





Brisbar Aztralia 6–10 April



The surveyor and the trajectory of land sobriety in France Episode 1

Towards a Comprehensive Legal and Practical Framework for Soil Management

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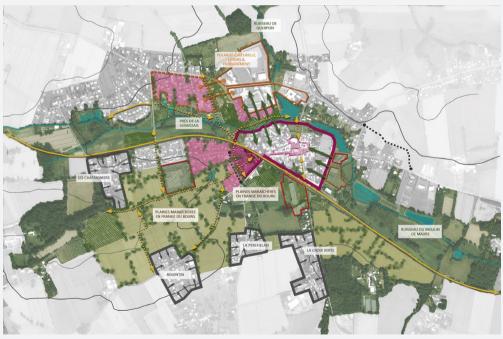




COMBATING URBAN SPRAWL AND THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

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

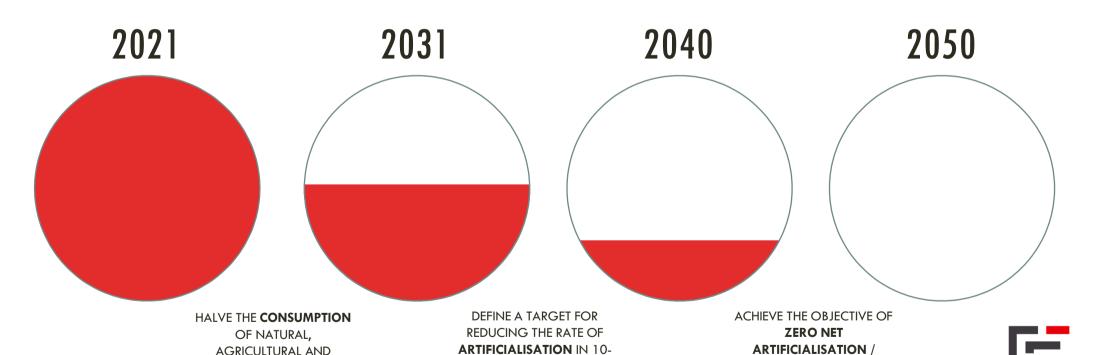
Obligation to carry out a densification study of urbanised areas

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

LAND SOBRIETY

GÉOMÈTRE-EXPERT GARANT D'UN CADRE DE VIE DURABLE

AGRICULTURAL AND

FOREST AREAS OVER THE LAST 10 YEARS

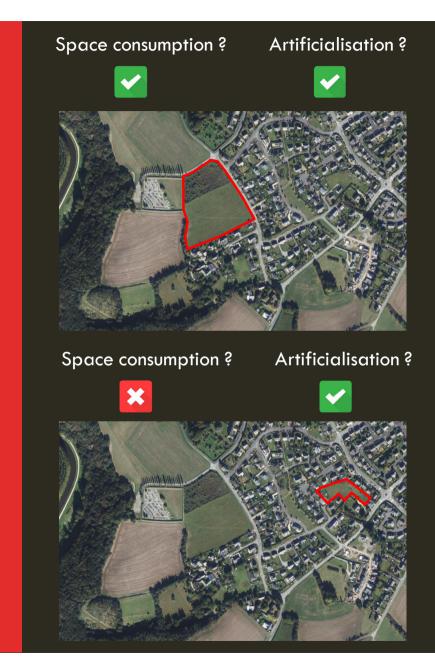
DEFINITIONS

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







Defining Soil Legally

Submit for debate a legal definition of soil in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Code, as follows:

A living soil can provide a large number of ecosystem services, including:

- A habitat function: the soil's capacity to act as a habitat for living organisms and to contribute to the conservation of biodiversity.
- A reservoir function: the soil's capacity to store raw materials (water, geotherma energy, carbon).

- A regulating function: the soil's ability to regulate substance and energy cycles.
- A support function: the soil's ability to serve as a foundation for development and construction.
- A production function: the soil's capacity to produce biomass.
- An archiving function: the soil's capacity



- Provide local authorities and contracting authorities with tool(s) for multi multi-criteria evaluation of the quality of the soils
- To be able to assess the functions of habitat regulation, production and source of raw materials.
- Make a prior inventory of existing initiatives underway and take advantage of this comprehensive global approach to on a national scale
- Set up a simple procedure procedure for organising information gathering and soil knowledge.
- Supply and make available sources of information

