





Brisbar Aktralia 6–10 April



The surveyor and the trajectory of land sobriety in France Episode 5

A Practical Case Study of Urban Renewal

TANDONNET Eloi, OGE-France



GÉOMÈTRE-EXPERT

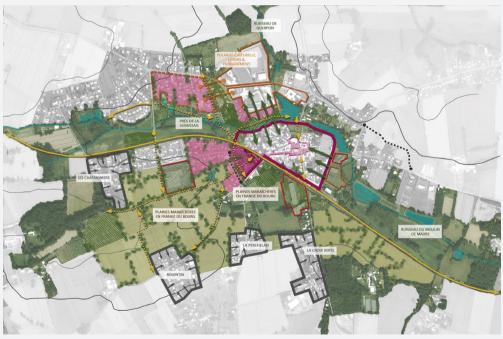
GARANT D'UN CADRE DE VIE DURABLE



COMBATING URBAN SPRAWL AND THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

THE EMERGENCE OF NATIONAL POLICIES AT EUROPEAN LEVEL





LAND SOBRIETY (or Zero Net Land Take), a National Objective

Law « Grenelle 2 »
17th July 2010:
Reducing space
consumption

Obligation to carry out an analysis of previous space consumption

March 2014: optimise construction within already urbanised areas

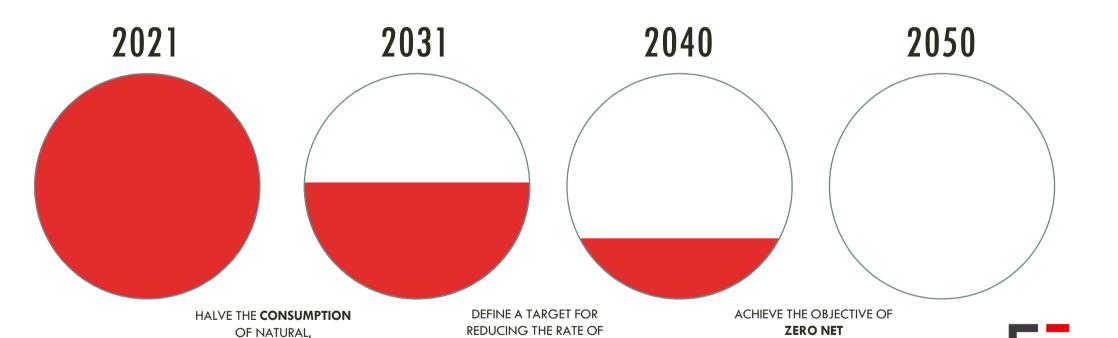
Obligation to carry out a densification study of urbanised areas

Law « Climate & Resilience » 22nd August 2021: combating climate change and building resilience to its effects

In order to achieve the national objective of no net artificialisation of land by 2050, the rate of artificialisation of land must be halved by 2030, taking into account the total consumption of space observed between 2010 and 2021. This reduction in artificialisation should then be halved each decade until 2050.



TIMELINES OF LAND SOBRIETY



ARTIFICIALISATION IN 10-YEAR INCREMENTS

AGRICULTURAL AND

FOREST AREAS OVER THE LAST 10 YEARS

ARTIFICIALISATION /

LAND SOBRIETY

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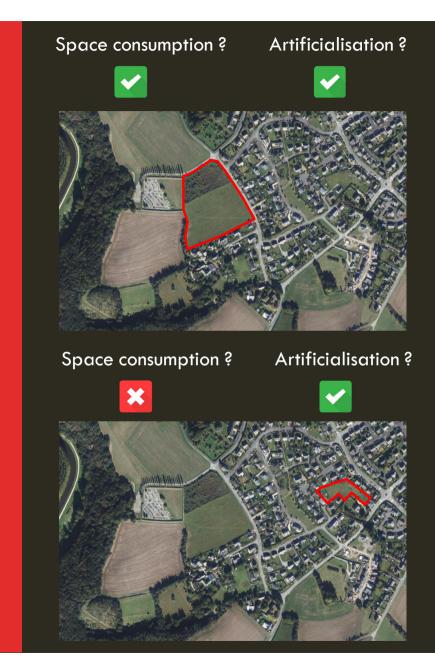
DEFINITIONS

SPACE CONSUMPTION

the consumption of natural, agricultural and forestry areas is understood to mean the actual creation or extension of urbanised areas in the area concerned

ARTIFICIALISATION

the lasting alteration of all or part of a soil's ecological functions, in particular its biological, hydric and climatic functions, as well as its agronomic potential, as a result of its occupation or use.



DEFINITIONS

RENATURATION

Soil renaturation, or desartificialisation, consists of actions or operations to restore or improve the functionality of a soil, with the effect of transforming it.

NET ARTIFICIALISATION

Net Artificialisation is defined as the balance of artificialisation and renaturation recorded over a given area and period.

ARTIFICIALISATION





RENATURATION



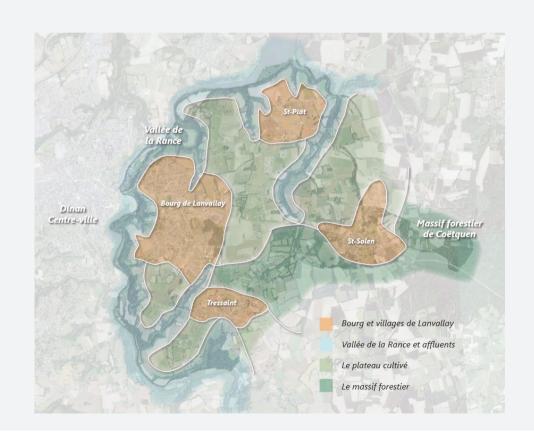




THE CASE OF LANVALLAY IN BRETAGNE



COMMUNE OF DINAN





3 The business zone needs a landscape transition to integrate with the town center.

- **4** The industrial zone, in transition, should become a business park and rethink public space
- 5 Old car-centric housing developments need a coherent landscape structure.



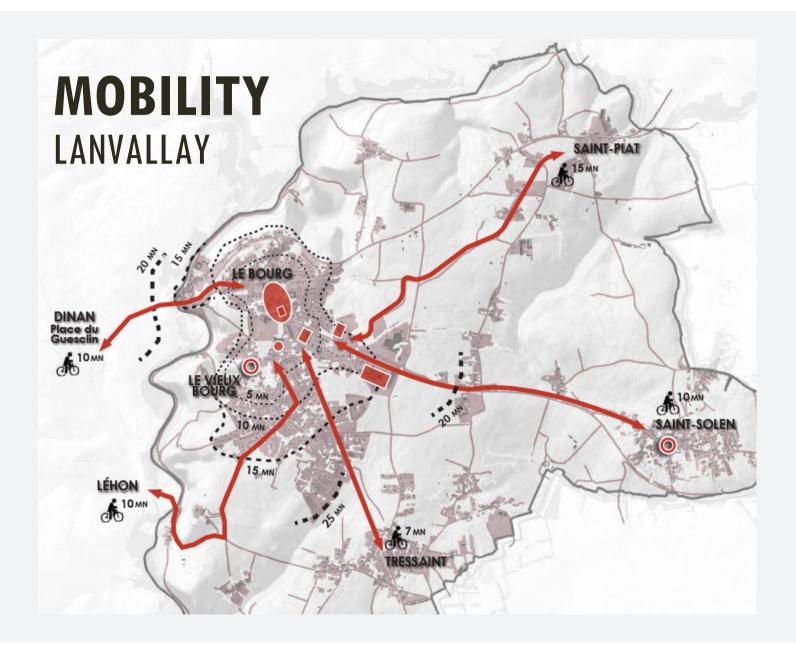
6 The town and villages' landscape framework strengthens their identity and readability.



2 The viaduc Street, a strategic axis, links the port and Dinan to the town center.

1 The Rance Valley, a future urban park, connects the town center to its natural environment.

7 Agricultural areas within the town support local production and social connections.





LANVALLAY THROUGH THE CENTURIES

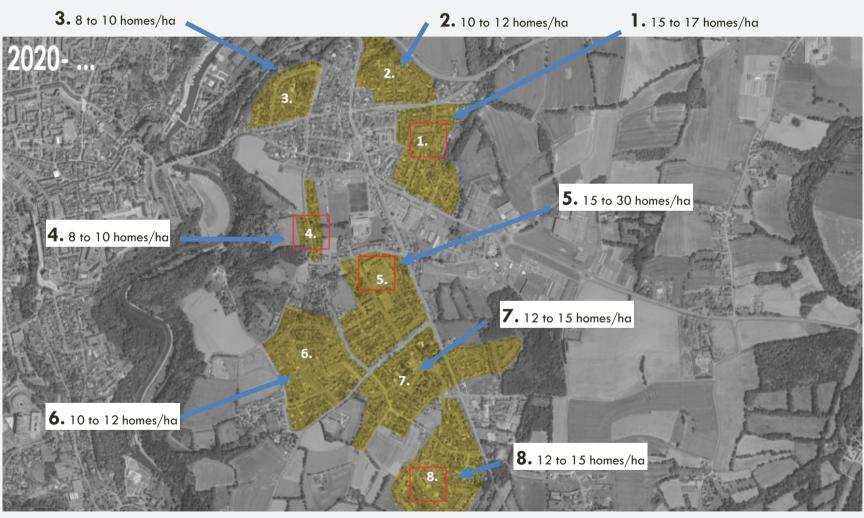






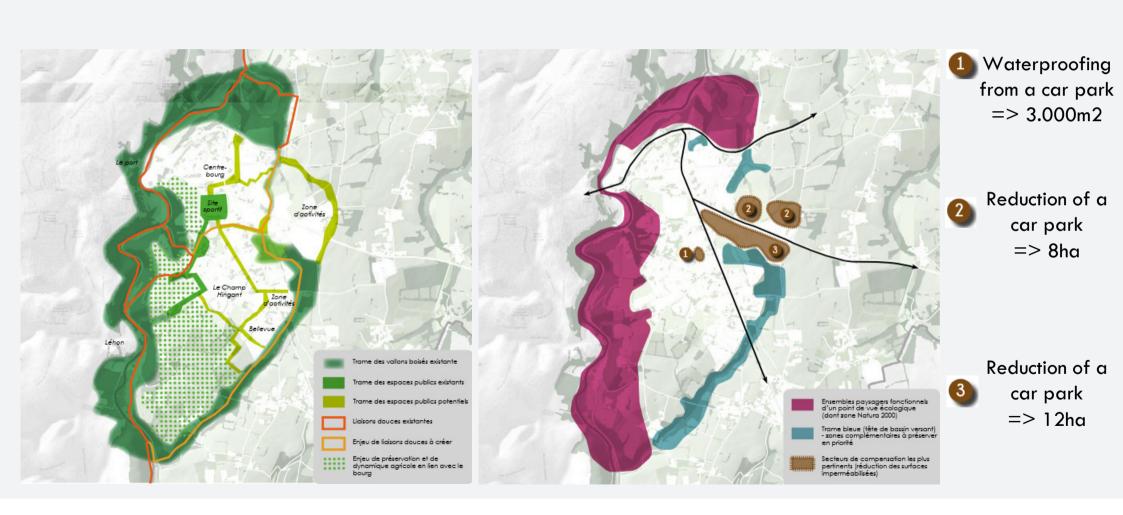
LANVALLAY THROUGH THE CENTURIES

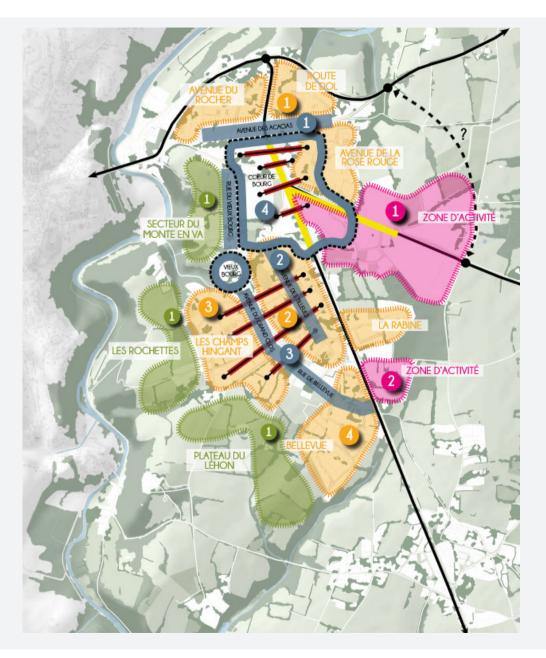




NATURE AND LANDSCAPES







LANVALLAY TODAY



- Agricultural platform overlooking Dinan, requiring a gentle landscape transition and the preservation of views.
- A potential feeder ring and footpaths.
- Several low-density neighbourhoods with no real focal point, such as Bellevue and Champs Hingant.
- Avenues and urban areas in need of restructuring :
 - "Avenue des Tilleuls" (renewal and desilting),
 - "Avenue des Acacias" (potential for densification and a central street), and a bypass to be strengthened.



LANVALLAY TOMORROW



- Changes in retail and mobility
- Attractiveness and densification
- Agriculture and green tourism
- Adapting to ageing





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