

FRENCH ALPINE CORRIDOR



Number of inhabitants:

| | 1999 | 2011 |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Annemasse | 27.238 | 33.237 |
| La Roche-sur-Foron | 8.545 | 10.867 |
| Chambéry | 55.762 | 60.299 |
| Montmélian | 3.928 | 4.102 |
| Brignoud | 6.955 | 7.385 |
| Voreppe | 9.231 | 10.106 |
| Moirans | 7.485 | 7.874 |
| Tullins | 7.061 | 7.830 |
| Saint Marcellin | 6.947 | 8.325 |
| Valence TGV TER | 98.998 | 101.878 |
| Alpine Corridor total | 232.150 | 251.903 |

Structure of the pilot sites:

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|--|----------------------|
| 4 departments | 1.500 municipalities |
| 5 municipalities structuring the area > 30.000 inhabitants | |

Main challenges:

- The regional transportation development approaching from the North and South.
- Metropolis development control.
- Preserving the mountain environment from urban sprawl.

Principaux atouts :

- Good regional interconnections.
- Close proximity to international airports (Lyon, Geneva).
- Actual and planned regional public sector investment in the regional railway transport system.



Tools implemented in the French Alpine Corridor:

- 1 A Geographic Information System for the pilot site of Saint Marcellin.
- 2 Settlement assessments in the pilot sites of Tullins and Voreppe with the help of one observer (Pays Voironnais).
- 3 ICT-Costs for households (MOBICOSTS) in the pilot sites of Annemasse, Chambéry, Montmélian, Tullins, Saint Marcellin by means of 6 observers (Metropolis Savoie, CG26, CG73, CG38, CC du Grésivaudan, CA Pays Voironnais, Sud Grésivaudan).

Needs and expectations expressed by the territory regarding the MORECO tools

Regarding the MOBICOSTS tool, the main interests expressed by all the pilot sites were the tool's prevention role and raising awareness regarding private motorised mobility. The innovative approach for comparative costs as it is presented by the tool was also a great input from the MORECO project.

Both the GIS- and settlement assessment tools were valued for their governance input. At the onset of the MORECO project, our pilot sites had various planned projects and the opportunity for tools to aid in the programming and prioritizing of urban projects was identified. The GIS mapping procedure provided an opportunity to assemble all levels of stakeholders and discuss common issues and challenges. The convergence of all local dynamics was carried out with the help of the MORECO tools.

MORECO approach to present the tools and stir up the interest of local stakeholders

We presented all the MORECO tools during a French steering committee meeting. Each pilot site was invited to volunteer to test a tool.

We set out from common thematic proposals made by our European partners and organized consultation meetings with our pilot sites, in order to recognise their expectations and requirements regarding the final local tools. It was part of the durability of the MORECO project.

Evolution of the local situation, regarding the first expectations

The MORECO project delivered concrete urban programming tools to local stakeholders and helped them to improve sustainable planning in the French Alpine Corridor perimeter.

The combined effort in the creation of the MORECO tools helped local stakeholders from different administrative levels to work together and established a common vision for the development of the territories. The MORECO project improved the multidisciplinary approach and encouraged multilevel governance in our pilot areas.

The integrated and multidisciplinary approach

The MORECO project involved various public bodies from diverse professional backgrounds operating at different administrative levels. It was a very integrated project.