

MOVING TO THE FLOW OF THE RIVER OISE

Seeing water as a source to dynamise the city(life) of Cergy-Pontoise



38th INTERNATIONAL URBAN
PLANNING WORKSHOP
OF CERGY-PONTOISE - PARIS REGION

From November 22 to December 8, 2020

les ateliers
maîtrise d'œuvre urbaine

**Les Ateliers internationaux
de maîtrise d'oeuvre urbaine
de Cergy-Pontoise**

Le Verger, Rue de la Gare
95000 - CERGY

Tél : +33 1 34 41 93 91

site web : www.ateliers.org

oise@ateliers.org

Pilots :

*Hanaà Msallak Jobbé-Duval, architect
and urbanist*

Bastien Vernier, géographe-urbanist / fabmanager

Assistant-pilots :

Maud Corcoral, urbanist

Permanent Team :

Christine Lepoittevin - Director

Véronique Valenzuela - Project Director

*Victoire Bayle -Communication and
Management Assistant*

Translation :

Iain Whyte

**38th INTERNATIONAL URBAN
PLANNING WORKSHOP
OF CERGY-PONTOISE - PARIS REGION**

CONTENTS

1 - WATER TRAILS

- The trans-regional Oise river: the water basin
- The regional Oise river: water and landscape in the Paris Region
- The Oise county river: Oise valley and sub-river basin
- Unifying river: the loops of the river Oise in the town of Cergy-Pontoise
- Founding river: the birthplace of Cergy New Town.

2- THE OISE RIVER IN ITS ENVIRONMENT

- Living with the river according to the times
- Anthropogenic impact on water quality
- How the territory deals with the living
- From protection to environmental synergies

3 - THE TERRITORY'S ID CARD

- Key data
- Mobility
- Employment
- Housing
- Living areas
- Agriculture
- Population density
- Customs and practices

CONTEXT DOCUMENT

1 _ ATLAS

01

WATER TRAILS

- **THE TRANS-REGIONAL OISE RIVER:**
the water basin
- **THE REGIONAL OISE RIVER:**
water and landscape in the Paris Region
- **THE OISE COUNTY RIVER:**
Oise valley and sub-river basin
- **UNIFYING RIVER:**
the loops of the river Oise in the town
of Cergy-Pontoise
- **FOUNDING RIVER:**
the birthplace of Cergy New Town.

THE TRANS-REGIONAL OISE RIVER

THE WATER BASIN :

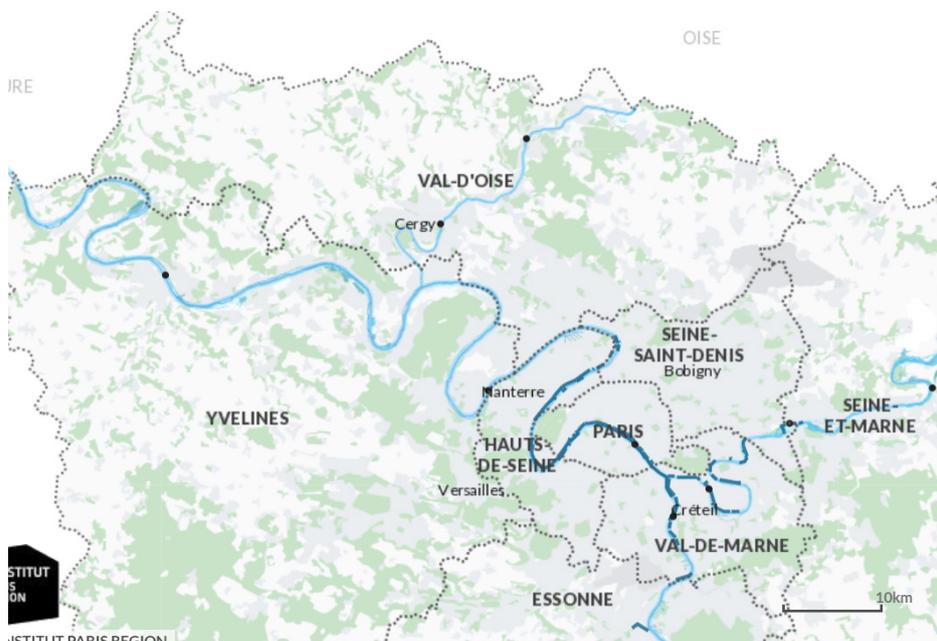
From its source in Chimay, Belgium, to the confluence in Conflans-Sainte-Honorine



Map of waterways
Agence de l'eau

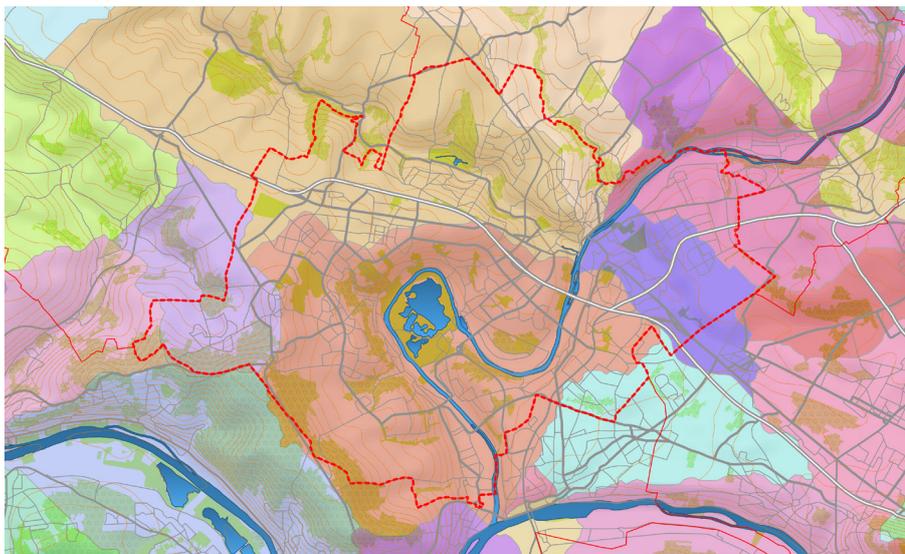
The river Oise, which used to be called the “Isaraa” (“impetuous, rapid”) river, stretches over a total of 340 kilometres from Chimay in Belgium to Conflans-Sainte-Honorine in the French département (county) of Val d’Oise. It joins the river Seine, into which it releases the waters and sediments collected after crossing its entire river basin and spilling large quantities of sand and gravel used for building and construction works.

In addition, the Oise river is the main waterway between the Paris Region (l’Ile-de-France), Picardy and the Northern parts of France. It is the only waterway linking Belgium and Northern France with Paris. Navigation on the river Oise took off only in 1835, because prior to that year it had been blocked by construction obstacles. The Oise has now become the third busiest French waterway, as it is almost entirely navigable and features 104 kilometres of canals.

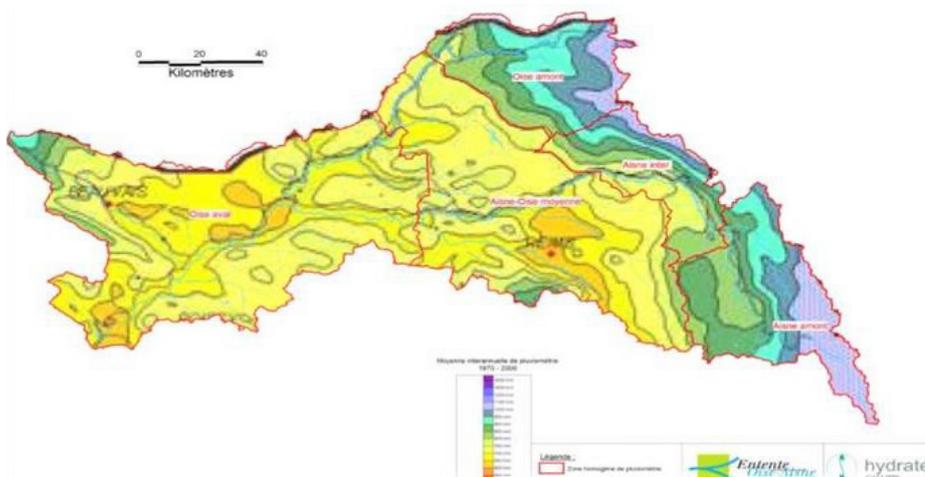


Location map
Institut Paris Région

THE WATERSHED : Definitions

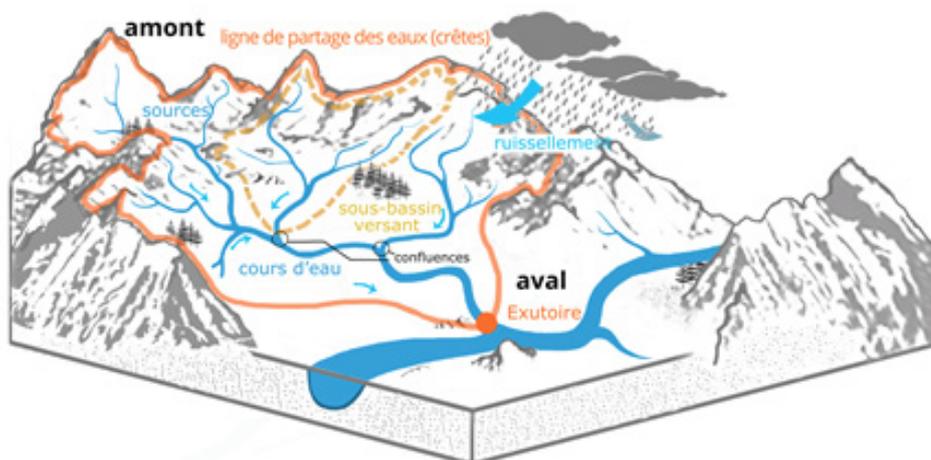


Primary water shed (IAU data)



The dynamics of farming and water management are affected by the variable rainfall in the river basin

Entente Aisne-Oise



Simplified diagram of a watershed or river basin
Géo-confluence

The watershed comprises a main river, whose source lies upstream. This river flows at the bottom of the valley in the direction of the sea before tumbling into a river downstream at the outlet of the river basin.

Thus, the watershed drains all its runoff waters towards a common outlet or waterway leading to the sea. The limits of a river basin are delineated by drainage divides between the various river basins. These drainage divides are natural frontiers formed by the land surface: they take the form of ridge lines or groundwater divides. On both sides of these lines or divides, water from rainfall or springs along with dissolved or suspended elements (sediments, pollution, etc.) flow towards separate outlets.

A watershed or river basin is the relevant area for dealing with the root causes of any problem relating to surface waters, such as: water shortfall, pollution, invasive alien species, etc.

The Oise river basin crosses two countries and numerous administrative entities, which raises quite a few issues relating to the governance and joint management of water as a resource.

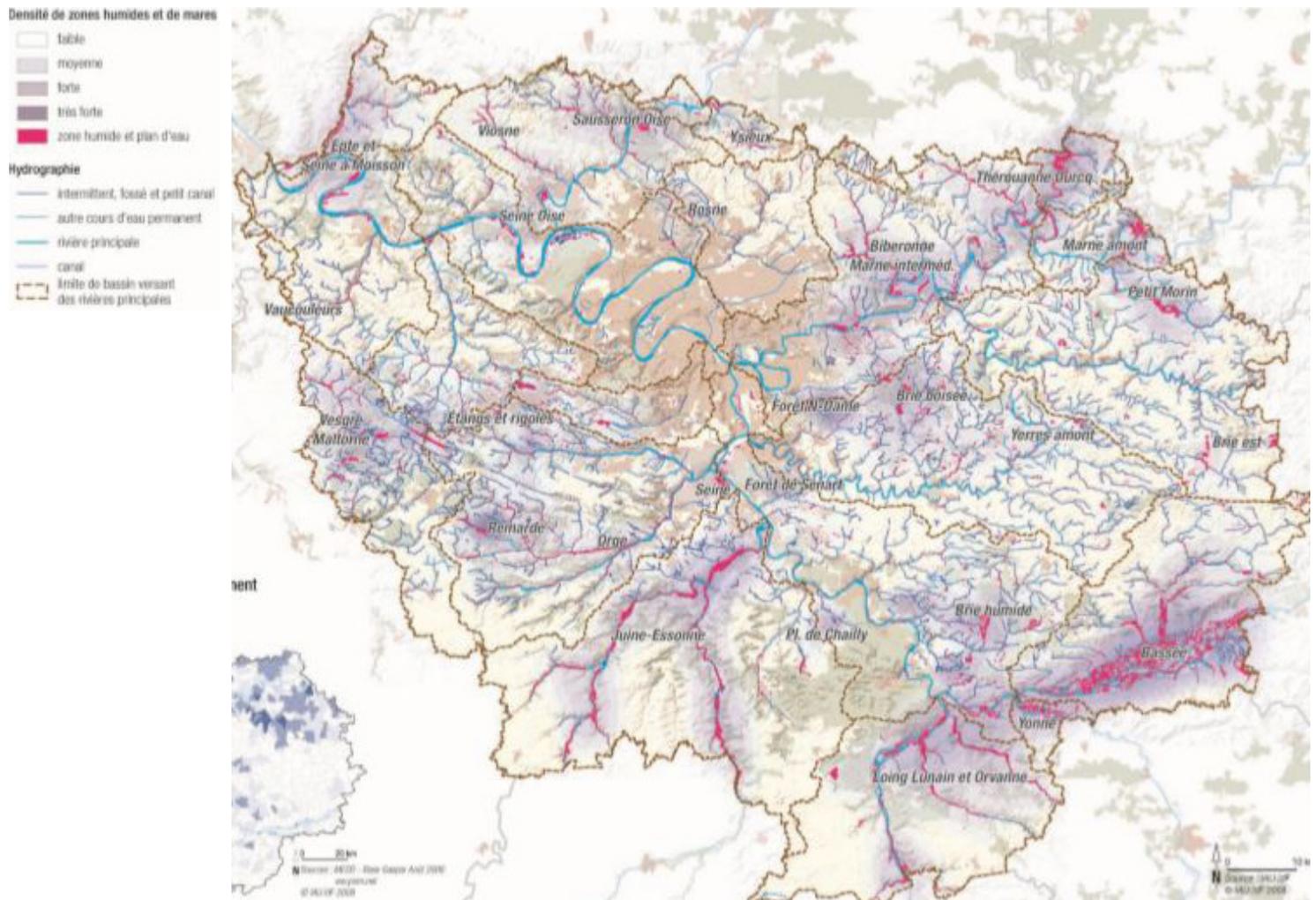
THE REGIONAL OISE RIVER

WATER AND LANDSCAPES IN THE PARIS REGION The hydrographic network



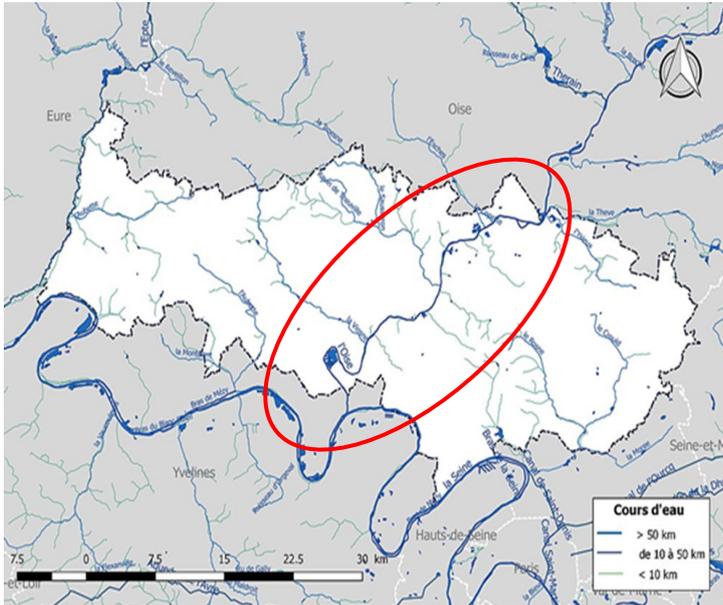
Location map
Institut Paris Région

The Paris Region benefits from a wide and diversified hydrographic system. There are numerous points of convergence between rivers, notably with two major confluences (Marne-Seine and Seine-Oise), which have shaped the central hollowness of the Paris basin, a crossroads for natural channels of communication. From numerous sources, the water flows along the hills or stands in many ponds or pools both on the flat plateaux and at the bottom of the valleys.



The Paris region's hydrographic network
Institut Paris Région

THE OISE VALLEY The sub-watershed



The Oise valley's situation
Institut Paris Région

Located in the north of the Paris (Ile-de-France) region, bordered to the west by the Epte river and to the south by the hills overlooking the river Seine, the county of Val d'Oise is crossed by the Oise valley, after which it has been named. The Oise valley's river system is a sub-system that forms part of the Oise river basin. It is a dense drainage/river system featuring around 450 kilometres of rivers and 75 waterways totalling 680 kilometres in length. Most of the waterways have been deeply impacted by human activities in the past (navigation, milling, channel improvements, etc.), which have been detrimental to the diversity of species and ecological habitats. But Val d'Oise county is also home to cultural activity as the quality of light and the harmony of its landscapes have inspired numerous artist-painters.

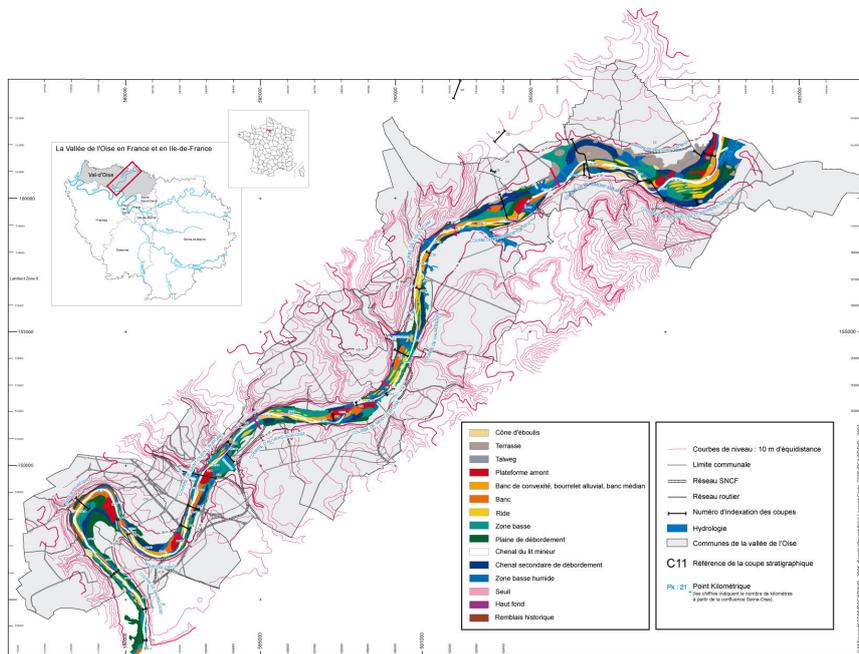


Fig. 4 : Les unités morphologiques de la vallée de l'Oise (d'après Krier 2004).
Les données topographiques et géologiques ont permis de définir et de cartographier les différents espaces de la plaine d'inondation de l'Oise, organisés en quinze unités morphologiques et sédimentaires.

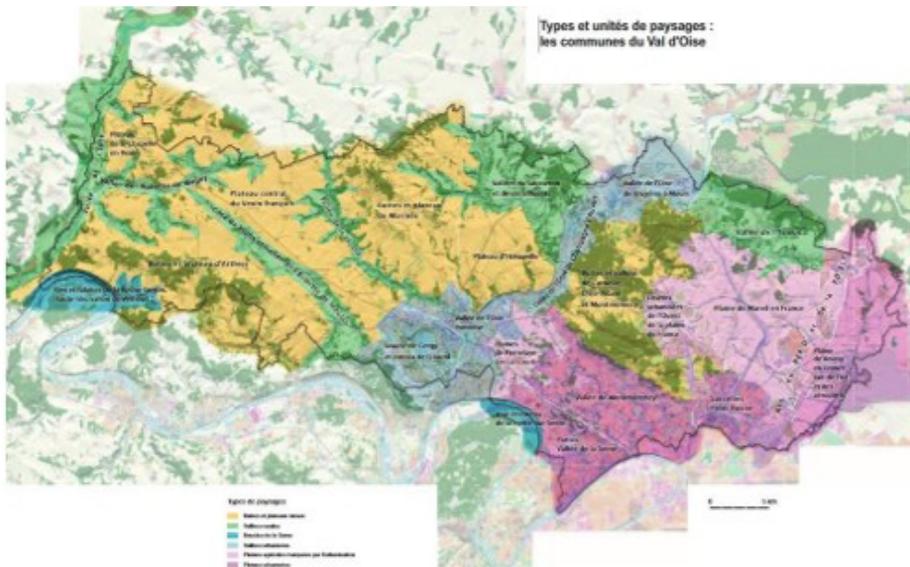
«Although Paris and Normandy compete for the honour of being the birthplace of Impressionism, the Oise valley is an essential stopover for people who wish to have a more accurate image of the Impressionist movement and of the history of French landscape painting.»

Félicie Faizand de Maupeou

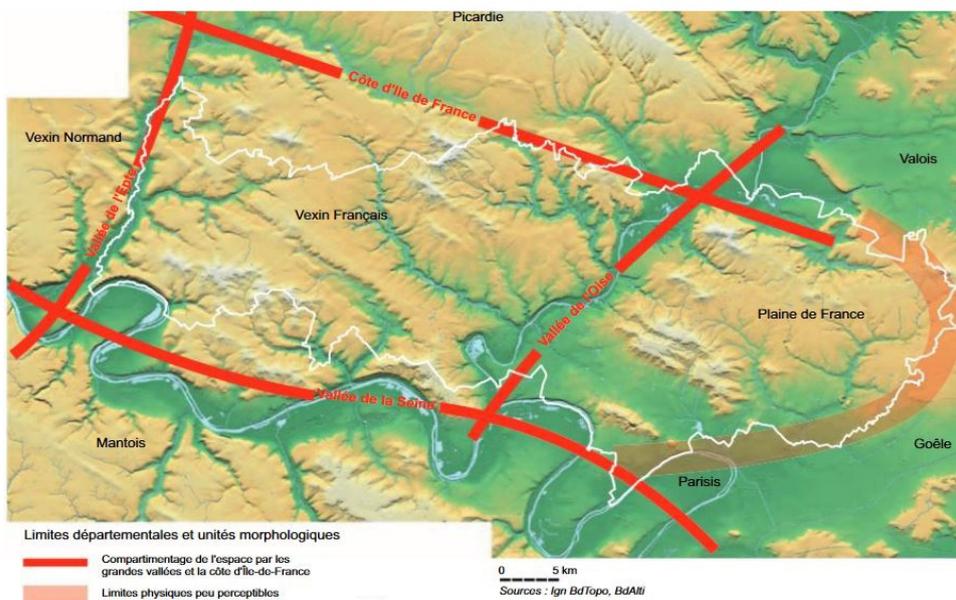
The Oise valley, a subset of the Oise watershed: morphological dynamics Mr Foucault, 2006

THE HYDROGRAPHIC GRID

and the alignment of hillside slopes draw the morphological features of the Val d'Oise region.



Landscape units
Atlas des paysages du Val d'Oise



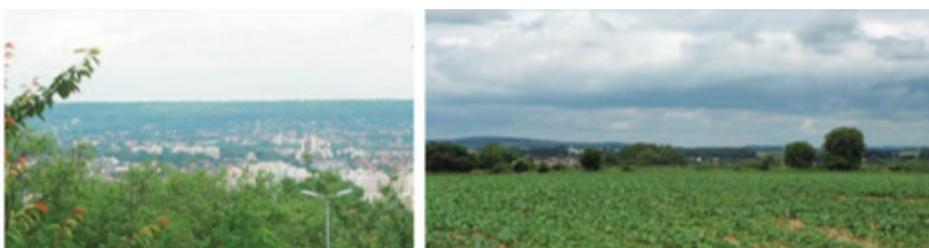
Morphological structure
Atlas des paysages du Val d'Oise

Val d'Oise county is split down the middle by the river Oise. This river sets the west of the county apart from the east: the west features the Vexin plateau with its steep slopes, while the east is dominated by Plaine de France featuring agricultural land and urban areas. The courses followed by the water shape the patterns of the hilltops, plateaux and valleys.

Hilltops: these encircle natural reservoirs overlooking the territory, out of which flow numerous streams along which the core human settlements have gathered. The main hills (Montmorency, Parisis, Isle-Adam, l'Hautil, Arthies etc.) overlook the valleys and plateaux they separate.

Plateaux: these are large open spaces with sweeping views, which make it easier to understand the topography of the land. They are transitional areas linking contrasting geographical units in terms of relief. These include the Vexin and Plaine de France plateaux that unfold as a continuum.

Valleys: the valleys directly follow the water courses and fit in between the plateaux they separate. Among the valleys of Val d'Oise county, the valley of the river Oise is particularly worth mentioning, with its main tributaries (Viosne, Sausseron, Presles), which polarise the county's central area.



The thickness of the interface between these entities is variable, often featuring strips of woodland.
Atlas du paysage du Val d'Oise

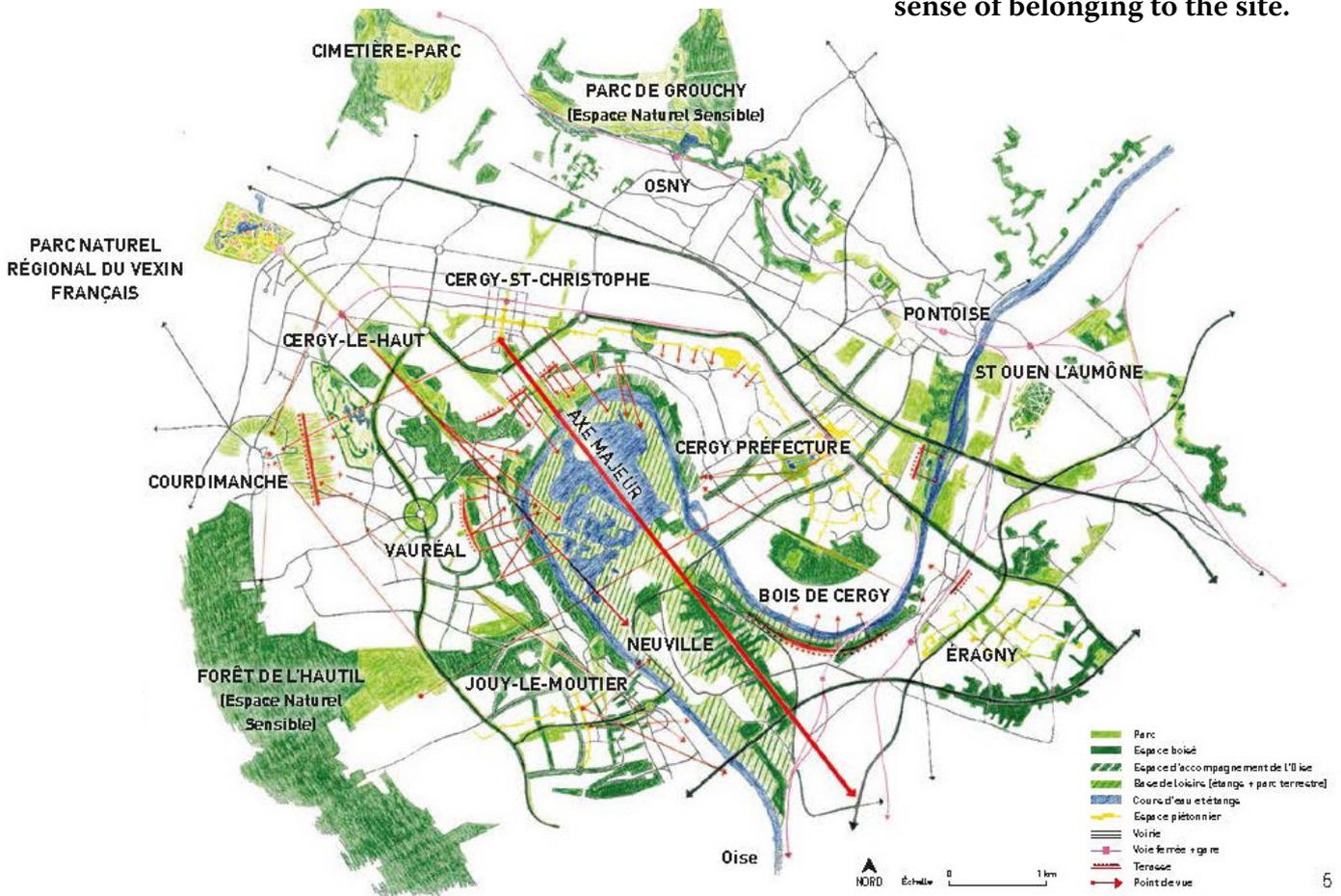
A landscape dimension linking urban life and rural life



An altitude difference of 100 metres between the river Oise and the top of the plateau gives the territory a tiered dimension and opens up good development prospects.

The loops of the river Oise provide the conurbation with an original “horseshoe” urban design grouping seven out of the thirteen riverside municipalities located around the Oise river, namely:

Cergy, Neuville-sur-Oise, Jouy-le-Moûtier, Vauréal, Eragny, Saint-Ouen-l’Aumône and Pontoise. The Cergy-Pontoise agglomeration community is crossed by a river. Water occupies 242 hectares of land, i.e. around 3.5% of the intermunicipal area, with 36.8 kilometres of riverbanks. In spite of being a physical “frontier”, the Oise river is a feature that lends coherence to the territory and strengthens its inhabitants’ sense of belonging to the site.



Cergy-Pontoise, city landscape
Bertrand Warnier

CERGY -NEW TOWN



La boucle de l'Oise dans les années 1960 (source : CACP)

The river Oise in the mid-1960s
CACP

Against a background of 30 glorious post-WW2 years of massive economic growth, the new towns of France were planned with the determination to organise the development of large conurbations. As key components of national policies, the new towns were promoted and initiated by the central government in the mid-1960s in order “to balance territorial development”. The decision on where to locate the future new town of Cergy was motivated by the presence of the river Oise. And, indeed, the new town was shaped by the loops of the river and by urbanisation in the form of an amphitheatre around which were lined villages and new town neighbourhoods.



Between 1969 and 1999: around the convex bend of the river banks converted into a watersports centre (“base nautique”), the new neighbourhoods were terraced on the concave part of the bend.

Pavillon de l’Arsenal

02

THE OISE RIVER IN ITS ENVIRONMENT

- LIVING WITH THE RIVER ACCORDING
TO THE TIME

- ANTHROPOGENIC IMPACT
ON WATER QUALITY

- HOW THE TERRITORY DEALS
WITH THE LIVING

- FROM ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
TO ENVIRONMENTAL SYNERGIES



Cassini map
Institut Paris Région

Prehistoric occupation:

Numerous carved stone tools or fossils of extinct animal species such as mammoths or ancient elephants have been found at the bottom of quarries in Cergy, Neuville-sur-Oise or Eragny. Traces of megaliths dating from the late Neolithic age bear witness to the presence of human beings between 4,500 and 3,500 years ago, who lived from farming along the plateaux.

Ancient occupation :

Beyond the vestiges (such as tiles and pottery etc.) or buildings (homes, wells etc.), the deepest traces were left on the territory by the cadastral organisation of agricultural land, which called for deforestation and the establishment of a traffic network, including the “Julius Caesar Road” from Paris to Rouen via Pontoise. The creation of this communication network featuring roads and staging posts involved straight-line layouts and more standardised road surfaces. Finally, this was also the period during which urbanisation in the modern sense of the term appeared, with housing concentrated in the bottom of the valleys.

Medieval occupation:

The Middle Ages paved the way for exploiting the territory’s resources. The number of sites for exploiting raw materials – stone quarries – or hydropower – riverside mills – was multiplied. It was also during this time that grain mills were set up on the tributaries of the Oise river. The river became a strategic crossroads where trade fairs were held and staging areas set up to supply goods from the English Channel, such as metals, salt or fish. Housing shifted from the depths of the valleys to higher land, notably for defence purposes. The town of Pontoise became a major medieval settlement when its defensive wall was built in the 12th century. Religious establishments then developed, such as the Maubuisson Abbey for nuns in Saint-Ouen l’Aumône.

The industrial era:

- Canals, river-banks and locks
- Extension of the navigability of the Oise river
- Boom in river logistics

With the advent of railway transport in the 19th century, works were carried out to fluidify transport with canals, dams and locks. The riverbed was widened, the riverbanks were consolidated to enhance navigability. Moreover, with the advent of the railways, the countryside took on a new dimension, with a greater emphasis on meeting human needs. The construction of a bridge over the river Oise between Saint-Ouen-l'Aumône and Pontoise connecting both banks of the river had positive consequences in terms of traffic flows. The advent of railway transport completed the "domestication" of the territory. Not only did it increase the speed of transport, but it also increased the quantity of goods conveyed by considerably increasing the volume of goods transported. Furthermore, because of its attractive countryside and high quality of light, the Oise region became a place of leisure for the middle classes seeking well-being and good quality light. It was also at that time that impressionist painters deployed their trestles on the riverbanks.

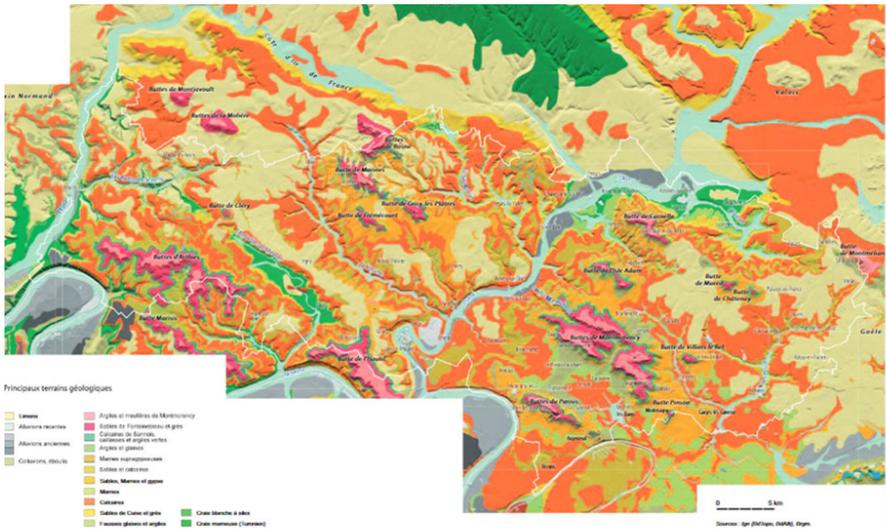
The contemporary era:

- Rapid urbanisation
- Urban development on the plateaux

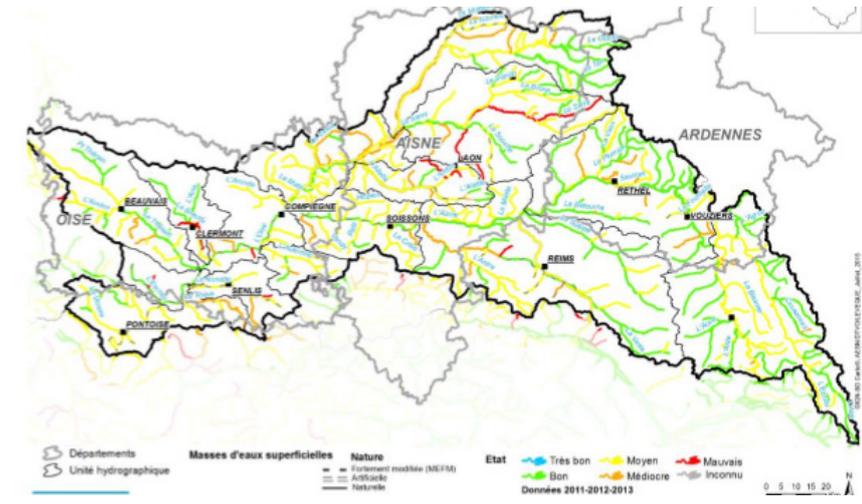
The 20th century paved the way for urbanisation with the inception in 1969 of the new town of Cergy, the jewel in the crown. The urban fabric developed in the form of housing estates built around industrial hubs located close to railway stations, e.g. the agricultural cooperative in Pontoise, the yeast plant in Saint-Ouen-l'Aumône or the paper mill in Eragny. New balances were struck and made their mark on the landscape. The opening of a Prefecture, the decision on where to locate Cergy new town, the creation of the river port in 1980 were the basic building-blocks for shaping and developing the last few kilometres along the course of the Oise river.

	PRÉ-HISTOIRE	ANTIQUITÉ	MOYEN-AGE	PÉRIODE INDUSTRIELLE	XXÈME
Dynamiques par rapport au milieu		Conquête	Défense et productive	Servante et esthétique	Esthétique
- Habitats humains depuis l'ère primitive - Etablissement humain le long des plateaux		- Organisation cadastrale des terres agricoles - Création d'un réseau de communication - Urbanisation en fond de vallée	- Exploitation des matières premières - Carrefour stratégique pour le commerce - Etablissement humain sur les côteaux	-Canalisation, berges et écluses -Extension de la navigabilité de l'Oise -Essor de la logistique fluviale -Arrivée du chemin de fer	- Urbanisation galopante - Développement urbain sur les plateaux

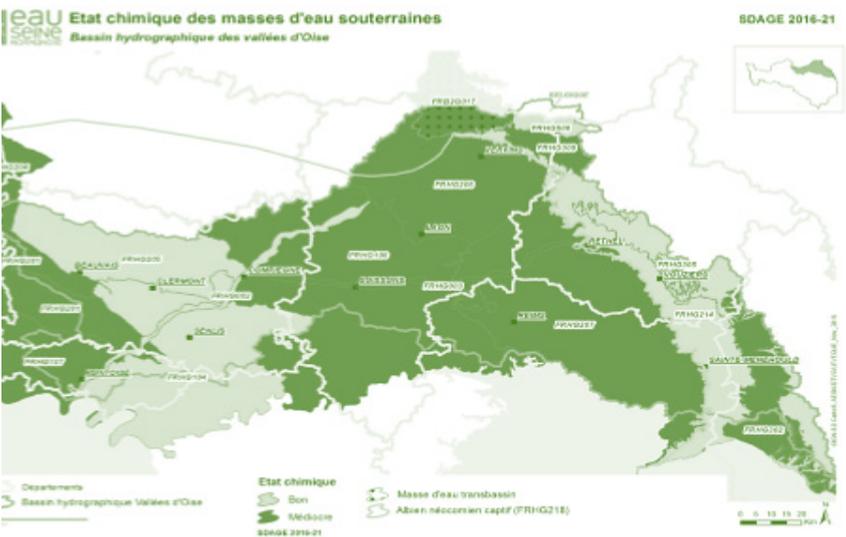
ANTHROPOGENIC IMPACT ON WATER QUALITY



Main geological formations
IGN/BRGM



Extent of pollution of surface water
SDAGE, 2016/2021



Extent of pollution of underground water
SDAGE, 2016/2021

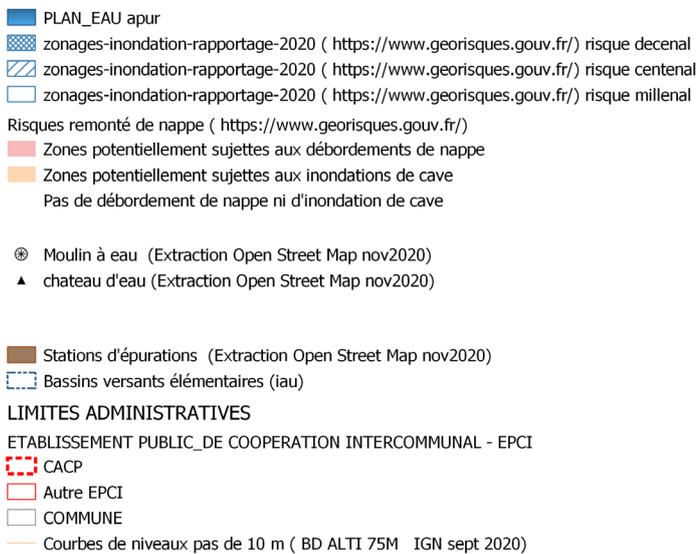
The ecological state of surface water bodies in the Oise region calls for improvement, given that only 31% of surface water bodies are in good condition. Indicators for underground water bodies vary from good to mediocre.

This is due to the fact that the hydrogeological basin is mainly chalky (limestone), i.e. a material that is porous and vulnerable to diffuse pollution.

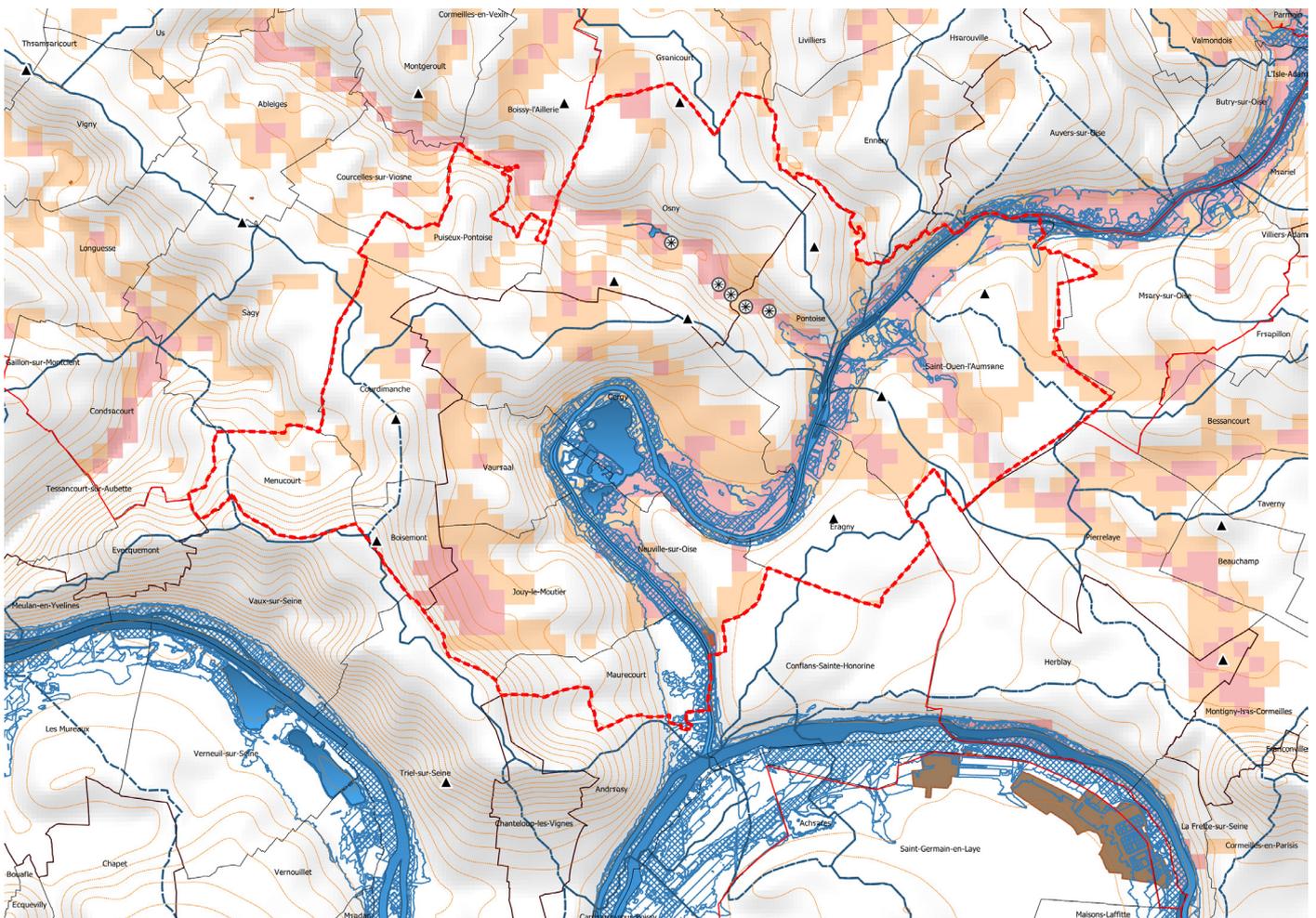
The activities conducted in the Cergy-Pontoise agglomeration impact on concentrations of metals (especially copper) in the Oise river, but also concentrations of organic pollutants. This explains why the overall quality of water in the agglomeration is a sensitive issue. The state of the water could be improved if, on the one hand, the pollution is reduced thereby reducing the impact on water, and, on the other hand, if the aquatic environments and wetlands are protected and restored to allow the self-purification of the large bodies of water.

HOW THE TERRITORY DEALS WITH THE LIVING

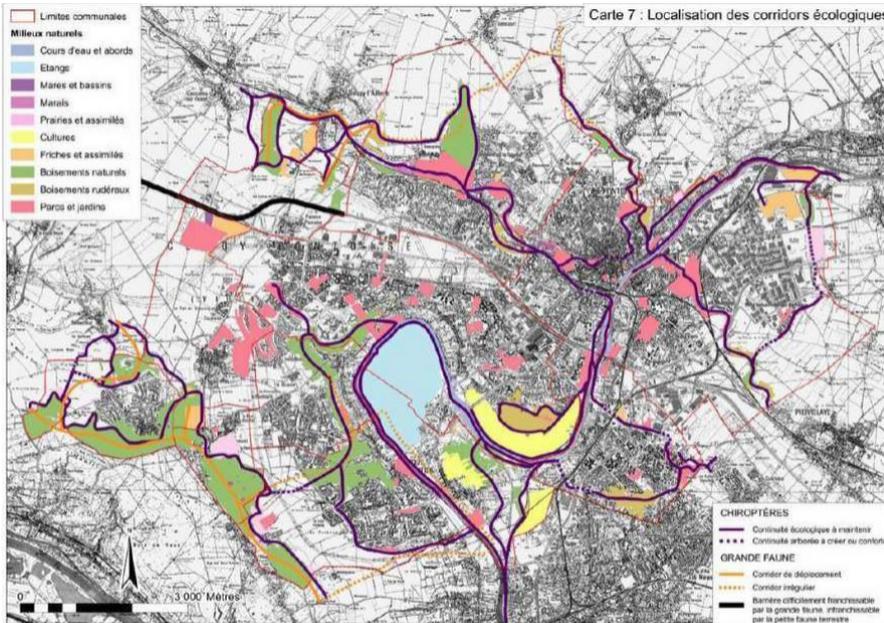
The brittleness of the limestone soil causes the Oise river to meander, even more so when the land is steeper. Its natural course causes it to overflow. Indeed, the major natural risk along the Oise is that of flooding. Its final flow-rate of 10m²/s can reach 700m²/s during periods of heavy rainfall. The impact on people has been increased recently by greater urbanisation in the main river bed, sometimes without taking into account the constraints due to rises in water levels. According to PPRI, 12.2% of the surface area of the agglomeration is probably threatened by the risk of river flooding, which would affect 2.4% of the population. And yet, because of such severe flooding, the local urban planning documents (PLUI) require the existence of water retention zones and no-building zones.



Map summarising water risks
Terric Jouaillec



FROM ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TO ENVIRONMENTAL SYNERGIES

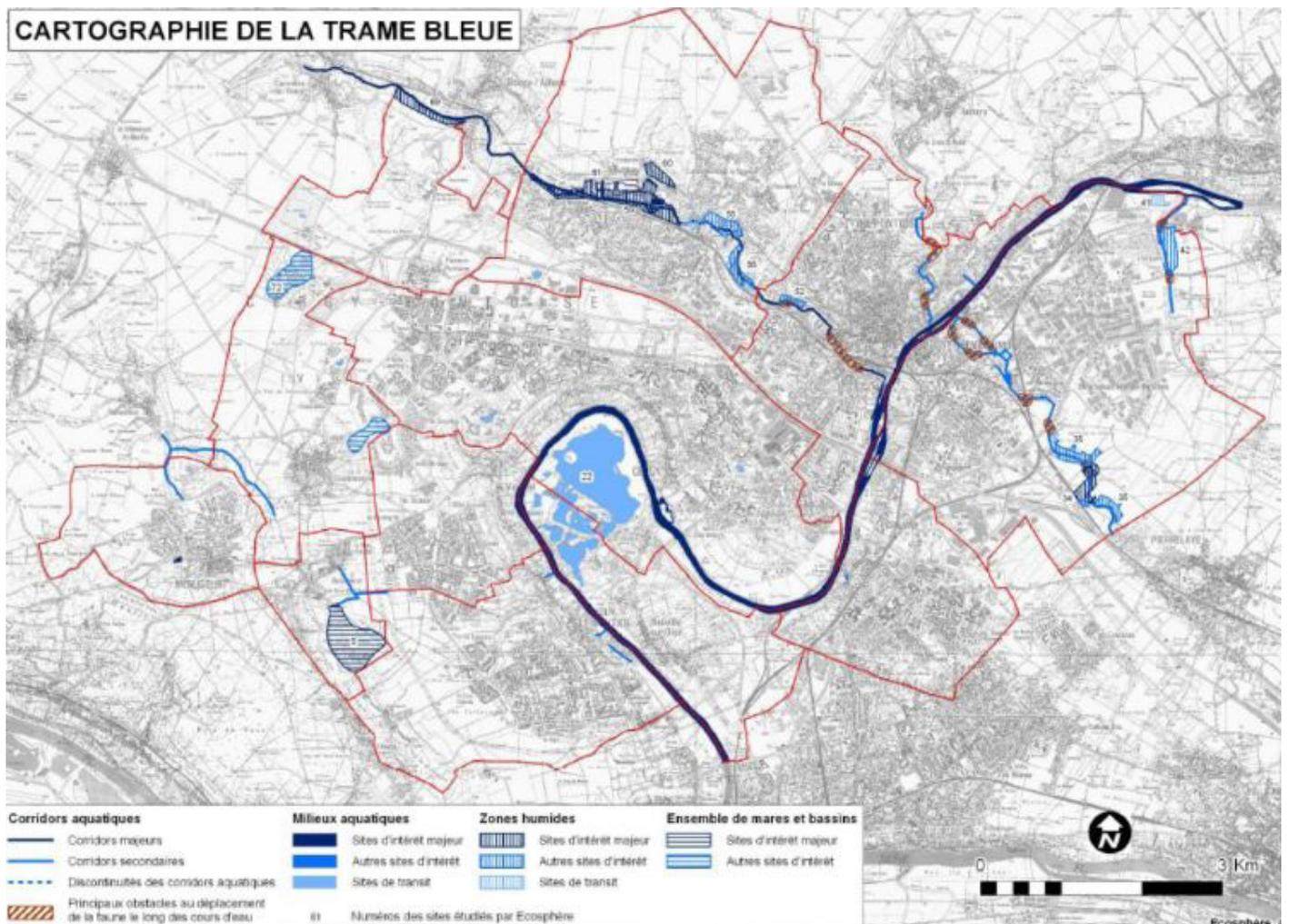


The agglomeration is crossed by 42 kilometres of waterways and features 1,800 hectares of wetlands with biotopes that are particularly vulnerable to climate variations and anthropogenic pressures.

-> How can co-building preserve life and the natural phenomena in a river to make it possible to live in an invigorating living environment?

-> What if the vulnerability of a place or location were not a constraint, but also an asset for strengthening resilience?

Typology of natural environments
SCOT Cergy-Pontoise



Blue corridor
SCOT Cergy-Pontoise

03

THE TERRITORY'S ID CARD

- KEY DATA
- MOBILITY
- EMPLOYMENT
- HOUSING
- LIVING AREAS
- AGRICULTURE
- POPULATION DENSITY
- CUSTOMS AND PRACTICES

KEY DATA

ÉCONOMIE

90 500 emplois
soit 21 % de l'effectif du Val d'Oise
Plus d'**emplois locaux**
que d'actifs résidents

13 000 établissements

54 % des salariés travaillent dans
des établissements de **plus de 100 salariés**

Une population **jeune**
37 % de la population
a moins de 25 ans

**1 700 créations
d'entreprises** par an
(moyenne 2010-2015),
soit 17 % du Val d'Oise

20 parcs d'activités

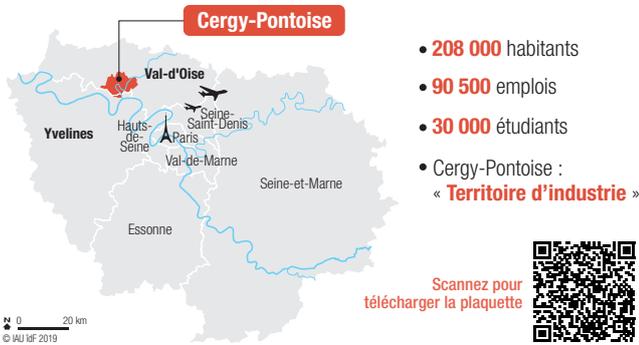
1 million de m²
de **bureaux**

65 ha de foncier
disponible

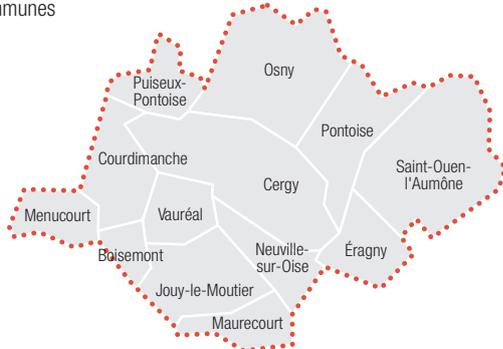
35 % du parc départemental

25 % des emplois salariés
dépendent d'**entreprises étrangères**

Sources : Insee RP 2015, REE 2015, Clap 2015, CA Cergy-Pontoise



Agglomération de **Cergy-Pontoise** :
13 communes



Coordination technique : IAU Île-de-France / Valérie Constanty
Conception graphique : IAU Île-de-France / Pascale Guery
ISBN IAU Île-de-France : 978 2 7371 2125 8

FILIÈRES

Cergy-Pontoise labellisé « **Territoire d'industrie** »
par le gouvernement en novembre 2018

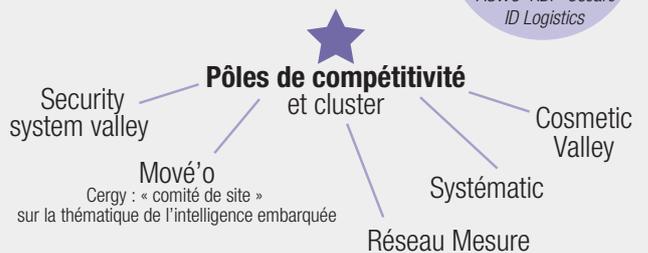
13 800 emplois dans l'Industrie

**Aéronautique
Défense**
6 000 emplois
*Thales Safran Dassault
Lisi Aerospace
UTC Aerospace*

Automobile
3 000 emplois
*Renault Valéo ABB
Lear Corporation
Continental*

Cosmétique
2 000 emplois
*Clarins Sisley
Alès*

Logistique
3 200 emplois
*LVMH Staci Steff
ASWO KDI Oscaro
ID Logistics*



Sources : CA Cergy-Pontoise, Acoess 2017, IAU idF

QUARTIER D'AFFAIRES CERGY GRAND CENTRE

10 000 emplois

300 000 m² de bureaux **30 000 m² de bureaux neufs**

3 espaces de coworking

A **25 min** de Paris La Défense en RER A

Un **centre commercial régional** : **100 000 m² de shopping**, **200 boutiques**, **600 millions €** pour sa rénovation

De nombreux **sièges sociaux** et **institutions** :

Essec	Nintendo	Ramsay Générale de Santé
3 M	Enertrag	

Sources : CA Cergy-Pontoise, IAU îdF

CAMPUS INTERNATIONAL

3^e pôle universitaire d'Île-de-France

Université de Cergy-Pontoise

15 Grandes écoles (ESSEC, ENSEA,...)

30 000 étudiants +10 000 à venir

6 plateformes technologiques

2 incubateurs **3** fablabs

1 000 ingénieurs diplômés / an en 2020

1 500 enseignants-chercheurs

23 laboratoires de recherche

15 centres de R&D privés

35 chaires entreprises

5 000 logements étudiants aujourd'hui, +5 000 à venir

Enseignement

Recherche

Sources : CA Cergy-Pontoise, IAU îdF

TRANSPORTS VIE PRATIQUE

à **40 min** de l'**aéroport international** Roissy CDG, **30 min** du Bourget, **5 min** de l'aéroport d'affaires de Pontoise

5 lignes régionales (RER A, RER C, lignes J, L et H)

26 lignes de bus

360 vélos en libre-service

Autoroute **D 14** vers Rouen, **A 15** vers Paris, **N 184** vers Versailles / Roissy et vers A 16

83 000 logements (17 % du Val d'Oise)

2 000 logements construits par an

Locataires du parc privé : 22 %

Propriétaires : 49 %

Locataires du parc social : 27 %

Sources : CA Cergy-Pontoise, Insee RP 2014

ENVIRONNEMENT TOURISME

1^{ère} île de loisirs d'Île-de-France

Aux portes du **Parc du Vexin français**

3 500 ha d'espaces agricoles forestiers et naturels soit 40 % du territoire

100 km de pistes cyclables

1 200 chambres d'hôtel dont 50 % d'hôtels 4 et 5 étoiles

810 lits en résidences de tourisme

1 restaurant étoilé

Patrimoine : Cathédrale Saint Maclou, Abbaye de Maubuisson, Axe Majeur

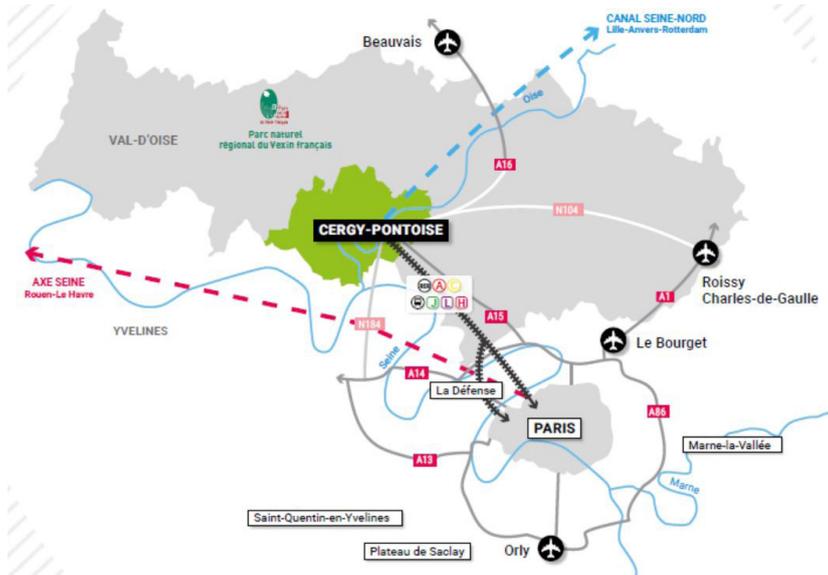
Destination Impressionnisme

Équipements sportifs et culturels : Conservatoire régional, Aren'Ice, Musée Pissarro «Musée de France», Scène nationale

Sources : IAU îdF Mos 2012, Insee 2018, CA Cergy-Pontoise

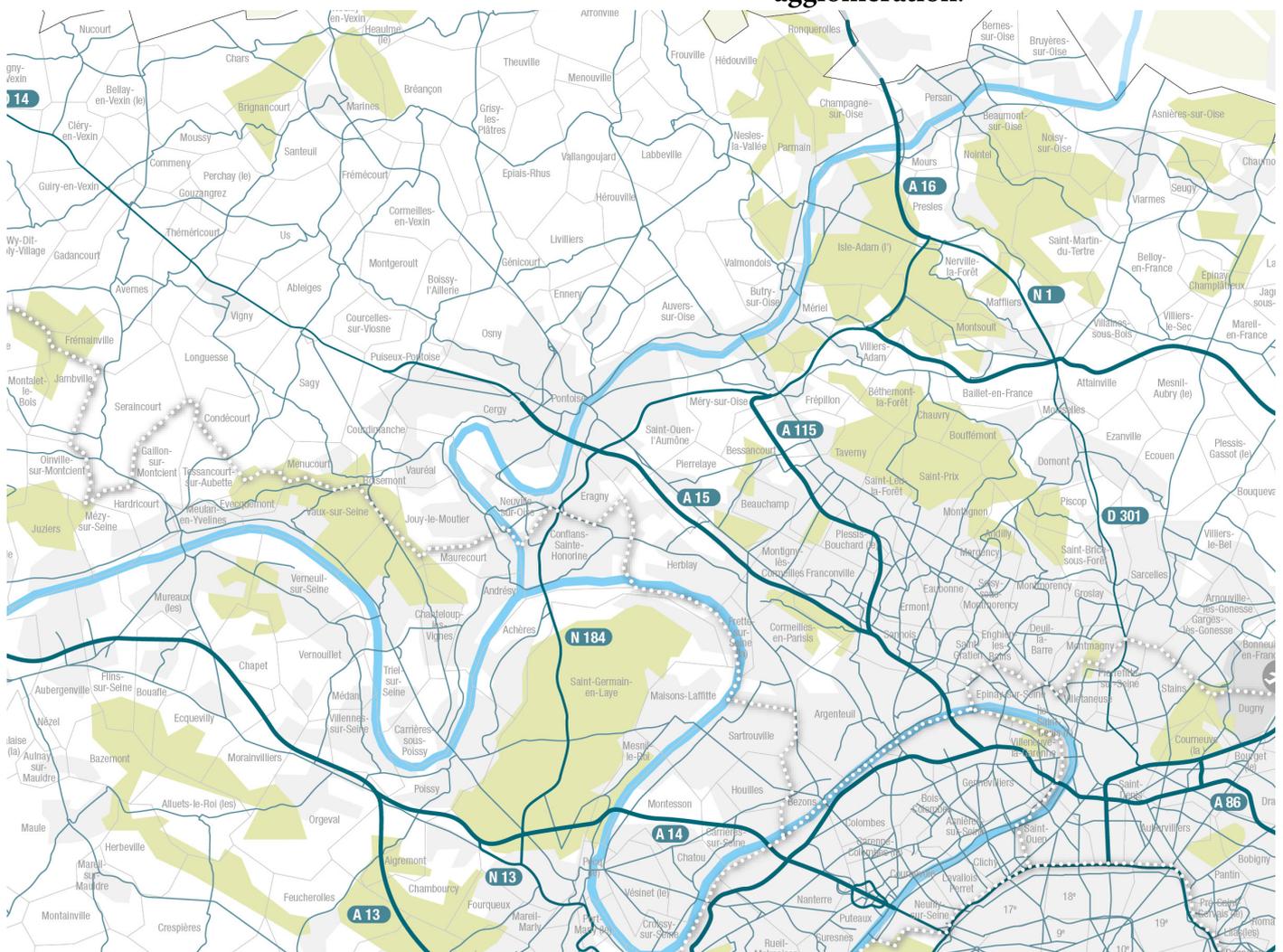
pictogrammes © 123rf / lemerly, © IAU îdF

TRANSPORT NETWORK



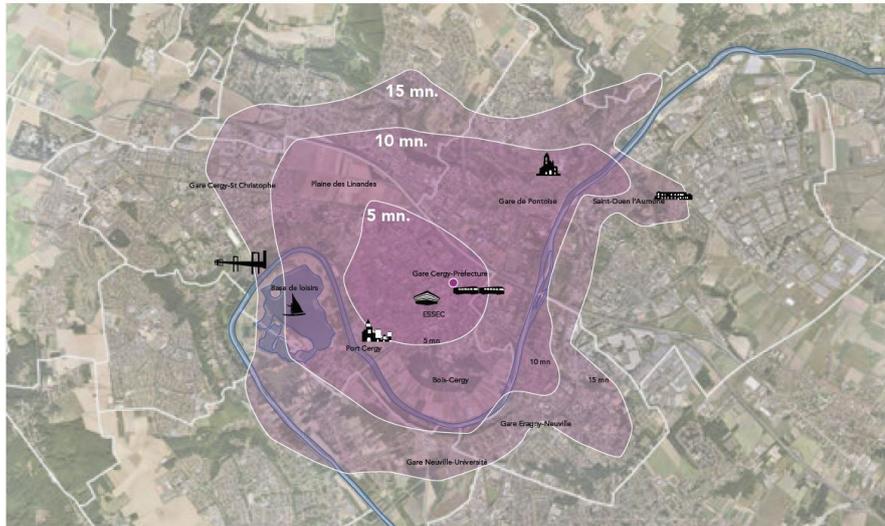
Cergy-Pontoise's transport network position CACP

Cergy-Pontoise benefits from a privileged location 30 minutes away from Paris-Saint Lazare railway station, 40 minutes from Châtelet-les Halles and Roissy-Charles de-Gaulle international airport. Served by lines A and C of the RER Rapid Transit system, the agglomeration features 12 railway stations connecting it to the Paris Region's Transilien transport network, 20 suburban bus lines, as well as 100kms of cycle paths. In spite of the existence of this public transport system, the private automobile/motor car still predominates in terms of market share (54% - 2006 Sustainable Mobility Survey) and in terms of modal distribution of travelling in the Paris agglomeration.

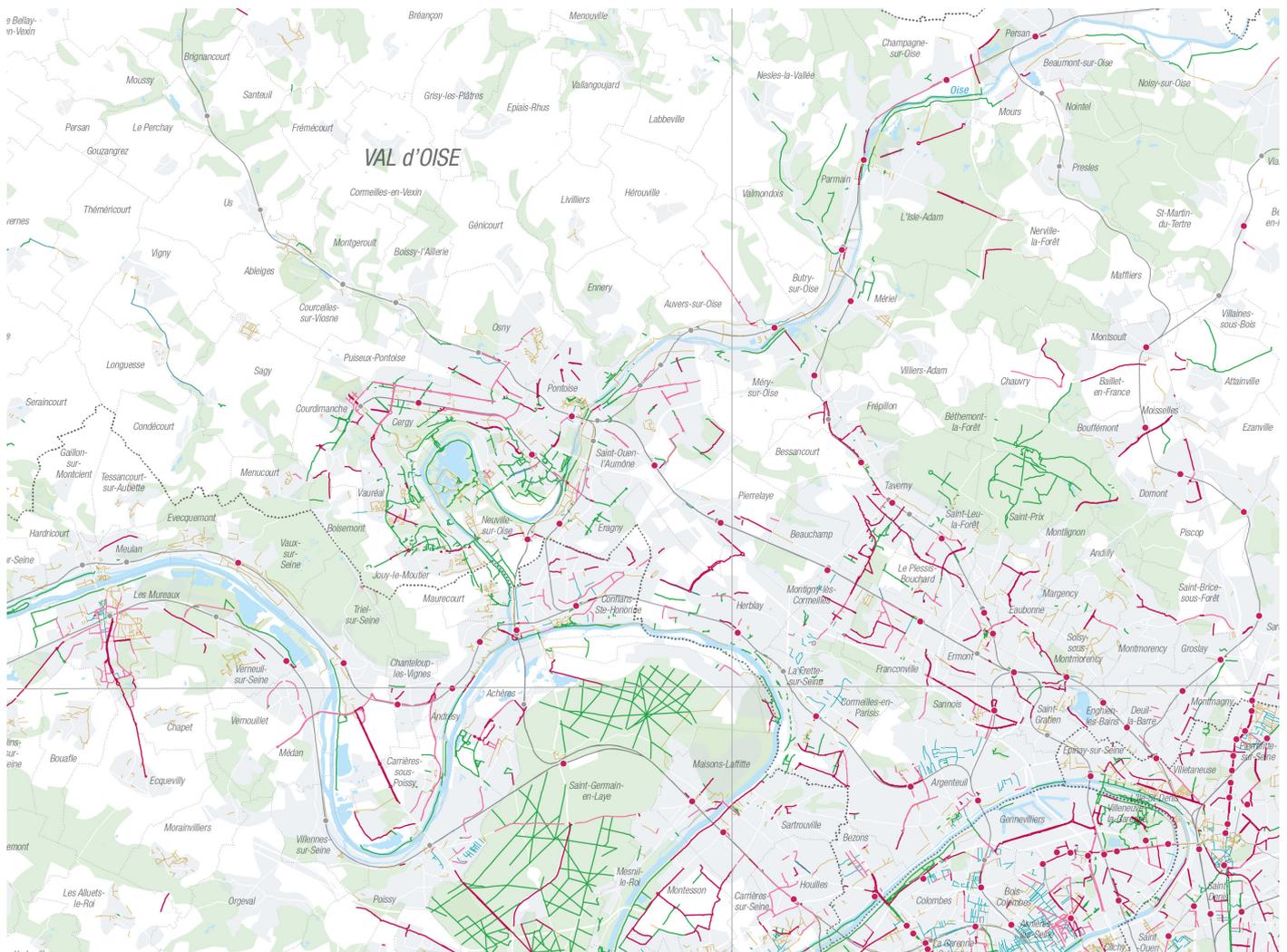


The car's network
Institut Paris Région , 2016

THE BICYCLE NETWORK



Areas accessible by bike from Cergy-Préfecture station
Les Ateliers de Cergy, 2015



Ile-de-France cycling facilities
Institut Paris Région, 2016

COMMERCES

Les nappes rouges figure la densité commerciale à partir des données commerciales d'Open Street Map (novembre 2020)

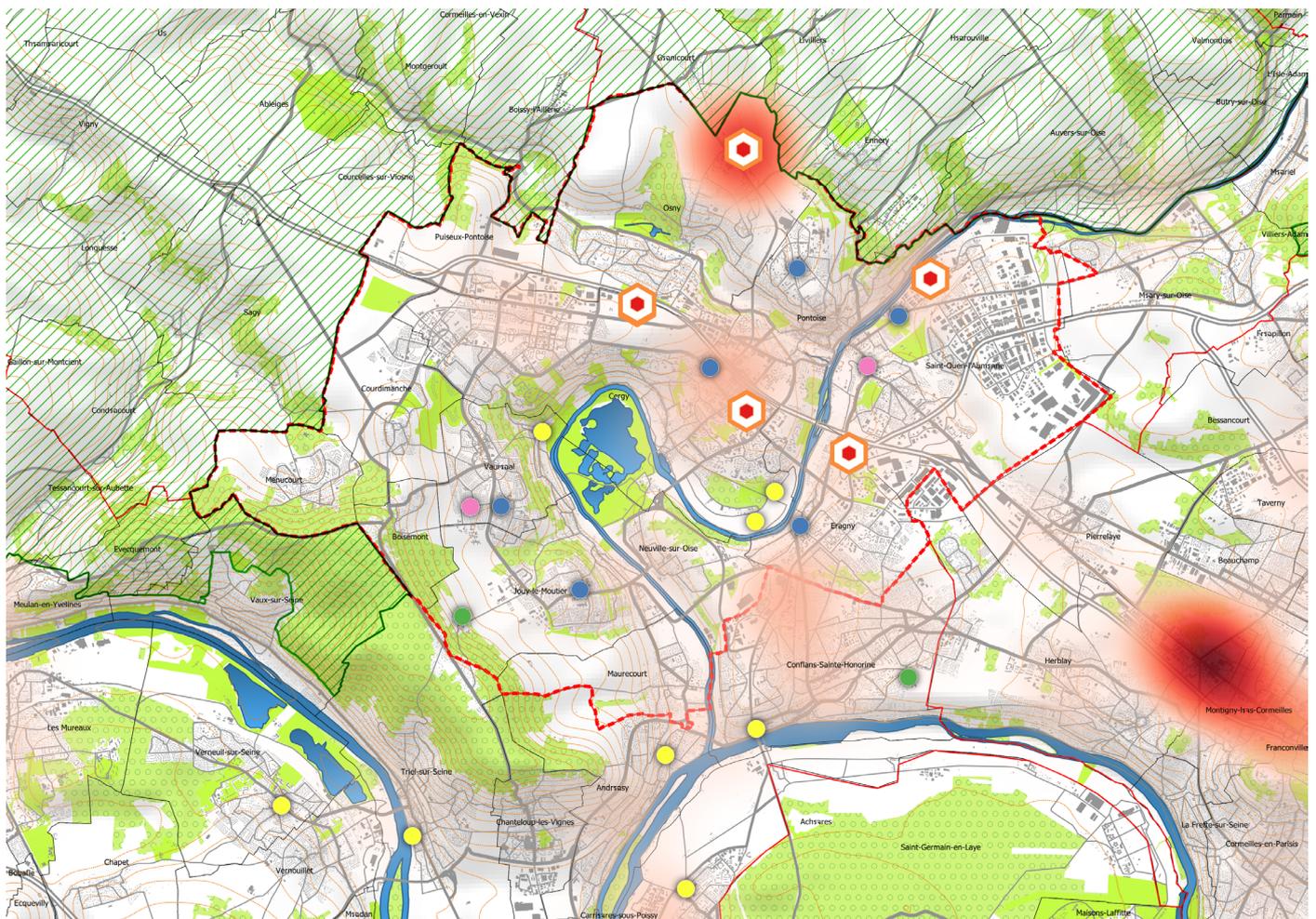
-  Principales polarités commerciales
- ALIMENTATION EN CIRCUIT COURT**
 -  Achat direct à la ferme
 -  Achat en circuit court
 -  AMAP
 -  Epicerie solidaire
- LIMITES ADMINISTRATIVES**
 -  Parc naturel Régional (IAU)
- ETABLISSEMENT PUBLIC DE COOPERATION INTERCOMMUNAL - EPCI**
 -  CACP
 -  Autre EPCI
 -  COMMUNE
- ROUTES (Route500 3.0 IGN sept 2020)**
 -  Type autoroutier
 -  Liaison locale
 -  Liaison principale
 -  Liaison régionale
-  Batie (Extraction Open Street Map nov2020)
-  Eau de surface (APUR)
-  Courbes de niveaux pas de 10 m (BD ALTI 75M IGN sept 2020)
- espaces naturels et espaces verts et de loisirs existants sdrif 2013 (iau)**
 -  espaces boisés et les espaces naturels
 -  espaces verts et les espaces de loisirs

1,728 business premises are spread over 236,000 sq. m. of space.

Nearly 50% of the total commercial offering is concentrated in three shopping centres:

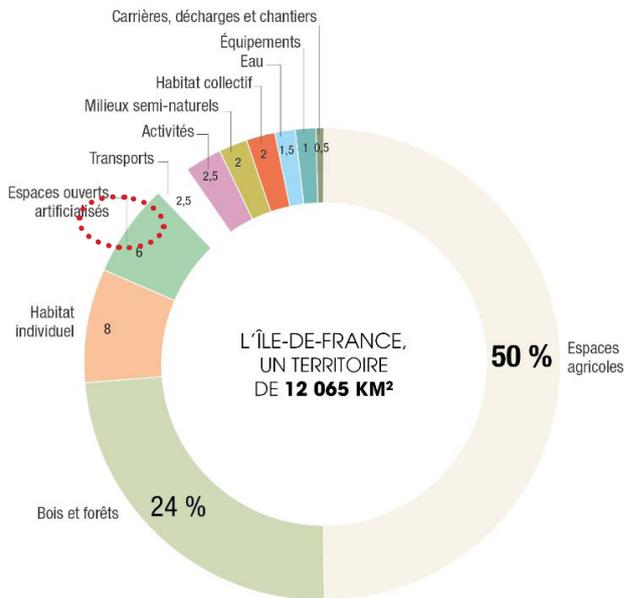
- Le Grand Centre in Cergy-Pontoise (245 shops and an extension plan)
- L'Oseraie shopping centre in Osny (65 shops)
- The Art de Vivre shopping centre in Eragny (52 shops)

However, in some parts of the territory there can be a shortage of certain convenience stores.



Commercial's density
Terric Jouiallec

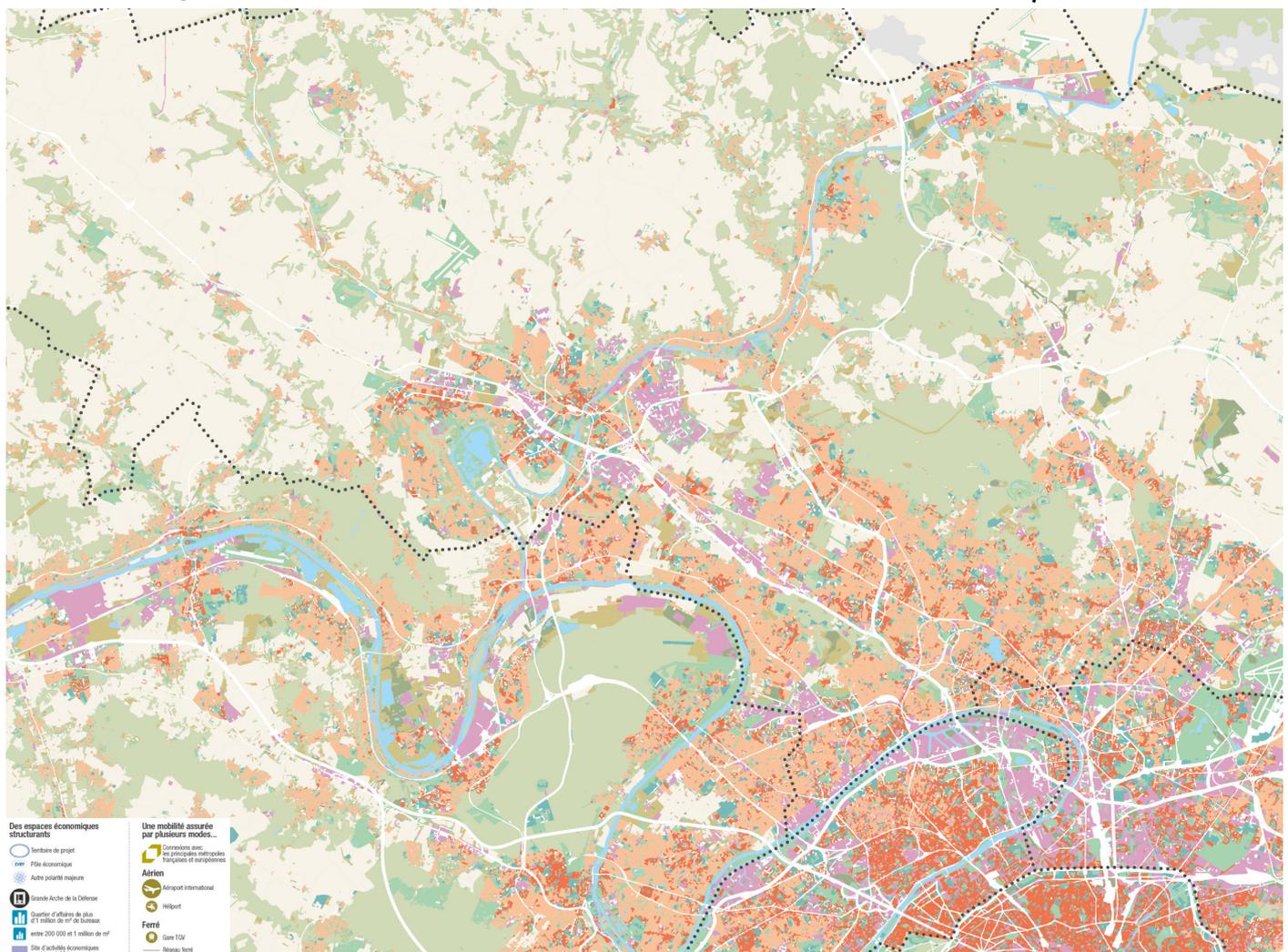
HOUSING



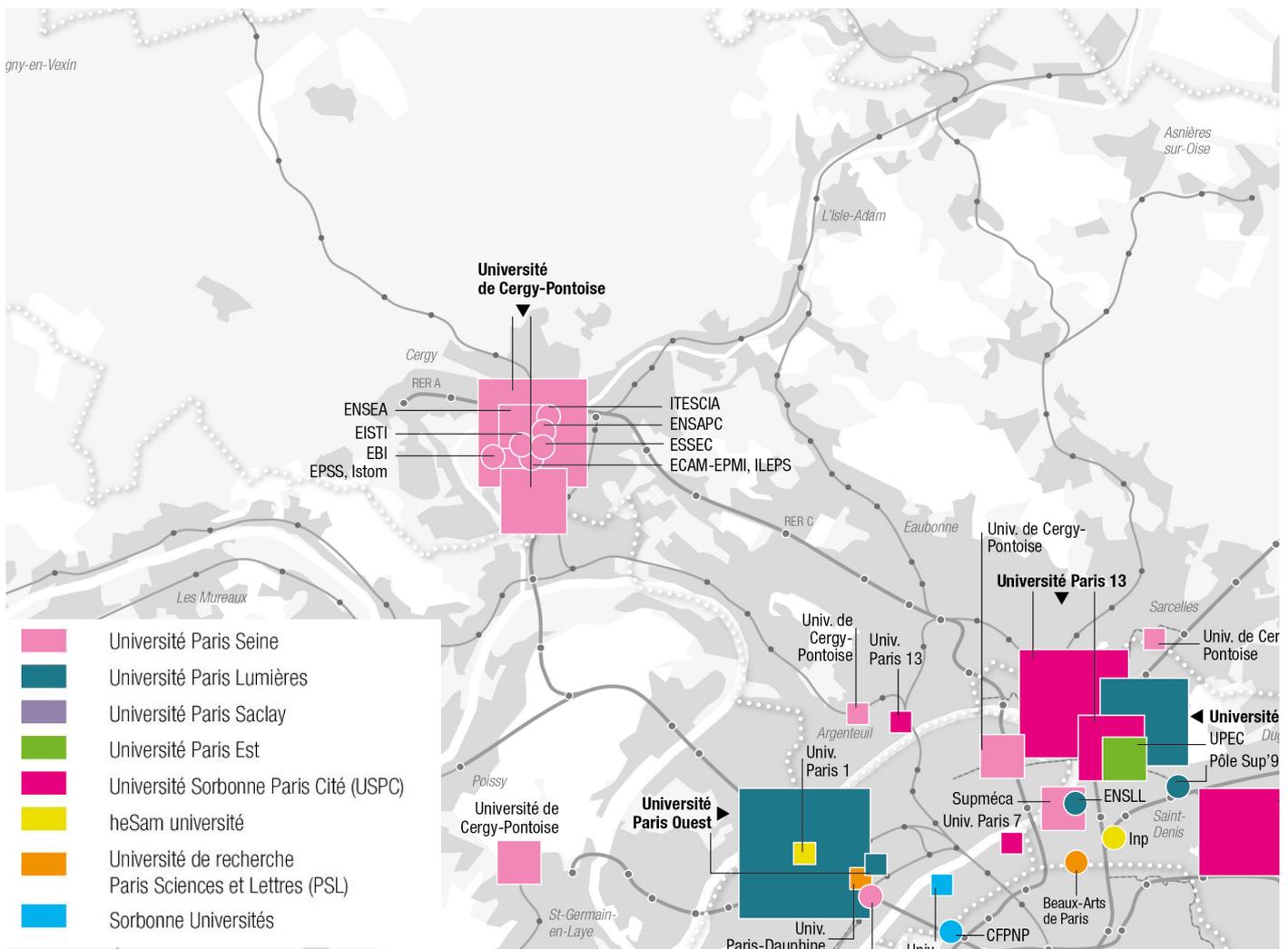
With 83,000 new homes built in 2019, 49% of which for priority ownership and 27% for social housing renting, the agglomeration has recorded the construction of an average of 2,000 homes per year. This deliberate policy has resulted in strong consistent growth in the housing stock by an estimated 12.37% over 10 years, i.e. double the growth rate for the Paris region as a whole (6.18%).

In the coming years, the community will have to meet very large-scale demand for the refurbishment of its housing stock, nearly 50% of which is over 30 years old, which is a major challenge facing the agglomeration. In addition, the university campus plans to welcome 10,000 extra students and to build 5,000 new residential units over the next 10 years.

Land cover in 2017
Institut Paris Région



There are 22,500 primary and secondary school students in 113 schools. As regards higher education, the Cergy-Pontoise campus is the 3rd largest university centre in the Paris Region and hosts 15 top higher educational institutions (such as ESSEC, ENSEA, etc.) with 1,500 researchers and 20,000 students. The campus plans to develop its activities over the next 10 years.

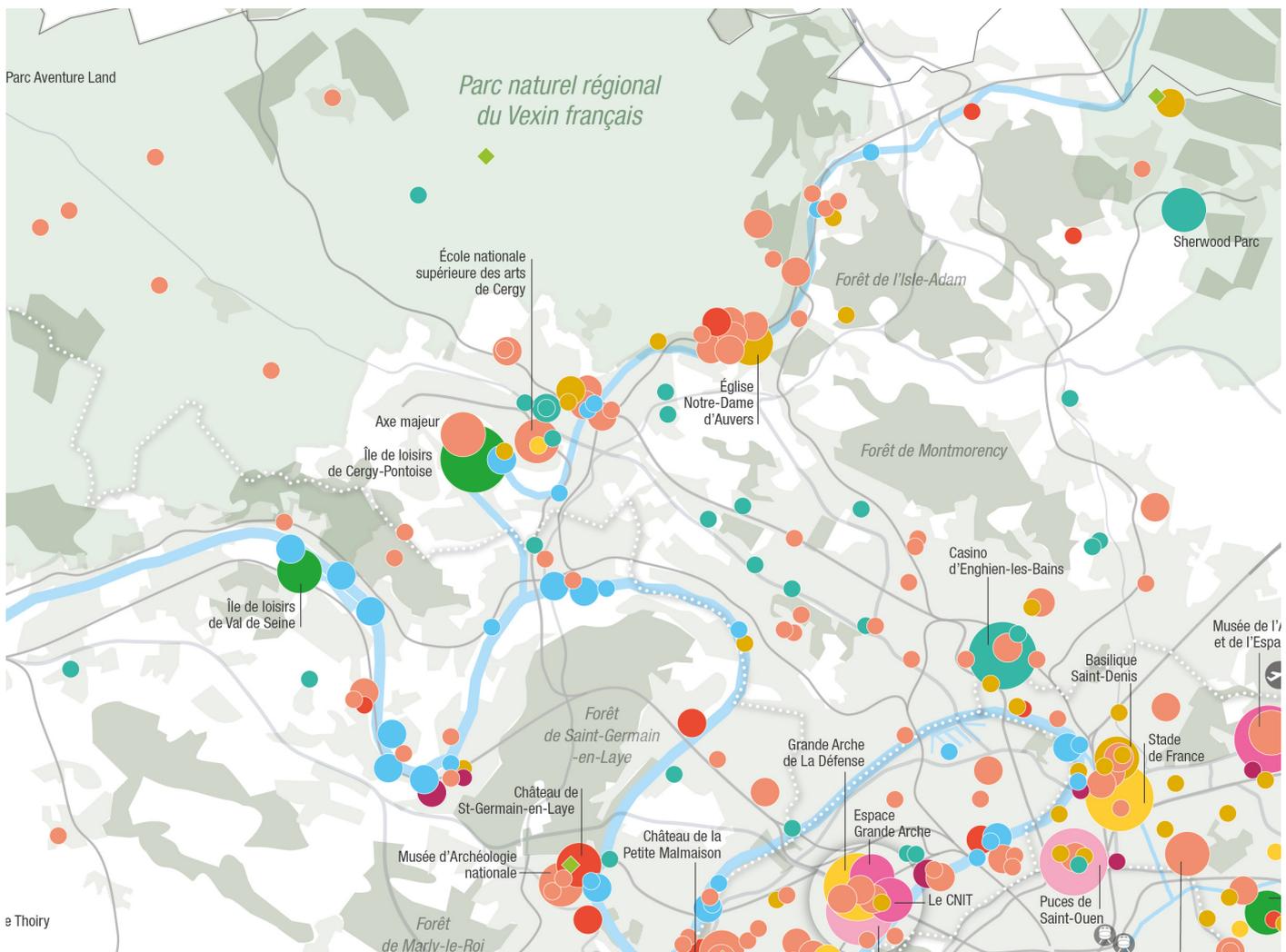


Communities of universities
Institut Paris Région , 2016

The territory features 721 facilities with nearly 300 clubs covering 150 different disciplines (eight swimming-pools, three golf courses, one Olympic skating-rink plus one training-rink for skaters, one equestrian arena, 29 stadiums and 40 sports complexes). In 2020, the town of Cergy was awarded the “Active Sporting Town” prize. In addition, Cergy has five theatres, five concert halls and four live performance halls. Thus, nearly 480 public performances are held every year as well as several festivals. The cultural offering also includes numerous local museums on impressionism, contemporary arts and exhibition centres.

Types d'équipements

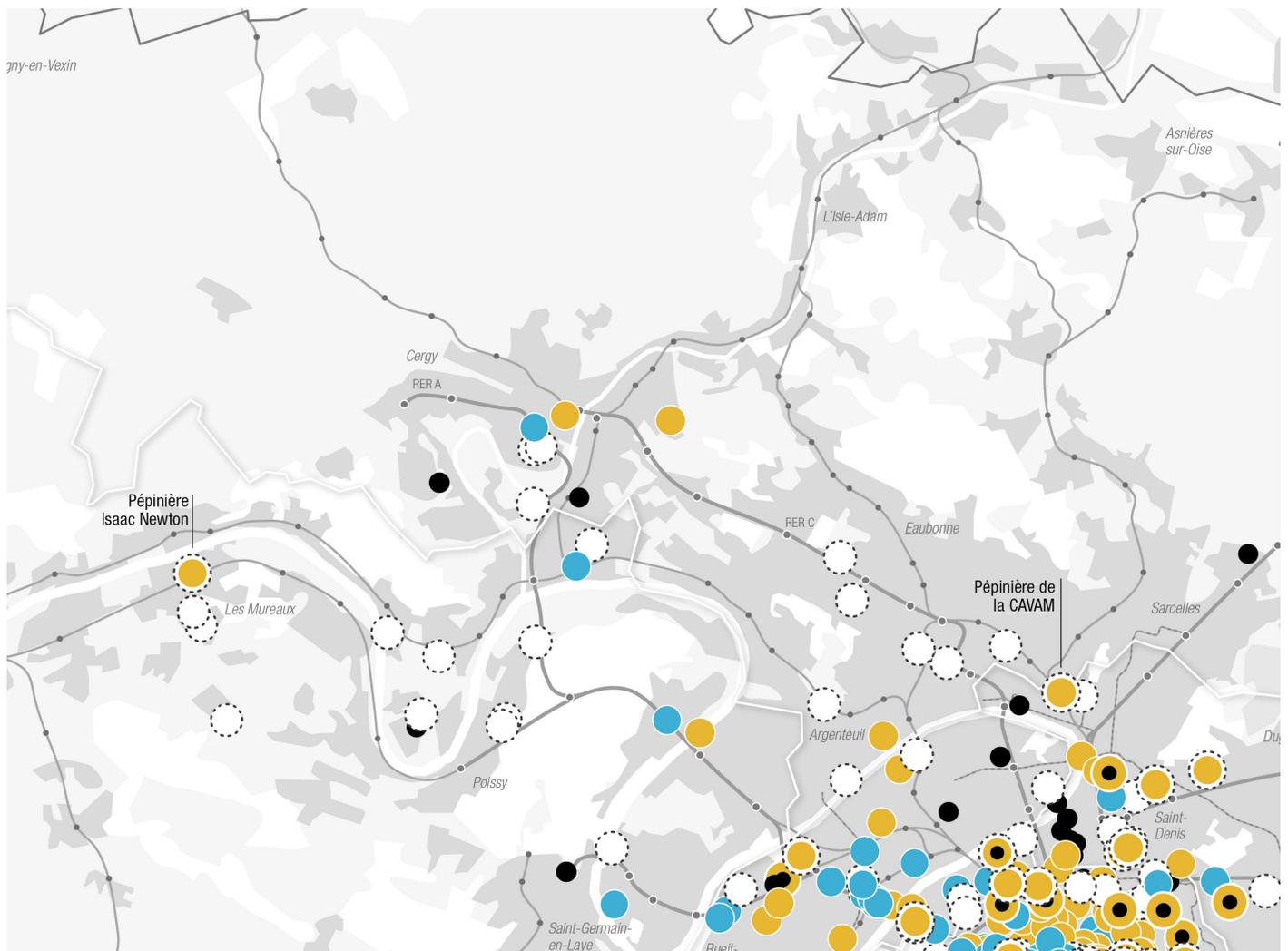
- Château ou demeure
- Lieu d'exposition d'art contemporain, musée et écomusée
- Édifice public
- Édifice religieux
- Patrimoine industriel et architectural
- Centre de congrès, parc d'exposition
- Zone commerciale fréquentée par les touristes
- Parc d'attractions, de loisirs et parc à thème
- Halte ou escale fluviale
- Île de loisirs régionale
- ◆ Jardin remarquable (hors hiérarchisation)



Tourist, cultural & leisure sites
Institut Paris Région, 2020

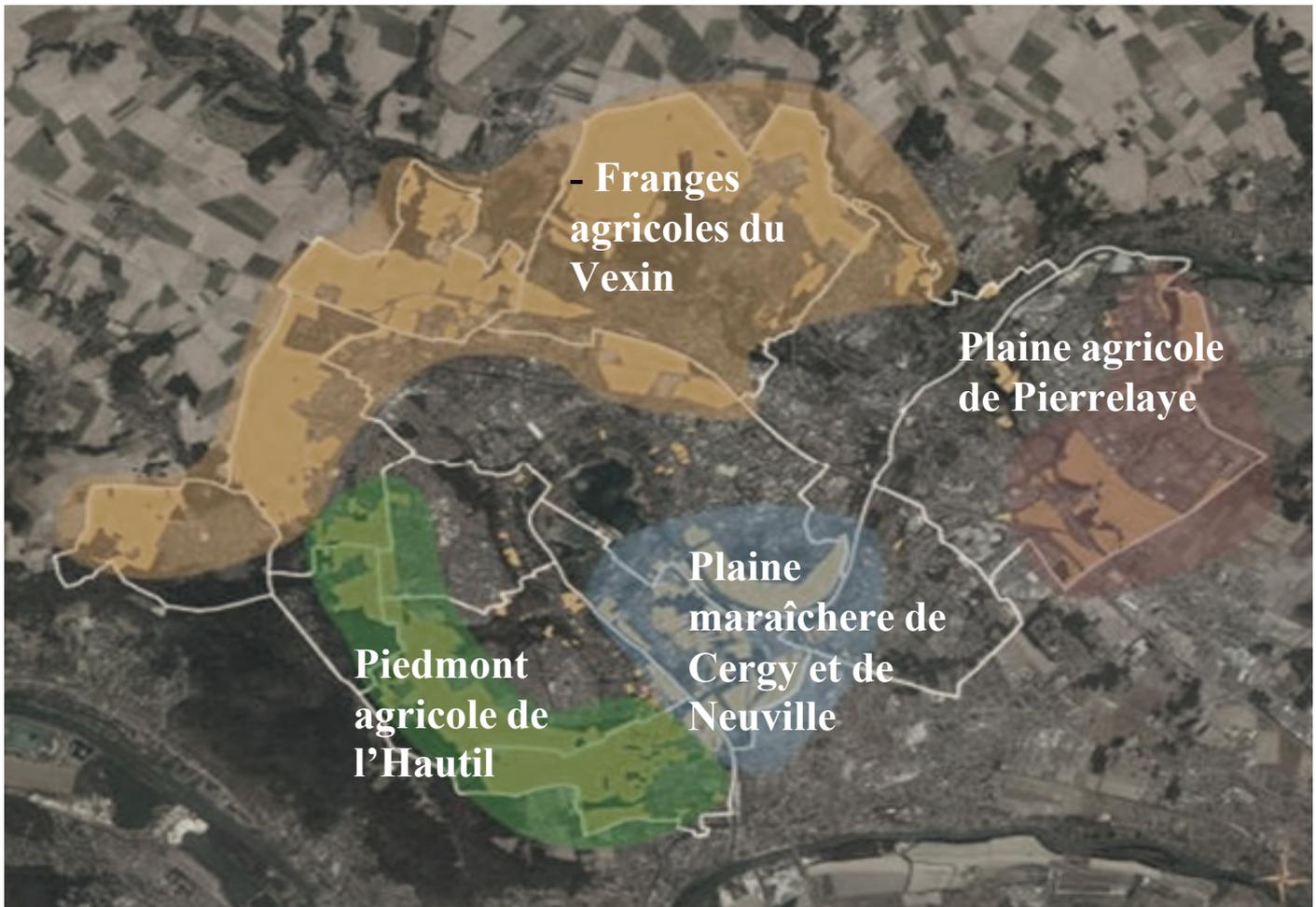
THIRD-PLACES

- Bureau mutualisé avec ou sans espace de *coworking* • 23 %
Bureau partagé équipé de service comme les télécentres et les centres d'affaires.
- Espace de *coworking* • 28 %
Espace de travail partagé porté par une communauté d'utilisateurs indépendants, microentrepreneurs, start-up, qui y travaillent de façon collaborative.
- Fablab • 14 %
Atelier de fabrication numérique, hackerspace, makerspace, prototypage, impression 3D, etc.
- Lieu d'accompagnement • 35 %
Structure d'hébergement et d'aide à la création et au développement des entreprises (couveuse, incubateur, pépinière, hôtel d'entreprises, accélérateur, etc.)



The Third-Places in Paris Région
Institut Paris Région , 2016

- 1,979 ha of agricultural land in Cergy-Pontoise according to the land-use register (Mode d'occupation des sols)
- 38 farms, 13 of which specialised in market gardening, 76% in sustainable agriculture and three in organic market gardening.
- A variety of types of farming characterised by the presence of a market gardening hub in the municipalities of Cergy and Neuville, as well as the strong presence of specialised farmers.

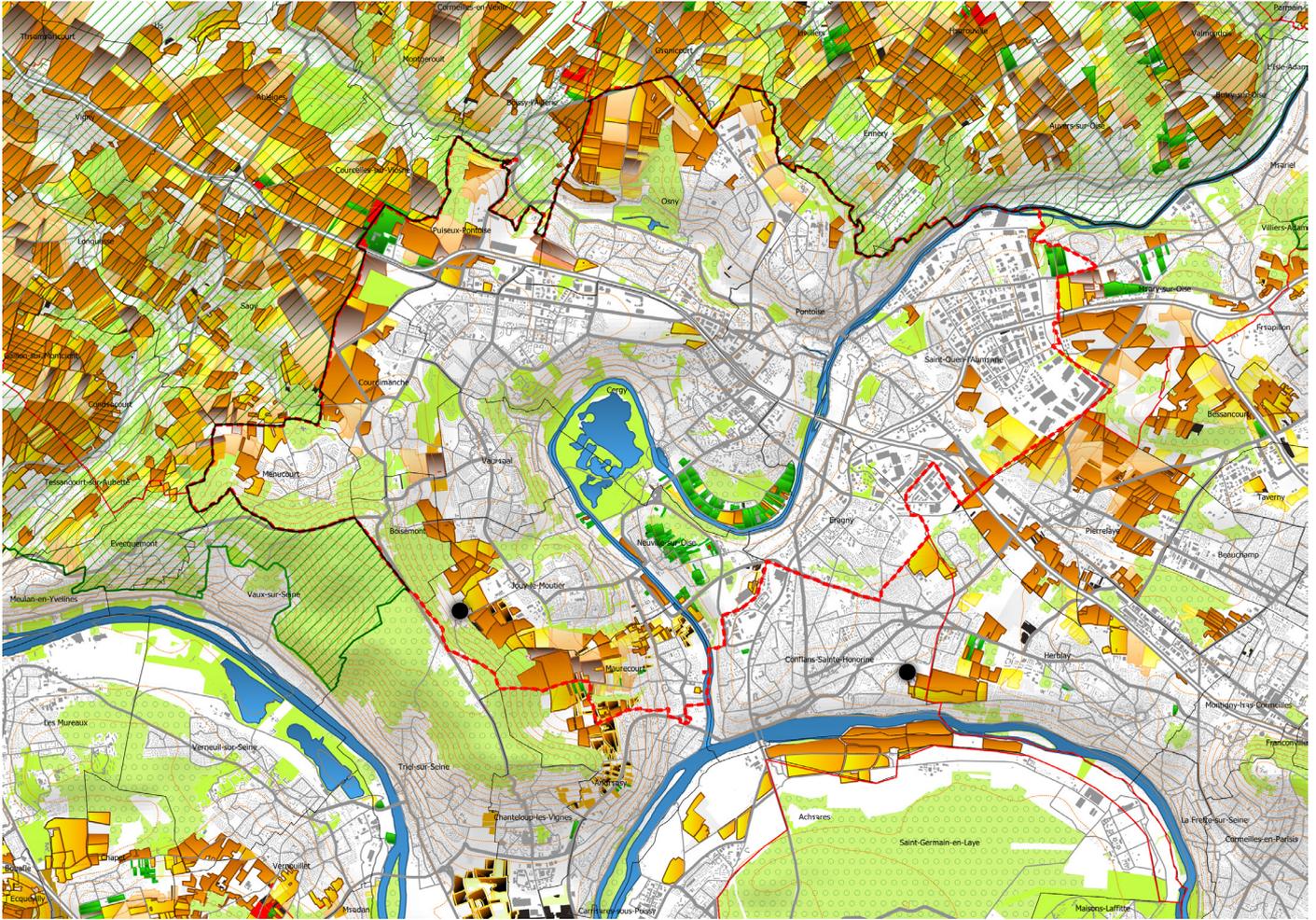


The four agricultural units of Cergy
Les Ateliers d'après le cadre du SCOT , 2020

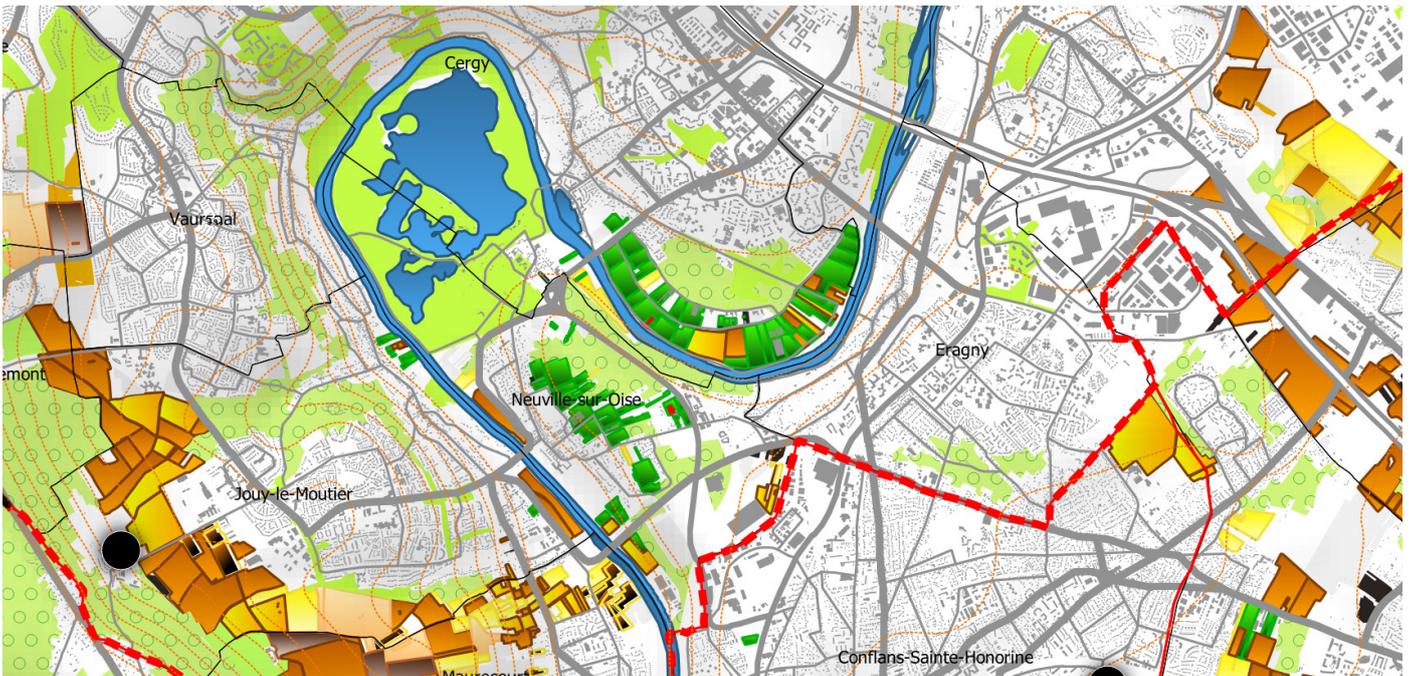


The fertile plain extends across the flood plain, which is used in case of submersion by water. It has been designed to contain flooding.

CAUE 95



The agricultural situation of Cergy-Pontoise Terric Jouaillec



TYPLOGIE AGRICOLE (REGISTRE PARCELLAIRE GRAPHIQUE 2019)

-  Légumes ou fleurs
-  Blé tendre
-  Maïs grain et ensilage
-  Orge
-  Autres céréales
-  Colza
-  Autres cultures industrielles
-  Tournesol
-  Autres oléagineux
-  Protéagineux
-  Plantes à fibres
-  Gel (surfaces gelées sans production)
-  Légumineuses à grains
-  Fourrage
-  Estives et landes
-  Prairies permanent
-  Prairies temporaire
-  Vergers
-  Vignes

-  Fruits à coque
-  Oliviers
-  Divers
-  NC

-  Achat à la ferme

LIMITES ADMINISTRATIVES

-  Parc naturel Régionaux (IAU)

ETABLISSEMENT PUBLIC DE COOPERATION INTERCOMMUNAL - EPCI

-  CACP
-  Autre EPCI
-  COMMUNE

ROUTES (Route500 3.0 IGN sept 2020)

-  Type autoroutier
-  Liaison locale
-  Liaison principale
-  Liaison régionale
-  Batie (Extraction Open Street Map nov2020)
-  Eau de surface (APUR)

-  Courbes de niveaux pas de 10 m (BD ALTI 75M IGN sept 2020)

espaces_naturels_et_espaces_verts_et_de_loisirs_existants sdrif 2013 (iau)

-  espaces boisés et les espaces naturels
-  espaces verts et les espaces de loisirs

POPULATION DENSITY

Population par carreaux d'1x1 Km (Insee RFL 2010)

- 1 - 150
- 150 - 400
- 400 - 800
- 800 - 1300
- 1300 - 1900
- 1900 - 2600
- 2600 - 3200
- 3200 - 4000
- 4000 - 5001
- 5001 - 6000
- 6000 - 7200
- 7200 - 8400
- 8400 - 10000
- 10000 - 11700
- 11700 - 13600
- 13600 - 16000
- 16000 - 19000
- 19000 - 29000

- 29000 - 45000
- 45000 - 50000

LIMITES ADMINISTRATIVES

Parc naturel Régionaux (IAU)

ETABLISSEMENT PUBLIC_DE COOPERATION INTERCOMMUNAL - EPCI

CACP

Autre EPCI

COMMUNE

ROUTES (Route500 3.0 IGN sept 2020)

Type autoroutier

Liaison locale

Liaison principale

Liaison régionale

Batie (Extraction Open Street Map nov2020)

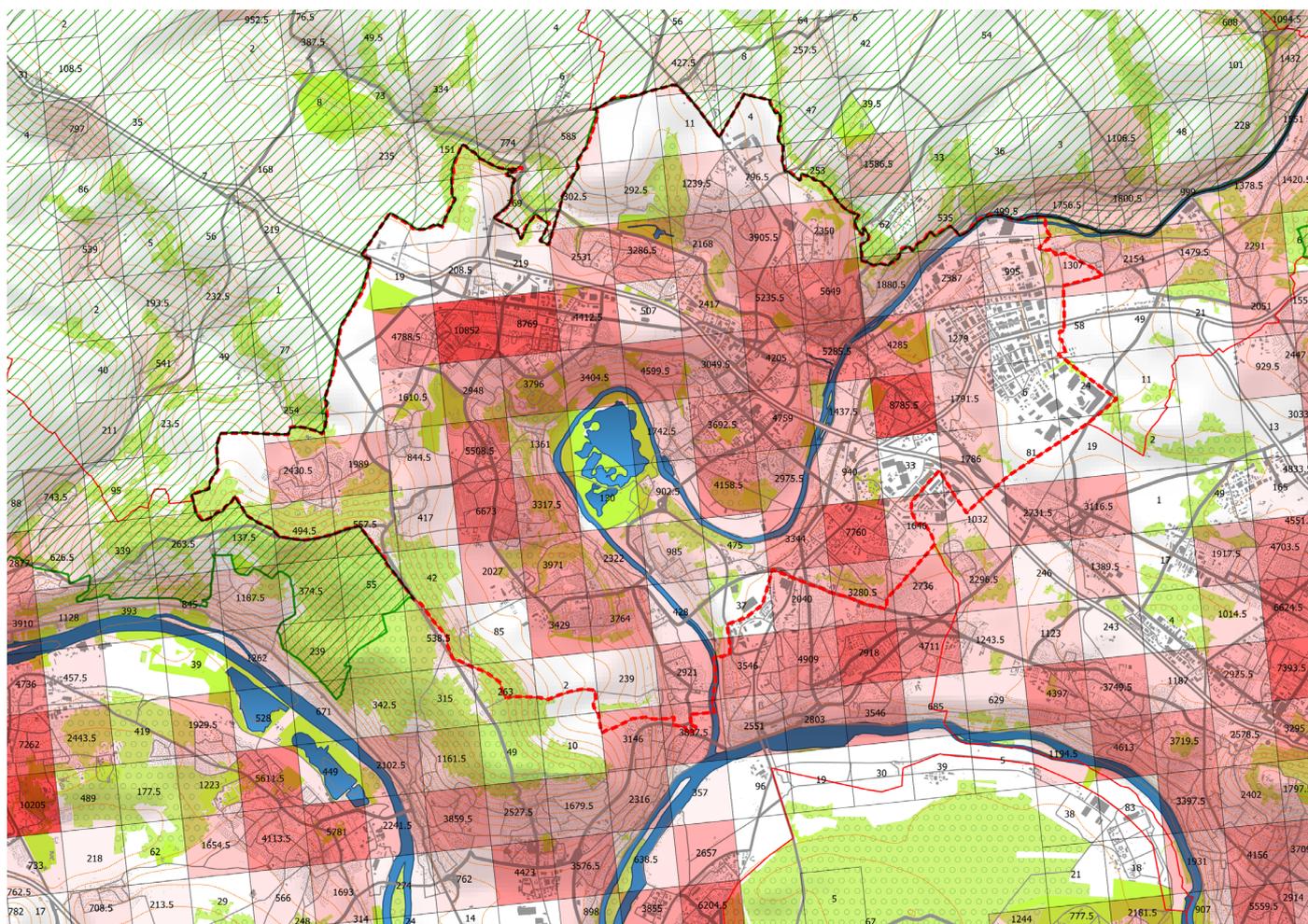
Eau de surface (APUR)

Courbes de niveaux pas de 10 m (BD ALTI 75M IGN sept 2020)

espaces_naturels_et_espaces_verts_et_de_loisirs_existants sdrif 2013 (iau)

espaces boisés et les espaces naturels

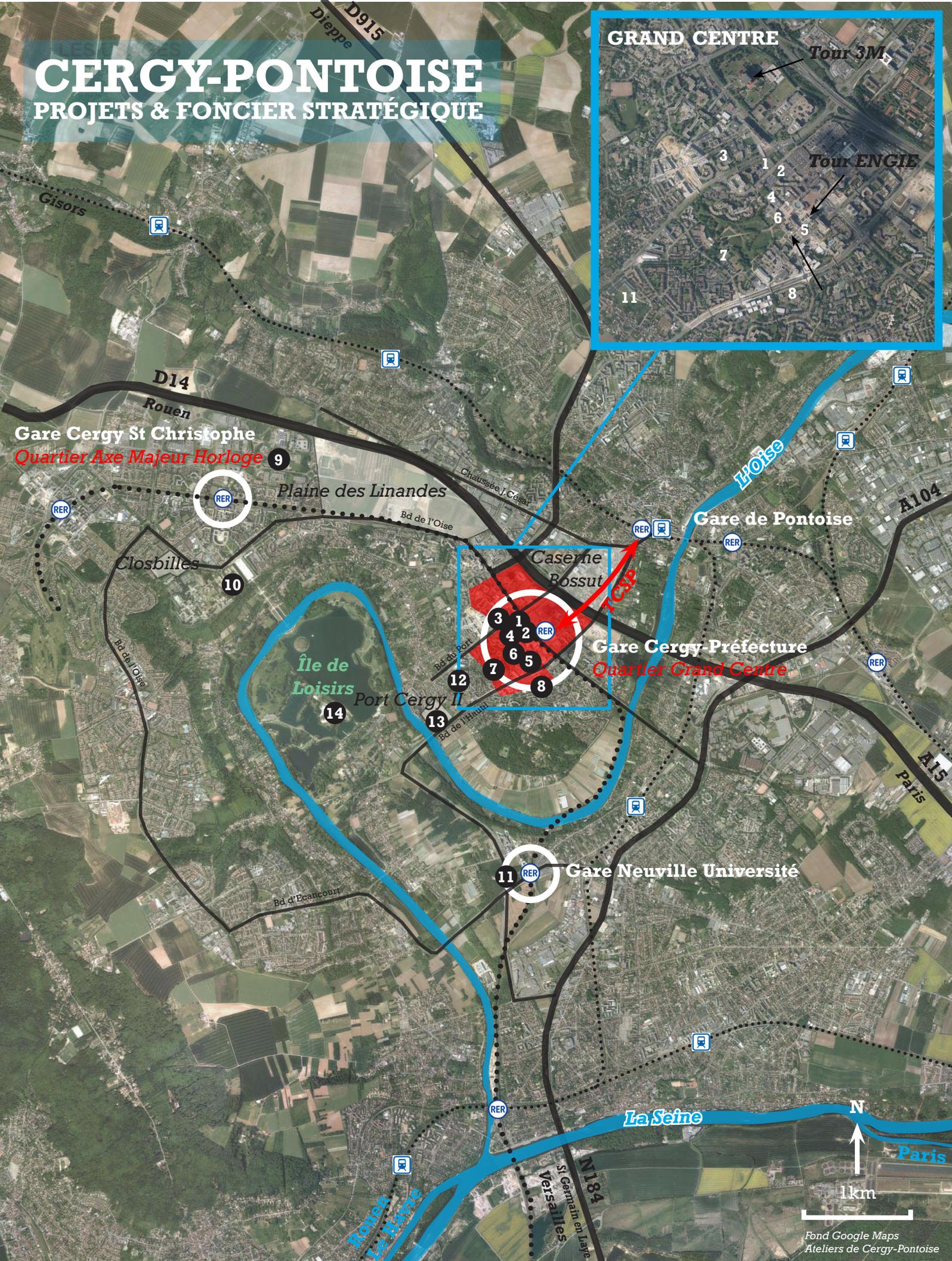
espaces verts et les espaces de loisirs



Population density of Cergy-Pontoise
Terric Jouillec

CERGY-PONTOISE

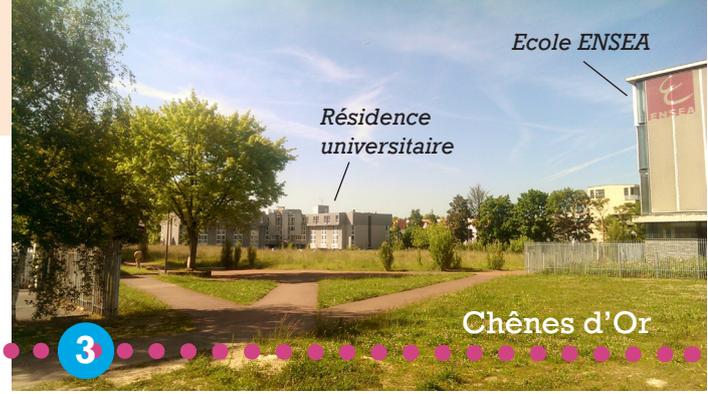
PROJETS & FONCIER STRATÉGIQUE





Ecole ENSEA

(vue arrière)



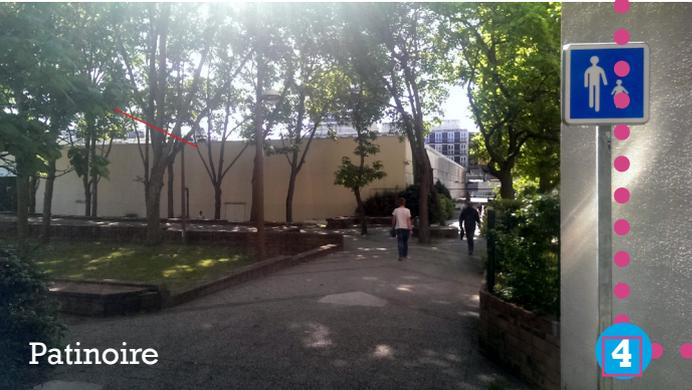
Ecole ENSEA

Résidence universitaire

Chênes d'Or

3

Chênes d'Or



Patinoire

4



Bâtiment (arrière)



Restaurant Universitaire



Bâtiment

7



IPSL Port

12



13

Foncier Port Cergy II



Port Cergy

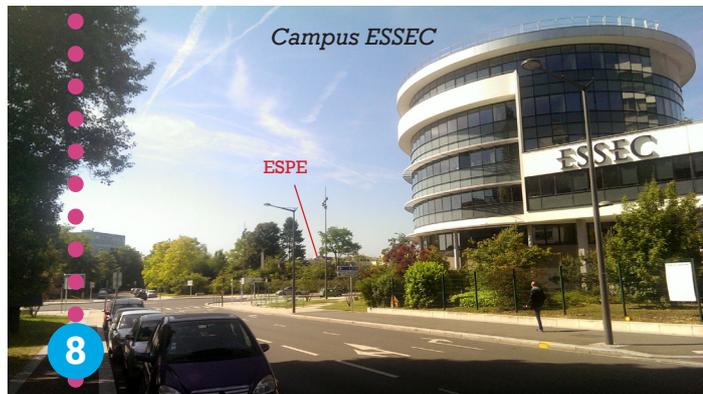
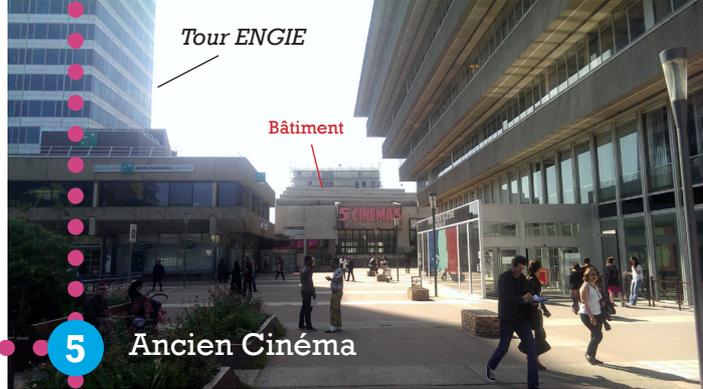
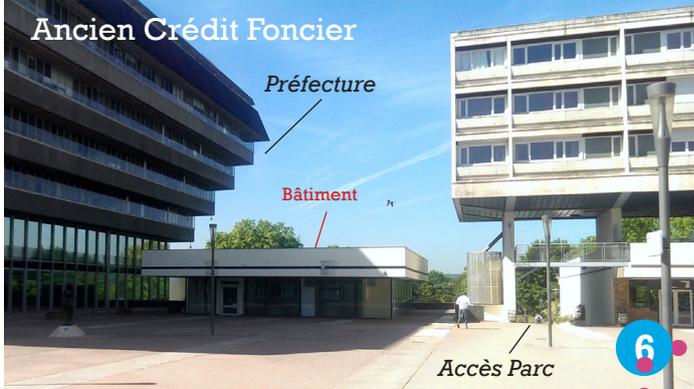
Cergy Village

Port Cergy II

Bords de l'Oise

14

Vers l'Île de Loisirs



Vers le Bois de Cergy