urbanisme* (1), last January, about the European Intersessions forum organised by Europan. It emphasizes the importance and vitality of this innovative and unique competition. During this forum, sites representatives, experts and young selected candidates from 15 different countries got the chance to meet. For the Europan 14 sites launching, a lot of actors came and met, between 'adaptable and productive cities'.

For the launching of Europan 14 competition, France is presenting 11 sites to the European candidates. But before that, municipalities undertook a significant upstream work with their team and multiple partnerships. The preparation of the competition documents takes time: it is the first year of the session. The « Productive cities » theme aims at all territory scales and parts of society of our European culture. Eminently, it is a contemporary and topical theme. Expectations are high but as always, in a spirit of openness, listening and discovery. To ensure ideas can become real and encourage actions, they already need to be expressed and discussed collectively, between sites representatives, experts, jury members, on a national and then, European level. This fertile ground fosters the in-situ experimentations after the competition for the selected teams. In France, there will be three of them per site.

« Architecture is a driving force that can provide adequate, ingenious, innovative answers regarding contemporary society's issues for the future » (2)

FROM ADAPTABLE CITY TOWARDS PRODUCTIVE CITIES, THE THEME IS FOLLOWING THE PREVIOUS ONE.

"Productive cities" emphasizes on activity diversity, housing and lifestyles in the city centre or in the periphery. Production refers to productive activities, and therefore to places, architecture, urban interactions and associations, contemporary production of the city. Thus, the theme aims at questioning the artisanal and industrial production, services, of which origins and outcomes and therefore forms are changing.(3)

Several sites from the 13th session – Adaptable city – showed how essential it was to think in terms of process, structuration, and negotiations so production in the city can be sustained or renewed, as some of the E14 sites are showing. Some others are concerned about the role of the

city in some places dedicated to the production of products that have become obsolete or in mutation. This idea of production that we must imagine because of its strong diversity may demonstrate the renewal of urban and typology morphology. It can be transformed, adapted to lifestyles, hybrid forms of social life, revealing simultaneously resistance and resilience forms, events, and revolutionary transformations.

The city of the 19th century may turn out to be adaptable, as it is presented, to a certain extent, in the Haussmann exhibition at the Pavillon de l'Arsenal in Paris. What about the great projects of the 20th and 21st centuries? Zones? Priority urban development zones (ZUP), joint development zones (ZAC), areas of activities (ZA+ZI), residential zones, housing estates, infrastructures?

As always, Europan seems to raise simple questions through the different themes and issues it brings out. Some might say it is obvious. Actually, the question is more complex than it seems as it shakes up both urban cultural foundation and its future. It is questioning two centuries of construction and development of the cities for a deterritorialized industry and its housing policy.

"Productive cities" is on ! Bauwelt (4) published an issue dedicated to this very theme in September 2016 and Bozar in Brussels (5) also presented a « productive city »-oriented exhibition which ended on Jan 15th, 2017. Indeed, Brussels and Flanders are pioneers when it comes to the change in urban planning and development in Europe which led the post-industrial city towards the productive city. It is already illustrated by many projects that but there is still a great deal to be done in a lot of situations, everywhere in Europe. Europan shows the singularity of each site.

11 SITES, WHY THE NUMBER AND DIVERSITY OF MUNICIPALITIES AND THEIR PARTNERS MATTER?

The « Productive cities » theme attracted municipalities which were facing the mutation of their territory, landscape and know-how. The theme resonated even inside the economic activity societies which were approached by the municipalities. Once more, Europan is bringing the different scales face to face, from micro to macro. Europan relies on the testing ground of ideas with multiple actors and urges openness and discussion so urban and architectural innovation can subtly be revealed. Two inseparable dimensions, two scales prior to the creation of the competition in 1988.

(1) * Urbanisme n° 403 p13

(2) Stratégie Nationale pour l'Architecture, octobre 2015

(3) Besson, R., 2014, capitalisme cognitif et modèles urbains en mutation. L'hypothèse des systèmes urbains Cognitifs, in Le Blanc A, Piermay J-L, Daviet S, Villes et industries. Lille : territoire en mouvement, n°23-24.

(4) Bauwelt n°211 die produktive stadt

(5) Atelier brussels, a good city has industry, Bozar

From metropolitan artefacts to (motorised) cities in the countryside, many situations are presented and questioned. The theme will allow us to go further, with answers that will meet the cities' expectations but that will also surprise them. Answers that will provide subtle solutions and forecast what we have not thought about yet.

COMMON PLACES, A PLACE COMMUNITY

Sites have as many similarities as differences, specificities. We are avoiding clichés even if sometimes, we are dealing with some archetypal parts of the sites like commercial zones bounded by house estates, endless parking lots, infrastructural urban divides, empty spaces. The peri-urban Europe looks like Ken Loach or Bruno Dumont backdrops. In opposition with city-centers where the street is a lively and joyful wander? Not always. City centres are emptying out, becoming dilapidated, expensive, unreachable. Some great equipments have been relocated as their heritage was turning into empty fallow shells.

At the same time, the activity zones are looking to emancipate from their big enclaves as the market studies are showing moving clients. The big retail areas are trying to reach a fragmentation of the city center, and are in fact looking new tenants or buyers for the huge large bases they are occupying at the entrance of the city. But now businesses have become mobile and there are countless people working with « no physical office» (6) as it became a mobile, hazy even short-lived entity.

Businesses have not all disappeared yet. Some of them still have industrial activities or have decided to develop new ones, as Bègles does. Because the pivotal period can be a very bright spot for possibilities in recycling, transformation, reuse, regeneration, creation. There is some work to do! It is also promising regarding spaces, places looking to be taken, shared. Indeed, the city is like a market. We have to bring the city near, or even in, the production source. Vice-versa. Nowadays, businesses tend to stay on the original site while regenerating their activities like in Amiens, Guebwiller and Angers. Renewal, resilience but also resistance (staying!). Businesses, like cities, need symbols and imaginary. (The very first film in cinema history, directed by the Lumière brothers, shows workers leaving the Lumière factory) (7). They need to focus on inventing new products or transforming our activities, on going back to production in the city. Which means lying on urban strategies (movements, access, proximity, centrality, short circuits, etc) and on a architectural and cultural representation. They have to enhance their image as much as functionality

(6) Bruno Marzloff, sans bureau fixe

and energetic performance (8), research as much as development. And production needs to rely on inhabitants. Production needs knowledge. What can be more fertile, for example, than a university campus, with student residences as long as they are connected to the city centre thanks to performing urban transports like in Besançon ?

« *cherish the generosity of industrial buildings and infrastructures* »(5)

The peripheral areas of activity are accessible places because they are not expensive. They were so caught short by the city that it would take little for an urban study. The benefits of the infrastructures can be revealed as long as they move and adapt, welcome green ways, a tramway, carpool. A real potential of spaces, really close to the countryside or natural spaces, can be discovered like in Angers, Lille and Toulouse as well.

The role of the car and the necessity of movements are raising questions. We should be able to go anywhere. Car is both an environmental constraint and an asset. The way we use it is changing and can be shared, as is the status of parking lots. How is it possible to prevent it from damaging and putting a strain on public space? But that it rather becomes a factor in transformation? This issue is raised in Aurillac, a flagship city in a rural living area. Also in Pantin, because of cars business.

The train station is a potentially productive place, as it represents the entrance of a city and a place where exchanges, gatherings and crossings are possible. This station can generate an urban renewal by production and services activities, as it is the case in Evreux. In Grigny/ Ris-Orangis Productive Cities talk about urban repairs, cities connections, in between large housing projects where live a lot of inhabitants.

EUROPAN COMPETITION'S EXPECTATIONS

Two centuries after industrial revolution, sustainable development has been opening a new cycle on how to make the city and how urban, rural or metropolitan territories have been changing. This mutation requires mobilizing architectural practices to offer several lives to buildings but also to urban centers, equipments and public spaces.

It is essential to develop awareness on architectural heritage, especially from the 20th and 21st centuries, in order to reconcile architecture and heritage: architecture takes part in priority in the existing framework so it can be developed because « transforming, it's preserving ». (2)

(5) Atelier brussels, a good city has industry, Bozar

(7) https://www.senscritique.com/film/La_Sortie_de_l_usine_Lumiere_a_Lyon/470793

(8) Boutang, Y-M 2008 , le capitalisme cognitif : la nouvelle grande transformation, paris :Editions Amsterdam, coll Multitude/Idées, p245 ; cité par Raphaël Besson, introduction à la journée de lancement européen 14 en France,15 février 2017.

Quality of life, intellectual and economic influence of cities at international level, taking part in a shared experience of a European culture, of a City culture, as some examples from the entire world can testify and have enriched us. Those are the challenges supported by the Direction of Architecture (9) and the DGALN (10) and that we do share with sites representatives.

European competition brings together Research & experimentations and real sites, presented by municipalities collectively with public and private partners.

That's a lot of people but this is its strength.

Sites files are reflecting the long-term work that was undertaken by municipalities and their partners in a short period of time. Indeed, it takes time to consider the issues of a situation, an opinion given by the city. This work is conducted little by little. We are encouraging the teams to bring a clear, creative and substantiated answer but also solutions demonstrating great complexity that would go beyond the competition temporality.

As a matter of fact, it is essential to invent, dare, make choices, share a clear message in resonance with expectations and to know how to express what was not said. Therefore, the expected proposals are not in the order of the catalogue. The European 13 jury did highlight the necessity to advise the candidates not to answer all issues presented in the sites files.

The statements are developing, to the greatest possible extent, what are the challenges and expectations. Candidates have to make theoretical and practical choices. The economy, in the event it would be questioned, is not an exact science and « Productive cities » isn't an economic planning exercise. The competition is still a call for imagination, intuition, situations intelligence, and even for synchronicities. It requires an architectural and urban culture, and the importance to think about the great challenges of our society. It is a call for young architects, urban planners, landscapers to show their ability to get involved in the contemporary reflection of the city with architecture, nature, landscape, infrastructures that are aware of the environmental, social and human consequences. The economic, cultural and societal value of architecture is being questioned as creation and as a factor of innovation, a global innovation strategy.

THE IMPLEMENTATIONS AFTER THE COMPETITION

The originality of the proposals associated to the cities and European expectations will be revealed during the phase of projects expertise and then, during the jury rounds. The ideas will have to find a situation, a form and an experimentation. They will have to stand as examples. They will have to be implemented as we use to say in European.

Different steps in the presentation of projects, out of context and in situ, will be organized by European with the municipalities and their partners. In France, depending on the projects and proposals, multi scenario implementation can be developed. In general, European recommends that the 3 selected teams on each site work together with separate missions. It is also recommended there is no immediate competition in order to encourage a collective and productive work, for the teams but also for all the actors. Thus, the pre-operational programme can be elaborated at the same time. Then, it will be possible to make one choice, or multiple choices. Of course we are expecting about more implementation process with cities and partners.

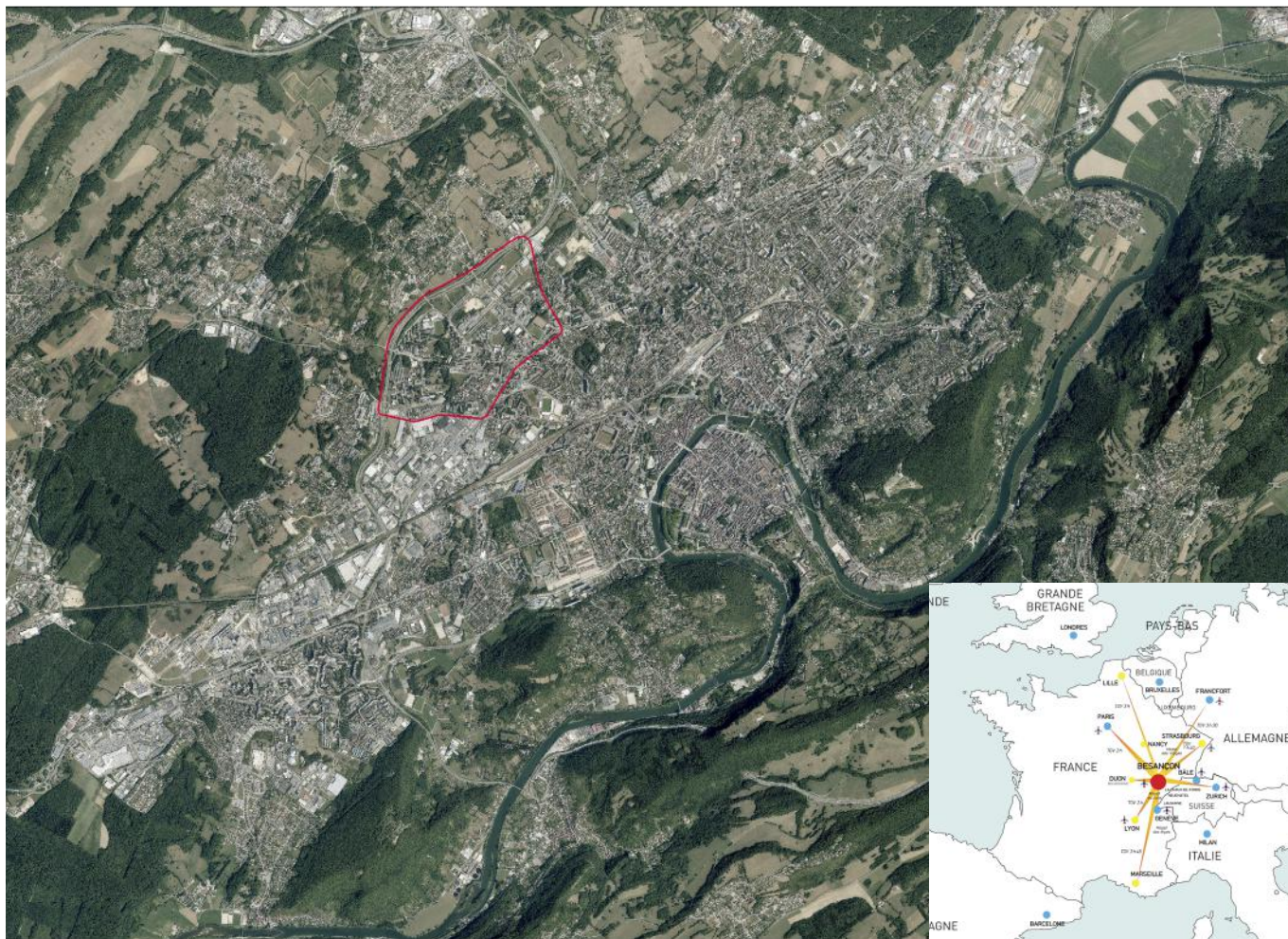
We have good hope because 7 of 10 of European 13 sites in France have begun implementation with selected teams.

'Concrete utopia' is going on.

(2) Stratégie Nationale pour l'Architecture, octobre 2015

(9) Ministère de la Culture et de la Communication

(10) Direction Générale de l'Aménagement, du Logement et de la Nature



1. Strategic site in Besançon territory

2. (source : Ville de Besançon)



3. The 3 entities composing the Besançon site

RELATIONSHIP WITH THE 'PRODUCTIVE CITIES' THEME

SITE ISSUES THAT RELATE TO THE THEME

FROM WATCHMAKING TO CUTTING-EDGE MICROTECHNOLOGY

Besançon was the historic centre for the French watchmaking industry, at its height in the 19th century. Successive economic downturns in the 1930s and 1970s put an end to its supremacy¹. The importance of this history of watchmaking continues for Besançon, and it remains the town's brand image, testified by the establishment in 2002 of France's only Museum of Time. This history has also left its mark on the town's architectural and urban heritage, in particular the 1884 astronomical and chronometric observatory in La Bouloie, and the Dodane factory designed by Auguste Perret, completed in 1943.

Rejuvenated by a reorientation based on its expertise in the fields of the miniature and the precise, today the city of Besançon is a European centre for microtechnology that brings together innovative business with higher education in multiple growth areas (production and manufacture of microsystems for the biomedical industry, precision mechanics, nanotechnology, watchmaking and luxury goods).

Besançon is unusual in this edition of Europan: unlike the other sites, which consider sharing spaces with polluting industrial activity, here the production technologies are invisible or microscopic, hidden away in high-security laboratories, of high added value but having little impact on their urban environment.

By investigating the possible hybridisations of a specialist microtechnology science park and a university campus, the site questions more widely the development of specialist territories alongside residential areas and the way in which an urban mix (a diversification of uses, services for residents) could be reintroduced by addressing the landscape, and urban and architectural forms. Bringing together the production of knowledge and technological production, the site poses the challenge of mixing uses and functions to bring the diverse populations (students, teachers, researchers, engineers and local residents) together.

1 The unrest that accompanied the closure in 1973 of the Lip Watch factory had a national impact, symbolising the decline of this industry and the emergence of new forms of economic activity.

THREE ENTITIES SEEKING SPATIAL, URBAN AND FUNCTIONAL INTEGRATION

On the edge of the city and up against a city bypass, the Europan site groups three relatively autonomous entities:

- The **La Bouloie campus**, 8,700 students, is one of the city's three university sites. It was established in 1962 in the Montboucons neighbourhood and is a testament to the style of university planning that prevailed at the time, a combination of the Anglo-Saxon campus model, separate from the city, and the modernist architectural movement.

- The **TEMIS Microtechnology and Science Park**, 4,000 staff, is a science park and industrial estate that has been developing since the 2000s, an international showcase for the competitive regional centre for microtechnology with a brand image that is essentially focussed on attracting external interests. TEMIS is the regional centre for research in micro and nano technologies, as well as being home to two schools of engineering.

- The **Montrapon neighbourhood**, on both sides of Boulevard Winston Churchill, grew from various separate developments between 1950 and 1970 and is a mix of detached houses, social housing blocks and large sports facilities. It has been identified as a priority contrat de ville neighbourhood (a partnership between the state and local authorities to drive urban renewal and development).

These juxtaposed urban styles, designed and laid out at different periods, do not today form an integrated area of the town, as a result of the natural topography and physical breaks that reinforce symbolic borders. With numerous open, stretched-out areas, the site poses overall challenges for landscaping and architecture, links and spatial relationships, openness and communications, in order to create new attractions and lively, animated spaces. The introduction of a new dedicated public transport link (TCSP) in 2017 is the first guideline for linking these spaces together and densifying their use.

1	2
3	

1. FR-DESANCON-C-AP02
2. FR-DESANCON-C-M04
3. FR-BESANCON-C-AP07



1. Technopole Microtechnique et Scientifique (TEMIS) © Ville de Besançon - SM-PSI



2. High school Claude Nicolas Ledoux, arch. Bernard QUIROT, 1992



3. ENSBA, arch. Josep-Luis SERT, 1972

OPENING UP SPACES, DENSIFYING USE, IMPROVING HOUSING ENVIRONMENTS

How might areas dedicated to technological manufacture and to the production of knowledge incorporate other forms of production or consumerism? They could be diverse in nature: production for economic, social and supportive ends (new services and businesses, new ways of exchange or sharing, sites for making things), cultural and artistic production (based on existing facilities and pre-existing artistic or participatory activities), or even horticultural, botanic or garden-related production (focussing on the creation of a Jardin des Savoirs et de la Découverte (An educational, scientific, botanical garden)).

How might a university campus be transformed to open it up to a mix of uses? How could the position of the university within the city be reinforced and given a new level of appeal? Should the campus be extended or reorganised? How can the model of single-activity zones be left behind, the selection of built structures be diversified, the spaces and uses shared?

This overall scenario is defined spatially around a number of objectives:

Addressing the interfaces and gaps between the city, the university and the science park: on the scale of the strategic site, the move from a scenario where various urban and architectural models are juxtaposed, to a situation where functions are hybridised, should reveal opportunities for landscaping or construction and the introduction of multifunctional use, including housing.

Open-up the university to the city, mixing populations (students, residents, workers, visitors), attracting other groups: for example, by investigating student housing and lifestyle, their ability to participate in generating their own environment, the potential for the integration of new uses or attracting other publics out of university hours.

Re-focus and densify activity around public transport and mixed-use facilities: over the past decades public transport has been used to redefine and landscape public space. The new dedicated Viotte – Campus – TEMIS transport link should be considered as a way of effecting urban transformation, with its bus stops as a focus.

Reconstruct the frontages and edges of the bypass and main boulevards: the site is surrounded and crossed by several of the city's major roads, whose roadsides are inconsistent and often poorly defined (northern bypass, Boulevard Winston Churchill, Avenue des Montboucons, Avenue de Montrapon). The European competition provides the opportunity to restore a quality and urban function to these routes that exceeds their basic use as circulation.

Recast the site's sense of unity, reinvigorate its built environment and use architectural innovation to add value: the European site could be used as an experimental site for encouraging relationships between teaching areas and training, student buildings, laboratories for applied research and new spaces for activity, interaction and creativity. Hybridising existing models for a campus and a technology park provides an opportunity to reconsider the dialogue between modernist heritage and contemporary architecture, and restore a more unified identity to the site. Amongst the important buildings on the site is the Besançon School of Art, designed by Catalan architect Josep-Luis Sert in 1972 and Lycée Claude Nicolas Ledoux (Bernard QUIROT, 1992), both classified as 20th-century heritage by the Ministry of Culture.

1	1. FR-BESANCON-SS-APo3
2	2. FR-BESANCON-SS-Po8
3	3.FR-BESANCON-SS-Po6



1. Park TEMIS



2. Montrapon district, Cité de l'observatoire



3. The Bouloie campus, university restaurant

PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK AND THE CITY'S EXPECTATIONS

On a strategic level, European provides the occasion for all the key stakeholders (the city, the metropolitan authority, the university, TEMIS, the university's teaching and student bodies, and other economic players) to break down boundaries and synergise a multitude of initiatives to give a fresh appeal to this vast, isolated sector of the city, at the same time as reinvigorating its edges.

A strategic plan for the whole European site is anticipated, as part of a new direction for this area. This strategic vision must consider the integration of City initiatives, including regarding property and land tenure. Because under current legislation, French universities are legally forbidden from developing private activities and services on university land. CROUS² remains the sole player involved in student life for the management of student accommodation, student restaurants and cultural activity. A partnership with local authorities involving property reform could, however, open the way to a diversification of public or private services and a new mix of uses.

Following an analysis of the economic, regional and urban context, multidisciplinary teams lead by architects, urbanists or landscape architects will be expected to:

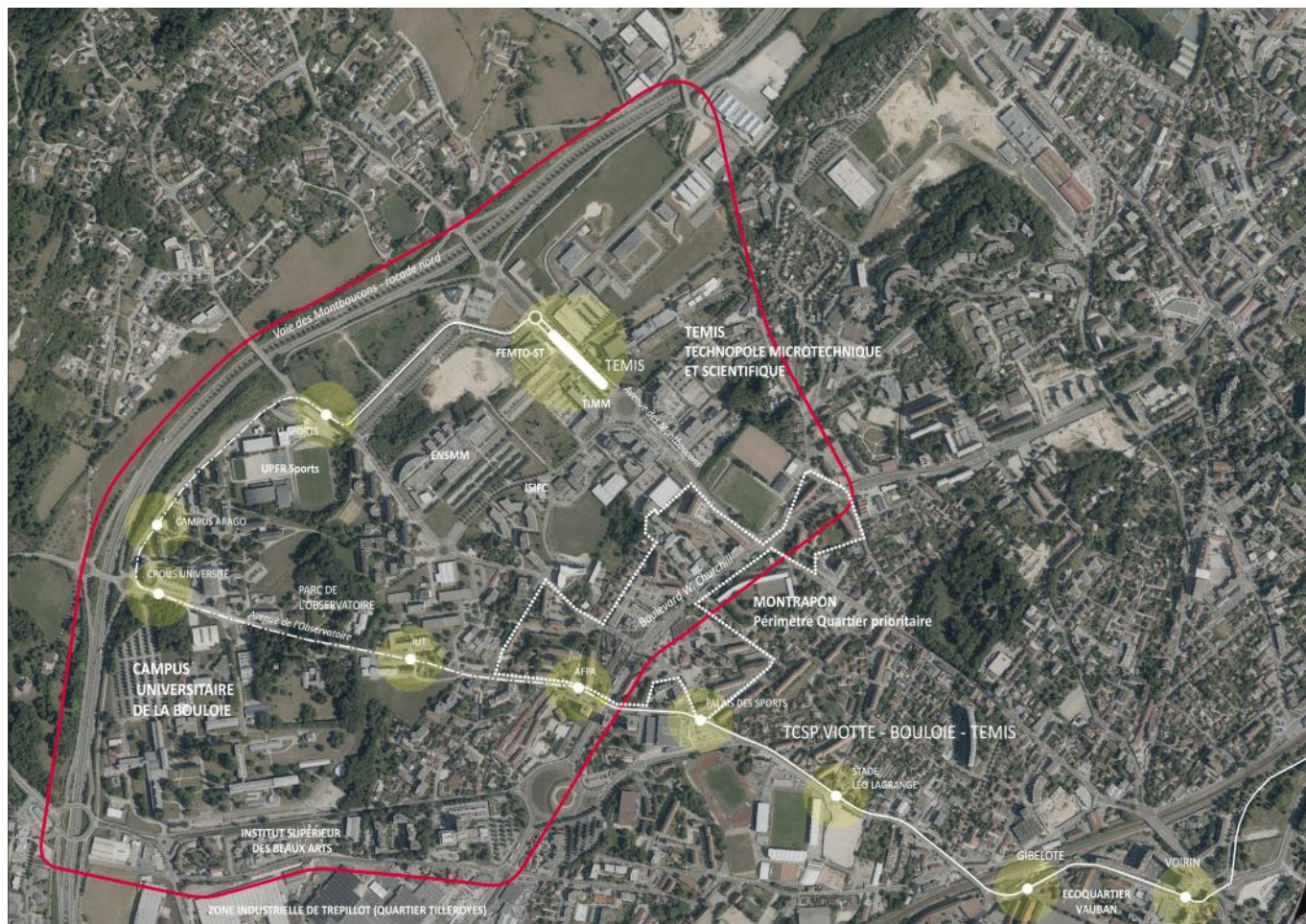
- produce a masterplan for urban design and landscaping, integrating projects currently under construction or consideration,
- identify the types of mixed use that could be developed, on an urban and architectural level,
- identify project sites that respond specifically to the challenges raised, particularly around the new TSCP bus stops, major roads, networks of non-motorised circulation, and available vacant or transformable land,
- set out innovative architectural proposals within and in dialogue with the existing built environment,
- establish conditions for the implementation of urban projects, how they should be managed, and ways in which key stakeholders and residents might work together.

POST-COMPETITION

Commissions likely to be awarded to teams selected by the European jury are: studies to further develop strategic ideas that emerge from the competition, assisting with project coordination, urban, architectural and landscape feasibility studies for sites identified by the candidates, urban and landscaping commissions, group workshops with the project leaders, student associations and local residents.

² A regional organisation providing student services and accommodation.

1	FR-BESANCON-SS-AP10
2	FR-BESANCON-SS-P45
3	FR-BESANCON-SS-P20



1. The futur stations of TCSP (transport en commun en site propre)

VUE DEPUIS LE PAVILLON DE L'EQUATORIAL COUDE

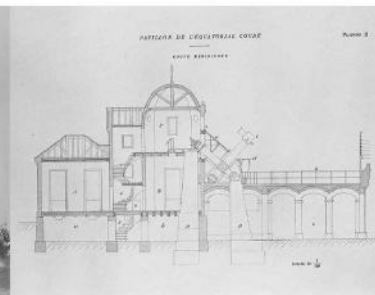
BATIMENT DE L'EQUATORIAL COUDE



VUE DEPUIS LA MAISON DU DIRECTEUR



VUE DE LA MAISON DU DIRECTEUR



VUE D'ENSEMBLE DEPUIS LE NORD



2. Historic views of the observatory site (source : Direction de l'Observatoire)

SITE CHARACTERISTICS

TOPOGRAPHY AND LANDSCAPE

The topography is a key determinant in understanding the site. Beyond the north-west bypass (RN57 / Voie des Montboucons), a crescent of wooded hills dominated by the Montboucons fort (1880), part of the city’s historic line of defences, provides a forested horizon as a backdrop to the road.

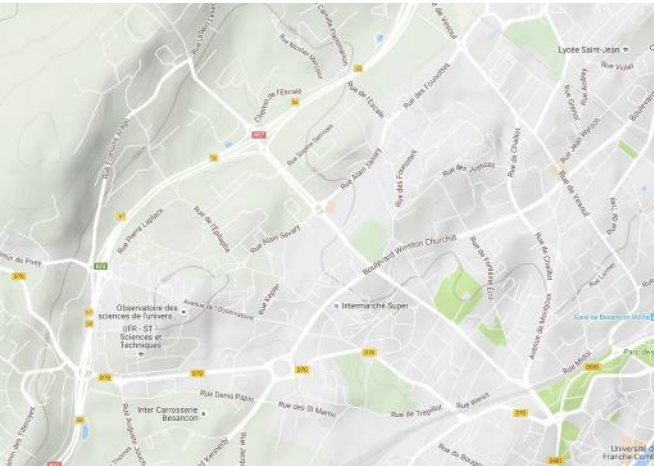
The natural terrain of the European site is a curved plateau whose highest point is occupied by Besançon observatory (alt. 308m), one of the city and campus’ emblematic pieces of heritage that dates from the end of the 19th century. The Avenue de l’Observatoire that structures the campus is formed of two slopes that climb the hill to the observatory. From this high point the land slopes steeply (from 5 to 8%), with a difference of height of between 10 and 25m, towards Route de Gray and Avenue Winston Churchill. On the TEMIS side of the site the relief is much less marked.

This topographic arrangement explains the site’s complexity for pedestrians, its impracticability for cyclists, and the difficulty in developing visual continuity between the various parts of the site. The observatory park’s trees limit long views from the hill.

THE OBSERVATORY AND PARK AT THE HEART OF THE CAMPUS

Completed in 1884 on what at the time was a greenfield site, this astronomical, meteorological and chronometric observatory was built at the behest of the region’s watchmakers so that they might have an independent certifying organisation to guarantee the accurate time required for the setting of watches. The observatory grounds are split into two parts to either side of Avenue de l’Observatoire. The original pavilions are arranged around a north-south axis. The original project did not include a park, which was landscaped at the beginning of the 20th century with the creation of a promenade and the planting of rare trees.

Classified as an historic monument, the observatory site has been fairly well preserved. It is situated at the geographic centre of the university campus, but does not play a pivotal role. Various buildings have been added, encroaching on the observatory park, including the Petit Bouloie university restaurant built in the 1990s, and the Maison de l’Étudiant (student services building) in 2005. In order to restore a harmony to the site and to open it up to visitors, cars are now banned on the stretch of the avenue that crosses the park.



3. Topography of the site (source : Google Maps)



4. View from the observatory park today

1		1. FR-BESANCON-SS-AP01
2	3	2. FR-BESANCON-SS-AP05
	4	3. FR-BESANCON-C-M05
		4. FR-BESANCON-SS-P16

1956



1965



1969



1976



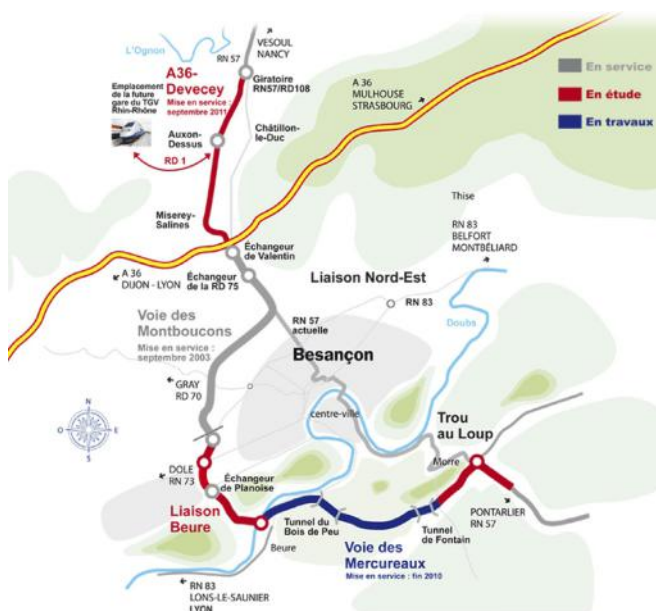
1984



2001



1. Progressive urbanization of the site (source : Geoportail)



URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Most of the site was built between the 1950s and 1970s, with the combined development of a collective housing project (Montrapon) and detached suburban housing on former farmland once used for market gardens and wine production. The site was originally crossed by three roads: the old Route de Gray (now Avenue de l'Observatoire), Rue de l'Épitaphe and Avenue des Montboucons, which today form the grid of roads that frame the site.

In 1964 the creation of Boulevard Winston Churchill opened the way for the establishment of large industrial and commercial zones, dividing the Montrapon area to the south and Fontaine Écu to the north. Alongside the creation of this first bypass for central Besançon, the construction of the La Bouloie campus began in 1962 and followed the rules of university urbanism and the 'French-style' campus of the 1960s, which were often built in hurry, never fully completed and far removed from urban centres.

The construction of the northern bypass in 2000 marked an outer limit to urban extension at the same time as creating new entrances to the conurbation via the university or TEMIS. Analysis of urban development shows the preponderant role played by transport infrastructure in generating development but also creating breaks in the city and landscape.



BESANÇON BYPASS - VOIE DES MONTBOUCONS

Built in the 1970s, the Besançon bypass is made up of a number of stretches of expressway that pass around the city to the west. The bypass has three distinct sections: Montboucons to the north, which runs alongside the European site (opened in September 2003), Mercureaux to the south (opened in July 2011), and a third, un-built stretch to link these two sections. Montboucons (known as the north-west bypass) starts at the Saint-Claude interchange and links with the Route de Dole (RN83). It has several junctions, of which two access the European site (Université and TEMIS). The road provides a link to the TGV (high-speed rail) station at Auxon. To the north of La Bouloie, the bypass runs through a cutting, and a planted slope encloses the university site.



1	2		1. FR-BESANCON-SS-APo4
	3		2. FR-BESANCON-SS-Mo5
	4		3. FR-BESANCON-SS-Mo6

4. FR-BESANCON-SS-Po2



Accueil 3 Témis – Rivotte 10 Tilleroyes – Centre Ville Chamars 14 Haut du Chazal – Fort Benoit 15 Campus – Centre Ville Chamars

PROPÉDEUTIQUE

MÉTROLOGIE

Accueil * K
Amphis Croisot, Duffieux, Jacquemain, Sciences naturelles
Centre Multimédia
Département d'enseignement Anglais
Laboratoire Chrono-Environnement (UMR CNRS 6249)
Salles de communication
Salles de cours
Salles TP Informatique
Salles TP Géologie
Secrétariat Starter ST / Starter SVT

L
Département d'enseignement Géosciences
Département d'enseignement Sciences de la Vie
Laboratoire Chrono-Environnement (UMR CNRS 6249)
Salles TP Sciences de la vie
Salles TP Physique

* Laboratoire Chrono-Environnement (UMR CNRS 6249)

M
N
O
Salles de cours
Salles TP Chimie
UTINAM / Matériaux et surfaces structurés (UMR CNRS 6213)
UTINAM / Nanoparticules, contaminants et membranes (UMR CNRS 6213)

QUALIO analyses & environnement

Bât. Louis Bachelier
Centre de Langues de Besançon (CeLaB)
Centre de Télé-enseignement Universitaire (CTU)
Institut d'Administration des Entreprises (IAE)
Salles de cours

Autres sites :

FEMTO-ST (UMR CNRS 6274) 15B, avenue des Montboucons *
- Automatique et Systèmes Micro-Mécatroniques (AS2M) 24, rue Alain Savary
- Energie 2, avenue Jean Moulin 90010 Belfort
- Méc'Appli 24, chemin de l'Épitaphe
- Temps-Fréquence 24, chemin de l'Épitaphe
- Micro Nano Sciences et Systèmes (MN2S) 15B, avenue des Montboucons
- Optique PM Duffieux 15B, avenue des Montboucons
Laboratoire de Neurosciences intégratives et cliniques (EA 481) 2, place Leclerc
UTINAM / Spectroscopie, Planétologie, Atmosphères, Clathrates, Environnement (UMR CNRS 6213) 41 bis, avenue de l'Observatoire

A
B
Amphi A
Accueil / Courrier *
Amphi B
Département d'enseignement Automatique
Département d'enseignement Electronique
Département d'enseignement Physique
Direction UFR Sciences
Institut de Recherches sur l'Enseignement des Mathématiques (IREM)
Laboratoire de Mathématiques (UMR CNRS 6623)
Pôle Qualité
Salle des Actes
Salles de cours
Salles TP Automatique
Salles TP Electronique
Salles TP Informatique
Salles TP Physique
Scolarité
Services administratifs et techniques UFR Sciences
UTINAM / Physique et Astrophysique (UMR CNRS 6213) *
L'Aqua (cafétéria étudiante)
C
Amphi C
Centre de Ressources Informatiques (CRI)
Département d'enseignement Chimie
Département d'enseignement Informatique
FEMTO-ST / Informatique des systèmes complexes (DISC) (UMR CNRS 6174)
Mésocentre de calcul de Franche-Comté
UTINAM / Sonochimie et réactivité des surfaces (UMR CNRS 6213)
DF
Direction de la valorisation / SAIC UFC
Imprimerie UFC
Laboratoire Estrogènes, expression génique et pathologie du système central (EA 3922)
E
G
Laboratoire de Nanomédecine, imagerie et thérapeutiques (EA 4662)
Département d'enseignement Mécanique et Génie mécanique

* Direction / Secrétariat du laboratoire

UFR Sciences et techniques
Direction/Communication, octobre 2015

1. Organization of the UFR Science and Technology campus (source : sciences.univ-fcomte.fr)

CURRENT ORGANISATION AND FUNCTION

LA BOULOIE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

The main university site in the city, the La Bouloie campus serves 8,700 students (of whom 370 are PhD students), 470 researchers and 570 staff across 50 hectares. 2,300 students are housed in student accommodation managed by CROUS. University restaurants, a Maison de l'Étudiant and various sports facilities make up the rest of the university amenities.

Avenue de l'Observatoire splits the campus into two parts: on the south side the Science and Law faculties account for two thirds of the students; to the north, IUT¹ and UPFR Sports² group a third of the students and all the student accommodation. Various educational establishments for students have been constructed outside the university site in the TEMIS science park: the presence of ENSMM³, ISIFC⁴ and TEMIS Innovation and TEMIS Science buildings (for research) aid sharing between research and business, the university and the science park.

Despite the quality of its landscape, the campus suffers from fragmentation as a result of the arrangement of its various functions to either side of the Avenue de l'Observatoire, which acts like a physical dividing line. The topography and distances to travel between the university's various components, student facilities and accommodation, reinforce this feeling of dispersal.

Student life is organised around a number of locations on the edges of the observatory park: the university restaurants, library and CROUS. However, the campus lacks a visible, animated centre. The autonomous campus model that prevailed in the 1960s translates into an urban plan which lacks links and continuity with the nearby city environment, notably the Montrapon area and, on a larger scale, Boulevard Winston Churchill and Route de Gray.

1 Institut Universitaire et Technologique (University Institute of Technology)

2 Unité de Promotion, de Formation et de Recherche des sports (Centre for Sports Promotion, Training and Research)

3 École Nationale Supérieure De Mécanique et Des Microtechniques (National Institute for Higher Education in Mechanical Engineering and Microtechnology)

4 Institut supérieur d'ingénieurs de Franche-Comté (Franche-Comté Institute of Engineering)



THE UNIVERSITY OF FRANCHE-COMTÉ'S POINT OF VIEW :

Franche-Comté University is unusual in the way that its regional presence is spread across several cities, with its main site being in Besançon. In Besançon itself the university is split over three themed campuses:

- City centre campus (Languages, humanities)
- Hauts de Chazal campus (Medicine)
- La Bouloie campus (Science, sport, law, economics, politics, management)

La Bouloie campus is the largest in terms of student and researcher numbers. It has many positive points, such as the proximity of university partners (ENSM) and economic partners (TEMIS), university accommodation as well as landscaped grounds.

This campus suffers from many negatives too: a lack of visibility and openness beyond the university, exacerbated by problems of access (the only campus not served by the tram); a lack of social life and mixing of populations despite the presence of student housing and CROUS; the physical organisation into independent blocks constricts interaction and complementarity between the various actors and partners (roads difficult to cross). Finally, the campus has two direct points of access from the city bypass with the related effect of it 'turning its back' on the city and its neighbouring area.

University teaching, alongside the other activities and functions on campus, are rapidly changing. Everywhere, built infrastructures are being transformed, campuses reconfigured in order to adapt to the digital revolution and the desire to adopt collaborative working methods for building knowledge together.

Campuses are now opening up to new populations through co-working spaces and learning centres. They are moving towards becoming a place for a convergence of knowledge, of business and part of the city.

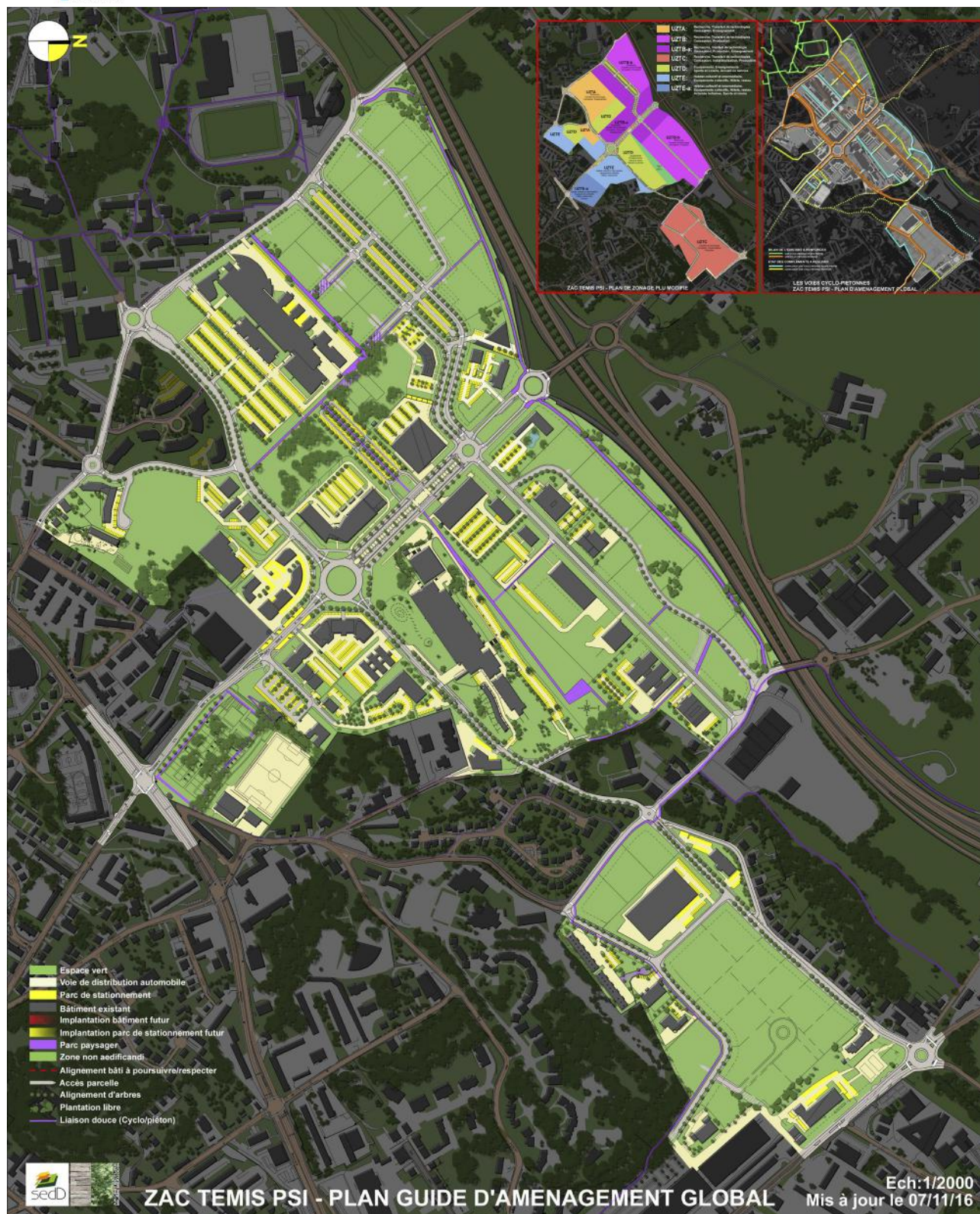
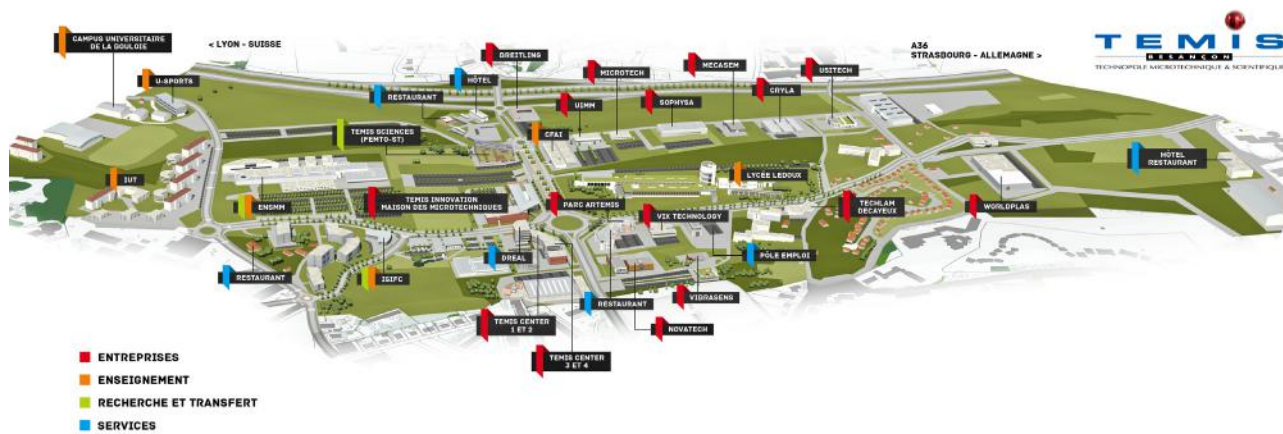
The recent move by FEMTO-ST (Franche-Comté Institute of Electronics, Thermal Mechanics and Optics - Science and Technologies) from its former home to TEMIS - Sciences, has provided the opportunity to undertake a major redevelopment of its old building as part of the Contrat de Plan État Région (Government and regionally financed redevelopment) 2015-20.

Apart from the renovation of teaching spaces, a learning centre will be added to the current University Science Library; a Jardin de la Découverte et des Savoirs for the public and schools will address current scientific subjects, jointly developed by researchers and students and comprising landscaped exterior spaces and exhibition and demonstration areas; footpaths and cycle paths will be provided; and a subsidised student grocery will be opened at the heart of the sports campus.

However, to ensure achieving the desired result, significant work remains to be done to break down boundaries and encourage the various populations on the campus to mix.

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1. FR-BESANCON-SS-P19
2. FR-BESANCON-SS-P17
3. FR-BESANCON-SS-P21
4. FR-BESANCON-SS-P24
5. FR-BESANCON-SS-P35





TEMIS SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY PARK

TEMIS science park is home to cutting-edge economic activities that are orientated towards the design and manufacture of microsystems, a number of research and training centres, and corporate services companies. Today it provides 2,800 jobs.

As part of the urban scheme for the northern part of the city, the science park is accessed by the north-west bypass, which links the site to both the A36 motorway and the Auxon TGV station, and via Boulevard Winston Churchill. Perpendicular to these two urban expressways, the park is laid out to either side of Avenue de Montboucons, the main feeder route into the city.

TEMIS was developed within a ZAC (designated development area), established in 1997 as part of the reorientation of watchmakers' skills towards high-value sectors (luxury goods, aeronautics, telecommunications, medical equipment), with a commitment to higher education, research and training. The ZAC covers 74 hectares and offers approximately 300,000m² of potential buildable floor space.

Initial objectives focussed on devising a new generation science and industry park that respected the site's landscape, and was based on a flexible development plan. It has an environmental management system that comprises a set of objectives in terms of water and energy use, quality of landscape and social and urban mix. It has been certified ISO 14001 since 2011.

For local stakeholders it was also about developing synergies between industry, research and training with the University of Franche-Comté, which are today demonstrated by the presence of engineering schools and specialist institutes on the edges of the park (ENSMM, CFAI⁵ and ISIFC). The alliance between TEMIS and the university aims to constitute the economic showcase for a European centre for microtechnology. It also intends to encourage the emergence of young businesses with a business incubator, start-up hub and centre for innovative companies (TIMM – TEMIS Innovation – Maison des Microtechniques).

⁵ Centre de Formation d'Apprentis de l'Industrie (Training centre for industry apprentices)

6.FR-BESANCON-SS-P13

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1. BESANCON-FR-SS-Mo7
2. FR-BESANCON-SS-Mo2
3. FR-BESANCON-SS-P12
4. FR-BESANCON-SS-P10
5. FR-BESANCON-SS-P14



1. View of boulevard Winston Churchill with the Sports Palace in the background plan



2. View of cité de l'observatoire



The Montrapon district around 1980 (Source : <http://www.alaingagnieux.fr>)

THE MONTRAPON NEIGHBOURHOOD

The Montrapon neighbourhood is a mixed urban area where 1950s and 1970s apartment blocks are interspersed with pockets of detached houses. In places a few isolated areas of urban redevelopment have broadened the housing offer, but without remodelling the function or image of the neighbourhood: poor-quality public space, dilapidated building stock, pervasiveness of parked cars. Sliced through by Boulevard Winston Churchill and served by an unstructured road network that is difficult to negotiate, the neighbourhood is subdivided into a number of smaller areas that are poorly linked together: Cité de l'Observatoire, Cité de la Bouloie, Cité des Montboucons.

While average earnings are higher than in the most deprived areas of the city, the population has a high level of unemployment, particularly for the under 30s, and has signs of economic and social fragility (single-parent families, isolated elderly people) that accentuate the phenomena of isolation.

The area is well served by public transport, which will be further strengthened by the arrival of the Viotte – TEMIS line, and the presence of important infrastructure (Palais des Sports, Leo Lagrange stadium, Mallarmé swimming pool, Montboucons sports centre) and other nearby facilities (community centre and multimedia library, schools, small shopping centre).

The Montrapon Fontaine-Écu community centre, a municipal facility, offers services, events, cultural and sports activities for all. It supports local initiatives run by associations or groups by offering technical, logistic or administrative support. This facility centralises social and voluntary activity and seems to act to encourage cohesion and local involvement.

An urban renewal plan is being written and will include the suggestions of the European teams, particularly in relation to creating links with the La Bouloie campus and TEMIS. The renewal of this neighbourhood will be part of a larger redevelopment strategy that will encourage a social and urban mix.

The first stated intentions of the urban plan are:

- to lessen the division created by Boulevard Winston Churchill and resolve problems of road safety,
- reorganise parking in view of the arrival of the TCSP,
- redefine public spaces and the areas immediately around the apartment blocks,
- encourage the retention of local shops,
- stimulate and assist joint building projects between local residents and associations.

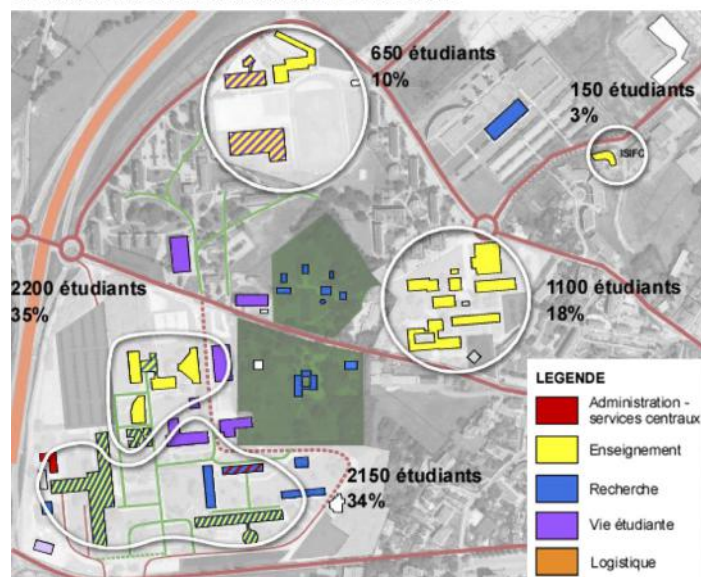
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1. FR-BESANCON-SS-P44
2. FR-BESANCON-SS-P45
3. FR-BESANCON-SS-AP10

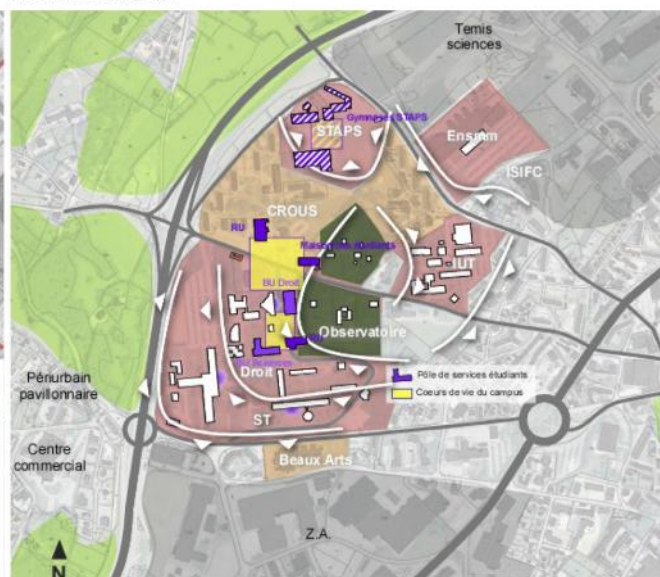


Public transport Propre gare Viotte site - Campus - TEMIS (Source : GRAND BESANÇON)

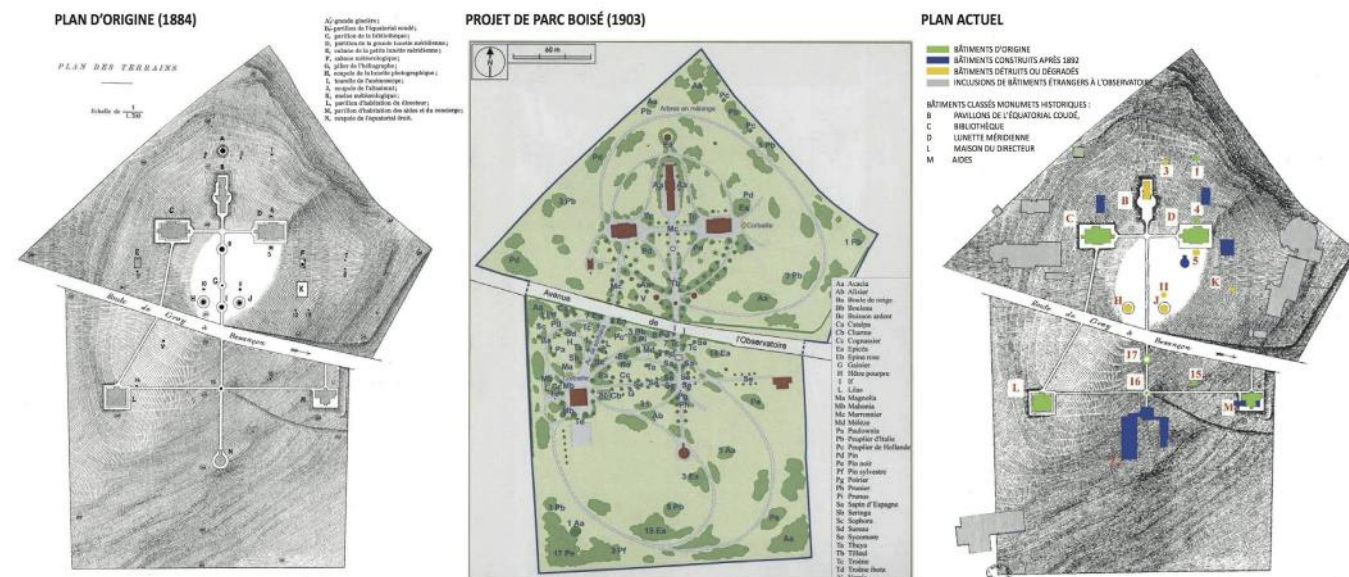
ORGANISATION ACTUELLE ET RÉPARTITION DES ÉTUDIANTS



LIEUX DE CENTRALITÉ



Extract of the UFC Real Estate Development Master plan - 2014 (Filigrane Programmation / CFERM / MDET / PFL)



The Observatory park (source : Direction de l'Observatoire)

PROJECTS CURRENTLY BEING CONSIDERED OR UNDERWAY

INTRODUCTION OF TCSP VIOTTE - TEMIS BUS ROUTE

A new bus route efficiently linking the La Bouloie campus and TEMIS science park to Viotte station has been planned since 2005. This link is part of a broader mixed-mode policy offering alternatives to car travel by creating a public transport interchange with parking for 177 cars at the TEMIS terminus of the line.

This line should come into service in summer 2017. It will operate with an 8–10 minute frequency for a 16-minute journey between Viotte station and TEMIS. For numerous sections it has a dedicated lane and priority at junctions. This public transport line will also include cycle lanes the length of the route. Six bus stops are within the European site.

UNIVERSITY MASTERPLAN

Organising the university campus into themed clusters, the SDIA (UFC's property and masterplan) applies to all university property in the city. It aims to ensure that management of the university's property portfolio follows Eco-campus and Campus Vert principles that take into account energy, environmental and social considerations on a regional level (student mobility and links between the three campuses), on campus level (how the sites are laid out) and in terms of built portfolio (architectural and environmental quality, energy efficiency).

At La Bouloie, the SDIA defines a number of objectives: to improve the functioning of and invigorate the campus, to strengthen links with TEMIS, to open the campus up to its urban surroundings. Urban insertion is a consideration that will guide all the university's future development with a strategy of urban and functional reorganisation that combines supporting existing venues (Maison des Étudiants, university restaurants, CROUS), the rationalisation of the property portfolio, and the landscaping of exterior spaces to improve links and restore a unity to the campus.

CREATION OF THE JARDIN DE LA DÉCOUVERTE ET DES SAVOIRS IN THE SOUTH SECTION OF THE OBSERVATORY PARK

The project to build the Jardin de la Découverte et des Savoirs aims to create a scientific cultural facility that investigates links between the plant world, natural environment and civilisations through the ages. It will be a place where research laboratories, environmental protection agencies and training centres interact. This project, which remains at study stage, is jointly supported by the City of Besançon, which constitutes the client commissioning the study, the university, the regional authorities and national government.

The project hinges on the move of Besançon's botanical garden to an available site at the south of the observatory park. The basic plan for the botanical garden has four parts: a welcome and exhibition centre, a plant display area (greenhouses open to the public and thematic parterre gardens to the south of the caretaker's lodge), a technical area (greenhouses to the south of the site), and a centre for administration and management. The project will be realised during 2017. This new facility is part of improving links between the city and the campus, and generating new visitors.

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1. FR-BESANCON-SS-Mo8
2. FR-BESANCON-SS-Mo9
3. FR-BESANCON-SS-APo6

LA CARTE SENSIBLE

DU CAMPUS DE LA BOULOIE A BESANCON

« C'est un territoire, c'est un lieu, c'est un espace... »
 « C'est un lieu, c'est un espace, c'est un territoire... »
 « C'est un territoire, c'est un lieu, c'est un espace... »
 « C'est un lieu, c'est un espace, c'est un territoire... »

LE CAMPUS EN HISTOIRES

UN LIEU INDIET
 « C'est un lieu, c'est un espace, c'est un territoire... »
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 « C'est un lieu, c'est un espace, c'est un territoire... »
 « C'est un territoire, c'est un lieu, c'est un espace... »

DES HISTOIRES D'AMOUR
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UN LIEU D'AMOUR
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UN LIEU D'AMOUR
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LE CAMPUS D'AUJOURD'HUI

LES CANTINES
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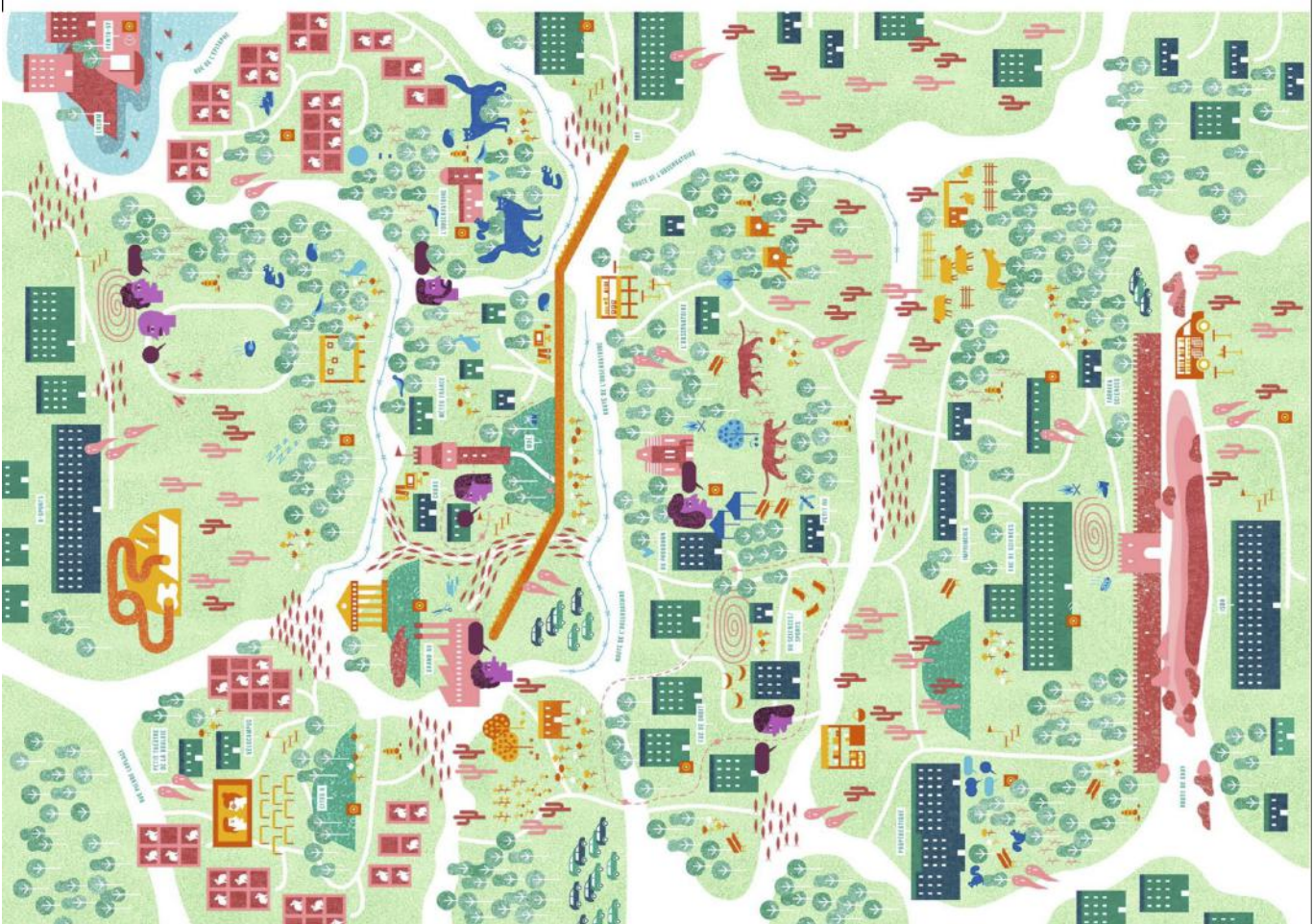
LE CAMPUS RÊVÉ

UN LIEU D'AMOUR
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UN LIEU D'AMOUR
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UN LIEU D'AMOUR
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 « C'est un territoire, c'est un lieu, c'est un espace... »



source : Source : <http://ateliers-bam-bouloie.tumblr.com> - UFC - Association Juste Ici - Collectif Terrains Vagues

ENHANCING STUDENT LIFE AND COLLECTIVE EVENTS

In 2015, the university's La Bouloie campus was selected as part of a call for experimental projects aimed at increasing social schemes for students. The approach embraced various themes ('Students get their campus moving', 'Students invest in their university town', 'Students release and recognise their talent') that led to a first group of actions that included:

- the establishment of a subsidised shop for students, currently installed in the Montrapon area,
- a students' creative festival and events programme: campus party, organised walks, bric-a-brac markets, clothes sales, picnics, visits and trails across the campus, workshops,
- the promotion of physical exercise and sports activities on campus,
- promoting recycling,
- microarchitecture projects on campus,
- mobile bike-repair workshops and repair points,
- local and international meals and cooking workshops,
- creation of freely accessed co-working spaces (two 100m² spaces in a student residence and at the Maison de l'Étudiant).

CREATIVE SPACES AND PROJECTS

The campus already benefits from a facility for cultural activity: the Petit Théâtre de la Bouloie is a 130-seat performance space run by CROUS. It has a varied programme (theatre, dance, cinema, music...) and celebrates collaboration between students, Montrapon residents and professional artists-in-residence. Since 2008 it has been home to the amateur student theatre festival 'La Bouloie en Ébullition'.

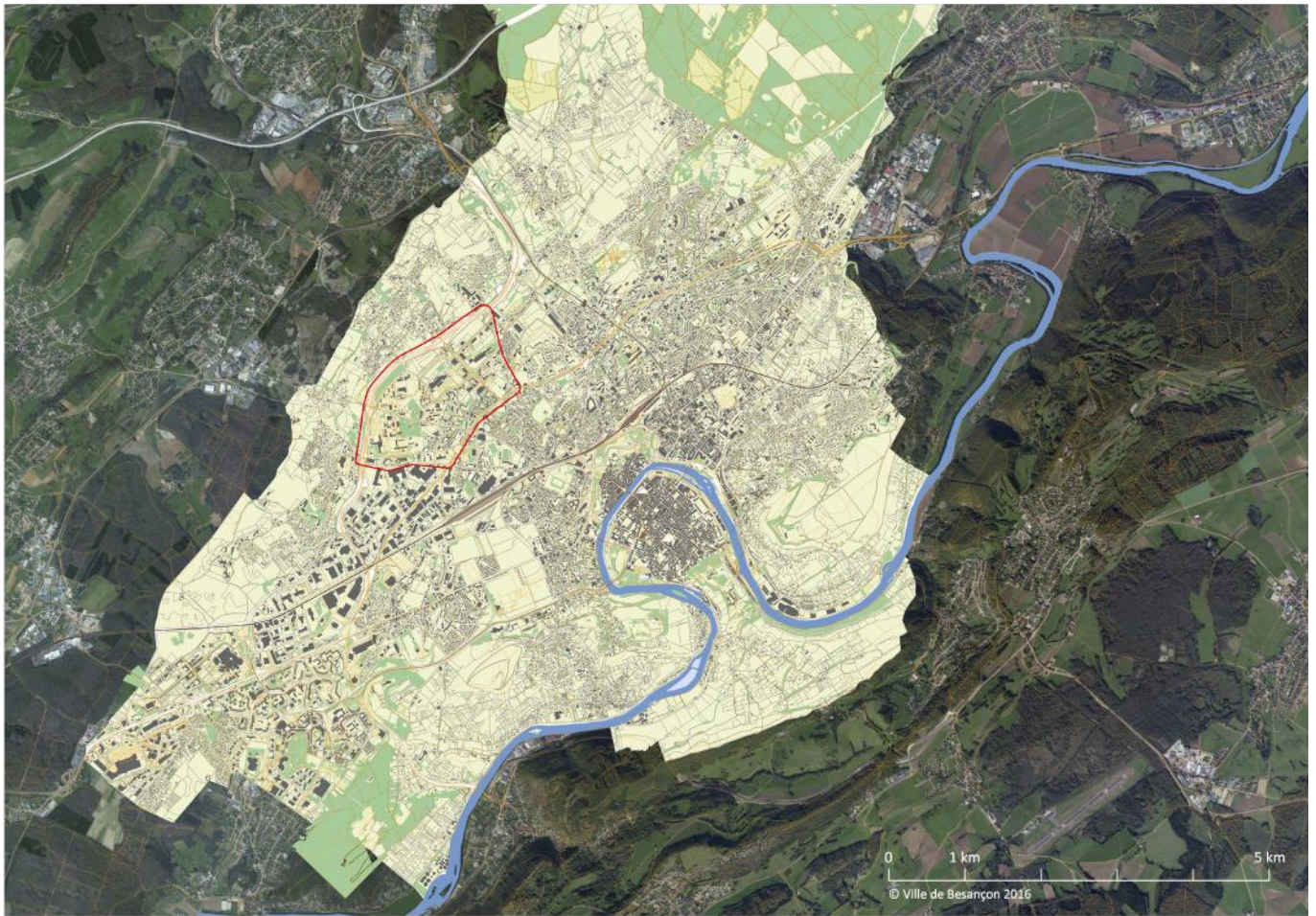
A cycle of artists' residencies began at La Bouloie in 2016 on the initiative of the university's sciences, art and culture office, the Bureau de la Vie Étudiante (Student information centre), CROUS and Juste ici, an association who promote art in public spaces. BAM ! (la « Bouloie en agitation maximum ») was a participatory project of experiments that questioned ways in which the campus was used. Invited artists proposed different ways of using the space and occupying the campus, involving students, professionals and local people (meetings and surveys, public installations, giant posters, itinerant workshops...)

During the festival's first year, the Terrains Vagues collective produced an 'emotional' map of the campus, representing how its users perceive, frequent, feel about and use its spaces. European teams are invited to consult: <http://ateliers-bam-bouloie.tumblr.com/>



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1. FR-BESANCON-SS-AP07
2. FR-BESANCON-SS-P30
3. FR-BESANCON-SS-P31



EXPECTATIONS AND GUIDELINES FOR THE STRATEGIC SITE

For the overall site, the production of a landscape framework strategy is envisaged, based around a network of pedestrian links to unify the site. A long-term vision and strategic response are required to effect a progressive transformation, by investigating conditions for a new functional mix.

OVERALL OBJECTIVES

- rethink this area's place as part of the city and conurbation (in terms of accessibility, image, landscape),
- strengthen urban connections between the university campus and the TEMIS science park, address the interfaces and gaps between the city, university and science park, open up the university in relation to the town,
- develop as a priority, physical, functional links with the Montrapon neighbourhood,
- densify and diversify activity around public transport and new animated areas, improve or create spaces for interaction and events,
- bring life to the campus and science park outside office hours (evenings, weekends, summer),
- organise new attractions to mix populations (students, residents, workers) and draw new groups, particularly to the observatory and surrounding park,
- reconfigure the frontage to and edges of the bypass and Boulevard Winston Churchill,
- identify key sites for interconnection and for projects (public spaces, possible new constructions) for use by public or private entities (mixed-use or multi-purpose buildings) or for other functions (business, residential, facilities, retail),
- introduce new spaces for interaction and sharing (co-working, fablabs, spaces for art or cultural production, start-up hubs),
- propose frameworks for projects that associate current stakeholders on site and local people, (establish conditions for the implementation of urban projects, how they should be managed).

GUIDELINES BY THEME

Teams may propose a spatial reorganisation of the campus and address its urban and programmatic interfaces with the city and the science park: what sort of urban planning and landscaping would make these work better for their regular users and visitors? How might the profile be raised and way finding be improved? How might architecture play a role in organising and punctuating the campus? How might new performance spaces or forums for

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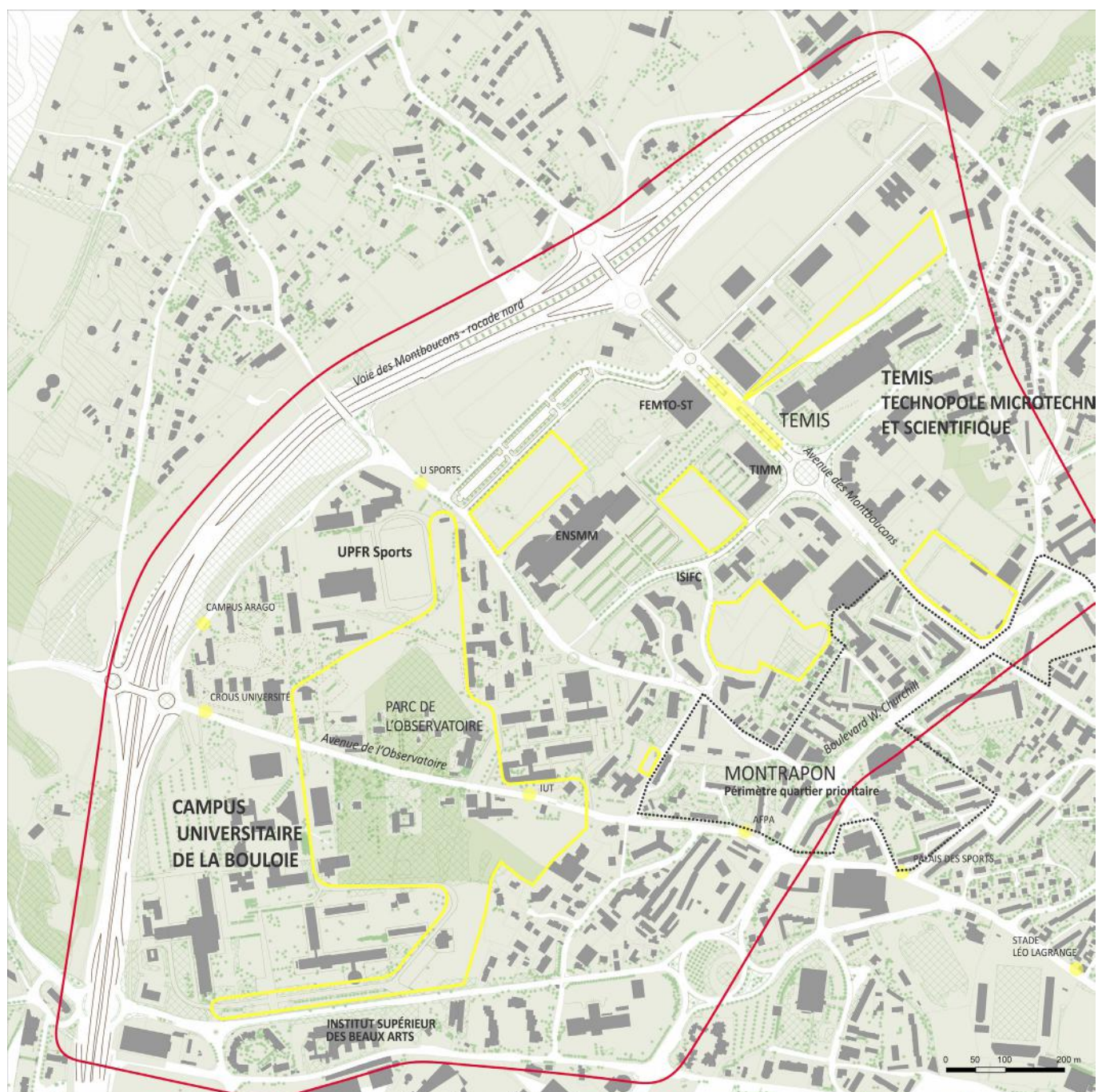
1. FR-BESANCON-C-Mo1
2. FR-BESANCON-C-Mo3



1. Montboucons road and Bouloie student residence



2. Épitaphe road



campus life be invented? How might an urban intensity be recreated?

LANDSCAPE:

- re-engage with the geography and work with the landscape to reveal the topography (open spaces, viewpoints and visual openings, planted cover, architectural, urban and natural heritage sites),

MOBILITY

- use the new TCSP Viotte – Campus line to structure the site, give specific attention to the bus stops, rethink parking,

LINKS AND CONNECTIONS

- develop cycle and pedestrian routes, link and indicate the principal student quarters and facilities shared with the science park, organise links with the Montrapon neighbourhood,

MIX OF FUNCTIONS

- reorganise and strengthen spaces that are accessible to all populations (residents, students, science park workers, visitors), diversify uses to generate a greater permeability between the city and the university, within and on the fringes of the campus and TEMIS, as well as the Montrapon neighbourhood and Boulevard Winston Churchill,

MIXED-USE

- propose new ways of mixing uses at a variety of scales, on the site or within a building. Currently, neither the introduction of housing onto the site, nor an increase in the amount of student accommodation is envisaged. Within the competition framework, however, candidates could put forward ideas for change of use and introduce housing (a direction written into Besançon's PADD Projet d'Amenagement et de développement durable (long-term

planning and sustainability policy), notably where the site meets Montrapon

ROADSIDES AND STREET FRONTAGE

- investigate possibilities for improving the bypass and Boulevard Winston Churchill.

ARCHITECTURE AND HERITAGE

- respect the integrity of and highlight the observatory site (built and landscape heritage), propose new architectural forms that dialogue with the modern buildings (La Bouloie, Montrapon) and contemporary buildings (TEMIS),

SPATIAL CLARITY, VISUAL IDENTITY, SIGNAGE:

- propose solutions that give a better visibility and reinforce a single identity (in terms of promotion, the university campus and the science park are presented as a single entity that groups them together).

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1. FR-BESANCON-SS-Po3
2. FR-BESANCON-SS-P41
3. FR-BESANCON-SS-Mo1

DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND PROJECT SITES

A number of sites and projects have been identified following analysis of existing buildings and plots that are vacant or could be redeveloped. These are sites where short- to medium-term architectural interventions could be envisaged, of a variety of sizes and configurations. European teams can also identify other spaces as part of combined or extended interventions that stem from these proposed project locations. In all cases it will be important to:

- link the project sites to future TCSP stops,
- weave each project site into the mesh of pedestrian and cycle routes, invest in new public spaces that link with student activity and the location of the principal venues where the site's users will meet,
- think about the relationship between architecture and landscape at different scales of perception and use, work with the topography and views,
- propose architectural interventions and public spaces to support diversification,
- add value to existing buildings (the observatory, university buildings, research centres and laboratories) and think about a mix of uses at both building and site scales.

EXPECTATIONS AND GUIDELINES

SITE 1 : AROUND THE OBSERVATORY PARK

This 18ha site extends across land belonging to the state (the university), CROUS and the City of Besançon. This space has pedestrian routes running north-south (from Rue de l'Épitaphe and ENSMM to the north, to Route de Gray and ENSAB to the south). It incorporates the observatory and its historic grounds, the integrity of which must be respected by virtue of the building being an Historic Monument and the grounds also a piece of protected heritage. The main objective is to enhance pedestrian access and improve the area where the observatory park meets its surroundings.

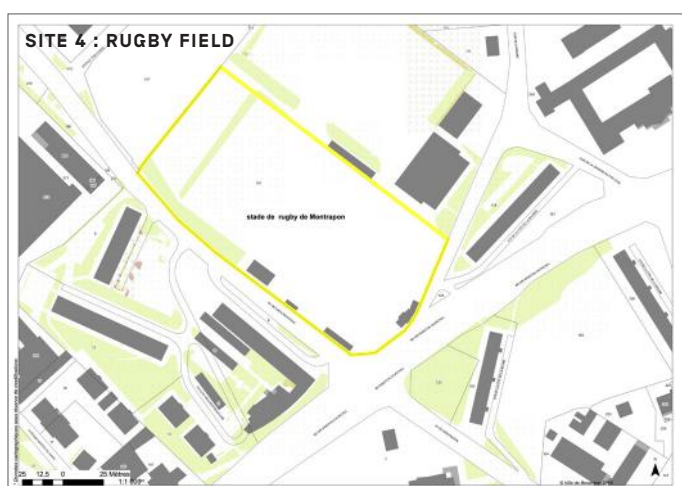
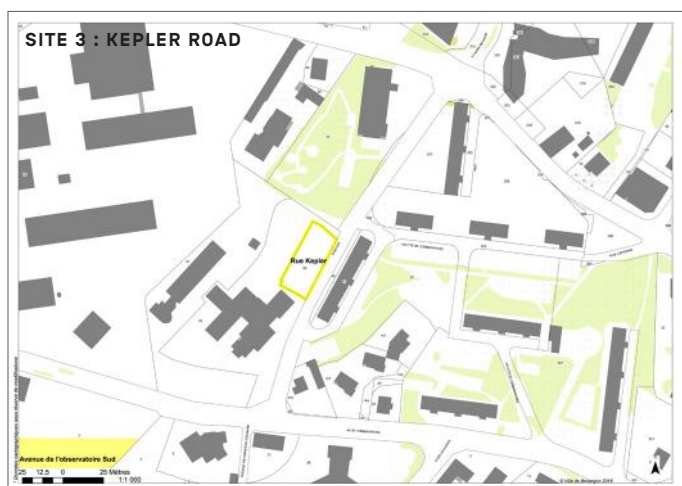
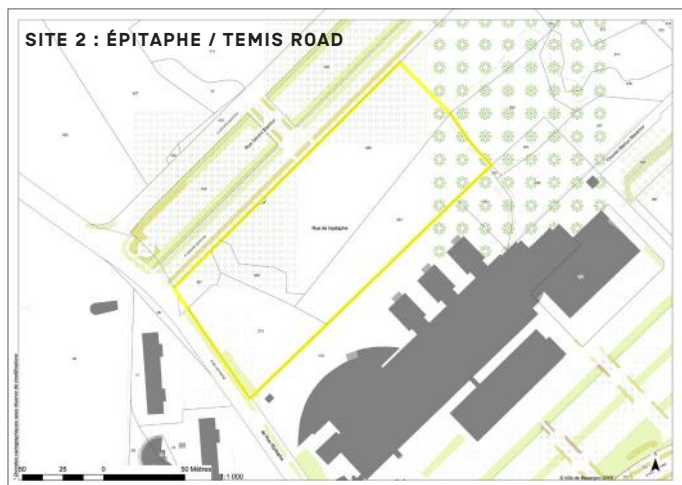
The local planning policy notes that to the north of the avenue an area of land has been allocated for a new road to run between Rue de l'Épitaphe and Avenue de l'Observatoire in preparation for the TCSP, whose route has been taken around the edge of the campus, opening up other opportunities for improvements.

To the south of the avenue spaces are lacking in visibility and largely unused, with the exception of LA FABRIKÀ SCIENCES, a science centre for exhibitions and events, open to the public at weekends. The project for the Jardin de la Découverte et des Savoirs is likely to be realized on this site (discussions are ongoing between the City and UFC). When the TCSP line is implemented, a storm water collection point will be constructed on the land to the south of the Cetehor building, using a natural sinkhole.

Expectations and guidelines: Enhance the observatory site and reunite it with the network of pedestrian and landscaped spaces on the campus; suggest new functions by maintaining routes across campus, between student areas, the TEMIS science park and the industrial area of Trepillot to the south (Quartier Tilleroyes); open the site up to the city, optimise and reorganise parking to accommodate new activity (events, services).

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1. FR-BESANCON-PS-APo1
2. FR-BESANCON-PS-Mo1



SITE 2: RUE DE L'ÉPITAPHE / TEMIS

On the edge of the TEMIS development zone and directly opposite a block of student accommodation, this approximately 1.6ha site is owned by SEDD (ZAC TEMIS development company). It is intended to be developed for public or private programmes of research, technology transfer, design, manufacture or training.

Expectations and guidelines: conceive a multi-use programme that will be part of linking the campus to the science park, around a new urban focal point in the vicinity of the future TCSP bus stop.

SITE 3: RUE KEPLER

This small site of approximately 1000m² that belongs to the state (Department of Education) is situated behind the regional multimedia library and the Doubs Academic Inspection headquarters, close to IUT. It has been unused since the removal of prefabricated buildings that housed a nursery school. Situated at the junction between Montrapon (a priority neighbourhood) and the La Bouloie campus, this site that overlooks Rue Kepler has been identified by the local neighbourhood councillors as a space that could be developed with residents for community use, and linked to the network of public spaces in the neighbourhood and on campus.

Expectations and guidelines: Experiment with a small-scale architectural intervention.

SITE 4: RUGBY PITCH

At the corner of Boulevard Winston Churchill and Avenue des Montboucons, at the entrance to the TEMIS science park, this 1.7ha site belongs to the City of Besançon. It is a grass sports pitch, part of Montrapon's sports centre. A rugby club is vacating it and moving to another sports centre in the city. Because of the quality of its pitch, it continues to be used for occasional football matches.

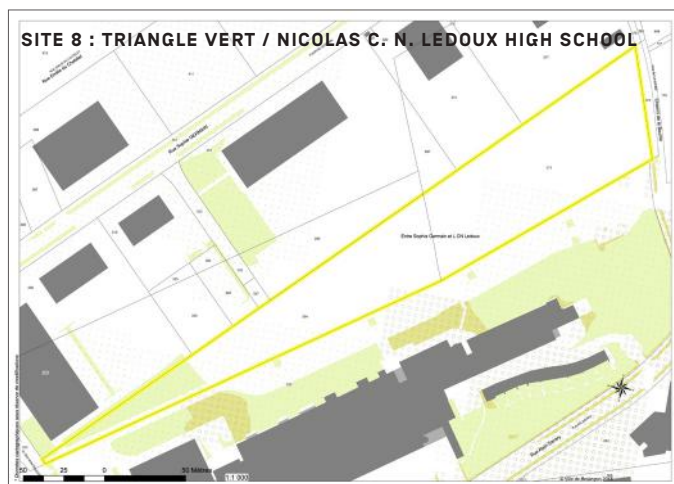
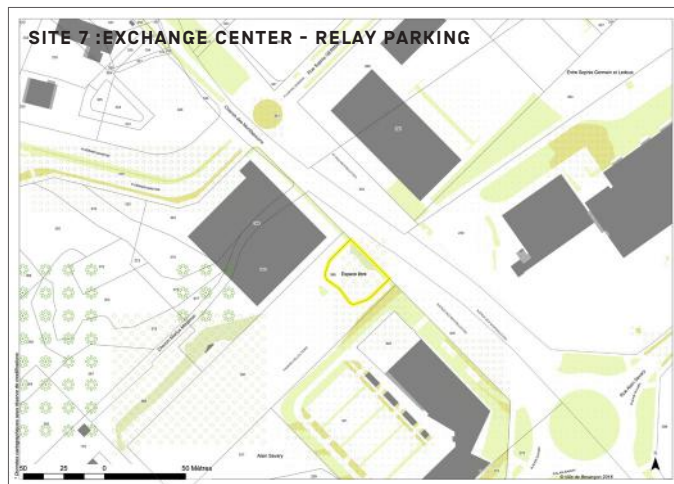
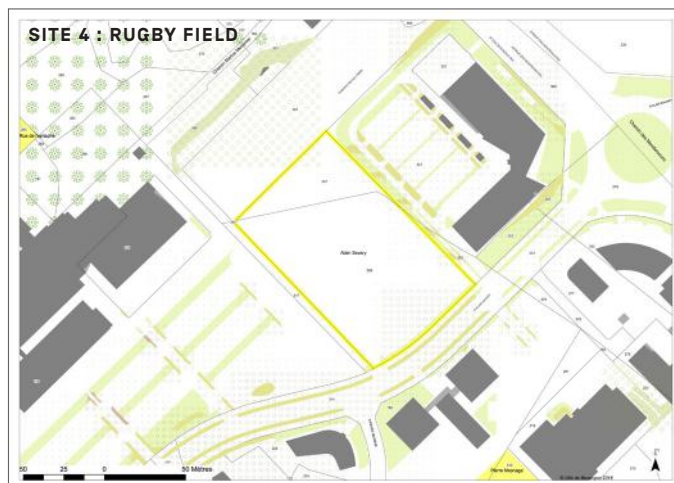
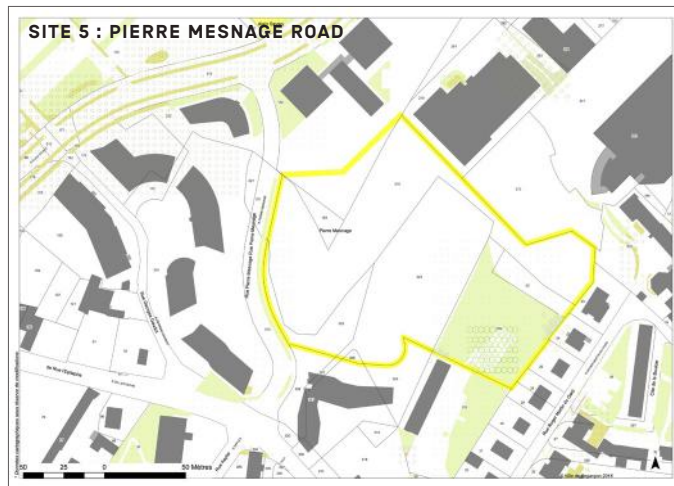
A project to resurface and widen Avenue des Montboucons is currently being considered. It would require the demolition of the pitch's terraces and changing rooms, which would mean that competitive matches could no longer take place here. While waiting for redevelopment, a solution could be found to continue activity by pooling the facilities of the sports centre. Residents of Montrapon are interested in the site's redevelopment because of its location. A geotechnical survey revealed that the ground was not suitable for construction unless the structure was very light or deeply anchored into the ground. Regulations for the development zone state that the site may be redeveloped for housing in the form of apartments or duplexes, for community facilities, hotel or restaurant use, tertiary sector, sports or leisure.

Expectations and guidelines: Consider a multipurpose use for the site. Examine the relationship with the boulevards (access, visibility, facades).

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1. FR-BESANCON-PS-Mo2
2. FR-BESANCON-PS-P2-1
3. FR-BESANCON-PS-Mo3
4. FR-BESANCON-PS-P3-2
5. FR-BESANCON-PS-Mo4

6. FR-BESANCON-PS-P4-2



SITE 5: RUE PIERRE MESNAGE

This site is located between ISFC (Franche-Comté Institute of Engineering, designed in 1999 by LAMBOLEY architectes) and a block of social housing, the Agora building, for disadvantaged adults. It is currently unused. Managed by the Centre communal d'action sociale de Besançon, Agora was designed by DAUFRESNE, LE GARREC & Associés and completed in 2014. It has 117 apartments divided into three separate programmes for social inclusion: 31 units of emergency housing, 18 units for stays of up to six months for social reintegration, and 68 studio apartments for longer residence.

Expectations and guidelines: define a purpose for and ways of using this site on the edge of TEMIS and close to the Montrapon neighbourhood.

SITE 6: RUE ALAIN SAVARY

This 1ha site is surrounded by various emblematic institutions that make up the heart of the science park and form its architectural identity: ENSMM (the National Institute for Higher Education in Mechanical Engineering and Microtechnology), designed by Joël LAFFLY in 1995; TIMM (TEMIS Innovation – Microtechnology Centre), a business incubator for innovative companies designed by LAMBOLEY architectes in 2004; the FEMTO-ST building (a research institute for electronic, mechanic, thermal and optical technologies), designed by GROUPE 6 in 2014.

Expectations and guidelines: develop a multifunctional programme that would connect this site to its surroundings.

SITE 7: TRANSPORT INTERCHANGE – PARK AND RIDE

A 300m² empty space at the entrance to the Park and Ride, currently unused, but which could accommodate a long-term or temporary use serving the needs of the transport interchange or car park.

Expectations and guidelines: Experiment with a small-scale architectural intervention, marking the interchange and indicating the car park entrance, create a place that could welcome, inform and guide its users.

SITE 8: GREEN TRIANGLE / LYCÉE NICOLAS C. N. LEDOUX

This sloping 1.65ha site enjoys long views from its highest point, at its eastern extremity. In the TEMIS development zone regulations it is reserved as a green space.

Expectations and guidelines: Develop possible uses for the site (gardens and/or local agricultural production, leisure or sports facilities, public and natural spaces) and enhance interfaces with surroundings, in particular with the Claude-Nicolas Ledoux secondary school to the south.

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1. FR-BESANCON-PS-Mo5
2. FR-BESANCON-PS-P5-2
3. FR-BESANCON-PS-Mo6
4. FR-BESANCON-PS-P6-2
5. FR-BESANCON-PS-Mo7

6. FR-BESANCON-PS-P7-2
7. FR-BESANCON-PS-Mo8
8. FR-BESANCON-PS-P8-2

GEOGRAPHICAL, URBAN AND CULTURAL CONTEXT

The Gallo-Roman city of Vesontio that became Besançon, sits in a meander of the river Doubs and is a crossing point between the Mediterranean and the Rhineland, between the Jura and Vosges mountains. This position at the heart of Europe has always been, and remains, a determining factor for the city. The city centre is where 80% of employment is concentrated, with a large number of public sector employees (45%) linked to administrative functions and the presence of the army. A former garrison town, Besançon remains a command centre for the French army.

REGIONAL DYNAMICS

GEOGRAPHY AND LANDSCAPE

Besançon's architectural and natural heritage provides a remarkable setting for its development. The city's geographical location is characterised by a looping meander in the river Doubs and the presence of seven wooded hills that rise between 360 and 500 metres, marked by Vauban's fortifications, which were granted world heritage status by UNESCO in 2008. Several forts dominate the old city centre, notably the Vauban citadel and the Griffon fort, which both give exceptional views and are a reminder of the defensive and military character of the city.

The historic city centre located at the centre of the Doubs meander extends into the Battant neighbourhood, which runs from the medieval centre to Viotte station. Considered to be the greenest city in France (more than 2,400ha, equalling 200m² of green space per inhabitant), Besançon is known for its quality of life. The variety of green spaces and the characteristics particular to Besançon, notably its topography, are some of the elements that lend the city its quality and its uniqueness.

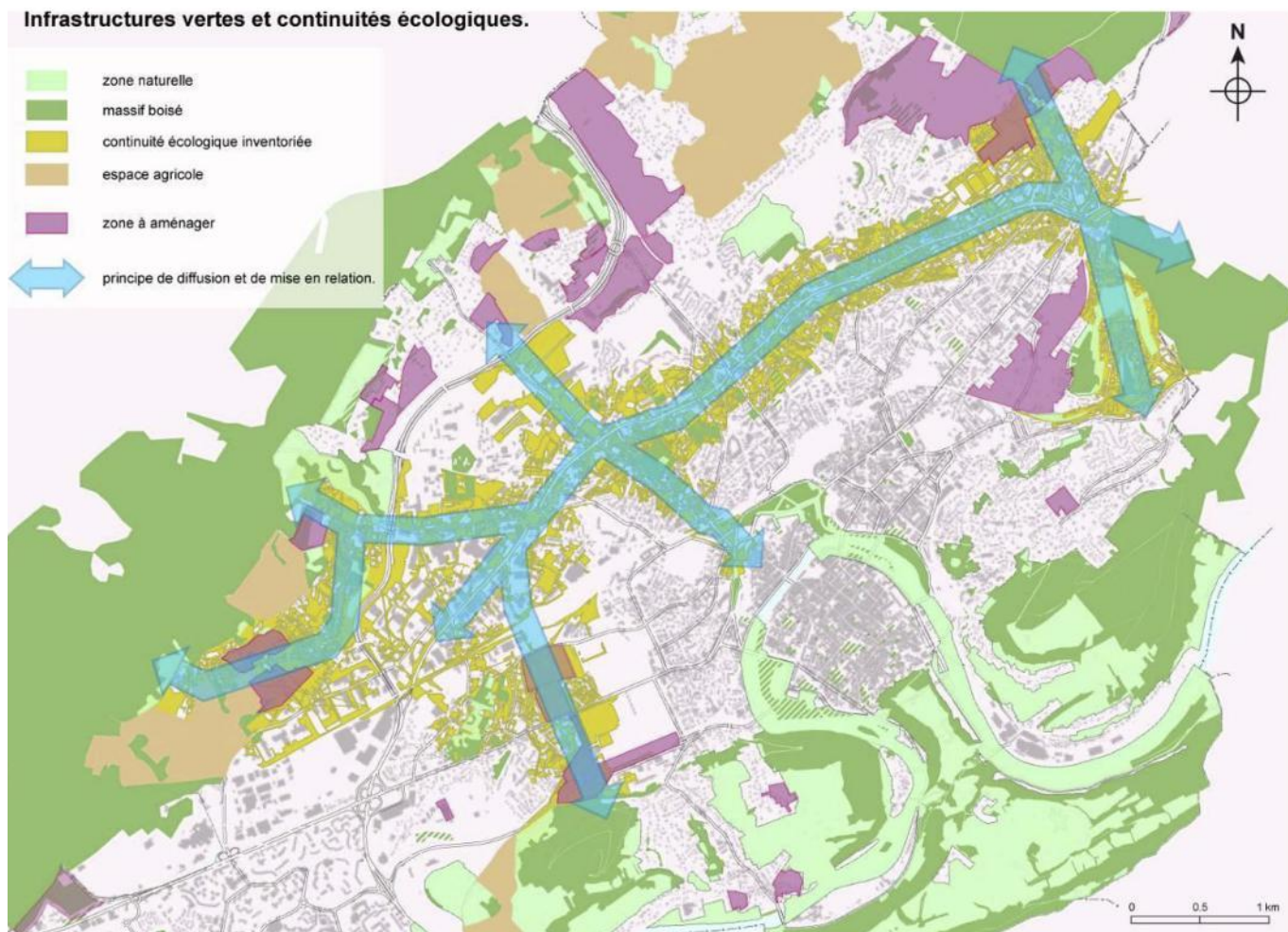
LOCAL CULTURE AND IDENTITY, ARCHITECTURAL AND URBAN HERITAGE

It was in Besançon in the 13th century that the first agricultural cooperatives, for cheese making (Comté), were set up, and where great writers and utopians including Victor Hugo, Pierre Joseph Proudhon and Charles Fourier were born.

Filled with architecture and ornamentation, the city centre around which the river Doubs loops displays a rich 16th- and 17th-century heritage (Palais Granvelle, Vauban's citadel), and institutional and ecclesiastic buildings from the 18th century (churches of Sainte-Madeleine and Saint-Pierre, a theatre by Claude Nicolas Ledoux from 1784), complemented by promenades, gardens and fountains arranged around the large promenades that are part of the Vauban system of fortifications.

Apart from the La Bouloie observatory, a number of buildings are recognised as pieces of 20th-century heritage by the Ministry of Culture: the Dodane Watch factory by Auguste Perret (Avenue de Montrapon), the National School of Watchmaking, the University of Besançon buildings on the banks of the Doubs, the pavilion that houses the Tourist Office, Besançon's School of Arts by Catalan architect Josep Luis Sert (1974), SIDHOR (Société Immobilière pour le Développement de l'Horlogerie) School of Watchmaking, several villas and apartment buildings, and the Jean Jaurès city park.

Designated a 'Ville d'Art et d'Histoire' (city of art and history), Besançon stimulates contemporary architecture with several buildings on the banks of the Doubs, including the business centre known as 'La City' inspired by Fourier's phalanstère and realised by ARCHITECTURE STUDIO in 1995; and the Cité des Arts (home to the regional contemporary art collection and regional academy of music), completed in 2013 by Kengo KUMA & Associates and ARCHIDEV. Two projects for eco-districts are also currently underway, led by Nicolas MICHELIN (at the Vauban barracks, which will be served by the Viotte - Campus - TELMIS link) and François GREThER (at the Plateau des Vaîtes site to the east of the city). More recently, Brigitte METRA has been commissioned to build a new 18,000m² service sector hub in the future eco-district next to Viotte station.



ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

The local planning policy for Besançon rests on the concept of green infrastructure, continuing the approach lead by the local metropolitan authority in partnership with DIREN . Green infrastructure combines ecology, heritage and landscaping, biodiversity and the social function of green spaces. All types of space are concerned: parks, plantations, forests and natural environments. The network of non-motorised routes will ensure physical, landscape and environmental links between the major natural sites (wooded hills to the south, the arc of forest and farmland to the north) and the green spaces that are part of the urban fabric.

REGIONAL AND NATIONAL CONNECTIONS

Besançon is served by the A36 motorway (with links to the A39 and A6 motorways towards Paris, Marseille and Germany) and is two hours by road from Geneva or two hours by train from Paris, Lyon or Frankfurt.

The opening of the new Rhin-Rhone TGV high-speed rail line in 2011 cemented Besançon's position in the region. The city now functions with two main railway stations: the old Besançon Viotte station and the new Besançon Franche Comté station at Auxon. Viotte station has become the city's major transport interchange (train, tram, bus, bicycle). Its redevelopment is currently underway (reorganisation of the station and forecourt, creation of a new north entrance, a Park and Ride and new bus routes). The site at Auxon (the new TGV station), considered as the gateway and showcase for the city, will also accommodate a services-sector hub.

TEMIS and the La Bouloie campus are situated 10 minutes from either station, with direct access by road or public transport (the new dedicated Viotte – TEMIS link). TEMIS also has a transport interchange (Park and Ride), where all the public transport routes serving the north of the city converge.

ECONOMY AND JOBS

Besançon continues to celebrate its traditional skills, exploiting its proximity to Switzerland: the watchmaking tradition endures, with the presence of Breitling and Swatch Group and the European headquarters for Seiko and Festina. There has been a conversion towards biomedics, nanotechnology, and luxury goods, whilst it has held onto industrial leaders including Parkeon and Maty, and is home to other big names. Research laboratories of European and international renown are grouped at the heart of FEMTO-ST where almost 320 researchers and 220 doctoral students are closely involved in boosting a very rich and varied network of small- to medium-sized businesses. 2015 ratings put Besançon at the top of a list of business-friendly regions (quality of higher education and training, a corporate environment built around research, business, spaces for entrepreneurship, innovation and zones for cutting-edge activity).

POPULATION AND HOUSING

Besançon has a young population (44% of its inhabitants are under 30), and the aging of the population is less pronounced than in the larger metropolitan area. There has also been a rise in the number of people living alone (53%, or one in two households).

Following a period where the population declined, the city of Besançon is now increasing in population: on average an extra 500 residents each year since 2011. This growth in the town centre is largely due to students and young, single, workers, and, to a lesser degree, the elderly.

Families make other residential choices in the inner or outer suburbs of the conurbation. The building of new housing must take these phenomena into account. The local housing policy fixes objectives at 1,130 homes per year across the metropolitan area, which means 730 per year for the city of Besançon.

The challenge for the City of Besançon is to produce affordable housing to retain families or encourage them to return and rebalance the city's social make-up. Student accommodation is largely located in the centre of the city and on the La Bouloie campus (almost 2,200 student homes managed by CROUS). This is sufficient overall.

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1. FR-BESANCON-C-Mo2.jpg
2. FR-BESANCON-C-APo7.jpg



© Ville de Besançon



© Ville de Besançon

KEY REGIONAL STAKEHOLDERS AND THEIR RESPECTIVE ROLES

The site is offered to Europan by the City of Besançon, and the Communauté d'Agglomération du Grand Besançon (The Greater Besançon Metropolitan Authority), in collaboration with the University of Franche-Comté and the Syndicat Mixte de gestion du Parc Scientifique et industrielle (management association for the science and industry park). The implementation of ideas generated through the Europan competition will require collaboration with these four key stakeholders.

VILLE DE BESANÇON

The City of Besançon is responsible for urban planning and the environment as well as the development of cultural attractiveness. It is responsible for providing services to the population in the fields of sport, education, pre-school children, community relations, local neighbourhood life, municipal police force, sanitation and health. It oversees the development of good citizenship and social welfare alongside the CCAS (Centre Communal d'Action Sociale, local centre for social welfare). Multiple responsibilities that were once municipal have been transferred to the authorities of Greater Besançon. However, a search for a greater synergy between the two structures has led to the total or partial mutualisation of many departments, services and tasks. Because these work units have been amalgamated they appear on the organigrammes of both the City and Greater Besançon.

COMMUNAUTÉ D'AGGLOMÉRATION DU GRAND BESANÇON

The Greater Besançon Metropolitan Authority groups together 58 individual localities and is currently being extended to incorporate a further 72. Its mission is to contribute to the creation of a strong, recognisable, local identity and to develop structures and services for local people and economic drivers. It has jurisdiction over 11 areas: economic development, transport, land development within the conurbation, housing, city policies, layout and maintenance of roads, the conurbation project, protection and enhancement of the environment, cultural and sports facilities, tourism, waste disposal.

SYNDICAT MIXTE DU PARC SCIENTIFIQUE ET INDUSTRIEL TEMIS (SM-PSI)

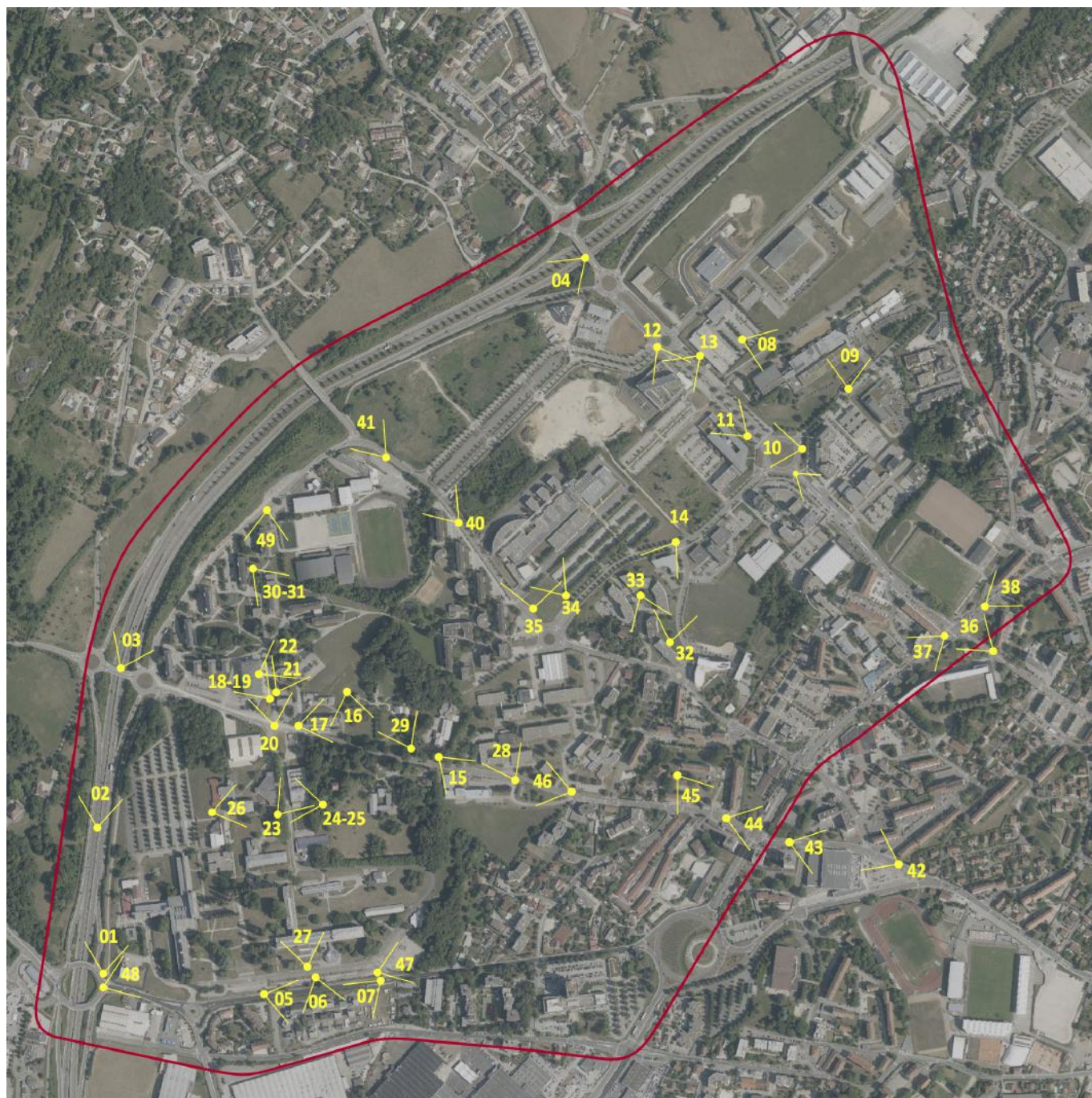
The SM-PSI, the management association for the science and industry park, groups Greater Besançon, the departmental council, the regional council and the chamber of commerce and industry, and manages the promotion, development, management and life of the park. The development and marketing of plots is managed by the SEDD (Doubs publicly owned development agency), who are also responsible for real-estate operations. The SM-PSI drives the development of Besançon's science park and its two sites: TEMIS Microtechnique and TEMIS Santé, by developing synergies with industry, research and training. It also supervises the running of TEMIS Innovation – Maison des Microtechniques.

UNIVERSITÉ DE FRANCHE COMTÉ

With a presence in five cities in the region (Besançon, Belfort, Montbéliard, Vesoul and Lons-le-Saunier), the University of Franche-Comté covers a range of specialisms: basic and applied sciences, medicine, technology, humanities, languages, linguistics, human and social sciences, sports science, law, economics, management. The UFC is involved in contributing its planning expertise and property management skills. It is supported by CROUS, who is responsible for all aspects of student life (accommodation, catering, student services).

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2. FR-BESANCON-C-APo6

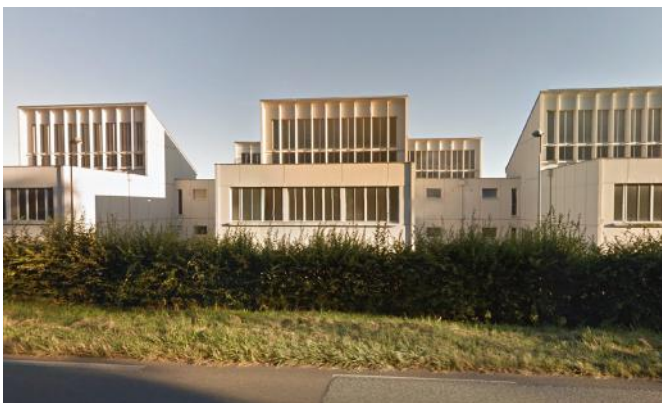


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PHOTOGRAPHS - STRATEGIC SITE

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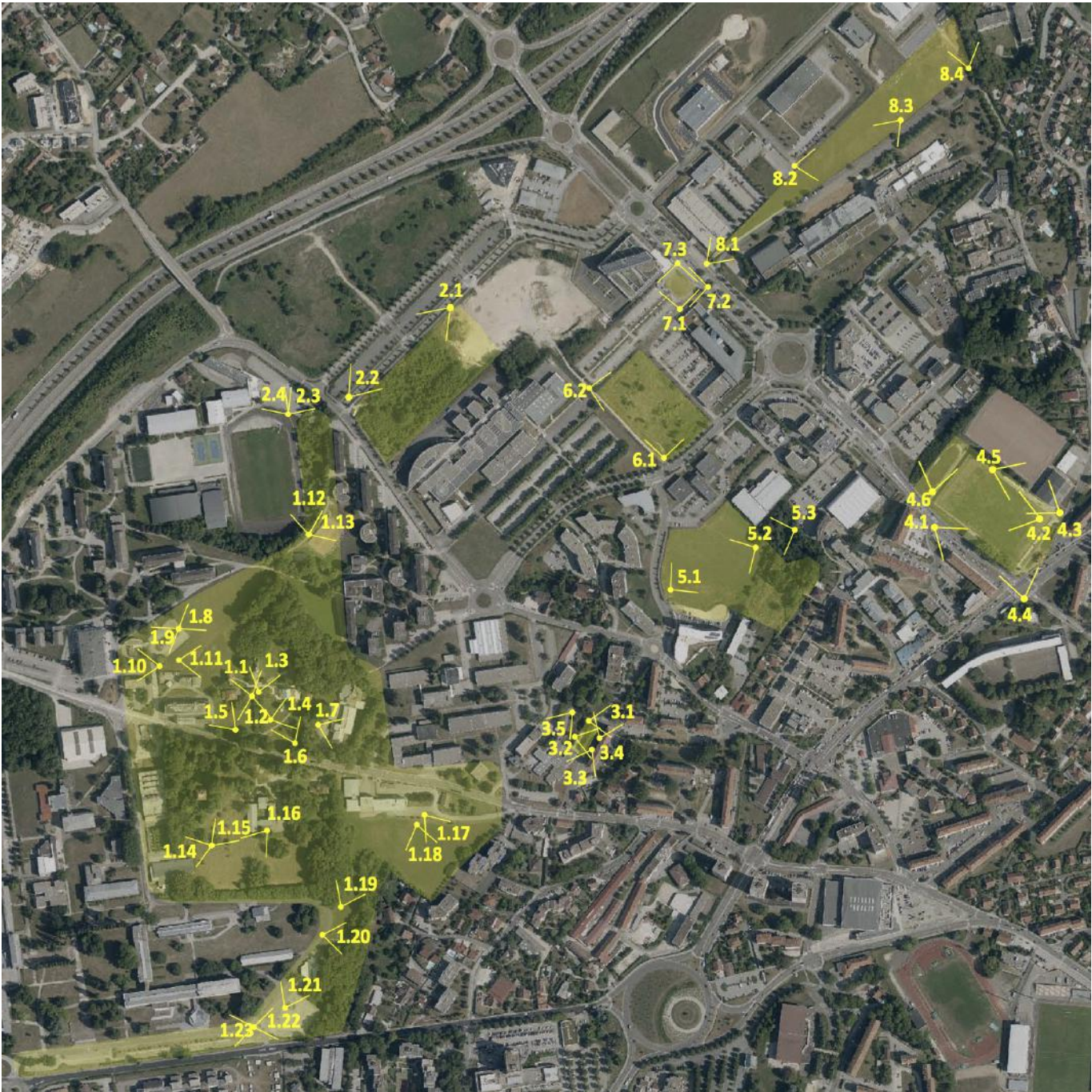
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1.7	1.8

PHOTOGRAPHS - PROJECT SITE

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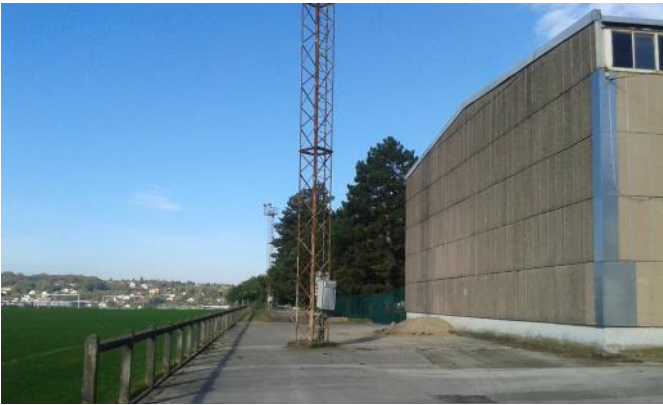
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2.2	2.3
2.4	3.1
3.2	3.3
3.4	3.5



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4.5	4.6
5.1	5.2



5.3	6.1
6.2	7.1
7.2	7.3
8.1	8.2



8.3 8.4

CONURBATION - TERRITORIAL SCALE

FR-BESANCON-C-AP00.JPG	Photograph aerial view of the conurbation
FR-BESANCON-C-AP01.JPG & .PDF	Photograph aerial view and boundaries of the conurbation
FR-BESANCON-C-AP02.JPG & .PDF	Photograph aerial view of conurbation and European strategic boundary
FR-BESANCON-C-AP03.JPG	Photograph semi-aerial view of conurbation
FR-BESANCON-C-AP04.JPG	Photograph semi-aerial view of conurbation
FR-BESANCON-C-AP05.JPG	Photograph aerial view of conurbation with the TCSP link
FR-BESANCON-C-M01.DXF, .JPG & .PDF	Cartography of conurbation
FR-BESANCON-C-M02.JPG & .PDF	Cartography of green infrastructures and ecological continuity
FR-BESANCON-C-M03.JPG & .PDF	Territory diagram
FR-BESANCON-C-M04.JPG & .PDF	Diagram Besançon in Europe
FR-BESANCON-C-M03.JPG	Topography of the site

STRATEGIC SITE - URBAN SCALE

FR-BESANCON-SS-AP00.JPG	Photograph aerial view of strategic site without boundary
FR-BESANCON-SS-AP01.JPG & .PDF	Photograph aerial view of strategic site with boundary
FR-BESANCON-SS-AP02.JPG	Campus plan of the UFR science and technology campus
FR-BESANCON-SS-AP03.JPG	Photograph semi-aerial view of strategic site
FR-BESANCON-SS-AP04.JPG	Historical photographs aerial view of strategic site
FR-BESANCON-SS-AP05.JPG	Historical photographs of the observatory
FR-BESANCON-SS-AP06.JPG	Cartography of the observatory site
FR-BESANCON-SS-AP07.PDF	Map of the UFR science and technology campus
FR-BESANCON-SS-AP08.JPG & .PDF	Photographs terrestrial of observatory buildings
FR-BESANCON-SS-AP09.JPG & .PDF	Diagram of patrimonial & regulatory census of the observatory site
FR-BESANCON-SS-AP10.JPG	Photograph semi-aerial view of strategic site
FR-BESANCON-SS-M01.AI, .DXF, .PDF & .JPG	Plans of strategic sites
FR-BESANCON-SS-M02.JPG & .PDF	Cartography of the ZAC TEMIS
FR-BESANCON-SS-M03.JPG & .PDF	PLU of the ZAC TEMIS
FR-BESANCON-SS-M04.JPG & .PDF	PLU of strategic sites
FR-BESANCON-SS-P01.JPG TO	Photographs terrestrial of strategic sites
FR-BESANCON-SS-P41.JPG	

LIST OF DOWNLOADABLE DOCUMENTS

PROJECT SITE - ARCHITECTURAL SCALE

FR-BESANCON-PS1-AP00.AI	Photograph aerial view of project sites
FR-BESANCON-PS1-AP01.JPG & .PDF	Photograph aerial view of project sites
FR-BESANCON-PS-M01.JPG & .PDF	Cartography of project site 1
FR-BESANCON-PS-M02.JPG & .PDF	Cartography of project site 2
FR-BESANCON-PS-M03.DXF, .JPG & .PDF	Cartography of project site 3
FR-BESANCON-PS-M04.DXF, .JPG & .PDF	Cartography of project site 4
FR-BESANCON-PS-M05.DXF, .JPG & .PDF	Cartography of project site 5
FR-BESANCON-PS-M06.DXF, .JPG & .PDF	Cartography of project site 6
FR-BESANCON-PS-M07.DXF, .JPG & .PDF	Cartography of project site 7
FR-BESANCON-PS-M08.DXF, .JPG & .PDF	Cartography of project site 8
FR-BESANCON-PS-P1-P1 TO	Photographs terrestrial of 8 project sites
FR-BESANCON-PS-P8-P4	

FR-BESANCON-T.PDF	Site brief
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