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PLANNING

GREAT PARIS REGION MASTER PLAN

July 2016 • [www.lau-ldf.fr/en](http://www.lau-ldf.fr/en)

## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GREAT PARIS REGION MASTER PLAN. 2014 REPORT: MONITORING METHODOLOGY

**2013**

APPROVAL OF THE GREAT PARIS REGION MASTER PLAN (SDRIF 2030)

**2019**

FIRST ASSESSMENT

**2024**

SECOND ASSESSMENT

**2030**

COMPLETION DATE OF THE OBJECTIVES OF THE GREAT PARIS REGION MASTER PLAN (SDRIF 2030)

THE GREAT PARIS REGION MASTER PLAN (SDRIF 2030) HAS BEEN IN OPERATION SINCE DECEMBER 2013. IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE COMMITMENT UNDERTAKEN BY THE REGIONAL COUNCIL, AN ASSESSMENT OF ITS IMPLEMENTATION WILL TAKE PLACE IN 2019. THE MONITORING, ALREADY IN EFFECT, IS AN INDISPENSABLE PROCESS TO DISPOSE THE NECESSARY DATA NEEDED FOR THIS EVALUATION.

The Great Paris Region master plan (SDRIF 2030) is the reference framework up until 2030 for public policies and all the actors involved in land-use planning. In order to respond to the rapid changes of our society, its objectives may be subjected to adjustments consistent with a vivid and diligent planning.

This is why a first assessment of the master plan will take place in 2019, five years after its approval. It will be performed at a convenient time, one year before the revision of numerous plans and regional programs. This evaluation will assess the effects of the regional project and will integrate an analysis of the evolution of the global context, taking into account an implementation of a necessary partnership, respecting the French principle of non-supervision between the different communities.

### DIFFERENTIATE THE FOLLOW-UP ASSESSMENT

The monitoring is a continuous process of collecting and analyzing information that takes into account the context, institutional evolutions, legislative and policies, and the achievements of the actors of the development, of the region and its partners. It is based on the quantitative and qualitative indicators, and their spatial translation. This monitoring allows you to appreciate the methods of the implementation of the master plan, by measuring the state of progress of the projects, and then by comparing the results with the stated objectives. Far from being a simple observation, it must allow for the production of analytical, warning and recommendation notes to prepare and justify any possible corrective measures.

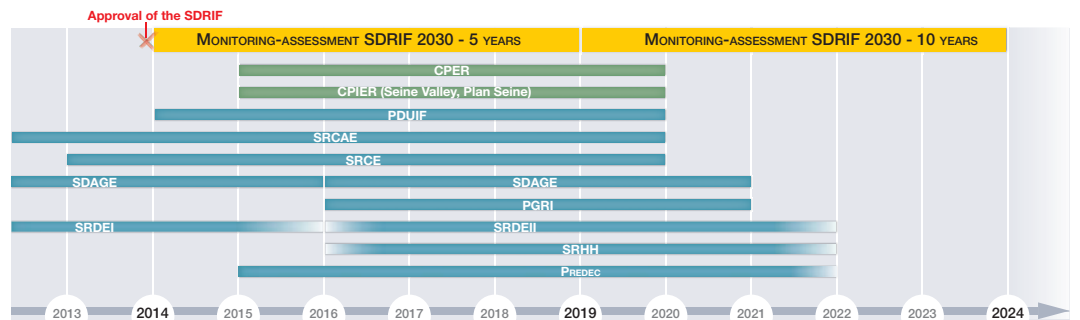
The assessment will produce a critical review of SDRIF 2030. It will focus on the effects of which it is the cause and on the needs to which the public intervention has to answer. The monitoring, based on the continuous operation of the information collected, is a tool for this assessment.



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## Evaluation of the Great Paris Region master plan (SDRIF 2030) and the chronological context



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CP(I)ER: planning contract (inter-regional) State-Region • PDUJF: urban transport plan for the Great Paris Region • PGRI: program for flood risk management • PREDEC: regional prevention and management of waste from building and public works projects • SDAGE: master plan for the water development and management • SDRIF: Great Paris Region master plan • SRCAE: regional plan for the climate, air and energy • SRCE: regional plan for ecological coherence • SRDEI: regional plan for the economic, the innovation (and the internationalisation) development • SRHH: regional plan for housing and accommodation.

### Differentiate the follow-up assessment

	Monitoring	Evaluation
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Clarify the objectives and their transformation by indicators</li> <li>- Regularly compare the achievements and the results compared to the stated objectives</li> <li>- Communicate the progress and warn if there are any difficulties</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Examine the causal relationships leading the objectives to the results, explain why certain expected results were not achieved</li> <li>- Examine the implementation</li> <li>- Provide lessons, improve the efficiency, the effect and the impact of the future programming</li> </ul>
<b>Main clause activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Define the indicators</li> <li>- Collect regularly</li> <li>- Compare with the stated objectives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide an assessment information</li> <li>- Measure the effects</li> <li>- Search the causalities</li> </ul>
<b>Frequency</b>	Annually if possible	Five-yearly

### WORK WITH THE COMPLEMENTARITY DATA

The Paris Region has many observatories administering thematic databases related to the development. By combining a large number of actors in order to mobilise resources and expertise, the objective of monitoring is to identify a limited number of indicators by backing up with existing data and through working their complementarity. It is also an opportunity to reflect on regional synergies for data sharing, from their collection right up to its operation, and develop innovative tools and indicators.

### DEFINING THE MONITORING FIELD

The SDRIF 2030 addresses in a transversal manner, numerous areas (housing, transportation, economy, environment, etc.) and has several functions:

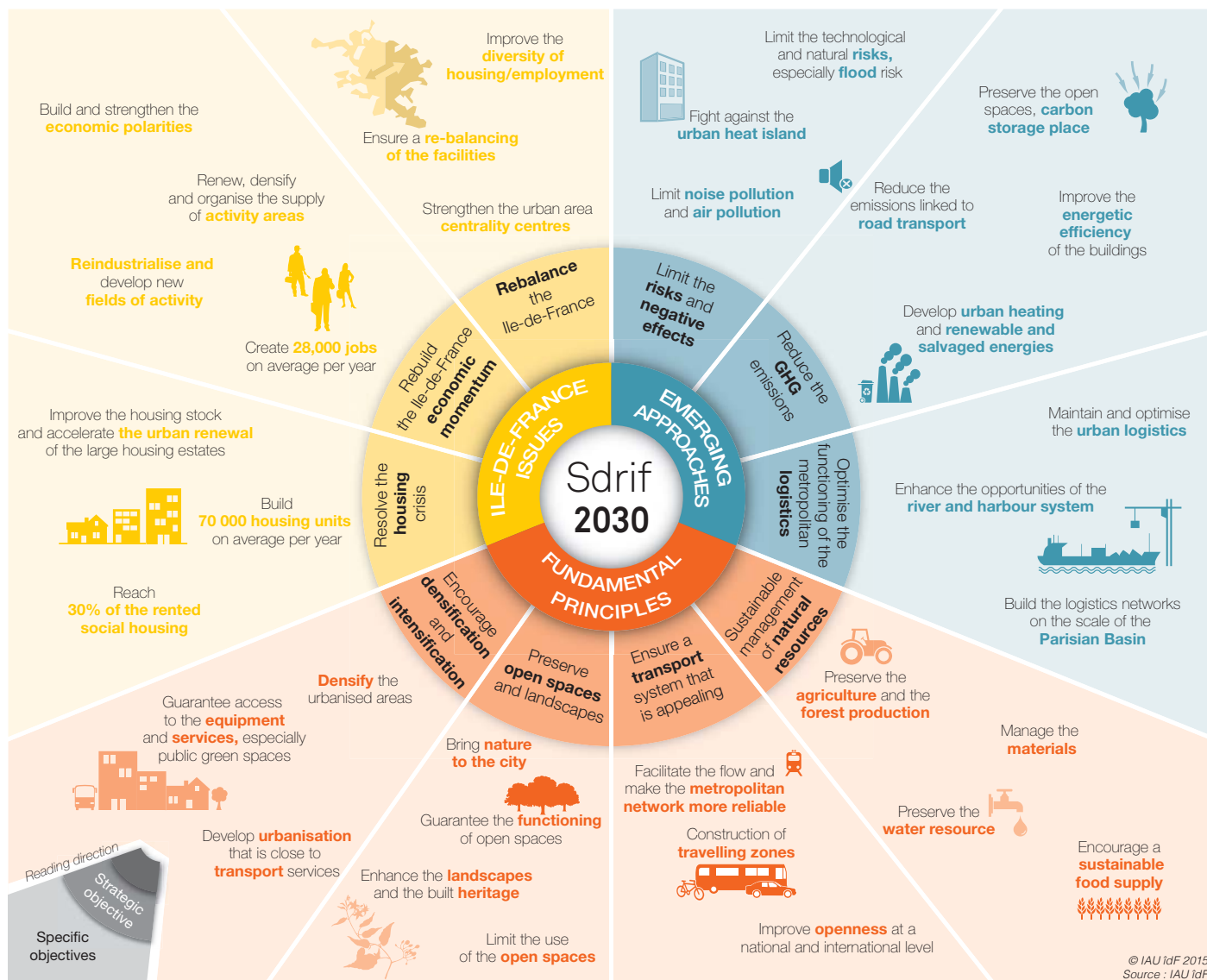
- document the planning with which the territorial coherence plans (SCOT) and, failing SCOT, the local urbanism plans (PLU) or the communal maps must be compatible;
- document the planning that sets objectives for the regional policies, before dealing with the various contracts and sectoral plans;
- document value bearers (such as solidarity), principles (such as proximity) concepts (such as human density), to disseminate widely to all the public policies and the professional practices.

Its implementation keeps to its translation in the local urbanism documents, as well as in the framework of the regional and local public policies and the partnerships and cooperation's forged in the territory. It depends as much on its regulatory application as on its appropriation. The scope of monitoring and assessment of the master plan is difficult to understand. In this regard, it is necessary to prioritise what action should be considered for the plan.

A logical tree was developed to break down the objectives of the plan, to prioritise and to retrace the coherence of an action: the strategic objectives that formulate the anticipated global impacts; the specific and operational objectives that clarify these strategic objectives and sets out the expected achievement. In order not to complicate the logic tree and the monitoring plan in general, the operational objectives are not included. The logical tree is organized according to three reading axes:

- the issues that show a particular acuity in the Paris Region: housing crisis, economic dynamism, rebalancing at multiple levels (regional re-balancing east / west to the functional diversity by neighbourhood);
- the fundamental principles of the territory planning that the SDRIF 2030 will assume: increase the density, ensure an attractive transport system, preserve open spaces, sustainably manage the natural resources;

### The logical tree of the objectives of the Great Paris Region master plan (SDRIF 2030)



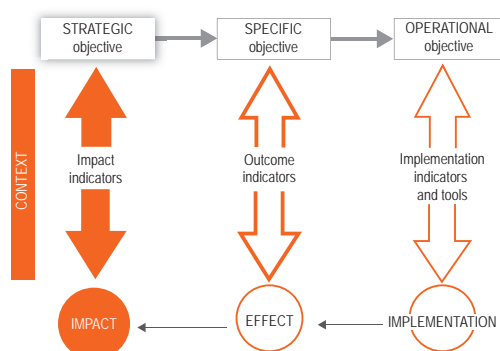
the emerging approaches concerning the new themes in the Paris Region (urban heat islands) or known issues, but that until recently were not dealt with in the planning of the territory documents and the planning (optimise the metropolitan logistics operations, mitigate the risks and pollution, reduce greenhouse gas emissions).

contracts and public policies also constitute the means for its implementation, and participate more or less directly to the achievement of its thematic and sectoral particularly mention the State-Region Plan contract 2015-2020 (CPEM 2015-2020), the funding tool for the realisation of certain projects registered in the master plan.

### THE DIMENSIONS OF THE MONITORING PLAN

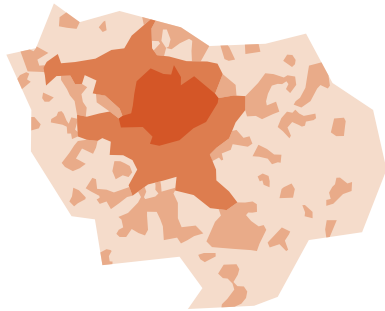
The monitoring focuses on measuring three chronological dimensions: implementation, effect, impact. Starting from the observation of the achievements, this consists of eventually examining the achievement or non-achievement of a strategic objective. The context indicators are used to monitor the overall situation of the regional territory and the development of the external parameters that could influence the achievement of an objective.

The regulatory guidance is the translation tool dedicated to the objectives of the SDRIF 2030 in the town planning documents. Other plans, devices,



## THE TERRITORIALISATION THROUGH FOUR GEOGRAPHICAL ENTITIES

The SDRIF 2030 is a document of spatial planning, whose objectives and guidelines should be applied locally. In order to territorialise the monitoring plan, the choice was made to decline certain indicators in the four geographical entities - the framework of the regional spatial project - defined in the "Regulations of the SDRIF Guidelines", Booklet 3:



- Heart of metropolis: dense urban space to be structured in continuity with Paris. The perimeter of the heart of metropolis corresponds to that of the environmental assessment.
- The rest of the central urban area: large urban polarities to strengthen between the heart of metropolis and the rural areas. It covers the urban unit of Paris, which was removed from the heart of metropolis.
- Urban polarities: city networks which are intended to join rural areas. They are defined by the presence of the urban centres, and the aggregated municipalities.
- Towns, villages and hamlets: municipalities with rural characteristics.

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Source: Sdrif

The expert groups of the region, the state and the Paris Region Development and Urban Planning Institute (IAU îdF) were set up in order to define the outlines of the implementation report, to take stock of the exploitable indicators and decide which ones to retain in accordance to their availability and their periodicity. The selected indicators showed a variable initial year owing to the heterogeneity of the data used and their update deadlines. The experts also helped to provide an overview of the tools and the public policies that contribute to the implementation of these objectives.

Given the continuous nature of the exercise and the need to have more hindsight in relation to certain topics, the monitoring device is bound to grow year after year, to eventually be extended to all strategic objectives.

The monitoring of the implementation of the master plan in its "town planning document" dimension, constitutes a major axis, the plan to be finalised must, in particular, allow to collect and analyse the transcription of the regulatory guidance in the town planning documents, as indicators of its direct implementation. ■

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### ENGLISH TRANSLATION

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ISSN : request pending

ISSN (online) : request pending



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