



# le Grenelle Environnement

## Grenelle 2 law



### Grenelle The story of Grenelle p. 4-5

The process  
that led to the Grenelle laws.

### What the law says p. 6-17

Law No. 2010-788  
of 12 July 2010  
the national commitment  
to the environment.



**ENTRONS  
DANS LE MONDE  
D'APRES**





« We are at the end of a legislative marathon which has enabled us to pass five wide ranging laws that will fit France to make ecological, economic, energy and social changes. »

# → The process that led to Grenelle Environment

## STAGE 1

15 July - 25 September 2007  
**Dialogue and the drawing up of action proposals**  
 Dialogue stage, 5 main bodies (the State, local authorities, business, unions and NGOs) participated, divided into 6 thematic groups.

## STAGE 2

28 September-19 October 2007  
**Public consultation**  
 Two months of national consultation; 19 regional meetings, 8 internet forums, 2 Parliamentary debates, 31 consultative bodies involved, in all over 30,000 participants.

## STAGE 3

24, 25 and 26 October 2007  
**Negotiations and decisions**  
 Two and half days of negotiations in the shape of 4 debates chaired by the Minister of State to get the agreement of the 5 bodies on the 268 commitments suggested by the President of the Republic.

## STAGE 4

### Operational implementation

Since December 2007 34 operational committees have been looking at ways in which the commitments can be practically implemented. Most have submitted their final reports to the Minister of State.

## STAGE 5

### Legislative implementation

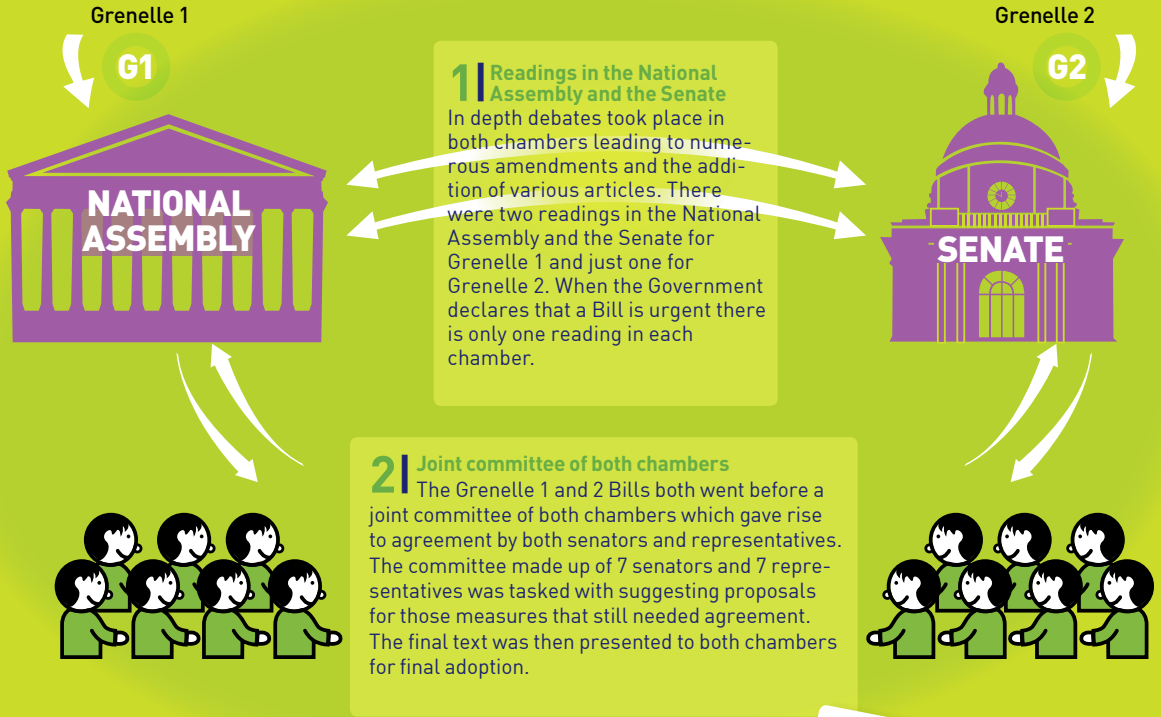
Parliamentary phase leading to:

- the final adoption of the law known as Grenelle 1 on the 23 July 2009 and its promulgation on 3 August 2009.
- the final adoption of the law known as Grenelle 2 on the 29 June 2010 and its promulgation on 12 July 2010.
- the adoption from the end of 2008 of a series of fiscal measures to make laws 'greener', to apply to the corrective finance law of 2008 and financial law of 2009.



# Focus on the Grenelle laws

**The legislative path** The adoption by Parliament of the two Grenelle laws. Government Bills were presented to the National Assembly and to the Senate, they were debated and adopted by both chambers.



**THE MEASURES ADOPTED**

**Grenelle 1**  
 Programming law relating to the implementation of Grenelle Environment

- 57 articles relating to the Grenelle Environment commitments, in particular:
- fighting climate change
  - conservation of biodiversity, ecosystems and the natural habitat
  - prevention of risks to the environment and health such as the re-enforcement of the policy on the reduction of waste
  - implementation of ecological democracy through new forms of governance and better public information.

**3 The final vote**

The law known as Grenelle 1 was almost unanimously agreed by Parliament on the 23 July 2009 and promulgated on 3 August 2009 (OJ of the 5 August 2009).

The law known as Grenelle 2 was voted by Parliament on 29 June 2010 and promulgated on 12 July 2010 (OJ of the 13 July 2010).

**THE MEASURES ADOPTED**

**Grenelle 2**  
 law enshrining a national commitment to the environment

- 248 articles were adopted (102 initially), a Bill which Parliament greatly improved and which dealt with six major areas:
- improving the energy footprint of buildings and standardisation of planning measures
  - making essential changes in the transport sphere
  - reducing the consumption of energy and manufacturing's carbon footprint
  - conserving bio-diversity
  - controlling risk, waste treatment and preserving health
  - Implementation of new ecological governance and laying the foundations for more sustainable manufacturing and consumption.



# 1 Improving the energy footprint of **buildings** and standardisation of planning measures

**OBJECTIVES** To promote urban planning that minimises the use of land and energy resources. For the construction industry to commit to making a technological break with the past for new-builds and accelerate the rate of energy refurbishment of existing stock, with an obligation to renew public buildings and those in the tertiary sector.

## Promote urban planning that minimises the use of land and energy resources

- Reinforce planning regulations to ensure they promote sustainable land use and development and ensure they fight urban sprawl through simplification and greening of planning support from DTADD<sup>1</sup>, SCOT<sup>2</sup> and PLU<sup>3</sup> and other bodies).
- Authorise an increase in COS<sup>4</sup> to 30% if buildings under consideration are particularly energy efficient.
- Roll SCOTs out nationwide by 2017 so that regional development is on the right scale with planning documents that reflect local priorities.
- Reform rules on advertising to contain it and limit its impact on the landscape especially at the entrances to towns.
- Widen the scope for assessing the environmental impact to sector and local plans, to allow works to be undertaken in Natura 2000 zones, and to development frameworks.



ment framework)

[4] COS : coefficient d'occupation des sols (Housing density)

[1] DTA : directive territoriale d'aménagement (Planning policy statements)

[2] SCOT : schéma de cohérence territoriale (Regional Spatial Strategy)

[3] PLU : plan local d'urbanisme (Local develop-



## Commit to making a technological break with the past for new builds and accelerating the rate of energy refurbishment of existing stock

- Commit to making a technological break with the past for new builds and accelerating the rate of energy refurbishment of existing stock.
- Develop energy performance contracts.
- Inform future occupants of buildings of its energy footprint and include energy performance ratings in estate agent's particulars.
- Make energy improvements easier for properties in shared ownership.
- In local area plans reinforce measures aimed at fighting a lack of energy security where they deal with housing for the disadvantaged and also in the area of energy economy certificates.

## GRENELLE IN ACTION

### THE OBJECTIVE OF THE BUILDING PLAN

To reduce energy consumption by 38%.

- **By 2012**, all new-builds will be low-energy.
- **By 2020**, they will all be energy positive; individual houses and blocks of flats will all produce more energy than they consume.
- **Grenelle 1 has set a refurbishment rate** of 400,000 homes a year from 2013 and 800,000 social housing units consuming the highest levels of energy by 2020.
- **All buildings belonging to the State** and other public buildings will made more energy efficient before the end of 2012 with the aim of reducing their energy consumption by 40% before 2020 and greenhouse gasses by 50%.



### ENGINEERS AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GRENELLE

On the 12 February 2010 Syntec-Ingénierie, on behalf of engineering companies, signed a voluntary agreement with the Ministry of Sustainable Development. The main commitments undertaken were:

- **the acceleration of the rehabilitation of the existing** housing stock to improve their energy efficiency;
- **the design and implementation of planning tools** and new methodologies for the eco-design of cities;

- **the introduction** in every transport system project of a component which includes a variety of transport options.



### ENVIRONMENTAL AND HEALTH LABELLING OF MATERIALS USED IN CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.

The Ministry of Sustainable Development signed an agreement with a number of different partners<sup>1</sup>, on 25 March 2009 which outlined mutual commitments concerning environmental and health labelling of materials used in the construction industry and to draw up shared objectives. It supports the Grenelle commitments that deal with the implementation of mandatory environmental and health

labelling of materials used in building and decorating products as well as the banning of carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic products. In particular the agreement expresses the signatories' commitment make environmental and health information about products used in construction widely available to those in the building trade as well as improving the quality of health information.

[1] ADEME, Environmental and Energy Control Agency AFNOR (French standards association), HQE (high environmental quality) association, AIMCC (Building product manufacturers association), Qualitel association, CSTB (Construction industry scientific and technical construction centre).

# 2 Making essential changes in the transports sphere

**OBJECTIVE** To ensure consistency over the whole range of transport policies, for both travellers and goods while complying with ecological commitments. To achieve this it will be necessary to change transport infrastructures and behaviours. In particular this means developing alternative solutions to roads, above all, by building a little over 1,500 km of urban public transport and putting in place new rolling highways and motor ways of the sea.

## Developing urban and out of town public transport networks

- Clarify the powers of local authorities in order to improve the planning and management of all forms of transport (car sharing, bike hire and other schemes).
- Extend the power to call on an emergency system for the building of public transport infrastructure.
- Develop car sharing by creating an industry standard.
- Introduce, under certain conditions, a flat rate tax on

the profits of the proceeds of land and properties resulting from the building of public transport infrastructure in the form of bus lanes.

- Unify the governance of overseas transport.
- Give local clusters and towns the power to organise bike-share schemes.

[1] Car share schemes are a way by which a company, a public agency, a cooperative, an association or even individuals make available to members of a car-pool scheme a fleet of vehicles.

## Modernise motorway tolls

- Develop toll systems that do not require you to stop in order to reduce bottlenecks and allow traffic to flow more freely.
- Vary toll charges in line with the environmental performance of lorries.

## Develop electric and hybrid rechargeable vehicles



- Encourage the building and maintenance of the necessary charging facilities for use by these vehicles, by local authorities, homes and work-places.

## Experiment with congestion charging

- Experiment with congestion charging in cities of more than 300,000 inhabitants, if they wish it.





## GRENELLE IN ACTION



### SUSTAINABLE URBAN TRANSPORT

The state is investing 800m euros in 50 public transport projects for bus lanes in 36 towns outside the Paris region. The transport projects reflected

a variety of different situations and resulted in made to measure transport solutions; there were two extensions to the metro in Lyons and in Marseille, extensions to the tram systems in the

regional capitals, bus services with high levels of service, a funicular railway in Grasse among projet de funiculaire à Grasse...

### 11 PROJECTS IN THE RACE TO FIND THE CARS OF TOMORROW



In June 2009 eleven research projects aiming to lower the carbon emissions of cars were chosen as part of a first call for expressions of interest in the demonstration fund that the Ademe are supporting with 57m euros. This

research effort is preparing the way for the emergence of low CO<sub>2</sub> cars. The aim is to go beyond the threshold of 100,000 electric vehicles purchased in the next five years. Among the projects is the EDF/Toyota project. Together, on 18 March 2009, they launched a large scale demonstration of hybrid re-chargeable cars in Strasbourg. This was a new stage in their joint hybrid car project which is road testing cars in France in conjunction with innovative charging facilities..

[1] The demonstration fund was put in place in 2008 to finance research projects examining ideas linked to new energy technologies.

### THE CO<sub>2</sub> OBJECTIVE, HAULIERS ARE COMMITTING

Since the 16 December 2008, the Ministry of Sustainable Development, the Environment and Energy Control Agency and a hundred or so transport businesses, have been signing a charter of voluntary commitments for the reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the road transport of goods.

This voluntary charter commits businesses that sign to a personalised action plan which should mean that almost 90,000 fewer tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> are emitted and there is a saving of more 20 million litres of diesel by the over 16,000 lorries that are part of the measure.

### TRANSPORT OF PASSENGERS

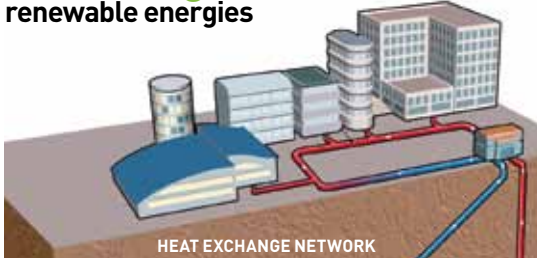
A charter of commitments towards sustainable development and road safety was signed by the Ministry of Sustainable Development, the Environment and Energy Control Agency, the body overseeing National Insurance (CNAMTS) and the National Federation of Passenger Transport (FNTV) in October 2009. It seeks to deploy, together with its various partners, the actions already implemented by the roads sector and to encourage the rolling out of new initiatives that will benefit travellers, businesses, the workforce and the environment.

The first charters should be signed by the end of 2010.

# 3 reducing energy consumption and manufacturing's carbon footprint

**OBJECTIVE** The third action area, which concerns energy, is pursuing radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. The measures are aimed at making energy-carbon performance information widely available and maintaining France as one of the world leaders in the production of renewable energy and the development of new, plant based fuels.

## Promoting the development of renewable energies



- Encourage heating from renewables and by energy capture.
- For renewable energy share costs of connection to the grid among members.
- Create regional plans for wind farms to organise wind farm development zones.
- Simplify administrative procedures for wind farms at sea.
- Authorise all legal entities to install solar panels on buildings and sell the electricity produced at the purchase price.
- Develop sustainable hydro-electricity that is both higher performing in energy terms and more environmentally friendly.
- Establish a regional plan for renewable energy to connect into the national grid (in order to speed up the connection of all renewable energy into the national grid).

## Reducing energy consumption and preventing green house gasses

- Establish regional level plans for the climate, air and energy. The aim is to describe the way forward so as to reduce the effects of climate change and adapt to it, to enhance the value of regional renewable energy, to develop energy efficiency and to preserve air quality.
- Oblige firms with more than 500 employees and towns of more than 50,000 inhabitants to establish, before the 31 December 2012, greenhouse gas balance sheet.
- Oblige towns of more than 50,000 inhabitants to adopt an energy-climate plan by the 31 December 2012.
- Control support research into geological sites for the storing of carbon dioxide.
- Extend company obligations to save energy to those companies who supply fuel for cars.
- Extend the installation of individual energy computers in buildings heated collectively or by heat exchange networks..



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D'APRES



## GRENELLE IN ACTION

### A SOLAR PANEL FACTORY

With an investment of 90 million Euros, EDF new energies and First Solar are going to build the largest solar panel factory. It will be in the Gironde at Blanquefort and 400 key jobs will be created between now and the end of 2011.



### PROGRESSIVE PHASING OUT OF INCANDESCENT LIGHT BULB

On 23 November 2008 an agreement was signed between the Ministry of Sustainable Development, EDF, the Adme and sev-

eral of the major retailers and DIY stores to remove incandescent light bulbs from sale and promote the use of low energy light bulbs. They have agreed, among other measures, to

increase to 35% the market share of A and B category low energy light bulbs and to remove more high energy products from sale.

## THE NATIONAL PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENTALLY HIGH QUALITY RENEWABLE ENERGY IN FRANCE



On the 17 November 2008 the Minister for Sustainable Development introduced 50 measures for developing environmentally high quality renewable energy with the objective of sustainable development for the whole sector. By 2020 the programme should increase the share of renewable energy consumed to at least 23%. This will be a significant change leading to:

- the doubling of the production of renewable energies within 12 years;
- a twofold increase in energy derived from wood (while preserving air quality), six fold increase in heat exchange, a twelfold increase in heating networks and a 400 fold increase in the use of solar panels.

# 4 Preservation of biodiversity

**OBJECTIVE** Creation of measures needed to ensure the proper functioning of ecosystems and to restore the quality of waterways. This objective will be met by the creation of a green and blue network, a reduction both in chemical pollution and the non-environmental use of agricultural land and natural spaces.

## Protecting species and habitats

- Reinforce action plans that protect threatened flora and fauna and geological sites.



- Authorise bodies dealing with waterways to acquire immediately threatened wetlands so as to preserve them.
- Build green and blue networks and create coherent environmental plans for them.

the management of water and biodiversity in the Poitevin marshes.

- Give local authorities the power to ask for areas to be given special protected status.

## Making agriculture sustainable

- Support bodies that give advice and sell phytopharmaceutical products.

- Prohibit, unless an exemption has been granted, phytopharmaceutical crop spraying and limit or prohibit its use in public spaces and places used by groups of vulnerable people.

- Widen the obligation of manufacturers and importers of phytopharmaceutical products to remove products which are no longer authorised.

- Control support adverti-

sing of phytopharmaceutical products for both private and business use.

- Establish voluntary environmental certification for farms.

- Put in place a green strip, at least five metres wide, along the length of most waterways.

- Fight green algae on beaches.

- Support the introduction on agricultural land of flora and fauna that exist alongside crops.

## Preserve water resources

- Encourage local authorities to reduce leaks in the drinking water network.

- Reinforce measures to protect areas which supply drinking water.

- Extend the use of rain water to buildings that are

used by the public.

- For all non-local authority water treatment projects, whether new or a re-build, allow the local authority to examine the construction or re-building plans sent in with the plan-

ning application and then check the work

- Allow the local authority to ensure, with the written agreement of the owner, the maintenance or building and renovation work on any non local authority water treat-

ment plant, as stipulated in the monitoring document drawn up by the local authority.





## GRENELLE IN ACTION



### THE GREEN AND BLUE NETWORKS

The green and blue networks, one of the flagship commitments of Grenelle Environment, are a measure that aims to rebuild and maintain a network of exchanges in France so that animal and vegetable species can, like humans, communicate, circulate, feed, reproduce and rest, in other words ensure their survival. It also contributes to the maintenance of those services which contribute to biodiversity: water quality, pollination, flood prevention, improvement in the quality of life etc.



### ENCOURAGING NATURE IN OUR CITIES

The plan for restoring and developing nature in our cities is one of the Grenelle environment commitments included in the programming law of the 3 August 2009 and was one of its four chapters. The objectives are, adapting to climate change, energy improvements, reducing pollution, checking run-off, creation

of social links, the development of interactive gardens, maintaining biological diversity amongst others... The services that nature provides in towns, often without seeming to, need to be recognised and developed so that our cities can better meet the aspirations of their citizens.

### Protecting the sea and the shore



- Prepare an integrated national management strategy for both the sea and the shore, drawn up for each of France's coasts.
- Create an eco-label for fish products which are sustainably managed.
- Draw up action plans to ensure the well being of the marine

environment before 2020.

- Extend the exercise of the right of pre-emption by the Conservatoire du littoral (shoreline habitat conservation body), allocating to it those natural spaces which it manages and which are situated in the overseas sovereign shore line.

### THE GREENING OF THE FRENCH MOTORWAY NETWORK

On 25 January 2010, five motorway concession companies committed to the greening of the French motorway network. Work will be undertaken to preserve sensitive wet areas, protect people living nearby from noise pollution, safeguard biodiversity, restore rest areas and reduce polluting emissions.



# 5 Controlling **risk**, treating of **waste** and preservation of **health**

**OBJECTIVES** Prevent risk, fight against any form of nuisance and create more sustainable waste management, to help preserve the health of each of us and care for the environment. This is what Grenelle 2 means.

## Fighting against air pollution

- Put in place the new national plan for the reduction of nitrogen oxide and ammoniac particles.
- Test priority air action zones.
- Introduce an air quality monitoring principle into the environment code (for areas used by the public and sensitive populations).



## Fighting against light and noise pollution

- Define the notion of light pollution and how it can be controlled in various places including in advertising.
- Reform the control body for noise and airport nuisance by enlarging its scope to encompass nuisances other than noise, by rationalising the monitoring and disciplinary processes and providing for greater input from local residents associations.
- For new airports follow the exposure to noise plans.
- Reinforce transparency as concerns radio frequencies.
- Insist that rail businesses contribute to noise reduction, by adopting, especially, braking systems in their rolling stock.

## Limiting other nuisances

- Reinforce the regulatory framework, public information and research on electromagnetic waves.
- Forbid mobile phones to children in infant, junior and secondary schools.
- Improve protection from electromagnetic waves in

the workplace.

- Create a countrywide inventory of places where exposure is considerably higher than the national average.
- Communicate to landlords and tenants the results of measurements of electromagnetic fields in accommodation areas.
- Make it obligatory for a vendor or a lessor to be given information on risks linked to pollution of the soil.
- Oblige firms who manufacture, import or distribute substances in a nano-particulate state to declare what these substances are and what they are used for.

- Transpose the European directive on the management of flooding and enlarge the field of action of the Barnier fund to prevent undersea disasters.



## GRENELLE IN ACTION



### TOWARDS WIDER USE OF BIODEGRADABLE BIN BAGS

On the 19 November 2009 the Ministry of Sustainable Development signed an agreement with the Chair of the Association of French mayors, the chair of the Federation of sales and distribution businesses and representatives of the plastics industry to develop bio-degradable bags made of vegetable materials for the collection of compostable waste. This agreement has three major commitments:

- increasing sales visibility of biodegradable bin bags;
- increasing customer awareness;
- developing the business of adding value to organic waste through composting and conversion to methane.



### MEDICAL COMPANIES AND THE FIGHT AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE

On 25 March 2009 the Ministry of Sustainable Development and the Medical Companies Association (Leem) signed a progress agreement to encourage the pharmaceutical industry in its environmental efforts. The medical companies have made five main commitments: a voluntary reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and energy use, an employee association to examine a company's environmental efforts and any more general challenges; a close relationship with the parties involved from the companies to look at questions of sustainable development in health matters; participation in an eco-responsible approach to advertising and communication; public-private collaboration around the challenges of sustainable development and health.



### CHANGING PRACTICES IN THE HEALTH SECTOR

On 27 October 2009 the Minister for Sustainable Development and the Minister for Health and Sport signed an agreement with the French hospital federation (FHF), the non-profit hospital federation and aid to the home bound (FEHAP) and the Environment and Energy Control Agency in order to make the challenge of sustainable development part of their everyday lives as health workers, to make sustainable development one of the management performance criteria and to widen the training programmes.

## Putting in place sustainable management of waste

- Lessen by 15% the amount of waste going into landfill sites or being incinerated and reduce household waste by 7% over 5 years.
- Limit treatment in storage and incineration facilities to 60% of the waste produced in France in order to encourage prevention of waste, recycling and re-use.
- Put in place recovery and special treatment of syringes, dangerous household waste, tyres and furniture.
- Adjust the financial contribution that each product makes to its final disposal in line with its environmental impact and its potential future value.
- Put in place a 'waste diagnostic' before the demolition of certain types of buildings.
- Make sorting of organic waste obligatory for large manufacturers.
- Establish departmental plans for the management of waste from public works and encourage the use of re-cycled materials.
- Authorise local authorities, for three years, to experiment with implementing a variable charge for waste removal calculated on the basis of the weight and volume of household waste.

# 6 Putting in place new ecological governance

**OBJECTIVE** Ecological democracy is on the move so we next need to establish the necessary tools for its application in the private sector just as much as in the public arena. In addition, ecological governance should be able to create a dialogue before projects are started and to take account of local authorities and their particularities and peculiarities; companies need to be socially responsible; there needs to be sustainable consumption and exemplary behaviour by the State. All concrete advances.



## Action within companies

- Require companies with over 500 employees to present a social and environmental balance sheet.
- Display the carbon cost and other environmental impacts of consumer goods (from 1st July 2011 and at first in an experimental way).
- Display carbon emissions associated with transport of passengers or goods, without limit of distance from 2011.

- Oblige fund managers to show, in documents prepared for subscribers, how environmental, social and governance criteria have been taken into account.
- Put in place verification by third parties of the social and environmental information that companies need to supply to their shareholders over and above financial information.
- Make the parent company take financial responsibility, either on a voluntary basis, or if this does not happen by legal constraint, for any environmental damage caused by failures on the part of any of their companies.

## Action in the public arena

- Consult the public on all national regulations that have a direct and significant impact on the environment.
- Consult the public before a public enquiry for any project costing more than 150m €.
- Transpose the 2001 programme plan directive (except town planning) which introduces a case by case approach to environmental evaluation.
- Widen dialogue by adding union representatives and economic participants to the public debate national commission.
- Authorise prefects to put in place instances for dialogue for geographical zones or linear infrastructures.
- Reduce the types of public enquiries, moving from 180 to 2.
- For local authority areas with more than 50,000 inhabitants draw up a report for sustainable development before the adoption of their budgets.
- Create economic, social and environmental regional advisory bodies.
- Fix criteria for representative environmental associations to participate in institutional dialogue on environmental matters.



## GRENNELLE ...



### FOR MORE SUSTAINABLE TRADING

On the 12 March 2010 the Federation of trade and distribution businesses (FCD) and the Ministry of Sustainable Development drew up a balance sheet looking at the results of the agreement signed in January 2008 to promote sustainable trade. Important progress has been made, especially as regards products with the French or European eco-label where sales improved by 10% in 2009 and products from organic farming which showed growth of over 20% (as against less than 10% in 2007). Finally distributors and manufacturers together put in place an environmental evaluation of 300 products in general use, introducing the idea of a label showing the environmental characteristics of products in order to keep consumers better informed.

## ... IN ACTION



### BEING AN ECO-CITIZEN

On the 20 October 2009 the Ministry of Sustainable Development introduced the Mediaterre project, drawn up by the Unis-Cité association which organises volunteers to advise

low income families on the conservation of the environment and help them act responsibly by adopting, one at a time, 10 eco-habits.

### THE CITY OF SCIENCE JOINS THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CLUB FOR PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENTS AND WORKS

On 13 November 2009 Claudie Haigneré, the president of the City of Science and Industry and the Ministry of Sustainable Development have made official the commitment by the City of Science and Industry to sustainable development by signing the Charter for sustainable development of public establishments and undertakings. The

City of Science and Industry has given itself the objective of becoming an environmentally excellent scientific museum over its whole site and business and also motivating its staff to the same end.







**95%**

of Grenelle commitments have already been carried out or decided in an irreversible way.



**365 km**

of extra public transport track have been created, a doubling of the amount in three years.



**100%**

growth in sales of organic products.





**1.5**

billion Euros  
invested in  
research.



**+ 600%**  
solar power  
in 2 years.



**100,000**  
eco-loans  
at zero interest  
by the end of  
March 2010.

# le Grenelle Environnement



Web site:  
[www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr](http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr)

## MINISTRY OF ECOLOGY, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, TRANSPORT AND HOUSING

December 2010 Réf. Dicom-CGDD/BRO/10020-1-GB

**Design and editing:** DICOM - CGDD

**Graphic design and printing:** MEDDTL/SG/DICOM/  
DIE/Florence Chevallier

### Photo credits

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**Printing:** MEDDTL/SG/SPSSI/ATL2

Leaflet printed on European eco-label certified paper

