

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME 1 - 5 OCTOBER, 2008		
Regent Hotel 2-5 Place de la Comedie 33000 Bordeaux		
Hotel Continental 10, Rue Montesquieu 33000 Bordeaux		
WEDNESDAY 1 OCTOBER, 2008		
		Delegates arrive in Bordeaux (transfers not provided)
1900 sharp	2000	Opening Reception Full Bar + Canapes - Regent Hotel - Evening free
THURSDAY 2 OCTOBER, 2008		
Conference Full Day Programme - Regent Hotel		
0900	0930	REGISTRATION
0930	1230	PRESENTATION OF BORDEAUX RENEWAL AND NEW ARCHITECTURE
		Francis Cuillier - (A'Urba);
		Raphaelle Hondelatte / Mathieu Laporte , Architect, Social Housing Les Diversites + Le Domaine de Serilan
		Mme Francine Fort , Directrice Generale Arc En Reve Centre d'Architecture
		GUESTS FOR DEBATE - Mr. Michel Mogan (President de l'Ordre des Architectes d'Aquitaine); Mr. Michel Micheau (Directeur of the Master in Urban Planning in Sciences-Po Paris)
1230	1400	LUNCH - Reflection by Theo Dorgan: Poet and Sailor (lunch is available only for delegates attending conference session)
1400	1700	URBAN RENEWAL URBAN PLANNING AND TRANSPORTATION
		Mr. Michel Desvigne - Landscape Architect (Chartre des Paysages + Parc des Berges in La Bastide)
		Mr. Claude Mandrau (Mission Tramway, La CUB)
		Mr. Tom Gray (Fondateur Associe de l'agence TESS, Atelier d'Ingenierie)
		Mr. Remi Salles (Landscape Architect)
		Mrs. Michele Larue-Charlus (Directrice Generale de l'amenagement, Bordeaux City Council)
		GUESTS FOR DEBATE: as morning session
1700	1800	Conference Session closing Reception - (only for delegates attending conference session) Evening free
FRIDAY 3 OCTOBER, 2008		
ALL TOURS DEPART FROM REGENT HOTEL		
Tour 1 - Le Corbusier's Cité Frugès + Le Hameau de Candéau Social Housing		
Tour 2 - ZAC "Coeur de Bastide" and renewal of the Quays of Bordeaux		
Tour 3 - New Architecture in Bordeaux: Les Diversités and the Domaine de Sérillan housing projects		
1000	1300	Tour 1 / Tour 2 / Tour 3
1400	1700	Tour 1 / Tour 2 / Tour 3
1930	LATE	Reception and conference dinner (booking essential) - Regent Hotel
SATURDAY 4 OCTOBER, 2008		
1000	1300	Tour 1 / Tour 2 / Tour 3
SUNDAY 5 OCTOBER, 2008		
1030		Depart Regent for Chateau Giscours for wine tasting and lunch
1400		Depart Chateau Giscours for airport (for Aer Lingus Flight 1650) continuing back to Regent Hotel
Transfers are NOT being provided from the Hotels to the Airport		

Bordeaux

"Making Cities Work"



BORDEAUX CONFERENCE GUIDE

CONTENTS

Welcome by President

Bordeaux and Dublin Compared

Useful Information

What They Said

Museum

Shopping

Restaurants

Night Life

Speakers

Biographies of Key Speakers

Conference Programme

Delegate List

Bordeaux

"Making Cities Work"



PRESIDENT'S WELCOME:

Delegates and Colleagues,

Thank you for your attendance at the R.I.A.I. Conference in Bordeaux. You will be aware that this conference represents a major landmark in the Institute's year. The Bordeaux conference "Making Cities Work" is conceived as one "bookend" which will be matched and linked thematically to next years, 2009, conference in Limerick.

Its structure and themes are also seen as a contribution to the agenda for "2009; The Year of Architecture", details of which will be announced at the forthcoming AGM in November 2008.

"Making Cities Work", the theme of the 2008/2009 conferences, allows space for the profession to reflect on how to position itself to both lead and participate in the greatest challenges facing Ireland. Bordeaux is seen as an exemplar of a historic city that has been positively transformed.

In post-Lisbon Treaty Ireland, a margin note on the failure of EU structures and indeed our own MEPs and political leaders to communicate policy frameworks is worth noting. Bordeaux shares with Dublin, Limerick, Waterford and Galway, membership of the "Atlantic Arc", a designated planning region of the EU. (There is a record of one meeting of member cities meeting in Cork)

It is not unreasonable, albeit fanciful, to speculate that this region may revive in significance with the likely diminution and rising costs of air travel, with more reliance on sea transport of people and goods, perhaps restaging in a radically different way the centuries' long trading links of the Atlantic Rim. However fanciful this notion, the current cataclysm in the global economy should not deflect us from reflecting on the global forces which will increasingly determine how we work and live.

A ten year boom followed by a recession is not an unusual cycle. In the case of Ireland, it was the scale of change in that decade and its impact on the island that differentiated it from any previous cycle. Equally, the global context of economic chaos is a radically different setting from recent recessions.

Whatever the future holds, the issues confronting Ireland and this profession remain the same. However the means and ways of solving them will present entirely new levels of challenge, courage and imagination.

Despite much lip service and platitudes, it is self-evident that the legacy of the last ten years has compounded our already fragmented and unsustainable settlement patterns, rendering them increasingly difficult to sustain in any future scenario predicated on our knowledge today. While there is no doubt that some very fine architecture has emanated from the country in the last number of decades, it is my own view that a focus on the art of the ordinary Architecture as a Social Art is the best possible setting for the art of the extraordinary. Some architects do not feel comfortable working at the scale of the city. Indeed we have training deficits in this area as well as a degree of a vocational resistance. Equally, inter-disciplinary initiatives such as the Urban Forum,

Bordeaux

"Making Cities Work"



which still promises to magnify the collective voices of the design professions need to be further supported and expanded into community consciousness. In a post-registration climate, albeit with decreased and even diminishing economic activity, it is critical that the public become increasingly aware of what skills an architect can bring to their benefit. To do this, I strongly feel that we need to rapidly review the way we talk about ourselves and communicate what we do. Beginning this new discourse with the new language is part of the RIAI mission for the 2009 "Year of Architecture".

While architecture is and should be the focus of our interrogation and investigations in Bordeaux, the conference is organised so that it will not be too difficult to simultaneously develop an understanding of the relationship between architecture, public administration and governance. At a time when the idea of a directly elected mayor is being mooted as a governance model in Ireland, Bordeaux in this regard alone should be interesting. I have always had a feeling that in the Anglo-Saxon realm, there is a combination of disdain and sneaking regard for the "French" way of doing things. While the Napoleonic code never impacted on Ireland, it is its existence and legacy contributed greatly to the coherence and quality of many French and indeed, European, cities. Part of our reflection in Bordeaux might well focus on whether our slavish imitation and lazy knee-jerk copycat reaction to every piece of British environmental legislation is inevitably the most appropriate framework for our own unique problems. With this comment I am not remotely suggesting that France offers is an immediate template, but it certainly does offer a provocative basis for discussion.

Bordeaux

"Making Cities Work"



Irish connections with Bordeaux and its region are generally well documented, notably the heritage of the so-called "Wine Geese" being those families of the dispossessed tens of thousands who fled Ireland after the Treaty of Limerick in 1691 and flourished in the wine trade. There are of course many other Irish connections. An Irish college was founded in Bordeaux in 1603 by one Dermot McCarthy, a priest of the diocese of Cork who went to Bordeaux with about 40 companions. The last superior of the college was the Rev. Martin Glynn, DD, a native of the diocese of Tuam who suffered death by sentence of the revolutionary tribunal at Bordeaux on 19th July 1794. The college church was confiscated but somehow the governors managed to salvage the college which was sold in 1885 for the sum of 285,635 francs and the price invested in French securities in the name of "Fondation Catholiques Irlandaises en France".

For those delegates who have some time on their hands, a visit to Arcachon flanking the extraordinary basin south of Bordeaux should look for a street called "Allee Corrigan", named after the eminent Irish physician, Sir. Dominic Corrigan. The product of enterprising railway developers, the town expanded dramatically in the late 19th century following the development of a rail head from Bordeaux. Corrigan's name was invoked with that of many other leading European surgeons as part of a clever marketing plan to promote Arcachon as a centre for recuperation and rehabilitation from such diseases as tuberculosis.

Arcachon evolved with "Villes" named after the four seasons, "Le Ville d'Hiver" being the largest. The architecture is redolent of emerging resort architecture in America at the time with a distinctive regional flavour. Collectively, the town gives a very interesting insight into the status and power of the French Bourgeois at the height of its imperial powers in the 19th century. Sir. Dominic Corrigan, after whom the RIAI office development is named, was born in very humble origins in Aungier Street in Dublin and went on to achieve global fame for the development of various heart-related medical procedures, some of which are still used. He was also a major contributor to the debate in public health and was an elected member of Dublin Corporation, active in promoting the supply of clean drinking water to Dublin City.

In acknowledging the assistance of "l'Arc en Reve" in the organisation of translation services and tours, I would commend that we refer to this unique institution as a model for a potential architectural centre in Ireland. Equally it is worth noting that there is a very strong research component to much of French practice which is something that the profession here in Ireland could look at more closely for the benefit of practice and indeed the culture of Ireland and in the realm of construction, where we function in a totally research free zone as recently articulated by Professor Owen Lewis and former president, Eoin O'Cofaigh.

The presence of landscape architects on the panel as well as urban planners and architects may challenge some members. In our educational formation, the English romantic landscape tradition embodied the work of Capability Brown was often contrasted with the impositional and rational order of the French landscape tradition embodied by Versailles.

Michel Desvignes, with whom this writer's practice has collaborated, will present a proposition for landscaping at the scale of the city region. In very general terms, he can be seen as one of the major figures in a generation of French landscape architects who transcended boundaries and embrace ecology, biodiversity and urban design. Equally the presence of Tom Grey, who will be known to many of our members, is also another exemplar of how French practice has contributed

Bordeaux

"Making Cities Work"



to the quality of some of the worlds' great buildings. Tom Grey, whose collaboration with Irish practices such as Bucholz McEvoy and Michael Collins is well known, was for many years a Director of the R.F.R., part of the legacy of the great Irish born engineer, Peter Rice. Focussing at the interface of architecture and engineering, the practice was at the forefront of innovation in structural glazing and in structural design generally. Remi Salles is a landscape architect who has worked with this writer for a number of years. He is currently practicing in Dublin and Bordeaux and was recently awarded, with Dermot Foley, the commission to design a major new park in Adamstown. Francis Cuiller is possibly the most respected planner in France. Again his own formation, while not in architecture, did ultimately embrace and assist in synthesising the major formative forces in the renewal of the cities of Strasbourg, Grenoble and Bordeaux.

In short, the speakers at the main conference day have a pedigree and track record of achievement at the highest level. Their contributions will address the hierarchy of scales from the city region to the individual building.

This day will be counter pointed by site visits, including a trip to Corbusier's social housing project at Pessac, long derided as living proof that architects should never impose their vision on the proletariat. You can now ponder and judge, and yes, wine in moderation, is allowed.

While gently imbibing your "Chateau Phelan", remember that you are in a Republic. French history, like our own, is full of contradictions and paradoxes. However, in contrast to our own obsessions, quality of life is central to everyday discourse. Its institutional scepticism of the Anglo-Saxon free market global economic model is worth reflecting on, as your pension fund drifts forward to the "Bonfire of the Vanities".

Beir bua is beannach,

Sean O'Laoire
President

Bordeaux

"Making Cities Work"



Bordeaux History

The last ten years in Bordeaux's history has seen a transformation of its historic core particularly, not rivalled since its heyday in the 18th century. It is notable that Baron Hausmann was a prefect in Bordeaux and invoked that city in the creation of what we now know as Hausmanns' Paris. Visitors will fully understand why.

Dublin and Bordeaux have approximately the same population. In Dublin particularly, and in Ireland generally, we dine out on our literary traditions. So does Bordeaux, also known as the city of the three M's, being the writers Montesquieu (1689 – 1755), Montaigne (1533 – 1592) and Mauriac (1885 – 1970). While this trio are recognised as the literary luminaries of the city, all had a profound influence in the civic affairs and politics in their own lifetimes. Montesquieu presaged a post-enlightenment world and conceived of forms of governance and class structures which profoundly influenced the course of history, including that of America, where James Madison of Virginia, and father of the American constitution, was a great admirer. Michel de Montaigne is still read extensively throughout the world and is generally credited with the invention of the "essay" as a literary genre. His massive volume "Essais" (translated literally as "attempts"), contains to this day the most widely influential essays every written. In more recent times, Mauriac, a Nobel prize winner and a member of the Academie Francaise and a liberal Catholic, opposed French colonialism and did battle with Camus, who later rescinded his attacks on him in reconciling post-Vichy France after the second world war. Architectural anoraks may also wish to know that Jean Nouvel is a native of this Bordeaux region, being born here in 1945.

Interestingly he failed his entrance examination to the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Bordeaux. As you peruse the city and find buildings by Rogers, Koolhaas and Willmotte, you might carry this very brief synoptic overview of the history of Bordeaux as a backdrop:

Between 30,000 and 200,000 years ago the area of Bordeaux was inhabited by Neanderthal Man, whose remains have been found at a famous cave known as Pair-non-Pair, near Bourg sur Gironde, just north of Bordeaux.

In historical times, around 300 BC, it was the settlement of a Celtic tribe, the Bituriges Vivisci, who named the town Burdigala, probably of Aquitainian origin. The name Bourde is still the name of a river south of the city. The city fell under Roman rule around 60 BC, its importance lying in the commerce of tin and lead towards Rome. Later it became capital of Roman Aquitaine, flourishing especially during the Severan dynasty (3rd century). In 276 it was sacked by the Vandals. Further ravage was brought by the same Vandals in 409, the Visigoths in 414 and the Franks in 498, beginning a period of obscurity for the city.

In the late sixth century, the city re-emerged as the seat of a county and an archdiocese within the Merovingian kingdom of the Franks. The city fell into obscurity as royal power waned in southern Gaul in the late seventh century. The city was plundered by the troops of Abd er Rahman in 732, after he had defeated Duke Eudes and before he was killed during the Battle of Tours on October 10th. Under the Carolingians were appointed a series of Counts of Bordeaux who served to defend the mouth of the Garonne from the Vikings. Eventually the city was inherited by the Dukes of Gascony in the late tenth century.

Bordeaux

"Making Cities Work"



From the 12th to the 15th century, Bordeaux regained importance as part of the English realm, following the marriage of Duchess Eleanor of Aquitaine with the French-speaking Count Henri Plantagenet, born in Le Mans, who became, within months of their wedding, King Henry II of England. This was the King Dermot McMurrugh invited to Ireland. The city flourished, primarily due to wine trade and the cathedral of St. André was built. It was also the capital of an independent state under Edward, the Black Prince (1362 – 1372), but in the end, after the Battle of Castillon (1453) it was annexed by France which extended its territory. The Chateau Trompette (Trumpet Castle) and the Fort du Ha, built by Charles VII of France, were the symbols of the new domination, which however deprived the city of its richness by halting the wine commerce with England. In 1462 Bordeaux obtained a parliament but regained importance only in the 16th century when it became a centre of distribution of sugar and slaves from West Indies along with the traditional wine.

Bordeaux adhered to the Fronde, being effectively annexed to the Kingdom of France only in 1653 when Louis XIV entered in the city.

The 18th century was the golden age of Bordeaux. Many downtown buildings (about 5,000), including those on the quays, are from this period. Victor Hugo found the town so beautiful he once said: "take Versailles, add Antwerp and you have Bordeaux". Baron Haussmann, a long time prefect of Bordeaux, used Bordeaux's 18th century big-scale rebuilding as a model when he was asked by Emperor Napoleon III to transform a then still quasi-medieval Paris into a "modern" capital that would make France proud.

This is a useful chronology of key triggers in the physical evolution of the city:

3rd Century BC Foundation of Bordeaux (Celtic)

1152	Eleanor of Aquitaine marries Henry Plantagenet (future king of England) and Bordeaux falls under English domination for 300 years.
1453	The Hundred Years War ends at Castillon la Bataille and, with the surrender of Bordeaux, the city is definitively attached to the kingdom of France.
1581	Montaigne elected Mayor of Bordeaux.
1603	Foundation of Irish College
1691	Treaty of Limerick: Flight of the Wild Geese
1712	Creation of the Royal Academy of Bordeaux for Science, Literature and the Arts.
1733	The start of the vast building programme, especially the work on the Place Royale from plans by architect Jacques Gabriel.

Bordeaux

"Making Cities Work"



- 1780 Inauguration of the Grand Theatre on April 7th.
- 1793 During the 'reign of terror', Notre Dame Church is transformed into the "Temple de la Raison". Chapel of Irish College confiscated.
- 1818 "La Garonne" is the first steam vessel to cover the Bordeaux-Langon route.
- 1822 Inauguration of the Pont de Pierre (stone bridge) which joins the two banks of the river for the first time.
- 1824 Francisco Goya settles in Bordeaux until his death four years later.
- 1871 The National Assembly is convened at the Grand Theatre in Bordeaux on March 1st. Victor Hugo is a member of parliament (depute) at this time.
- 1885 Francois Mauriac is born on October 11th at 86 de la rue du Pas-Saint-Georges.
- 1888 Inauguration of the Parc Bordelais by Sadi-Carnot, President of the Republic, on April 30th.
- 1899 Construction of Saint-Jean Railway Station. The hall is made of metal and is considered to be the largest in the world at this time.
- 1938 Inauguration of the Municipal Stadium, the largest and most modern in Europe.
- 1947 Jacques Chaban-Delmas is elected Mayor of Bordeaux. The rugby stadium where Ireland played dismally against Namibia and Georgia is named after him.
- 1966 Creation of the Bordeaux Urban Community bringing together 27 "communes".
- 1967 Inauguration of the Pont d'Aquitaine.
- 1971 Within the framework of the 1962 'Malraux Law', 150 hectares of built-up area (5,000 buildings) are included in the Preservation Area of Bordeaux, making this one of the largest in France.
- 1973 Ireland's membership of the E.E.C.
- 1995 Alain Juppé, former Prime Minister, is elected Mayor of Bordeaux.

Bordeaux

"Making Cities Work"



- 1996 Launch of 'Plan Lumière', a project to enhance architectural heritage by lighting the city's historic sites and monuments.
- 2000 Work begins on major projects, particularly the development of the Garonne quaysides following the project of the landscape architect Corajoud, 1992 Laureate of the Grand Prix du Paysage.
- 2006 Unesco designation
- 2008 Alan Juppé re-elected.
- 2008 R.I.A.I. Conference

Bordeaux

"Making Cities Work"



City Comparison

http://www.bordeaux.fr/ebx/portals/ebx.portal?_nfpb=true&_pageLabel=pgPresStand8&classofcontent=presentationStandard&id=287

	BORDEAUX	DUBLIN
POPULATION	6 th metropolis in France	1st city in Ireland
City	230,600 inhabitants	505,739 inhabitants
Greater city	1,200,000 inhabitants (Arcachon/Bdx/Libourne) +7% 1999-2005, +1.16%/year 1/3 < 25 years old	1,045,769 inhabitants (GDA) +1,3%/year 1/2 < 25 years old
AREA		115 km ²
City	44 km ²	6,980 km ²
Comm. Urb	552 km ²	
EMPLOYMENT	150,000 jobs	224,000 Dublin City Fingal Co Council, Dun Laoghaire Rathdown, and South Dublin Co Council = 315,000 (2006 Census)
HISTORY	River Garonne (marsh) Gaulois Funded II century BC Roman urban planning 56 BC (cardo, decumanus) Prosperity (port exports wine, sugar and slaves) from 17th C to revolution 1789 1960-1975 low density residential doubles the city area Port de la Lune -UNESCO	River Liffey Vikings 1st settlements AD 291 Founded in 841 Big expansion in 17th century (2nd city of British Empire and 5th city of Europe) Guinness Brewery, Distilleries Film production Dublin Port Redevelopment of Dublin since 1997 Northside/Southside traditional division

Bordeaux

"Making Cities Work"



THEMES

1. Urban regeneration & Riverfronts

Riverfronts

Les quais de Bordeaux

- Tramway
- Urban design, urban squares, riverfronts parks
- Reconversion of industrial buildings

Dublin Docklands

Urban, social and economic regeneration of a 512 hectares site in Dublin Docklands. Ongoing project -10 years of realisation.

Cork Docklands, Limerick Docklands

2. Housing

Vision croisée des expériences irlandaises et françaises.

Toward a new vision for social housing

Hondelatte Laporte Architects (F)

Innovative vision of housing using new and low cost material, more space for non-standard apartments.

- Les diversités
- Le Domaine de Sérillan

Density in housing and urban spread

3. Transportation

Tramway and urban renewal : Bordeaux, Dublin

Tramway and trafic regulation

Luas in Dublin: link quarters (Tallaght, Sandyford) to Dublin city centre

<http://www.rpa.ie/luas>

Tramway in Bordeaux: tool to control traffic and allowing pedestrian city centre

<http://www.lacub.com/tramway/>

http://www.bordeaux-metropole.com/tramway/tramway_reseau.asp

http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tramway_de_Bordeaux

Bordeaux

"Making Cities Work"



COMPARISON OF BORDEAUX AND DUBLIN METROPOLITAN AREAS



Bordeaux

Bordeaux

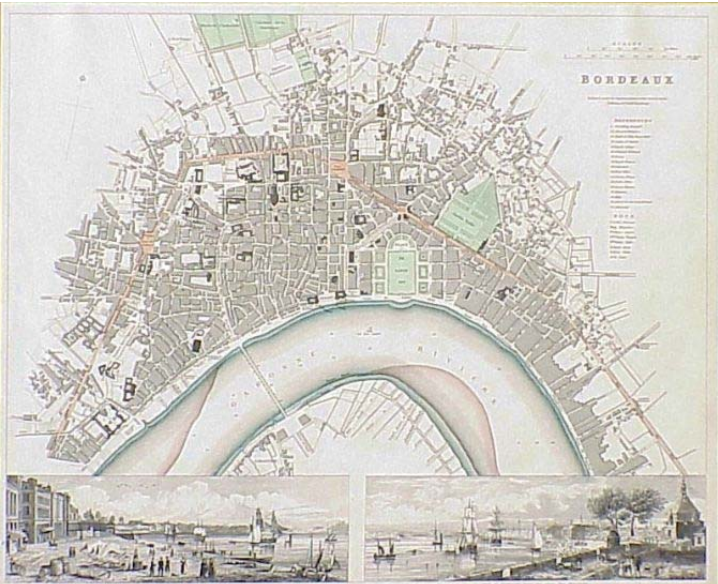
"Making Cities Work"



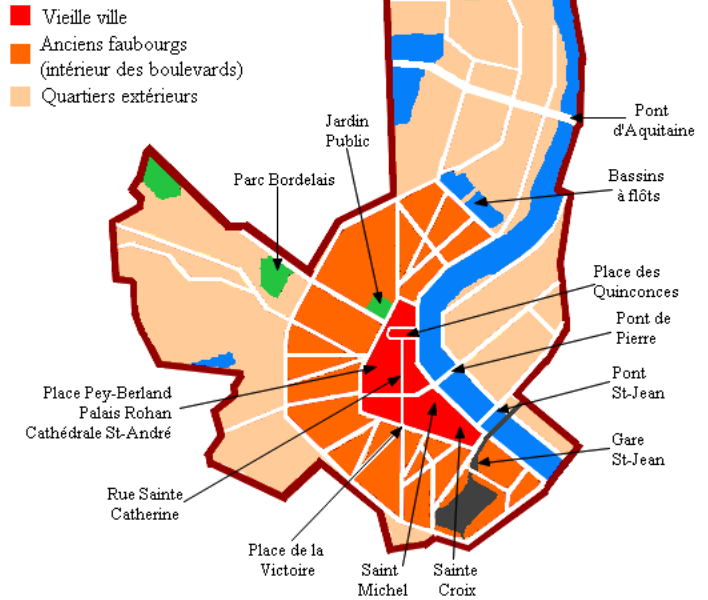
Dublin

Bordeaux

"Making Cities Work"



Plan de Bordeaux



Bordeaux

"Making Cities Work"



USEFUL INFORMATION

Bordeaux Facts

- 735,000 population with 230,000 in the city
- Student population of 50,000
- 7th Largest City in France
- 125,000 hectares vines of which 95% are AOC
 - 10,000 growers
 - 57 AOC classified in six groups
- Bordeaux, Bordeaux Superieur, Medoc, Graves, St Emillion/ Pomerol/Fronsac
- Cotes du Bordeaux – Blanc Sec et Doux

Hotel Regent

2-5 Place de la Comedie
33000 Bordeaux
France

Phone: 05 57 30 44 44

Fax: 05 57 30 44 45

Email: info.bordeaux@rezidorregent.com

- **Hotel Continental**
10, Rue Montesquieu
33000 Bordeaux, France
Phone: 05 565-26-600

Bordeaux

"Making Cities Work"



- **Mascarons**

The decorated window grotesque Keystones were first used in Place de la Bourse and became popular in the 18th Century. Over 3,000 have been identified.

- **The Girondians**

This group of revolutionary moderates formed in Bordeaux in 1791 to defend liberal ideas against the ruthless Jacobian centralism of Paris. As with all moderates in revolutionary times, they were eliminated; hence vast Girondion monument dominating the Esplanade des Quinconces.

- **World Heritage Site**

Since 2007 Bordeaux has been included on the UNESCO list of World Heritage Sites, the largest of these sites covering 1,800 hectares on about half the city. There are 350 historic monuments in a protected area of 147 hectares. The inclusion of Bordeaux was helped by ambitious urban renewal projects, which will be outlined in the Conference Session, under the leadership of Mayor Alain Juppe.

- **Smoking**

No smoking in offices etc and from 1 January 2008 no smoking in cafés, hotels, restaurants etc.

- **Car Free Sunday**

5th October as the first Sunday of the month will be traffic free, except for public transport, so book your taxi for the airport.

- **Loss and Theft**

Visa, Eurocard, Mastercard
PHONE: 0836690880

Diners
PHONE: 33(0)892683208

For Declarations
Hotel de Police
23 Rue Fromlois de Sourdis

PHONE: 33(0) 557 857 777
OPEN 7/7 and 24/24

Bordeaux

"Making Cities Work"



AIRPORT TRANSFERS

Taxis cost about €25. There is also a shuttle to the town centre, every 45 minutes , price €7.

WEATHER

Long range forecasts show Bordeaux as reasonably sunny on 1st, 2nd and 3rd October with maximum temperatures of 70 degrees F.

Bordeaux

"Making Cities Work"



WHAT THEY SAID

"Bordeaux is dedicated to the worship of Bacchus in the most discreet form". Henry James, Little Tour in France 1882.

"As I entered Bordeaux and as we drove more than a mile along the quays it seemed to me that I had never seen a town more uniform in style; at the center where the magnificent bridge of 17 Arches makes a monument to the First Empire, not only harmonious but magnificent". Stephen Gwynn, In Praise of France, 1927

"A great yellow river crossed by a long and lovely red-brick bridge (1810) sweeps into a semi-circle across lines of dignified quais. The focal point of these quais is Place de la Bourse which resembles a corner the The Place Vendôme. Then comes the Quinconces an enormous open square . A little way into the town from the river is the true heart of the city, the holy place which is in the equilateral triangle from whose apex a circle is suspended.

Contemplate this circle within the triangle for a few moment. For a stay of inside a week it should not be necessary to leave this area; it contains all that one could wish for and those who demand more and break the magic bounds will, is rumoured, nearly all meet with misfortune.

The sides of the triangle are three streets laid out by the Marquis de Tourny, intendant or governor of Bordeaux in the reign of Louis XV.

At point A is the Place Gambetta, a charming and unspoilt two storied square of the period, with a magnolia garden in the centre.

At Point B is the Place de la Comedie, with its theatre the most beautiful building of the City (1773-1980) among the loveliest theatres of the world in the purest classical of Louis Seize. From B to C runs a wide esplanade of narrow piazza, the pleasure promenade of the Allées de Tourny (1744). The theatre is floodlit in the evening.

From point C the circular Place de Tourny is the Cours Georges Clemenceau which completes the design of the Marquis de Tourny for a shopping street, a promenade and a boulevard.

Cyril Connolly, Ideas and Places, 1953

Bordeaux

"Making Cities Work"



MUSEUMS

There are no really essential Museums in Bordeaux, but they can be found in the one area near the Hotel de Ville and the somewhat unremarkable cathedral.

Musee des Beaux Arts

Closed Tuesday

Open 11.00 hrs to 18 :00 hrs.

The collection is in two buildings, along the Jardin de la Marie, 20 Cours d'Albert. The South Gallery, 15th-18th Centuries has some fine Dutch works by Bruggen, van Dyck and Jan Breughel. The North Gallery has works from the 19th Century onwards and includes the famous "La Grèce sur les ruines des Missolonghi and by way of contrast a beautiful intimate Bonnard "Les Bas Noirs (1899).

The modern works include some early paintings by Matisse and Renoir, Morisot, Cassat, Picasso, Soutine and Kokoschka are also represented.

Musee des Arts Decoratits

39 Rue Bouffard. Closed Tuesday, open 14h-18h. You need a developed interest in the decorative arts and furniture of 18th Century Bordeaux, but those interested in the period say a visit is worthwhile.

Centre Jean Moulin

46 Rue Vitel-Cartes. Closed Monday, open 14h – 18 h. Jean Moulin is the most famous of France's Resistance heros. He was appointed President of the National Resistance Council after a short visit to de Gaulle in Britain. Betrayed in circumstances still controversial, he was caught by the Gestapo, tortured and murdered in 1943.

There are also displays in the Deportations and the Free French and a room devoted by the emblematic "Nuit et Brouillard" series of paintings by Jacques Morvan.

At present there is an exhibition on the "Righteous Ones" of France who saved Jews from deportation – Worth a visit.

Bordeaux

"Making Cities Work"



SHOPPING

Shopping Hours

Bordeaux serves as a significant and generally prosperous hinterland so that the amount of shopping is much greater than can be justified by the population.

High end shopping addicts are fully catered for in the hotels "Fashion Avenue" with names such as Roberto Cavalli, Bottega Veneta, Boucheron etc.

Shopping Districts

Most stores close on Monday morning and Sunday. From Tuesday to Saturday hours are generally are from 09:00 hrs to 19:00 hrs.

Specialised shops will probably close all day Monday and between 13:00 hrs & 14:00 hrs during the week.

Shopping in Bordeaux is quite straightforward; turn to the right from the Regent Hotel go straight down the Rue Sainte Catherine, said to be the longest pedestrian street in Europe, with all the mainstream brands and shops. There is a useful Gallerie Lafayette and in a street at the side of the main shop Gallerie Hommes with an excellent shirt department. If you turn left down the Rue du Parlement to La Place du Parlement and continue on towards the Place du Saint Pierre you will find an area of old Bordeaux, where there are buildings from the 15th to the 18th Century with less mainstream shops, small restaurants, cafes etc and a vibrant night life.

Turning left from the Regent you will come to an area which is known as the 'Golden Triangle' described so evocatively by Cyril Connolly – (see 'What they Said')

The area bounded by Allées de Tourny, Cours Georges Clemenceau and the Cours de L'Indendance will cover most of the specialised shops, bookshops, anybody could possibly want.

Bordeaux

"Making Cities Work"



RESTAURANTS

Restaurants in the Hotel Regent

The Regent has two restaurants – Brasserie l'Europe which serves a good range of slightly inventive standard brasserie fare, at reasonable prices, for the Regent. There is a good range of seafood in the classic French style, not available on Sunday or Monday. Main course from €15 to €35.

There is also the Presoir d'Argent – ambitious seafood restaurant that is only recently established.

The name comes from the silver lobster press, a speciality of the restaurant. The restaurant is small, 48 seats, and clearly trying hard to be the top seafood restaurant in Bordeaux. Extravagant decoration by Jacques Garcia. Expensive, even the menus run from €120 to €180, but there are wines from €30 to €60.

RESTAURANTS IN THE GOLDEN TRIANGLE

The restaurants listed here are all within the Golden Triangle and all within walking distance of both the Continental and the Regent. Some further restaurants are listed later.

Jean Ramet

7/8 Place Jean Jaures

Closed Sunday and Monday
Phone : 05-564-41-251

Described by some as a better place to try updated Bordeaux bourgeois cuisine than the Chapon Fin and rather less expensive.

Very good desserts and a reasonable range of Menus.

L'Entrecôte

4 Cours 30 Juillet

Open 7/7
Phone: 05-568-17-610

Directly opposite the Regent. There is not much point in making a reservation as they don't take any. Everyday, at lunchtime and in the evening there are long queues for this Bordeaux institution: a testament to the French obsession with steak frites. What is served here is quite simply an entrecote and chips with a salad. Despite the queues it should not be too long to get your steak if that's what you want.

Bordeaux

"Making Cities Work"



Steak frites, with the "famous" sauce, and salad is €16.50. You have a choice of two wines, a red and a rose. And yes there are desserts at €5.50.

Le Chapon Fin

5 Rue Montesquieu

Closed: Sunday & Monday
Phone: 05-567 91 010

A classic One Star Michelin Restaurant with a bizarre rock grotto interior. Sarah Bernhardt and Toulouse-Lautrec have eaten here. If you like Michelin One Star food you could try here. There is a view that the star is not quite as glittering as in the past.

La Boite des Huitres

36 Cours de Chapeau-Rouge

Closed : Monday dinner
Phone : 05-568 16 497

As the name suggests, what is served here is a range of oysters with wine by the glass although there is also a small Menu, as befits a small restaurant

Chez Greg

Le Grand Theatre
29 Rue de l'Esprit-des-Lois

Closed : Sunday

Looking on to the side of the Grand Theatre this is a contemporary restaurant open until 2 am. An interesting menu and generally reliable food and a younger and fashionable crowd.

Le Cinq

5, Allée de Tourny

Closed: Sunday
Phone: 05 -578-73-650

Le Cinq has married the concept of traditional brasserie food with a more contemporary air. The classics such as entre cote, steak tartare are served together with more creative food. There is a good wine list at reasonable prices and in the evenings a lively scene.

Brasserie Noailles

12 Allee de Tourny

Open Daily until 1 am
Phone: 05-568-19-445

Very much the traditional French brasserie – opened in 1934 with suitably grumpy waiters in long aprons and a cashier of a certain age.

Bordeaux

"Making Cities Work"



This is particularly handy for the Regent as it is almost next door to the left as you leave. The food is not particularly inspiring but if you stick to the brasserie staples you should be alright.

Le Mably

12 Rue Mably

Closed Sunday and Monday

Phone: 05-564-43-010

Le Mably seems like almost a parody of what might be regarded as a traditional French restaurant but serves good bourgeois food, discretely modernised.

Peppone

31 Cours Georges Clemenceau

Phone: 05-564-49-105

The Veranda on the outdoor terrace leads to the informal, to say the least, interior of this Italian restaurant. The sight of a full wheel parmesan and good quality ham is reassuring. Peppone serves pizzas, well made pastas and particularly good Italian ice cream desserts. The wine list, Italian, is well worth careful examination.

La Belle Epoque

2, Allées d'Orléans

Closed Sunday

Phone : 05 567-91-4 58

The most beautiful brasserie in Bordeaux where the new management has simplified the Menu and serves traditional food.

From the fine Belle Epoque interior you can admire the tramway as it glides along the quays.

LOOKING FURTHER AFIELD:

L'Estacades

Quai Queyries

Phone: 05-575-40-250

One of the few restaurants on the far side of the River with a good view of the Old City. The food matches the contemporary building. As a taxi is needed to **L'Estacades** booking is strongly advised.

La Tupina

6 Rue Porte-de-la-Monnaie

Bordeaux

"Making Cities Work"



Phone : 05-569-15-637

Very much on the international food tourist circuit, one of Rick Stein's favourite Restaurants, and yes there may be a Japanese coach party that night but the cuisine of the South West is authentic, using good products and many dishes are cooked on the open fire/grill.

There is a particularly fine wine list and cigars and the Armagnacs give the place a somewhat masculine feel.

Gravelier

114 Cours de Verdun

Closed Saturday and Sunday

Phone: 05-56481715

This is regarded as possibly the best quality price ratio in Bordeaux. It has a somewhat curious modern interior. The Chef has taken the classics and has subjected them to reinvention with some Asian touches.

Café Des Arts

138 Cours Victor Hugo

Open Service until Midnight

Phone : 05-569-17-846

At the other end of the scale, this is a classic café/brasserie which would be useful if you find yourself at the junction of Rue Sainte Catherine and Cours Victor Hugo. For example there is a €10.50 lunch formula including 2 dishes and a glass of wine. The classic 30's interior is suitably patinated by age.

Le St James

Place C-Hostein, at Bouliae

Open:

Phone: 05-579-90-600

In the hotel designed by Jean Nouvel, about which there are mixed views; do you really want a stationary Harley Davidson in your bedroom. But the One Star Michelin Restaurant is the real thing with creative cuisine at creative prices.

Bordeaux

"Making Cities Work"



NIGHT LIFE

REGENT

The Regent has a nicely decadent bar – the Victor – open until 1:00 am.

Saint Pierre Area

Turn left down Rue du Parlement from Rue Sainte Catherine Saint Pierre which brings you to an area which is full of late night bars, i.e. 2:00 am, cafés and attracts a mixed crowd from the 20's to the 40's.

Place Camille Julian to the south of Rue du Parlement also has some interesting bars and cafés with lots of historical architecture to look at along the way, so you don't feel too guilty.

Bordeaux

"Making Cities Work"



BIOGRAPHY OF KEY SPEAKERS

Thursday Morning: Overall presentation of Bordeaux renewal and new architecture

Main Speaker:

Francis Cuillier

Directeur Général de l'Agence d'urbanisme Bordeaux Métropole Aquitaine (A'Urba)
Director of the Urban Planning Office of Bordeaux (A'Urba)



Francis Cuillier (photo Laurent Theillet)

CV:

- Studied Urban planning, Geography and Economy in Brussels, Paris and New York
- Twenty years of work in the field of urban planning, mostly worked in the public sector
- Worked on an industrial reconversion project in Longwy (Lorraine) in the 80's
- Director of the Development and Planning Office of Strasbourg-ADEUS (1990-1995): tramway and renewal of Strasbourg
- President of the ministerial research group about transportation (PREDIT) from 1995 to 2001
- Director of the Urban Planning Office of Bordeaux since January 1995
- Teacher at the Urban planning Institute Michel Montaigne in Bordeaux
- "Grand Prix de l'Urbanisme" 2006 (Award for Urban Planning)

Francis Cuillier will present his work as the head at the planning office of Bordeaux for the last 13 years. The tramway was his first project, in 1996, which he connected with other transportation modes, allowing inter modal exchange between car, bus and cycles. The tramway was also an opportunity to redesign the public spaces along the line, especially the most emblematic ones: the quays, Pey-Berland square, etc. He also designed several strategic plans for different districts in Bordeaux, as well as for the city, including innovative or conceptual plans like the landscape chart for Bordeaux or a regulation plan.

Bordeaux

"Making Cities Work"



Other speakers:

Francine Fort, Directrice Générale of Arc En Reve Centre for Architecture, will present the new architecture of Bordeaux over the last ten years.

Raphaëlle Hondelatte and Mathieu Laporte

Architects involved in Les diversités and Le domaine de Sérillan Housing Projects.

- Architects from Bordeaux, graduated from the school of architecture of Bordeaux in 1997.
- Awards: Raphaëlle Hondelatte Lauréate des Nouveaux Albums de la Jeune Architecture (NAJA) in 2002.
- Raphaëlle Hondelatte was a teacher at the school of architecture of Versailles between 2005 and 2008.

Raphaëlle Hondelatte and Mathieu Laporte will present their innovative housing projects Les Diversités and Le Domaine de Sérillan (included in one of the tours).

Bordeaux

"Making Cities Work"



Lunch

Reflection by Theo Dorgan: *Poet and Sailor*.



Theo Dorgan was born in Cork in 1953 and was educated in North Monastery School and in UCC, where he received an MA in English. He lectured and tutored in UCC's English Department 1977-1979, before joining The Triskel Arts Gallery as Literature Officer.

He has been Joint-Director of the Cork Film Festival (1986-1989) and Director of Poetry Ireland, the national poetry organisation (1989 - 2000).

He has published pamphlets and three books of poetry: *The Ordinary House of Love* (1991), *Rosa Mundi* (1995) and *Sappho's Daughter* (1998). He edited *Irish Poetry Since Kavanagh* (1995) and jointly edited *Revising the Rising* (1991), *The Great Book of Ireland* (1991), *Watching The River Flow* (2000) and *An Leabhar Mór* (2002).

Thursday Afternoon: Landscape, urban planning and transportation

Main Speaker:

Michel Desvigne
Landscape Architect

Bordeaux

"Making Cities Work"



*Michel Desvigne (copyright
www.paris-France.org)*

CV:

- Studied Natural Science then Landscape Architecture in Versailles
- Studied one year at La Villa Medicis
- Involved in the design of the tramway in Paris
- Opened his own office in Paris in 1988, has prepared a lot of projects in Europe and Asia
- Works in Bordeaux: Chartre des Paysages de Bordeaux and Parc des Berges in la Bastide

Michel Desvigne will present his works in Bordeaux, including the Parc des Berges in La Bastide (included in tour No.2) and the landscape chart for Bordeaux, an innovative tool to plan landscape at the scale of the city.

Bordeaux

"Making Cities Work"



Other speakers:

Tom Gray, is an Irish trained architect who has lived and worked in French for the last 16 years. As a consultant on building envelopes and specialist structures, he has been involved in several well known buildings projects in Ireland over the last twelve years, initially with RFR but since 2007 with T/E/S/S , T/echnique E/xploration S/tructure and S/urface, a company he co-founded with two other ex-directors of RFR. Currently T/E/S/S are working on several interesting project in Ireland and in France, including a large Frank Gehry Building for LVMH. Being a specialist consultant has allowed Tom the unusual opportunity to work simultaneously in both Ireland and France. However not being the lead consultant does mean that him vision is not as in depth as that of a lead consultant, except on areas which are within his areas of specialisation.

Remi Salles, is a landscape architect graduated from the Ecole Supérieure des Parcs et Jardins in Paris. After working several years for Michel Desvigne Landscape office and Murray O'Laoire Architects Urban Design and Landscape Unit, he's now opening his own office near Bordeaux. He was involved in the design of Alesia Montsouris public square in Paris, the landscape around the new TGV high-speed train link Dijon-Mulhouse, and won the competition for the design of Adamstown's new park.

Claude Mandreau, from the operative planning office of Bordeaux (CUB), will present the implementation of the tramway to date.

Michèle Larüe-Charlus, head of the planning division of Bordeaux City Council, will talk about her experience in the renewal of Bordeaux.