

POLITECNICO DI TORINO  
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Master of Science in Architecture  
***Honors theses***

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**The territorial urban planning in France**

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The three fundamental for the urban French planning of the last century coincides with the three laws: the *loi d'Orientation Foncière* (LOF) in 1963, the *lois of Decentralisation* in 80s and the *loi relative à la Solidarité et au Renouveau Urbains* (SRU) in 2000.

They spread through the evolution of the various planning instruments, territorial and local scale, consistent with the ideas and objectives.

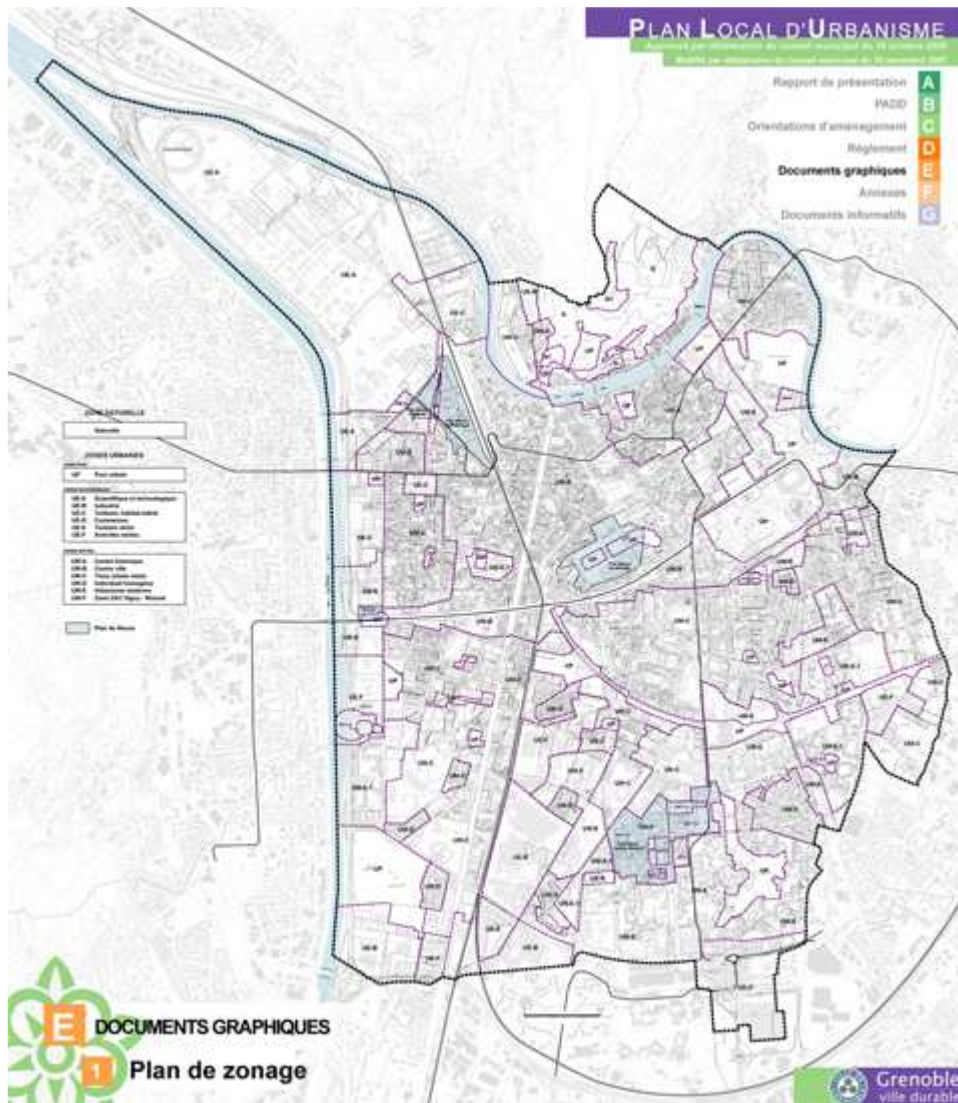
In the 60s, the objective is to regulate land use through planning by the planning instruments (SDAU, POS); is to ensure development and growth. In the '80s, with administrative decentralization and the consequent transfer of responsibilities to municipalities in the planning, there is an increasing loss of land in urban fringe areas produced by the dispersion of population. Finally, the SRU law of 2000 will try to solve this problem by pursuing the goal of sustainable development: a development to be pursued through more coherent urban policies, more supportive of the city, upgrading the city's dense, green transport.

Today the laws are the law SRU in 2000, partially amended by the Law Urbanisme et Habitat (UH) in 2003.

The key concepts that applicants over the past fifteen years affect the urban French debate is mainly focus on the processes of sustainable territorial development, in their human components, environmental and economic landscape. This trend is also common to the international debate and, in this case French, impact on key issues such as control of the processes of urban densification to reduce excessive land consumption, but helping procedures designed to control and enhancement of public land.

In this framework, it places the action of two key instruments: the *Schéma de Cohérence Territoriale* (SCOT), supra-scale, non-compliance of properties and actions aimed at promoting the strengthening of local resources and infrastructure to help promote effective actions local economic development;





*Plan de zonage*

Following the directions of the PLU, a project was prepared during my stay in Grenoble on a land of great potential in terms of strategic importance to the city by creating a new center with housing, commerce and offices, all structured according the articulation of form and in the countryside.



End of the project from the park

This dual action territorial strategic / local is somewhat similar to the setting and purpose to some recent planning tools adopted from Italy Read recent regional planning, and in fact based on a structural level, non-compliance of the property, scale programmatic wide, and an operational plan, conformity of the property, prescriptive to the municipal level.

The planning instruments designed in this paper relate different spatial scales: macro (SCOT), micro (PLU), sectoral (PDU, PLH...). The goal, as evidenced by the case of depth Région Urbaine Grenoblois (RUG), is to "run together" this set of tools, from a hierarchical to an interactive system of organization of the stairs and tools in order to balance the complex dynamics of planning a second approach to multi-territorial.

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