

The urban wasteland, spatial expression of a transition of uses : cross-media contributions art, ecology and geography

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Saint-Martin Meadow (Rennes-France) 29 hectares of vegetation in the urban center



Meadow



Habitat



Brownfield





Undergrowth



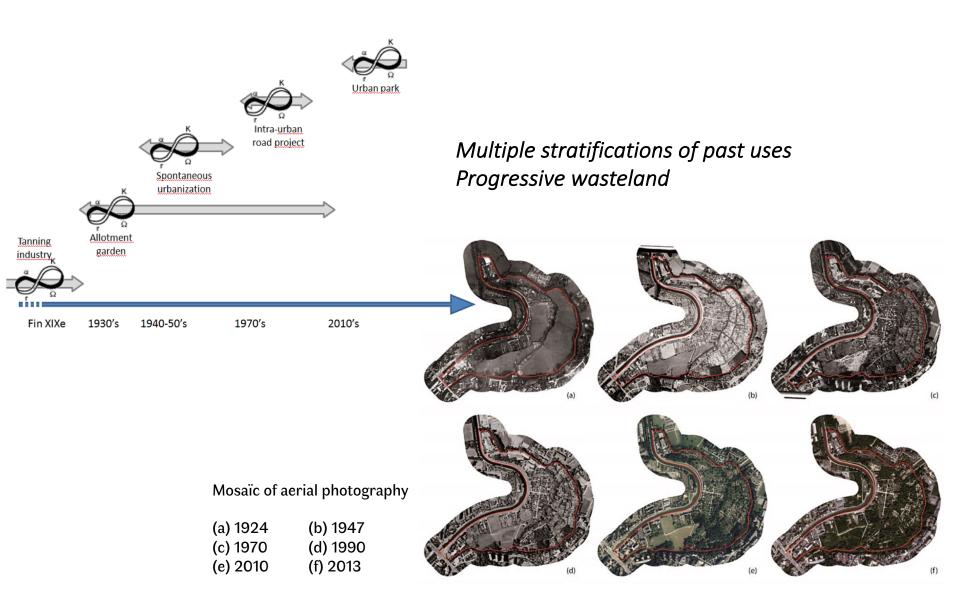
Banks



Allotment gardens

Bounded by the Canal Saint-Martin and the Ille, an enclave of 29 hectares of vegetation in urban center with a strong heterogeneity of landscapes.









Coordinated by the base Agency, the urban natural park project aims to transform this space into recreational areas, meadows and wetlands.



2013-2016 progressive phases of trees cuts alternate with periods without activity.



Urban Ecology Observatory of St-Martin

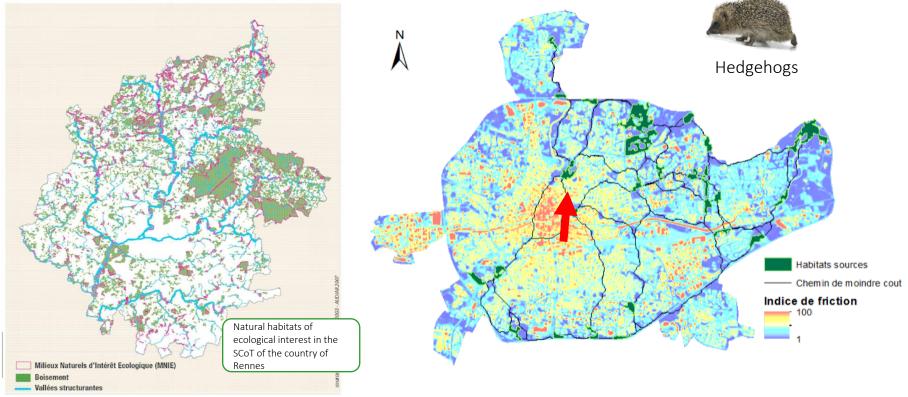


- In 2011, the INstitut Ecology and Environment (CNRS) supported the establishment of an observatory of urban ecology on the site in order to record the impact of the evolution of anthropogenic practices on biodiversity.
- It is part of the Zone Atelier Armorique (USR 3613, CNRS), a device for observing and understanding dynamic environments-companies over the long term.
- A convention is signed between the city of Rennes and the Observatory of Sciences and the Universe of



A crossroads in the ecological belt network of the city

Milieux Naturels et réseau des vallées (cf. Annexe 4 à la fin du présent rapport de présentation)

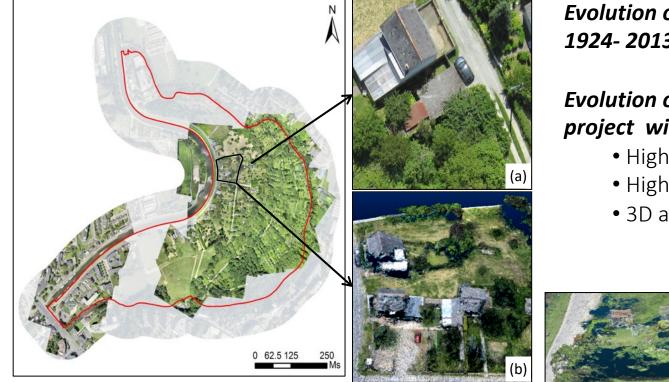


Project CorBAM, E. Petit & A. Ernoult – Hedgehog: Balbi et al. submitted

Evolution of bird population (richness , abundance...) Evolution of micro-mamal population (richness , abundance...)







Evolution of Landcover between 1924- 2013 (long term)

Evolution of Landcover during all the project with UAV (short term)

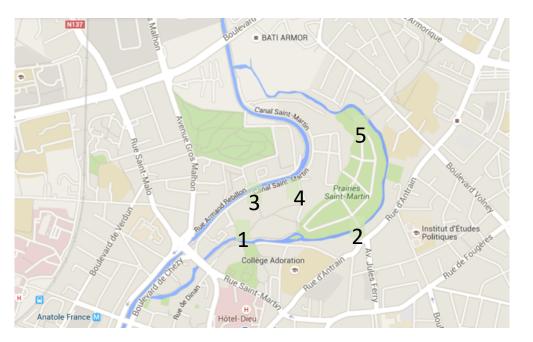
- High frequency
- High resolution
- 3D analysis (photgrammetry)



UAV data (2D / 3D)



Usage survey for two months (August-September 2015)



Observations/quantifications of modes of displacement, sociodemographic profiles, uses, directions, frequencies of passage





Entry no. 4



Entry no. 1



Entry no. 5



Entry No. 2



Entry No. 3



Landscape Photographic Observatory



From 2013 to 2017, 24 points of view photographed with large format camera four times a year.





Diverse anthropogenic uses of the site

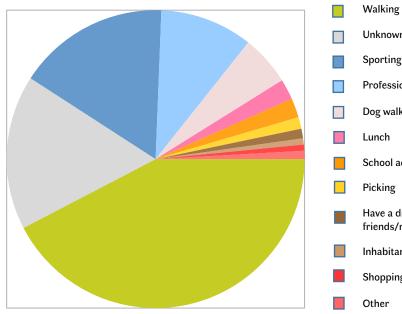
Walks •

- Barbecues, picnic etc.
- Urban mobilities
- Sports

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- Games Fishing
- Different types of squatt •
- "Wild" gardens Legal habitats and gardens • Squatt
- Glanage •

Motifs de fréquentation des Prairies (Le Coz, 2015)



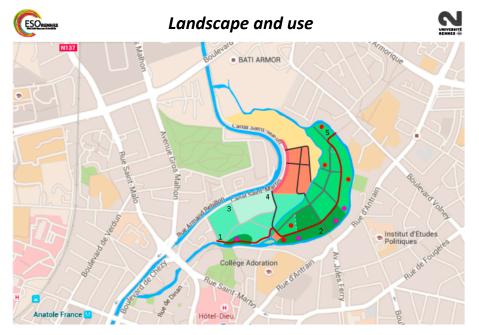
- Unknown
- Sporting activity
- Professional activity
- Dog walk
- Lunch
- School activity
- Picking
- Have a drink/play with friends/relax
- Inhabitant/squatter
- Shopping







Different types of habitats, sedentary and nomadic life modes





- 🖡 Squatt permanent construit
- 🜞 Squatt permanent non construit
- 🐥 Squatt occasionnel non construit
- Voies bitumées
 Chemins carrosables
 Chemins non carrosables
 Chemins de traverse

GR 39

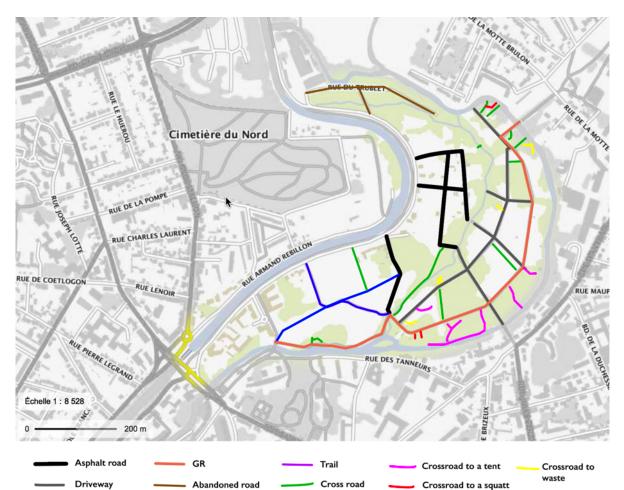
- Brownfield -meadows
 - Houses dedicated to destruction
 - Canal house
 - Garden of the « longère »
 - Meaddows
 - Expropriated allotment gardens
 - Undergrowth







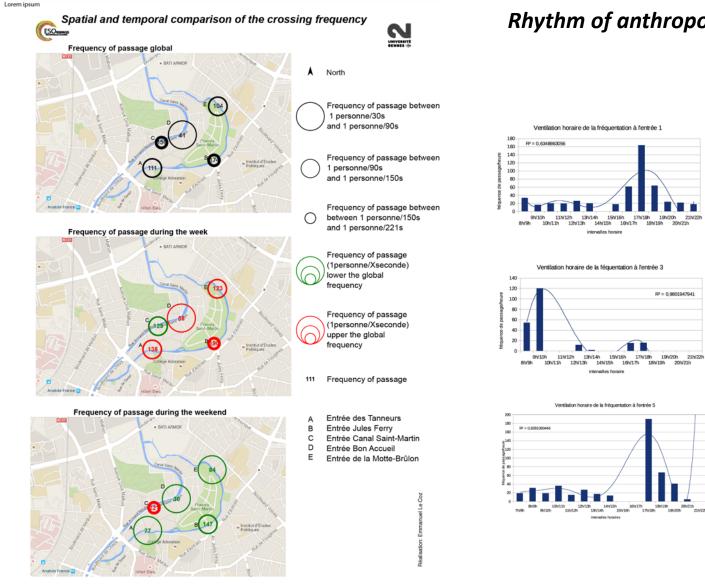
Anthropogenic circulations : a well travelled space, soft links, cross-roads





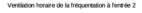


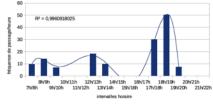




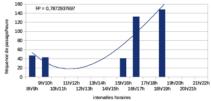
Rhythm of anthropogenic uses

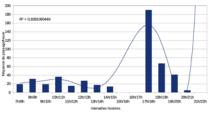
/10h 11h/12h 13h/14h 15h/16h 17h/18h 19h/20h 21h/22h 10h/11h 12h/13h 14h/15h 16h/17h 18h/19h 20h/21h





Ventilation horaire de la fréquentation à l'entrée 4







Vegetation dynamics : some environments are stable



Z2SB5(5) 10/08/15



Z2SB5(8) 15/07/16



Z2SB5(12) 08/05/17





Z2SB5(8) 06/07/15



Z2SB5(12) 08/05/17

Z2J11(1) 04/07/14



Vegetation dynamics : some environments are closing



Recolonization road by vegetation





Closing the environment with broom, maple, gorse







Closing the environment with willow



Opening and closing of the environment : seasonality, flood











Opening and closing of the environment : squat, circulation, wild gardens...







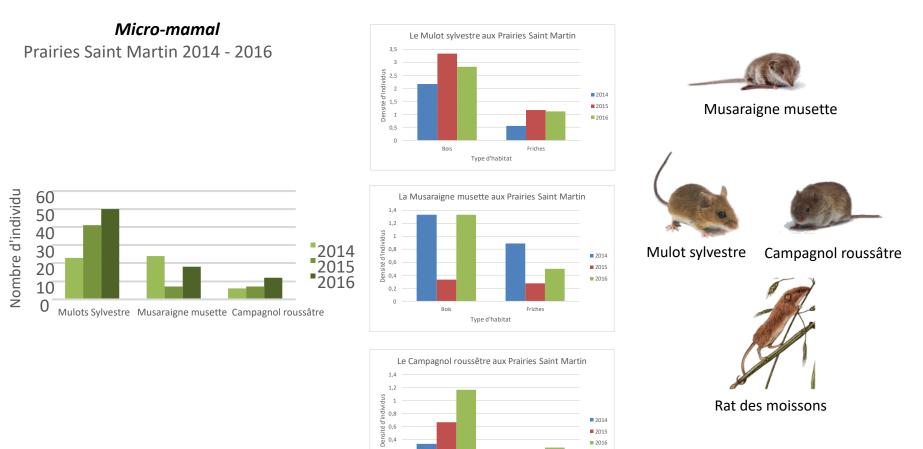


Opening and closing of the environment





Evolution of micro-mamal population



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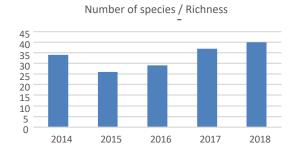
Bois

Friches

Type d'habitat



Evolution of birds population





Mésange bleue



Mésange charbonnière



Troglodyte



Merle





Touretrelle des bois Fauvette des jardins



Hypolaïs polyglotte





Naturalness

- Vegetal dynamics more or less spontaneous
- Biodiversity more or less stable
- Common species, domestic or wild, presence of wild species then less anthropic pressure

Environment experience

- Immersive experience of nature
- Feeling of being out of the city
- The closing of the environment implies a feeling of dilation of the space and increases the impression of naturalness .
- The partitioning of the spaces and the by-passes necessary to its crossing extend the paths.
- It induces a feeling of lower human density.
- Contrasted perceptions (fear / healing)

Reserve area

- Resourcing space for walkers
- Glanage
- Freedom for some and constraints for others : there are few facilities on site , the site is invested by artists, squatters etc.



The naturalness of the site : a form of regulation of uses

Multiple margins – a space of/in transitions

- Collective space/porosity between private space and public space
- Inhabited space frequented porosity between biodiversity/anthropic uses
- Hyrdolic network/hedges are vector of biodiversity life and barrier for men

Regulation of uses

Through the cycle of seasons By natural boundaries (waterways, floods, vegetation)



What is the evolution of nature ?

Wasteland	Building site	Urban natural parc
Few facilties	Creation of many facilities	What uses?
Polluted soils	Reengineered soils	Impact on biodiversity ?
Enclave/traffic area/crossroad	New circulations/gateways/signage spaces	What circulations ?
Natural barriers but few bans	Zoning protection system	Regulation effect ?
Dynamic landscape mutation	Upheaval	Dynamic ?
Squatt/marginality of users	Squatt decrease	Disappearance of the squatted houses What about tents?
Spaces of low anthropic pressure	Creating reserve space	Effect on biodiversity?
Spontaneous cycles where Self-managed spaces		Much more sophisticated management Municipality support Self-management?
Ordinary, common nature, Few seem hostile for certain or wild		"More qualitative" nature More sophisticated More polished



From the ordinary nature to the staging of nature?





