



THE REGIONAL COUNCIL AS A STRATEGIC TERRITORIAL PLANNING COORDINATOR

« Schéma Régional d'Aménagement, de Développement Durable et d'Égalité des Territoires (SRADDET) » (Regional planning, Sustainable Development and Equality Scheme) is the framework of the regional spatial planning strategy. Created by the 2015 Act on the New Territorial Organisation of the Republic (loi NOTRe), this strategic document shows planning role of the regional institution and its ambition for the future of our territories.

In addition to defining medium (2030) and long-term (2050) orientations, it constitutes a binding roadmap for all the actors involved in planning in our region. Urban planning documents developed at the supralocal and local levels shall consider the goals and comply with the rules set in the SRADDET. This integrative document (merges various pre-existing sectoral schemes) simplifies the understanding and implementation of the regional strategy.

SRADDET coordinates regional action in 11 areas defined by law and which concerns living environment of residents and business development for today and tomorrow:

11 MANDATORY AREAS

- Fight against climate change
- Reduction of land consumption
- Air pollution
- Implantation of regional interest infrastructures
- Biodiversity protection
- Transport policy
- Waste management
- Balance of territories
- Opening up rural areas
- Housing policy
- Energy policy

The coordination of these different areas through goals, rules and also implementation proposals allows to define a new spatial planning model for our region up to the challenges of the present and the future.

A CONCERTED APPROACH AND FIRST SRADDET OF FRANCE

Adopted by the regional assembly, on June the 26th 2019, SRADDET Provence Alpes Côte d'Azur was the first of France to be approved by the State, on October the 15th 2019.

It contains the following documents:

A report: summary of the inventory of the territory + identified issues + regional strategy + medium and long-term quantitative et qualitative goals + 1/150 000° scale map illustrating goals,

A booklet of general rules structured in 3 guidelines which thematically group together the rules contributing to the achievement of goals + accompanying measures + monitoring and evaluation indicators

Appendices: environmental assessment report + appendices to the Waste Prevention and Management Plan + appendices to the Protection and Restoration of Biodiversity (eg Regional Ecological Coherence Scheme - SRCE) + Review of the Regional Climate Air Energy Scheme - SRCAE (updating of climate, air and energy objectives) + the common digital regional development strategy.

FROM THE DIAGNOSIS OF THE TERRITORY TO THE REGIONAL STRATEGY

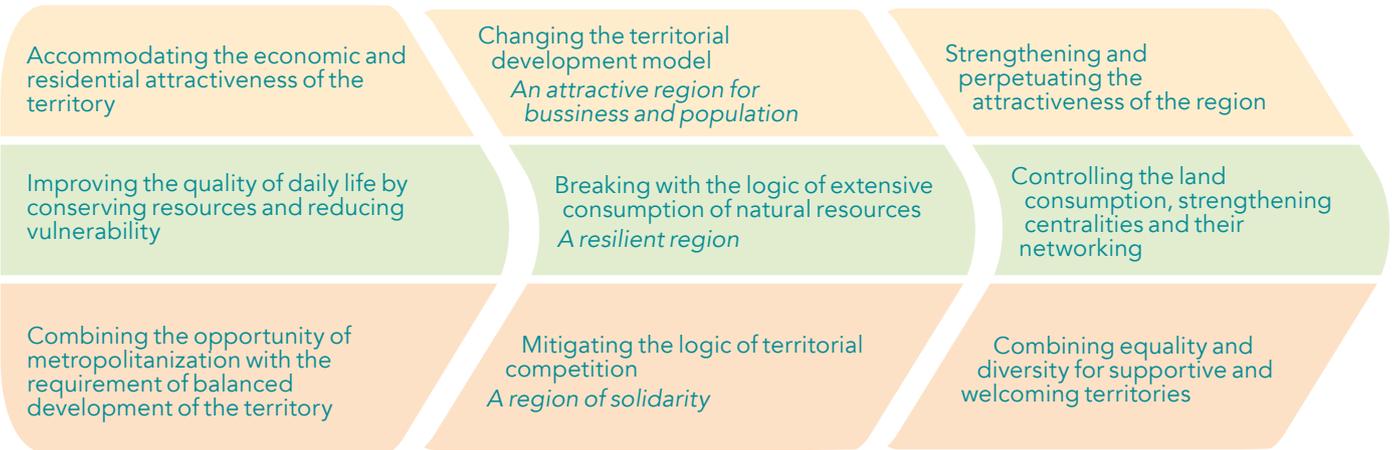
The inventory highlights, in summary, that the Region is a contrasting territory: it has major strengths but also major weaknesses. The region's fame, its dynamic sectors, its landscapes, its biodiversity are counterbalanced by a decline in its attractiveness, a demographic slowdown, inequalities, high land consumption and numerous dysfunctions in terms of transport.

Faced with this observation, a new development model is necessary for the region in support of a strategy aimed at strengthening the attractiveness of the territory with a view to sustainable development.

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

BREAKING ELEMENTS

GUIDELINES



KEY MESSAGES

- ▶ Demographic issue → restoring attractiveness to the South
- ▶ Land take issue → no spare region
- ▶ City centres renewal issue → too many of our city centers are wasting away
- ▶ Housing issue → everyone must be able to find accommodation for himself and their children in our region
- ▶ Energy and ecological transition issues → changing our development model to preserve our children
- ▶ Mobility, transport and intermodality issue → breathing new life into our region
- ▶ Waste and circular economy issue → do not leaving a trash region to our children.

TO REMEMBER AMONG THE MAIN QUANTIFIED GOALS:

- ▶ Population growth: average annual growth rate of 0.4% or 5,380,000 by 2030 and 5,850,000 inhabitants by 2050; growth focused mainly on the working population and in central areas, half of which in metropolitan areas
- ▶ Territorialer Rahmen und Territorialisierung:
 - organized around 4 typologies of spaces: metropolitan, under metropolitan influence, regional balance and predominantly rural and natural,
 - structured by 3 levels of centrality: 5 metropolitan centralities + 26 regional urban centres + 87 local and proximity centres which form the basis of the regional urban strategy,
 - which takes into account the dynamics and territorial specificities. The SRADDET defines 4 regional areas: Alpin, Azuréen, Provençal and Rhodanien. These spaces constitute complementary territorial systems in which the goals of the regional strategy and the rules are applied downstream.
- ▶ Mobility and improvement of daily transport: modal shift from the private car to other more collective and sustainable modes of 15% by 2030
- ▶ Seduction of land consumption: at least -50% of consumption of agricultural and forest areas compared to 2006-2014 (375 ha / year) and concentration of new developments in urban areas,
- ▶ Housing : 50% of the housing produced will be affordable housing; energy rehabilitation of 50% of the old housing stock by 2050,
- ▶ Energy transition: a carbon-neutral region with 100% of consumption covered by renewable energies by 2050 and a decrease in total primary energy consumption of 27% in 2030 and 50% in 2050 (compared to 2012); installation of 1,200 MW in photovoltaics per year
- ▶ Agriculture : preserve the regional agricultural production potential, in particular with the objective of zero loss of irrigated agricultural area by 2030,
- ▶ Waste and circular economy: from 2025, reduction of 10% in the production of non-hazardous non-inert waste and increase by 10% the quantity of this same waste prepared for reuse + recovery of 65% of non-hazardous non-inert waste

To sum up : **68 quantitative et qualitative goals** and **52 rules to reach them, binding** , on lower order plans : territorial coherence scheme, (Schémas de Cohérence Territoriale - SCoT), (in the absence of SCoT) on intercommunal local urban development plans (Plans Locaux d'urbanisme communaux et intercommunaux - PLU/PLUi), mobility plans (Plans de Mobilité - PDM), local plans for climate, air and energy (Plans Climat Air Energie Territoriaux - PCAET), regional natural parks' charters (chartes de Parcs Naturels Régionaux).