

Aggregative and segregative practices in large-scale housing estates

Cases of Les Minguettes (Venissieux) and La Ville Nouvelle (Rillieux-La-Pape), in Greater Lyon

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RESTATE

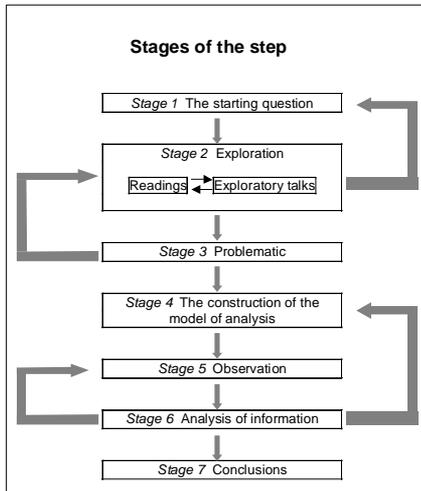
The concentration of the same type of population, in stigmatised spaces, has existed for twenty years. However, we are now seeing an evolution to the borders of the city. The understanding of the various urban scales, has become a central question to the debate about the city. They intervene in particular on the perception of the spatial references and on the ways of life of the urban ones. Where do the population of large-scale housing estates, stand with regard to this evolution?

Interrogation

The interrogation is about the report of the population to space. There is an articulation between, on the one hand the places, and on the other hand the practices of the population. Practices are residential, social, cultural and professional practices. Do the modes of exclusion or polarization, existing in the large-scale housing estates, have effects on the capacity of the inhabitants to reach the various places of the city?

Methodology

The method of research is based on a process with several stages.



Quivy, R. and Campenhoudt, L.V. (1995) *Manuel de recherche en sciences sociales*. [Handbook of research in social sciences]. Paris : Dunod

Objectives

To understand the practices of inhabitants via the study of several topics :

◊ Residential (im)mobility

Does residential mobility connect only with the space? Do the stages of familial and professional life structure the residential choice? What capacity do the inhabitant have to get out of the estate, if they choose to?

◊ Social and cultural practices

The topic of identity appears in the definitions of the social and cultural practices. The ethnic identity, included in cultural identity, exists by "signals". These "signals" (clothes, language, food, leisure, way of living...) establish ethnic behaviour. What position or identity is the population of the estate? Which access culture, leisure, consumption, school education?

◊ Professional (im)mobility

What role does employment play in the populated estate? Does disconnection between the localisation of employment and the localisation of housing, exist in these estates? Does the change of professional status have an influence on the place and the way of living?

Estates

◊ La Ville Nouvelle, Rillieux-La-Pape

The estate presents a peaceful, attractive image to the visitor with its repainted buildings, tidy public spaces and people moving about without evident anxieties or evident difficulties. A beautiful panorama is offered, on the edge of a plateau dominating the Eastern part of the city, facing the Alps in the background.



La Ville Nouvelle, Marcus Zepf, 2003

Time of construction of estate	1960–1976	
Distance to the city centre (km)	10 to the Lyon centre	
Number of dwellings (Census 1999)	7,422	
Size of the estate (ha)	160	
Inhabitants (Census 1999)	Ville Nouvelle 19,205	Rillieux-La-Pape 28,367

◊ Les Minguettes, Venissieux

The access by public transport (metro, bus...) to the city centre of Lyon is easy. The transport network of Venissieux provides rapid transit to the city centre. The housing environment, the accessibility to public services, the green spaces are the most positive aspects of the area.



Les Minguettes, Marcus Zepf, 2003

Time of construction of estate	1967-1974	
Distance to the city centre (km)	8 to the Lyon centre	
Number of dwellings (Census 1999)	8,190	
Size of the estate (ha)	220	
Inhabitants (Census 1999)	Les Minguettes 21,312	Venissieux 56,061