

Rives de la Haute Deûle district

by Michèle Sainte-Marie / 2021-03-24 20:19:44 / France / 4711 / FR



Address 1 - street : 165 Avenue de Bretagne 59000 LILLE , France

Population : 2 200 hab

Number of jobs : 5 000 emplois

Starting year of the project : 2004

Delivery year of the project : 2018



25 ha



74 994 000 €

Certifications :



ID CARD

The Rives de la Haute-Deûle eco-district is located west of Lille, on the territories of the municipalities of Lille and Lomme. The urban project reinscribes the Rives de la Haute-Deûle in the heart of the metropolis, in the vicinity of the Parc de la Citadelle, the Port of Lille, the Île des Bois Blancs and the Lommois district of the Marais.

Located at the confluence of the large-gauge canal and the Canteleu arm, the eco-district has its water station, a permanent place of residence for barges conducive to the development of cultural activities.

The urban reconquest of the site responds to a double political ambition: to create an attractive and sustainable living district, at the service of present and future residents and users, and to ensure metropolitan economic development by creating a dedicated digital center of excellence, Euratechnologies.

Finally, the development of the district and the buildings meets a high environmental quality requirement.

Programme

- Housing
- Offices
- Businesses and services
- Public facilities and infrastructure
- Public spaces
- Green spaces

Project progress

- Management phase

Prescriptions and zoning

- Heritage protection area
- Particular conventions

Key points

- Quality of life
- Mobility
- Smart city
- Resources
- Biodiversity
- Energy /Climate

Approaches used

- Ecodistrict national label
- Agenda 21
- Local charter

Certifications

- Ecodistrict national label
- Ecocité

More info

<https://www.soreli.fr/projets/rives-de-la-haute-deule/>

Data reliability

3rd part certified

Photo credit

The voice of the North
Bruel Delmar Agency
Julien Ianoo
Frédéric Delesalle

TERRITORY

Type of territory

The urban project has built its future on its specific territorial heritage: brownfields on the site, integration into neighboring residential districts and the presence of water, formerly dedicated to the needs of the textile industry.

The industrial history of the site is part of the identity of the district as well as of the memory of its inhabitants. It is the water, the water of the Deûle, which shaped the space where industries were established in the 19th century. It is the water that is revealed and staged in the eco-district, the water that contributes to its contemporary identity, in connection with its industrial history.

Climate zone

[Cfb] Marine Mild Winter, warm summer, no dry season.

KEY FIGURES

Neighbourhood paved surfaces

Neighbourhood paved surfaces : 98 028 m²

Green areas, roofs included

Green areas, roofs included : 35 805 m²

Public spaces area

Public spaces area : 99 457 m²

Office floor area

Office floor area : 80 000 m²

Commercial floor area

Commercial floor area : 5 000 m²

Public facilities floor area

Public facilities floor area : 5 000 m²

Housing floor area

Housing floor area : 65 000 m²

Refurbished floor area

Refurbished floor area : 4,00 ha

Number of residential units

Number of residential units : 900

Number of social housing units

Number of social housing units : 330

Amount of the investment taken in charge by the local authorities

Amount of the investment taken in charge by the local authorities : 37 714 000 € HT

Total of subsidies

Total of subsidies : 10 568 000 € HT

Detail of subsidies

AGGLO CONTRACT REGION 1,000,000
ANRU REGION 3,148,000
REGION CPER 1,000,000
FEDER 2000-2006 1,637,000
ERDF 2007-2013 3,066,000
including land differential subsidy 364,000
ECO CITE 717,000

Project holder

Name : SEM SORELI

Type : Para-public owner)

General description :

SORELI, Public Limited Company of Mixed Economy for Renovation and Restoration of Lille, was created in 1982 by the City of Lille and the Urban Community of Lille. Main player in urban production in the Lille Metropolis, through recognized know-how in planning and construction, SORELI is also involved in the field of urban management, including parking, real estate management, design and the management of reception areas for Travelers.

Project management

Description :

A committed consultation process:

- Information about the progress of the project is regularly disseminated on various media (in newspapers and on websites, in an associative newspaper in the neighborhood).
- Information and discussion moments are organized on the occasion of festive events in the neighborhoods, making it possible to open debates with the population and may include public meetings.
- Since its opening, the *Le Blan Lafont* building, dedicated to economic development, has also been partly a public place (atrium, conference room, restaurant and cafeteria ...) and constitutes a place of information about the development project (models, panels ...).

Project stakeholders

Atelier Pranlas Descours

Function : Architecture agency

ZAC architects and urban planners

Construction21 company page :

<https://www.pdaa.eu/en/projects/urban-landscape/rives-de-la-haute-deule-district/>

Bruel-Delmar Landscapes Workshop

Function : Construction manager

Project manager of public spaces

<http://www.brueidelmar.fr/fr/project/17/ecoquartier-des-rives-de-la-haute-deule-a-lille/>

Isabelle Hurpy (AMOR sustainable development and HQE)

Function : Environmental consultancy agency

Engineering Profile

Function : Technical consultancy agency

Construction21 company page :

European metropolis of Lille

Function : Contractor

Conceding

<https://www.lillemetropole.fr/>

Soreli

Function : Developer

Project owner and developer

<https://www.soreli.fr/>

Quality of life / density

The density and compactness of the frame frees up a maximum of ground for the public space.

The typology of housing has been studied to favor residential routes and respect the dominant urban form of the surrounding districts, in particular the predominant place of the townhouse.

Culture and heritage

The eco-district on the banks of the Haute Deûle is based on recognition of water as a founding and unifying element of new developments and the expression of the memory of places through public spaces where Lille's industrial past shines through.

The industrial history of the site is part of the identity of the district as well as of the memory of its inhabitants. Brownfields testified to past local economic vitality. The Rives de la Haute-Deûle gave them a future. The old cotton mill "Le Blan Lafont", rehabilitated, is the figurehead. This former industrial castle hosts Euratechnologies.

Finally, the eco-district ensures its integration into the urban structure, past and present, through three approaches that guarantee its respect: extension of existing roads, new constructions on the same rights-of-way of old industrial buildings, according to the same dimensions, and treatment attentive to the fringes of the operation with the surrounding historic districts.

Social diversity

The development of the site is designed so as not to exclude any population, by creating a housing offer that responds to the diversity of the population through a diversified housing program (rental and home ownership, social and free housing), varied housing sizes (from T2 to T5) and several typologies integrated into the urban context (collective, individual grouped, intermediate housing).

The accommodations are distributed as follows:

30% social rental housing

23% free rental housing

23% free admission

23% in assisted accession

Social inclusion and safety

The project follows a participatory policy, which was put in place upstream of the operation and continues after delivery of the project.

A project monitoring committee has been set up. It brings together the neighborhood councils and is led by elected officials who oversee the project. The inhabitants share their observations and their proposals with the neighborhood councils, which relay this information to the monitoring committee.

A preliminary consultation was launched at the end of 2016 concerning the continuation of the urban project around this eco-district. This consultation phase resulted in the extension of the Rives Haute-Deûle ZAC, which will reach 38 ha at the end of the second phase of work, the end of which is scheduled for 2028.

In the public space:

- The presence of an accessible pedestrian path ensures safe travel without cars as well as social inclusion.
- Attention is paid to homogeneous night lighting which contributes to the feeling of security in the neighborhood.

Ambient air quality and health

The space given to pedestrians and cyclists is twice as important as that given to motorists (in terms of number of paths and surface area).

A network between pedestrian and circulated lanes frees residential blocks from the presence of the car, this has an influence on the quality of the air, which is less polluted and on the peaceful sound environment.

Just as the richness of biodiversity and the numerous plantations make it possible to capture a maximum of CO2 and help improve air quality.

SOLUTIONS

Green alleys

- Soft transportation
- Infrastructure

Company :

Company :



Blan Lafont factory before rehabilitation

Description :

An industrial wasteland.

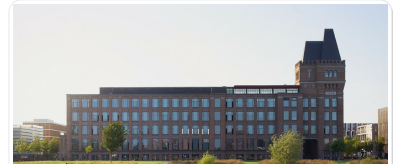
- Promotion of cultural/ historical identity



Blan Lafont factory after rehabilitation

Description :

Transformed into Euratechnologies



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Local development

SEM Euratechnologies is the bridgehead of the Rives de la Haute Deûle tertiary program. It operates 25,000 m² of floor space in the rehabilitated Le Blan Lafont building. In 10 years, the metropolitan center of excellence has become a major investment site for the future and an accelerator of economic growth. A talent pool where the same desire to innovate is shared. One of the first public start-up incubators in France, fifth in Europe, Euratechnologies hosts 300 companies representing 4,000 jobs. On the Lille site alone, more than 100 projects are in incubation and 50 startups are created each year. Since 2016, Euratechnologies has been developing its strategy to spin off its model and its service offering in the territories of its shareholders.

Euratechnologies offers the companies it supports in their development a bouquet of quality material and immaterial services, from the technological offer with very high added value to personal services (nurseries, restaurants, sports halls), guaranteed technical services (Cloud partner offers, digital studio, secure digital rooms, etc.) in a highly qualitative environment.

Functional diversity

To become a real city district, the project combines mixed urban functions with social and intergenerational diversity thanks to a housing offer that excludes no one.

The functional mix is organized by block. Individual group or collective housing is installed on the outskirts, when the heart of the operation is dedicated to tertiary activity in the field of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), characterized by the former Le Blan Lafont rehabilitated for the needs of EuraTechnologies.

Circular economy

The buildings were designed with high energy performance obligations, making the choice of energy sources reversible and favoring the use of renewable energies. The architectural bias encourages developers to use a minimum of wood in the construction of housing in order to support the development of the sector, which is however little developed in the region.

Also, 80% of waste is revalued or recycled at the district level.

SOLUTIONS

Housing operation by architect Charles-Henry Tachon

Description :

Local materials: brick on the facade, imposed in the specifications.

Wood structure.

Waste management.

- Business development
- Circular economy

Company :

Euratechnologie

Description :

A landscaped and qualitative working environment



TRANSPORT

Mobility strategy

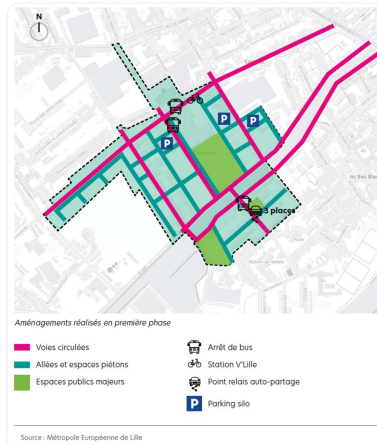
The district was designed in such a way as to limit the use of the car, in particular through the construction of multi-storey car parks. Soft modes of transport are enhanced thanks to the network of pedestrian and cycle traffic. The district has twice the area dedicated to pedestrians and bicycles than to cars. The metro, self-service bicycles, and a car-sharing relay point are easily accessible, especially for people with reduced mobility.

SOLUTIONS

Schematic mobility plan

- Soft transportation
- Collaborative transportation
- Parking management

Company :



Canoeing on the Deûle, mobility and leisure

Description :

It is possible to navigate the Deûle by canoe, but soon a river shuttle system will make it possible to reach one of the two banks by public transport.

- Soft transportation
- Collaborative transportation
- Parking management



SMART CITY

Smart City strategy

Fiber optic installation throughout the neighborhood.

Citizen participation and awareness of local residents thanks to digital technology:

Called Biodimeter, the project - "proof of concept (POC)" - carried out within the framework of Lille Métropole 2020, has three components: Sensors, a participatory application and a demonstrator.

This system is based on several innovative tools.

The first makes it possible to measure various environmental parameters such as temperature, hygrometry or atmospheric pressure and to follow their evolution according to the seasons.

The second is a specific mobile phone application created by Inria (1) which allows those passing through the neighborhood to report the animals they have encountered.

The third is a device for recording, recognizing and counting the ultrasounds emitted by bats.

RESOURCES

Water management

Planted valleys and canals, fed by collected rainwater, outline the new urban geography, right up to the heart of the eco-district.

The planning requirements first of all concerned the control of discharges into the natural environment:

- Open-air management (zero pipes) for rainwater in the heart of public spaces thanks to valleys and canals. The water garden is fed by gravity by the collection of runoff water.
- Qualitative water treatment by sedimentation in the canals and by phytoremediation in the water garden.
- Fully gravity-based management of rainwater thanks to fine altimetric management in the design of public spaces (green roofs, storage tanks).
- Prohibition of watering with drinking water (public or private), collection and storage of rainwater from the roofs.
- Layout of buildings thought out according to the composition of the basements to respect as much as possible the balance of the water tables.

Soil management

In order to guard against the risk of flooding, the MOA has chosen to limit soil waterproofing by capping it at 80%.

Planning prescriptions have been formulated concerning the treatment of mineral exterior surfaces with maximum permeability in the joints or materials.

Each island has a 20% permeable surface in the ground that it can transform into a garden or vegetable patch.

Also, limiting the excavations of the basement allows the preservation of the water tables and limits the risks of pollution.

Waste management

Pilot site for recycling site waste: 80% of deconstruction waste, or 32,000 tonnes of waste, was sorted and reused, thanks to a prior audit.

Selective sorting is organized on the scale of the buildings: pre-sorting system in all the kitchens of the accommodation; location for garbage cans with an opening on the public road integrated into the facade of the building.

Waste management systems are also integrated into public spaces in order to optimize their collection.

Finally, the water in the valleys and the ponds is naturally treated by phyto-purification before flowing into the Deûle.

SOLUTIONS

Valley along an apartment building.

Description :

Fédéric Delesalle

- Promotion of cultural/ historical identity
- Urban densification
- Air quality
- Water management
- Soil management



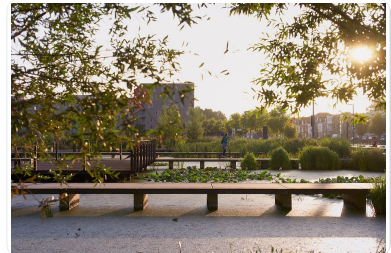
Company :

Construction of the water garden for rainwater management

Description :

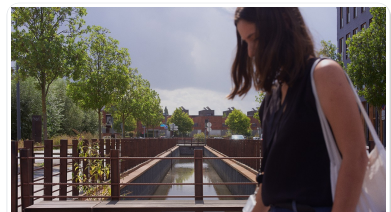
Julien Lanoo

- Promotion of cultural/ historical identity
- Water management
- Soil management



Construction of canals to convey rainwater

- Promotion of cultural/ historical identity
- Water management
- Soil management



BIODIVERSITY

Biodiversity and natural areas

The choice of local species, in connection with the presence of water, has been privileged, and particular care has been taken in the establishment of the species thanks to an evolving plant palette, sowing, natural colonization and differentiated management.

Here biodiversity is expressed by a mosaic of habitats with a layering of strata maximizing the possibilities of grafting a living and sustainable infrastructure in the City. We distinguish the pastoral complex of the mesophilic meadow type (large lawns, dry valleys), the hygrophyle complex of the lake type with water lilies, floating or submerged plants, rosary bunt, wet meadows (canals, water gardens, wet valleys) and the salvatic complex, type residual afforestation of parks and linear, pioneer afforestation (avenue des Saules).

The building is also used as a support for biodiversity thanks to the establishment of roosts and nesting boxes for birds as well as the creation of planted terrace roofs, biogenic walls.

The gain in biodiversity has allowed the appearance and colonization of many species. For example, a dragonfly has reappeared on the site of the water garden, and another has found a place to lay eggs there.

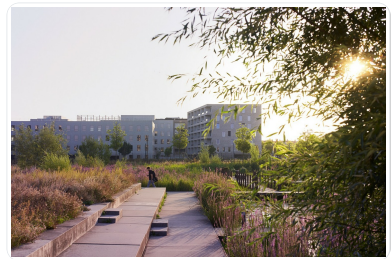
SOLUTIONS

Biodiversity avenue des Saules

Description :

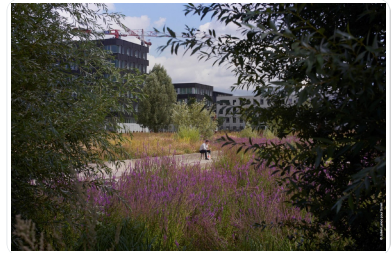
@ Bruel-Delmas

- Water management
- Soil management
- Management of natural areas
- Environmental charter



Balance between natural colonization and differentiated management

- Water management
- Soil management
- Management of natural areas
- Environmental charter



Avenue des Saules, public spaces supporting the development of biodiversity

Description :

Julien Lanoo

- Water management
- Soil management
- Management of natural areas
- Environmental charter



ENERGY/CLIMATE

Climate adaptation, resources conservation, GHG emissions

At the district level, the choice to use the site's resources and to highlight them makes it possible to adapt to climate change. The presence of biodiversity and water favors islands of freshness and the positioning of tree alleys perpendicular to the prevailing winds ensure comfort.

The project favors local agriculture, each island having to comprise 20% of permeable surfaces, the development of individual or collective vegetable gardens is made possible when the first inhabitants arrive. At the same time, short distribution channels for agricultural products are developing, with a first initiative already in the Le Blan Lafont building.

Energy sobriety

The implementation of a low carbon strategy at the scale of urban development and buildings:

City-wide:

- Resilience of public spaces and vegetation which change with the seasons and which require little maintenance, in particular watering thanks to the integration of water.
- Soft mobility in the spotlight for less carbon.

At building scale:

- Collective gas boiler rooms, by island (individual boilers prohibited)
- Photovoltaic and / or thermal solar panels, at the choice of the promoters, to achieve the required level of performance.

Energy mix

Energy management understood at the district level:

- Collective boiler rooms imposed for oversized blocks, which make possible the reversibility of energy sectors in the district.
- Lighting of public spaces
- Identification of support equipment for renewable energy production: installation of photovoltaic panels on the roofs of silo car parks.

SOLUTIONS

Reduction of heat islands

Description :

Julien Lanoo

- Climate adaptation

BUILDINGS

Buildings

For the first buildings, the environmental specifications required compliance with the precepts of the BBC label in the construction of buildings for residential and office use. At least one program had to target the passive level. We have decided to be more ambitious than the regulations regarding the thermal performance of buildings. The second phase of the operation is the perfect example, with a level of requirement equivalent to the Energie2, Carbone1 level of the Energie Carbone label (E + C-).

Choice of dense and compact architectural typologies. Building heights modulated to ensure good sunlight for the dwellings, with a combination of lower strata and higher strata in the background.

In each program:

- Production of heating and collective sanitary hot water (DHW)
- At least 40% of DHW production by renewable energies
- Desired natural lighting

A design guide for optimal energy performance intended for operators and designers is appended to the environmental specifications. This document specifies the technical and economic feasibility of the different accessible performance levels.

The architectural typologies are dense and compact. The heights of the buildings are modulated in order to ensure good sunlight for the dwellings, with a combination of lower strata and higher strata in the background.

Contest

