



HERCULES –
Sustainable futures for Europe's heritage in cultural landscapes: Tools for understanding, managing, and protecting landscape functions and values
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WP 8: Implementation of good practices on the ground

Study Landscape: Grand Parc Miribel Jonage, Rhône-Alpes area

Title of meeting: Geopedia or 'Knowledge Hub' on Grand Parc Miribel Jonage : Which content for what use ?

Date of meeting: 16 décembre 2014, 9h30-12h30

Location of meeting: Grand Parc Miribel Jonage, Salle du Conseil

Facilitator of meeting: Geneviève Girod, with SYMALIM direction

REPORT ON LOCAL STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP

1. Background

1.1. General photo of the study landscape



1.2. Short description of the study landscape



Grand Parc Miribel Jonage, Rhône-Alpes (France)

Upper Rhone of Lyon (45 ° 48 '39 "North 4 ° 56' 18" East), in the Northwest of Lyon, France.

The Grand Parc Miribel-Jonage is a park in the Lyon area covering 2,200 hectares (nearly 850 forest and 450 water bodies). It is located on the island of Miribel-Jonage bounded by the channel Miribel on the north and Jonage on the south. The first was dug in the mid-nineteenth century to improve navigation conditions on the Rhone, and the second was conducted in the late nineteenth century to supply water to the hydroelectric plant of Cusset Villeurbanne. Prior to these developments, the Rhone flowed in multiple ramifications. The presence of îlons and Old Rhône that still flows into the GPMJ, is a testimony of this heritage.

It is firstly a place of recreation for residents of Grand Lyon and for those of the Coast of Ain and at the same time, a zone of protection of fauna and flora: The Island of Miribel jonage (the park occupies 22 28.49 km² of the island) is classified as Natura 2000 area.

Grand Parc provides four main functions:

- Preserve drinking water resource of Grand Lyon,
- Be a flood zone where flood
- Protect and enhance the natural heritage (eg with the Grand Vernes)
- Welcome the public: it includes cultural events and activities, but also amenities: sports and leisure space as beaches, mountain biking and hiking trail, and 'L'atol', the leisure center which is equipped with a golf course, a water sports, shape room, etc.

1.3. Aim of the worksop

The aim was to discuss about the content and the use of 'Knowledge Hub' called Geopedia on Grand Parc Miribel Jonage area.

2. Description of stakeholders participating to the workshop

Strategic management of the area is insured by 16 political actors (including 11 local communities, 2 departments, Lyon and Villeurbanne cities, Grand Lyon community) represented through a syndicate SYMALIM. Operational management is given by contract to a private actor SEGAPAL. Two representatives of the first and three representative of the latest were present at the workshop. There were ten more other people, mainly technicians of the other local communities, including Grand Lyon, the Lyon agglomeration urban Agency, tourism officer, representative of farmers chamber, and other local actors.

3. Issues and challenges raised

3.1. Short summary of the presentations (see PPT)

- **Presentation of Hercules European R&D program**
- **Presentation of Knowledge Hub**

3.2. Issues and challenges raised by participants

- **Who is the public target ?**

Are listed :

- General public
- Technically skilled public
- Community / institutional and especially those who do not have the means to build a custom tool
- Data producers (associations, scientific, institutional, etc.)

GIS is a communication vehicle for which the stakeholders can be divided according to the use, namely:

Data producers	Users/target
<i>KH / Geopedia is considered too complex for general public use</i>	General public
Technically skilled public	Technically skilled public
Community / institutional	Community / institutional
Specialized data producers	<i>GIS functions are not considered sufficiently developed for sophisticated data managers that have more specific tools.</i>

- **Which content for Grand Parc de Miribel Jonage and surroundings?**

Content must be simple, the data must be popularized, with reference to more complex specific databases via links. The important thing is to "disseminate knowledge" enhance the existing data.

Ideas of content:

- Up to 4-5 groups of several layers
- Historical data (eg history and evolution of water bodies over time - Photo 1956 uses of agricultural lands, demonstrate how the landscape has built ...)
- Informative data (eg invasive plants, Farm Operating seats, practices and yields ...), respond to ignorance of places beyond 10 km from the leisure of the Park
- Educational upstream work with "virtual tour" in situ discovery introducing a second, or vice versa to loop back on fieldwork done before
- Why not bridges with geocaching?
- Put a layer with communities boundaries

It is important to TELL A STORY, following an approach by custom, or a thread. GPMJ already has a lot of data, the idea is to develop and exploit these data (eg find the work already done on tools and GIS interfaces).

Questions were raised on:

- Moderation issues
- Associated responsibilities,
- Data updating,
- Conflicts of use.
- Level of information: relay to other specialized sites?
- Lag between a territorial approach and the custom approach of sharing communities (ornithologists, carp anglers, mountain bikers, open water swimmers, ...)

The chosen model is a "wikipedia" model like with moderation by the actors themselves, it can be appealed to the administrator as a last resort in case of conflict. Maintenance of the tool is guaranteed for 3 years plus 5 additional years project. The issue is less critical if the data remains a popular data.

In case of a story, the data can be dated and updated at each new story. The update is then carried out with the new story in the territory concerned, and not re-used data is retained as a heritage data.

At the scale of the institutional partners, GIS is openly available: ability to use by the Agence d'urbanisme de l'agglomération lyonnaise for representation of ecological corridors, greenways, given biodiversity ...

For communities of the Côtiers de l'Ain, there is a possibility to hang on an entry point to enhance local heritage and region's assets. The main contributor to collect information for tourism offices is SITRA base.

Grand Lyon already has a more targeted application, the issue here rather focuses on the technical compatibility of interfaces to insert the test tool on the GPMJ.

- **Local dissemination issues**

Two vocations identified:

- Awareness
- Education.

The use as an educational tool comes echoing îL'oz' activities. For this purpose, it is essential to identify the ENTRY POINT on KH / Geopedia a visible way from the GPMJ site eg Grand Parc => îL'oz' => Viewer KH / Geopedia associated with îL'oz' on the GPMJ website (NB: see with European partners the opportunity to approach a more "marketed", terminology KH is not at all understood and remains very general, unlike the name "**Geopedia**" more meaningful to stakeholders).

Awareness can target an audience and a wider territory. In this case the tool plays an interface role whose primary purpose must be to break down barriers. It can be a meeting point between territories, communities, users. It is an entry point to more specific sources, a DIRECTION PROVIDER. To this end, use conflicts are not necessarily an obstacle, but a way to show the paradoxes and problems of the territory.

- **Conclusion**

KH / Geopedia is positioned as an intermediate communication tool, which use must be managed with the General public. It should permit to "visualize a story" and play the role of a direction provider and decompartmentalisation tool.

