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What is the interest for a park of hosting and organizing sport events and what are the rules to be adopted to limit their negative impacts?



Executive Summary

1- Presentation of the Grand Parc Miribel Jonage

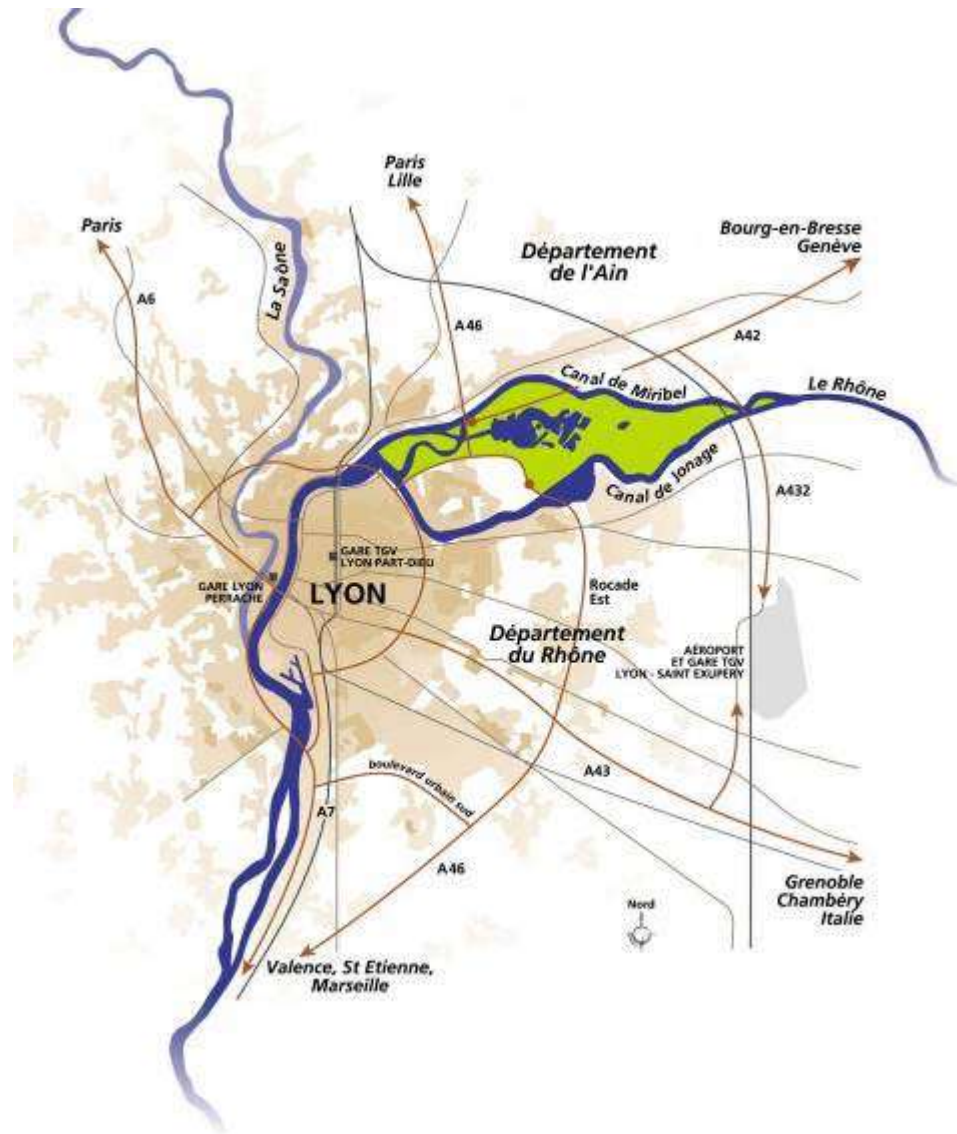
2- The positive aspects of hosting and organizing sporting events

- The sporting event as a factor of good health
- The sporting event as a factor of social cohesion
- The economic interest
- Territorial marketing (creating identity)

3- Means to be implemented to preserve biodiversity

- A transversal organization
- An inventory before and after the event
- An agreement with the event organizer listing the constraints and obligations

1- A privileged situation



At the gateway to Lyon

2 200 hectares of unspoilt nature

SYMALIM, a “Syndicat Mixte” that owns the Park and groups 16 communities

=> Only one property

13 municipalities bordering 2 departments
1 community of municipalities

SEGAPAL, a “Société Publique Locale” in charge of the management, maintenance and animation of the Park

Many actors and dealers (concessionaires)



A metropolitan park

2 200 hectares
6,5 X Central Park

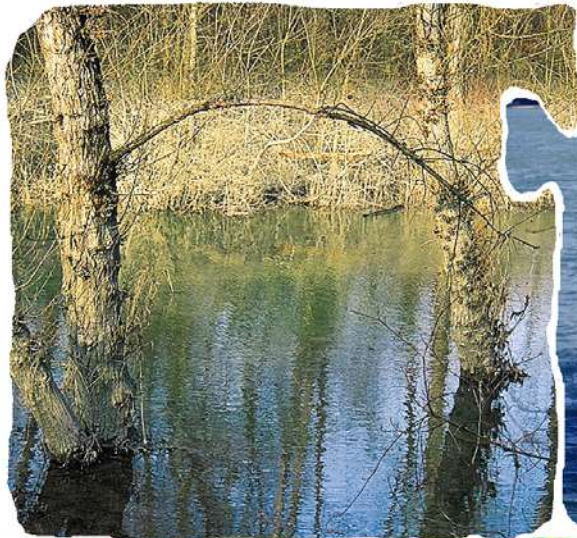
Up to 40 000 people a day

Up to 3.5 million visitors a year



The Park's 4 priority vocations

Restore the flood expansion field upstream of Lyon



Preserving drinking water resources



Develop outdoor recreation



Preserve and enhance the natural heritage



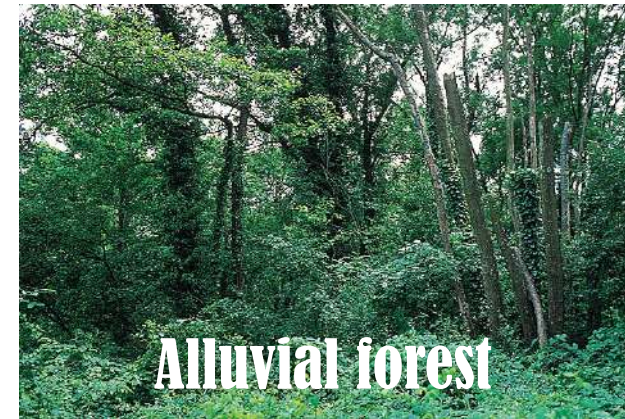
Rich and diverse environments



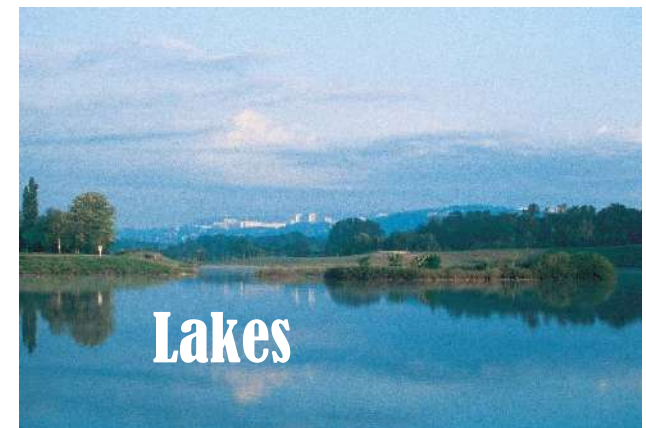
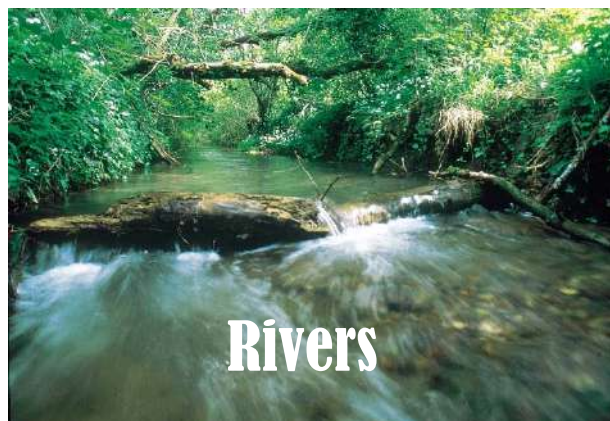
- 840 plant species
- 230 bird species observed
- 44 species of dragonflies

Zone

Natura 2000
Specific area
conservation



- 25 mammalian species
- 22 fish species
- 16 species of amphibians and reptiles



Grand Parc 2030 : 3 main objectives

- Strengthen and boost the development of environmental resources
- Make the Grand Parc a mecca for leisure and metropolitan tourism
- Develop the cultural and educational vocation among diverse audiences

2- The sporting event as a factor of good health

Fighting physical inactivity helps you gain years of healthy life

The sporting event : a way to surpass yourself



Sports on medical prescription: a reality today



A challenge to combat sedentary lifestyles and respond to the ageing of populations

Public health, a shared responsibility

The sporting event as a factor of social cohesion

The event to recharge your batteries in your community

All different and all together!



The event promotes mutual support



The economic interest

By paying rent, the organizer finances the owner



The local economy benefits : providers, overnight stays, meals....



The events introduce the owner's facilities to an audience likely to return



Territorial marketing (creating identity)

The event gives a new identity to the territory

The event is relayed by opinion leaders including the press



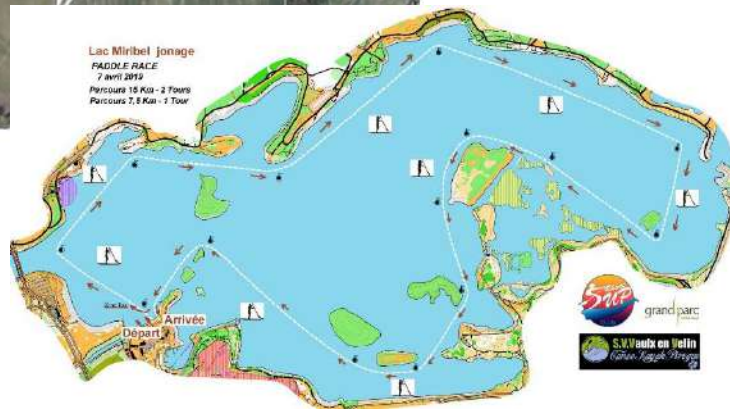
Pride in belonging to an attractive territory



3- An agreement with the event organizer

Precise cartographic documents drawn up with all the actors : organizers, water resource protection, Natura 2000, logistics, security, etc

An agreement listing the organizer's obligations and a joint signature of the Natura 2000 charter

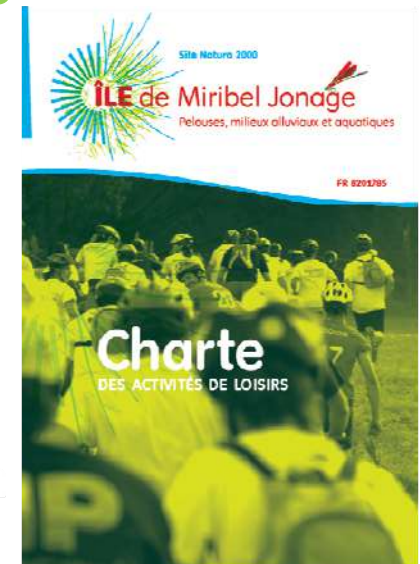


Control and agreements obtained from public authorities: Prefecture, municipalities...

A transversal organization

A project manager and associated services : Natura 2000, event organization, logistics, security...

A document acting as a charter drafted in inter-service



as a factor of social cohesion

A presence in the field to control the organizer



An inventory before and after the event

Carefully choose the spaces where the impacts will be strongest and check that everything is back to normal following the event. Sensitive moments: installation and uninstallation



The events policy started in the 2000s and since then biodiversity has been growing on and on



A matter of political will

- Hosting or organizing an event must be a thoughtful decision and ultimately a political decision.
- There can be negative impacts on the environment but also on the daily use of the place, the neighbourhood, the “natural” image of the site; in case of an accident ...
- The positive effects are social, economic and also on the dynamisation of the image but they are fragile. You have to be able to face the situation in case of a negative episode occurs.
- Areas of progress: reducing carbon emissions from the travel of event users and customers

