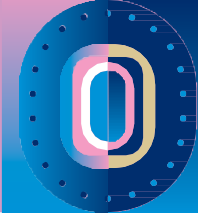


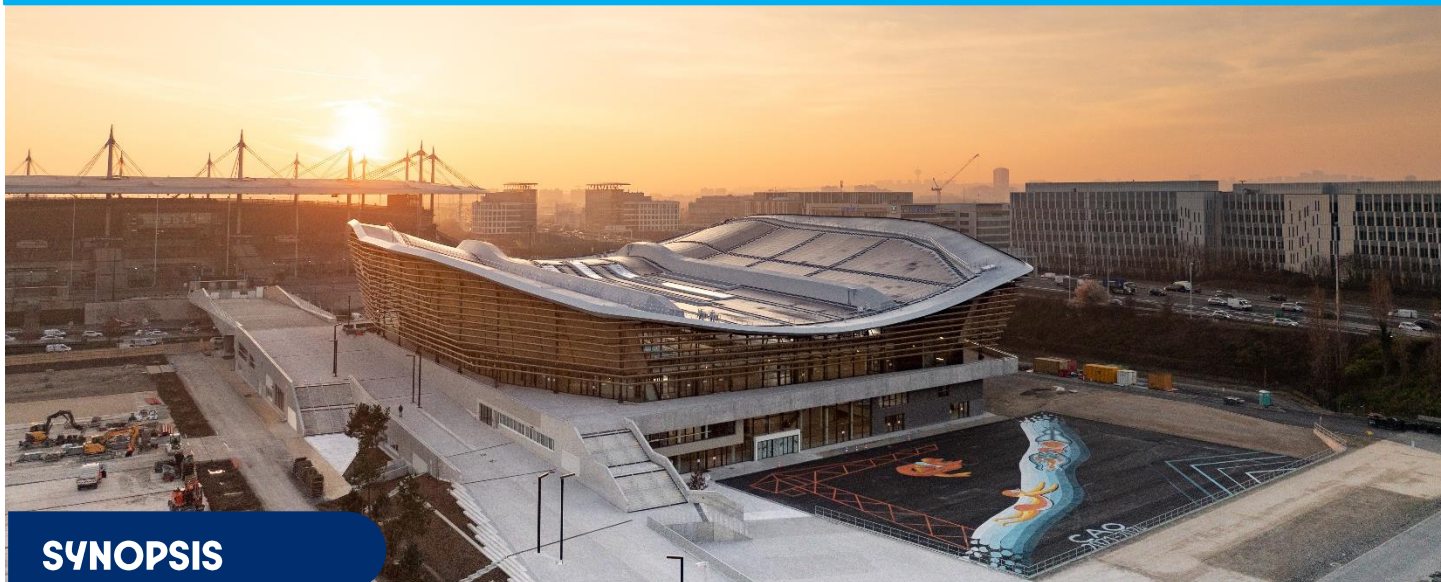
URBAN PLANNING, BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE CITY



PLAINE COMMUNE, RESILIENT OLYMPIC CONSTRUCTIONS

#HASHTAGS

Technology, reuse, urban metabolism, urban mobility, transportation, ecological transition, resilient city



SYNOPSIS

The developments planned for hosting the Games are integrated into Plaine Commune's ongoing ecological transition policy on the territory: redevelopment of the banks of the Saint-Denis Canal and the Seine, noise barriers on the A86, burial of high-voltage lines near the Athletes' Village, creation of green and natural spaces, and use of environmentally friendly materials such as wood or recycled construction waste materials. Here are the highlights of the main achievements:

A New Sustainable Neighborhood. The Athletes' Village will become a new sustainable urban district after 2024, featuring fully reversible buildings designed to withstand climate variability, numerous green spaces, and the Seine for cooling off. The neighborhood will also be energy-efficient as Plaine Commune Energie, in collaboration with SOLIDEO, has extended its very low-energy geothermal network to the Pleyel district in Saint-Denis: 600,000 m² of buildings (68% renewable energy) are thus powered by geothermal energy, including the Athletes' Village and the Pleyel Tower.

The Aquatic Center, a Hub of Eco-Design Innovations. The Olympic Aquatic Center (CAO) stands out for its innovative eco-design. It features the largest photovoltaic farm (4,680 m² of surface area) installed on the roof of a public building in France. Its structure and concave wooden frame combine simplicity and environmental excellence. For its construction, 1,300 tons of bio-sourced materials were used. Finally, the demolitions on the site, which produced approximately 129,000 tons of waste and more than 100,000 m³ of crushed concrete, were reused on site by over 99%.

Franc-Moisin Crossing, the Regenerating City. Set to become one of the major sustainable legacies of the post-Games period, the Franc-Moisin crossing over the Saint-Denis Canal will make the Stade de France more accessible while breaking down the barriers between the Franc-Moisin/Bel-Air neighborhoods. The project is designed according to the principle of "urban metabolism," limiting the consumption of new construction materials by reusing on-site or repurposing construction materials on nearby sites. Rather than demolishing two structures—a mobile bridge and an obsolete footbridge—to build a third, the Franc-Moisin crossing project opted for a more virtuous approach by reusing the 250 tons of the deck from the old mobile bridge.

WHO TO TALK ABOUT IT ?

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