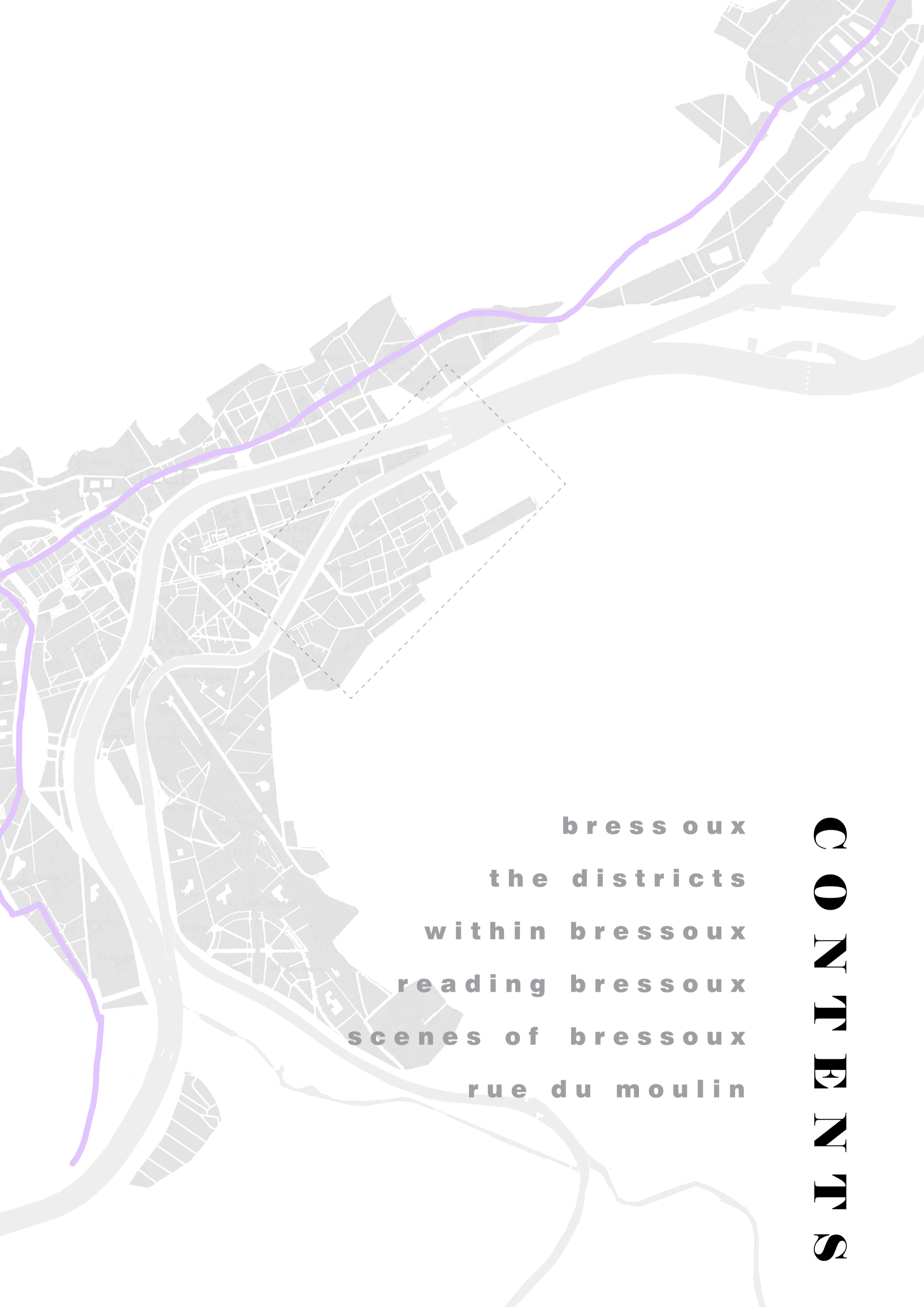




LIEGE: THE PATCHED CITY



bressoux
the districts
within bressoux
reading bressoux
scenes of bressoux
rue du moulin

C O N T E N T S

BRESSOUX

To form an understanding of the urban aspects of Bressoux, we set-up a lynch map and building year map after the first site visit. The maps helped to explore the territories, the borders, the connectors, and the landmarks. By composing this lynch map we realized how fragmented the neighbourhood is. It has a few prominent borders like the Meuse and the train rails. But also empty areas, which are often the 'left overs' of previous urban visions. These plots are in big contrast with the more packed and cluttered areas that seem to miss an overarching urban vision. These differences strengthen the feeling of a patchwork, characterised by its different typologies.

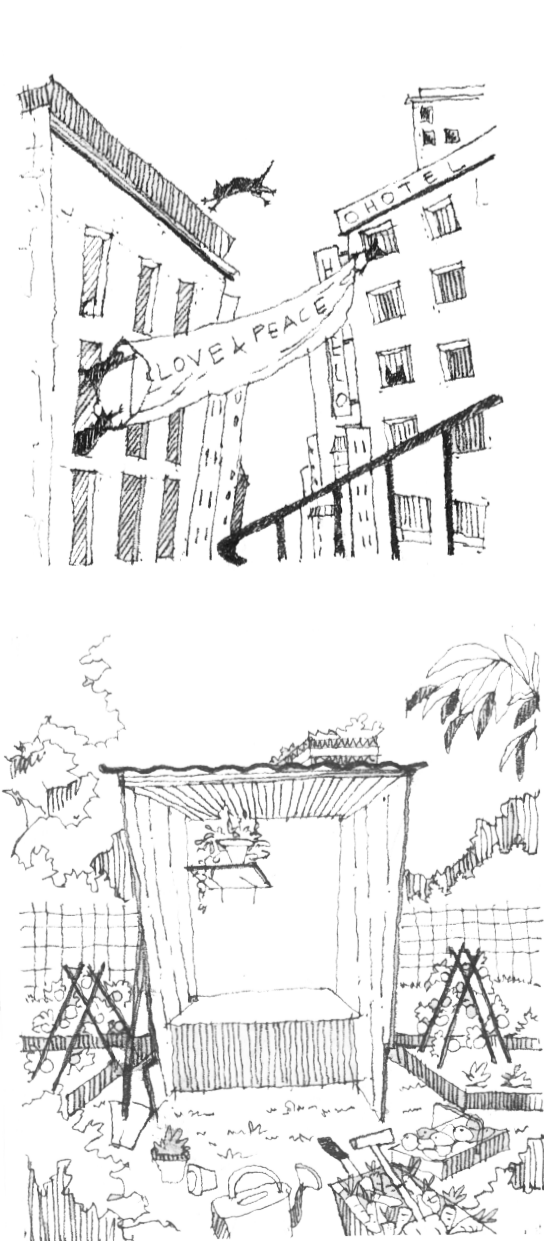
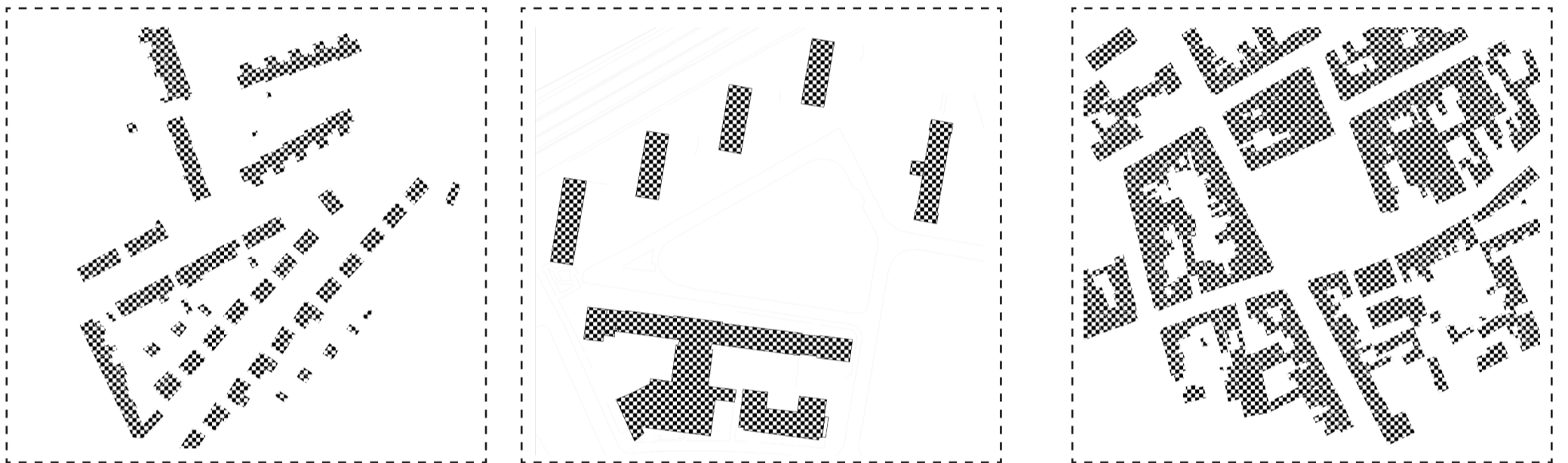


THE DISTRICTS

The next step was to explore the different patches in the patchwork, by analysing it from different perspectives. From above, through a section and from eye perspective. This helped composing a comparison between the areas and understanding the differences. These drawings, as seen below, clearly show the typologies and their differences.

One can essentially say that Bressoux is divided into three distinguishable fragments; **Droixhe**, **Bressoux** and "**Up-town**". These are distinguishable not only through examining its urban fabric, but also by its architectural language and its adjoining boundary. Initial phase of the research involved understanding the origins of these fragmented neighbourhoods which later translated into a deeper analysis of the spatial relationships between what is perceived as voids and solids on the map. Through the aforementioned lens, Bressoux was seen as a layered system; a city within itself; that transforms and appropriates to accommodate the people encumbered within its historic boundaries.

the 3 districts



trifecta perspective

*Liège , ma petite Sicile, où l'horizon se cache derrière des terrils
Il neige sur Liège des flocons d'alu
Même si tous les chemins mènent à des plans inclinés
Tu peux pas décliner notre sens de l'hospitalité
Mon point de départ, mon point de chute
Liège me continent, me rapproche de mon but*

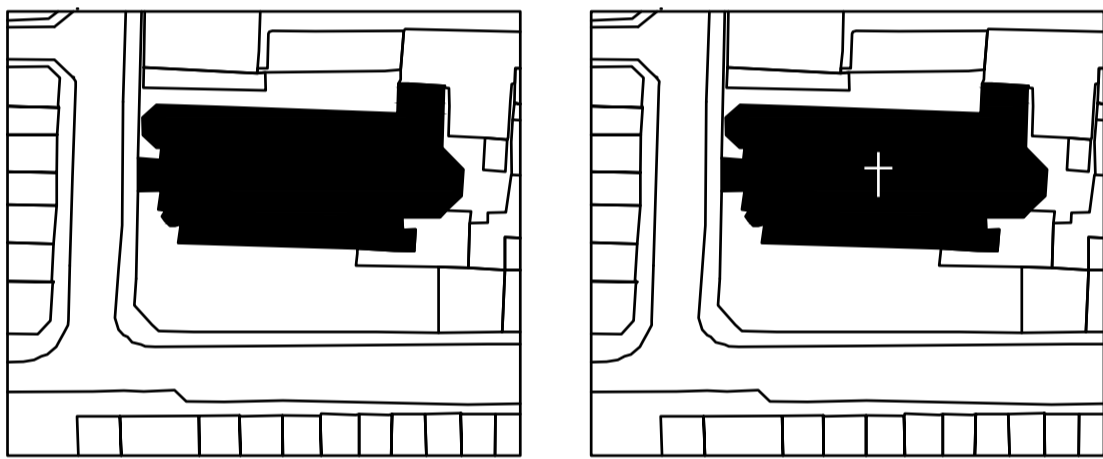
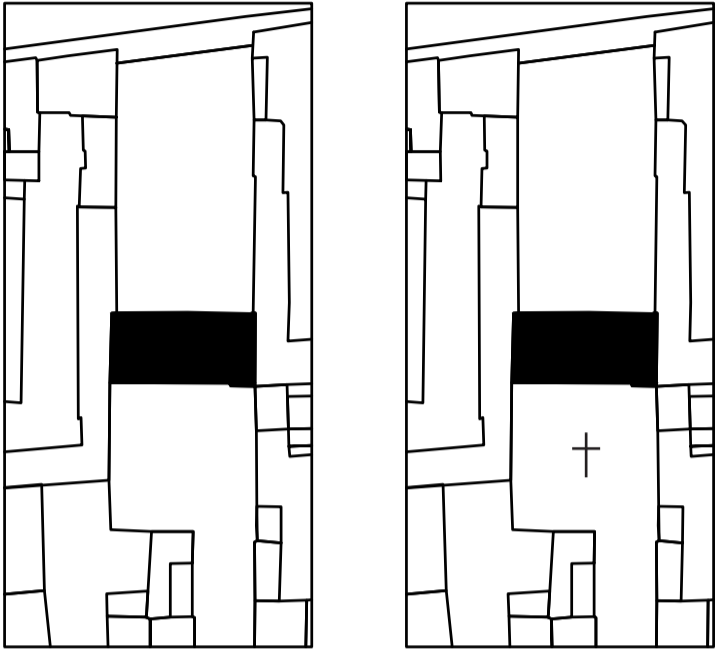
- Baloji, 'Liege Bruxelles Grand' (2007)

INSIDE BRESSOUX

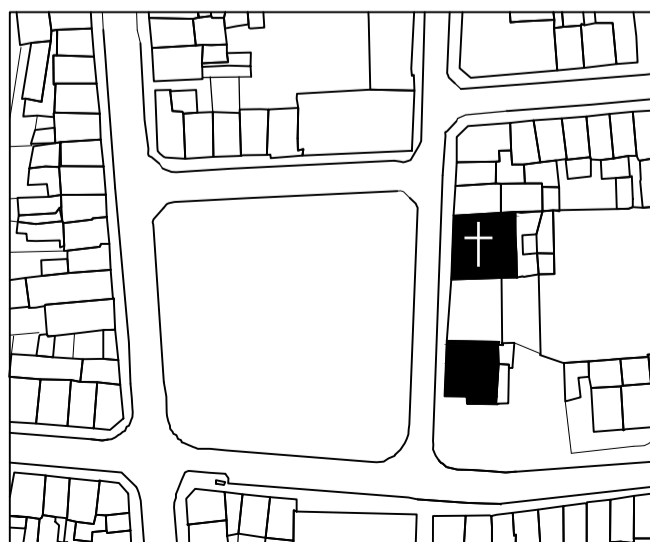
fragmentation within?



READING BRESSOUX THROUGH SETTI



u n d e r s t a n d i n g
s p a t i a l
r e l a t i o n s





"That's where we are right now."

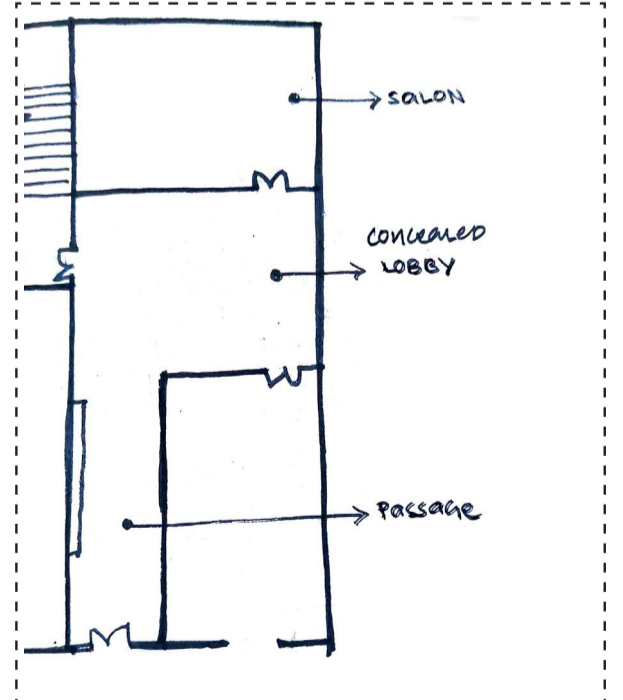
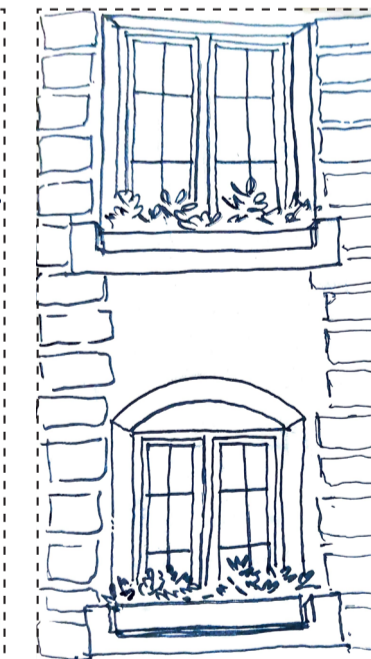
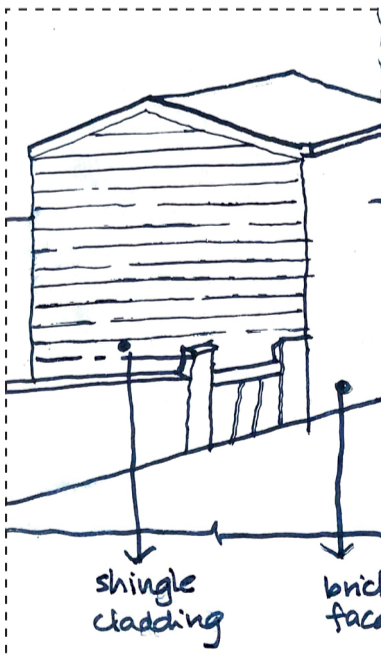
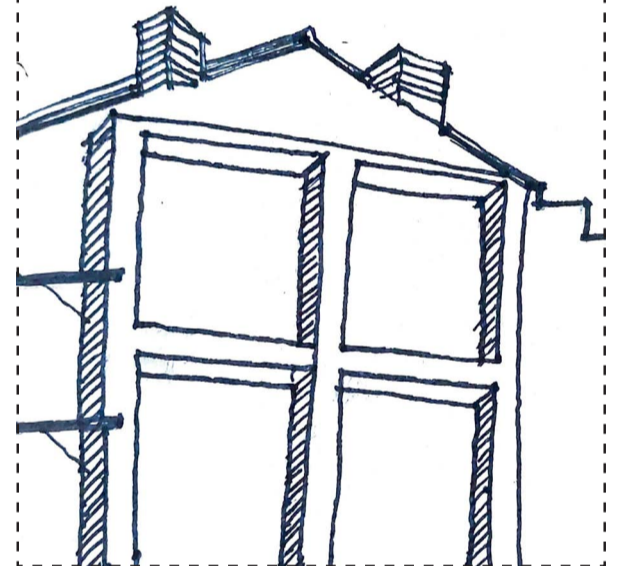
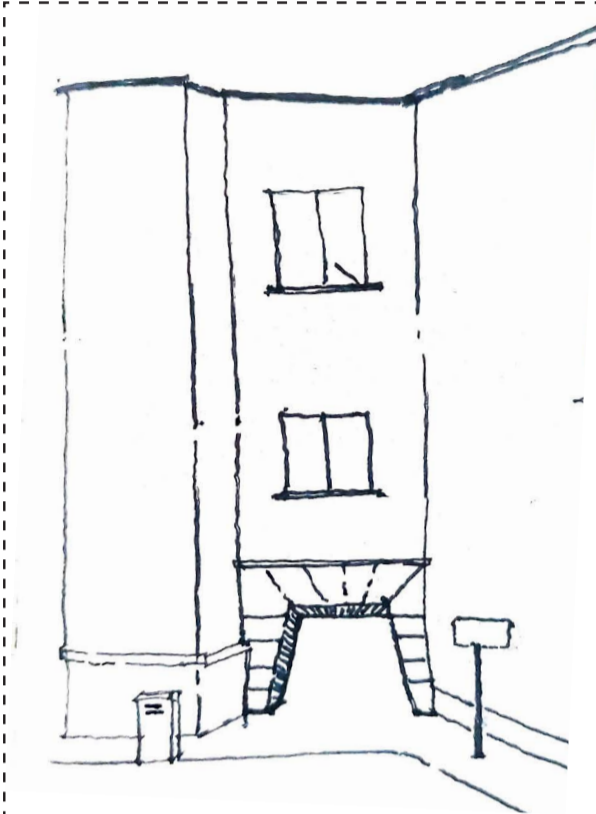
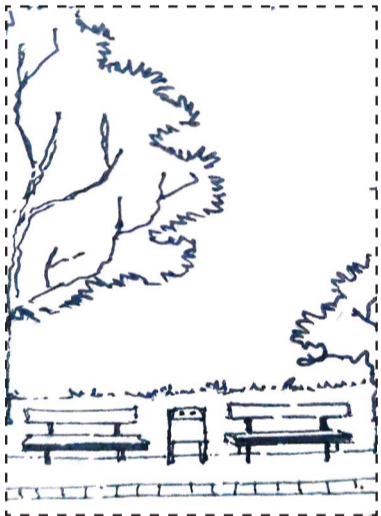
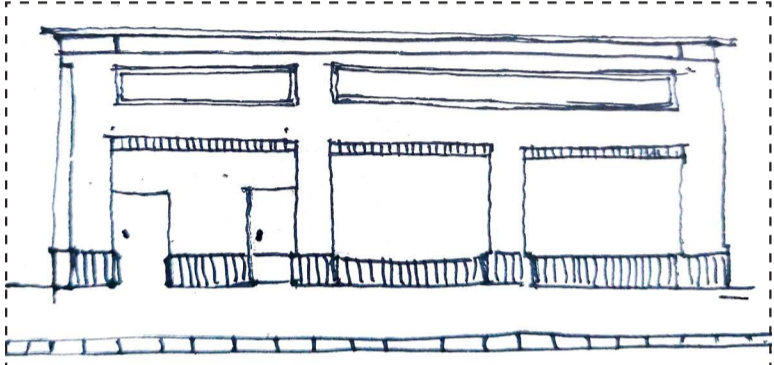
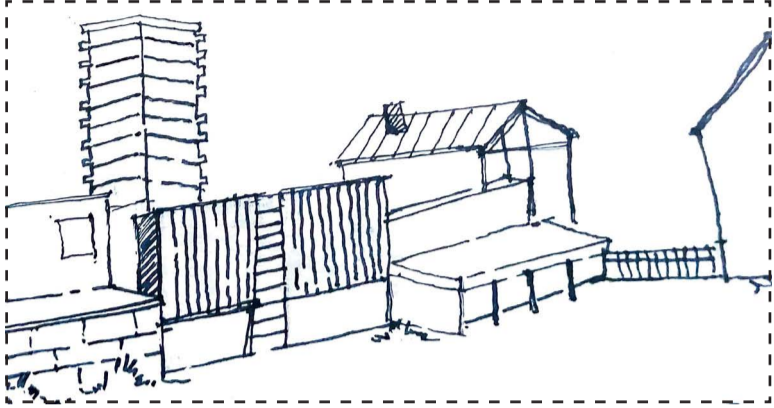
Caricature from The New York Times library of caricatures

a t t i t u d e

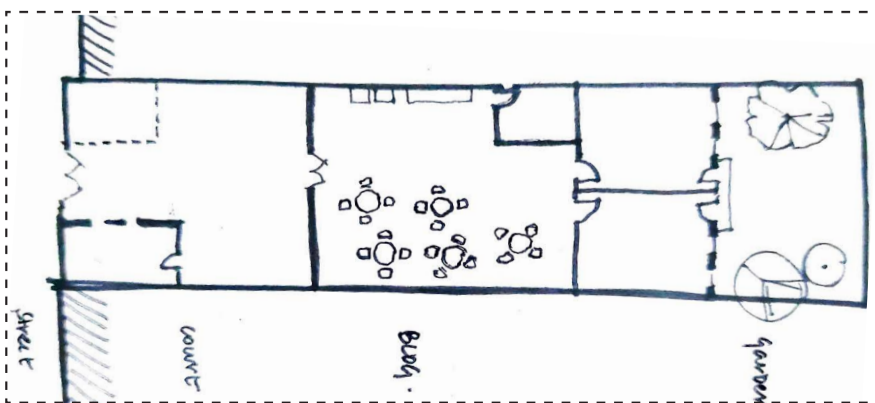
SCENES OF BRESSOUX

Field study, through a series of sketches, showing fragmentation of different scales and types in Bressoux

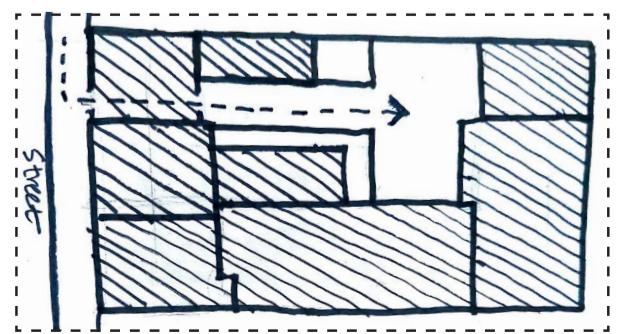
visual



spatial



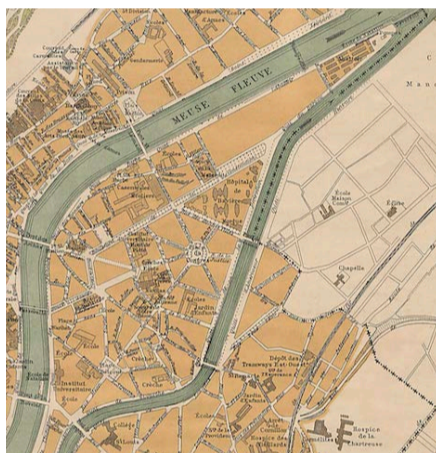
social



RUE DU MOULIN

The street is perhaps the most prosaic of the city's public realm, allowing us to view the very ordinary practices of life and livelihood – a space to move or pause, to meet friends, post a letter, to buy goods and is composed of an amalgamation of rooms along it. Due to the possibility of maneuvering, it tends to exhibit the external spatial reinforcements taken to mark a person's position. This makes a street not a linear study but a system of social and spatial labyrinths. Hence, the street gives a peek at not only what was and what is, but also the lived realities of allegiance and participation by understanding the social and cultural formations occurring within itself. This is observed by unfolding the street to understand the levels of interactions (or scenes) within the layers between the building and street

the everchanging constant



1865



1950



2010

