



Documentation Regional development instruments

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Interreg III B

General Data	
Name of instrument:	Regional integrated development plan (Schéma de Cohérence Territoriale - SCOT)
Country / region:	FR
Spatial level:	local
Type:	Spatial planning instrument
Subtype:	Formal planning instrument
Description:	<p>The SCOT is the urban planning document which fixes, at the scale of sets of communes, the fundamental organization of the territory the evolution of the urban regions, in order to preserve a balance between urban, industrial, tourist, agricultural and natural areas. Defining mid and long run objectives, the SCOT aims at the same organization and the same development of the natural heritage and of built up urban fabric, by stressing the elements which will give a coherence to the grouping thus made up, in particular starting from the use of the equipment and facilities for displacement.</p> <p>The SCOT is possibly supplemented by (geographic) sector urban planning documents. It fixes spatial orientations for settlement, taking into account the balance between urban development and what it is advisable to preserve for the exercise of the agricultural activities and other functions economic functions as well as for safeguarding of the quality of the air and other media, sites and natural or man-made landscapes. The SCOT does not determine the general destination of the land resources but envisages a comprehensive strategy of settlement on the level of the agglomeration, by reconciling several policies (urban reorganization, habitat, transport). It limits also urban sprawl by restructuring settlement areas, in the respect of general balances.</p> <p>The SCOT includes notably a 'project for sustainable development', which is compulsory and where the responsible organisation expresses how it wishes to see evolving its territory in the respect of the principles of sustainable development.</p> <p>The SCOT allows moreover the communes to jointly make certain studies which will be necessary to the development of their Local urban planning document (Plans Local d'Urbanisme - PLU)</p>
General objectives:	<p>Efficient spatial planning with respect to the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to lay down the orientations of installation by avoiding excessive polarisation in localizations; it is a question of putting in coherence the choices for the habitat and the activities, by in particular taking into account the possibilities of displacement or the areas of influence of the equipment; - reorganization of urban fabric, by limiting the consumption of new spaces; in the absence of SCOT, the urbanization is subjected to the rule of the moderate development, which prohibits building apart from the currently urbanized parts of the commune. The object of this rule is to avoid the dispersion of constructions, in particular in the rural zones.

General Objectives keywords:	urban development ; socio-economic development ; public transport ; sustainable land management ; inter-municipal cooperation ;
Responsible:	Planners
Responsible:	Inter-communal cooperation structures
Stakeholder Involved:	Local authority/Municipal council
Reference:	Founded by SRU law of December 13th, 2000. SCOT replace the former Schéma Directeur d'Aménagement et d'Urbanisme (SDAU) An important difference with the SDAU is that SDAU fixed the general destination of the land resources
General assessment of strength and weakness:	<p>Main planning instrument implemented in urban regions, aiming at optimizing the spatial organization of the territory, but whose implementation is a long lasting process. Main critical aspects refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Setting up the perimeter of the SCOT, since it has to take into account existing intercommunal co-operation structures, 'Pays', nature reserves, urban public transport perimeters, local housing programmes, intercommunal contracts, as well as residence to work displacements areas, displacements towards the cultural, sporting, social equipments; - The necessity to meet a consensus between participating communities. In case of conflict with a commune, this one must seize the Préfet. This one has a three months deadline to deliver its opinion justified after consultation of an advisory committee; the withdrawal of a commune is subordinated to the favourable opinion of this committee. If a commune or a grouping of communes did not obtain the modifications requested in spite of the favourable opinion of the Préfet, it can be withdrawn - The interpretation of 'consistency' between various planning instruments which must be consistent with the SCOT, which are 'binding' documents which can be opposed to local plans (PLU), local charts (Carte Communale), to the local programs of habitat (PLH), to the plans of urban displacements (PDU), etc. They must themselves be consistent with other documents, as for example the territorial directives of installation (DTA); the directives of protection and development of the landscapes; with the regulations of installation of the national parks and their peripheral zones; with the charters of the regional natural reserves; with the development schemes of the mountain and littoral; or with the SDAGE (Management and Master development plans of Water). <p>Conversely, an interesting point is that for those communities which are not provided with a SCOT, a 'rule of fifteen kilometres' has been set up, whose objective is to encourage the local communities to develop a SCOT by reducing their current possibilities of urbanization. According to this rule, communities located at less than fifteen kilometres of the periphery of an agglomeration of more than 50 000 inhabitants (or at less than fifteen kilometres of the sea) cannot modify or revise the local urban plans (PLU) in order to open to the urbanization a new zone or a natural zone. Several exemptions and reforms restrict however the range of this rule.</p>
Classified assessment of strength and weakness keywords:	;
Metadata:	Date of entry: 2007/02/16 Contact: Ifuplan, Schleißheimer Str. 156, 80797 München
Implementation	
Legal status:	not-mandatory for responsible body, BUT mandatory for end-user
Extension:	frequent (<50% and >25%)
Comment:	Implementation status quo: see SCOT avec classification in http://www.territoires.gouv.fr/zonages/carto/cete.php

Type of monitoring:	Qualitative / descriptive reporting
Best practise example (1):	Schéma Directeur de la Région Grenobloise (SCOT)
Example Abstract (1):	see http://www.region-grenoble.org/
Best practise example (2):	SCOT Chambéry-Combe de Savoie
Example Abstract (2):	see http://www.metropole-savoie.com
Assessment	
Relevance	
Status:	strong direct relevance
Ranking:	5
Remark:	-
Acceptance	
Status:	municipal administration. Local economy, environmental NGOs, municipal residents, superordinate administrations
Ranking:	5
Implementation	
Status:	-
Ranking:	4
Remark:	-
Feasibility	
Status:	Legislation, staff (or budget), political will
Ranking:	3
Remark:	Either budget or staff costs accrue, depending if the drafting of the plan is outsourced to a private consultant.
Effectiveness	
Status:	Direction of effect, type of effect, acceptability, perpetuity
Ranking:	4
Remark:	-