



## The French Planning Process

There is no specific national policy to encourage the use of Renewable Energy Sources (RES) in the urban planning process in France. In response to this lack of national policy, some local authorities have implemented local policies

For instance, Greater Lyon, the second largest French conurbation, drew up on a voluntary basis a local policy to enforce the Rational Use of Energy (RUE) and the use of RES. The policy applies in new buildings constructed in the framework of the described typical urban planning process. This local policy is based on 2 complementary tools:

- An Urban Environmental Analysis, which is carried out by a subcontractor to the Local Authority, generally an architect specialising in Sustainable Development. The environmental analysis is used by the selected City Planner as an input to the feasibility study for the development. This Urban Environmental Analysis may include planning requirements to increase RUE and the use of RES.
- A Sustainable Development Guideline which sets targets for RUE and RES and which is used by the City Planning Company to select developers that will purchase the land and construct buildings. This guideline sets a maximum heating need of 60 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>/year, which is about 40% less than the National Thermal Regulation (RT2005). A minimum contribution from RES is also set with 80% of the heating and DHW needs and 50% of electricity consumption of communal areas of the building supplied by RES.



The schematic below shows stakeholders in typical urban planning as well as an example of local policies set up by a local authority (Grand-Lyon) on a voluntary basis that are relevant to BIPV in France.

