















SPATIAL AND REGIONAL PLANNING Lecture 9. Spatial planning in France

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France is a unitary state



Administrative division of the country:

- Regions (fr. *Regions*)
- Departments (fr. *Départements*)
- Districts (fr. Arrondissements)
- Cantons (fr. *Cantons*)
- Communes (fr. Communes)

The territorial self-government units of France are regions, departments and municipalities



French spatial planning system is characterised by:

- Freedom to invest
- Broad powers of local authorities
- Public consultation
- Civic participation
- The state controls planning at all levels
- Spatial sector plans, national and regional plans play a major role in spatial planning





French spatial planning system

Features of the planning system in France:

- Decentralised:
- freedom of investment
- wide powers of local authorities
- widespread social consultations and social participation
- But at the same time you control planning at all levels (officials) Government sector planning, national and regional plans play a major role

Planning in France has traditionally been highly centralised. Decentralisation has been introduced through legal reforms undertaken since 1982.

There are four categories of planning documents:

- National plan
- Regional plans
- Territorial cohesion plans
- Local spatial development plans

In addition, there exit **sectoral plans** created at the national level and they are superior to other planning documents. They are prepared for some areas of the economy, e.g. transport, communication.

Documents that coordinate spatial planning of France at a supra-state level In the European Union are:

- The European perspective of spatial planning
- The Leipzig Charter for the sustainable development of European cities
- Territorial agenda EU

Institutions involved in spatial planning in France:

- National Planning and Development Council (CNADT) consultative and planning advisory body
- The General Commission on Territorial Matters (OGET) coordinates and monitors the national policy of territorial equality, especially urban policy
- Ministers (Ministère de l'Amenagement du Territoriale, de la Ruralité et des Collectives territoriale, inistere du Logmentet de l'Habitat durable)
- Coordination and regulation of spatial planning law is also carried out at the regional and municipal levels
- Separate rules for conducting spatial policy are conducted for the ile-de-France area

Legal acts regulating planning in France:

- Spatial development (*Côde de l'urbanisme*, 1954) legal acts in a general way regulating spatial planning and planning.
- Rural planning (Côde rural)
- Buildings and housing (Côde de la construction et de l'habitation)
 contains technical regulations for building constructions and general
 building regulations

- The act on solidarity and renovation of cities, December 13, 2000 (Loi solidarité et renouvellement urbanis SRU)
- Act on urban planning and housing, July 2, 2003 (Loi urbanisme et habitat)
- Territorial development and sustainable development directive, 10 July 2010 (Directive territoriale d'amenagément et de développement durable DTADD)



The objectives of spatial planning in France:

- Control and subordination of reconstruction and extension of urban areas
- Environmental protection
- Stimulation development of the environment that is positively affecting the psychological state of the area users
- France's spatial policy is focused on ensuring sustainable development



The Spatial Policy in France aims to maintain a balance between:

- Revitalisation and development (of cities and rural areas) and protection of valuable natural and landscape areas as well as agriculture and forestry
- Production zone, transport and water management and the housing zone
- Use of natural resources and the protection of the natural and cultural environment, including the occurrence of potential threats, e.g. natural disaster

National level

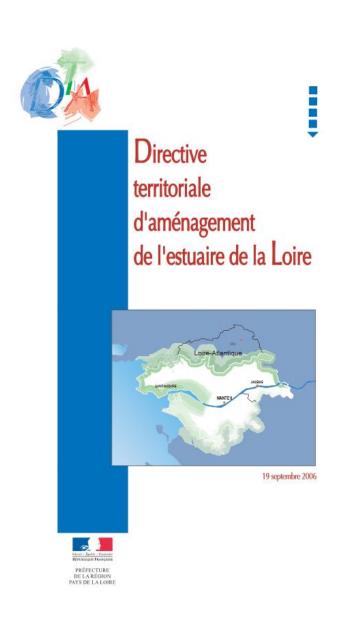
- National Scheme of Planning and Development of the Territory (Schema National d'Amenagement et de Developpment du Territoire). The national planning
- Scheme of collective services (Schéma de services collectifs—SSC).
 Determine the sectoral policies of the state in the area and are superior to documents at lower levels. They are legally binding.
- Territorial development and sustainable development directive, 10 July 2010 (fr. Directive territoriale d'amenagément et de développement durable – DTADD).
- Sectoral plans: specialist plans for certain areas of the economy have a superior character and are created centrally

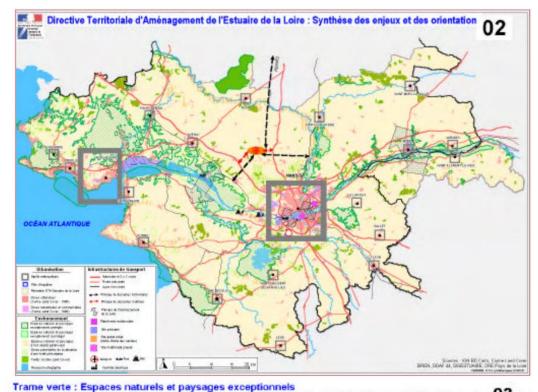


Territorial development and sustainable development directive

(fr. *Directive territoriale d'amenagément et de développement durable* – DTADD).

- It is a set of planning guidelines related to processes coordination.
- It is a state strategy regarding the location of a public investment project to mark above local or investments that may raise disputable issues, e.g. social conflicts
- It is a plan prepared for densely populated areas or valuable natural areas,
 e.g. estuaries or mountainous areas
- The Directive presents a vision of the country's development, taking into account the principles of sustainable development



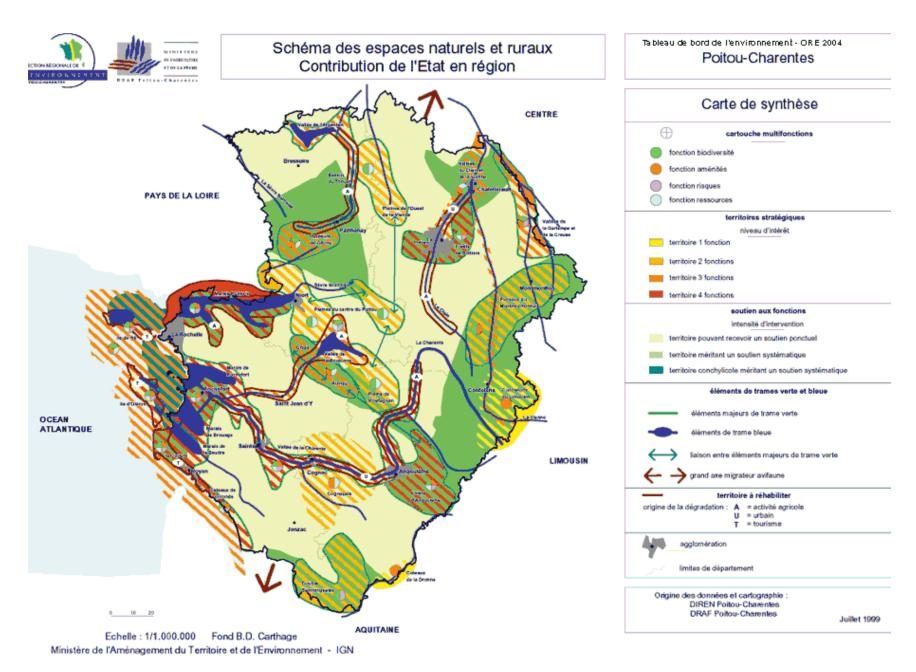




The Territorial Development Directive of the Loire Estuary

http://www.pays-de-la-loire.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/la-directive-territoriale-d-amenagement-de-l-r77.html

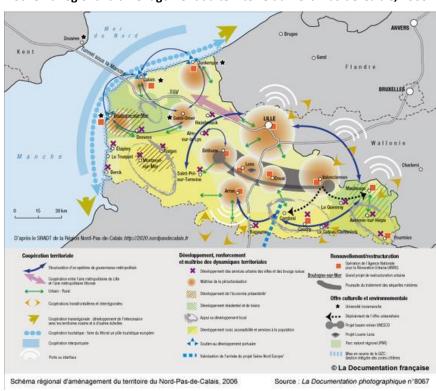
Scheme of collective services of natural and rural areas



Regional level

- Scheme of collective services (Schéma de services collectifs – SSC)
- Regional spatial development plan (Schéma régional d'amenagement et de developpment durable du territoire (SRADDT) otherwise Medium-term strategy for sustainable development
- Regional economic development plan
- State-region plan contracts (Contrats de plan etat-région CPER)

Schéma régional d'aménagement du territoire du Nord-Pas-de-Calais, 2006



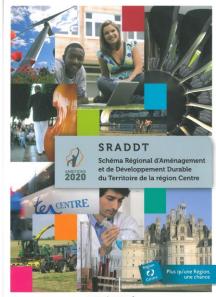
www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr

Regional spatial development plan (*Schéma régional d'amenagement et de developpment durable du territoire* (SRADDT)

- It is a document of a general nature
- A new one is adopted every 20 years
- Describes the basic planning objectives at the regional level and the instruments to achieve them
- Includes both analytical study and maps

State-region plan contracts (*Contrats de plan etat-région* CPER)

- It is a form of a state-region contract to coordinate public investments within the region
- The contract is renewed every
 7 years as this is the duration of
 European Union programs





http://www.regioncentre-valdeloire.fr

Local level

- Territorial card (Charte de territoriale): common strategy of municipalities belonging to the municipal association
- Spatial planning directives (DTA)
- Territorial coherence scheme (Schéma de cohérence territoriale SCOT)
- Displacement plans in cities (sectoral plans created e.g. to limit car traffic in city centres)
- Local spatial development plan Local Urban planning maps (PLU)
- Local housing programs (PLH)
- Map of community Carte Comunale (CC)
- Risk prevention plans (PPR)

Local level

Territorial coherence scheme (Schéma de cohérence territoriale SCOT)

This is the basic instrument of spatial planning in France

- It is a spatial development plan that operates at the level of public institutions of municipal cooperation.
- It is characterised by a strategic approach to the area for which it is created.
- Its aim is to ensure coordination of self-government activities, to maintain the principles of sustainable development and to ensure the implementation of sectoral plans. Lower-level planning documents (e.g. local spatial development plans or local housing programs), which were created at the time the cohesion plan is in force, must comply with its provisions.

The territorial cohesion (territorial) scheme (scheme) includes:

The concept of development and sustainable development (*projet d'aménagement et de dévelopement durable-PADD*)

General document of the territorial cohesion plan (*Document d'orientation générale-DOG*): this part of the plan is **legally binding.**

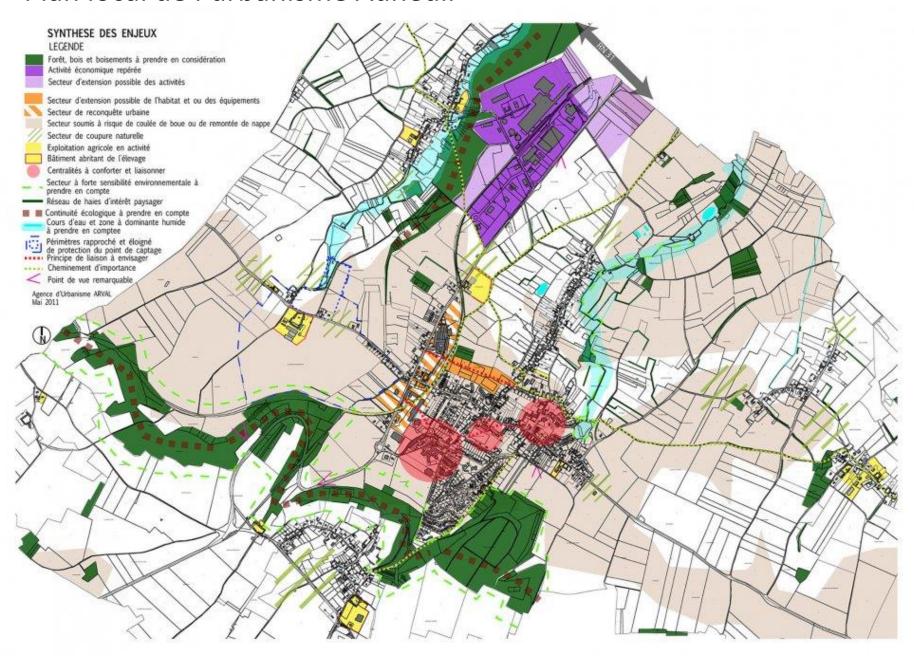
Example of drawing in the document Schéma de cohérence territoriale

SCHEMA DE COHERENCE TERRITORIALE SEINE EURE FORET DE BORD ARTICULATION DU SCOT AVEC LES DIFFERENTS PLANS ET PROGRAMMES APPLICABLES AU TERRITOIRE SYNDICAT MIXTE DU SCOT SEINE EURE FORET DE BORD



Plan Local de l'urbanisme commune d'Yerville commune de YERVILLE modification n°2 Ouville Local d'Urbanisme l'Abbaye plan de zonage Vibeuf commune entière fonda de plan mis à jour en 2011 légende couleur Bourdainville Criquetot sur Ouville Ectot l'Auber Saint Martin aux Arbres

Plan local de l'urbanisme Auneuil



References

- Tosics i., Szemző H., Illés D., Gertheis A., Lalenis K., Kalergis D., (2010): National Spatial Planning policies and Governance Typology, Plurel Deliverable Report 2.2.1, 2010.
- Division of Powers, EU Committe of Regions (https://portal.cor.europa.eu)
- ESPON 2.3.2
- Council of European Municipalities and Regions (http://www.ccre.org/membres_en.htm)

















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