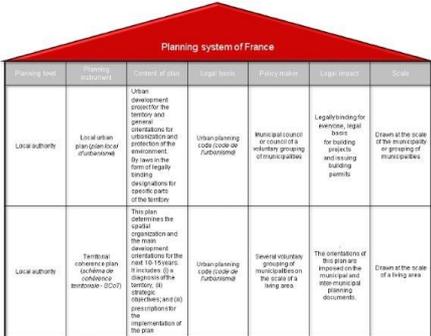


Fact Sheet for Planning Levels

Planning Level	Type of Plan																					
<p>Local - Voluntary grouping of municipalities</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Planning system of France</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Planning level</th> <th>Planning instrument</th> <th>Content of plan</th> <th>Legal basis</th> <th>Policy maker</th> <th>Legal impact</th> <th>Scale</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Local authority</td> <td>Local urban plan (plan local d'urbanisme)</td> <td>Urban development plan for the territory and general orientations for urbanization and protection of the environment. It has the form of legally binding designations for specific parts of the territory.</td> <td>Urban planning code (code de l'urbanisme)</td> <td>Municipal council or committee of voluntary grouping of municipalities.</td> <td>Legally binding for municipal legal basis for zoning projects and issuing building permits.</td> <td>Drawn at the scale of the municipality or grouping of municipalities.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local authority</td> <td>Territorial coherence plan (schéma de cohérence territoriale - SCOT)</td> <td>This plan contains the urban organization and the main development orientations for the next 15 years. It includes a diagnosis of the territory, its strategic objectives and (a) prescriptions for the implementation of the plan.</td> <td>Urban planning code (code de l'urbanisme)</td> <td>Several voluntary groupings of municipalities on the scale of a large area.</td> <td>The orientations of this plan are imposed on the municipal and inter-municipal planning documents.</td> <td>Drawn at the scale of a living area.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Planning level	Planning instrument	Content of plan	Legal basis	Policy maker	Legal impact	Scale	Local authority	Local urban plan (plan local d'urbanisme)	Urban development plan for the territory and general orientations for urbanization and protection of the environment. It has the form of legally binding designations for specific parts of the territory.	Urban planning code (code de l'urbanisme)	Municipal council or committee of voluntary grouping of municipalities.	Legally binding for municipal legal basis for zoning projects and issuing building permits.	Drawn at the scale of the municipality or grouping of municipalities.	Local authority	Territorial coherence plan (schéma de cohérence territoriale - SCOT)	This plan contains the urban organization and the main development orientations for the next 15 years. It includes a diagnosis of the territory, its strategic objectives and (a) prescriptions for the implementation of the plan.	Urban planning code (code de l'urbanisme)	Several voluntary groupings of municipalities on the scale of a large area.	The orientations of this plan are imposed on the municipal and inter-municipal planning documents.	Drawn at the scale of a living area.	<p>Binding strategic plan (Comité syndical de Caen Normandie Métropole, 2019)</p> 
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Facts: Territorial coherence scheme Caen-Métropole

Legal basis

- Code de l'urbanisme, instituted in 1973 by the decrees 73- 1022 and 73-1023 of November 8th, 1973, Book 1 Regulations of urbanism, Title IV: Schéma de cohérence territoriale (Articles L141-1 to L144-1), last amended on January 1st, 2021.
- Schéma de cohérence territoriale (SCOT) de Caen-Métropole, approved on October 18th, 2019, by the Comité syndical de Caen Normandie Métropole. The former SCOT had been approved in 2011.

Competences

- The procedure for the revision of the SCOT was launched by deliberation of the Comité syndical de Caen Normandie Métropole on July 5, 2013. At that time, the Comité syndical used to federate 11 voluntary groupings of municipalities (EPCI). The territorial reform in France (Law 2010-1563 of December 16, 2010) has led to the amalgamation of EPCIs, each of them having at least 15,000 inhabitants, according to the law. Besides, the Comité syndical has been transformed into the Pôle métropolitain (metropolitan pole) Caen Normandie Métropole. Created by Law 2010-1563 of December 16, 2010, a metropolitan pole is designed to foster cooperation between EPCIs within large, complex urban regions or development corridors. In the case of Caen, it federates 5 EPCIs: a Communauté urbaine, Caen-la-Mer, and 4 communautés de communes: Cœur de Nacre, Val des Dunes, Cingal-Suisse Normande, Vallées de l'Orne et de l'Odon.

Binding force

- The SCOT has a legal framework that all other urban planning documents at the municipal or EPCI level (PLU, PDU, PLH...) must comply with by way of compatibility. When they are drawn up or revised, these local plans must comply with the SCOT and, if necessary, adapt to it. On the other hand, the SCOT must take into account the objectives of the regional plans for development, sustainable development and equality of territories (SRADDET).

Tasks and contents

- Like any other SCOT, the SCOT Caen-Métropole is made of three documents. It includes:
 - a presentation report containing the diagnosis of the territory and the environmental assessment. This document shows that the territory is structured by a large conurbation, Caen (200,000 inhabitants and 125,000 jobs) but the surrounding area is still very rural (nearly 70% of the land surface is devoted to agriculture). The Orne valley is the unifying element of the territory and generates tourism. In this context, the main challenges are to structure a dynamic metropolis that is accessible to all, limit urban sprawl, anticipate the effects of climate change and preserve the quality of the environment.
 - a development and sustainable development project which presents the strategic objectives and choices in terms of development and environmental protection. In the case of Caen, the SCOT seeks economic

and demographic growth but seeks to minimize its environmental impact on the territory. To this end, it promotes polycentrism by strengthening the agglomeration and the development of peri-urban poles.

- a document of orientations and objectives which gives all the prescriptions for the implementation of the plan. The SCOT Caen-Métropole defines 22 orientations in terms of protection, preservation, development and town planning. Each orientation is declined in (i) objectives which set out the provisions with which urban planning documents and operations must be compatible; and (ii) recommendations, which set out the concrete measures that the SCOT intends to promote the implementation of, but does not confer on them an opposable character.

Process, duration, participation

- July 5, 2013 - the revision of the SCOT is decided by deliberation of the Comité syndical de Caen Normandie Métropole,
- March 6, 2019 - approval of the SCOT project by a vote of Comité syndical de Caen Normandie Métropole in plenary session
- March to May 2019 - Notification of statutory public persons
- June to August/September 2019 - Public Inquiry
- October 18 2019 - approval of the SCOT project by a vote of Comité syndical de Caen Normandie Métropole in plenary session
- January 14, 2020 - Revised SCOT Caen-Métropole becomes enforceable

Duration of validity

- The SCOT has a long-term planning horizon (in the case of Caen-Métropole this is 15 to 20 years). However, Article L143-28 of the Urban Planning Code provides that "within six years after the deliberation on approval of the SCOT, the EPCI or the group of EPCIs concerned (i) analyses the results of the application of the scheme and (ii) deliberates on its maintenance in force or on its partial or complete revision. »

preservation of biodiversity, soil and water resources, improvement of air quality, flood control, etc.

Initial situation and objectives

The green and blue SCoT Caen-Metropole network presented on the map is structured largely around the watercourses that form the main ecological corridors of the territory. There are three sub-areas:

- The Orne valley and the valleys of its main tributaries constitute major continuities in the center of the territory. To the south of the territory and upstream of the Orne hydrographic system, the wooded areas and meadows of the Cingal and Suisse Normande are essential to the preservation of water quality, while generating high quality landscapes.
- To the west, the Lower valley of the river Seules marks the presence of nature in the cultivated plain.
- In the east of the territory, the Dives and Muance valleys and vast wetlands formed by the marshes. constitute a major ecological ensemble.
- The coastline constitutes a fourth specific sub-area of the Green and Blue infrastructure. However, the density of urbanized areas has strongly limited the presence of remarkable environments.

Particularities of the procedure and/or contents

One of the objectives affirmed by the SCOT is to take into account the Green and Blue infrastructure in the development projects. It is a question of:

- Preserve the principles of continuity of the Green and Blue Network by zoning appropriate to the local context over a minimum width of 15 meters.
- Protect, outside urbanized areas, watercourses and wetlands by appropriate means over a minimum width of 10 m on either side of the watercourse, from the banks.
- Infrastructures and networks as well as equipment related to the supply of drinking water and the treatment of wastewater and rainwater can be built within the structuring spaces of the Green and Blue Trame, if it is shown that no other solution is possible. However, these facilities are designed and implemented in such a way as to maintain continuities guaranteeing free passage for wildlife.

Hints and links

Comité syndical de Caen Normandie Métropole (2019): Schéma de cohérence territoriale. Available from:

<http://www.caen-metropole.fr/content/scot-revise-executoire>