

LEVERS FOR SUCCESS

TECHNICAL ASPECTS AND PROJECT DESIGN

- **Design a tailor-made management plan for the site:** Regular updates of the management plan may be required, favour extensive maintenance of the site's plants (in particular by mowing) to let biodiversity flourish naturally.
- **Anticipate the natural evolution of plants:** Beware of certain fast-growing varieties, especially invasive alien species, and the slow growth of others, which necessitate regular readjustment of the site's management plan.
- **Regulate uses:** The gradual development of activities on the site (walking, sport) can lead to undesirable uses (cross-country track, camping) which must be controlled to preserve the site and its ecological functions. A regulation was produced and posted at the various entrances to the site.

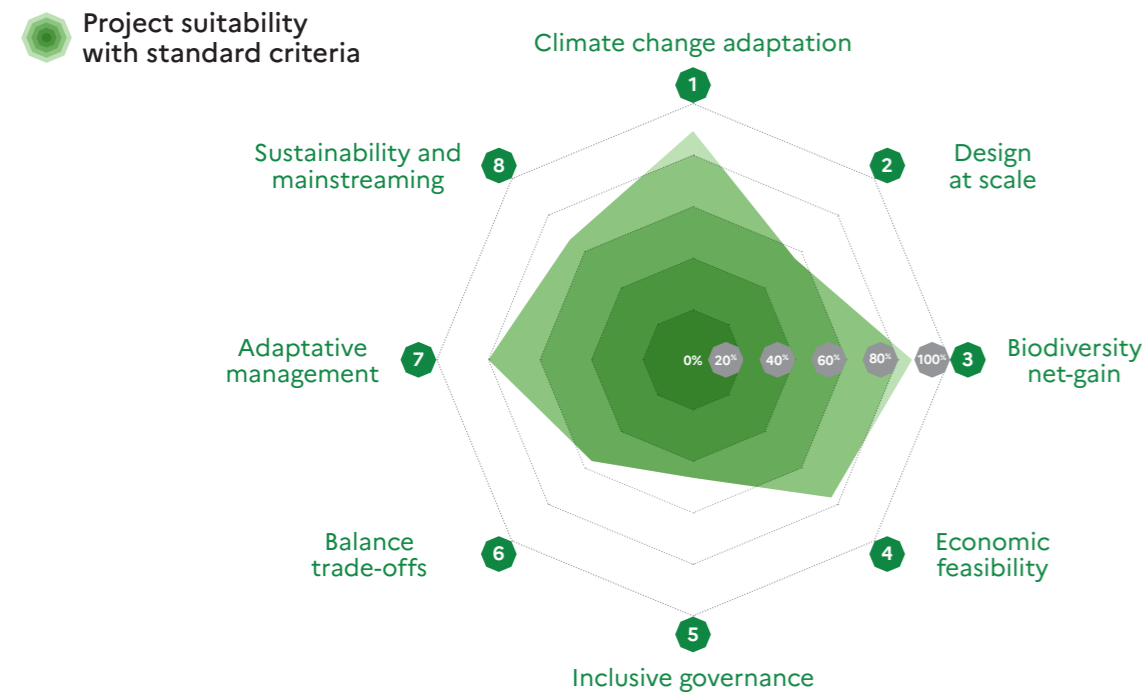
COMMITMENT OF STAKEHOLDERS

- **Raise inhabitants' awareness:** Strong support from the City of Sevrans to facilitate access to the Kodak brownfield site for the surrounding inhabitants. The choice of extensive management distinguishes itself from the aesthetic standards of nature controlled by humans, hence the need for an awareness-raising campaign among the local community.

ACTION MONITORING AND REPLICABILITY

- **Adaptive aspect:** Setting up a regular monitoring and evaluation system supported by technical and academic experts ensures the project's ability to self-evaluate and adapt to unforeseen events to improve its effectiveness.

ASSESSMENT ACCORDING TO THE IUCN GLOBAL STANDARD FOR NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS



FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

- Website of Sevrans City Hall: [Friche Kodak | Mairie de Sevrans \(ville-sevrans.fr\)](http://friche.kodak.mairie-sevrans.fr)
- Website of the Nature 2050 programme: <https://www.cdc-biodiversite.fr/realisations/friche-kodak/>
- Video presentation of the project by youtuber HugoDécrypte: [Nature 2050 | HugoDécrypte visite la friche Kodak à Sevrans - YouTube](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=...)
- Video presentation of the project by Suzanne Rihal, former project manager of the Nature 2050 programme at CDC Biodiversité: [Nature 2050 | Le projet de la Friche Kodak à Sevrans - YouTube](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=...)

PORTEURS DE PROJET

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KODAK BROWNFIELD SITE

2017 - 2050

www.secondregard.fr - Coordination: Communications Department - November 2022

CARD IDENTITY

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION
Sevrans, Seine-Saint-Denis (93)

ADAPTATION ISSUES ADDRESSED
Urban heat island effects

AFFECTED HABITAT(S)
Urban ecosystems

NBAS TYPE(S)
Ecosystem restoration : creation of a natural area with high ecological value on an industrial wasteland

PROJECT LEADER(S) AND ASSOCIATED PARTNER(S)
• Co-sponsored by Ville de Sevrans and CDC Biodiversité
• Nature 2050 program

FUNDERS AND BUDGET

Programme Nature 2050, CDC Biodiversité: **480 000 €**

In addition, the City of Sevrans will finance part of the project itself, while the cost of maintaining and monitoring the project until 2050 will be covered by the City of Sevrans and CDC Biodiversité.

Active mobility pathway, Kodak brownfield site, 2017
© CDC Biodiversité

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- For climate change adaptation
Mitigate urban heat islands.
- For biodiversity
Restore the ecological equilibrium of the brownfield site and reconnect the site to the local ecological network by recreating ecological connections.
- For the local community
Create a natural area inside the city enhancing the well-being of the inhabitants and strengthening social bonds.



Aerial view of the Kodak brownfield site and Ourcq Canal, 2016
© CDC Biodiversité

CONTEXT AND ISSUES

The Kodak brownfield site is an emblematic site of the City of Sevran, in Seine-Saint-Denis, located on the banks of the Ourcq Canal. Between 1925 and 1995, this industrial site, located in the heart of the city, hosted the activities of the Kodak company, which led to soil and groundwater pollution. The closure of the factory, which led to an economic crisis and job losses, left its mark on the inhabitants. In the urbanised context of the inner suburbs of Ile-de-France, natural spaces are rare, and the phenomenon of heat islands is exacerbated. The biodiversity potential of the site is limited by the impoverishment of the soil, ongoing encroachment of habitats and the enclosure of the brownfield site by walls that fragment ecological corridors and prevent the movement of small fauna.

Acquired in 2006 by the City of Sevran, the land underwent major clean-up work until 2011. The municipality wished to give back to its citizens the use of this site by creating a natural and cool area in the heart of the city. Due to the dissolution of pockets of gypsum in the subsoil of the brownfield site, a first urban park project focused mainly on the management of rainwater was abandoned. CDC Biodiversité and the City of Sevran then set up a partnership in 2017 to design a light development plan of the brownfield site, based on its natural evolution, as part of the Nature 2050 program. Being at the outskirts of the city is an asset for biodiversity, since the Ourcq Canal and the RER suburban train lines constitute ecological corridors which connect the Kodak brownfield to the Poudrierie Forest Park, a major reservoir of biodiversity.

REGULATORY CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT

The land was sold or given to the City of Sevran by the Kodak company with use and building conditions. On the 76 hectares corresponding to the donation, the City undertook the creation of a park made up exclusively of walking, relaxation and outdoor recreation areas, open to the public, and to maintain this exclusive use for at least 99 years.

ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED

Preliminary studies (educational study and fauna/flora survey) were carried out on site by the ecological consulting firm Biodiversita and the naturalist association Corif. Following the validation of the management plan for the Kodak brownfield site, work began in 2017. A part of the surrounding wall was dismantled and replaced by a fence to

enable the crossing of small fauna. Various trees varieties favourable to birds were planted along the pathways, while the rest of the plants were left to flourish. The edges of the woodland were restored, some grinding and mowing were carried out to reopen overgrown grasslands as well as wetlands to restore their functionality.

SCHEDULE

PROJECT LIFESPAN

1925 to 1995	Kodak company industrial site. Activity stopped in 1995 and plant dismantled.
2003 to 2011	Depollution operations
2006	Land tenure obtained by the City of Sevran.
2013	Brownfield site opened to the public
2015 to 2017	Discussions between CDC Biodiversité and the City of Sevran to define a project for the park.
2017	Partnership agreement (Nature 2050 programme) Drafting of the management plan.
2017 to 2020	Works / Definition of monitoring indicators
Until 2050	Site monitoring

GOUVERNANCE ADOPTED

The partnership agreement signed between CDC Biodiversité and the City of Sevran in 2017 establishes the division of responsibilities of each project co-sponsor. CDC Biodiversité is in charge of the project's ecological components, including landscaping work and management actions benefiting biodiversity, as well as ecological monitoring and indicators until 2050. The City of Sevran is responsible for the social components of the project, including adaptation and management work related to the reception of the public, as well as socio-economic monitoring and site development actions.



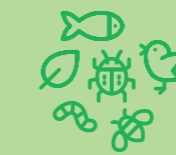
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PROJECT BENEFITS AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE PROJECT



BENEFITS REGARDING TARGETED ADAPTATION ISSUES

- Combatting the phenomenon of heat islands through shade provided by the new tree layer and reconnecting to the Ourcq Canal, an aquatic habitat contributing to local cooling of the air.
- Deployment of a local biodiversity more resilient to climate change, thanks to the aided return of heritage species.



BENEFITS FOR BIODIVERSITY

- Revitalising the life of soils in areas where rewilding or depollution operations were carried out.
- Creating a sanctuary for biodiversity in the heart of the city through the diversification of tree varieties, such as the wild cherry tree, favourable to migratory birds.
- Restoring ecological continuity by reconnecting the brownfield site to the Ourcq Canal, which is an important biodiversity corridor at the scale of the territory.
- Conserving the landscape patchwork by maintaining or reclaiming open areas where significant encroachment had been observed.
- Restoring ecological equilibrium around the wetlands of the site.

OTHER BENEFITS CAUSED

- Socio-economic: Increasing the well-being and quality of life of the population by creating a green space of almost 10-hectares in the heart of the city accessible to the public.
- Starting point for global awareness in favour of returning nature to the city.
- Climate change mitigation: CO₂ captured by trees and optimisation of carbon storage by microorganisms in restored soils.



MONITORING INDICATORS

Climate change adaptation

- Evolution / maturity of the ecosystem: Measurement of organic carbon stock in the soil and the natural abundance rate of Nitrogen 15 in the leaves

Biodiversity

- Monitoring habitats, fauna and flora every 5 to 10 years by a specialised environmental consultancy
- Monitoring of pollinators (SPIPOLL protocol)

Other

- Monitoring of the number of events carried out on the site and the number of visitors.
- Monitoring of the number of media releases promoting the project

Bumblebee feeding on Viper's Bugloss nectar, Kodak brownfield site, 2020
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