



The Place des Terreaux. Lighting design by Laurent Fauchard. The facade of the town hall is lit by white sodium Thorn TL projectors whilst lighting from the square itself comes from Iwasaki white sodium lamps and Philips Arena floodlights

pic: vincent Laganier

lyon: ville lumière



After the launch of a new lighting plan for Lyon, **Vincent Laganier** looks back on how the city's lighting strategy has developed and considers the current lighting projects...

Located at the confluence of the Rhône and the Saône, Lyon – known as 'la brumeuse' for its foggy climate – introduced a lighting plan in 1989. For Henry Chabert, the then deputy mayor in charge of town planning and public spaces, "the lighting plan forms part of a general strategy to enhance the urban environment and improve life in the city. For the city's inhabitants, it reinforces their sense of belonging".

The lighting plan shows off the city, its heritage, its topography and its historic thoroughfares to their best advantage. Building façades on the main avenues of the city centre are edge-lit from the first storey upwards. This

'Lyonnais' approach is thanks to Alain Guilhot and Michel Bouit, who were also involved in the lighting plan from the very start. This indirect form of lighting produces a diffuse, luminescent ambience which gives pedestrians a feeling of security. Bridges, walkways and important sites are illuminated by a combination of beams shining in different directions. The city has utilised the expertise of many lighting designers, most of them based in the Rhône-Alpes region. The illuminations were inaugurated on the occasion of the traditional 'Fête de la Lumière', or Festival of Lights, which takes place on the 8th of December each year.

Public lighting has not been forgotten. Jean-Michel Wilmotte and Louis Clair have designed three simple, contemporary styles of lamp post. This furniture is used both in the city centre and on the outskirts, for the sake of coherence. Another original and imaginative range by Jourda / Perraudin is installed in particular locations, such as the square of Lyon's 'Cité Internationale'.

Exporting its lighting expertise

Since 1995, Lyon has exported its expertise by lighting the Hermitage Winter Palace in St. Petersburg, Russia. Two years later, it lit the Castillo del Morro in Havana, Cuba, and in 1998

the Ho Chi Minh City Museum in Vietnam. These three projects were the work of Lyonnais lighting designers and the shareholders of the Lighting Plan, Électricité de France (EDF) and Le Mat' Électrique (part of the Sonepar group).

Today, over 150 noteworthy sites in Lyon are lit under the management of Antoine Bouchet. Year after year, Lyon has succeeded in changing its image and developing its nightlife. Light has become a real element in its tourism activities. 7.62 million euros were invested between 1989 and 1998, equivalent to 2.06 euros per inhabitant per year. The operating budget amounts to 0.61



pic: Vincent Laganier



pic: Vincent Laganier



pic: city of Lyon

(above) Rue du Président Edouard Herriot. Lighting design by Alain Guilhot and Michel Bouit. Building facades are lit with 250W Cormoran Mazda projectors

(left) Lyon's University and Bridge. Lighting design by Louis Clair and Roland Jéol. Featuring 36W and 58W fluorescent lighting and Philips 400W projectors

(bottom left) A factory. Lighting design by Louis Clair. Featuring colour changing projectors and fibre optic fittings

(below) Quai Charles de Gaulle. Lighting design by Roland Jéol. Special 'tulip' luminaires designed by Jean-Michel Wilmotte



pic: Vincent Laganier



pic: vincent laganier



(above left) the Palais de la Bourse. Lighting design by Alain Guilhot. Featuring lighting by Agabekov.
(above right) a simulation of the lighting plan for the Part-Dieu area of Lyon



pic: vincent laganier



pic: city of lyon

(above left) the Auditorium Maurice Ravel. Lighting Design by Michel Peroni. Lighting by Thorn, Philips, Claude, We-ef, BLV, Interlux and Dynalite (above right) The Saint-Jean à la Part-Dieu vue de Fourvière

② million euros, of which electricity consumption accounts for half. When, in 1999, the city established a four-day Festival of Light, two area lighting plans were initiated: in Part-Dieu in the city centre (by Laurent Fachard, Les Eclairagistes Associés) and La Duchère, located on Lyon's 'third hill' (by Philippe Hutinet). In Part Dieu, the dramatic night-time display reveals the city's architecture through colour, and uses blue to

light the roadways.
The new lighting plan for Lyon
In 2003 Gilles Buna, deputy mayor in charge of town planning and sustainable development, instigated a new lighting plan: "Lyon must continue its pioneering role and be capable of going further." Studies were produced by a working party whose members are: Antoine Bouchet, Jean-Pierre Charbonneau, François Brégnac

and Isabelle Fèvre. Their principal recommendations were: to build on the original design for lighting the city and take advantage of major urban projects to light Lyon differently. The new thing about this approach was that many of the future participants were involved in the discussions on these recommendations. Between March and June 2004, three discussion groups were organised to consider:
• the vision of the city and cre-

ative vision,
• development of techniques and ecology of lighting,
• implementation of the lighting plan.
Since then, the new lighting project has been broken down into seven topics:
1) Creating diverse atmospheres
Redevelopment is in progress on the banks of the Rhône (2006), where lighting heralds a new future. Over a distance of five ②

J A P A N E S E

2003年、都市計画および環境維持開発担当のリヨン副市長Gilles Buna氏は、『リヨンは先駆者としての役割を果たし続け、さらに踏み込んだ行動を取らなくてはならない』として新たな照明計画を発動させた。Antoine Bouchet、Jean-Pierre Charbonneau、François Brégnac、Isabelle Fèvreらをメンバーとする調査委員会による研究が行われ、調査委員会からの主な提言は、独特な都市照明を設計し、主要都市計画を活用してリヨンの照明を変えていくという内容のものであった。このアプローチの新しい点としては、将来的にプロジェクトに関わってくる人々が、既に提言に関する話し合いの段階から参加していたということが挙げられる。2004年3月から6月の間、都市のビジョンとクリエイティブな構想、技術開発と照明のエコロジー、照明計画の実行を話し合う3つのディスカッション・グループが構成された。

2004年9月、AFE (Association Française de l'Eclairage: フランス照明協会) の協賛により訓練制度が開始され、『戸外空間照明電気技術者』資格の新たな制定につながった。

C H I N E S E

2003年、法国里昂市分管城市规划 and 可持续发展的副市长吉耶·布纳(Gilles Buna) 牵头发起了一套新的照明方案。该方案声称：“里昂必须继续担当起先锋的角色，并且必须有能进一步发展。”随后，里昂启动了一个工作组来开展相关研究工作。工作组成员包括：Antoine Bouchet、Jean-Pierre Charbonneau、François Brégnac和Isabelle Fèvre。他们的提出的主要建议是：在原有的城市照明设计基础上进行建设，同时充分利用里昂市区内的主要建设项目，从而使里昂

的照明别具特色。与以往不同的是，这次提议使很多项目的未来参与者都加入到了讨论中。在2004年3月和6月间，还组建了三个讨论小组，就城市景观和创新景观、技术开发与照明生态学以及照明方案的实施等内容进行了探讨。

2004年9月，里昂市与AFE (法国照明协会) 联合举办了一个培训项目，该培训项目展开了“室外空间照明电气师”的资格认证。

F R A N C A I S

En 2003, Gilles Buna, Maire Adjoint chargé de l'urbanisme et de l'aménagement durable de Lyon, a été à l'origine d'un nouveau programme d'éclairage: "Lyon doit continuer dans son rôle de pionnier et doit pouvoir aller encore plus loin". Un groupe de travail composé d'Antoine Bouchet, Jean-Pierre Charbonneau, François Brégnac et Isabelle

Fèvre a été chargé des études à l'origine des recommandations principales suivantes: développer la conception d'éclairage initiale de la ville et profiter des grands projets urbains pour mettre Lyon en lumière de manière différente. Cette approche avait un aspect nouveau en ce qu'un grand nombre des futurs participants collaboraient aux discussions qui ont abouti à ces recommandations. Entre mars et juin 2004 trois groupes de discussion ont été mis en place pour étudier: la vision de la ville et la grande idée créative, le développement des techniques, et l'écologie de l'éclairage et de la réalisation du plan d'éclairage. Une filière de formation conduisant au diplôme "Electricien d'Eclairage des Espaces en Plein-Air" a été lancée en septembre 2004 en partenariat avec l'AFE (Association française de l'Eclairage).



pic: vincent laganier



pic: vincent laganier



(left) The city library. Lighting design by Philippe Hutinet. Three large format 1000W Cyclope projectors
(top) Lyon's Urban Institute. Lighting design by Michel Paulet. Colour changing from Philips Decoflood 400W projectors
(above) Nighttime simulation of the 2006 Lyon Confluence. Lighting design by Speirs and Major Associates

⊗ kilometres in the city centre, Yves Adrien has designed a different, luminous atmosphere, like 'moonlight'. Other major night-time landmarks are in preparation: the high-rise buildings in Part-Dieu and La Duchère, Hall 3000 in the Cité Internationale (2006) by Renzo Piano and the 'Musée des Confluences' (2007) by Coop Himmelb(l)au.

2) Emphasising city life and activity in the neighbourhoods

As the city develops, so it is necessary to design area-specific lighting plans. This will involve three major urban projects, including the Lyon-Confluence site, an area set to undergo significant development in the next 20 years. On a different scale, experimental lighting projects will largely target local neighbourhoods. They will be conducted over short periods in, for example, the heart of the Vaise district, or the Part-Dieu project which will be further developed.

3) Adapting light to the rhythms of city life

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To avoid producing fixed images, the idea is to cross permanent operation with temporary events. "City lighting will therefore be composed of a basis together with one-off lighting effects. On the other hand, day-to-day lighting levels will be reduced," according to the new lighting plan.

4) Extending the creative reach

It is a question of including new modes of expression and calling upon other creative individuals, such as artists and designers, as

with the Lyon Festival of Light. Their involvement may be "slight or sporadic, lively and changing: the aim is no longer to light up the city completely, but to design lighting in harmony with time and space". Among the proposals, some interesting ideas have emerged, such as establishing an artistic department within the City of Lyon and launching a study into the fabrication of a new line of street furniture based on a combination of aesthetic and technological considerations. ⊗

D E U T S C H
2003 initiierte der für Städteplanung und nachhaltige Entwicklung zuständige stellvertretende Bürgermeister der Stadt Gilles Buna einen neuen Beleuchtungsplan: „Lyon muss die begonnene Pionierarbeit fortsetzen und in der Lage sein, weiter voranzuschreiten.“ Eine Arbeitsgruppe bestehend aus Antoine Bouchet, Jean-Pierre Charbonneau, François Brégnac und Isabelle Fèvre legte verschiedene Studien vor, deren Hauptvorschläge darin bestanden, ein originales Beleuchtungsdesign für die Stadt zu schaffen und Lyon im Rahmen wichtiger städtischer Projekte eine gänzlich neue Beleuchtung zu verleihen. Neu dabei war, dass viele der später involvierten Personen bereits an der Diskussion über die Vorschläge beteiligt waren. Zwischen März und Juni 2004 wurden drei Diskussionsgruppen eingerichtet, die sich mit folgenden Fragen befassten: Vision der Stadt und kreative Vision, Entwicklung von

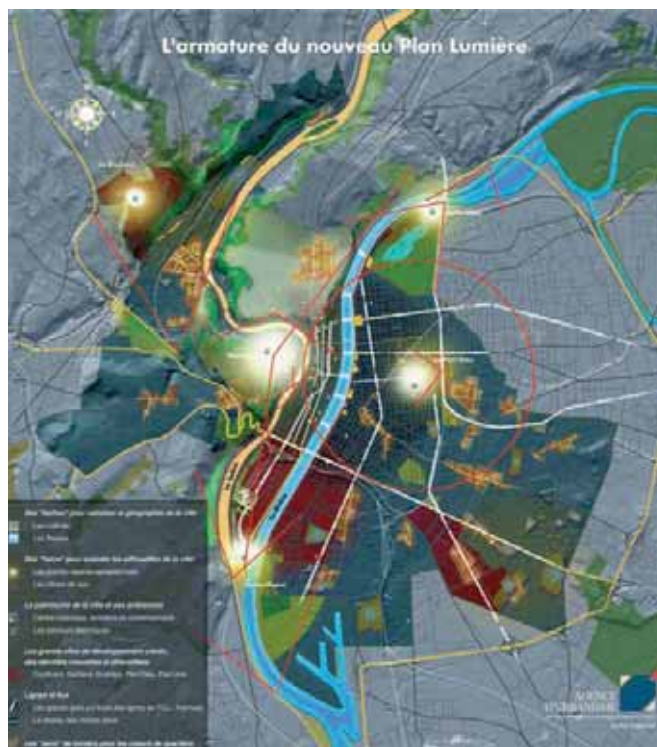
Techniken, ökologische Aspekte der Beleuchtung sowie die Implementierung des Beleuchtungsplans. Im September 2004 wurde zusammen mit dem französischen Beleuchtungsverband AFE (Association Française de l'Éclairage) ein Ausbildungsprogramm ins Leben gerufen, an dessen Ende die Qualifikation zum „Beleuchtungstechniker für Außenbereiche“ steht.

I T A L I A N O
Un nuovo piano per l'illuminazione della città di Lione è stato lanciato nel 2003 da Gilles Buna, vice sindaco e responsabile del piano urbanistico e dello sviluppo sostenibile della città: "Lione deve continuare a rivestire un ruolo all'avanguardia, cercando di conseguire allo stesso tempo nuovi obiettivi", ha affermato Buna. Studi ad hoc sono stati condotti da un gruppo di lavoro composto da Antoine Bouchet, Jean-Pierre Charbonneau, François Brégnac e Isabelle Fèvre. Fra le

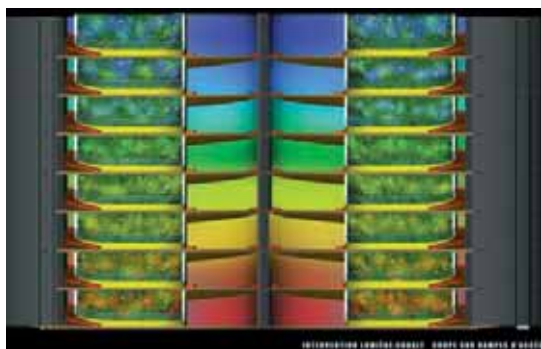
principali raccomandazioni scaturite dagli studi: continuare a utilizzare il design originale per implementare una politica d'illuminazione diversa della città, integrandola nei progetti urbanistici più importanti. Un aspetto nuovo di questo approccio è stato il coinvolgimento dei futuri partecipanti nella discussione di queste raccomandazioni. Fra marzo e giugno 2004, sono stati istituiti tre gruppi di lavoro per discutere la visione della città e la visione creativa, lo sviluppo delle tecniche e l'ecologia dell'illuminazione e l'implementazione del piano d'illuminazione. Nel settembre 2004, è stato avviato un programma di addestramento in collaborazione con la AFE (Association Française de l'Éclairage), per il conseguimento della qualifica di 'eletttricista specializzato nell'illuminazione degli spazi aperti'.

E S P A Ñ O L
En 2003 Gilles Buna, teniente de alcalde, encargado de urbanismo y del desarrollo sostenible,

impulsó un nuevo plan de iluminación: "Lyon debe conservar su papel pionero y ser capaz de ir más allá". Un grupo de trabajo compuesto por Antoine Bouchet, Jean-Pierre Charbonneau, François Brégnac e Isabelle Fèvre elaboró los estudios. Sus principales recomendaciones fueron: conservar el diseño original de la iluminación de la ciudad y aprovechar los grandes proyectos urbanísticos para iluminar Lyon de forma diferente. Lo novedoso de este enfoque fue que muchos de los futuros participantes tomaron parte en la discusión de estas recomendaciones. Entre marzo y junio de 2004, se organizaron tres grupos de debate para estudiar la visión de la ciudad y la visión creativa, el desarrollo de técnicas y la ecología de la iluminación, así como la implementación del proyecto de iluminación. En septiembre de 2004 se puso en marcha un plan de formación en colaboración con la AFE (Association Française de l'Éclairage, Asociación Francesa de la Iluminación), que culminó con la obtención de la credencial de "Electricista de Iluminación para Espacios Exteriores".



(above left and above) plans for the Lyon Confluence (left) Underground carpark, Atelier Arche. Lighting design by Pierre Philippe Garde. Simulation from Cobalt



5) Reducing light pollution

Lyon has made numerous commitments relating to sustainable development, including participation in the European 'Green Light' programme to reduce energy consumption. The programme includes the use of more energy-efficient lighting systems, the gradual installation of lamps with better light quality or superior efficiency, and the use of LEDs. The city also undertakes to recycle all discarded lamps and light fittings. Finally, it takes an innovative approach to combating light pollution in several sensitive areas. This involves raising public and private interest groups' awareness of where lighting comes from and defining standard types of light coverage in

order to optimise the size of lighting installations.

6) Making room for experimentation

In January 2005 Lyon launched an initial project over a distance of 200 metres in the Avenue Foch. "The question is, how to adapt urban lighting to the particular needs of partially sighted people with greater or lesser sensitivity to contrast and dazzle?" The study is being coordinated over a six month period by Ingelux Consultants in partnership with Marc Fontoynt from l'ENTPE, EDF, the University of Lyon and local associations.

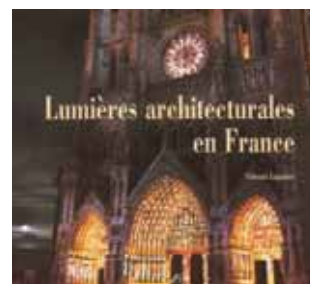
7) Bringing together urban lighting expertise

The Lyon region has all the necessary expertise relating to town

lighting, from research, to material production, to lighting design. Hence the idea of establishing a European competence centre along the lines of LUCI, the Lighting Urban Community International Association.

Lyon is developing various means of enabling to bring these seven topics to fruition, one of which stands out, and seeks to "improve the professionalism of participants": In September 2004, a training scheme was initiated in partnership with the AFE (Association Française de l'Éclairage, French Lighting Association), leading to the qualification of 'Outdoor Spaces Lighting Electrician'. Set up thanks to the joint efforts of the regional president of the AFE, Alain Van Der Ham, and Antoine Bouchet, the aim is to optimise the maintenance of urban lighting installations, from both the technical and artistic points of view. The setting up of such a project with the French Department of Education is proof that Lyon sets a shining example – and not just in its lighting. ☺

* English and French versions of this article are available on mondo*arc's website: www.mondiale.co.uk/mondoarc



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