

Architekturprojektwettbewerb mit Präqualifikation
für gemeinnützige Investoren und Planer

Projektdokumentation



Biel/Bienne

Neues Leben für ein bestehendes Quartier

Vie nouvelle dans un quartier existant

Projekte

Projets

OH634 - The city as a living organism

Rangierung :

1. Rang, 1. Preis

Team :

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MA

Project brief :

A living organism is made up of a skeleton, vital functions and a belonging to a milieu, from which it draws the resources necessary for its life.

The project aims to consider the Geyisried neighborhood as a living organism. By observing the neighborhood and the territory, simple interventions complete its pre-existing skeleton. The boulevard as a backbone, the Place d'Orpond as the head and the business park as the tail are completed by an exoskeleton: the Geyisried ring is a new soft mobility path, accessible to all. It connects the structuring green spaces and its public facilities. The skeleton reorganizes the five vital functions of the neighborhood: to resource, to create and innovate, to socialize, to make together and to transmit. There is now room for every generation in Geyisried!

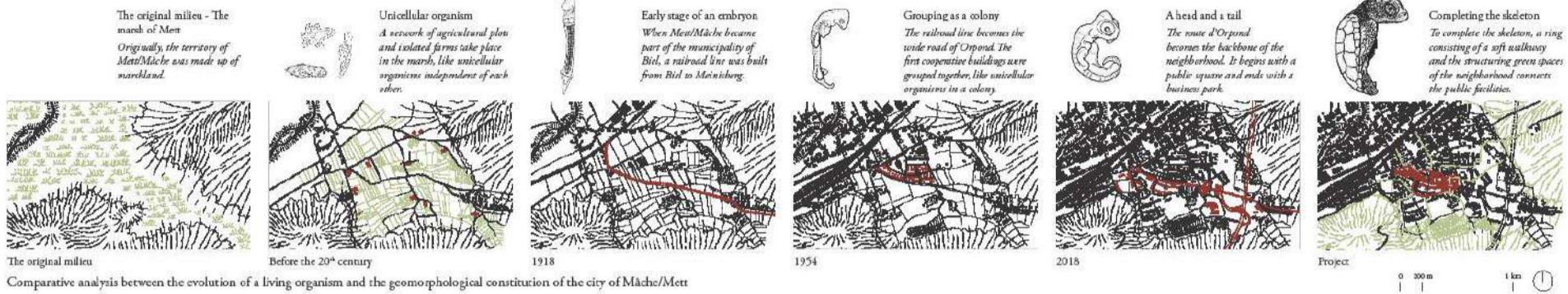
Considering the city as a living organism | Considérer la ville en tant qu'organisme vivant

Why is it important to talk about the living city nowadays?
History has shown that, depending on the model used to make the city, it is possible to produce a living city or an inert city: a city that connects or a city that fractures; an inclusive city that brings together all generations and social classes, or a city that produces exclusion and isolation.
The city of tomorrow, a natural and inclusive city, inspired by the living.
If the inert city is organized around the machine, we decided to take the opposite approach and analyze what naturally comes into motion: the living organism. To do this, we compared the evolution of the Geyisried district to the evolution of a living organism. By observing what is already there, we tried to identify characteristics of the Geyisried district that are analogous to the characteristics of a living organism.

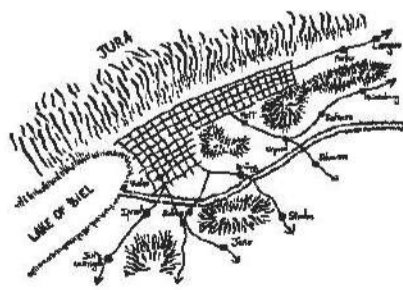
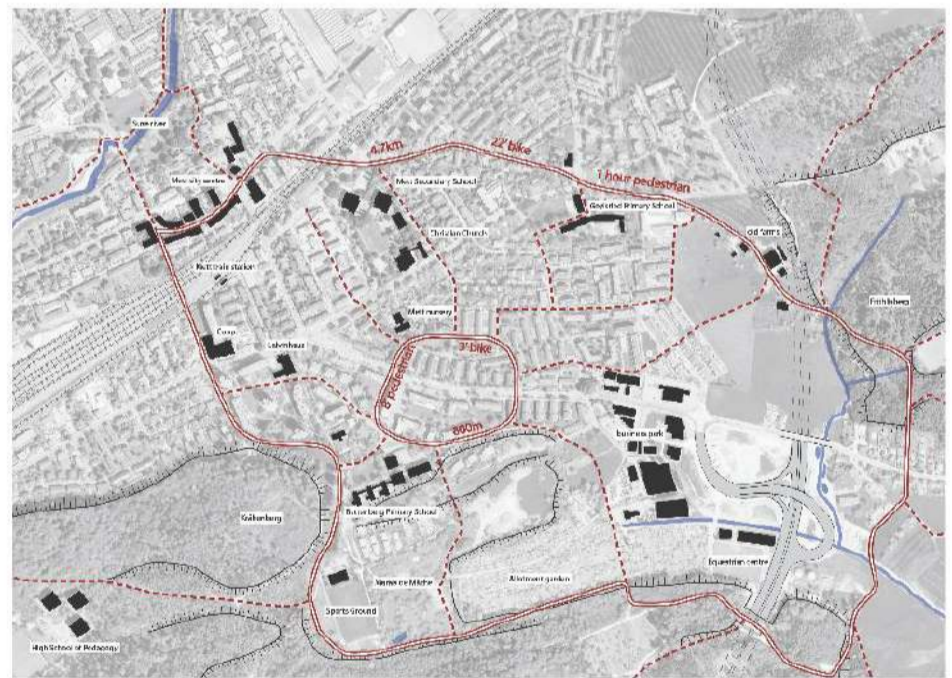
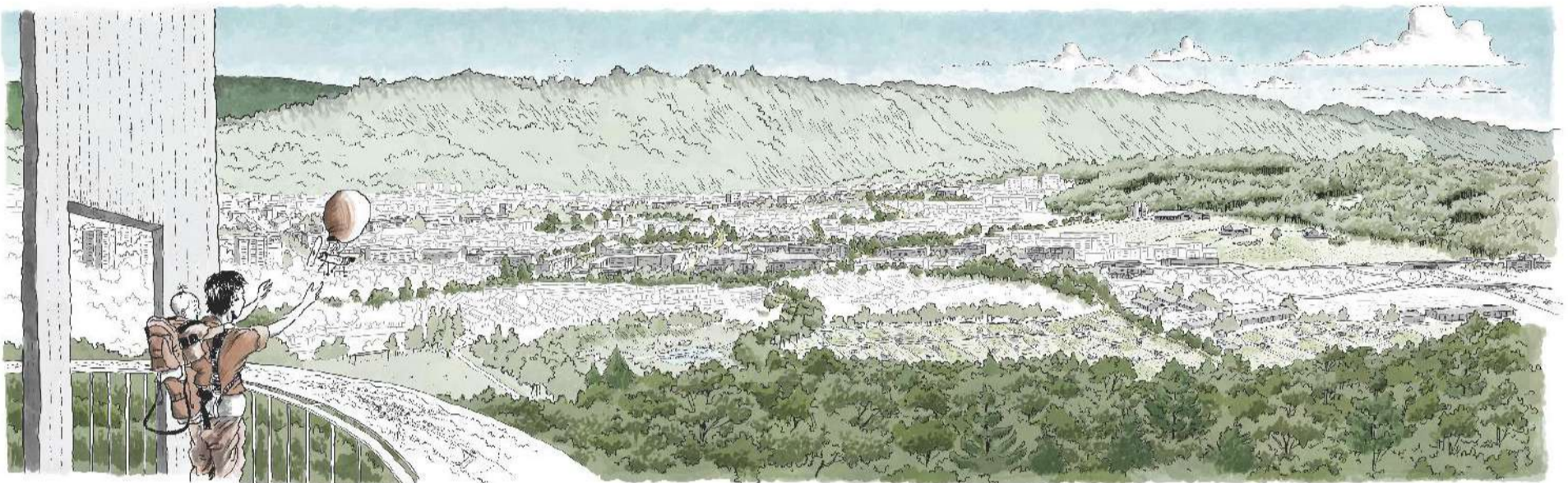
« A living organism is a complex, organized living system. It is expressed by the interdependencies between a structure (for example a skeleton), vital functions, and a belonging to a milieu, in which it draws the necessary resources for its subsistence. »

Intervening in the living organism
Intervening on the city by considering it as a living organism implies observing its urban structure as one observes the functioning of an organism, in order to understand its structuring and to respond specifically to its evolutionary challenges in its environment. The intervention involves 3 major steps.
Observing: includes documenting the history of the neighborhood, understanding its identity, identifying its latent resources.

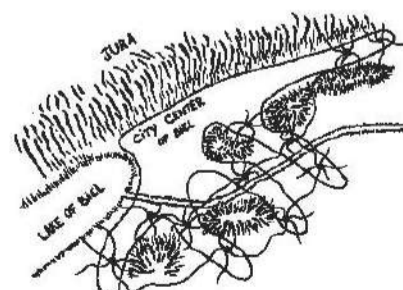
Analyzing includes identifying the qualities and potentials, as well as the dysfunctions, in relation to the observations made previously.
Completing by working with the existing, in order to structure the existing, to fluidify the connections between the different functions, to activate the latent resources, to palliate the identified dysfunctions and to end up with a figure on which new vital functions can be hung.



The Geyisried neighborhood in its milieu | Le quartier Geyisried dans son milieu



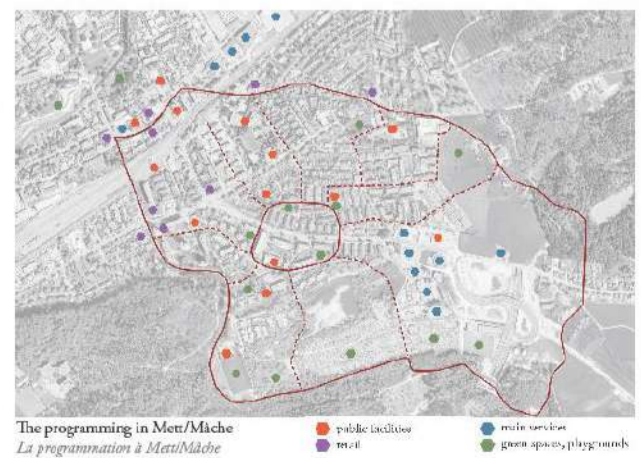
The agglomeration of Biel consists of two city models: the grid city extends on a plateau at the foot of the Jura, from Lake Biel in the west to the industrial zone of Birmensfeld in the east; the polycentric city is formed by a network of former villages that are now interconnected, and defines the outskirts of Biel to the south.



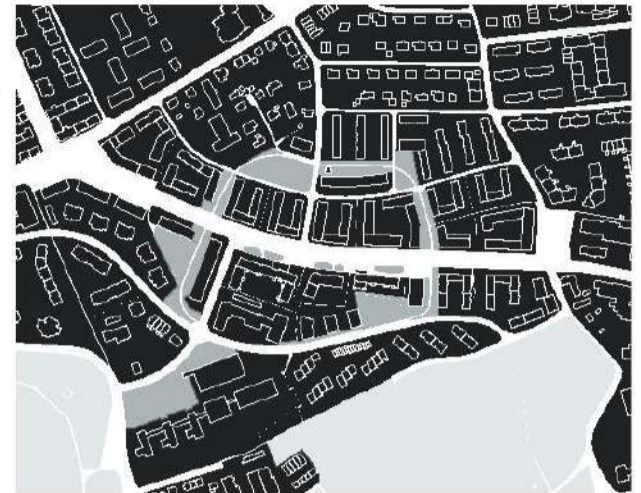
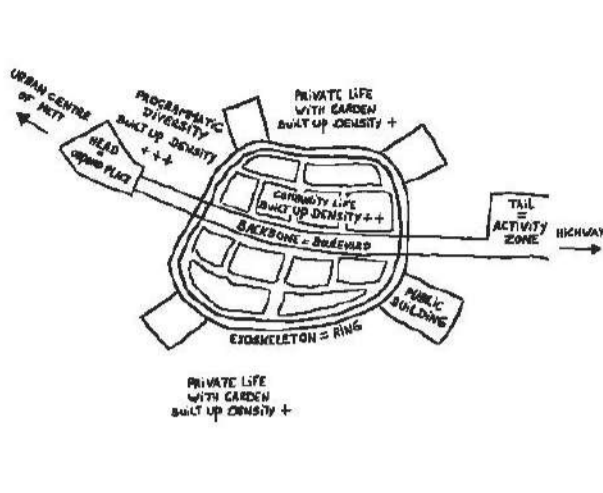
The project considers that the agglomeration as a whole follows the pattern of a finger plan: the grid city stretching across the plateau extends uninterrupted between the hills by fingers to the south. The peripheral communities, connected to each other by public transport and by forest and canal, connect to the surrounding territory by smaller arms. They form the living spaces of the City-Nature.

As it stands, the Geyisried neighborhood could be compared to a fetus in its last stage of embryogenesis, before it «comes into the world». With the establishment of the ring and the completion of the skeleton, the Geyisried neighborhood would complete its gestation. From then on, the neighborhood would evolve in an eminently contextual way, and would form a new milieu through the synergy with the amenities of its local territory. The ring would connect, through a figure clearly identifiable by its form, its materiality and its accessibility, large axes radiating towards different active or latent resources. These great axes would be as many streams flowing in

both directions between a great diversity of environments: from the biotope of the Mett marsh, the allotment gardens, the equestrian center, the natural monument of Hedenstein, etc., to the ring, and from the ring to these different environments. The milieu of Geyisried and the surrounding environment could then reciprocally take advantage of their specificity, being able to give place to a city in movement, place of programmatic hybridizations, born from the meeting between several imaginaries.



Unification of the neighbourhood's skeleton | *Unification du squelette du quartier*



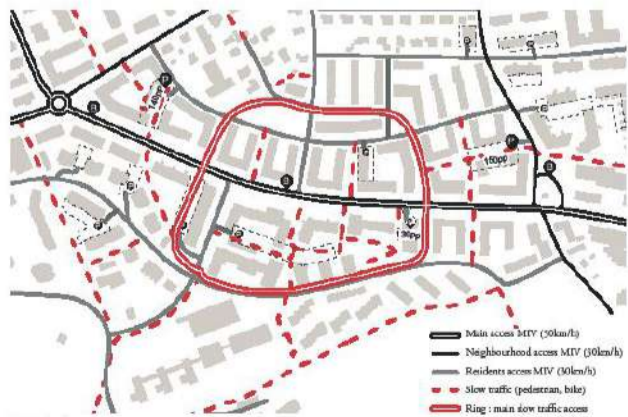
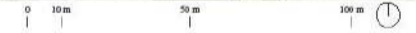
A skeleton organizes the urban structure of the neighborhood
Un squelette organise la structure urbaine du quartier

Built morphology
Morphologie bâtie

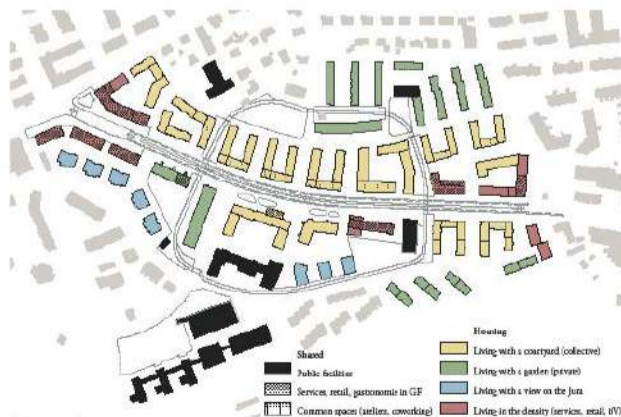
Urban structure and open spaces
Structure urbaine et espaces ouverts



Situation's plan
Plan de situation



Mobility's concept
Concepts de mobilité



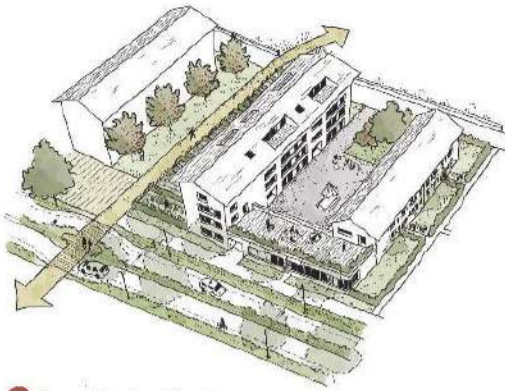
Programming
Programmation



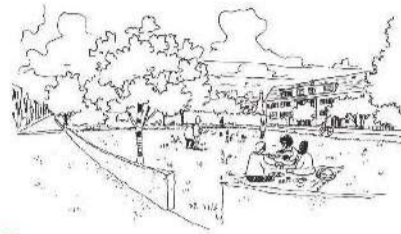
Lot distribution, phasing and density
Répartition des lots, phasage et densité 1:4000



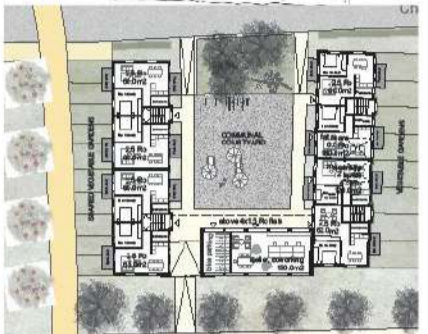
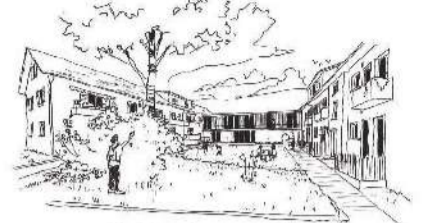
The ring, support of the development of the neighbourhood's cells | Le ring, support du développement des cellules du quartier



1 Cooperative housing on Orpundstrasse
We start our tour at 37, route d'Orpund. Here you can see the original typologies of the Geysried cooperative housing bars of the 1950s, and how they have evolved through densification as needed.
The common mineral courtyard is the unifying place for the living together of the cell. On both sides of the complex, the vegetable gardens and the verges allow a dialogue with the neighboring cells.
The original bar is renovated to accommodate housing typologies for small households. A new four-story bar replaces the existing one and is intended for young families. A lower extension with common premises, a workshop and a coworking space isolates from the noise of the boulevard and unifies the whole U-shape.

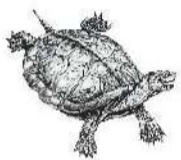


2 Family park
Moving on, the family park offers a green, attractive and inclusive space for the residents of the neighborhood. It is located at a maximum of 8 minutes walking distance from all points of the Geysried neighborhood.

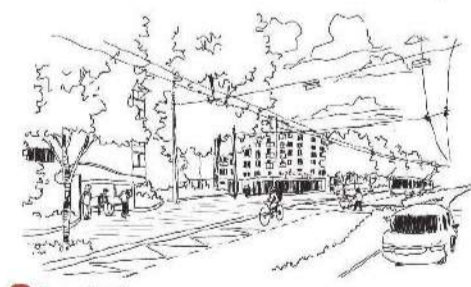


4 Cooperative housing on Saffnerweg
The cooperative units at Saffnerweg are connected by common courtyards. The units are renovated to offer a typological mix of 1.5 room apartments for singles and students, 2.5 room apartments for small households, and 4.5 and 6.5 room maisonettes for families and co-locations. A shared workshop completes the U-shape.

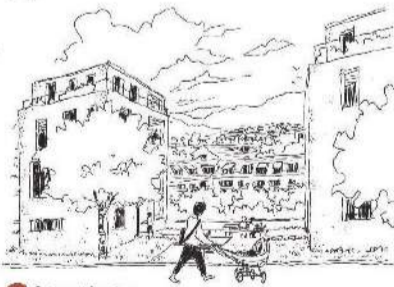
3 Bergerie
Your pets are also welcome at Geysried. It is possible to welcome them in a shared paddock in the middle of the town. The neighborhood sheepfold contributes greatly to the liveliness of the neighborhood.



« Come, let's make a tour on the ring!
Komm mit für eine Spazierung entlang den Ring!
Faisons un tour le long du ring »



8 School forecourt
Your children will be waiting for you at the end of the school day in the shade of the trees of this brand new square. They will surely want to say hello to the chickens and collect the eggs from the neighborhood chicken coop before going home.

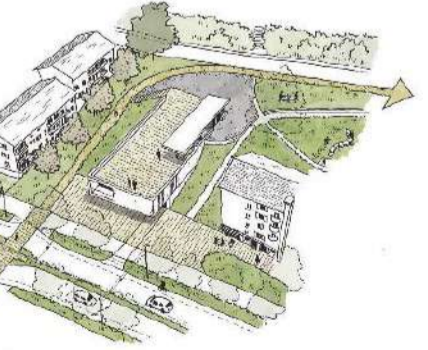


7 Living with a view
The Rue du Midi is ideal for walks and offers a panoramic view of the Jura. It is enhanced by family activities: ping-pong, picnic tables and various games for children.



9 Productive park
For those who like to garden in a collective atmosphere, the productive park is for you. You can garden and at the same time meet your neighbors. Nothing is more pleasant than the visits of the school children who will be happy to garden next to you for their weekly gardening class.

5 Retirement flats and neighborhood house
Introducing your new neighborhood house! It is a multi-generational meeting place for the neighborhood, the place where new residents are welcomed and the headquarters of associations. Above, retirement flats complete the diversity of the housing offer by meeting the needs of the elderly. The elderly of the neighborhood can live there and remain in the same neighborhood even in their old age. They can also keep their favorite outdoor activities and access them through the inclusive ring path.



6 Belvedere parking
In this parking building, you can park on three levels. The second floor houses the youth center, including a multipurpose room, music rooms and a bar. A roof terrace offers a magnificent view of the Biel Jura!

YH526 - My House

Rangierung :

1. Rang, 1. Preis

Team :

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Project brief :

My house. In 2050 a home in Geyisried rivals the most mundane and attractive houses in the city of Biel/Bienne. The resident's perception of a classical home has changed. Their home extends beyond the walls of a typical apartment, and contains an abundance of high-quality spaces and functions, previously unheard of in cooperative housing. An attractive neighborhood. Geyisried 2050 is a persistently attractive neighborhood. By implementing tried and true elements of city-planning, the security and useability of the area is consistently supported. Density & sustainability. Geyisried is densified and transformed with a minimal amount of economy, natural resources and outdoor spaces spend. This is to ensure that the quality of exist. flats and quality of life of exist. residents is heightened.

My House

01

My house - My network

In 2050 a home in Geysried rivals the most mundane and attractive houses in the city of Biel/Bienne. The resident's perception of a classical home has changed. Their home extends beyond the walls of a typical apartment, and contains an abundance of high-quality spaces and functions, previously unheard of in cooperative housing.

When you live in an apartment in Geysried, you basically live in a mansion. A typical apartment is more than 250m² in

size, and contains multiple dining rooms, kitchens, living rooms, workshop/hobby spaces, home office, guest quarters and even extraordinary functions such as fitness rooms and spas. However, the rent is steady, and rather declining than rising. All this is possible because the residents have agreed to share certain well-defined functions with their neighbors.

As an added benefit of interacting through sharing, the social life in the

neighborhood is thriving, and the strong community contributes to the areas attractiveness and foster a strong social mobility.

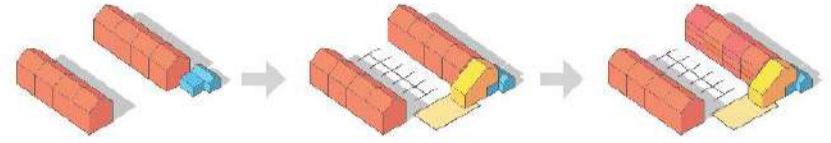
Space for interaction and creativity within the private and semi-private sphere of your home, and the possibility to found and expand a business within attractive semi-public spaces supports growing entrepreneurship and contributes to an ever extending network, reaching beyond the borders of Geysried.

Overall strategy

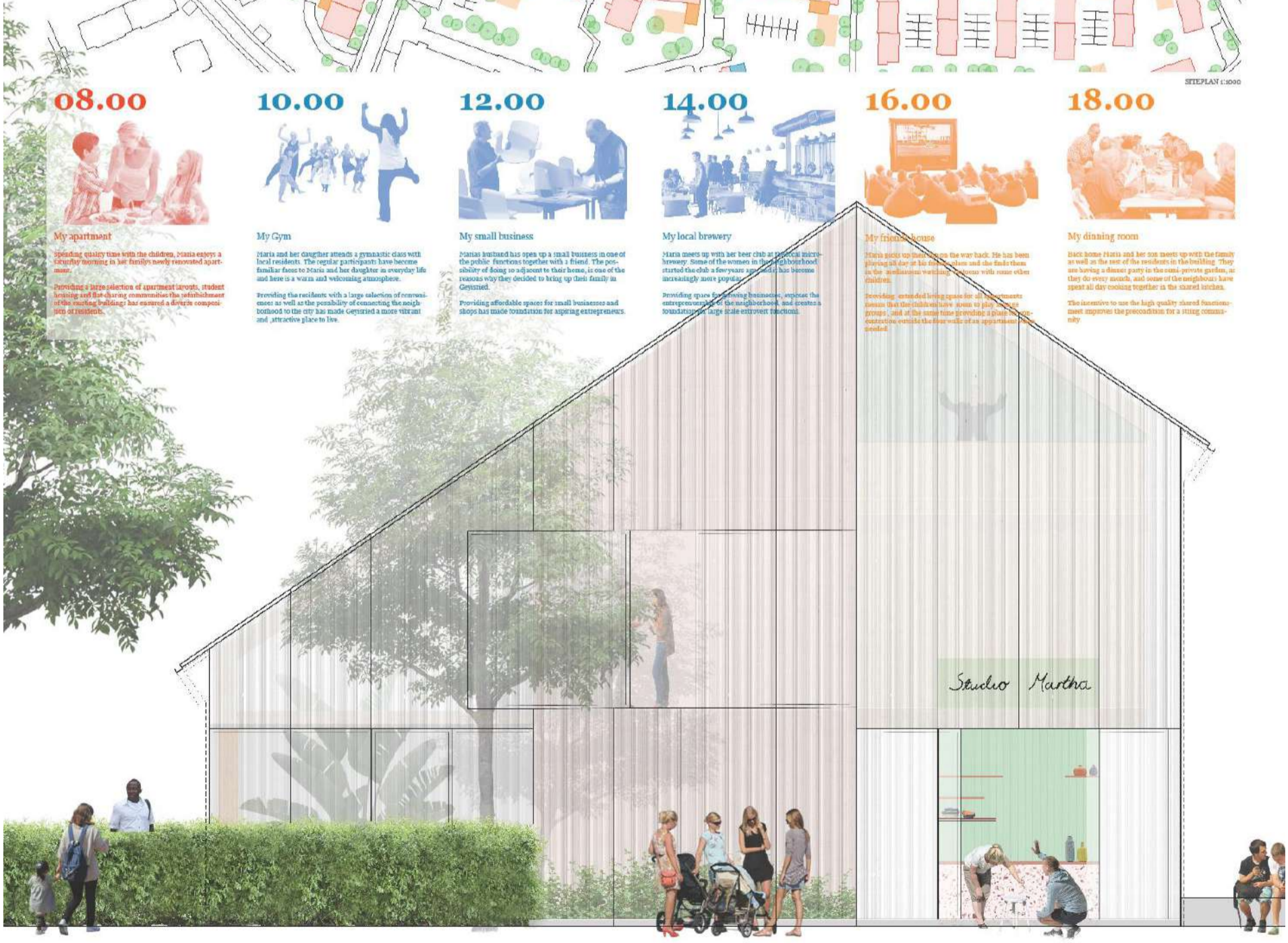
01 Add space for extraordinary functions to increase entrepreneurship and foster social interaction. These semi-public spaces tie together the neighborhood and increase the interaction with the rest of the city.

02 Support future increase in density, by adding high quality spaces for shared, semi-private functions. These semi-private functions support daily life, and effectively expands the traditional apt. by an extra 200 m².

03 Increase density by occupying and reorganizing unused / underused space within existing blocks, without reducing the quality of existing outdoor space, and using the minimal amount of resources.



<p>08.00</p> <p>My apartment</p> <p>Spending quality time with the children, Maria enjoys a healthy morning in her family's newly renovated apartment.</p> <p>Providing a large selection of apartment layouts, student housing and flat-sharing communities the refurbishment of the existing building has ensured a diverse composition of residents.</p>	<p>10.00</p> <p>My Gym</p> <p>Maria and her daughter attend a gymnastic class with local residents. The regular participants have become familiar faces to Maria and her daughter in everyday life and here is a warm and welcoming atmosphere.</p> <p>Providing the residents with a large selection of recreational as well as the possibility of connecting the neighborhood to the city has made Geysried a more vibrant and attractive place to live.</p>	<p>12.00</p> <p>My small business</p> <p>Maria's husband has opened a small business in one of the public functions together with a friend. The possibility of doing so adjacent to their home, is one of the reasons why they decided to bring up their family in Geysried.</p> <p>Providing affordable spaces for small businesses and shops has made Geysried an aspirational neighborhood.</p>	<p>14.00</p> <p>My local brewery</p> <p>Maria meets up with her beer club at the local micro-brewery. Some of the women in the neighborhood started the club a few years ago and it has become increasingly more popular.</p> <p>Providing spaces for existing businesses, support the entrepreneurship of the neighborhood, and create a foundation for large scale entrepreneurial functions.</p>	<p>16.00</p> <p>My friends house</p> <p>Maria picks up Maria from the war back. He has been playing all day at his friends house and she finds them in the "relaxation watching" room with some other children.</p> <p>Providing extended living space for all apartments allows for the individual rooms to play, socialize, groups, and at the same time providing a place for relaxation outside the four walls of an apartment.</p>	<p>18.00</p> <p>My dining room</p> <p>Back home Maria and her son meet up with the family as well as the rest of the residents in the building. They are having a dinner party in the semi-private garden, as they do every month, and some of the neighbors have spent all day cooking together in the shared kitchen.</p> <p>The initiative to use the high quality shared functions most improves the precondition for a strong community.</p>
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My House

An attractive neighborhood

Geysried 2030 is a persistently attractive neighborhood. By implementing tried and true elements of city-planning, the security and useability of the area is consistently supported.

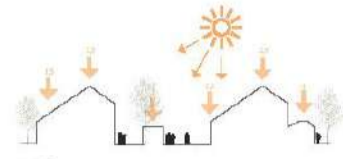
By refurbishing/transforming the existing blocks with high quality materials, that patinate well and require a minimal amount of maintenance, we ensure an aesthetically robust milieu. In this way, the resources of

the housing corporations, and the residents, can be ideally spend on further improving the physical and social atmosphere of the neighborhood.

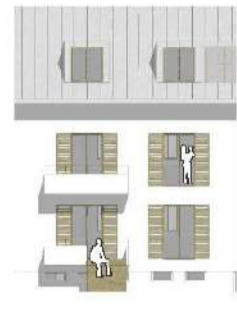
The traffical patterns of the neighborhood is transformed to better fit future needs and wants. The area will seem lively, without compromising the useability and safety of the residents, and slow traffic is consistently favoured.

By crafting well defined and manageable outdoor spaces, and supporting more ownership with left-over space, the residents will take natural part in maintaining and improving the areas between the buildings.

Introducing more mixed-use, will ensure that the neighborhood is lively all through the day, and the positive surveillance of the users, will induce a heightened sense of security moving around the neighborhood.



Scale
Renovating the existing buildings instead of replacing them preserves the scale of the area. The extensions made to the post war buildings and to the 1930s housing blocks introduce a new more human scale visually connecting the buildings to the landscape while providing good conditions for life in between the buildings.

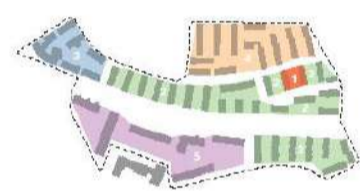


Architecture
The buildings of the post war era have the potential to meet today's requirements for expression and functionality. Moreover, they have an inherent identity new housing constructions rarely manage to capture. By renovating them this could become more evident. The use of quality materials will ensure them for many years to come.

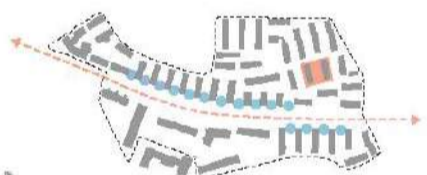


Sustainability
By renovating instead of replacing the existing buildings, a more sustainable approach is taken to the vision for Geysried 2030. Existing housing blocks is energy renovated with new roofs, facades and windows. New buildings are built in quality materials with attention to longevity, and with sustainable initiatives such as integrated solar panels, collection of rainwater for toilet flushing in new and existing buildings, cold and warm zones in terms of activity. The neighborhood should benefit from local rain harvesting and food production in the gardens.

Pilot Project
Birdseye ~ 1:200



Construction phases
The renovation of Geysried is divided into 5 construction phases.
Post war era buildings will be renovated first due to wear and tear, uniform floorplans and close proximity to Orpundstrasse.

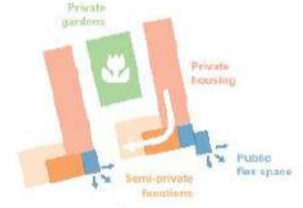


Noise reduction and Streetscape
Alongside Orpundstrasse the shared community houses and trees will be placed in the gap between existing blocks and will act like a noise reducer for the adjacent courtyards.
Further more the community houses will create a new and recognizable streetscape in the same scale and lead of the existing housing.



Traffic, Parking & Mobility
A clear concept for traffic flow must ensure that Geysried becomes an attractive and safe area to move in. Overall, the roads in the area are divided into three categories.
Orpundstrasse (red) will in the future still work as a brown traffic road, which contains heavy traffic, public transport and parking. Four pedestrian crossings (C-green) will appear in the middle of the area next to overcovered public functions. Two of the crossings will be linked to existing southern paths coming from up hill

which then will lead north through the area towards the local train station. The surrounding roads (orange) leading from Orpundstrasse and around Geysried will be set to 30 km/h.
The smaller internal roads (blue) will be set to join/fit to enhance pedestrian and bike movement. The roads will primarily be narrow streets for slow soft traffic, but will also allow 45 min. drop offs for all residents and for electrical and shared cars to park. The rest of the car parking will be situated in new underground parking in left over space in certain points within the area with active functions on top.



My Geysried
The identity of Geysried in 2030 is all about the perception of home. The homes extend well beyond the traditional four walls and merges with the surrounding neighborhood. Providing residents with convenience as well as extraordinary functions in high quality indoor and outdoor spaces, their daily life is as much about the housing block and the neighborhood as the apartment itself.
The residents becomes part of a series of networks in various scales connecting them not only to the other residents and the neighborhood but to the entire city of Biel. The iconic gate community houses will be visible throughout Geysried, connecting the north and south part of the area.



My House

Density and sustainability

Geisried is densified and transformed with a minimal amount of economy, natural resources and outdoor spaces spread. This is to ensure that the quality of existing flats and quality of life of existing residents is heightened rather than compromised.

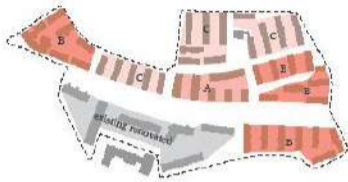
By carefully analysing the existing blocks, and the outdated/monotone apartment types, a high quantity of unused or underused space is identified. The roof floor is often unused or used

for functions that are easily relocated (i.e., depots etc.), and the monotone apartment types are often too large for the residents, resulting in unused rooms, and disproportioned renting costs. By including the unused space, and remodelling the underused space, the full potential of the existing blocks is unleashed, and the desired increase in residents is easily reached.

The roof floor is transformed to desires apartment types, and many blocks are remodelled to offer more

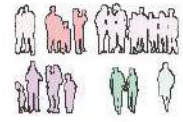
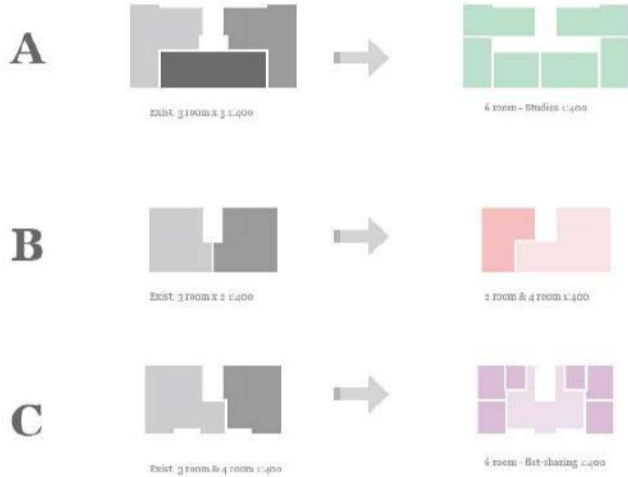
adequate apartment types, at a desired rent. The often technically smaller apartments (1/2 rooms) will effectively be larger than ever before though, by adding semi-private common houses, with high quality shared space for everyday functions.

By sharing spaces/functions that would sit idle in a large apartment most of the time, the residents are not only saving rent, but passively saving a large-scale waste of natural resources and economy.



Possibilities within the existing housing blocks
The housing blocks from the post war era are all possible to transform into attractive and diversified apartments by focusing on new types and use underused space at the roof level, the increase in residents by 20% seems obtainable.

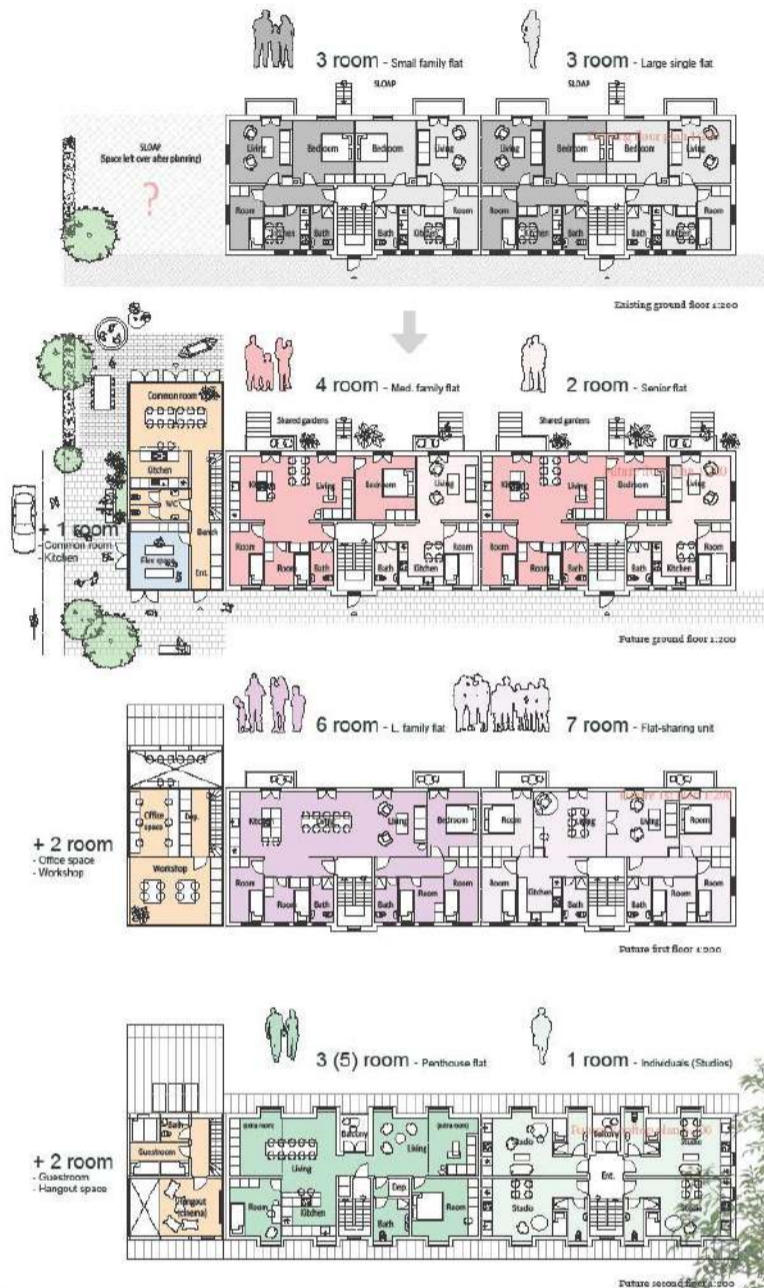
The housing blocks from the 1970's contain a larger variation in apartment types, the interior layout of the apartments can advantageously be updated to more up-to-date conditions in connection with an energy renovation.



Housing mix.

The selection of apartments must ensure a wide variety of residents of all ages and income groups.

Reorganising the floorplans of the existing buildings and activating underused space provides a variety of new apartment types ranging from small studios to large family apartments and penthouses as well as student housing and flat sharing communities.



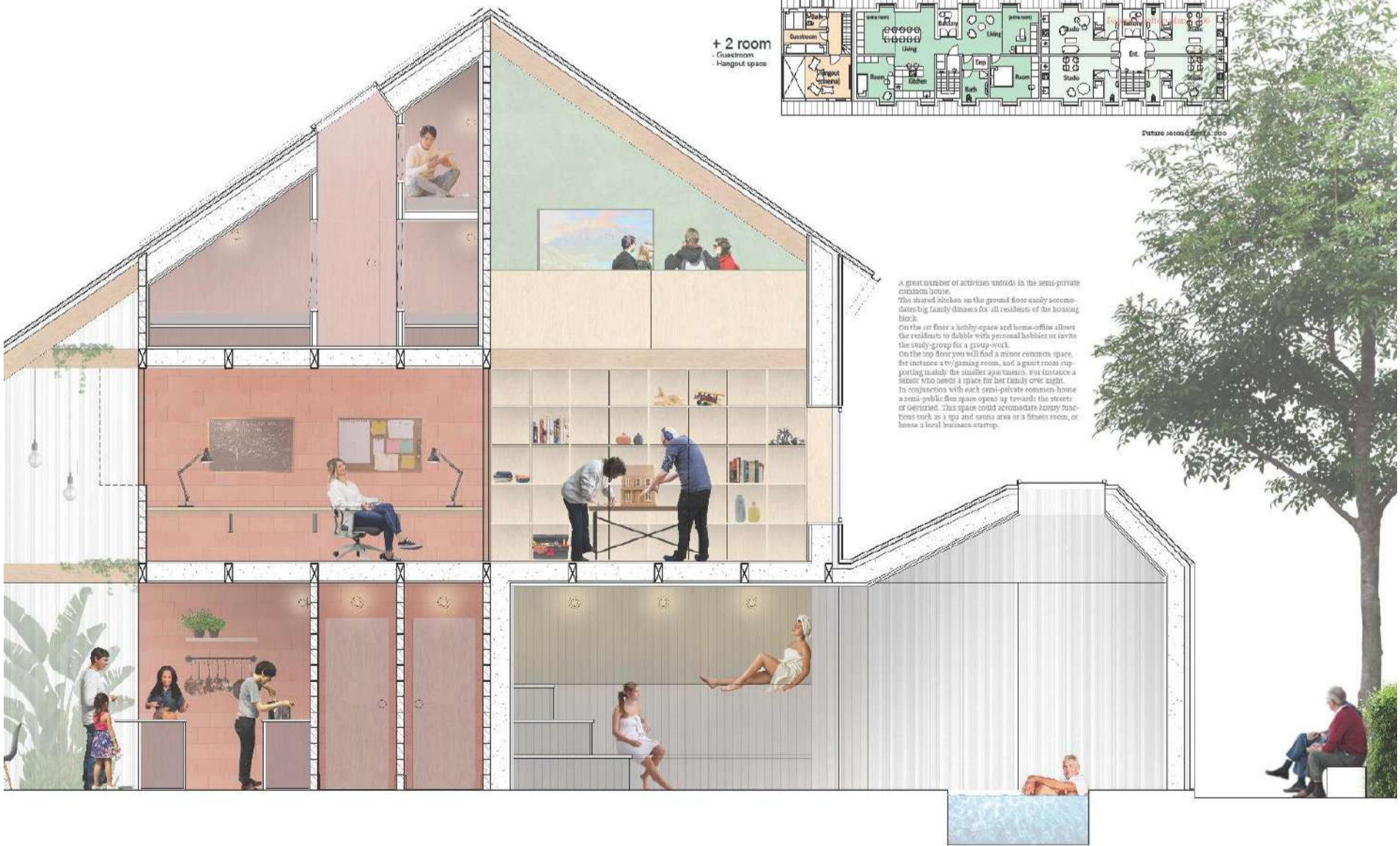
A great number of activities outside in the semi-private common house.

The shared kitchen on the ground floor easily accommodates big family dinners for all residents of the housing block.

On the 1st floor a hobby-space and home-office allow the residents to do their personal hobbies or invite the study-group for a group-work.

On the top floor you will find a minor common space, for instance a tv/gaming room, and a guest room supporting mostly the smaller apartments. For instance a space who serves a space for her family over night.

In conjunction with each semi-private common-house a semi-public floor space opens up towards the streets of Geisried. This space could accommodate many functions such as a spa and sauna area or a fitness room, or house a local business-startup.



DP776 - Tetris

Team :

Miriam Egger, Architektin / architecte, CH

Philippe Bleuel, Architekt / architecte, CH

Project brief :

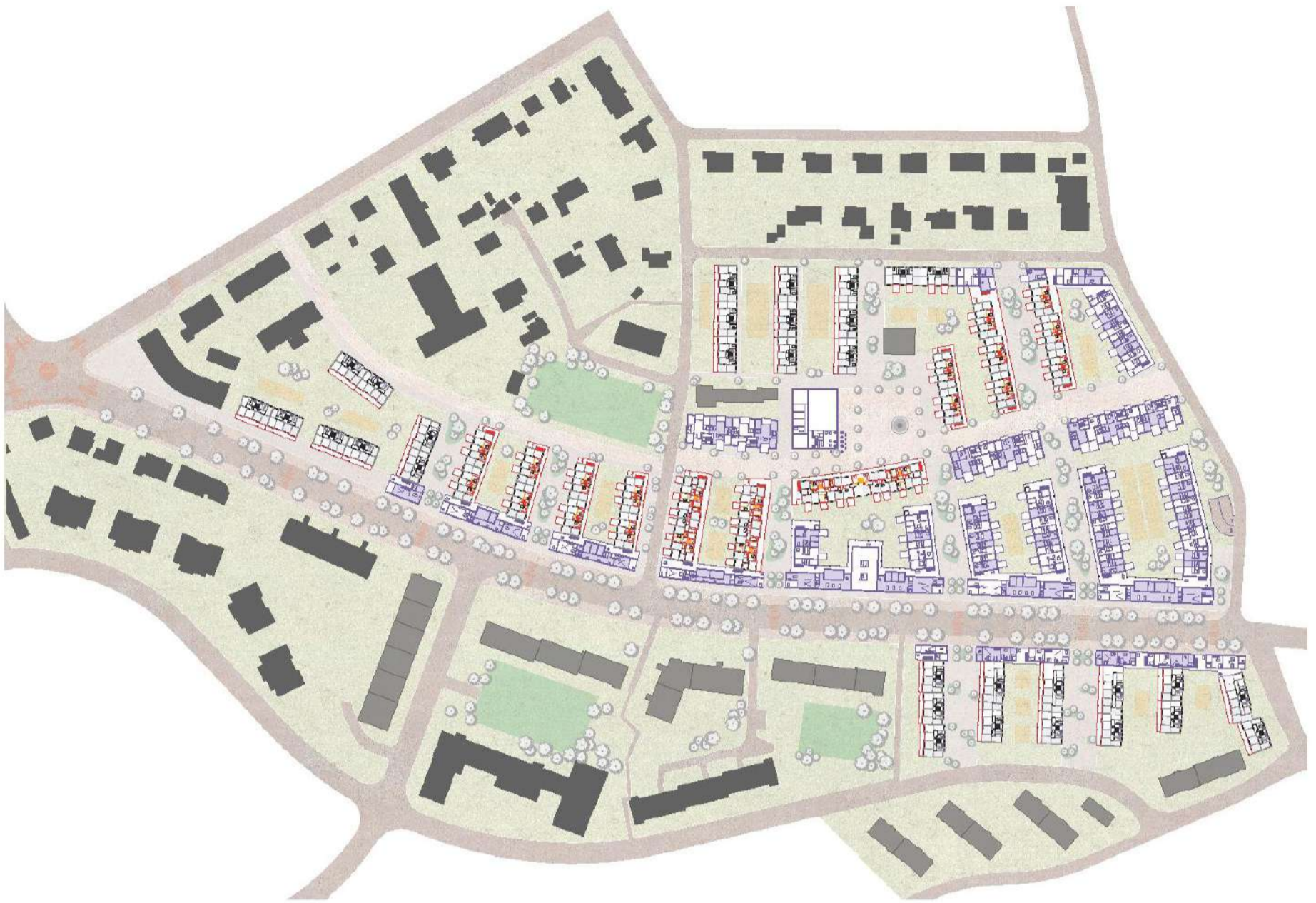
Working with the existing - adding as little as possible, as much as needed

Three strategies are envisaged;

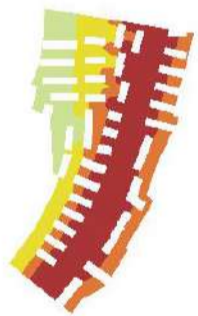
1. Creating-a noise barrier - 'Infill' - parallel to Orpund-Strasse by connecting two terraced houses through a perpendicular building between them and the busy street.

2. In the North-East part of the neighbourhood the existing build fabric offers the lowest density per space taken up and differs unfavorably in their positioning in terms of noise pollution. This area is an opportunity for 'Rebuild' - for higher density.

3. In order to keep rents low and current tenants staying some of the existing buildings should be 'Transformed', renovate and energetically retrofit them - through the addition of arcades as a means of freeing up the staircase as room and balconies as a means of adapting to contemporary needs.



Site Plan, 1:100

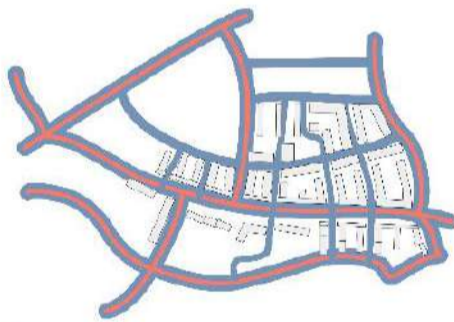


Noise Distribution of old built fabric



Noise Distribution of new built fabric

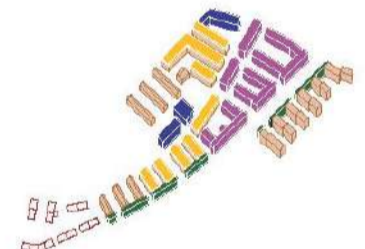
Noise Landscape



Mobility



Open Space



Open Space

Starting Point: A neighbourhood in need of transformation

Located in the district of Mott in the northeast of the city of Biel, the Geystried neighbourhood forms a largely homogenous housing cooperative estate bound by two flat hills to the west and east. The neighbourhood starts at Orpundplatz and ends at the southern edge of the city and is divided in two by the motorway feeder road cutting across the middle of the neighbourhood. The development pattern follows the ideals of the time of its construction in the 1950s and consists of repetitive, low terraced houses dotted on a uniform green area interspersed with small community gardens. While the neighbourhood offers great qualities in terms of its largely uniformly appearing buildings and its ample supply of outdoor space, it is burdened by significant noise emissions from the motorway feeder. Additionally, its building stock is outdated and the composition of existing apartments narrow and partly unbalanced. The supply of predominantly 3.5-room flats cannot cater to a diversified field of user demands and contemporary ideas of cooperative living. The densification of the neighbourhood is low regarding expected population growth. Further, the open spaces have a partly monotonous design and an arbitrary character with few differentiations in the range of uses, which leaves most spaces underused as spacing green. This is even more complicated by neighbourhood streets lined with parking cars, further affecting the quality of the open spaces to act as meeting places. It is within this setting that the proposed intervention tries to mediate between existing qualities and future potentials by providing a pathway for adapting, upgrading, rebuilding and refining the neighbourhood as an attractive place to live, work and leisure.

Project Description

Working with the existing built fabric, we aim at creating a noise barrier parallel to Orpund-Strasse by always connecting two terraced houses through a perpendicular placed building between them and the busy street, essentially forming a u-shaped structure. In the North-East of the neighbourhood along Orpund-Strasse the existing built fabric offers the lowest density per space taken up and differs unfavorably from the rest of the urban fabric in their positioning of their built structure in terms of noise pollution. This area is thus defined as an opportunity for rebuilding for higher density and creating u-shaped structures alike the ones on the rest of the perimeter close to Orpund-Strasse. These u-shaped structures allow for a re-reading of the neighbourhood by introducing a structuring element. As a means of differentiating different noise landscapes, these U's create a clear inside and outside: Inside the U they provide calm, green courtyards for communal gardening, rest and relaxation as well as safe areas for children to play. Outside, or in-between, the U's they define axes running perpendicular to Orpund-Strasse with a more mineral and urban character which allows for a clear address formation and as spaces for encounter and exchange. These axes form precise connections across Orpund-Strasse as a means of connecting a neighbourhood separated by a busy street through a play of closing and opening view references across the street and across the whole neighbourhood, further strengthened through additional pedestrian crossing where the axes meet Orpund-Strasse.

The buildings acting as noise barriers alongside Orpund-Strasse further strengthen the boulevard character of the street by providing representative street facades mediating between the different building heights of the neighbourhood and enforce a uniform street facade on both sides of the street. Further, these barriers offer exciting architectural possibilities of being situated between two vastly different noise landscapes, while allowing for a multitude of uses that work well within such a differentiated landscape, such as small artisanal production, artist's studios, studio living, co-working spaces, cafés and restaurants, shops and other commercial uses. These new types of uses along Orpundstrasse will activate and stimulate the neighborhood and give it a new identity and vibrancy. They are the connecting piece to the housing behind, stimulating exchange between inhabitants and shop owners.

The small square on Saffnerweg is strengthened in its centrality as a neighbourhood square by framing its perimeter through a small neighbourhood centre with a polyvalent room for markets, exhibitions, plays or other events organized by the neighbourhood, a coffee shop, an office for neighbourly help and a new form of hall-living on the first floor.

In terms of mobility, Saffnerweg is closed for regular traffic and becomes a pedestrian-first zone. The pavement of the new neighbourhood square is integrated with the new street pavement and is extended to the surrounding buildings forming an area for encounters. Traffic is directed into the neighbourhood only through two streets on the neighbourhood's edges. Lost parking space is compensated through a large basement below the new constructions on the North-Eastern part of the neighbourhood. Bike lanes are strengthened on Orpund-Strasse, while the whole interior of the neighbourhood becomes bike and pedestrian friendly.

Building Strategy: Infill, Transform, Rebuild

The building strategy can be characterized as a three dimensional process: infill, transform, rebuild.

- **Infill:** Intervention against the busy street along Orpund-Strasse with bracketing buildings forming U-shaped structures with the existing ones. These infills mediate between vastly different noise landscapes and allow for new architectural typologies of how to deal with these two landscapes by introducing over-height spaces and spaces for concentration and exchange. The building is separated from the existing buildings behind through an arcade, which allows for transformations or rebuilding of the existing buildings irrespective of the addition in front of it.
- **Transform:** In order to keep rents low and current tenants staying in the neighbourhood, the strategy proposes to keep some of the existing buildings, renovate and energetically retrofit them, transform and extend them through the addition of arcades as a means of freeing up the staircase as an additional room and facilitate neighbourhood interaction, the addition of balconies as a means of adapting to contemporary needs as well as adding a story as a means of still densifying the neighbourhood. Some need lighter transformations than others. While some are only retrofitted and have balconies added, others will see transformations to their floorplans.
- **Rebuild:** For the desired diversification of uses to work, the neighbourhood has to densify beyond the strategies applied through transformations. The area with the lowest utilization ratio and an unfavourable positioning of the built structure in terms of noise pollution in the North-East is envisioned as an area for rebuilding at higher density. These new buildings offer a large diversification of flats, allowing for a diversification of users, from large families to singles.

DP776

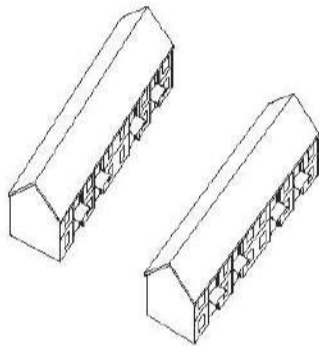
Biel / Bienne (CH): Tetris



View onto new Neighbourhood Centre with Neighbourhood Square in front

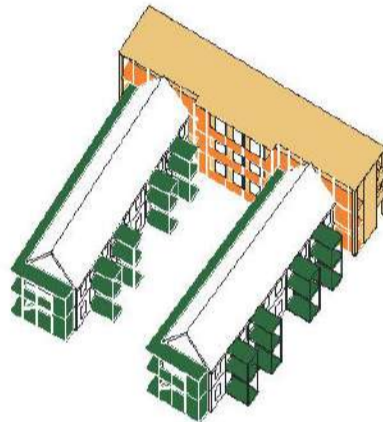


View from Original-Structure onto representative facades of the bracketing buildings with minimal axes as new entries into the neighbourhood

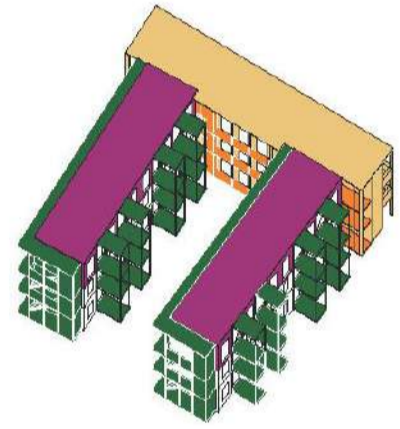


No Transformation

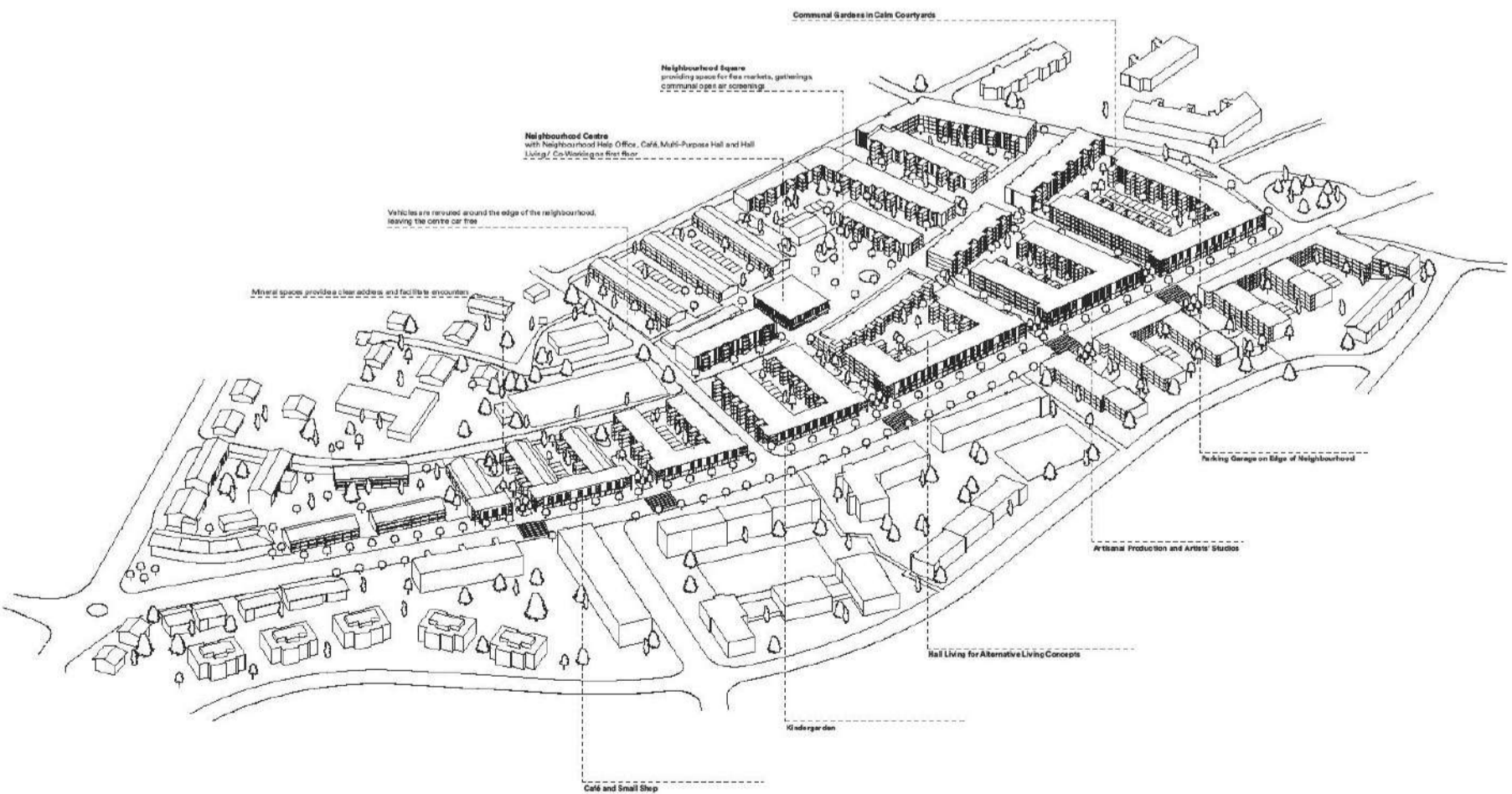
Flexible Adaptive Strategies with Bracketing Building



Light Transformation: Bracketing building with mediating arcade (orange), arcade and balconies.



Heavy Transformation: Bracketing building with mediating arcade (orange), arcade, balconies and added storey.



Uses in Selected Neighbourhood, 1:400

DP776

Biel / Bienne (CH): Tetris

ARCHICAD STUDENTEN-VERSION



View from mineral axis towards Opus-Strasse



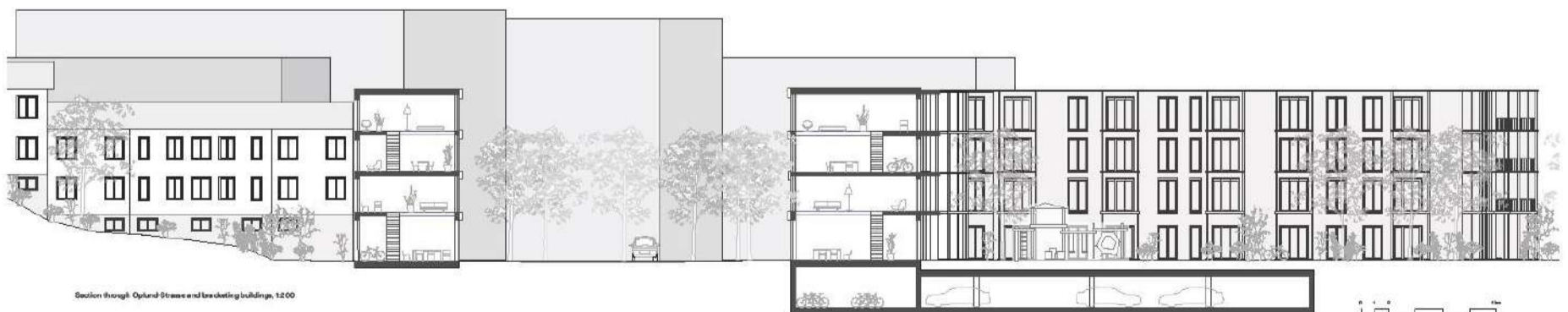
View into a semi-private communal garden.



Floor plan, 1st Floor, transformation of existing building and new trading building, 1200



Floor plan, 1st Floor, new built, different housing typologies and studio spaces, 1200



Section through Opus-Strasse and existing building, 1200



EV633 - The floor is lava

Team :

Samuel Armange, Architekt / architecte, FR

Ferdinand Fert, Architekt / architecte, FR

Juliette Delgado, Künstlerin / artiste, FR

Ismaël Rifaï, Designer, FR

Héloïse Charital, Designerin / designer, FR

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Rémy Berton, Bauingenieur / ingénieur en génie civil, FR

Project brief :

"Everything is (almost) there"

"Rather than, tabula rasa"

"In the blink of an eye, the buildings have grown overnight"

"Refurbishment and redesign of collective and individual spatial dispositives"

"Low contrast intensity"

"Short term housing in ground floor"

"T4 become T3 and T3 become T2"

"Large units in the extension for families, shared flats and lofts"

"Small shops, coworking, workshops, laundry... Connected to the public space"

"83% of the elements of the new framework are taken from the old one"

"Philibert Delorme style timber frame"

"Nothing is lost, nothing is created, everything is transformed"

1. Reservation and development of a materials processing site.
Creation of an inventory, storage and preparation area for construction elements on site.
1 month

2. Destruction of a building, followed by the construction of an underground car park to relieve traffic congestion in the alleyways, in preparation for the rehabilitation of the buildings. Development of a public Saffern square on the surface.
12 months

3. Initiation of the Common Laboratory process on the Saffern Square, to initiate a reflection, a participatory and supervised design/realisation process in a way to achieve the external community facilities and landscaping.
48 months

4. Creation of a 1:1 model of a small wood frame from the frame recovered at the time of the destruction of the building before the car park. Assembly of the framework as part of a participatory construction process with the inhabitants.
1 month

5. Beginning of the rehabilitation and extension process of the housing buildings.
24 months

6. Development of the Orpond Street: road system and the sheltering path network, redesign of the public spaces at the edge of the area, destruction of the vegetation and the creation of noise protection mounds along Orpondstrasse.
8 months

7. Redevelopment of the Orpond square and design of the Battenberg square.
4 months

8. Restoration of the material processing site as a potential land for future densification.
1 month



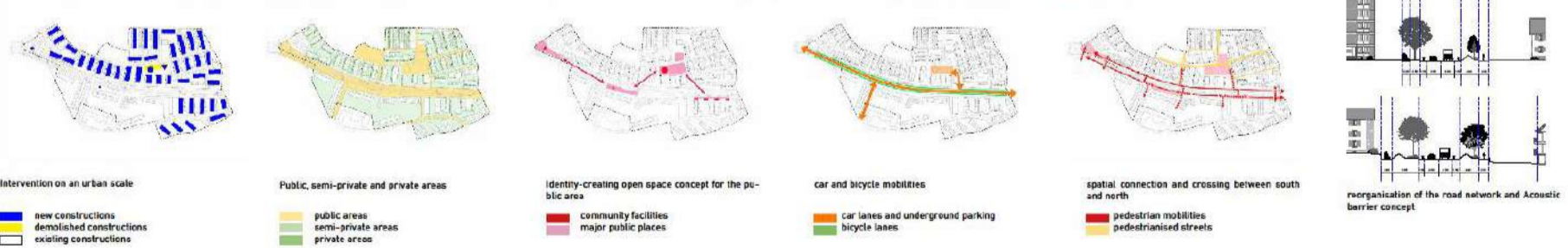
«EVERYTHING IS (ALMOST) ALREADY THERE»



«...RATHER THAN TABULA RASA»



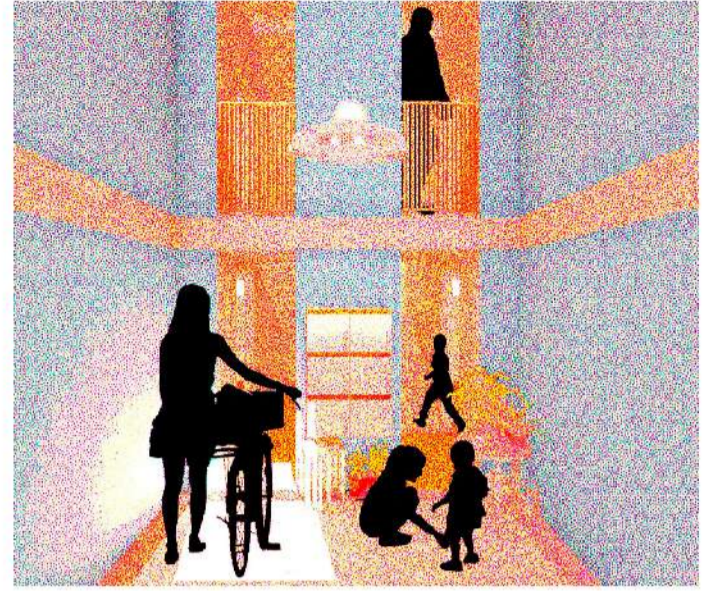
Situation plan 125000



«IN THE BLINK OF AN EYE, THE BUILDINGS HAVE GROWN OVERNIGHT»

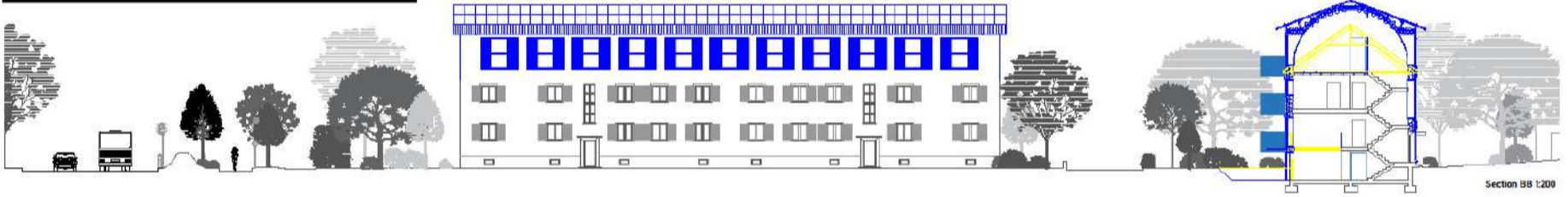


Section AA 1:500

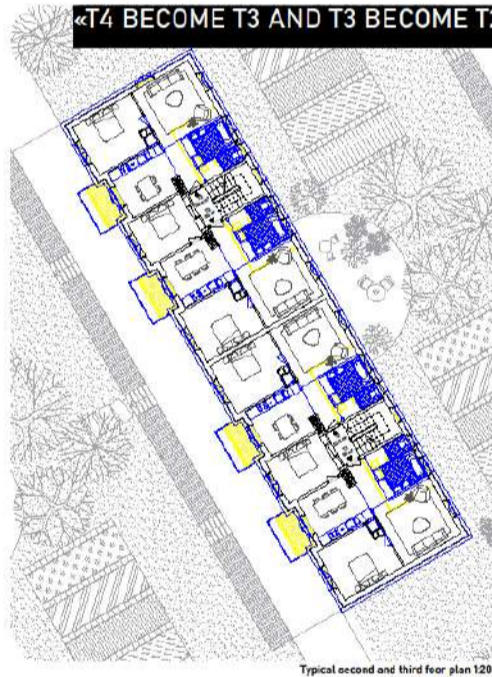


«REFURBISHMENT AND REDESIGN OF COLLECTIVE AND INDIVIDUAL SPATIAL DISPOSITIVES»

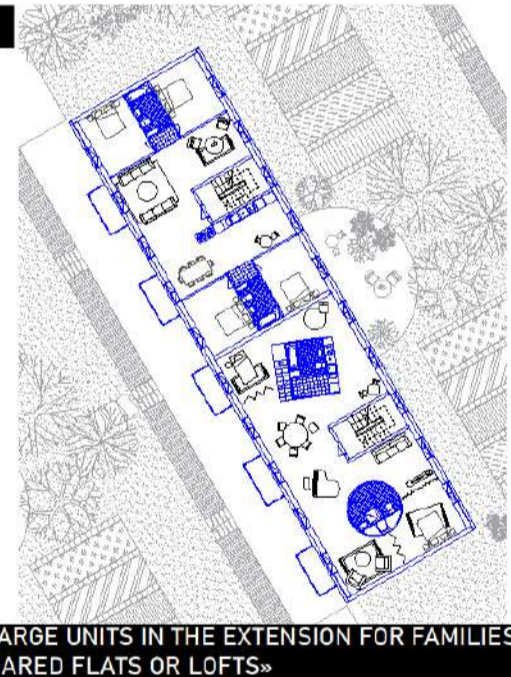
«LOW CONTRAST INTENSITY»



«SHORT TERM HOUSING IN GROUND FLOOR»

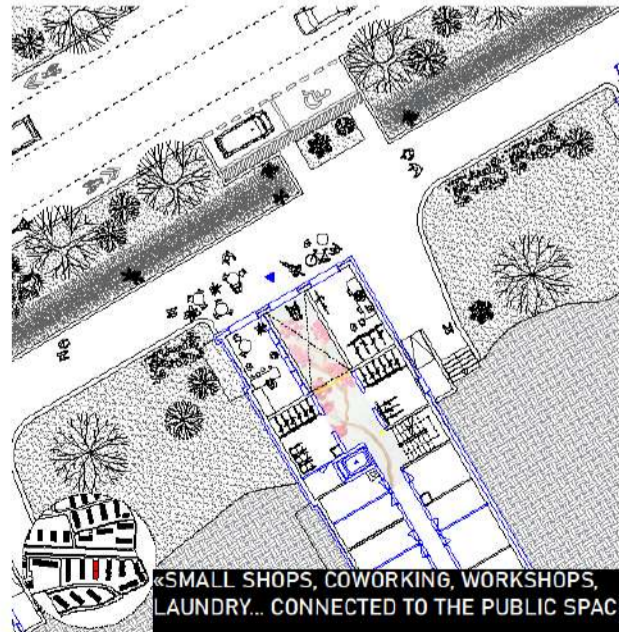


«T4 BECOME T3 AND T3 BECOME T2»

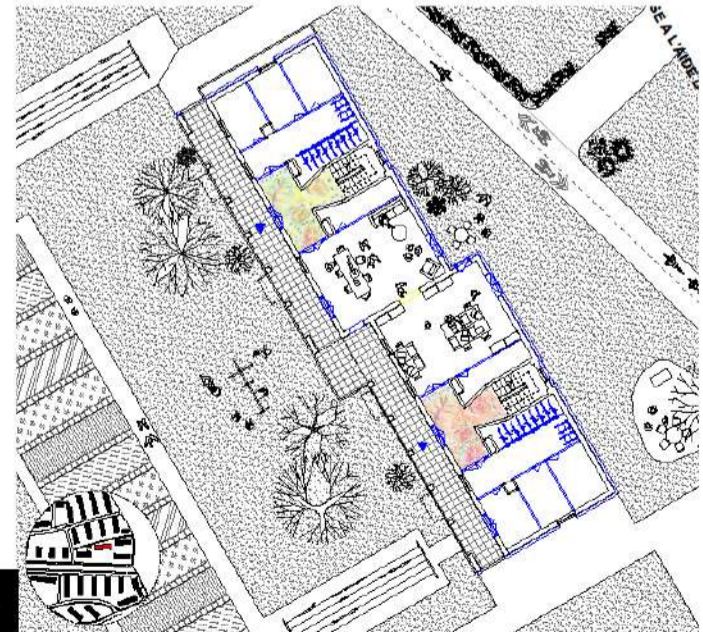


«LARGE UNITS IN THE EXTENSION FOR FAMILIES, SHARED FLATS OR LOFTS»

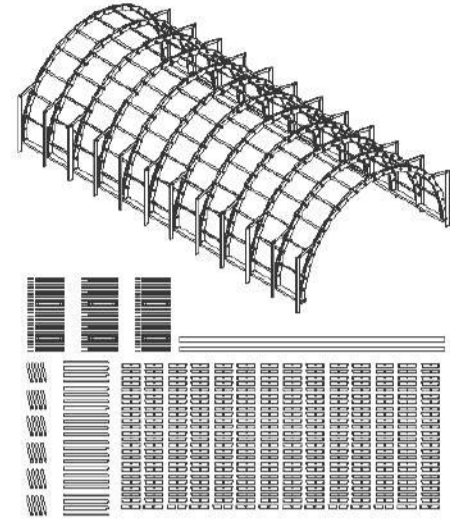
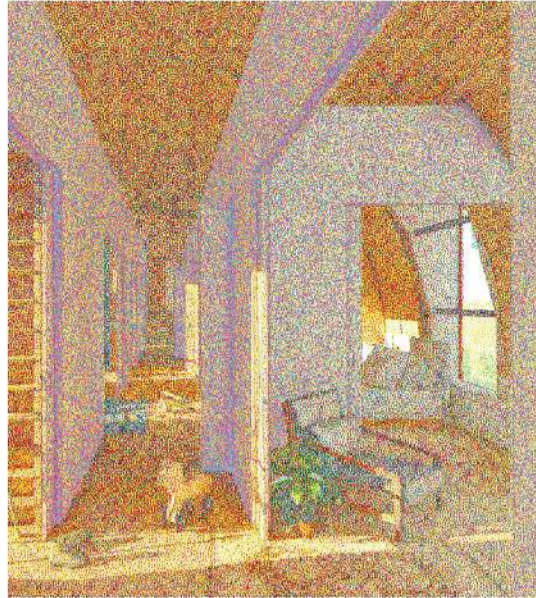
Type	Nombre	Surface moy. (m ²)	Pourcentage	Surface totale (m ²)
T 1	83	35.7	10.2 %	2 970
T 2	46	52.6	6.7 %	2 420
T 3	446	63.9	65.3 %	28 500
T 4	91	82	28 %	7 462
T 5	84	131	10.2 %	11 004
Total	817	/	/	58 840



«SMALL SHOPS, COWORKING, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRY... CONNECTED TO THE PUBLIC SPACE»

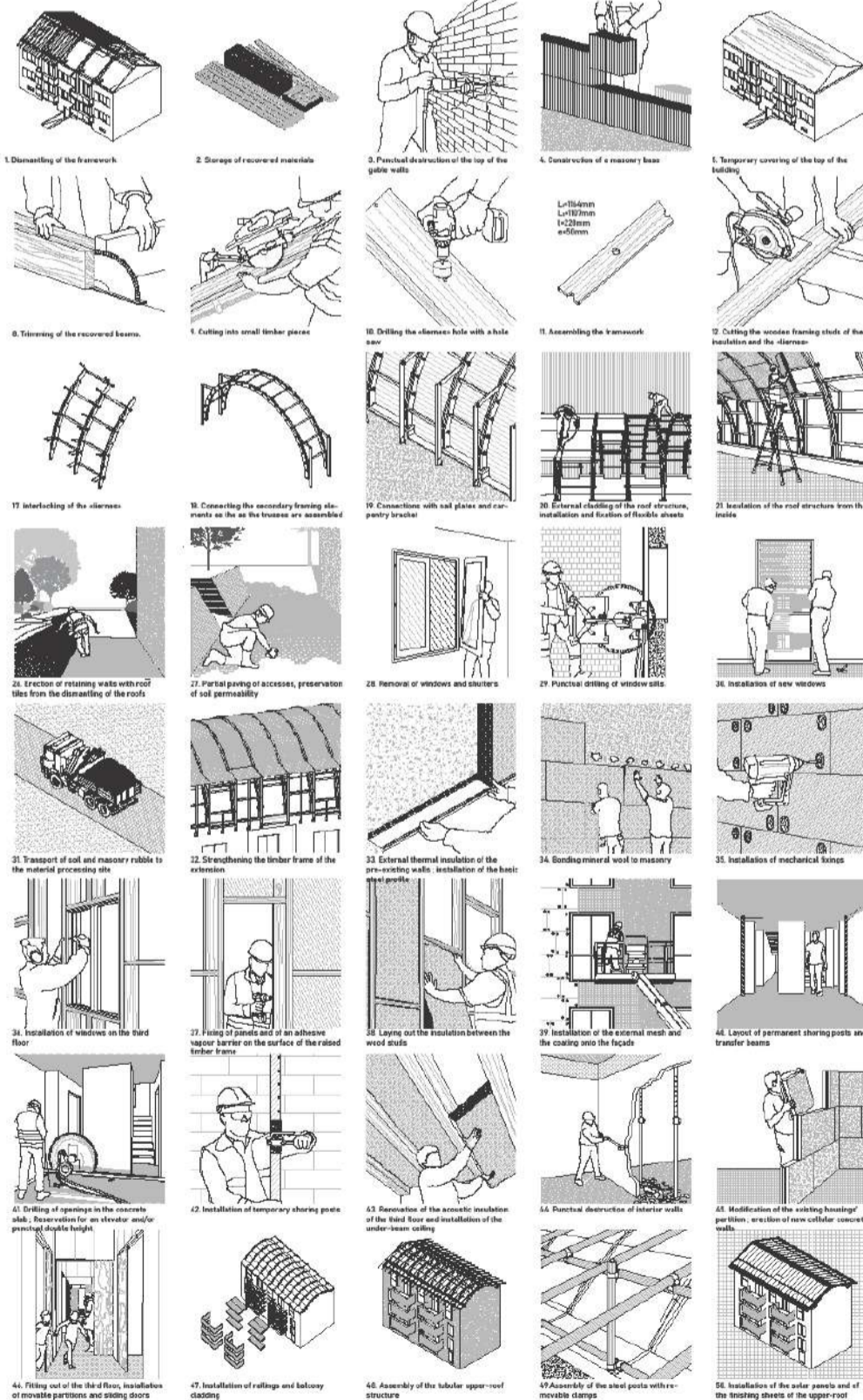


Ground floor plan 1200



«83% OF THE ELEMENTS OF THE NEW FRAMEWORK ARE TAKEN FROM THE OLD ONE»

«PHILIBERT DELORME STYLE TIMBER FRAME»



«NOTHING IS LOST, NOTHING IS CREATED, EVERYTHING IS TRANSFORMED»



Detailed section :50

GG597 - meet, bring & take! places for geyisried quarter

Team :

Christiane Irxenmayer, Architektin /
architecte, AT

Michaela Wonisch, Landschaftsarchitektin /
architecte paysagiste, AT

Alpar Petra-Szöke, Soziologe / sociologue,
AT

Project brief :

Geyisried's Meet, Bring&Take-Place, a new quarterplace, which extends across the former divided zones, functions as an activator to intensify a lively neighborhood, to generate and discuss ideas about common goods such as transportation alliances, reuse of materials, cyclic processes or local food production.

While the original settlement structure with its specific qualities is strategically densified, a continuum of generous free spaces provides openness and recreation zones. Moreover a forest-like porous buffer transforms Orpundplatz into a green park avenue.

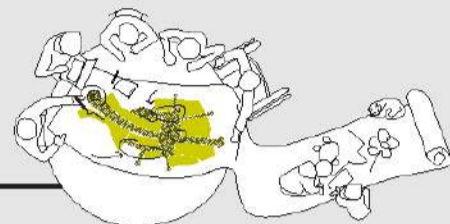
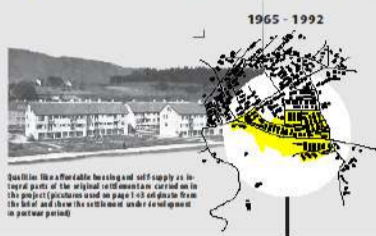
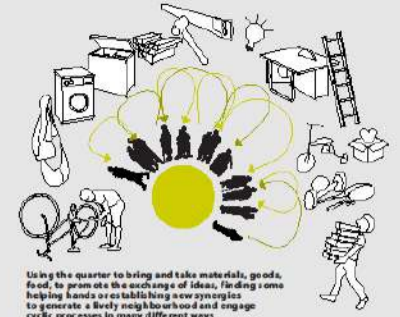
New types of living and co-living forms and therefore diverse users are finding their way into the quarter. At the same time a set of tools is introduced to re-configure, improve and add outdoor areas onto existing living spaces.

meet, bring & take!

places for geysried quarter

Geysried's Meet, Bring&Take-Place, a new quarterplace, which extends across the former divided zones, functions as an activator to intensify a lively neigh-borhood, to generate and discuss ideas about common goods such as transportation alliances, reuse of materials, cyclic processes or local food production. While the original settlement structure with its specific qualities is strategically densified, a continuum of generous free spaces pro-

vides openness and recreation zones. Moreover a forest-like porous buffer transforms Orpundplatz into a green park avenue. New types of living and co-living forms and therefore diverse users are finding their way into the quarter. At the same time a set of tool is introduced to re-configure, improve and add outdoor areas onto existing living spaces.



Project phasing

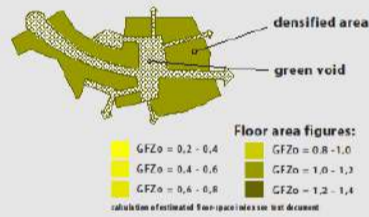
Milestone A up to 2035: cleaning up the streets and creating free space
Milestone B up to 2050: stimulating cyclic processes

The project phasing goes along with coherent subdivisions of the quarter according to the specific identities of the areas. The existing building stock builds the foundation for the remodeling of the area. The reconstruction proposal consist out of the overall plan, that defines the maximum possible extensions and the refurbishment toolboxes introduced on panel 3 to define individual provisions for the sites.



Densified area and free space

Although buildings are embellished on a grand scale and the overall area shows a floor-space index over 1,0 after refurbishment, the quarter features generous free spaces inbetween for recreation and appropriation in various ways.



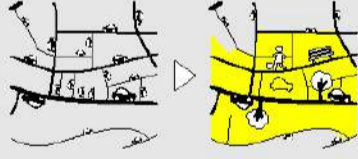
Alternative modes of transport

Until active modes of transports like walking and cycling together with collectively organised transportation systems are fully accomplished, as a temporary solution the most accessible place in the middle of the quarter suits best to install an underground car park to make space for other forms of mobility at ground level and helps to solve parking problems.



Modified street-&landscape

Streetscapes of the quarter are refurbished in a way, that paths of short distances can be enjoyed by foot or by bike which goes along with intensifying a network of places next to the streets where passers-by are welcomed.



Remodelling Orpundstrasse

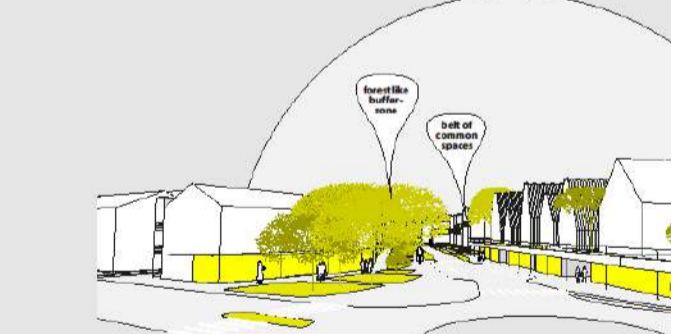
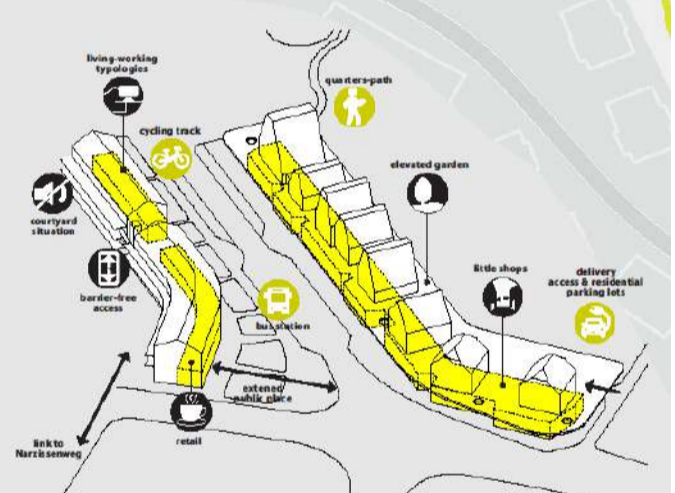
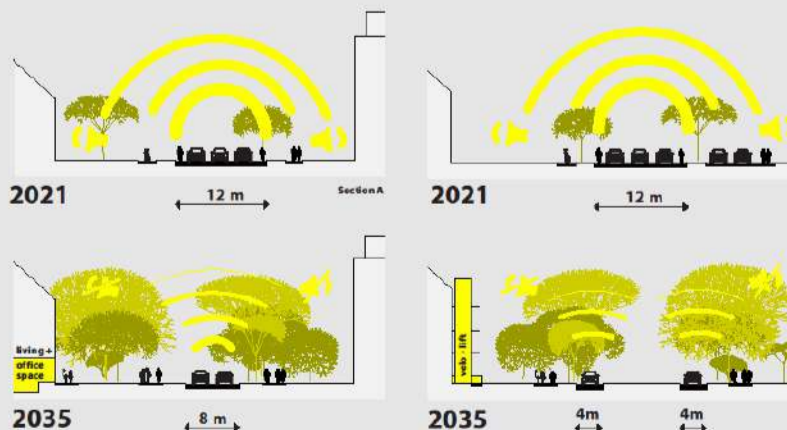
Unseal Orpundstrasse

When paved streets are reduced to a minimum efficient scale, surfaces can be unsealed and used for a forestlike vegetation alongside the streets which serves as a buffer zone and works against heat islands.

The remodelling of Orpundstrasse illustrates that the dominance of the motorized traffic has to be reduced in favor of active mobility which is given generous space while still providing a friendly, shaded transit route from the city to the motorway for cars and buses.

Promenades and pathways to enjoy

The promenadable streetscapes are opening up to shops, office/living spaces, barrier-free entrances and community facilities, which accompany pedestrians along the way beginning at the heart of the quarter at Orpundplatz and knits together the once-divided parts. Furthermore dismantling the before broad block of paved streets into smaller bits and embedding them into green corridors helps to ease the degrading effect of the road. Orpundstrasse can be crossed more easily and separated broad cycling paths makes riding a bike easier.



Orpundplatz: the urban heart of Mett

While Orpundplatz is characterised by its commercial activities linked to traffic circulation, urban qualities of the square are strengthened by interventions like widening the public place, unsealing surface and providing a water basin enhances the livability of the place and helps to avoid heat islands. The formerly strong articulated existing buildings are emphasized even more due to the installation of a foundation band, which forms a common arcade for shops and workshops on the ground floor and provides green spaces for the individual houses on top.

Legend

- COMMON FACILITIES:**
- cafe/restaurant/reception desk
 - food-coop
 - glass house
 - community space
 - central space to collect and reuse materials
- TRANSPORTATION:**
- bus station
 - mobility point
 - bike parking area
- GREEN SPACE IDENTITIES:**
- Orpundplatz: urban heart of the quarter
 - quarters path
 - forestlike-bufferzone
 - outdoor living space
 - terraced gardens for elderly
 - playground next to nursery "Quartiersplatz" of Geysried quarter
 - common agricultural fields
 - hanging gardens
 - outdoor fitness space
 - sculpture and boulevard as possible future uses of the existing garages in 2050

knitting together the quarter by new activating street design and introducing a new level of social and connecting corridors.

Isonometric drawing M 1:1000

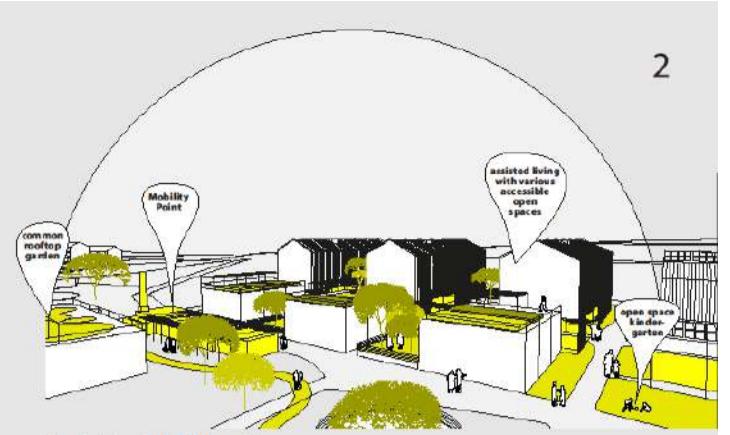


Widening scope of living throughout the quarter
 While on the one hand temporary pandemic challenges loosened up the separation between working and living, on the other hand shortcomings of our built environment have been made evident: the current health crisis made clear the urgent need for recreation within easy reach of built-up areas and additional service facilities. Beneath expansion of living space offered by extensions of existing buildings, the whole quarter is commonly reorganised in a way, that single rooms can be occupied for a short period of time, for example to have a guest room available for a couple of days or to make use of an additional well equipped office space once a week if needed for home office.



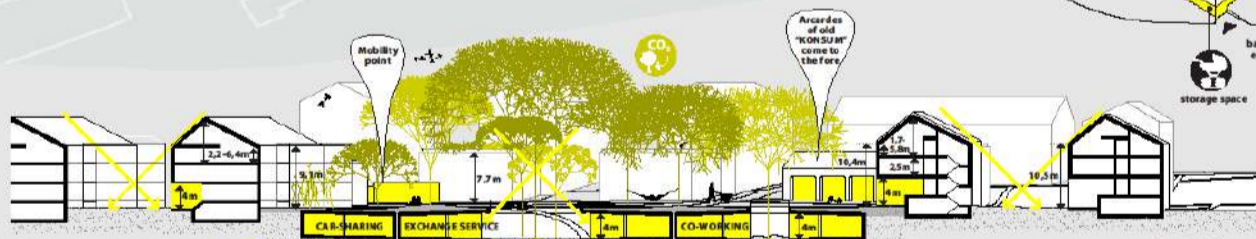
A park as a living room

Since streetscapes of the quarter are remodelled in a way, that they become free of car traffic and therefore do not mark barriers anymore, green spaces and living spaces can now melt together. Modular extensions allow existing living space to be reconfigured in a way to meet inhabitants' needs. Outdoor space for gardening is not only a privilege for just a few at ground level: broad access balconies in front of the flats provide space for gardening at each level and can be reached barrier-free by a newly installed elevator accessible from Orpundstraße for almost every block. A forest like green buffer is planted to absorb sound and emissions. Broad access balconies as additional free spaces are blurring even more the boundary between private and public zones and frame places with planted greenery.



Spatial + social collaborations

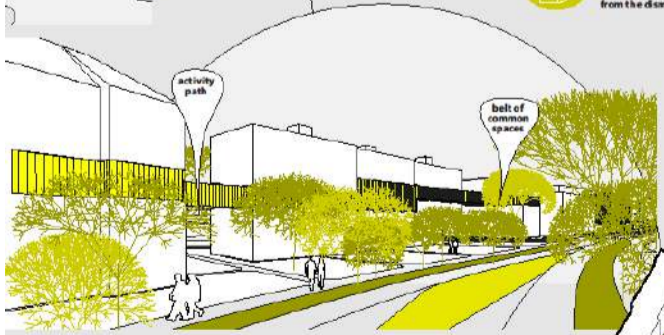
Right next to the kindergarten spaces for older residents are situated to complement with younger ones. In opposition to the closed units of the existing buildings, spaces around the small private units are remodelled to formulate spatial collaborations: to organize ones life after employment years, it is not enough to reshape the surrounding in a barrier-free way. Furthermore a network of spatial and social connections has to be established, to allow everyone to play an important part in society in every period of life.



Section M 1:500

loftlike garage made out of recycled concrete from the dismantled buildings at that spot

garage space and later included with green space and soil



Enriching existing living blocks

Larger housing blocks, built under the doctrine of the division of functions at that time are enhanced in a way, to provide also rooms for other activities like home cinema, common rooms for parties, reading corners or additional storerooms for cycles, buggies and so on. These various other functions are scattered through the different blocks and interlinked with a band that opens up the monofunctionality as well as the narrow staircases.



Meet, bring & take!

The introduction of the Quarter's place is done by tearing down the buildings with the least density rate. As temporary solution for evolving new collective modes of mobility, a central parking place guarantees a traffic-free quarter based on walking distances. While at the Food Coop one can buy groceries from the access point to the quarter on the way home, this central access point stimulates random encounters with neighbours on the way home on the newly established paths through the quarter. A temporary market organised on a regular basis in the "Nimm&Bring-Platz" serves as an exchange platform for food and goods, to discuss ideas or finding new transportation alliances to save time and resources. The transition from the urban area of Orpundplatz to the residential area is formulated by living-working typologies, where the ground floor level is easily accessible from Orpundstrasse.

G0682 - xs-m-l

Team :

Alex Ramseier, Architekt / architecte, CH

Marc Nussbaum, Architekt / architecte, CH

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Lorea Schönenberger, Architektin /
architecte, CH

Project brief :

"XS-M-L"

So what will it take for the neighborhood to awaken from hibernation? "XS-M-L" suspects that the strategies to do this are at different scales, from very small to large.

Important adjustments are already possible with light, spontaneous transformations and open up the neighborhood development. Interventions of medium scale allow to respond specifically to the existing structure. Horizontal and vertical extensions take up the history of the site and continue to write it. A new anchor and opportunity is the boulevard, which allows the thoroughfare with public courtyard to grow into urban space and brings urban character to the outer neighborhood.



Thought sketches for a lively Goyleried quarter

Between the city-fringing, gently rolling Längholz and Büttenberg hills, the historic Orpundstrasse leads from the city of Biel to Büren. The hills are forested, important recreational areas and quality habitats in the immediate vicinity of the city. The district in the hollow has an intact, identity-forming structure over a large area. This is a good starting point for a neighborhood that has been forgotten in the noise of progress in recent years. So what does it take for the neighborhood to awaken from hibernation? With the objective of the city of Biel and the housing cooperatives, the intention and the need for action is formulated. The time is ripe, the awareness of the population is changing and the readiness for new living models is increasing. How can we react on an architectural level? What are new-age, fashionable needs, which are supra-temporal? What

determines whether we humans feel comfortable? Are there spatial niches for this? What are the instruments that constructively integrate the residents into the planning? How can the transformation of the neighborhood succeed? How does it gain attractiveness and quality of life? We support that the strategies for this will be at different scales, from very small to large XS, M and L.

The interventions address 5 theses:

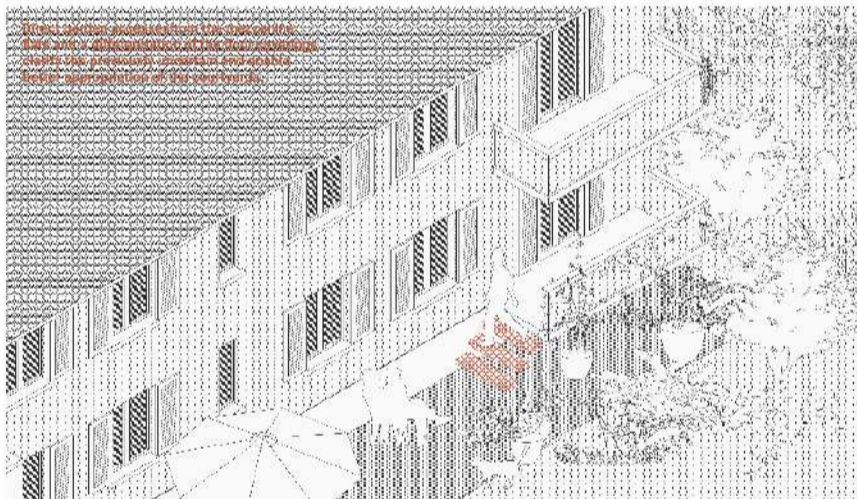
- Identity - keep intact, create new
- Traffic - democratic order among participants
- Diversity - biological and social as a habitat
- Neighborhood development - staging enables participation
- Density - outer quarter with urban atmosphere

Traffic

The historic road from Biel to Büren is a specific feature of the neighborhood. With a clever redesign of the traffic routing, the thoroughfare will become an urban boulevard and gateway to the city. Pedestrian and bicycle paths will be created, as well as a median strip that will allow everyone to cross easily. The „Bern Model“, which has already been implemented several times in Switzerland and works well, serves as a model. The Bernese model provides that all traffic participants travel at similar speeds. The boulevard will be designed as a 30 km/h zone. This will not only reduce conflicts in the street, the speed reduction will also significantly reduce noise emissions.



The Orpundstrasse is to become a prelude to the „bicycle city“ for the city of Biel. Along the Schüss, a large part of the routing for non-motorized traffic has already been implemented (red). It is desirable to implement further street sections in the Biel quarters with the Bernese model. This would greatly increase bicycle friendliness throughout the city (orange). Neighborhoods like Bözingen, Mett, or Mööli would be better connected to the city center.



I: allocation of free spaces



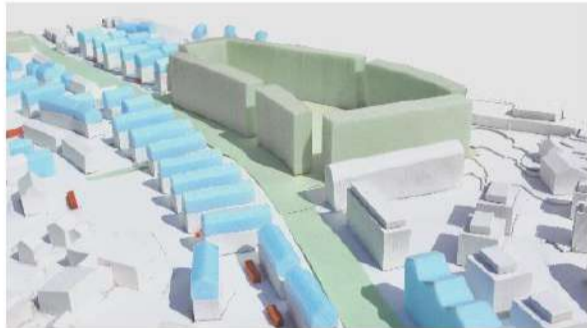
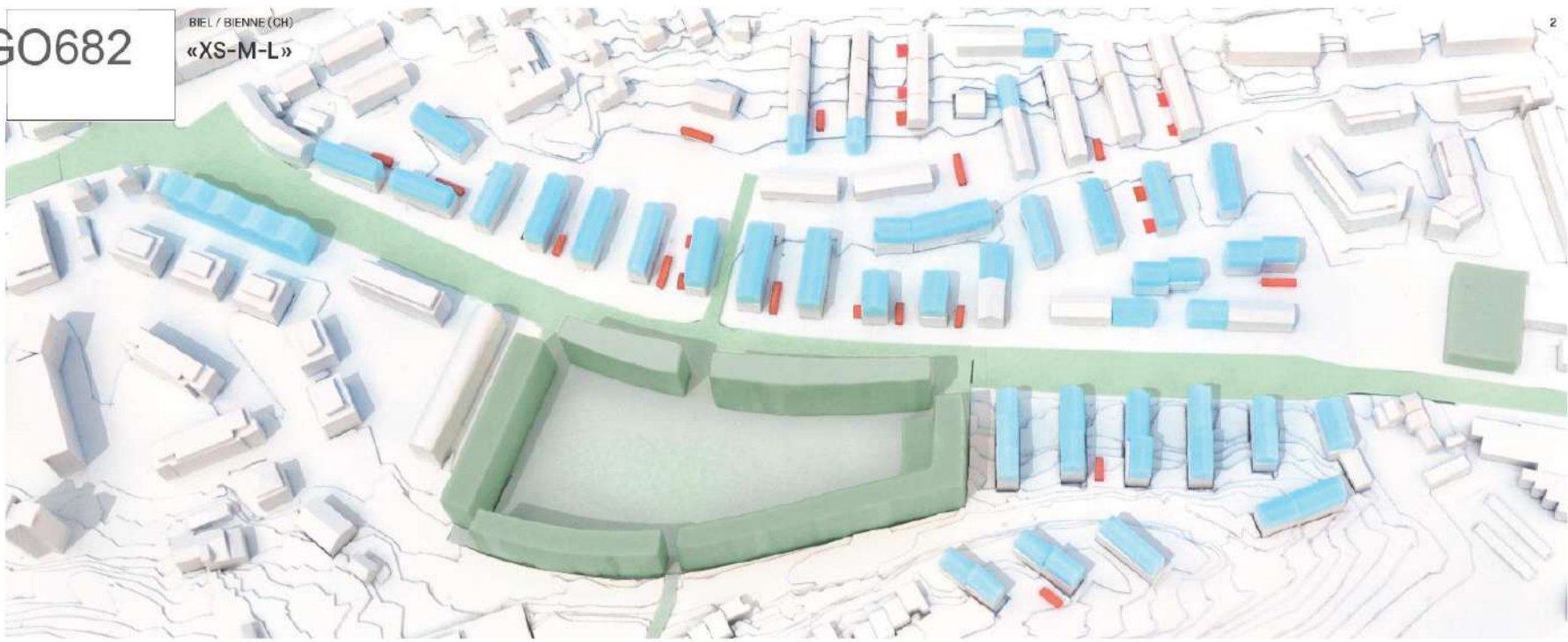
II: neighborhood places



III: potential of the ground floor



IV: gain of open spaces



In addition to the 30 km/h zone, we propose further measures regarding noise emissions. In the pedestrian area, heavily planted green zones are planned, a „whispering asphalt“ will be used and in the future, practically only hybrid (gasoline / electric) or electric cars will be produced, which are quieter in use.

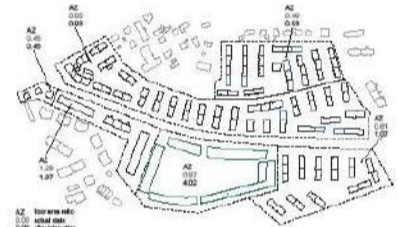
As a contrast to the boulevard, the neighborhood streets will be completely freed from cars. Meeting spaces and play streets will be created. To reduce individual traffic, two parking lots will be built in the immediate vicinity of bus stations.



traffic scheme

Density, social mix

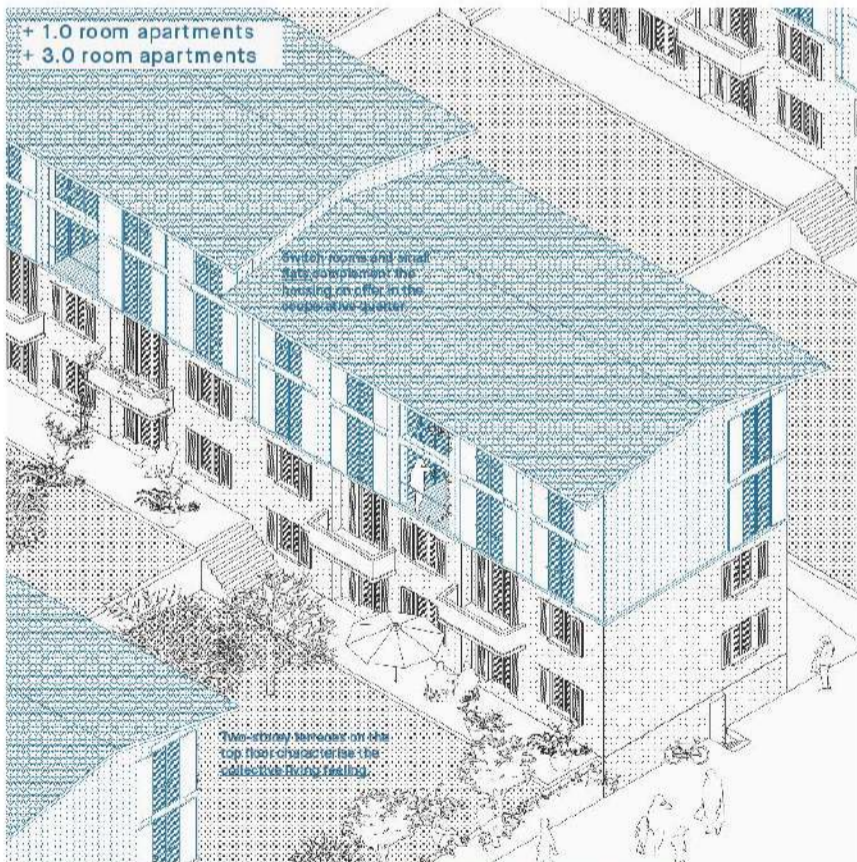
An increase in density holds the opportunity for an urban neighborhood. This must be carefully coordinated with the history of the site and the intact parts of the neighborhood. With the large selective intervention („L“), the density can be increased over the entire neighborhood, and with smaller interventions („XS“ and „M“), specific attention can be paid to the buildings dating from the 1950s.



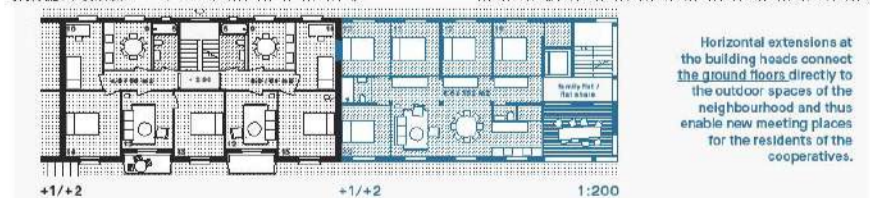
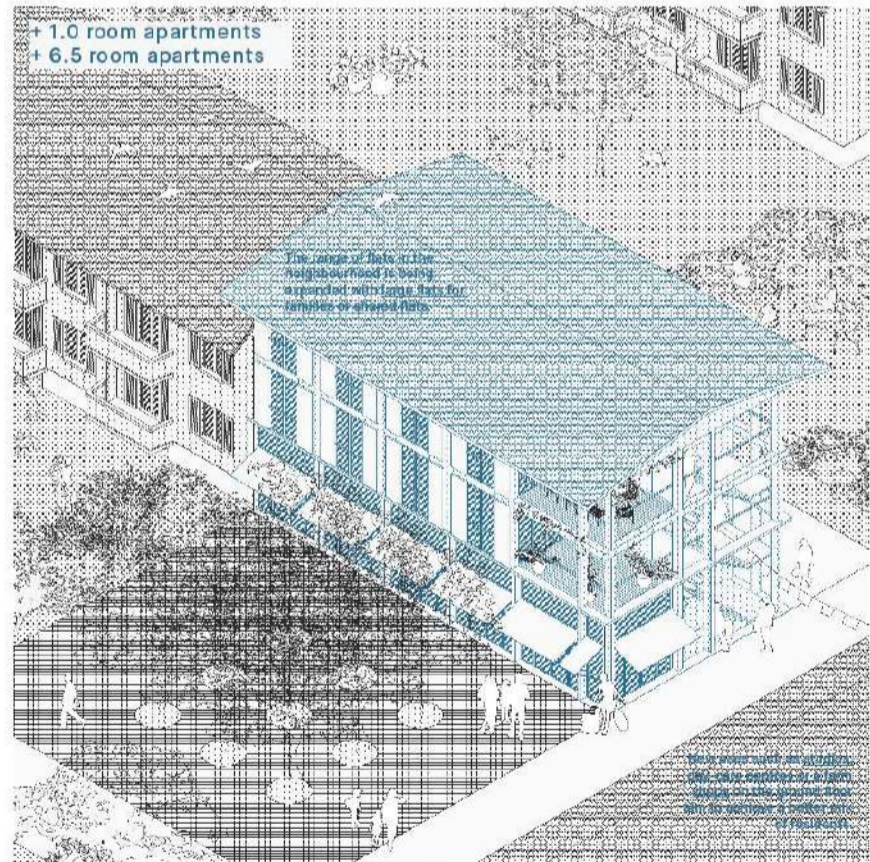
density scheme

Outdoor spaces

The large open spaces in the neighborhood are networked and the local recreation areas are better developed. The existing green spaces have the potential to be appropriated by the residents of the cooperatives. The cooperatives will



New, alternative forms of living promote the diversity of the neighbourhood's residents. The different flat sizes make intergenerational living possible.



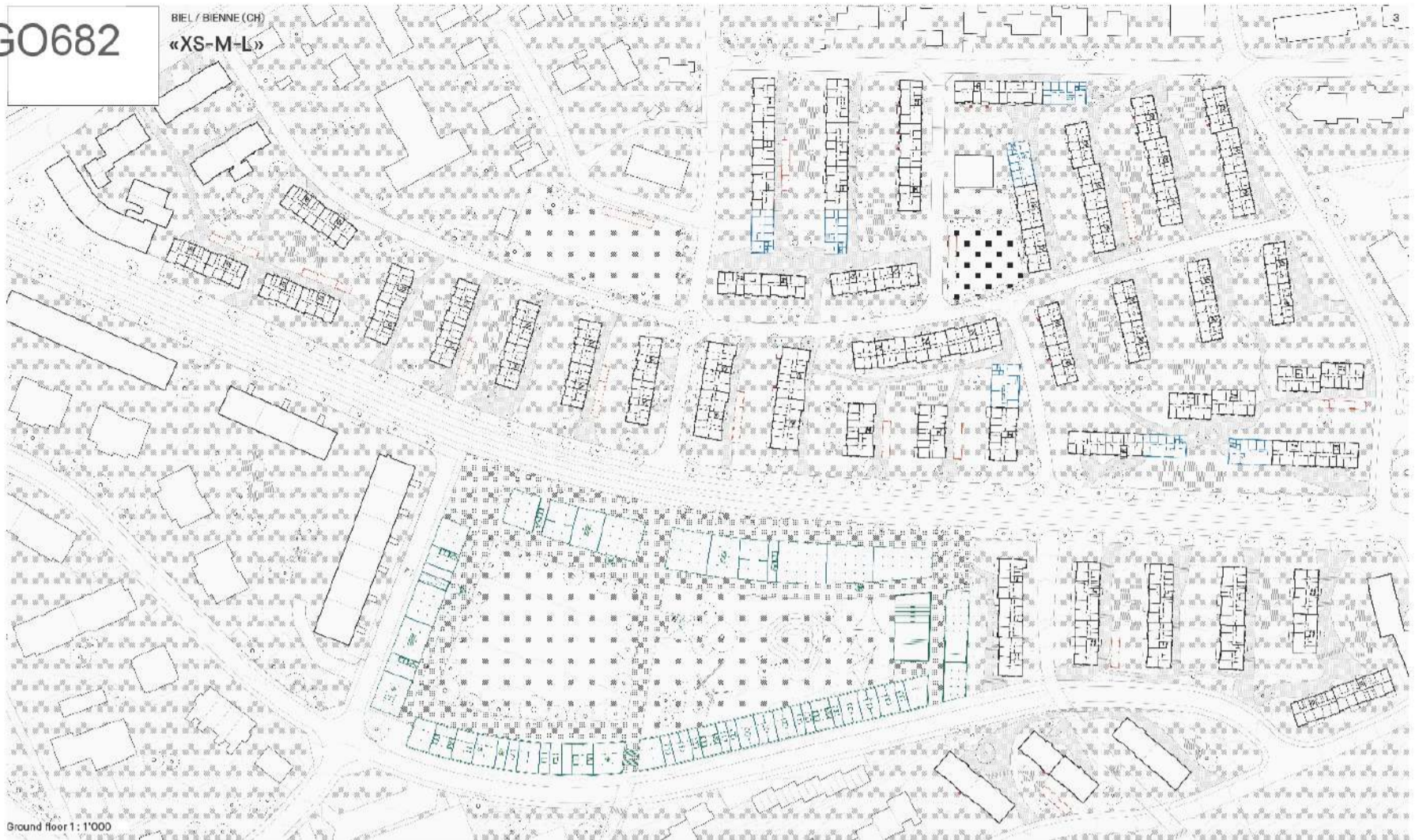
Horizontal extensions at the building heads connect the ground floors directly to the outdoor spaces of the neighbourhood and thus enable new meeting places for the residents of the cooperatives.

I: social mixing of neighborhoods in the vertical

II: connecting new ground floor uses to neighborhood space

GO682

BIEL / BIENNE (CH)
«XS-M-L»



Ground floor 1: 1'000

define where kitchen gardens can be planted and provide the necessary infrastructure („XS“ garden houses). The garden city character can thus be strengthened. The corners of the neighborhood courtyard (intervention „L“) are opened up. Small urban squares are created, which invite to linger in the cafe and serve as the entrance to the courtyard.

Southeast of the Battenberg school building, outside the perimeter is a large almost unused area, a builder's depot. A natural swimming pool with tall trees and a bathhouse is to be built on this site. There should be an area for men, an area for women and a mixed area. This is unique in Biel and would be especially appealing in such a multicultural district as Mett.



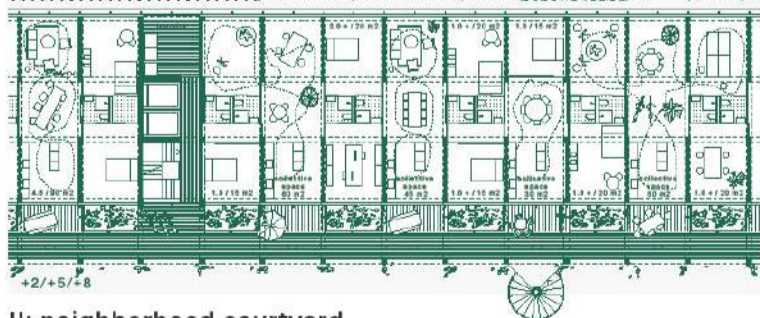
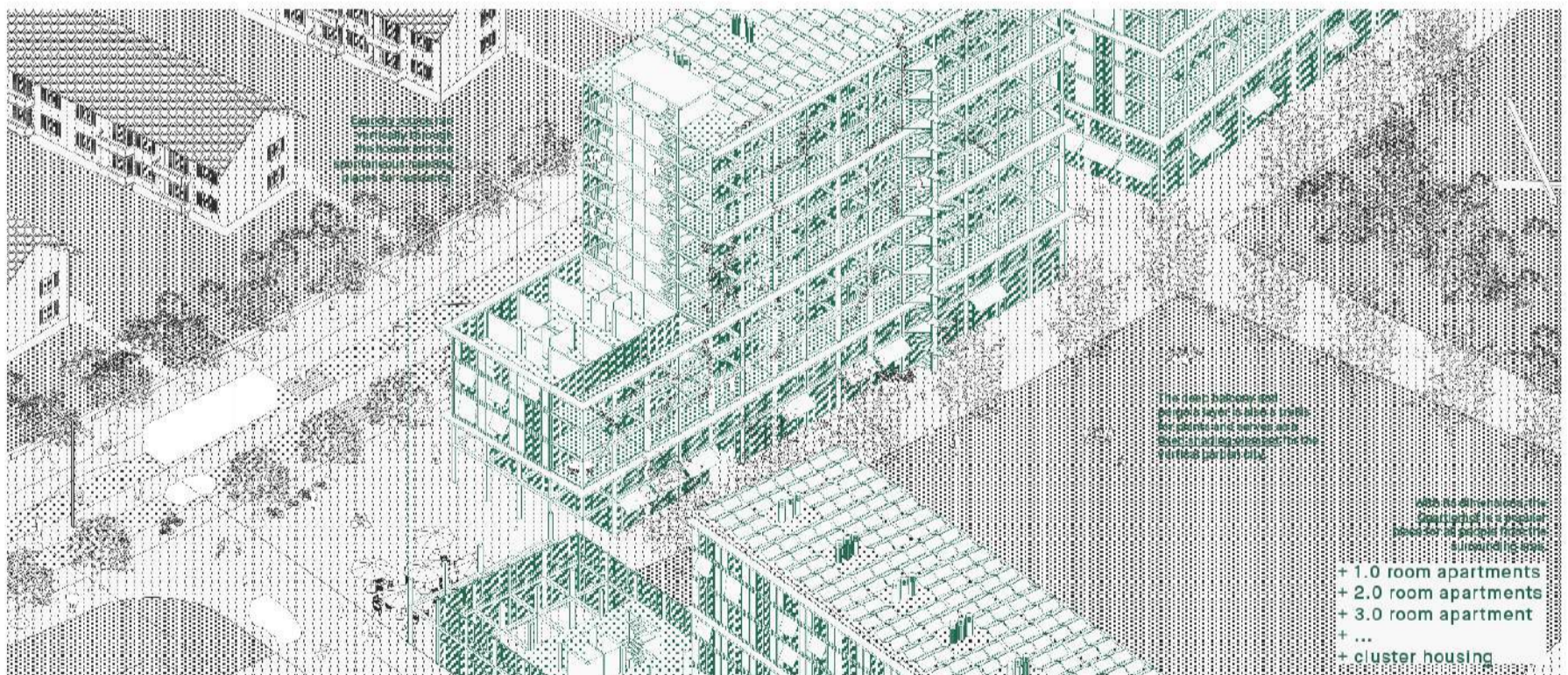
Public courtyard „Bullingerhof“ in Zurich

Staging / Participation

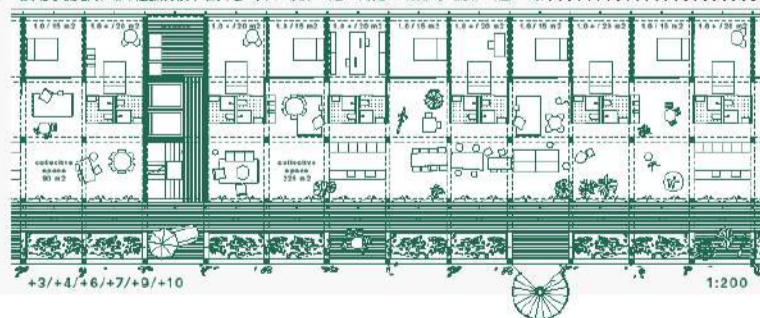
The neighborhood transformation should flourish at different speeds. In order to involve the residents in the design and use of the public spaces, processes need to take place in stages. Interim uses are also opportunities and part of the slow transformation. A lively neighborhood develops in the process of transformation. Various staging scenarios are possible for the proposed structural interventions. Smaller interventions in the existing buildings worth preserving („XS“) can already be realized today. Additions and extensions („M“) can be formulated via guidelines and built step by step by the respective cooperatives. Participation can take place in smaller groups. The large neighborhood courtyard („L“) is divided into six structures. These can optionally be further subdivided and divided among cooperatives. The use of the first floors and open spaces are subject to community organized participation processes.



„high density and large public spaces“ Le Lignon, Geneva



II: neighborhood courtyard



The vertical garden city on the boulevard is a new identity-forming place for the neighbourhood and the city. The cooperative houses continue the principle of simple and inexpensive housing options and allow for different combinations of uses, such as living and working. The structure, designed as a habitable shelf, offers a high degree of flexibility both in the planning process and in habitability.



JG463 - Continuum

Team :

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Petteri Kääriä, Architekt / architecte, FI

Juuso Iivonen, Architekt / architecte, FI

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Anna Papinsaari, Architektin / architecte, FI

Project brief :

The project envisions the Geyisried neighbourhood as townlike district with strong sense of community, forward looking and caring. The design includes varied housing typologies, including apartment buildings with different apartment sizes, housing for youth and students and townhouses. Different supporting functions, like kindergartens, communal spaces and meeting places for the elderly help different people feel at home. The new district is organized around its new square, a lively place where events and markets can be held. Parks and recreative areas have been redefined and strengthened. Modes of transport are prioritized, first walking, then bicycling, third public transport and lastly private automobiles. The order allows for a human centered and sustainable living environment.

JG463



view 1 - district square

Identity

The project envisions the Geysried neighbourhood as townlike district with strong sense of community, forward looking and caring, it's environment lush with greenery, architecture that combines stylish, cute and cozy, a place of peace where life tastes sweet.

Buildings

The design includes varied housing typologies, including apartment buildings with different apartment sizes, housing for youth and students and townhouses of various sizes. Different supporting functions, like kindergartens, communal spaces and meeting places for the elderly help people of different ages and situations feel at home and for a community.

Functions

The new district is organized around its new square. One corner is reserved to a small community hall. The other surrounding buildings can welcome a variety of different functions in their ground floor: kindergarten, indoor gyms, cafe, small shops and offices. The flexible grid structure allows the uses to be changed easily. The apartments on the other floors can also be adapted to different needs (housing for elderly, youth etc). The new square is a lively place where events and markets can be held. New infills and extension of existing housing stock provide more housing diversity (townhouses, double-floor apartment buildings). Existing playgrounds and park areas have been redefined and strengthened.

Greenery

Greenery in the neighbourhood is increased by reducing the amount of paved areas and adding verticality with more trees and shrubbery. The plantings lean on the naturalistic side, supporting local biotopes and rare species. District square is a new main public space in the crossing of Orpundstrasse and the new north south access. The square works as the heart of the area, bringing people together. The square has elevated planters that function as seating, bring smaller plants closer and create special interest and contribute to the acoustics of the square. The square is paved with water permeable tiling. Orpundstrasse is a lush parklike boulevard with seating amid greenery, parklets and front yards. Orpundstrasse has lush vegetation that absorbs noise and pollution. The sides of the car lanes are elevated with stone

cages and landscaping, that absorb noise and rainwater. The rainwater is directed to pools amid the planting areas for filtration and absorption.

The ground floor housing, new and old, is organized to have yards or terraces where ever possible. This brings residents to better connection with their surroundings, a sense of ownership via the possibility to affect the surroundings with your garden and for everybody moving in there are a sense of respect to it.

Mobility

Modes of transport are prioritized in the following order: first walking, then bicycling and comparables, third public transport and lastly private automobiles. The order allows for a human centered, safe, pleasant and sustainable living environment.

Moving within the area is primarily done on foot. Street environments are designed with pedestrian comfort as the top priority. On internal streets, cars move at walking speed. The internal streets are mixed traffic, with corners to slow down cars.

All housing is equipped with bicycle storage located next to entrances, making access to them the easiest of transport options.

Two main bicycle routes cross the area, connecting it to the neighbouring districts and meeting at the district square.

Beaulieuweg - Heidensteinweg are transformed to a pedestrian and cyclist friendly connection between the north and south parts of the district, with a priority crossing point on Orpundstrasse.

Orpundstrasse has, along with the high quality bicycle route, plenty of bike parking and a bus lane. The intersections of the street have been reduced to make traffic flow better and safer for all modes of transport. From Orpundstrasse smaller feeder streets connect to the internal streets.

Parking for private cars is provided in limited quantity along the smaller streets of the area. Priority access for parking is reserved for people with reduced mobility and for people who need a car due to their work. There are also some parking with by the hour payment. Shared vehicles are provided throughout the area, so that the residents do not need to own cars.

Built squaremeters:
Housing 34700m²
Youth/student housing 3500m²
Townhouses 8500m²
Commercial and communal 2100m²



Functions



Greenery



Mobility

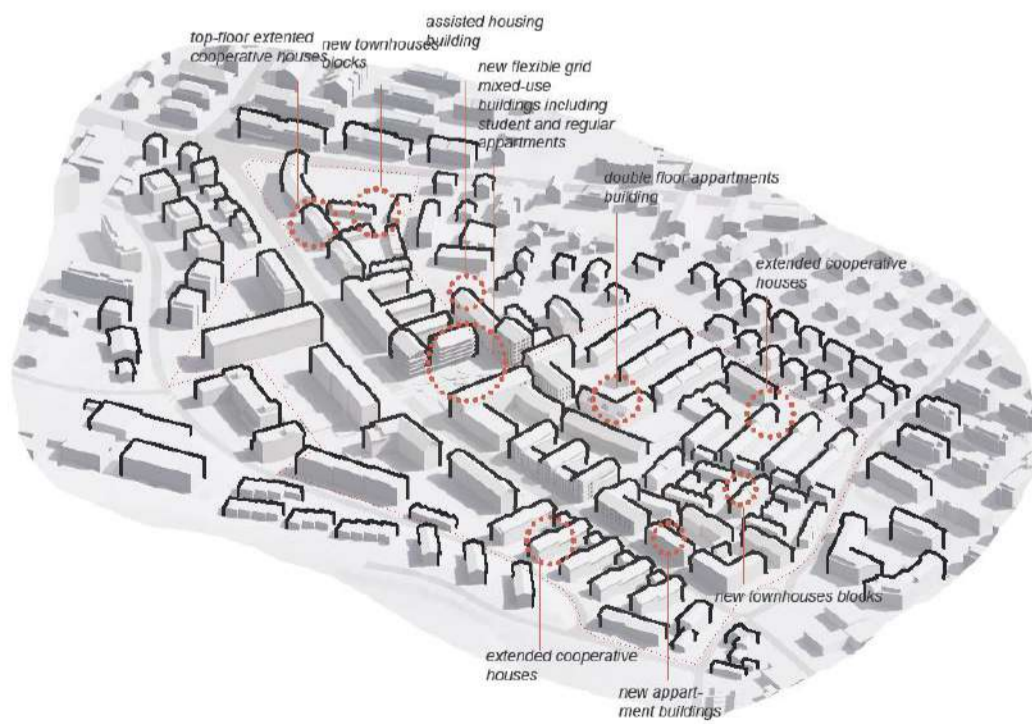


Phasing

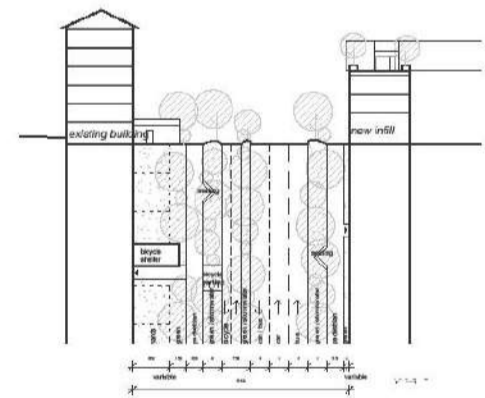
JG463



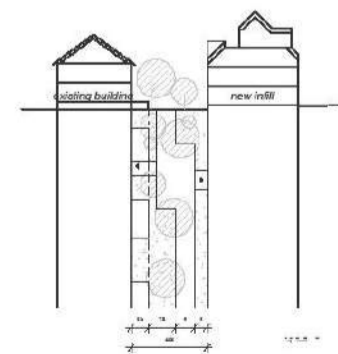
master plan



new typologies



street typology 1 orpundstrasse



street typology 2 sofnarweg

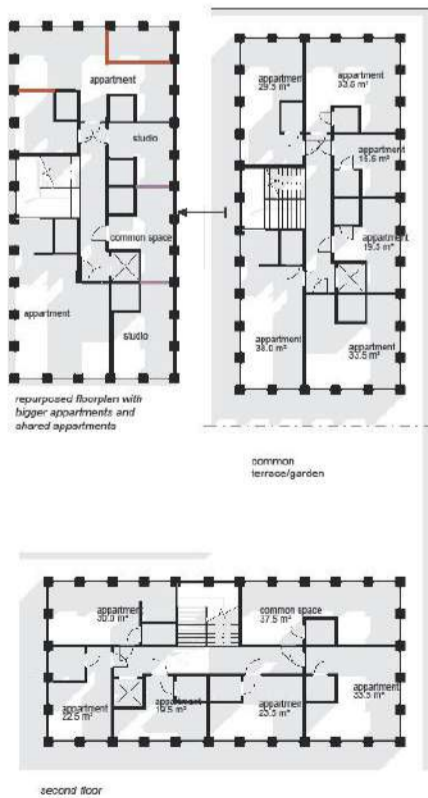
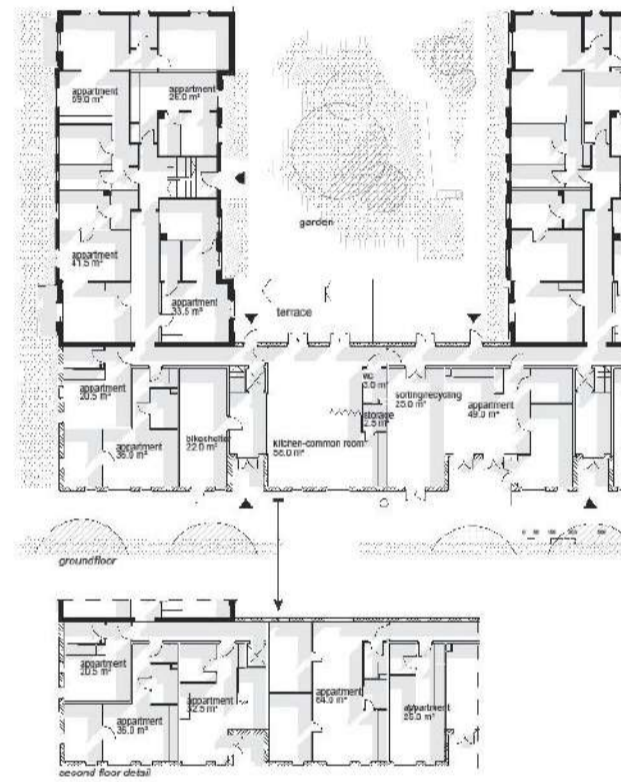
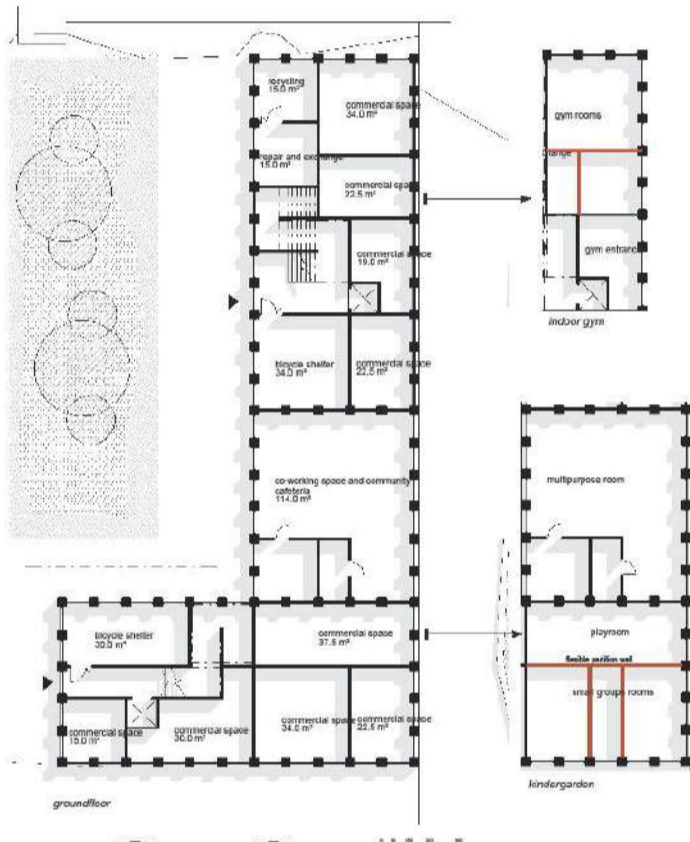
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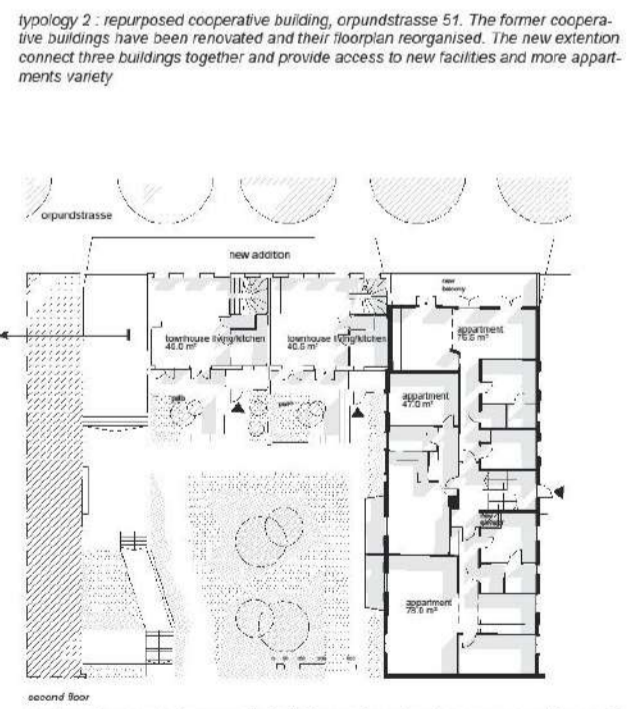
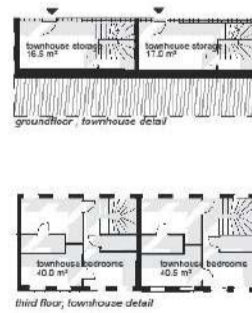
view 2, safranweg - View toward the double-floor apartment buildings and old cooperative building and renewed street structure



view 3, opundstrasse 96 - View toward the new boulevard including stormwater systems, noise breakers, cycle facilities and renewed greenery. Renovated and extended cooperative houses redefine the boundaries of the space.



typology 1: new housing building surrounding the district square (in place of opundstrasse 47). Example of flexible building structure enabling different uses over time from commercial spaces of various sizes to communal facilities or re-converted apartments



typology 2: repurposed cooperative building, opundstrasse 51. The former cooperative buildings have been renovated and their floorplan reorganised. The new extension connect three buildings together and provide access to new facilities and more apartments variety

typology 3: renovated cooperative buildings and new townhouses, opundstrasse 96. New townhouses are closing the open yards creating a calmer atmosphere and introducing a new typology. Old buildings has been renovated and the apartments interior partitions reorganised.

J0571 - Playa del silencio

Team :

Bastien Jeandrevin, Architekt / architecte, CH; Tanguy Poffet, Architekt / architecte, CH; Samu Leppänen, Architekt / architecte, FI; Raphaël Cyril Chatelet, Architekt / architecte, CH; Olivier Simon Friedli, Architekt / architecte, CH; Jean-Loup Clément, Architekt / architecte, CH; Nora Molari, Architektin / architecte, CH; Lucien Berberat, Künstler / artiste, CH; Mathieu Jeandrevin, Informatiker / informaticien, CH; Julien Dornbierer, Philosoph / philosophe, CH

Project brief :

What is new life in an existing neighborhood? Or should we say what is new life all together?

The Geyisried district highlights the contrasts of the urban fabric in the peripheral residential areas. The aim of the project is to revitalize the area without destroying the historical layers of the site. Targeted interventions on the infrastructure or on the development give the necessary impulse to the reappropriation of the public space. The project proposes to transform the typologies of the existing cooperatives dating from 1950 and to offer a new pole with a more urban character to the Place d'Orpond. The reunification of the different parts of the site is achieved here by intervening almost exclusively on the development of the Orpond road.

Playa del Silencio

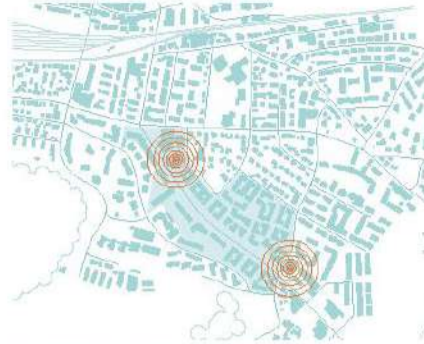
What is new life in an existing neighbourhood? Or should we say what is new life? Life is obviously complex and has a multitude of facets. The urban fabric usually has the same characteristics. Different historical strata, technological developments, fashions and societal changes all contribute to the complex character of a city or neighbourhood.

This complexity and diversity is also visible here. The project proposes to take on the heterogeneous character of the district by integrating the differences into the development of the district. The intervention areas can be divided into three distinct parts that will develop in different ways. Firstly, the western part has numerous accesses and the potential to create a neighbourhood centre. Secondly, the 1950's dwellings to the south and north of the Orundstrasse form a very characteristic ensemble on the site. Finally, the buildings dating from the 1970s-1980s constitute the last remarkable element.

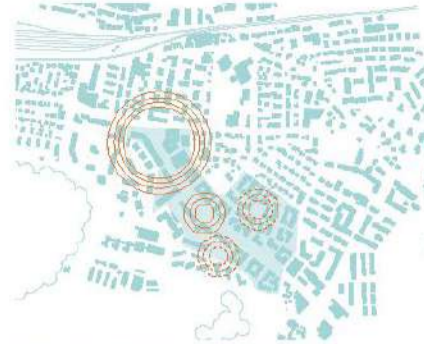
The theme of densification is addressed by applying the same principle of heterogeneous urbanism. The main idea of the project is to increase the number of inhabitants within the intervention perimeter by modifying only the buildings where it is necessary to do so, thus enhancing the existing structure of the neighbourhood, and strongly densifying in the reasoned new urban poles. Indeed, the very heterogeneous characteristics of the site guide future interventions towards a non-dogmatic strategy.



Regional mobility strategy / multimodal poles



Accessibility by private cars / parking poles



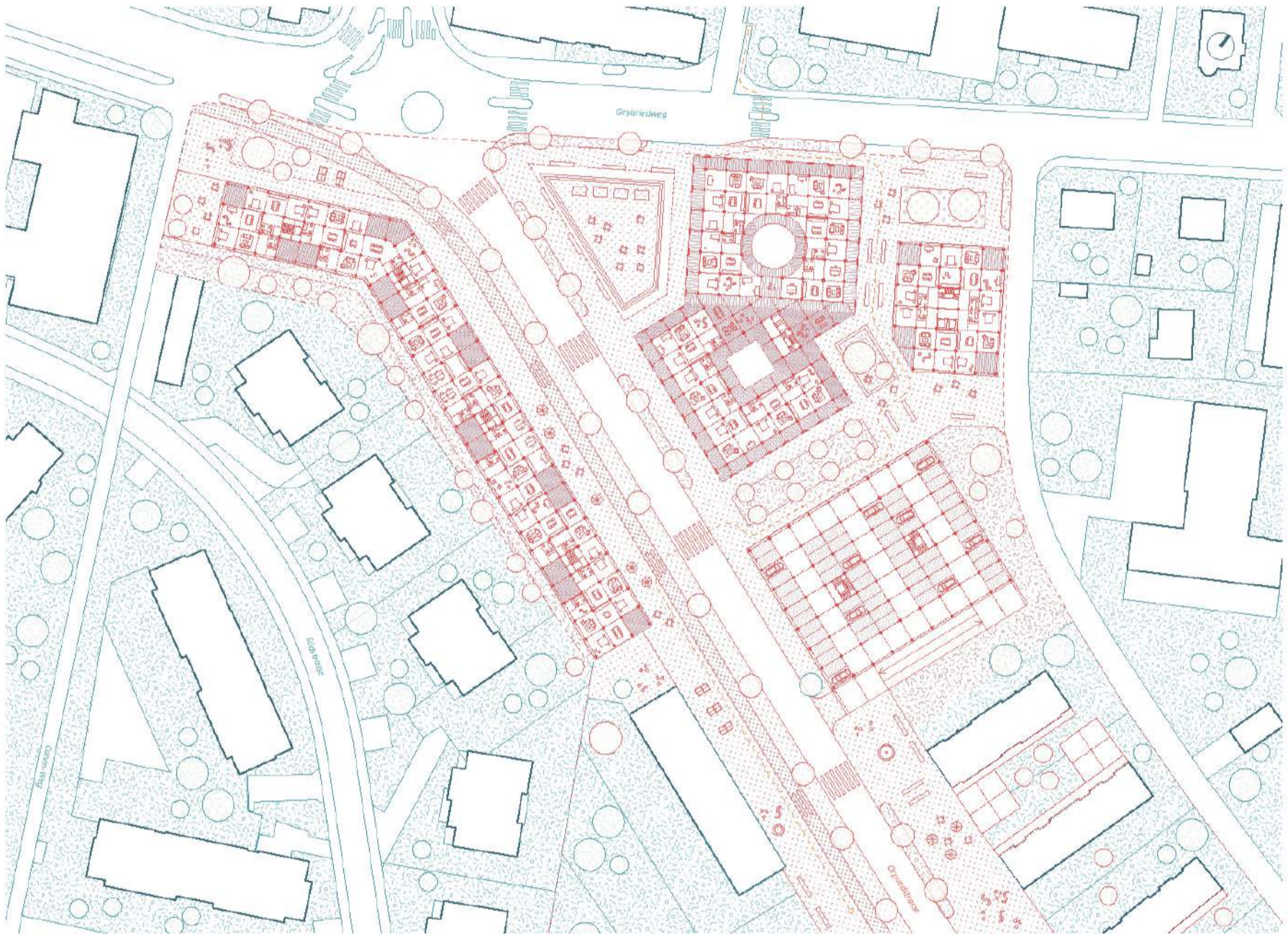
Public / semi-public poles of attraction



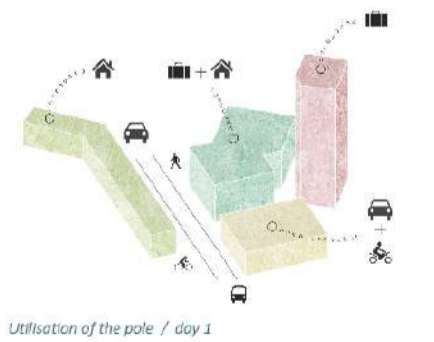
Situation plan 1:1000



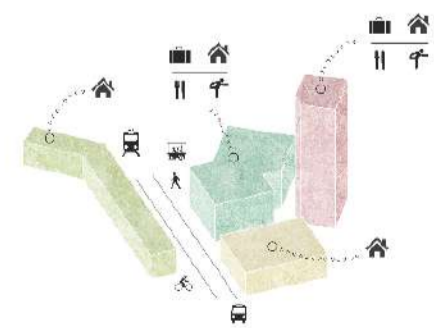
Territorial section 1:2000



Pole at the west-end of Orpundstrasse / plan 1:500



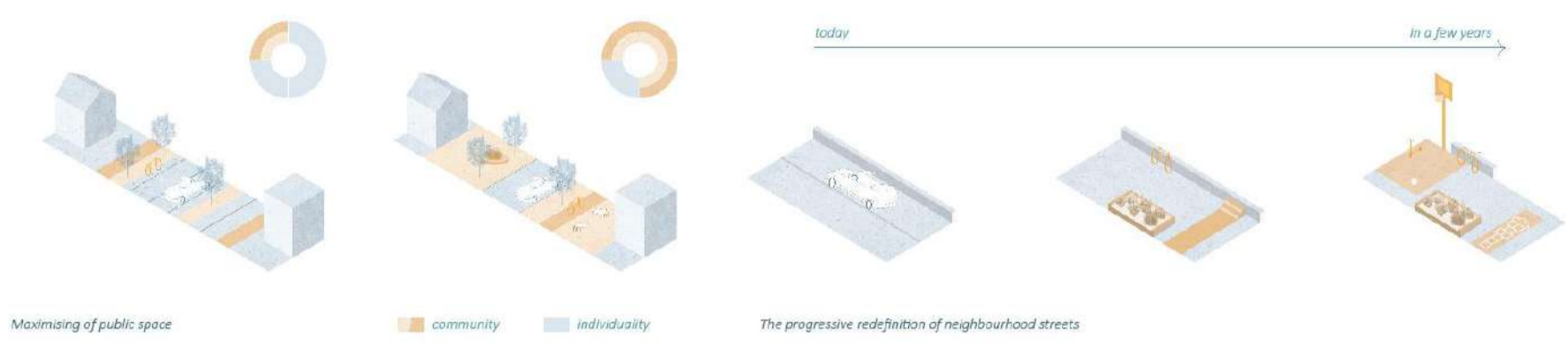
Utilisation of the pole / day 1



Utilisation of the pole / day 2



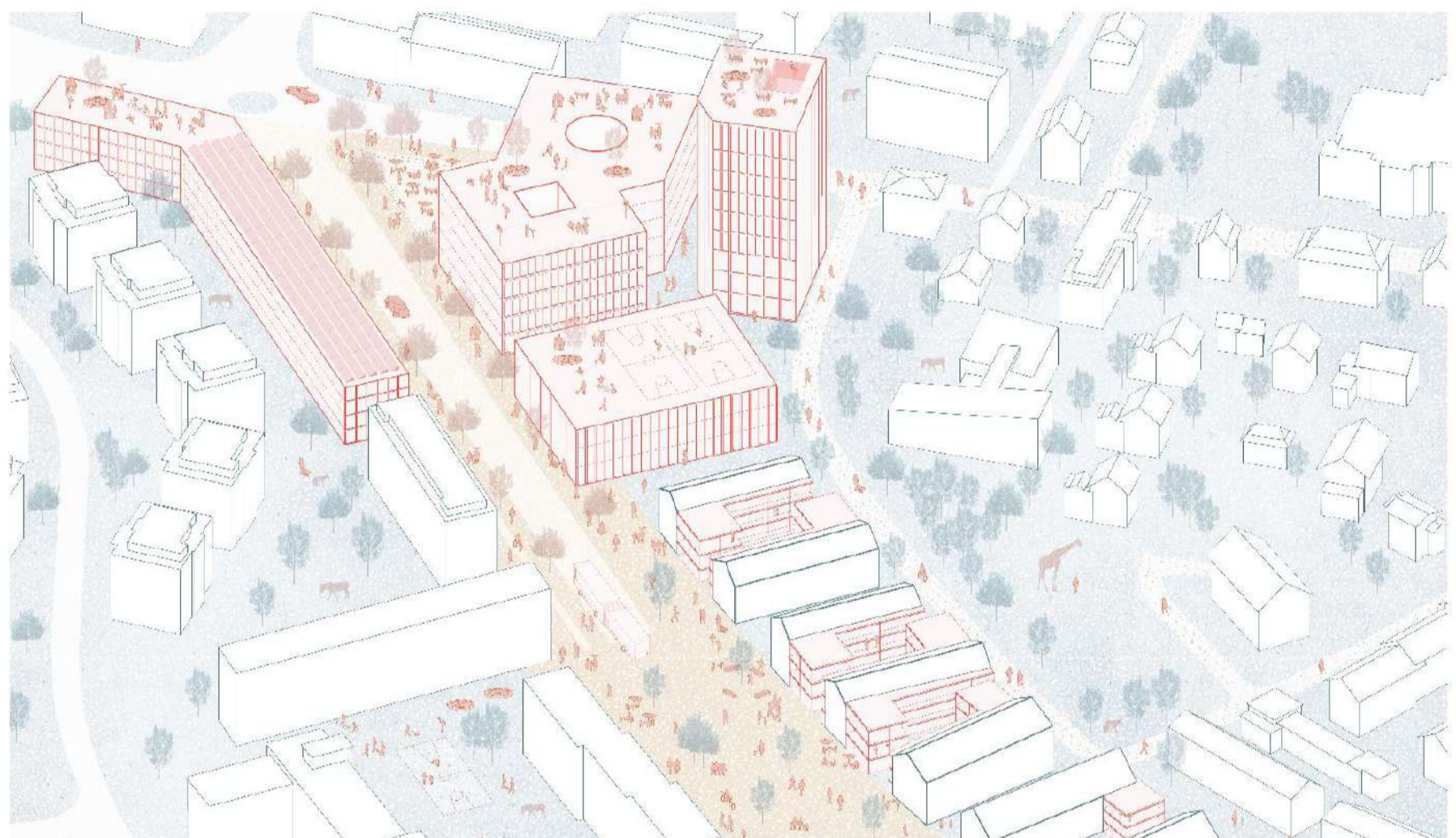
Visualization of the pole towards Orpundstrasse



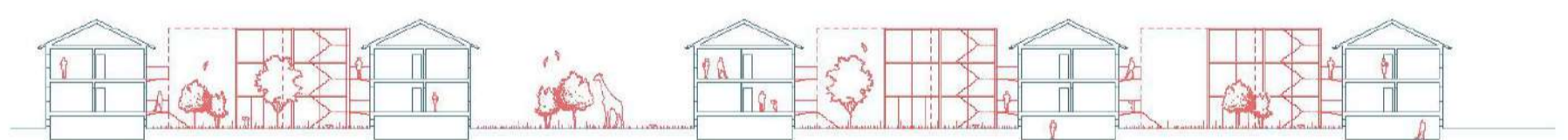
Maximising of public space

community individuality

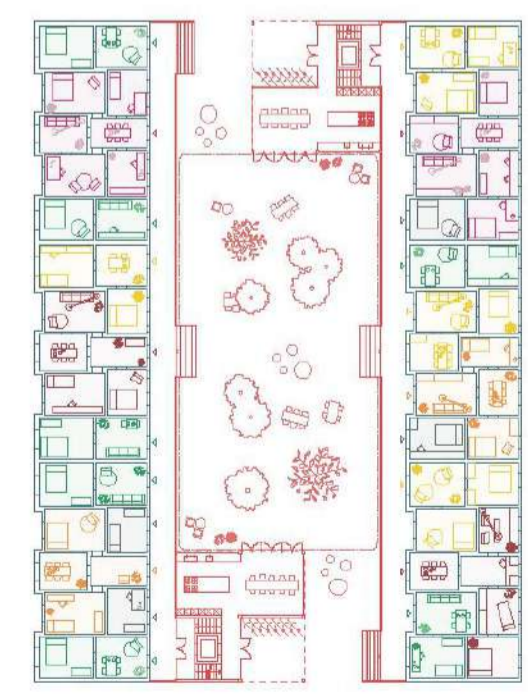
The progressive redefinition of neighbourhood streets



Axonometric view



Cooperative housing block / section 1:250



Cooperative housing block / plan 1:250



Visualization of the enhanced cooperative housing block

LV293 - Living Sied(lung)

Team :

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Giulia Milani, Architekturstudentin / étudiante
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Gabriele Fuschino, Architekturstudent /
étudiant en architecture, IT

Francesco Sordo, Architekturstudent /
étudiant en architecture, IT

Project brief :

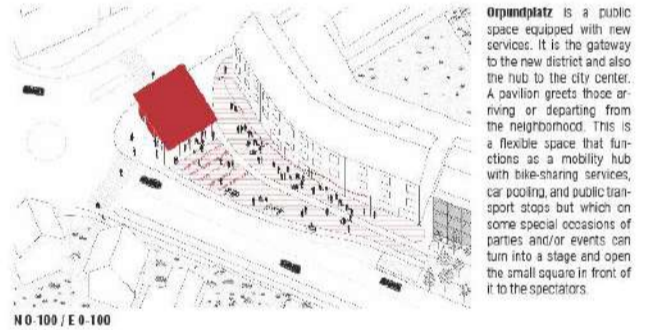
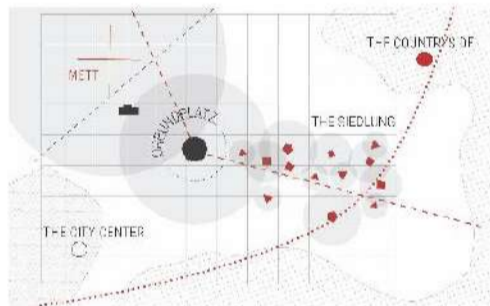
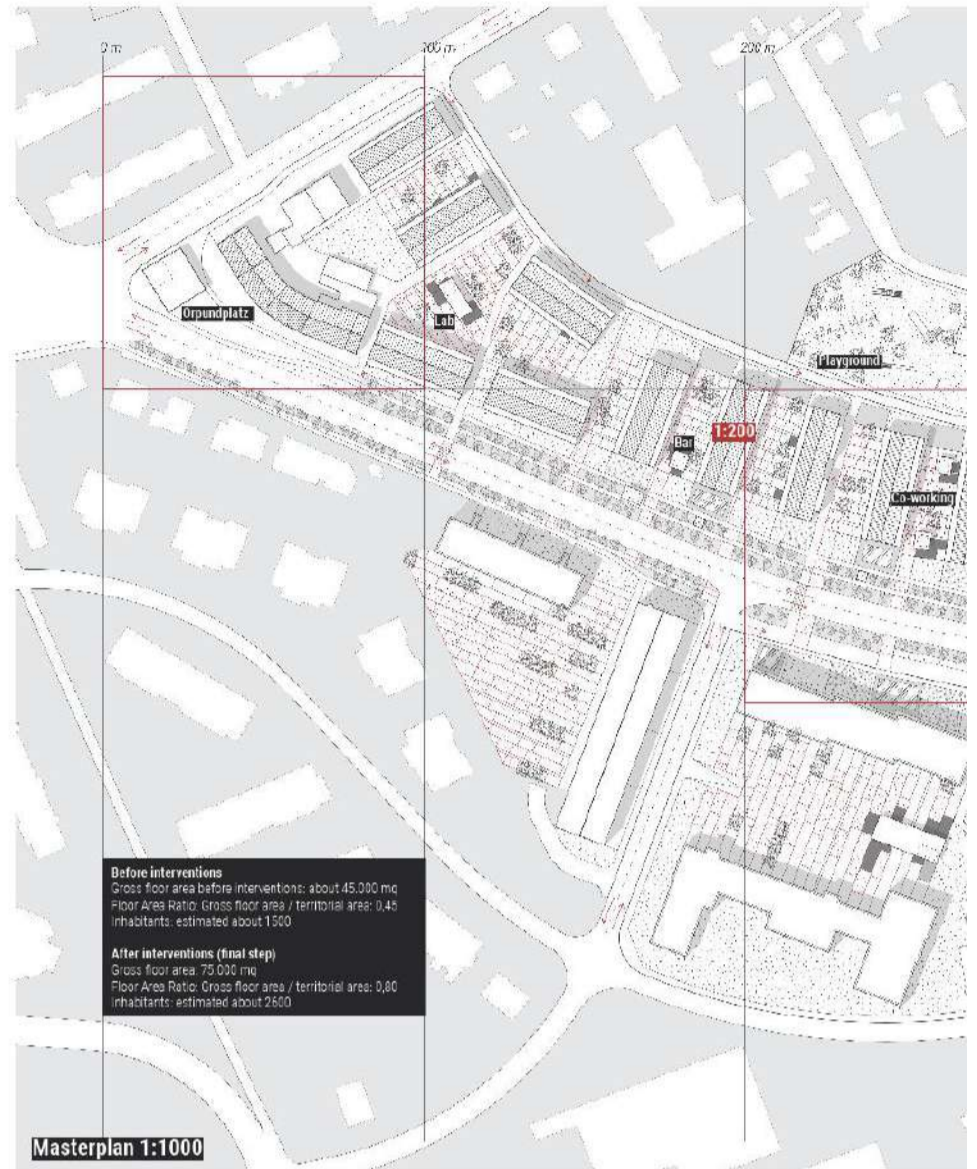
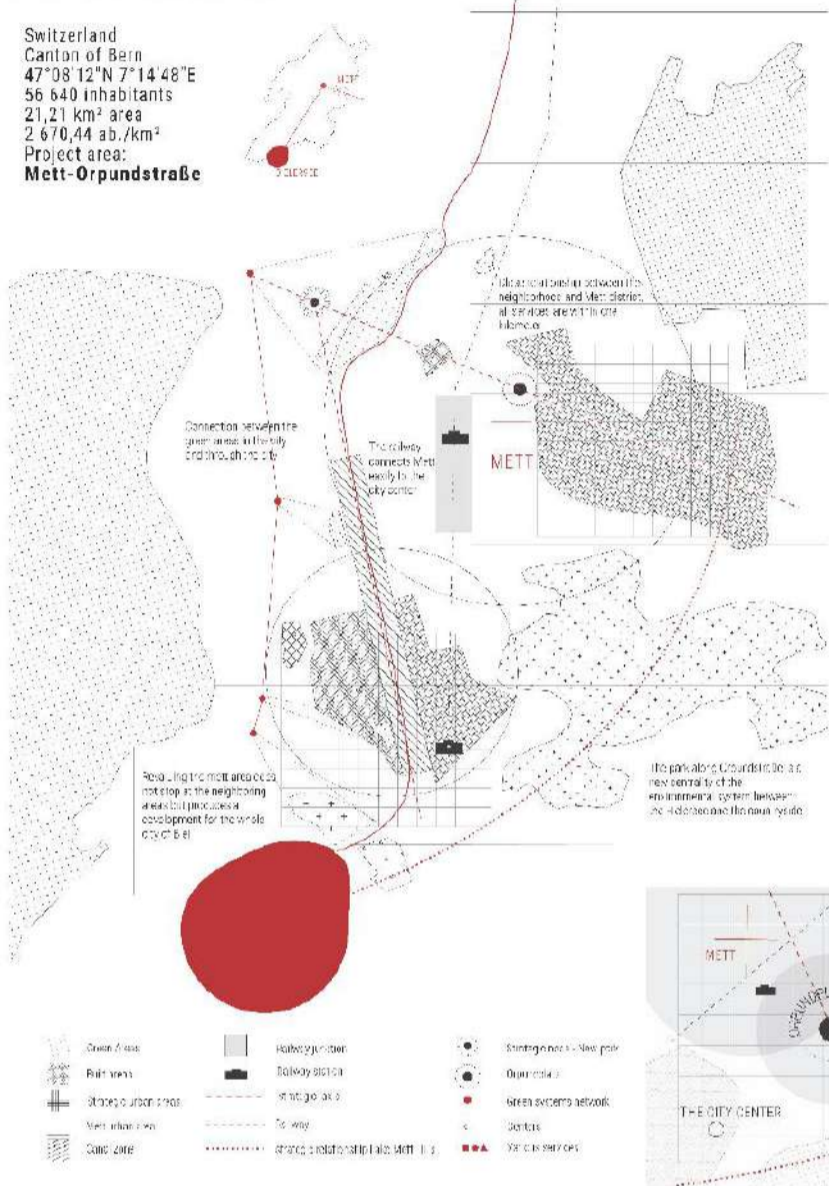
Living Sied(lung) fits symbiotically in the city fabric, using existing elements and new ones to create various synapses between the spatial cells of the city. The environmental system between the lake and the hills around Biel has mended thanks to the deconstruction and consequent reconstruction of the green areas along Orpundstraße. This last no longer represents a caesura between the two areas to the north and south of the road but rather contributes to making the historic settlement legible through physical and conceptual connections. Small proximity services are present in the new district. These will set into the existing fabric and through new forms of use, exchange, and sharing of time, goods, and space among residents, will become the lung of the new Living City.

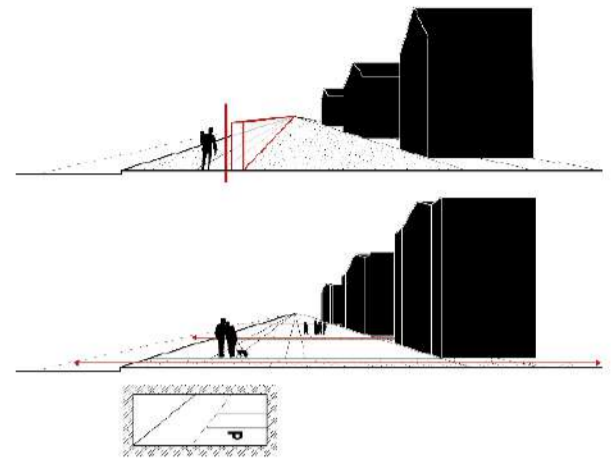
Living Siedlung

Living Siedlung fits symbolically in the city fabric, using existing elements and completely new ones to create various synapses between different spatial cells of the city. The environmental system between the Bielersee and the hills east of Biel has mended thanks to the deconstruction and consequent reconstruction of the green areas around and along Orpundstraße. These, connecting to the recently built park along the Schüss river, reduce the gap between the city center and countryside. Furthermore, crossing the whole city in an east-west direction, this connection not only allows an environmental and ecological flow but also a flow of people, who will be able to reach the city center in an extremely easy way, by bike, on foot or by public transport. Small proximity services are present in the new district. These will fit into the existing fabric and through new forms of use, exchange, and sharing of time, goods, and space among residents, will become the lung of the new Living City.

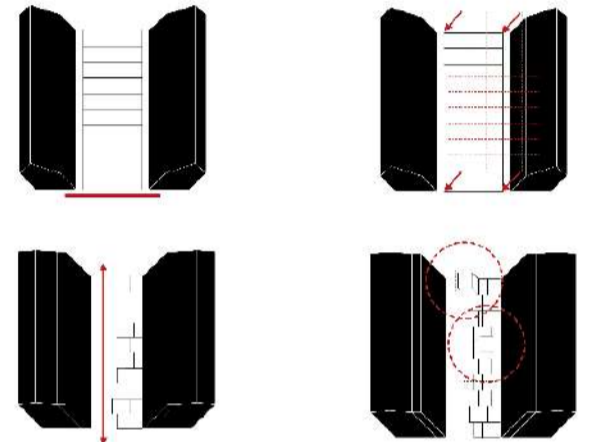
Orpundstraße no longer represents a barrier between the two areas to the north and south of it but rather contributes to making the historic post-World War II settlement legible. Through physical connections, but above all visual and conceptual, the Siedlung regains the character of the original project. Also, the buildings built later will be part of a unitary intervention that allows to strongly strengthen the identity of the neighborhood, without renouncing its contemporaneity. An intervention carried out according to a sustainable vision, where the use of old buildings, adapted and enlarged, allowed the use of the least possible number of resources and the production of very little waste and above all allowed the consumption of soil was reduced to the minimum. The new ecosystem that has been created thanks to the designed green areas will allow residents to share their space with other natural species, plants, or animals, restoring fundamental biodiversity for the creation of a city that truly lives.

Switzerland
Canton of Bern
47°08'12"N 7°14'48"E
56 640 inhabitants
21,21 km² area
2 670,44 ab./km²
Project area:
Mett-Orpundstraße

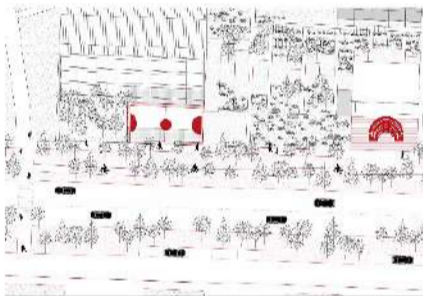




The non-native hedges that delimited the spaces in front of the buildings, both on Orpundstraße and the other streets of the district, give way to green axes that allow introspection towards the spaces between the buildings. Particularly extending across Orpundstraße, they visually reconnect the parts north and south of it. These paths, alternatively of low grass and/or paved areas, are adequately shielded from the more private spaces in the flats but also outside such as vegetable gardens.

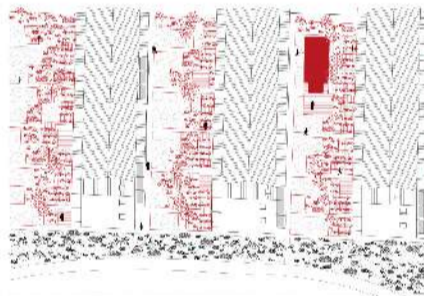


The private gardens that until recently occupied the interstitial spaces between the buildings obstructing the fluxes have been deconstructed through the juxtaposition of a grid. This allowed them to be broken down and reorganized according to a direction parallel to the buildings. In this way, an axis is created, which runs immediately parallel to the distribution balcony of the flats, and which allows, as in the original concept of post-World War II schooling, the developing of greenery between the various buildings. Furthermore, these level spaces will serve as distribution for the new centralities represented by the small service pavilions.



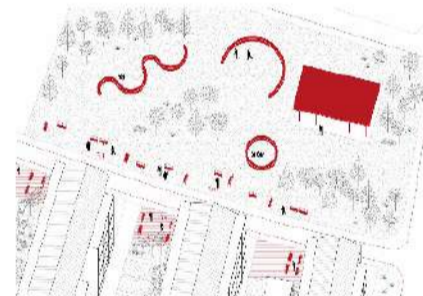
The area around Orpundstraße is a public park with low and medium-sized vegetation (detailed list of designed vegetation is in the written report) that allows the neighborhood to be soundproofed from traffic without creating an impermeable barrier to sight and passage, as well as connecting the environmental system between the city and the countryside. Furthermore, along the park, there will be some services of public interest such as small sports fields or theaters.

N 100-200 / E 400-500



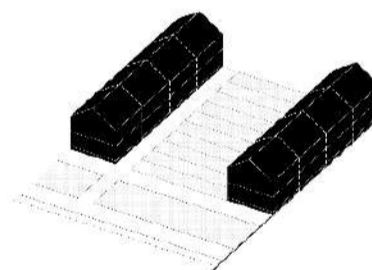
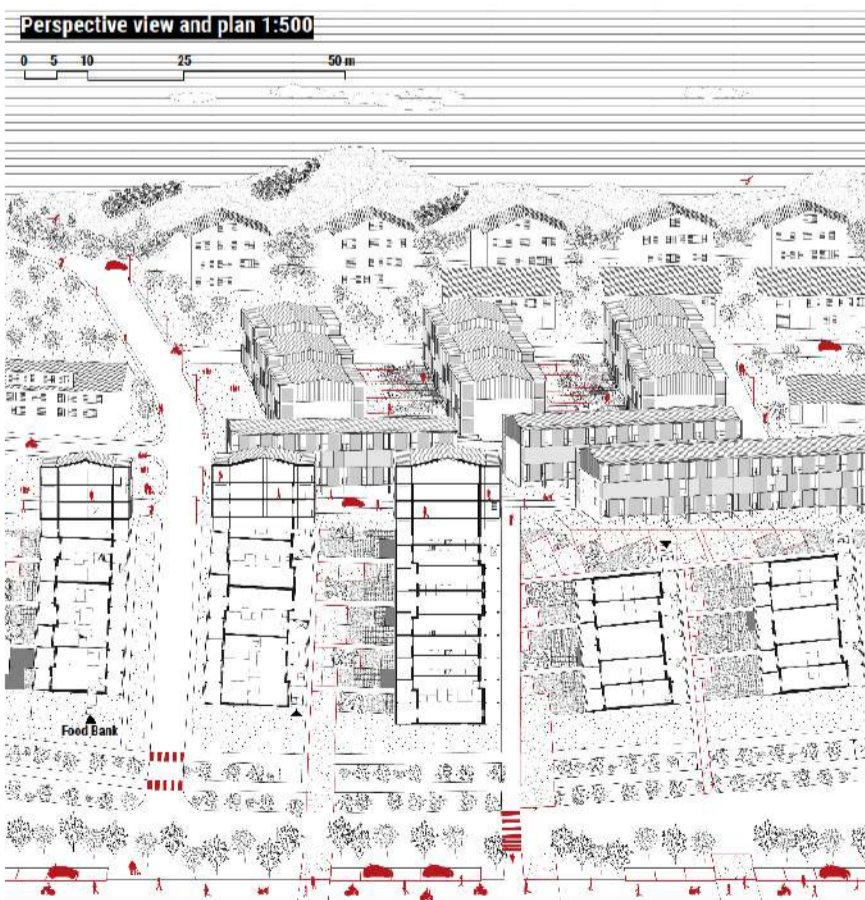
The gardens between the buildings are characterized by bands with vegetable gardens and private paved areas shielded by bands of low vegetation and small trees. In addition, within these green spaces, there are some service pavilions. Added balconies, loggias, and raizings provide additional volume. Sometimes, the balcony can be smaller and distribute the types of apartments as a large landing, as in the building on the left.

N 200-300 / E 400-500

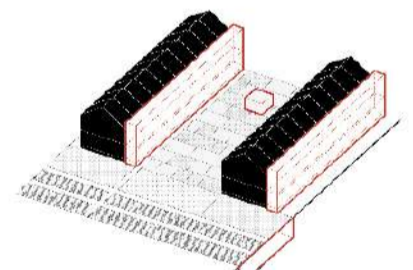


Safnerweg and most of the inner streets of the district are pedestrian and cycle paths. Car travel is limited to cases of particular need. All the waste areas of the neighborhood, once used as parking spaces for cars, are now spaces for relaxation and recreation with mobile and flexible furnishings. In addition, the green area just north of Safnerweg will feature a large playground for children, who will be able to reach it safely from the schools in the immediate vicinity.

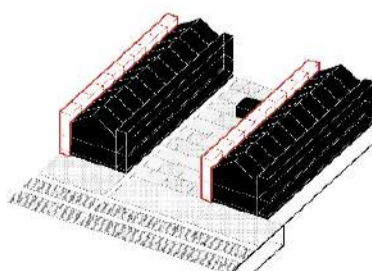
N 100-200 / E 200-300



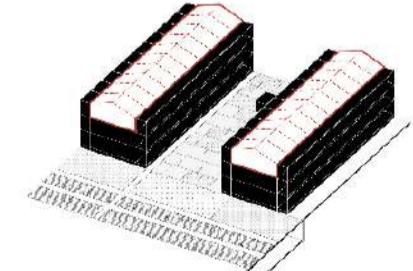
Existing conditions: Existing buildings of two or three floors above ground plus a semi-basement are parallel one to each other. In the space between them there are green spaces dedicated to vegetable gardens or lawns. The district developed in the second half of the twentieth century today is not suitable for the development of the city of Biel and needs reorganization and expansion.



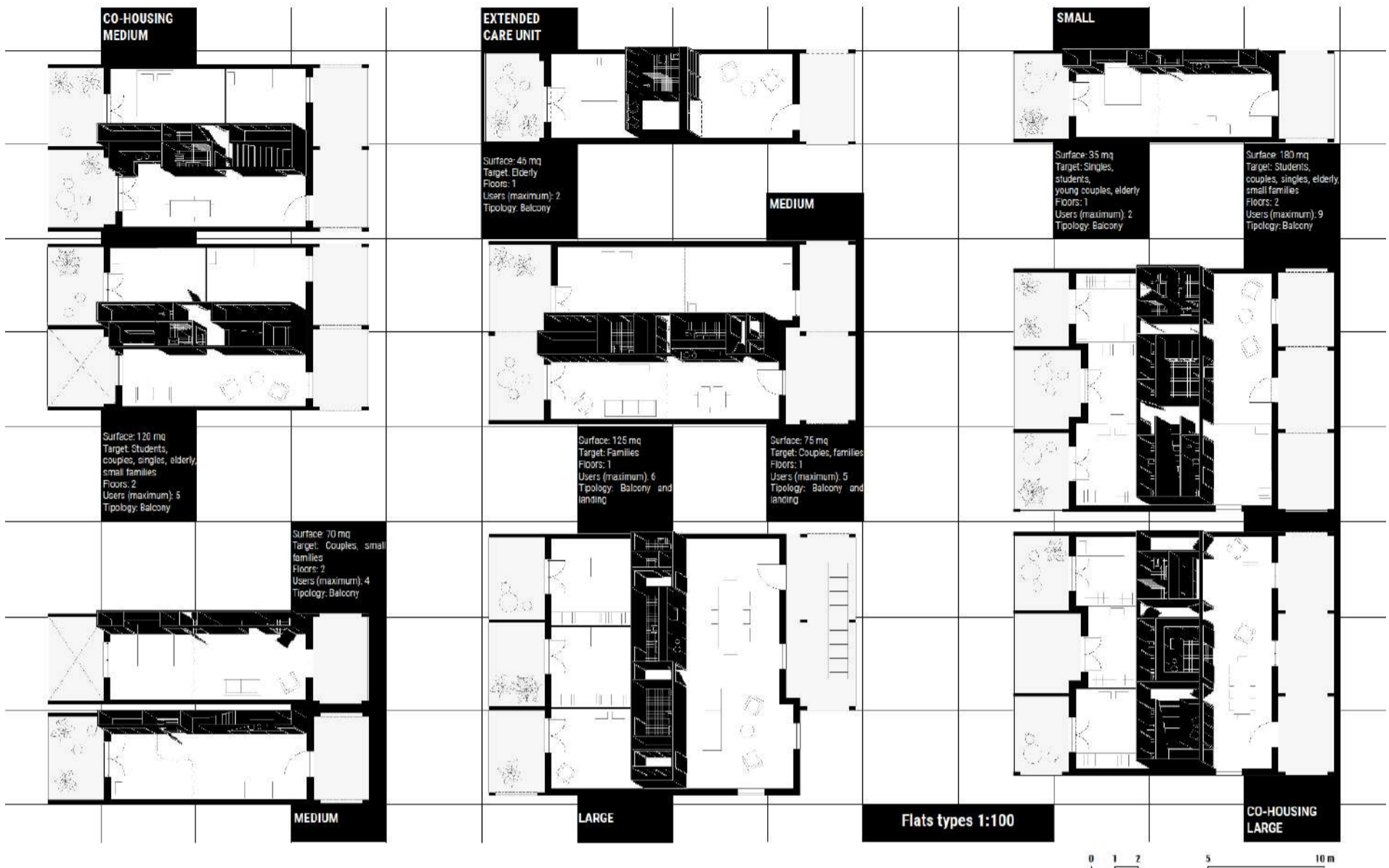
First step: The urban project involves the reorganization of the area around Orpundstraße, of the roads and parking lots. The spaces between the structures are also reorganized. Existing buildings remain but the interior is redistributed thanks to the juxtaposition of a balcony with an independent timber structure. The balcony, optimizing the distribution of the apartments, is also used as a space for weaving social relations.



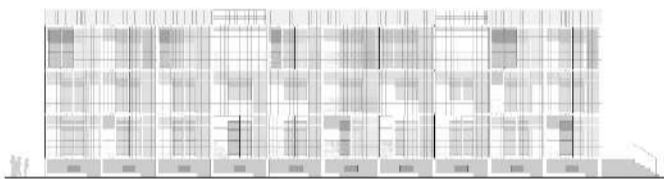
Second step: A loggia on the opposite side of the building with respect to the balcony will allow residents to have a space with environmental characteristics similar to the latter but private. This type of space is essential to make the most of the home and above all provides a different spatiality within the same residential unit that can be useful, for example, with the increase in agile work.



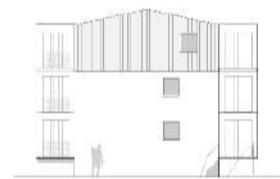
Final Step: Buildings are enlarged in height, raising the ridge of the existing roof by a minimum height and decreasing the inclination of the pitches. An additional story allows to increase in density and accommodate many more inhabitants. The intervention is conceived as an optional intervention, in fact in the event of an inversion of the demographic trend or economic constraints it will be possible to decide to avoid carrying it out.



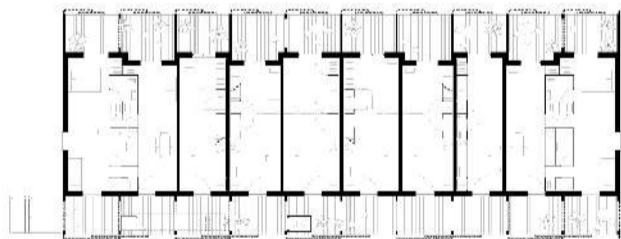
Elevation on the balconies
1:200



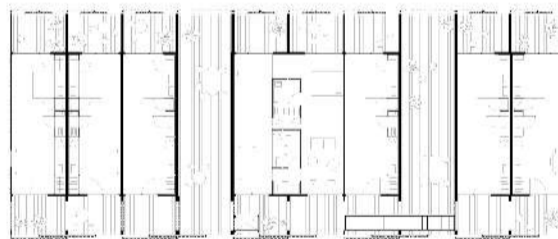
Elevation on the loggias
1:200



Short side elevation
1:200



Typical floor plan
1:200

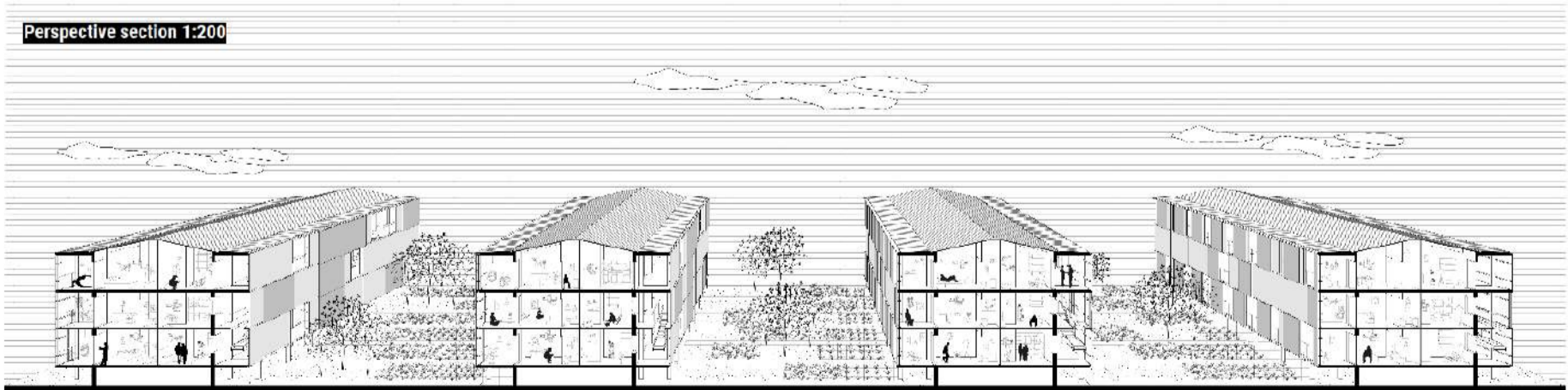


Cant floor plan
1:200

The existing housing units are rationalized in the internal spaces thanks to the addition of an external balcony for distribution. The accommodations will be of different sizes and with different levels of shared facilities. Inside the single accommodation, a block of essential services structures the space, leaving the remaining surface to extremely flexible uses. The loggia on the opposite side of the balcony allows the inhabitants to have an additional outdoor space, open or closed as needed. The materials of the balcony and loggia are wood for the structures, totally independent from the existing ones, and polycarbonate for the infill panels, which in some cases can be opened by sliding. The raised floor allows to densify both the buildings and the number of people inside one single block and also, by leaving some modules free, provides large common spaces, which together with the wide spaces of the balcony allow connections and relationships among the inhabitants.

0 2 4 10 20 m

Perspective section 1:200



MA384 - bio-top

Team :

Benoît Jacques, Architekt / architecte, FR

Project brief :

The Bio-top project approaches the transformation of Geyisried in a very delicate way so as not to harm its many qualities but to highlight them. The project's primary focus is to preserve its well-balanced proportion of full/empty relationship its open spatiality. On the full side, the project explores the densification only through a vertical extension. On the empty side, the project aims to enhance the external spaces, to develop biotopes of various qualities and to network them. The second goal of Bio-top is to reunite the two sides of the Orpundstrasse through a social and ecological project while solving the urban noise problem.

All of this representing a new ecosystem in line with the idea of a living city and the objective of carbon neutrality by 2050.

Biel/Bienne
Bio-top
MA384
Geysried

The main quality of the Geysried district in Biel is its outdoor spaces. The well-balanced proportion of the buildings is immediately felt by the walker who moves away from the dense city centre. A homogeneous architecture and volumetric appearance gives the district a strong unity; where the variable colour of some buildings gives them a particularity. The short length of the buildings in the centre of the district generates an open spatiality. The buildings on the north and south sides, set into the slope, are a little longer and this visibility mark the dimensions of the district. The main problem of the Geysried district is the Orpundstrasse which separates the neighbourhood in two distinct entities and creates important noise pollution due to the heavy traffic.

Project idea

While densifying, the project's primary aim is to preserve this full/empty relationship as well as this pleasant open urbanism. On the full side, the first part of the project concerns the densification through a vertical extension and the renovation of the built heritage. On the empty side, a second part of the project aims to enhance the external spaces, to develop biotopes of various qualities and to network them. The second goal of the project is to reunite the two sides of the Orpundstrasse through a social and ecological project while solving the urban noise problem. All of this represents a new ecosystem in line with the idea of a *living city* and the objective of carbon neutrality by 2050.

Outdoor spaces & mobility

With the evolution of public transport and ecological awareness, the use of the car will decrease in the next few years and with the necessary number of parking spaces. As the latter derogate a lot from the quality of the pedestrian spaces, the project takes the strong option of removing them all from the interior of the neighbourhood (leaving some parking spaces along the Orpundstrasse).



Walking time from parking - 1:5000



Geysried - 1:1000



South elevation - 1:50

The construction of a new underground parking allows residents and visitors to park their cars. Its location along the main road crossing the neighbourhood gives it the advantage of easy access and its centrality allows to reach the various housing units with a maximum of five minutes on foot. Various «drop-off» spaces allow residents to park temporarily near the housing units for deliveries, shopping or as a meeting point for car sharing. The inner streets of the neighbourhood become a large shared zone for cyclists, pedestrians and deliveries. The above-ground part of the parking lot is «toolbox» building that allows for many different uses, such as a covered market, a playground, a sports area in connection with activities in the park that borders it, a performance stage, yoga classes or a banquet hall for annual parties. In connection with the building, a coffee shop could take place to gather the inhabitants. The multi-purpose building is a cultural facility that will give a meeting place and an identity to Geysried.

Densification & diversification

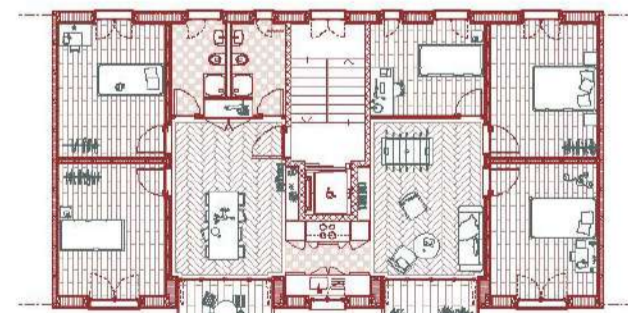
In Switzerland, where buildings account for fifty percents of energy expenditure, the energy saving potential in older buildings should be exploited more systematically. The use of roof space in combination with the renovation of existing buildings is a very interesting solution. In this way, new living and working spaces can be created without contributing to the encroachment of the territory. Wood has undeniable constructive advantages for building extensions. Its intrinsic qualities combined with a rational use of land and energy contribute to the respect of the principles of sustainable development. In addition, the low dead weight of wood, combined with its excellent thermal properties, makes it an ideal material for building upward extension. In this logic, a wooden vertical addition of new stories on the buildings of the Geysried district appears to be a natural solution.

From a constructive point of view, the structural combination of prefabricated wooden walls with a new concrete elevator shaft allows the addition of two floors to the existing buildings. The prefabrication system of the wooden elements makes possible an exceptional speed of implementation and reduces the construction time and the inconvenience for the inhabitants. A well planned and well conducted construction site facilitates the social acceptance of the transformation by the occupants of the building and the neighboring buildings. In addition, a controlled construction period also allows to limit the costs incurred by the operation. The new elevator (combined with a half-landing elevator) makes it possible to bring the building up to disabled standards. The mixed wood/concrete floor system participates in the general structure of the extension and is a good solution to reinforce the sound insulation between levels.

Here is an example of a transformation on a typical building of the district, located on Safnernweg. The size of the floor and the structural simplicity allows the realization of different types of apartments and thus diversify the housing offer. It is therefore possible to design some buildings with student apartments (shared apartments or studios), others with large family apartments or even co-working spaces.



1st additional storey - Variants of interior organisation - 1:200



1st additional storey plan - organisational variant apartment-share - 1:100



Typical floor plan after renovation - 1:100

Ble/Bienne
Bio-top
MA384



The extension offers the opportunity to diversify the uses of the roof according to the needs of the district or the desires of the inhabitants. Thus, one can imagine roofs as a place for residents to meet and share, as a place for agriculture or as technical spaces for photovoltaic production.
On the western side of the street, three new buildings take place and create a new building front expressing the entrance to Geisried.

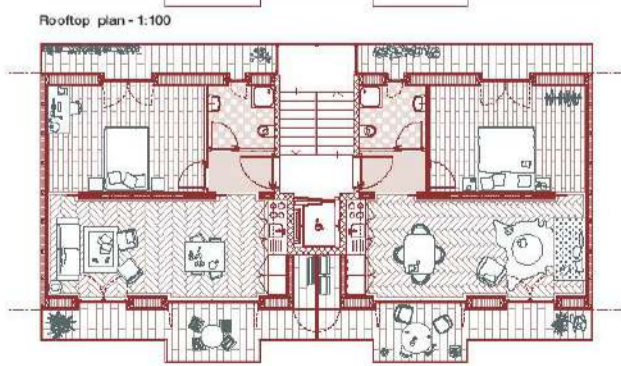
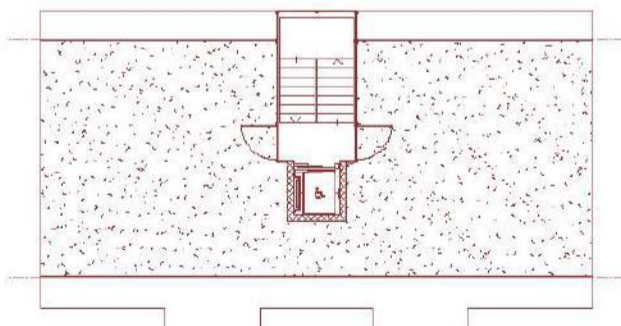
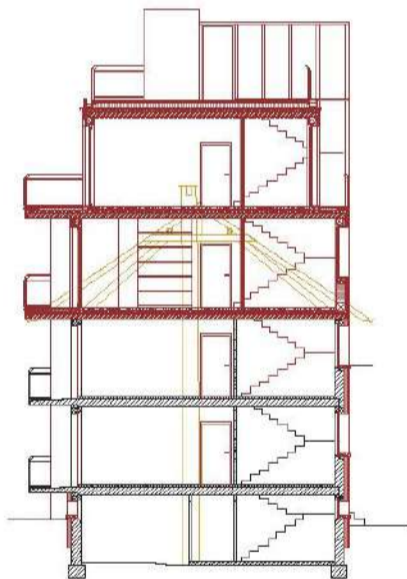
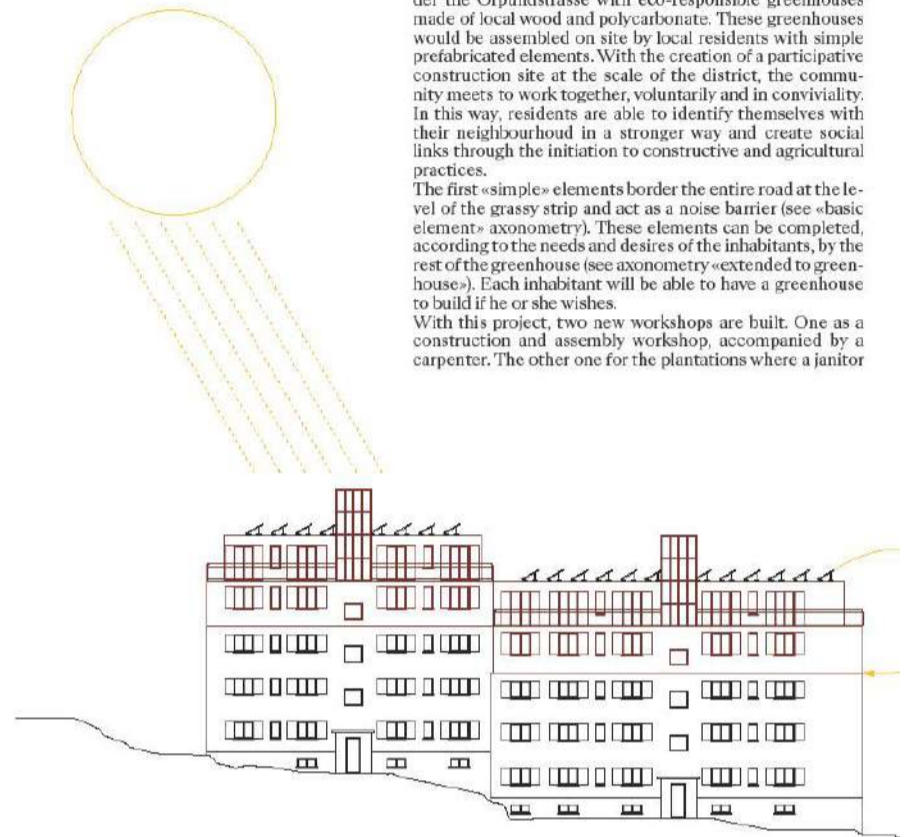
Noise protection & connection

Although in Geisried the presence of a noise barrier to protect the neighbourhood from the nuisance of the road is necessary, the project aims to make this sound wall a unifying object and not a separating one as it is usually the case.

Promoting urban agriculture, the project proposes to border the Orpundstrasse with eco-responsible greenhouses made of local wood and polycarbonate. These greenhouses would be assembled on site by local residents with simple prefabricated elements. With the creation of a participative construction site at the scale of the district, the community meets to work together, voluntarily and in conviviality. In this way, residents are able to identify themselves with their neighbourhood in a stronger way and create social links through the initiation to constructive and agricultural practices.

The first «simple» elements border the entire road at the level of the grassy strip and act as a noise barrier (see «basic element» axonometry). These elements can be completed, according to the needs and desires of the inhabitants, by the rest of the greenhouse (see axonometry «extended to greenhouse»). Each inhabitant will be able to have a greenhouse to build if he or she wishes.

With this project, two new workshops are built. One as a construction and assembly workshop, accompanied by a carpenter. The other one for the plantations where a janitor



Biel/Bienne
Bio-top
MA384

would be dedicated to the maintenance, the help and the advice of the inhabitants for the vegetable gardens. These workshops take place on each side of the Orpundstrasse and are linked by a large pedestrian crossing serving as the main link between the two sides of the road. Behind the greenhouses, the project proposes to densify the presence of trees to act as a second screen absorbing the diffracted sound waves.

In addition to the acoustic and social character, the greenhouses give an identity to the neighbourhood that is visible at its entrances. The cars that cross it slow down by the simple fact of feeling in a residential area.

On the same constructive module, bicycle parking are built and installed near the entrances of the dwellings, giving the entire neighbourhood this new identity of construction forms.

The Geyisried ecosystem

Various landscaping interventions are planned to compensate for the shortcomings of the site in its current state. The creation of a pond, flowered meadows, living hedges, orchards and vegetable gardens and the networking of these biotopes allows the completion of a local ecosystem and encourages biodiversity.

The recovery of the roof water allows to feed a part of the various vegetable gardens present on the site. On the scale of the district, a system of recovery and purification of grey water would be interesting to palliate all the landscaped needs in water.

A re-qualification of shared gardens is necessary as well as the creation of different types of gardens. With the removal of cars from the tertiary roads, one can imagine a more open landscape where inhabitants stroll through the different gardens without barriers or hedges.

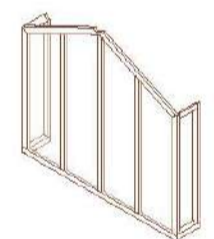
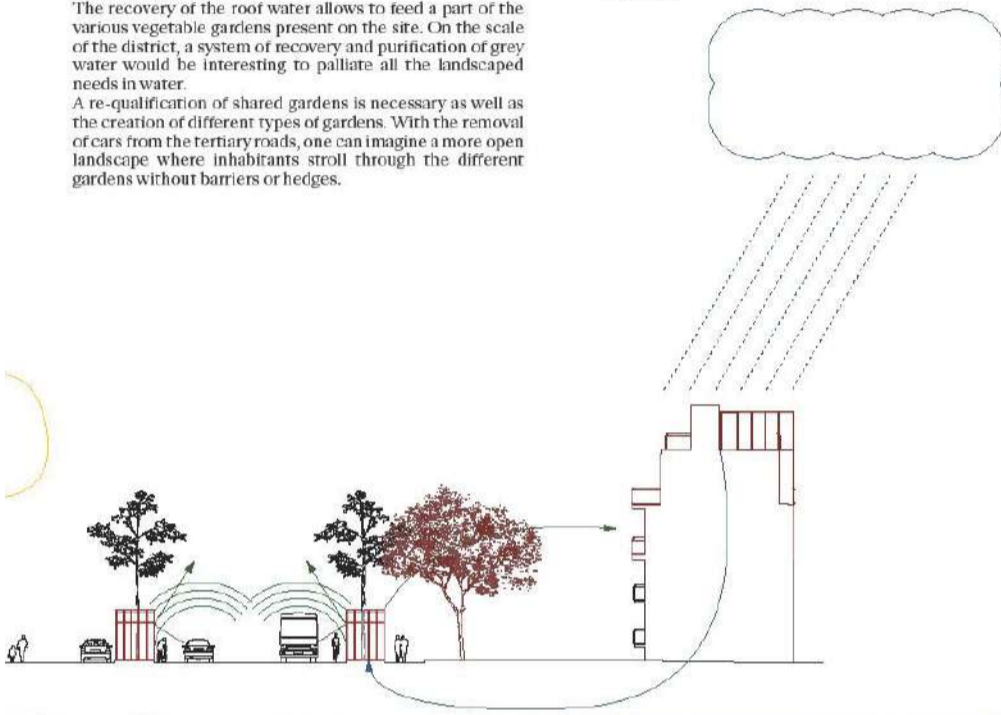
In addition to being an example of ecological construction and social integration, Geyisried could be the first fruit and vegetable independent district of Bienne thanks to the presence of vegetable gardens in the greenhouses of the Orpundstrasse, on the roofs of the buildings and in the gardens. The project contributes to the food transition and to the food autonomy of the city of Biel by also developing activities from production to waste recovery through processing and distribution, and allow everyone to have access to healthy, local and seasonal food.

Stages

The intervention can be done in different stages spread over time.

First, the creation of the two workshops that allow the construction of the noise barrier and the bicycle parking. Then the total exit of the cars from the district will be possible only once the parking lot is built.

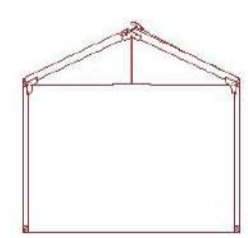
For the renovations and extensions of the existing buildings, the order can be done according to the needs or the availability of the tenants. Two apartments must be free for the first renovation. As soon as a building is renovated, the apartments created allow for the temporary housing of tenants of a second building during the renovation work and so on.



basic element - 1:50



extended to greenhouse - 1:50



transversal section - 1:50

NA171 - The Spine

Team :

Nadejda Avramova, Architektin / architecte,
FR

Hélène Kocik, Architekturstudentin /
étudiante en architecture, FR

Project brief :

Orpundstrasse becomes the Spine of the neighborhood.

By creating a pedestrian mall over Orpund Strasse in response to the multiple needs of the district.

Solution to the intense car traffic:

Transit vehicles headed to Route n°5 use the underneath passage of the mall with a higher speed limit.

Slow traffic vehicles drive on both sides of the mall into car alleys and bicycle paths (20km/h to 30km/h)

Pedestrians, joggers and recreational bike riders have the opportunity to go onto the mall that is a real urban parc.

The Spine integrates specific technical equipment for restraining noise and air pollution

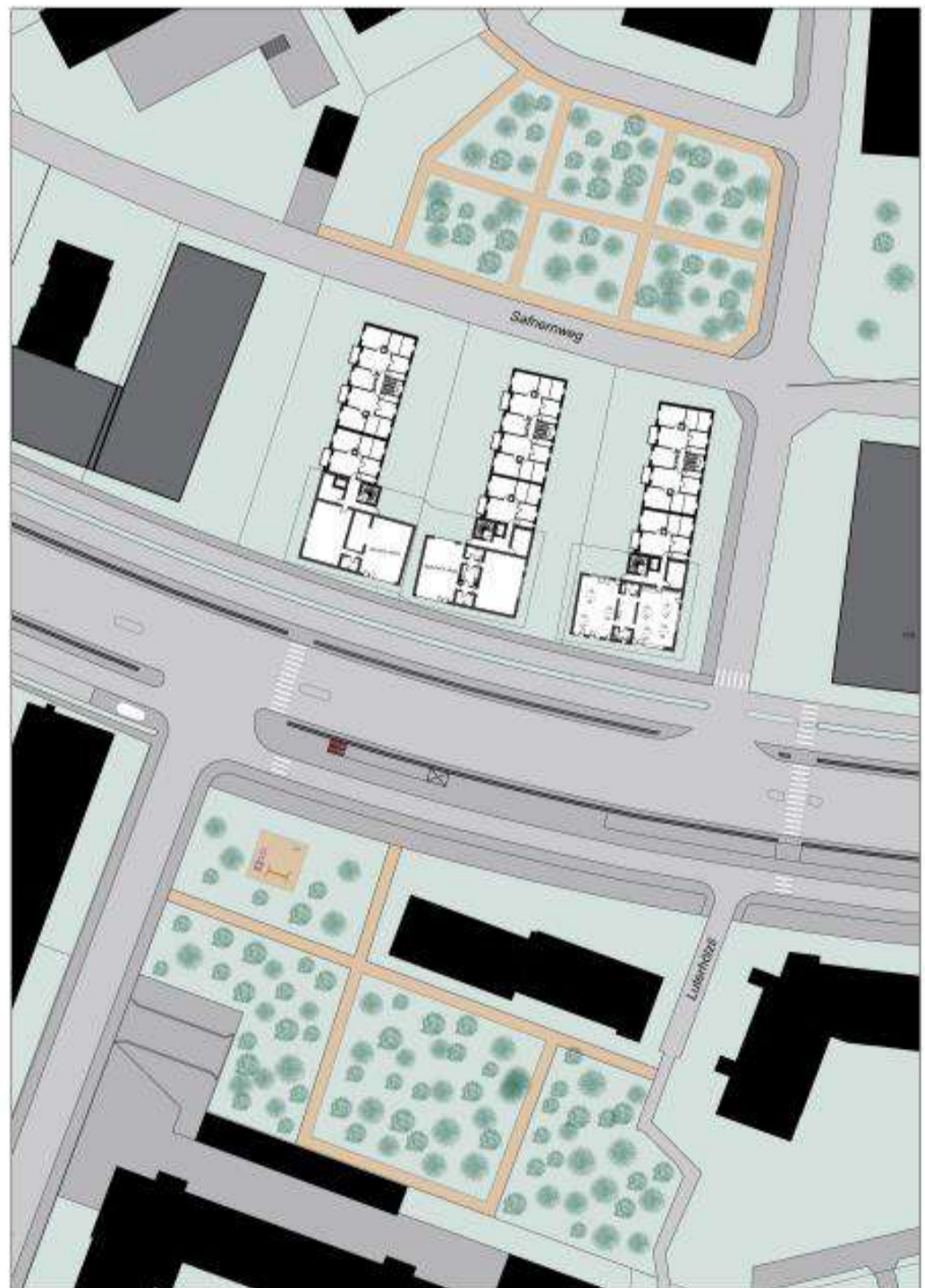
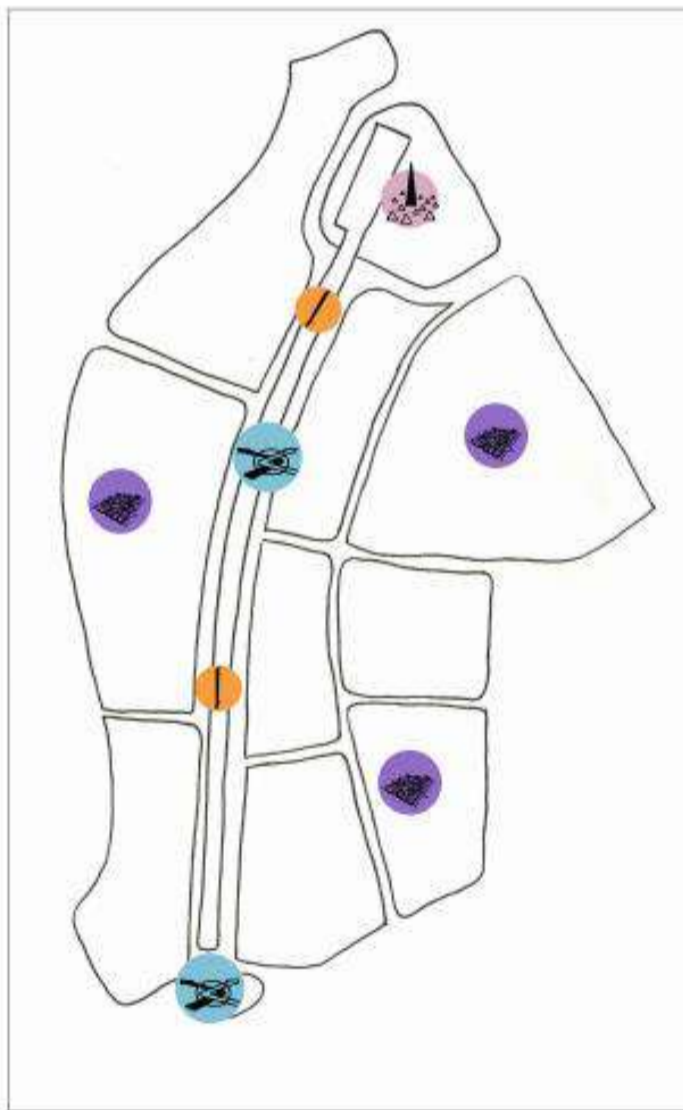
Solution for stitching the two-parted neighborhood:

The top level can be reached by ramps, stairs and elevators into 3 different points.

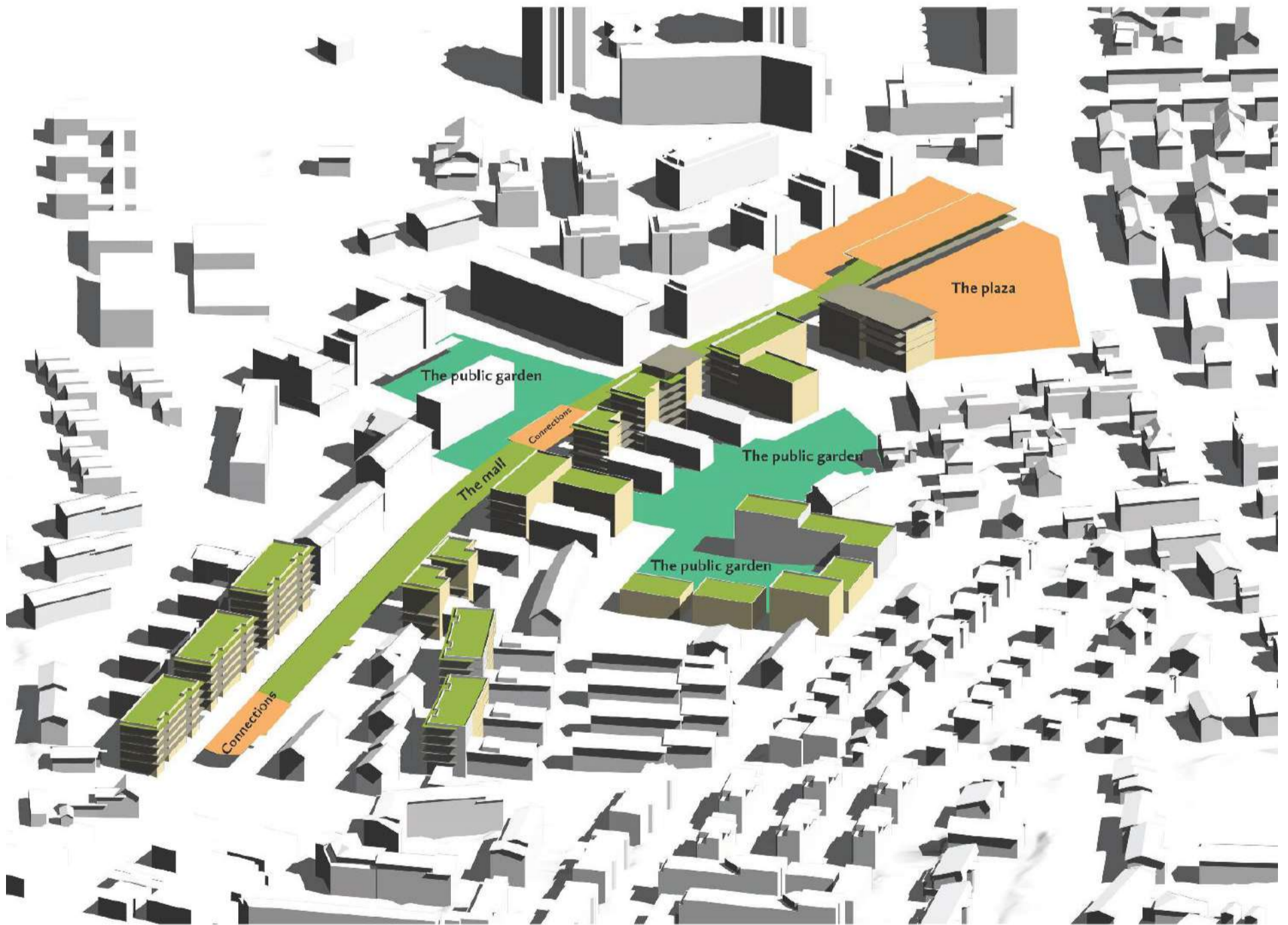
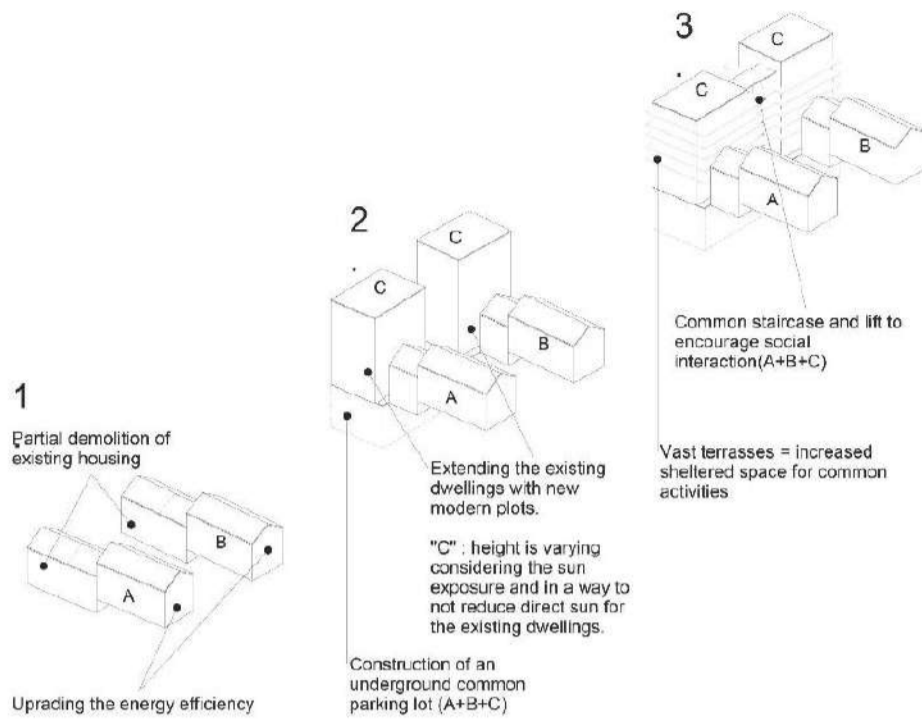
The Spine becomes a place of interest that people actually go on purpose to (sports, play, meet). The culmination point of the pedestrian

The Spine





The Spine



QI781 - QUBIK

Team :

Laura Gianellini, Architektin / architecte, IT

Project brief :

Arriving in Geyisried the atmosphere is impressively happy. That is why I decided it would not be right to replace but, rather, to add. In fact, I thought, in a world that would like to be sustainable, things get fixed. And so Qubik was born, a modular model based on a minimum unit of 25 square metres. The units can be composed and staggered according to need. Gardens stolen from the ground are brought upright. Qubik, can gradually grow in height, marking the centre of Mâche. Existing buildings, on the other hand, are raised and use the roof floor to create new spaces. The roof becomes green or solar depending on the orientation. The northern and southern parts communicate through a new paved crossing linking to the bus stop.

Q1781

BIEL/BIENNE CH

QUBIK



GREEN AREAS

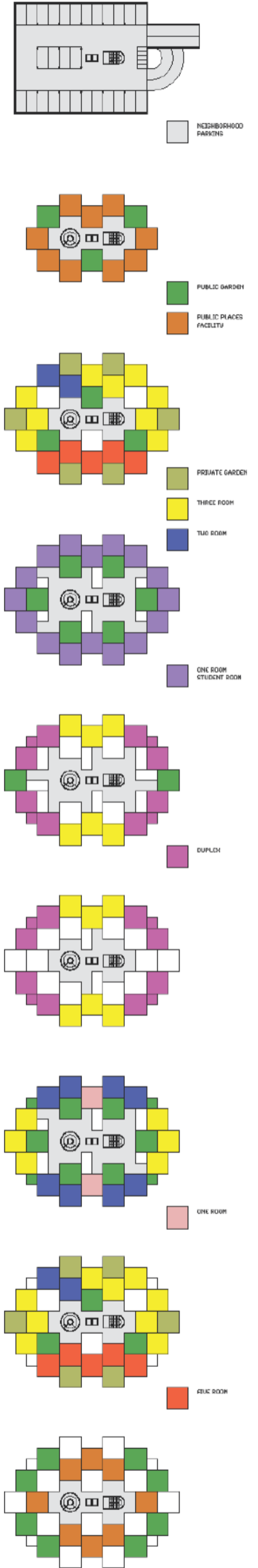
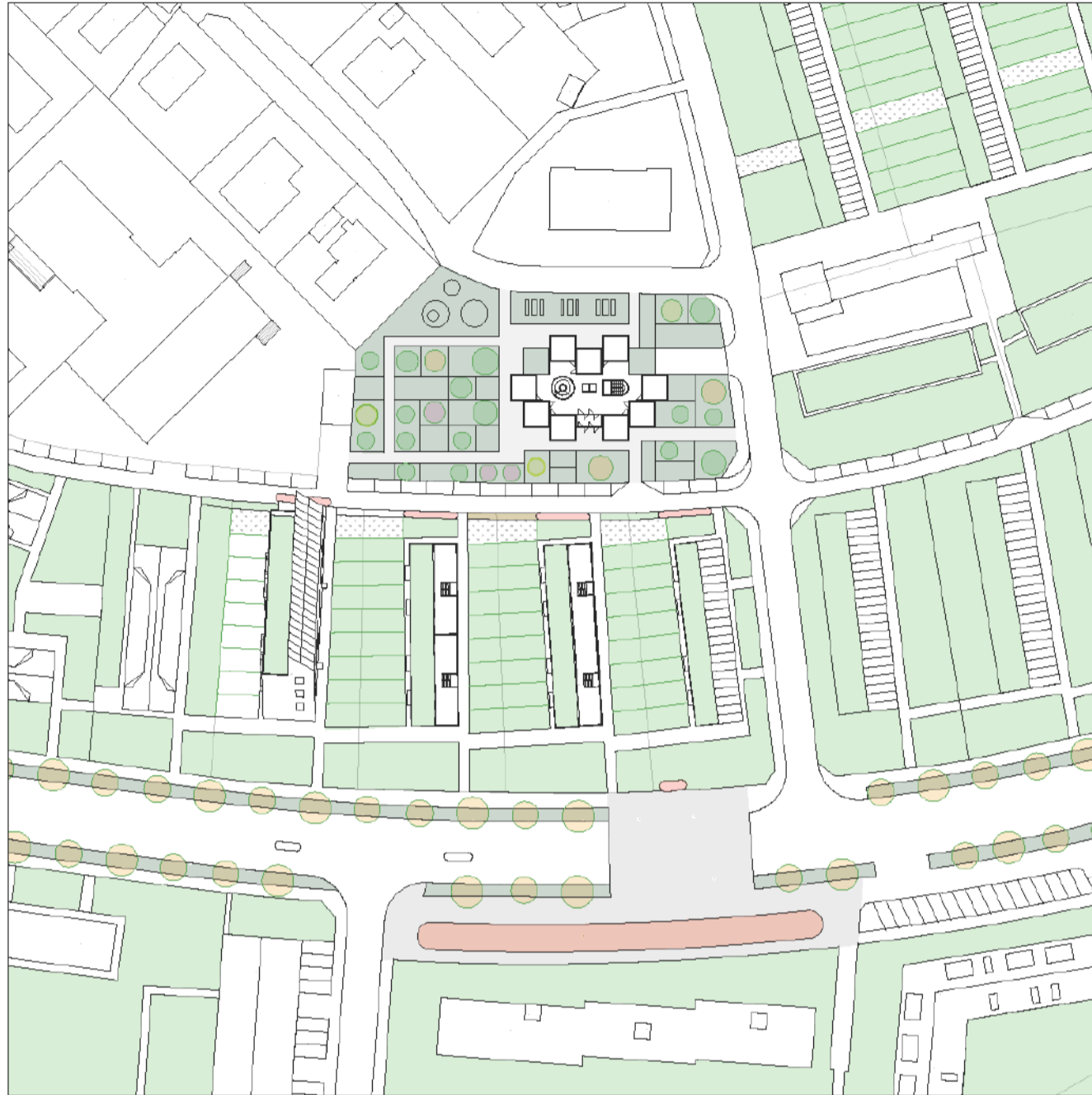
- EXISTING PUBLIC PARKS
- NEW PUBLIC BOTANICAL PARK WITH TREE LIBRARY
- SEMI PRIVATE AREAS
- PRIVATE AREAS
- TREES ANTI NOISE / CO2 ABSORPTION / TEMPERATURE LOWERING
- SERVICES / BUS / KIOSK / BIKES / WASTE

DENSIFICATION

- NEW BUILDING / DIFFERENT TOPOLOGY / MIXED USES
- EXISTING BUILDINGS / MOOD ELEVATION IN STAGES
- MEETING SPACE



DENSIFICATION: NEW BUILDING WITH BOTANICAL PARK AND TREE LIBRARY



ONE ROOM



TWO ROOM



THREE ROOM



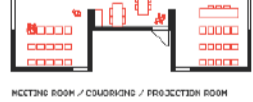
FOUR ROOM



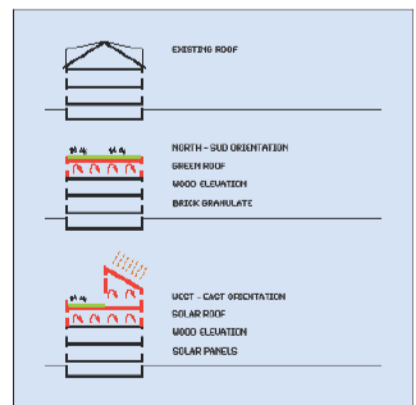
FIVE ROOM

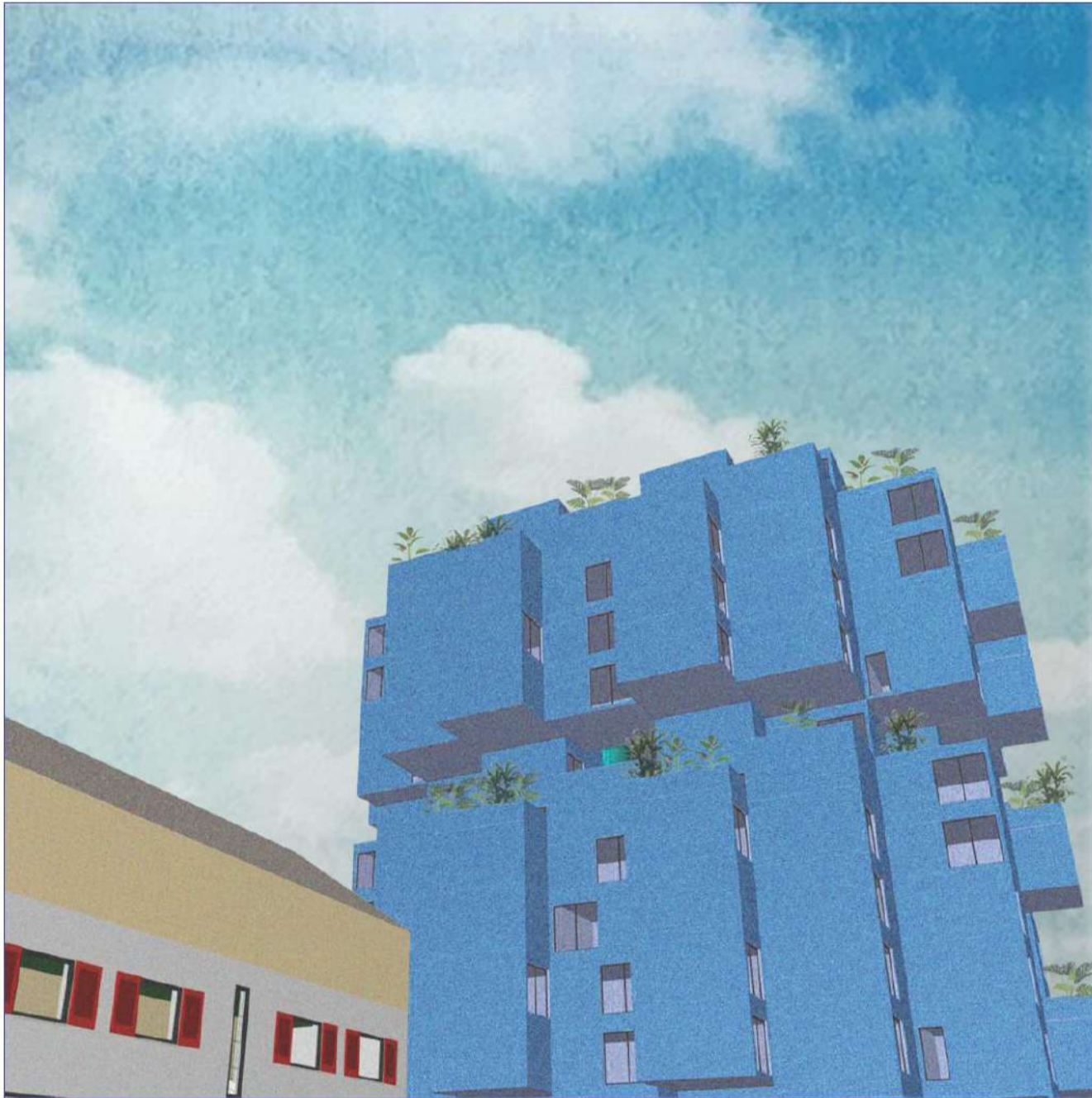


FACILITY SERVICES



DENSIFICATION AND INSULATION OF EXISTING BUILDINGS





AF. KRINOKI



RU115 - Central Park

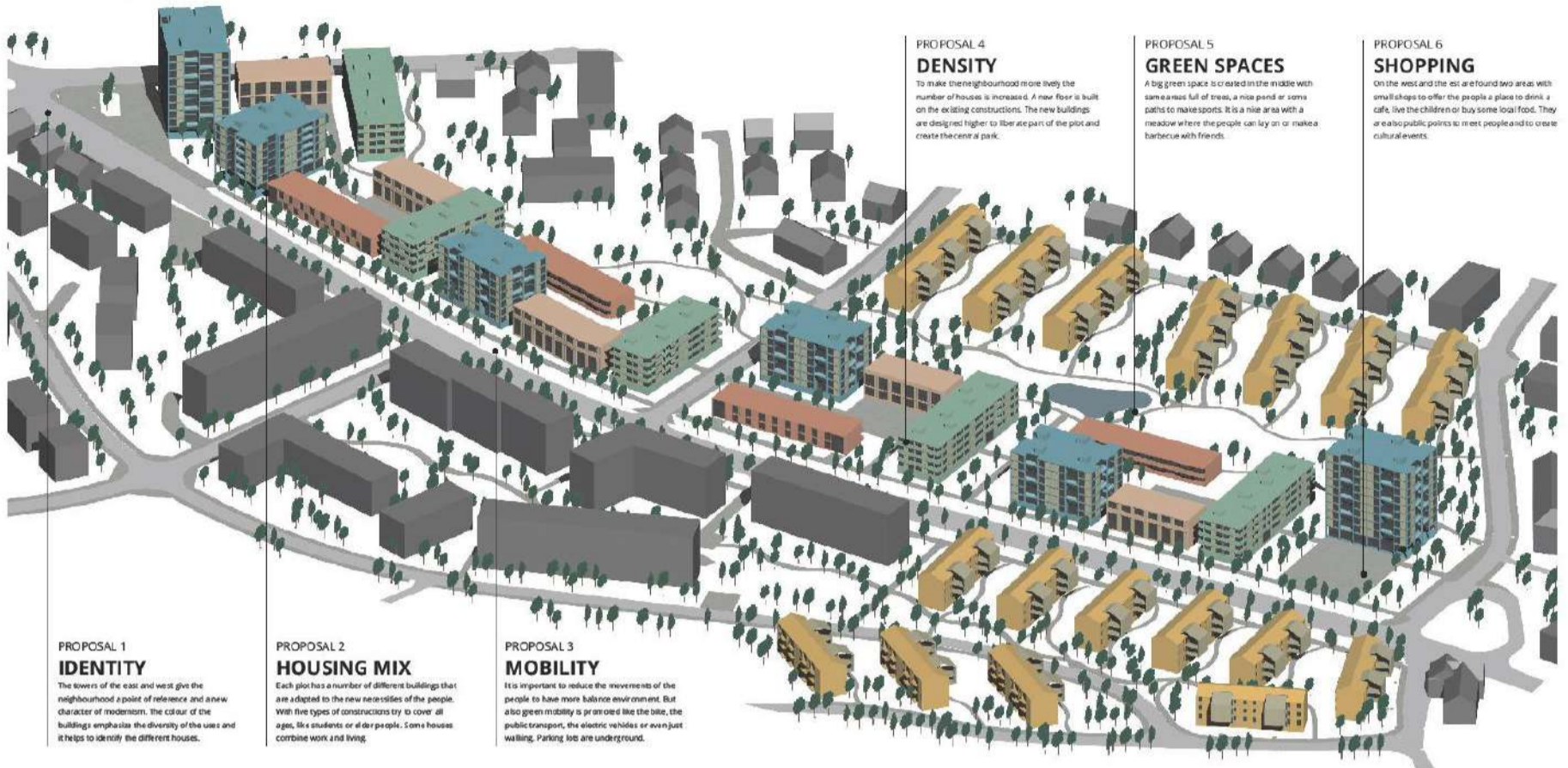
Team :

Basurto Abel, Architekt / architecte, ES

Project brief :

In order to design in an existing urban development we have to think as a dressmaker. With that idea, the proposal try to sew between the old houses from the 50s and the new proposed buildings. Big green areas are created in between to fill the gaps and to make new meeting points for the population. More density and a house mixing help to create a more flexible neighbourhood to fit with the new different ideas of living. A tower with families, apartments to live and work, big flat of coliving or even a building for elder people. A new identity is given with nice colours and a big tower that show a small shopping area with local products.

The necessities to use less energy, push the people the use of public transport, bike or car shearing. The houses are built with a modular timber system, a very efficient isolated facade and solar panels.



**PROPOSAL 1
IDENTITY**

The towers of the east and west give the neighbourhood a point of reference and a new character of modernism. The colour of the buildings emphasises the diversity of the uses and helps to identify the different houses.

**PROPOSAL 2
HOUSING MIX**

Each plot has a number of different buildings that are adapted to the new necessities of the people. With five types of constructions try to cover all ages, like students or older people. Some houses combine work and living.

**PROPOSAL 3
MOBILITY**

It is important to reduce the movements of the people to have more balance environment. But also green mobility is preferred like the bike, the public transport, the electric vehicles or even just walking. Parking lots are underground.

**PROPOSAL 4
DENSITY**

To make the neighbourhood more lively the number of houses is increased. A new floor is built on the existing constructions. The new buildings are designed higher to liberate part of the plot and create the central park.

**PROPOSAL 5
GREEN SPACES**

A big green space is created in the middle with same areas full of trees, a nice pond or some paths to make sports. It is a nice area with a meadow where the people can lay on or make a barbecue with friends.

**PROPOSAL 6
SHOPPING**

On the west and the east are found two areas with small shops to offer the people a place to drink a coffee, live the children or buy some local food. They are also public points to meet people and to create cultural events.

SITUATION FLOOR 1:1000



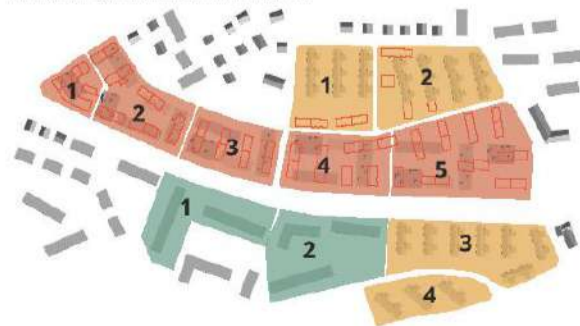
MOBILITY, COMMUNITY FACILITIES

A second shopping area is created east similar to the existing one on the west. Some small shops are placed like a cafe, a pharmacy, a library or a grocery to provide the population of the area with daily necessities. Some necessary trips are avoided. It is important to promote a green way of movement, and that is the reason why new points of car and bike sharing are designed. Also, new paths are made to walk or to bike, the bus is still important. Parking lots will be underground. Some streets with cars are eliminated, trying to make the plots bigger and only for pedestrians and bikes. The children can reach their schools walking the way each day by their own.



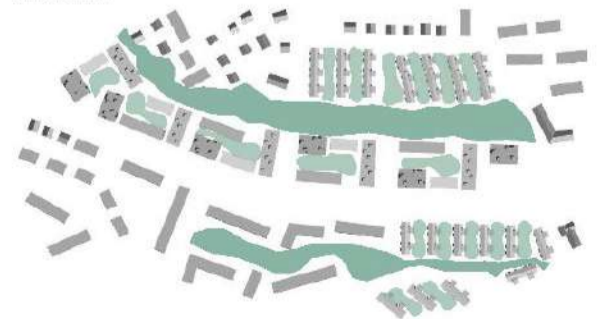
BUILDING IN STAGES

After analysing the information given from the conservation of the buildings, are divided in three colours. The first one is the green area, which was build the last. The buildings are enough high and a simple renovation of the facade is advised. The second group is the orange area in south and north. The houses fit in the urban plan but the need some improvements. It will be make an innag of renovation with new balconies, stairs and a lift. A new floor is added on the top to gain more density. The last one is the red one, where all the buildings will be replaced. More density is added to allow the construction of the central park. The variety of buildings fills the different necessities of the population.



OUTDOOR SPACES

One of the main ideas of the project is to respect the open spaces that are working and to create new and different ones. Reaching more density allow to liberate a big central park. That place want to be the heart of the neighbourhood, full of vegetation, with a pond and areas to make sports. Another linear park is repaired in the north area but smaller. The second outdoor space are semi-private, and they are placed between the buildings. Here the children can play, cultural activities can be made, some meetings and interaction with the nearest inhabitants are take place. Vegetable gardens or a still existing to provide the people fresh food.





IDENTITY

At the beginning of the construction of the settlement, all the buildings used to be very similar and monotonous. To create a new personality to the place, are proposed five different type of houses. Each one have a particular colour to create a harmonious drawing. Some public areas are created east and west with an open square and a tower. The high of the building helps the people to orient oneself.



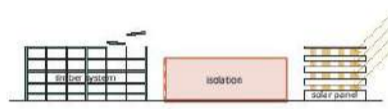
COLOURS

When we walk around the old town of Biel we can see how each building is different. Their facades have all variety of colour doing singular each street. One special place is the Ring Square with buildings that the result of an addition of volumes. Each facade has a colour which make more powerful effect with the nice wooden blinds.



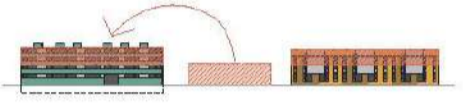
SUSTAINABILITY

To have a better world, we have to start using less energy. The new buildings are designed with a modular timber system that make the construction faster and more sustainable. The skin of the building is made with a very efficient isolation and with triple pane window to keep the war inside and reduce the necessity of heating. On the facade are integrated solar panels to generate energy.



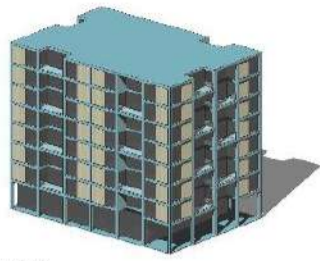
DENSIFICATION

One of the main ideas is creating more density in the neighbourhood to consolidate the area and make more efficient the living. There are two proposal for that, the first one is to build a new floor on the top of the existing buildings. A new structure of wood very light. The second option is to build a higher new buildings, sometimes even a tower. With that less space is need and there are place for new green areas.



SITUATION 1:500



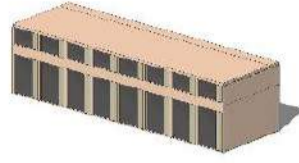


HOUSE 1
THE TOWER

Different families in the same building

The concept of a family is changing. That is why the building must have a flexible structure to assume the new rolls. The floor has a core with lift and stairs and the rest is resolved with pillars. Here can be designed flats of one, two, three, four or even five sleeping rooms.

In the ground floor are find some shops, cafe, a library or a pharmacy as an example. Small services that need the inhabitants and avoid so to make a wide movement. The high of the building is an identity to the area and help to achieve more density to the urban plan.

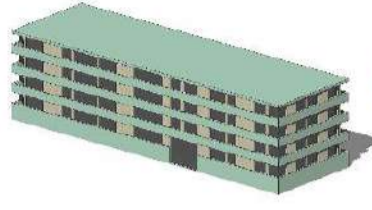


HOUSE 2
THE ATELIER

Living and working together

The house is a flexible building of three stories that combine living and working. A small office can be placed in the ground floor. The direct connection to the street, allow the inhabitants to create also a shop. Their own good can be sold to the people of the neighbourhood, resolving the necessities of the surroundings.

The upper floors are reserved for living. The kitchen and living room are connected with a two-story space to the sleeping rooms. Each house has the space in different places, making each apartment special. Artists, musicians, hand workers, YouTubers are the target for this house.

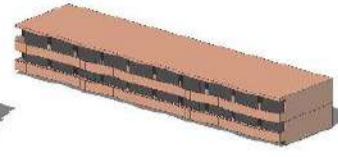


HOUSE 3
THE COLIVING

Different people in the same place

It is a new concept of living, a mix between a dormitory and a big flat. It is composed by small units with a sleeping room, a toilette and a small kitchen. There are the elements to survive as an independent object. In between the units are the common spaces like a big living room, a balcony or outdoor kitchen. The people can here interact and socialize.

The purpose of that building is to content groups with similar necessities to be more efficient. Here can be placed, for example a foundation with handicap people, a bunch of student, a group of refugees or a birth house. The common places are the heart of the house.

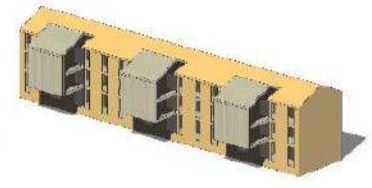


HOUSE 4
THE RETIREMENT

Living like by your own

In the different stages of our life we have not the same necessities of living. When we get older the big flat, is not needed any more. These apartments for older people are presented to those who live by their own. Combine small houses are designed to make the live easier.

Extra services as cleaning or nursing are offered professionally. A wide corridor connect all the flats, making a nice place to meet the people during a sunny day. Not only angles can live here, but also pairs. It is a good option to be in the same neighbourhood of your sons and to see them off.



HOUSE 5
THE RENOVATION

Improving the old houses

It is really important: not to forget the identities of the neighbourhood. With that idea, some buildings that are considered in a right condition and in the correct place, are renovated. They will be provided with a new sense more their efficiency.

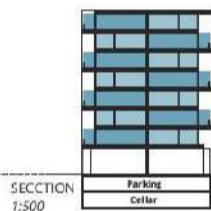
A new lift is placed to solve the access and the staircase is move to the facade creating a nice form with a big new terrace. The place liberated is used to build a new kitchen and a bigger living room. The houses are still having the same number of rooms to make the project affordable.



GROUND FLOOR
1:500



FIRST FLOOR
1:500



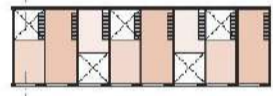
SECTION
1:500



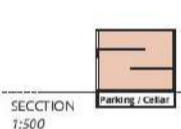
GROUND FLOOR
1:500



FIRST FLOOR
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SECOND FLOOR
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SECTION
1:500



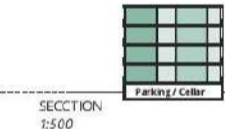
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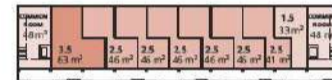
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SECOND FLOOR
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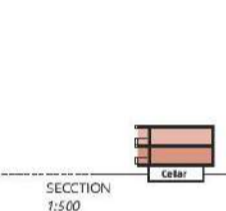
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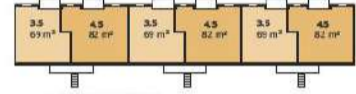
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1:500



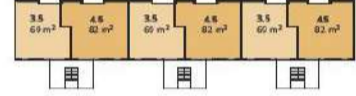
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1:500



SECTION
1:500



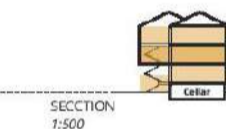
GROUND FLOOR
1:500



FIRST FLOOR
1:500



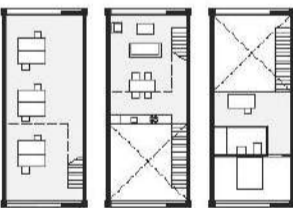
SECOND FLOOR
1:500



SECTION
1:500



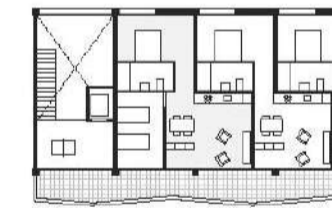
MAINFLOOR
1:200



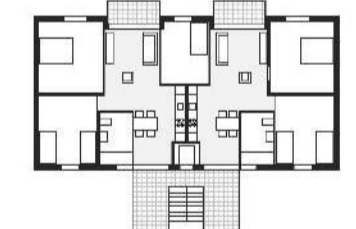
MAINFLOOR
1:200



MAINFLOOR
1:200



MAINFLOOR
1:200



MAINFLOOR
1:200



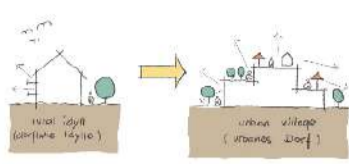
UC640 - Bienne-être

Team :

Bartłomiej Cybula, Architekt und Stadtplaner
/ architecte et urbaniste, CH

Project brief :

Bienne-être means well-being, quality and desirability. Small talk grounds derive from the countryside tradition where inhabitants met spontaneously and informally. Gossip yards, however, are more city-like - here you meet to talk for a bit longer, a bit more anonymously. Terraces, rooftops, balconies, galleries and arcades provide a language for urban renewal and place-making. A rural idyll morphs systematically into an urban village - life on many different levels gives the impression of different scales whereas correct zoning defines characters that change dramatically within walking distance. And even though the area could be described as a "border city", it creates an identity of its own: a porous, diverse and liveable local centre.



Bicycles and pedestrians have priority here! Cars should be placed underground, so that more space outside can be designated for social encounters, greenery and temporary uses. Public garages are to be located closest to the traffic junctions or hubs. Car-sharing and a-mobility must be introduced, whereas all the bicycle garages and parking spots need to be integrated in the ground floors, entrance zones, terrain niches and small sheds. It is crucial to make all the inner streets safe, slow, and child-friendly, to the degree that they can be used as celebration, play and resting areas.

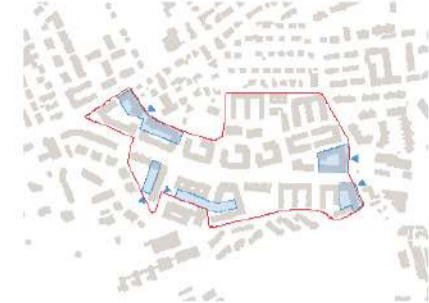
Bienne-être means well-being. It means quality, it means diversity, it means desirability (to live and to be). As our body seeks equilibrium and optimal balance we need more than just good public spaces or greenery visible from every window. We must live actively, embrace every opportunity to rest and maybe finally give ourselves a break. The existing, more rural atmosphere however does not fully reach the potential of the place - it might be soothing to watch but is definitely not so to listen to. The Orpund street is the main thoroughfare and, whether we like it or not, needs to stay as it is. Therefore, the level differences in building heights, terraces, rooftops, balconies, loggias, galleries and arcades provide a vast pool of solutions that create fantastic opportunities for urban renewal and place-making. Small talk grounds (places of quick chats with your neighbours) derive from a countryside tradition where inhabitants met spontaneously, briefly, informally. How did we forget about that in our cities, where there are many more people and a much higher density?



Gossip yards, however, are more city-like. Here you meet to talk for a bit longer, a bit more discreetly, a bit more anonymously. More time spent means quality time, and more quality time means more space. But you will be seen and will be visible, no matter what. A rural idyll morphs systematically into an urban village - life on many levels gives the impression of different scales. Correct zoning (private, semi-private, public) defines characters that can change dramatically within walking distance - a theatre of everyday life. And even though the area could be easily described as an "edge city" or "border city" it creates an identity of its own: a porous, diverse and livable local centre.

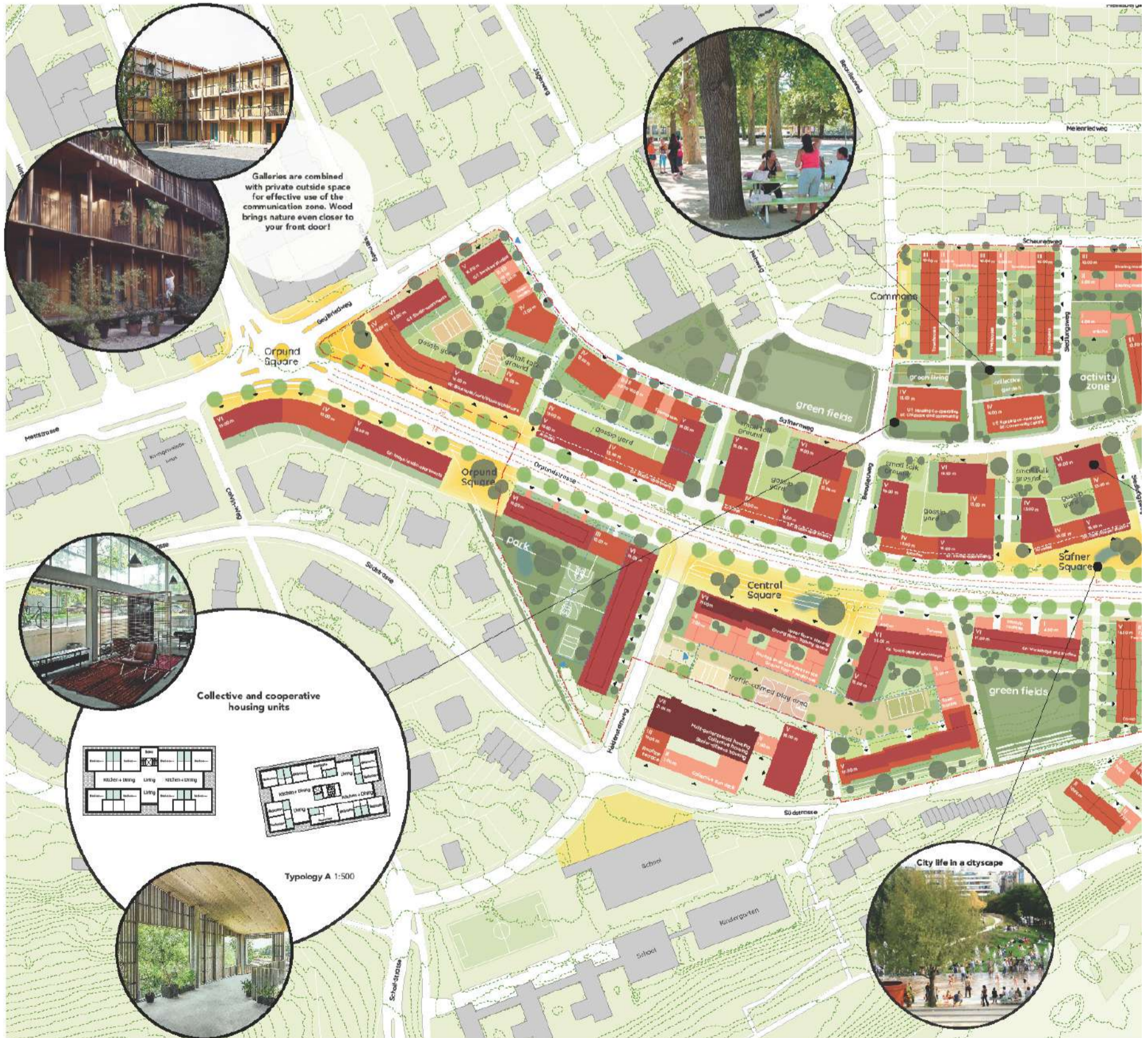


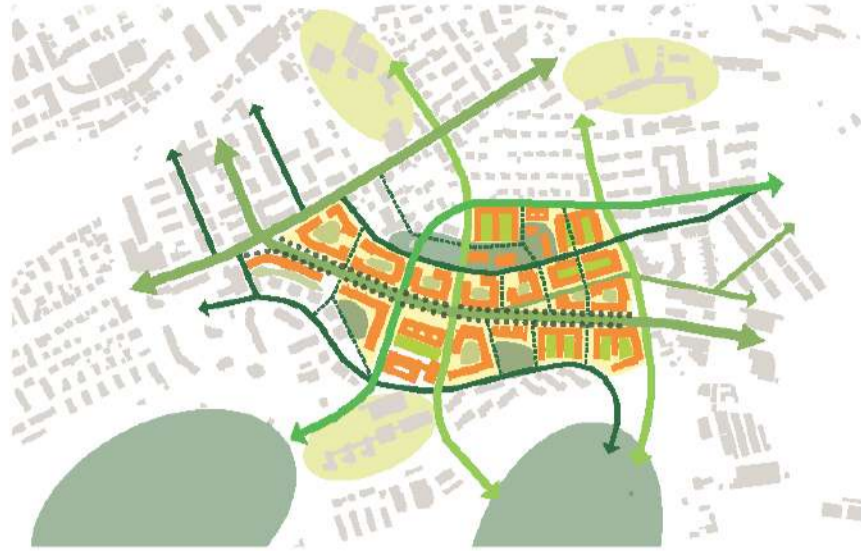
Schwarzplan 1:5000



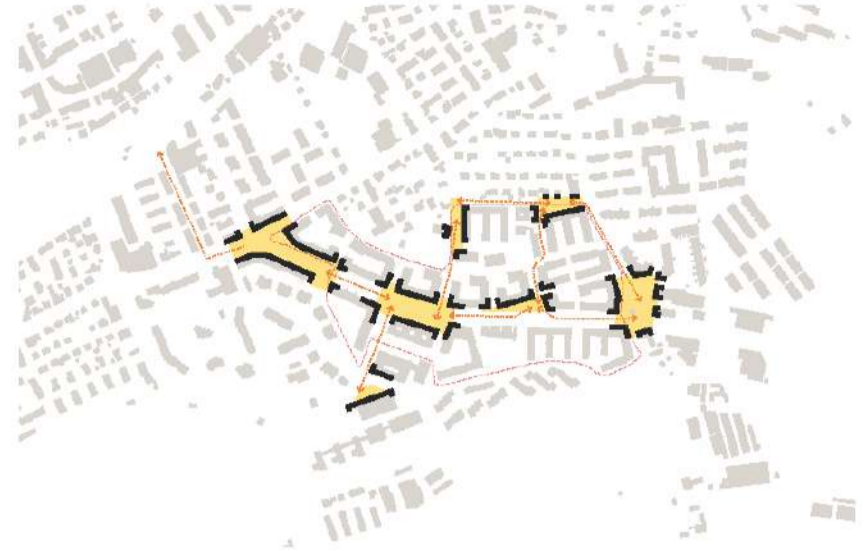
Underground parking 1:6667

All in all, everyone wants to live in a safe and comfortable environment. As soon as we grow to love our home, our neighbourhood and our city, we will at the same time find ourselves enjoying all the advantages of a dense and diverse world - namely, the people. Contact between them is what binds the group and creates a city. We should celebrate our shared space, especially as there is always less and less of it. So why not in Biel?





Green areas and connectivity 1:5000



Squares and public cityscape 1:5000

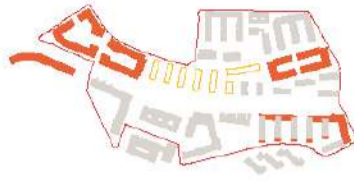
As nature and open landscape is almost literally next door, direct and fast connections with the nearest leisure and open-air activity zones are crucial. The project area is perfect size and location wise to implement the idea of a 15-minute city, walkable city (city of short distances), green city and inclusive city (open to everybody). The area of "green living" combines shared housing models with collective and communal gardens to encourage togetherness (Wir-Gefühl) and extend the activity zone of everyday life. Strictly private gardens come along with townhouses. In comparison, most of the rooftops are at everyone's disposal and are meant to bring people in rather than being just another viewing point for those lucky ones who can afford living on top. They enable people to experience the area from many levels because they let them LIVE on many levels (i.e. do their laundry, swim in the pool, throw a party, do some gardening (urban gardening patches), etc.).

One has to understand that with new development comes change in scale (from vaguely rural to more urban and city-like to quite dense and diverse) which brings further changes in space and identity perception. The Orpund street remains, of course, the main public axis. The chain of squares along the street with a long stretch of trees strengthens the identity of the place. The terminal bus stop needs to be refreshed, some water elements added. New meeting spots and smaller precincts shall integrate new buildings with the context, whereas the renovated typologies from 1950-60s, with their galleries and semi-public terraces, embrace new quality within their walls.





Phase 1 (until 2026)
As first demolitions begin, the areas furthest from Orpund street will be refurbished. Buildings north will undergo the process of transformation into co-op housing.



Phase 2 (2027-2030)
Main construction sites are located around the Orpund square. Buildings south from the Orpund street will undergo the process of transformation (into co-op housing). And the highrise!



Phase 3 (2031-33)
Moving away from the Orpund square brings the whole construction traffic closer to the edge of the city. Last phase of the demolition process.

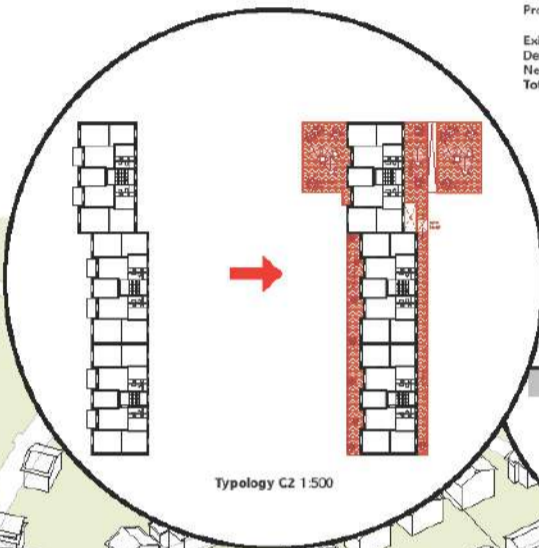
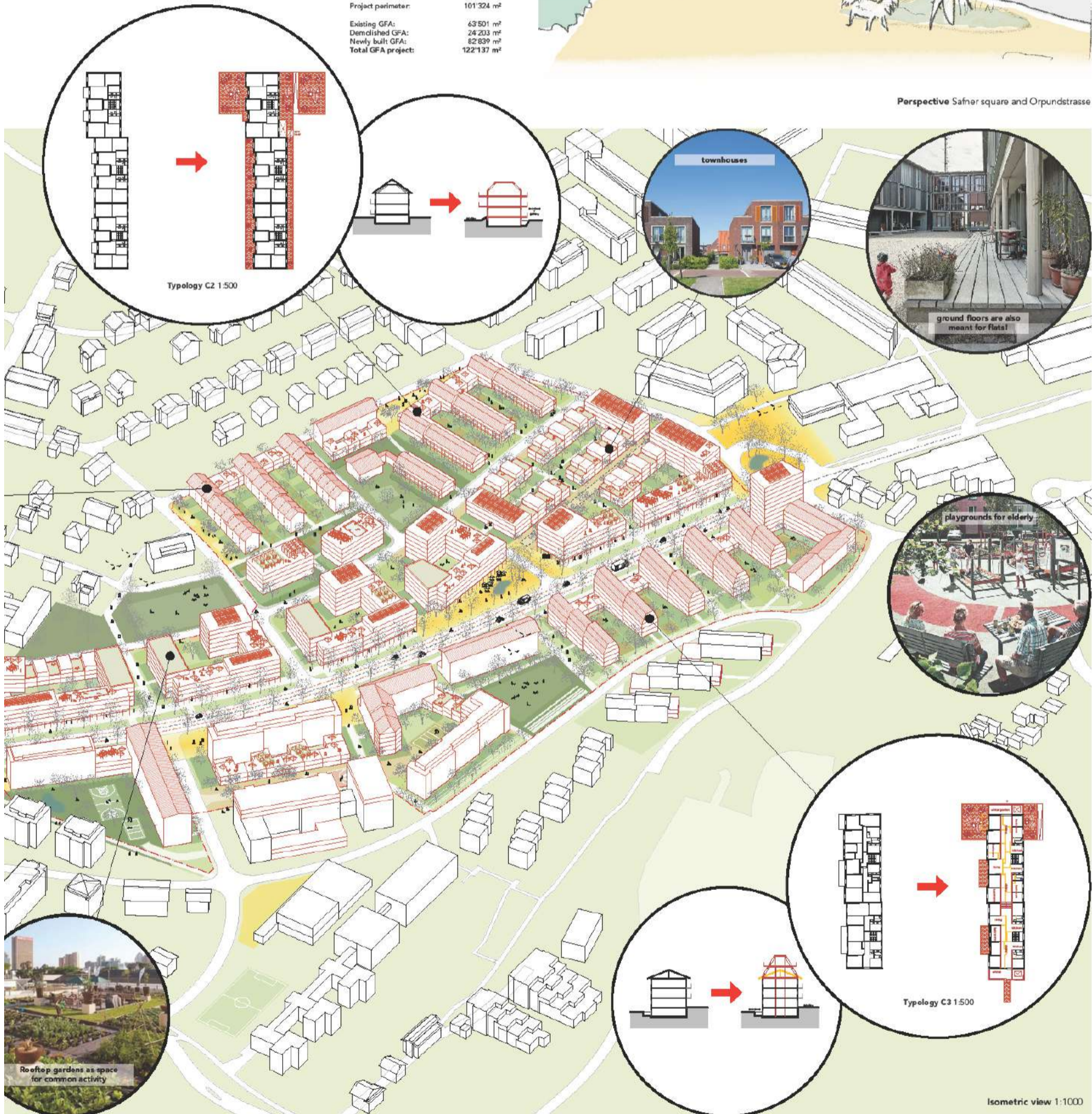


Phase 4 (2034-36)
Last buildings along the Orpund street are ready. Main squares and the tree avenues are getting their final touches.

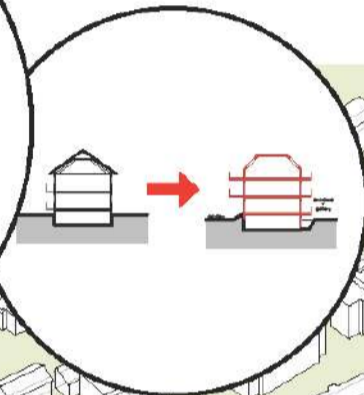
Project perimeter:	101'324 m ²
Existing GFA:	63'501 m ²
Demolished GFA:	24'203 m ²
Newly built GFA:	82'839 m ²
Total GFA project:	122'137 m ²



Perspective Saffner square and Orpundstrasse



Typology C2 1:500



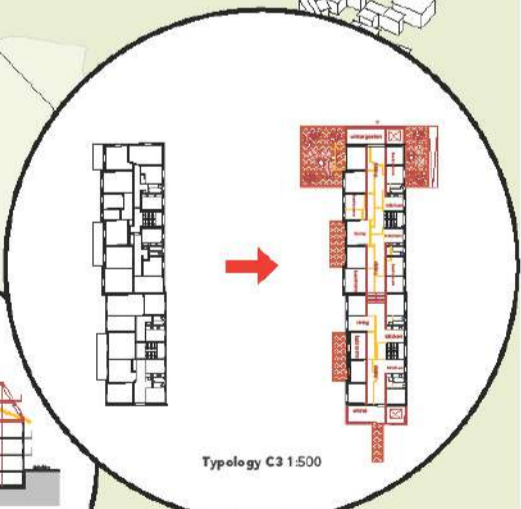
townhouses



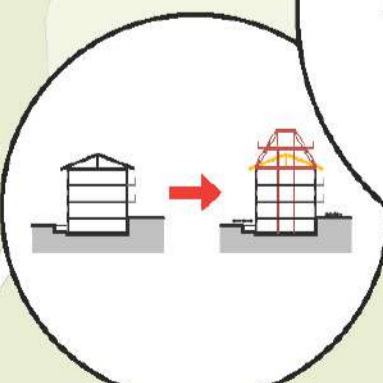
ground floors are also meant for flats!



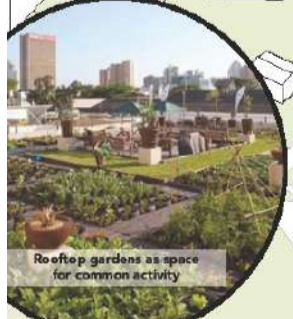
playgrounds for elderly



Typology C3 1:500



Isometric view 1:1000



Rooftop gardens as space for common activity

UI594 - HOW WE METT

Team :

Antoine Steck, Architekt und Stadtplaner /
architecte et urbaniste, FR

Quentin Morise, Designer, FR

Fanny Gonzalez de Quijano, Stadtplanerin /
urbaniste FR

Project brief :

Un quartier qui vit est une somme quasi infinie d'espaces plus ou moins grands et mouvants que chaque individu emporte avec lui dans ses pratiques quotidiennes. Un site de projet est défini par des périmètres opérationnels et administratifs dont nous devons assumer l'imperfection, car c'est une construction de la pensée qui ne peut pas être maîtrisée entièrement. Tout l'enjeu de nos métiers est de cibler la «bonne» échelle d'intervention (avec le bon degré d'intégration des acteurs et la bonne économie de moyens) pour améliorer dans une réaction en chaîne le quotidien de toutes ses vies qui se rencontrent, dans le respect de l'environnement. Ici, pour répondre aux enjeux du site (densité, stationnement) et le rendre plus vivant, tout commence par le réaménagement complet d'Orpund-Strasse.

**COMPLEXITY TO DEFINE
A « RIGHT » SCALE**

Architecture and Urbanism encompass a narrative of scale. Spatial and temporal scales talk, complement, confront and oppose each other. The interlocking of scales, a key notion in our professions, reminds of the necessity for project to address challenges that vary according to the theme or one's perspective.

Living together in a lively city means to go further into this interlocking of scales, because lively cities find their strength in the assumed compromise between current and future occupants of a space. The complexity stems from the fact that an observed space is a construction of thought from which a multitude of interests scumble.

In reality, a space is a near infinite sum of greater or lesser spaces in motion. Every individual takes along practices in line with their ways of living, working, travelling, meeting friends, etc. that define assembly spaces that evolves with the seasons or exterior events, to cite a few. One must also integrate different rationales related to the targeted collective (municipality, cooperatives, market regulations, pandemics, global warming/climate change, biodiversity collapse, etc.).

However, a certain abstraction is necessary to define intervening spaces in order to embark on momentums that will have impacts on the relevant spaces globally. Our time recognizes the importance of readjusting the occupation of spaces that have been flooded by cars, infrastructures, housing, industrial and commercial zones, etc.

Therefore, even if it is important not to neglect any space to the benefit of a single function, as demonstrated by the expansion of motorized transport today's challenge is to find the « appropriate » scale of intervention with the right degree of stakeholders integration in order to improve, in a chain-reaction like process, the daily life of all these individuals who meet, sustainably and respectful of the environment.

FIRST TIME WE MET GEYISRIED

A few months after our visit to the site on the occasion of the launching of European 16, we asked ourselves what were the « spaces » that strucked us the most. Quite naturally, we came up with two that have guided our thinking unconsciously or the urban renewal of the study area. Indeed, the exterior spaces between the houses that are located between Orpundstrasse and Safnerweg caught our attention straightaway. They give the impression of welcoming living spaces, well appropriated by the neighborhood.



The space is held from all sides and the dimensions are on a human scale (height of the facades and depth of the common spaces), which allows to identify at a fair distance all the components of the place without being intrusive.

On Orpundstrasse, although the sky and outdoor areas are very much present, the urban space between the facades is mainly occupied by cars, which keeps away both sides from a place at the center of a valley territory that should be their privileged meeting place.



**PROXIMITY, MOBILITY,
DENSITY (IN THAT ORDER)**

Even if mobility is a fundamental challenge, a space is inhabited before being passed through. In this respect, it needs to be designed to ensure a suitable proximity to its purpose, thus creating a system of neighborhoods that meet without one overwhelming the other.

Furthermore, every person living in a place have their own practices that lead them to socialize with and pass through other places. This function remains structured in the transformation of an existing neighborhood, in order not to damage its relationship to the world. In Geyisried, Orpundstrasse must remain as the main thoroughfare into the agglomeration of Bienne. However, it should mark a clear path between the outside and the inner parts of the agglomeration, the latter being occupied by a relatively dense residential neighborhood.

Today, Orpundstrasse is only used to run through and service, even though it occupies quite a vast space (approximately 40m from facade to facade). Without transforming this axis, nothing will change. The necessary renovation of the built environment, as well as the increase of the density by 20% to meet the challenge of the urban sprawl are opportunities to rethink the profile of this street to: bridge the gap between the two sides; put in place a more selective use of the car to free other spaces in the back (such as Safnerweg that could become a pedestrian axis); design places of intensity that will be central contact points to the scale of the neighborhood, of the valley and between the inside and outside of the neighborhood (stores, modal shift, etc.); manage the rainwater of the neighborhood to take advantage of its topographical situation at the bottom of a valley.

Once the proximity relations secured and the rebalancing of the modes of transportation defined, the density comes to the service of the targeted places of intensity, to reinforce and rebrand them. It also occasionally reinforces the more residential areas in order to counterbalance the deployment of new uses and the contemporary accessibility and energetic retrofit constraints.

**TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE
TOPOGRAPHY (PRINCIPLE SECTION 1:200)**

The roadway characteristics implemented on Orpundstrasse implies the removal of the service roads. The topography of the place enables to restore, in the slope, useful spaces for housing (residential parking spaces that could evolve into cellars, balconies, etc.).

The base is interrupted to provide pathways and ditches transverse to the street to manage rainwater, while the former parking spaces are turned into bike/stroller sheds.

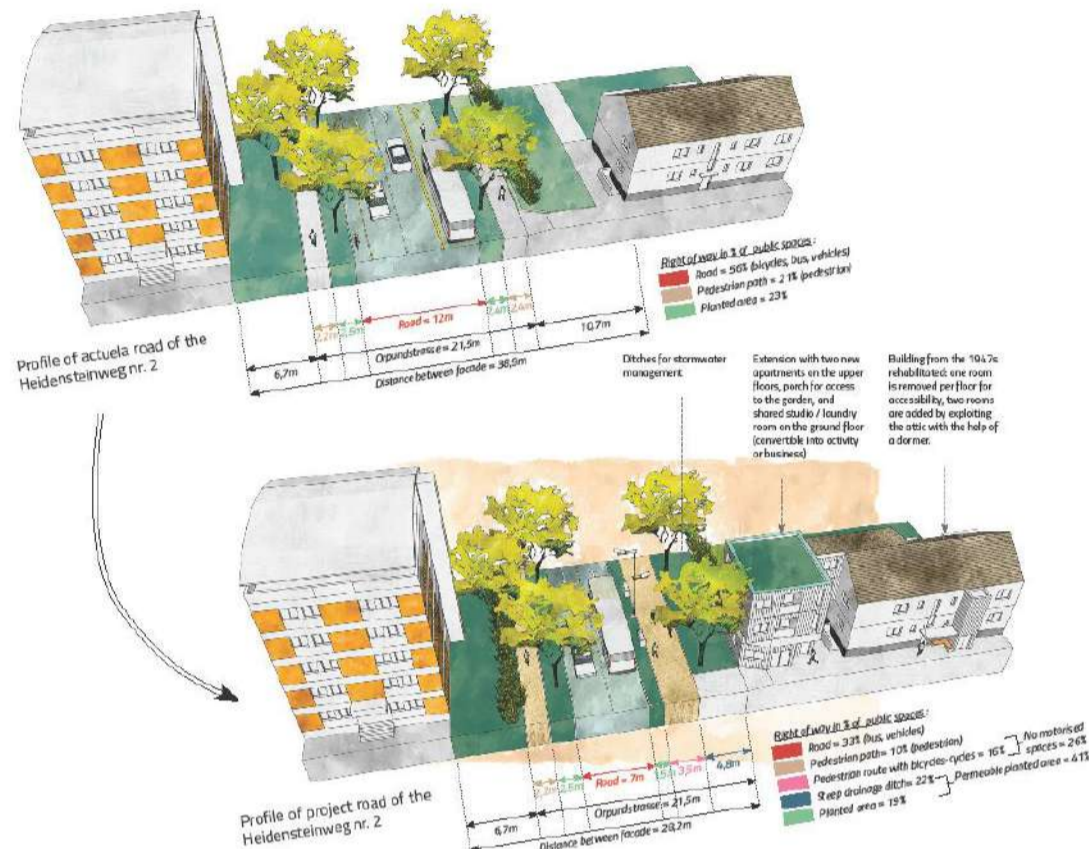


HOW WE METT

Looking for the right scale of intervention to impulse a new life in Geyisried

FIRST OF ALL : REDESIGN OF ORPUNDSTRASSE (PROFILE 1:300)

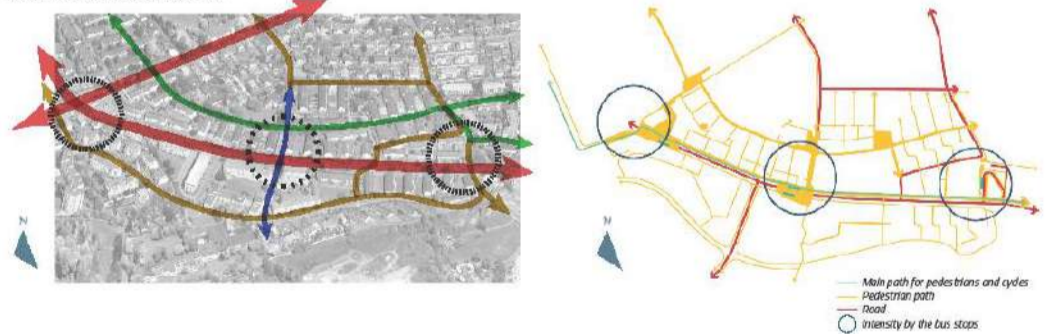
This major thoroughfare into the city is the cornerstone of the revival of the neighborhood. A new profile must be implemented by the community over the whole path, from the neighborhood entrance, that we locate Löhrenweg, up to the intersection with another structuring axis of Bienne, the Geyisriedweg, while conserving the current public right-of-way and the trees lining the street.



CONSEQUENCE : A NEW MOBILITY NETWORK

This new profile of Orpundstrasse allows to create a real urban boulevard, a citywide structuring axis connected to that of Geyisriedweg (in red on the diagram). These axes are intended to keep the traffic of motorized vehicles in both directions, while providing comfortable pedestrian and cycling amenities. Secondary service streets (in orange on the diagram) complement the motorized transport network to serve the residential neighborhoods. Public and residential parking are directly accessible from these structuring axes, in order to turn into pedestrian zones the residential-oriented public spaces located beyond. Therefore, Safnerweg is transformed into a convivial place at the heart of the neighborhood (in green on the diagram).

- To complement, 3 places of intensity (by the bus stops) will sequence the route along Orpundstrasse:
- The first one, at the entrance of the neighborhood, will see the implementation of a multi-modal pole aimed to reduce the flows within the city, thus providing the opportunity to increase the density of housing in the neighborhood;
- The second, in the middle of the neighborhood, will allow to bring together both sides of Orpundstrasse through a recreational health trail (in blue on the diagram) whose concept will adapt to the aging of the population and will connect the equipment intended for the inhabitants of both sides of the new urban boulevard;
- The third, at the intersection of the motorized flows, will be the privileged place for the implementation of a commercial, tertiary and artisanal centrality to the scale of micro expanded sector, accompanied by a high density.



REDESIGN OF SAFNERNWEG WITH LOCAL RESIDENTS (PROFILE 1:200)

The revival of Orpundstrasse by the community allows the «backside» to break free from the car. By conserving the current influence and the trees alongside, the current streets and accesses to the dwellings can be replaced by grass pavers or light-colored paving stones. The conversion of the parking spaces can be the subject of a consultation of the local residents to determine their future purposes (collective vegetable gardens, medicinal plant cultivation, ping-pong tables, deckchairs, etc.). One can also envisage that, each year on a given date, spaces underutilized or whose aim is facing criticism could see a change of assignment through a voting process.





PARTICIPATORY PROJECT COMMITMENTS

The project is a participative process and not a matter of prior planning. The territorial footprint of the neighbourhood is the point of departure of its positive mutation. It aims to remove the road and transit aspect like the current Orpundstrasse or Salmweg for the benefit of peaceful urban streets where different modes meet (pedestrians, bicycles, bus, cars, etc.) or the space is to break free from the car.

- Goals:
- Open the debate on the making of a more participative, creative and ecological city (district)
 - Put people back at the heart of the built environment
 - Experiment with original forms of citizen intervention in urban space
 - Allow conviviality / meeting within the district of Mett and the Geysried neighbourhood:
 - In terms of uses
 - In terms of spaces
 - At the service level
 - Losing any of the current road and transit aspect of Orpundstrasse

PRINCIPLES OF CHARTER FOR A LIVING CITY

- I- Neighbourhood densification of the district can start immediately.
- II- The process presupposes a few land law modification.
- III- The process does not involve expropriation or imposed demolition.
- IV- Relocation is feasible within the neighbourhood.
- V- The existing plant structure will be preserved and reinforced.
- VI- The Orpundstrasse will be redeveloped into an urban street (pavement surface doubled: 30%)
- VII- The Salmweg will be transformed into a peaceful pedestrian zone where car is prohibited
- VIII- Public spaces and shared facilities planning will imply citizen participation

To begin with, the charter will be discussed, written and signed by both the inhabitants and the public and private actors taking part in the renovation of the neighbourhood.

Biel, Mett district, Geysried neighbourhood / ... / 2021

Signature:



COMMUNITY CENTER :

The different activities planned in the neighborhood will need a multifunctional space that everyone can reserve. This community center will give the opportunity to organize promotional events such as workshops, cooking for instance or to learn how to make cosmetics, organize training courses in entrepreneurship, seminars, or the possibility for associations and housing cooperatives to organize meetings for participative workshops or general meetings.



HALLE : LOCAL MARKET AND EXHIBITION

In order to commercialize and value the local production (the one on the site from the neighbors cooperatives but also the ones around it) a covered hall made of several stands will be located at the center of neighborhood easy to access (at pedestrian crossings). This «Halle» will consist of a real showcase and will offer fruits and vegetables (from the local gardens), wooden objects, resourced furniture, artisan and artistic creations (from the FabLab and workshops nearby), cosmetic, honey, renting and buying winter sports material, and many other things to discover.



MEDICAL CENTER :

With the demand for senior housing the issue of care in nearby areas arises, especially in a neighborhood devoid of medical services. We propose to regroup health professionals in a medical house: general practitioner, physiotherapist, ophthalmologist, chiropractor, medical laboratory, pharmacy, etc.



CATERING :

The cafeteria will be open for public administrations nearby and coworkers, but also residents. It will use a portion of the local vegetable production, and its waste will be recycled and reused on site (local food network).



EXTRACURRICULAR :

The creative aspect of the project should also be available for children. This is why in addition to the fablab, the extracurricular center will offer many activities, and will have a connection with all the schools nearby and neighborhood associations.



FAB LAB :

Place of creation of all kinds, aligned with the DIY, in between a Fab Lab and an Incubator, it offers the possibility for all to imagine, innovate, create, learn and share ideas with the greatest numbers. Whether it is wood, textile, digital or computer design, art, sound design, inhabitants will be able to manufacture all sorts of objects (partnership with the Ressourcerie Défi). Combined with coworking spaces, residences, showrooms, the Fab Lab will put creativity and productivity at the heart of Mett, along with schools nearby.



« LETS METT » IN THE STREET :

A living neighborhood is also an ephemeral neighborhood, which lives throughout the seasons (nature, culture, etc.), the one that invents and reinvents itself continuously. It is important to give freedom to creativity and ingenuity. The small projects are those that will create meaning to the big ones. The « Lets METT » festival, with all these places full of activities, various and creative uses created by the local workshops, the schools, the FabLab, which runs for 2 weeks every year, is a good example of initiative which we would like to see more often. The food festival, the children's street or the outdoor cinema during the summers are some other examples. And you, what do you imagine for your neighborhood?

	EXISTANT	PROJECT
HOUSING	700 apartments	Demolition : 98 appartements Construction : 281 new appartements (22 in Senior residence) Balance : 183 appartements (+26%) • 400 renovated appartements • 202 restructurated appartements
		STAGE 1 - REDESIGN ORPUNDSTRASSE Step 1 : 64 constructions Step 2 : 64 demolitions / renovations of 7 buildings
		STAGE 2 - DENSITY AT NEW INTENSITY Step 1 : 168 constructions Step 2 : renovations of 12 buildings / restructuration of 10 buildings
PARKING	460 parking places	STAGE 3 - RESTRUCTURE THE BACKSIDES Step 1 : 34 demolitions / restructuration of 2 buildings Step 2 : 69 constructions
		• 547 parking places : • 331 pour residents (125 in P+R) • 200 pour visiteurs (50 in west area ; 5 in the middle of the project area and 145 in P+R) • 9 are Mobility spaces ; • 7 carpool spaces ; • 270 are P+R spaces (125 for residents ; 145 for visitors)
		• Multimodality (P+R, carpool area, Mobility stations, bicycle garage, bicycle repairer, etc.) • Personal services (health home, concierge service, etc.) • Community facilities (coworking, Fab-lab, catering, etc.) • Commercial spaces (convenience store, covered market, leisure and sports shop, etc.) • Etc.
USES	Commercial spaces Community facilities	

INTENSITE #1 TO GATHER



DEVELOPMENT STAGES

STAGE 1 - REDESIGN
ORPUNDSTRASSE

STEP 1
64 constructions including 22 apartments for Seniors
Prioritized new apartment allocation in order to relocated:

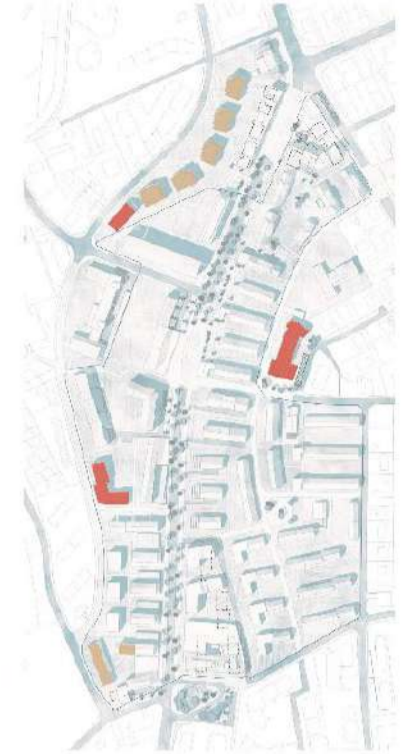
- in priority people whom their apartment will be destroyed in Stage 1 - Step 2;
- secondly people who leave in destroyed building in Stage 2-Step 2;
- thirdly for people who leave already in the housing cooperative;
- finally for people who leave outside housing cooperative.

Construction of a «Halle» (covered market and exhibition) near the Senior Residence.

STEP 2
Demolition 64 apartments located at the both ends of the neighbourhood.

Renovation of 7 buildings located at the both ends of the neighbourhood.

- New constructions
- Building renovation
- Building demolition
- Open parking



INTENSITE #2 TOGETHER



STAGE 2 - DENSITY AT NEW
INTENSITY

STEP 1
Reconfigure Orpundstrasse in order to create a real urban boulevard and dedicate more comfortable space for pedestrian and cyclists than motorized transport.

Construction of a car park (P+R) with 270 places.
Construction of a car park under the construction near Orpundstrasse and Geysried weg.
Reconfigure private parking located along Orpundstrasse according two ways:

- 1st construction of semi-open parking.
- 2nd reconfigure open parking.

Near the car park (P+R) we can find a carpool area with 7 places.

Renovation of 12 buildings located around Orpundstrasse.

STEP 2
Construction of 148 apartments around Orpundstrasse.

Renovation of 12 buildings located around the «backsides» of Orpundstrasse.

Restructuration of 10 buildings along Orpundstrasse.

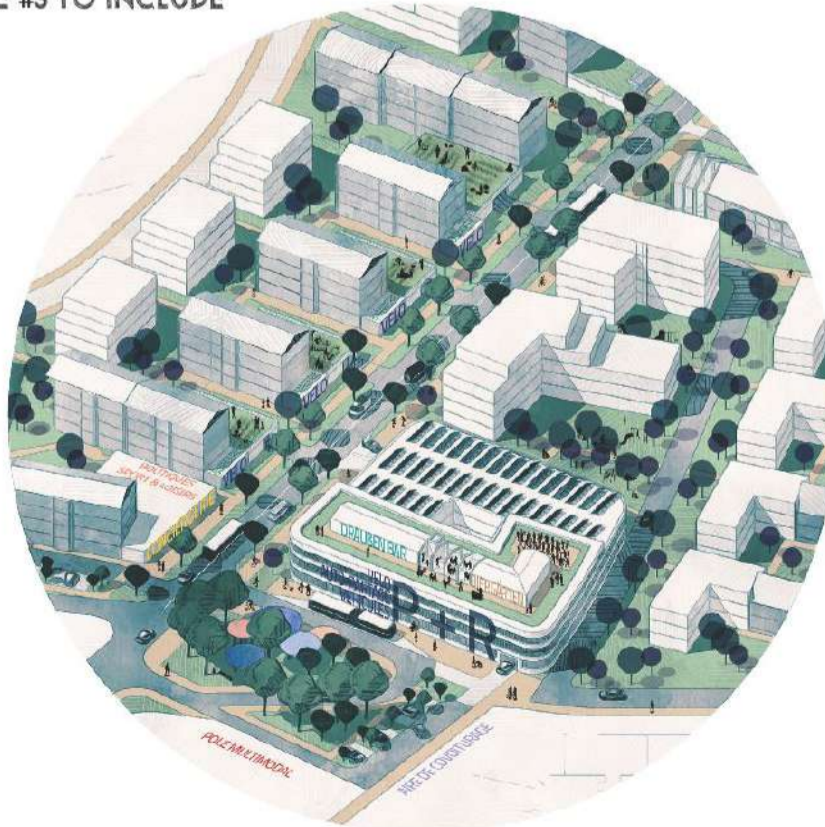
Construction of a medical center, a catering, a coworking space, a concierge service, a leisure and sport shop.

At the top of car park (P+R) there is a Biergarten and a Draußen Bar.

- New constructions
- Building reconstruction
- Building renovation
- Building demolition
- Road reconfiguration
- Semi open parking & car park P+R
- Open parking



INTENSITE #3 TO INCLUDE



STAGE 3 - RESTRUCTURE THE
BACKSIDES

STEP 1
Reconfigure Saffernweg in order to create a real path dedicate for pedestrian and for several uses choose by residents.

Demolition of 34 apartments located in nord-east sector of the neighbourhood.

STEP 2
Restructuration of 2 building located near Schauenweg and Siedlungweg

Construction of 69 apartments instead the building demolished in Stage 3 - Step 1 and near restructurated buildings in the same step.

Construction of a community center.

- New constructions
- Building reconstruction
- Building demolition
- Road reconfiguration



YY618 - landscape line

Team :

Mathieu Oppliger, Architekt / architecte, CH

Project brief :

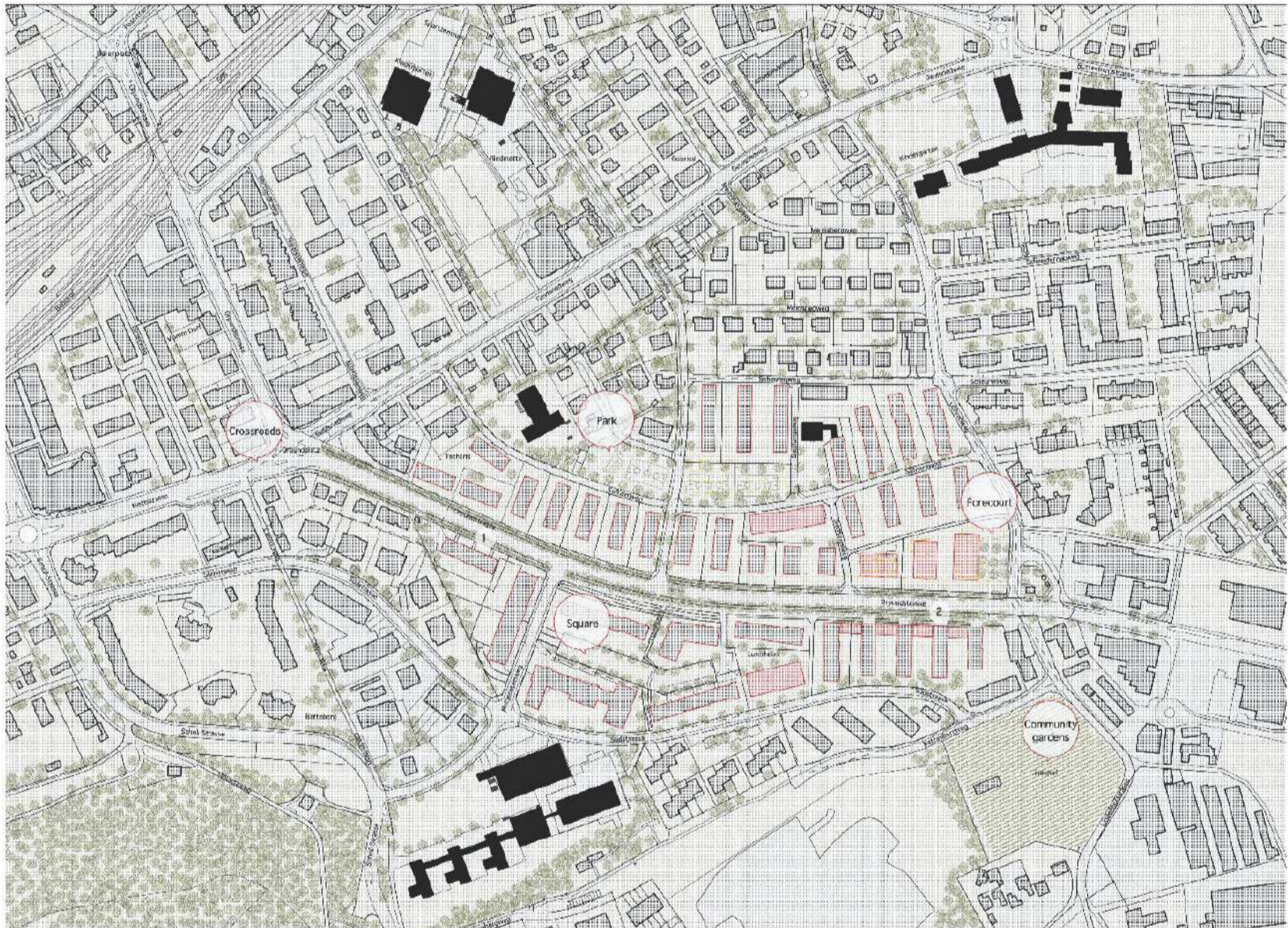
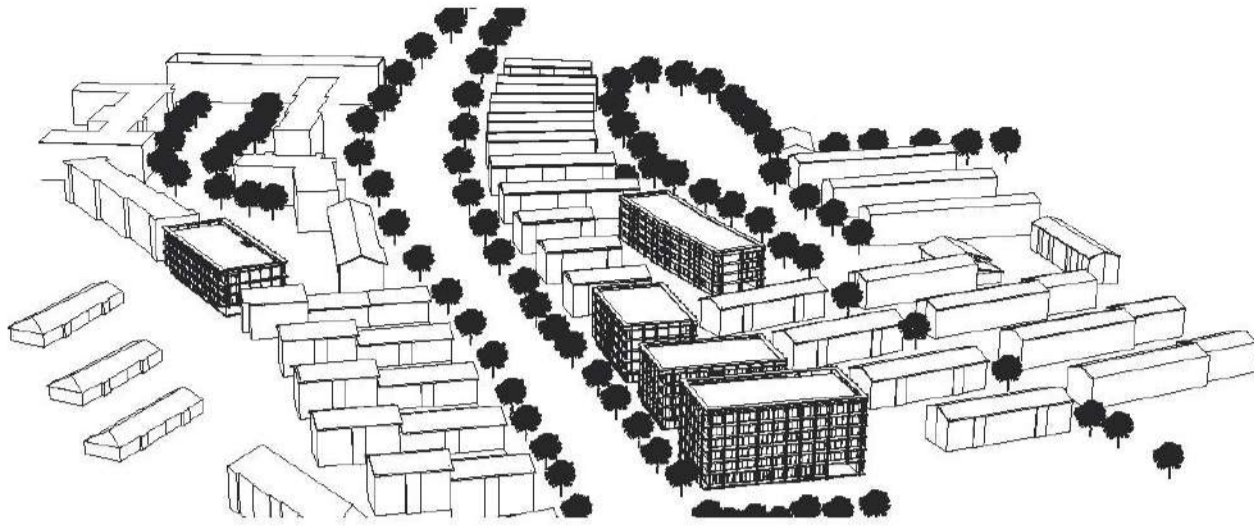
Vision. of the district is based on delineations and intensifications of infrastructure and public spaces. Orpundstrasse retains its role as a major vehicle traffic penetration

and it is reinforced by the vegetation intensification of these surroundings. This wooded cordon will create a sound buffer space between the dwellings and the traffic which will multiply over the years. The use of either side of the bus line promotes this type of mobility and rapid accessibility to the city center. This principle makes it possible to separate the flows of various speeds and activates the ground floors by the polarization of certain places through the service stops. Parallel to the central avenue, a landscaped infrastructure made up of plant spaces and pedestrian paths will develop new life behind each neighborhood. A transverse landscaped walk will connect these 3 west - east axes.

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1



PLAN 1/2000



LANDSCAPE 1



LANDSCAPE 2

LANDSCAPE LINE

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LANDSCAPE LINE



BOULEVARD



LANDSCAPE CROSSING



PARK AND TRAIL



BUILDING



PLAN 1/1000

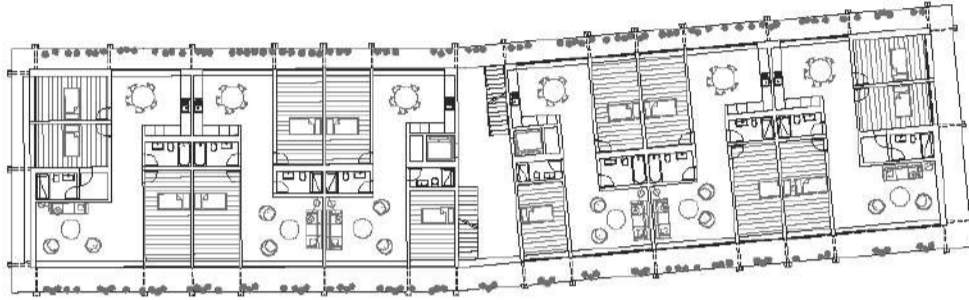
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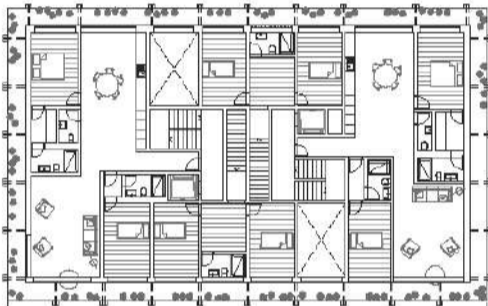
3



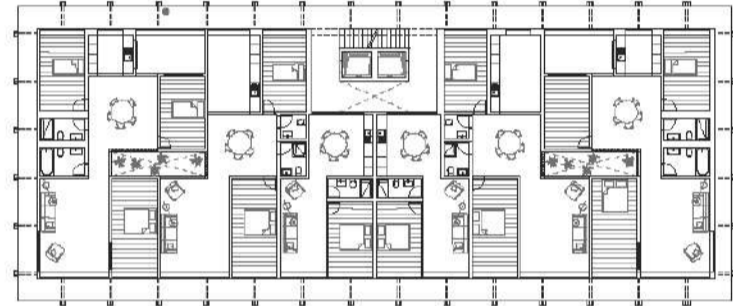
INTERIOR VIEW
TYPICAL APARTEMENT



BUILDING A
PLAN 1/200



BUILDING C
PLAN 1/200
TYPICAL GROUND



BUILDING B
PLAN 1/200



BUILDING D
TYPICAL GROUND
PLAN 1/200



BUILDING E
TYPICAL GROUND
PLAN 1/200



ELEVATION BUILDING C / D / E
PLAN 1/200

LANDSCAPE LINE