

UNE NOUVELLE DIGUE POUR UN NOUVEAU RIVAGE A HAMAMATSU

M2-S9-P923- CONSTRUIRE L'URBANITÉ DANS DES ZONES EXPOSÉES À DES RISQUES NATURELS

Enseignants : Eric Daniel-Lacombe et Yannick Gourvil



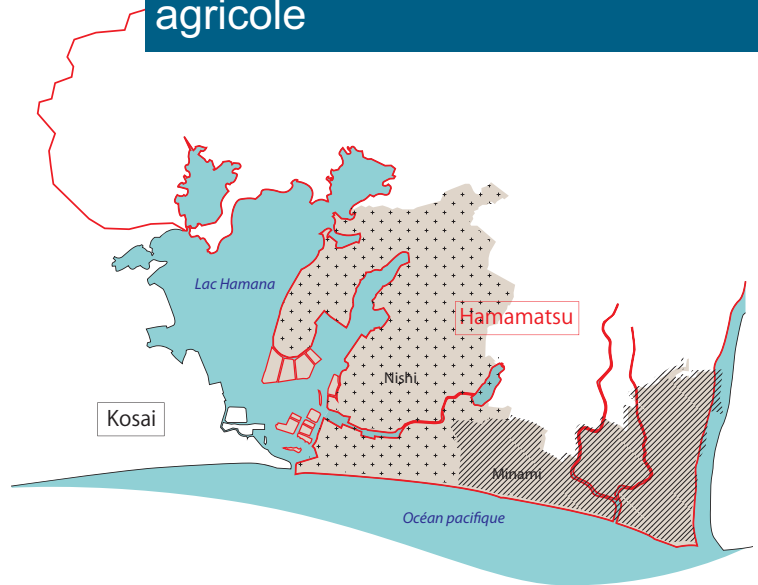
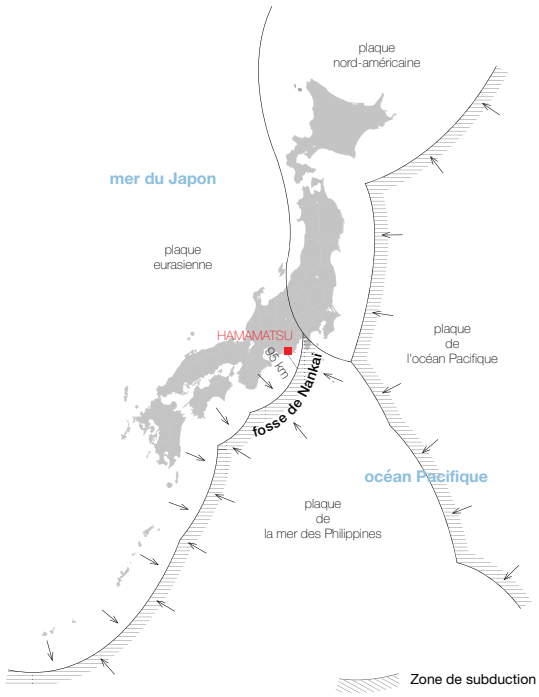
RISQUE: TSUNAMI

LIEU: HAMAMATSU (JAPON)

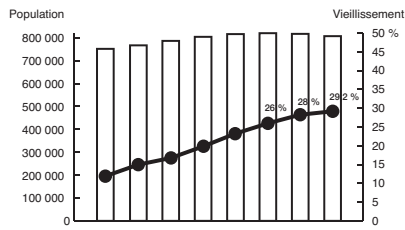
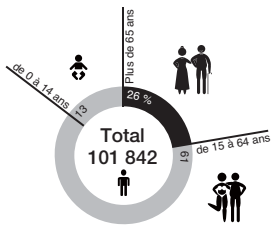
Etudiants : Minh Anh Dong, Yukiko Kamei, Oscar Lerch

Janvier 2016

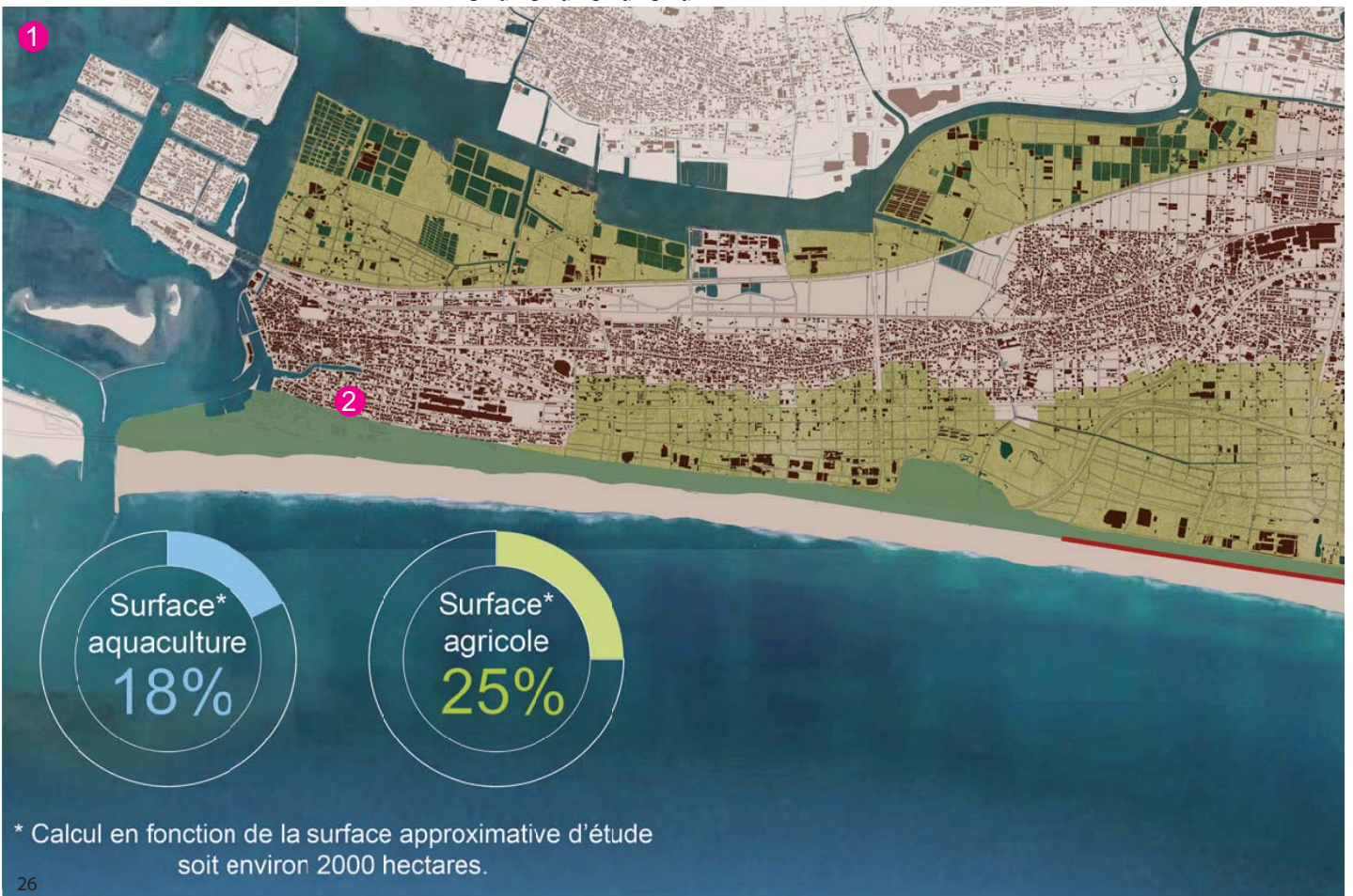
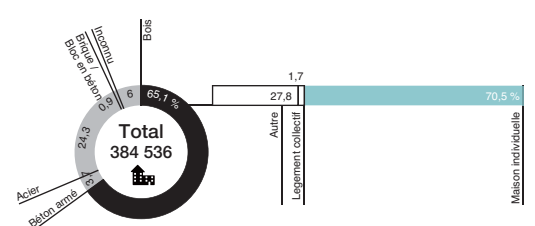
> Hamamatsu, ville industrielle et agricole



Une population vieillissante



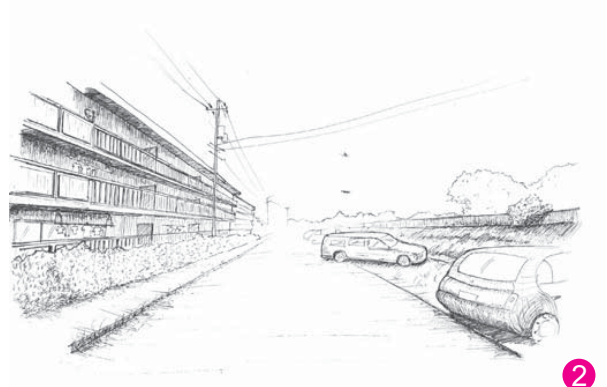
Une architecture en bois



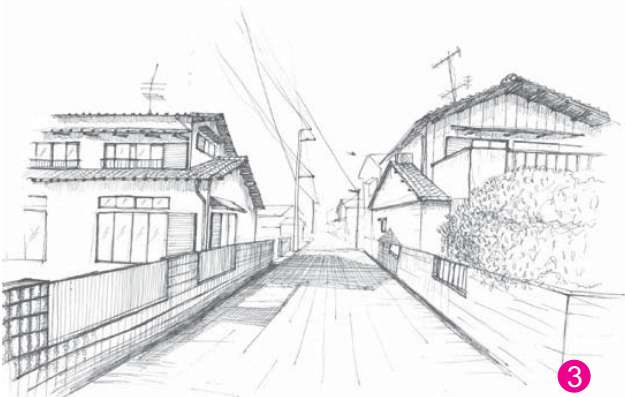
> L'architecture à Hamamatsu



1



2

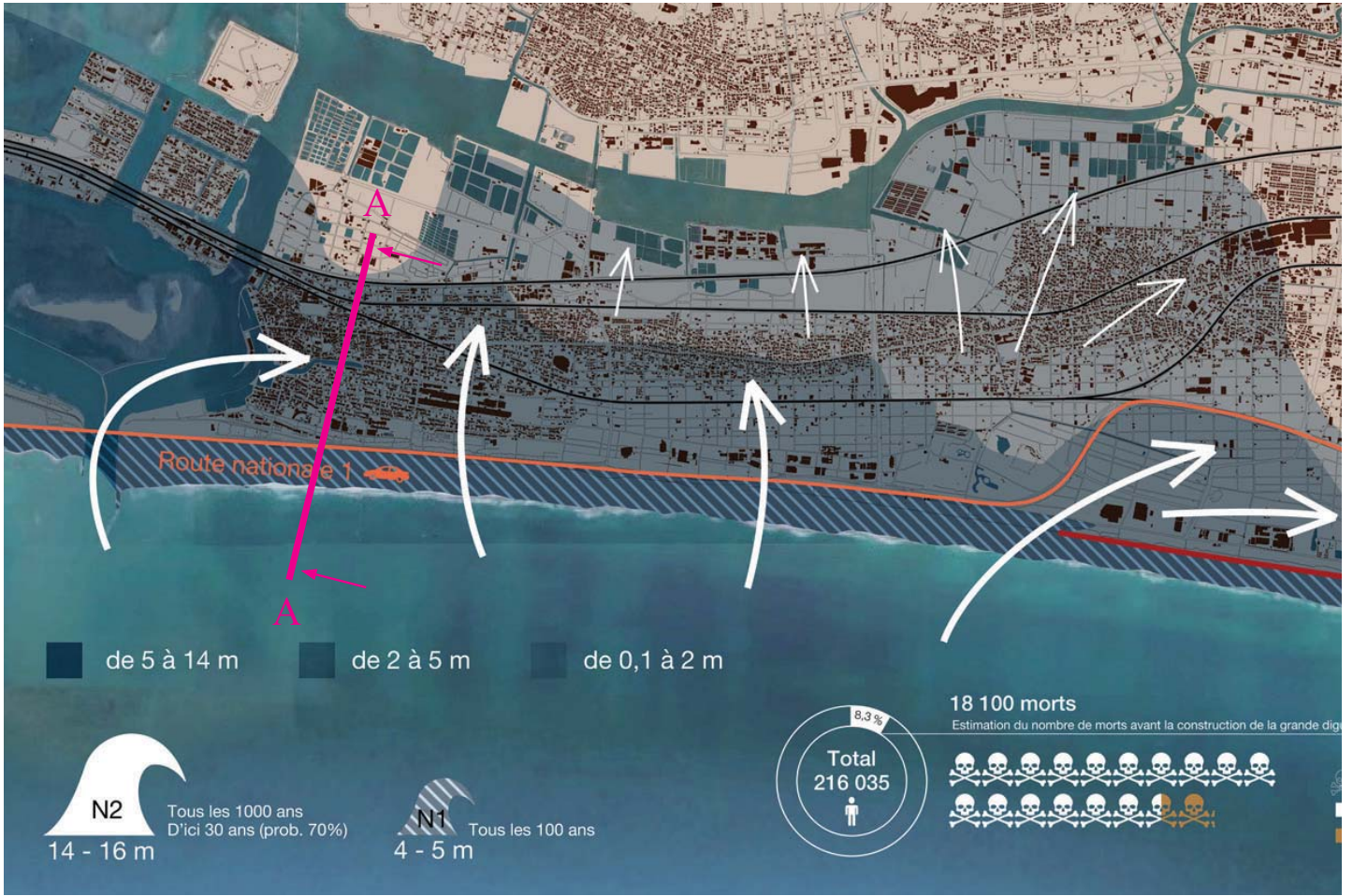


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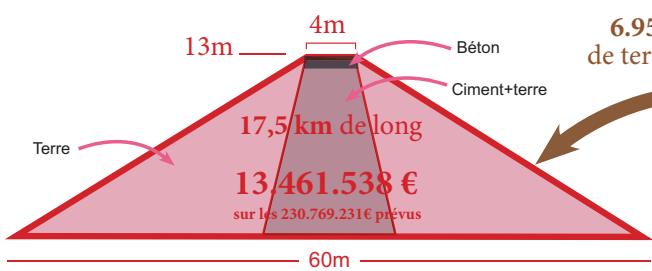
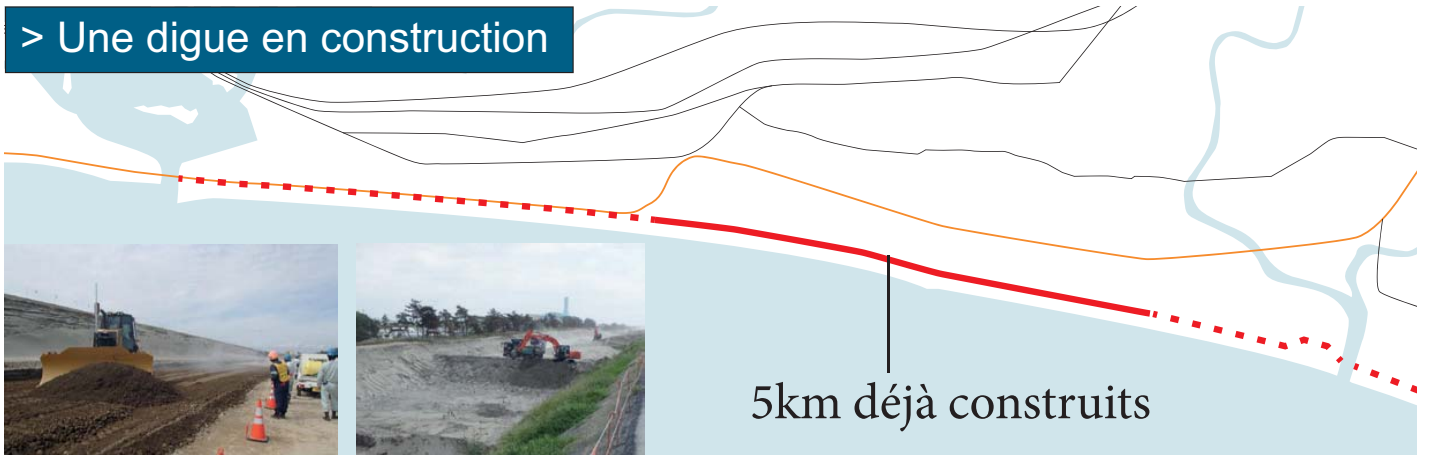


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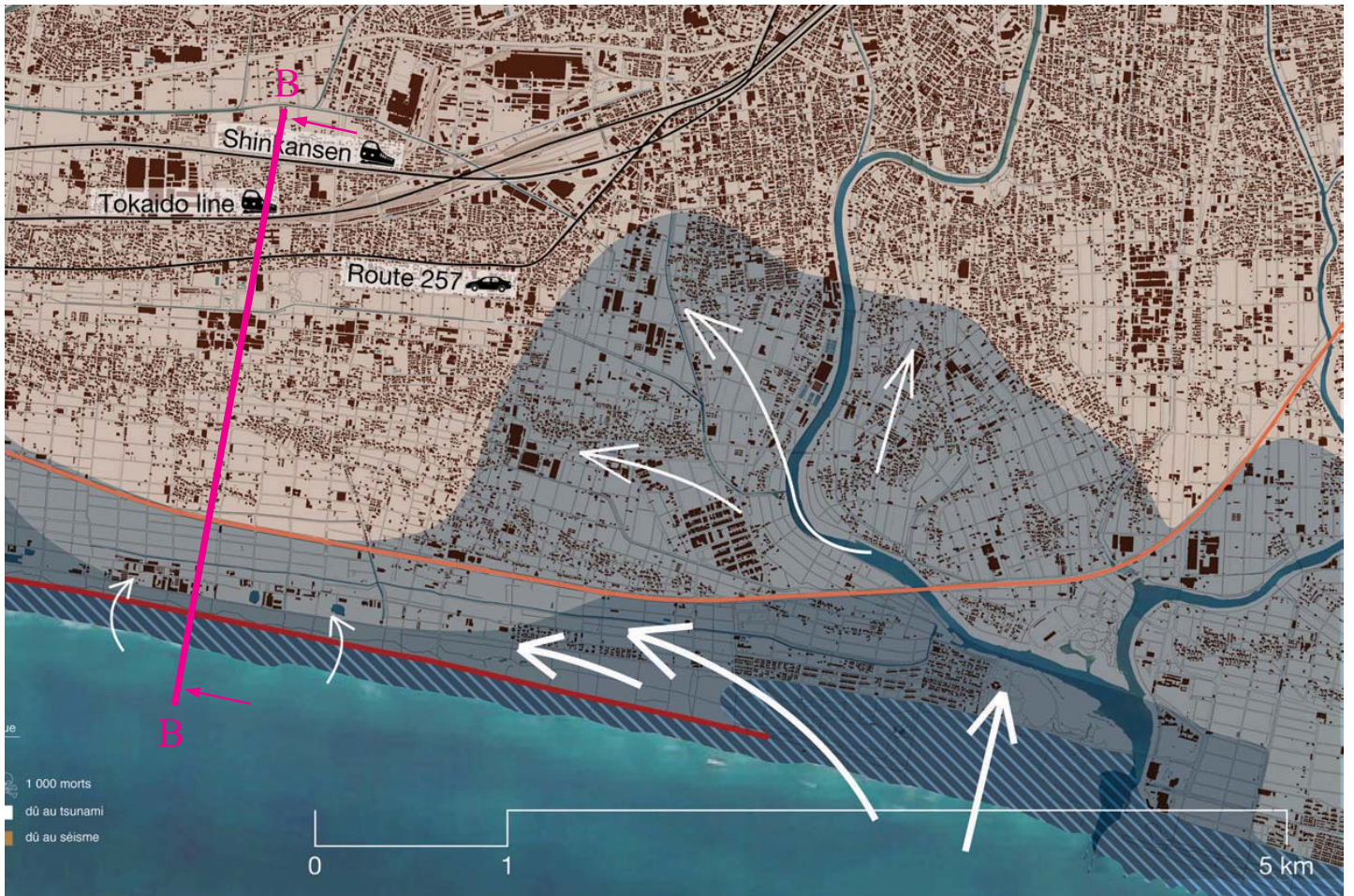
> Une digue en construction



6.950.000 m³
de terre rapportée

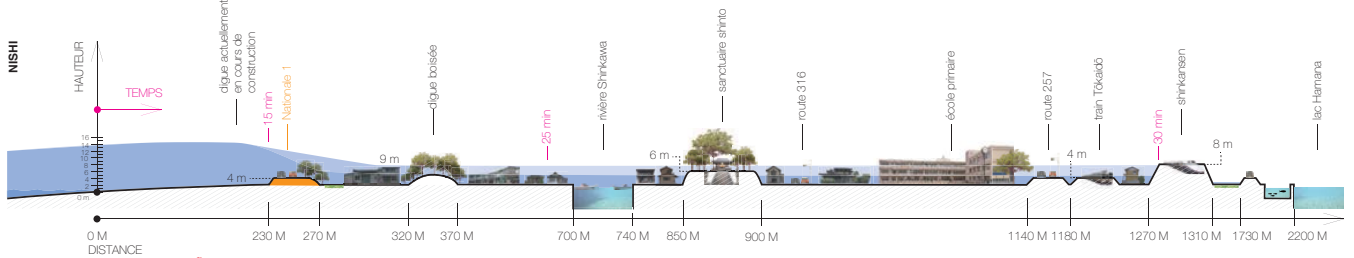


Excavation de la montagne Asô

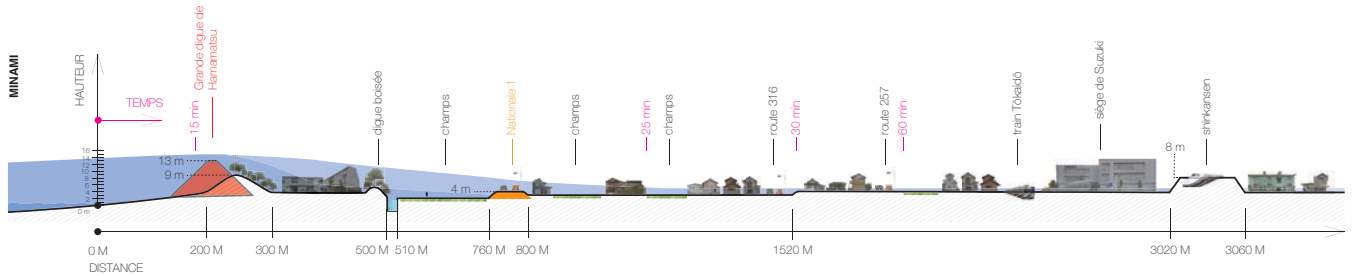


> Coupes de principe

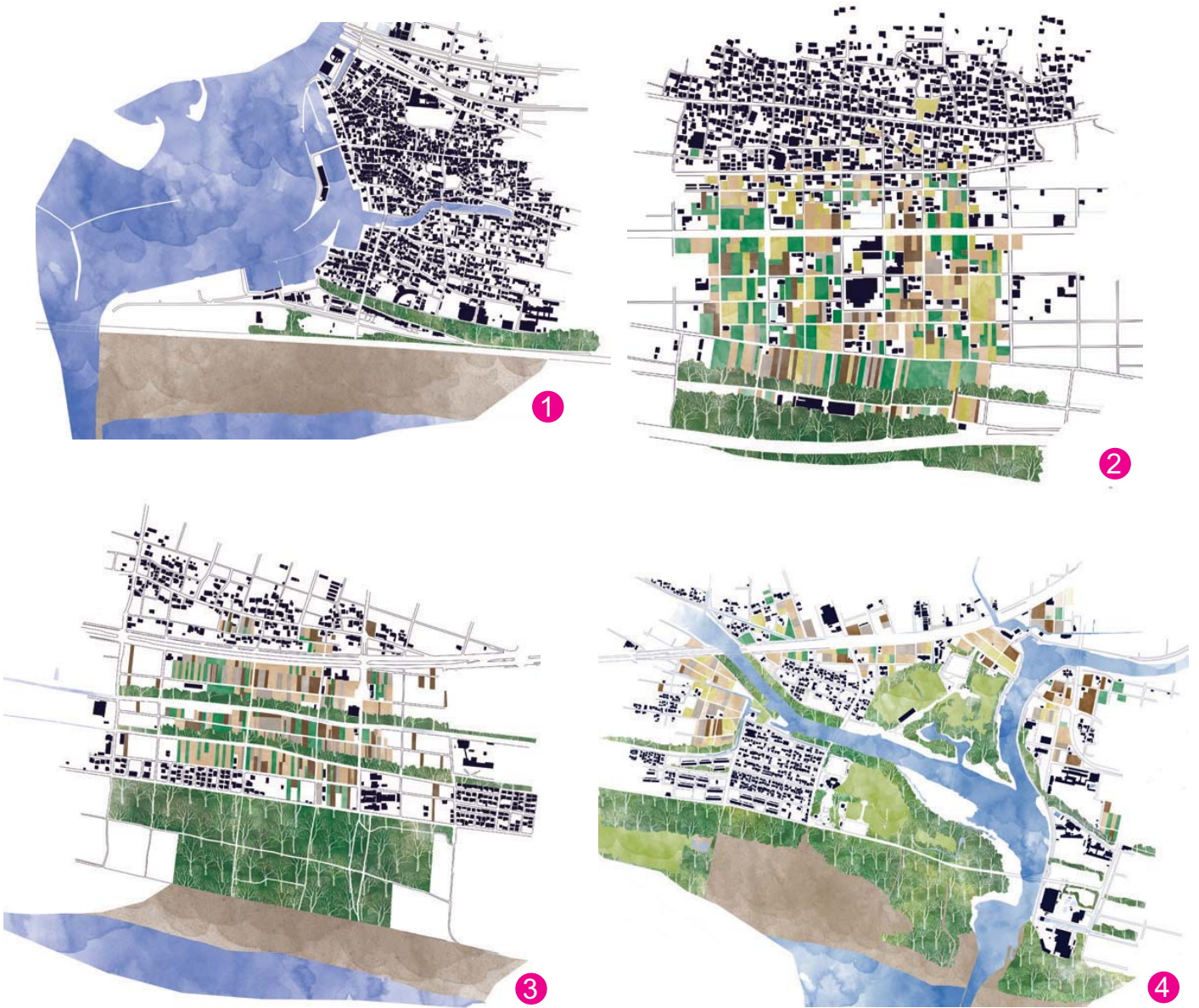
Nishi (coupe BB)



Minami (coupe CC)



> Echantillonnage paysager de l'existant

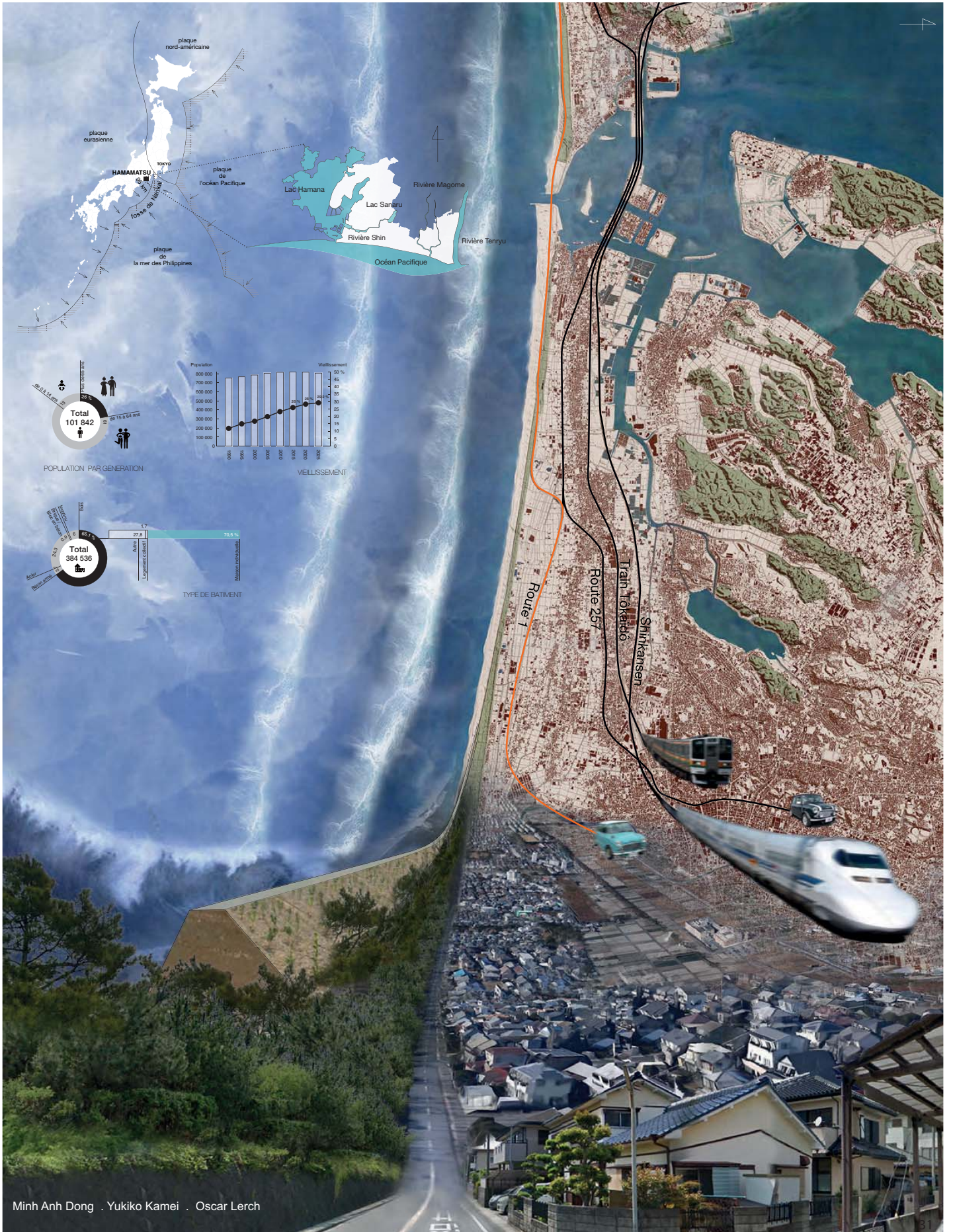


> Carte paysagère du projet



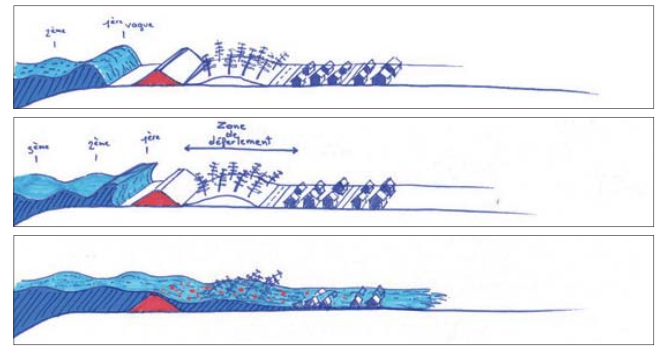
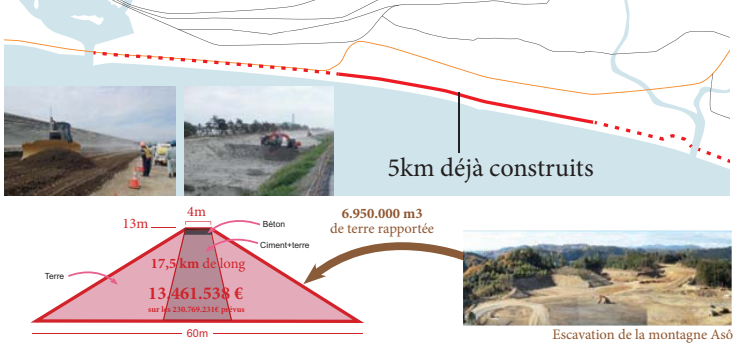


La nouvelle digue de hamamatsu pour un nouveau rivage • 防潮堤で浜松の新しい海岸線をつくる

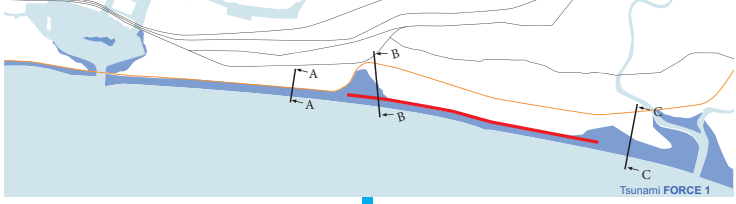




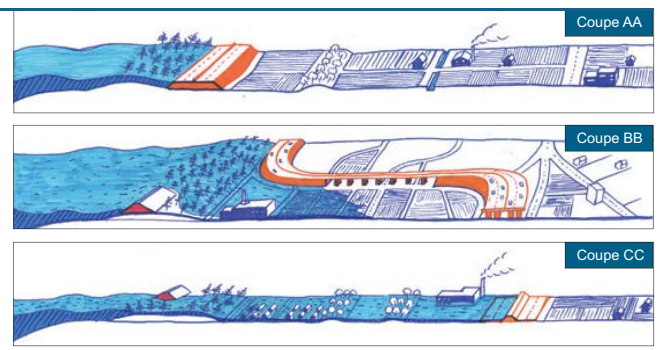
> Une digue en construction



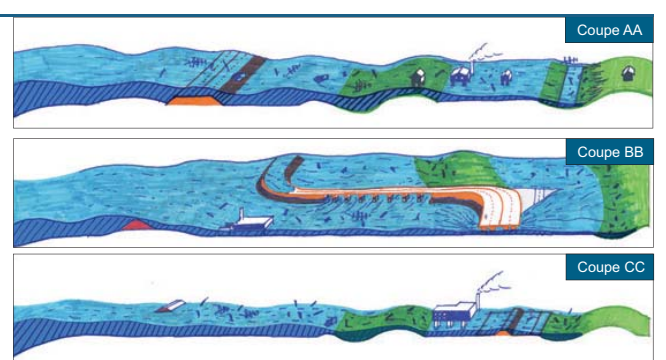
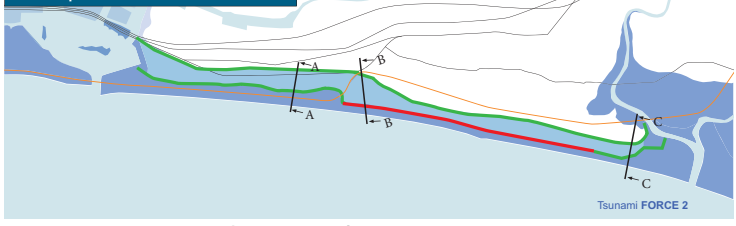
> Stopper la construction



Budget restant
226.809.956 €

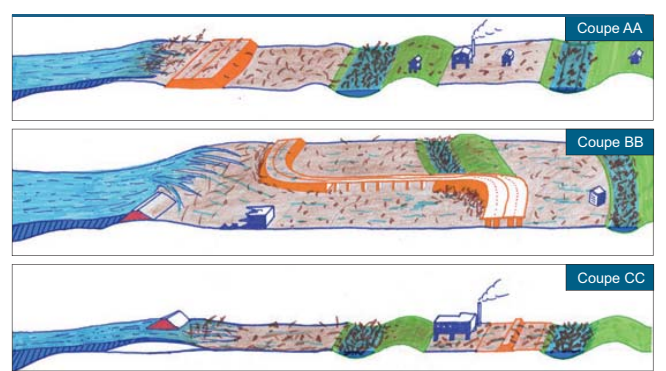


> Proposer une alternative



La «double digue» : un système progressif

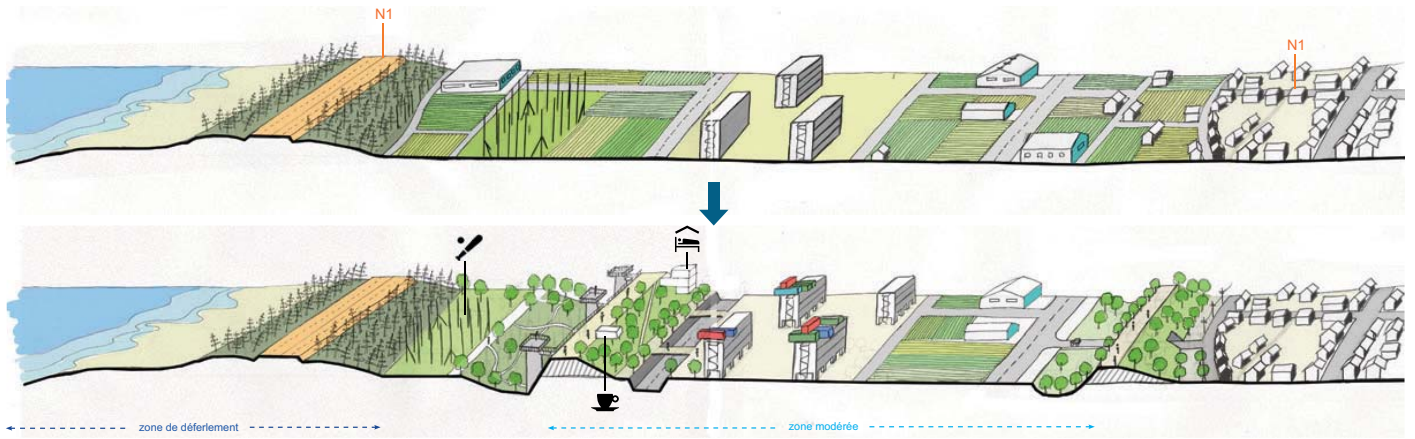
- 1 Escaver la terre à proximité pour concevoir les digues
 - 2 Du tsunami à l'inondation
 - 3 Réduire la vitesse du tsunami progressivement
 - 4 Faciliter l'évacuation de l'eau
 - 5 Contenir les débris
-





> Une transformation du paysage

Zone A



Zone B

