TARGETED ANALYSIS //
DIGIPLAN – Fact sheet on digital plan data in France
Annex 2.4 of final report
Final delivery // June 2021
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This fact sheet summarises the experience in digitisation of plan data in France. This explorative investigation includes information on the digitisation of plan data, on the digital platform that contains plan data, the current uses of digital plan data as well as foreseen developments of the investigated platforms. The inputs are based on both a desk study and interviews with experts at the National Council on Geodata (Conseil National de l’Information géographique CNIG) and at the French Ministry of the Ecological and Solidary Transition (Ministère de la transition écologique et solidaire).

**France (Decentralised; three levels of government)**

The French geodata system is based on a main Geoportal, allowing the global diffusion of geodata. Managed by the IGN (National Institute of Geographic and Forest Information), this main database is referencing every geodata available to the public, with many tools and possibilities of utilisation. This is illustrating what is called the Etat Plateforme (E-government), a deeper digitisation dynamic of all public services. From this main platform, users can access different dedicated sub-geoportals and applications: one of them is the Geoportail de l’urbanisme (GPU), dedicated to digital plan data from public authorities: [https://www.geoportail-urbanisme.gouv.fr/](https://www.geoportail-urbanisme.gouv.fr/)

**Background information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main stakeholder(s)</th>
<th>Ministry of the Territorial Cohesion in collaboration with the National Institute of Geographic and Forest Information.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level of digitalisation of the geoportal</td>
<td>Intermediate: the user can make a limited number of simple operations based on the available plan data (e.g. the user can search, look at the data and download it).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The digitisation of plan data**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main purpose(s)</th>
<th>Data availability in digital format for public services, professional urban planners and citizens on a unified Geoportal.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Added value</td>
<td>- The fact that data can be consulted on parcels wherever you are.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Cost reduction: online data is cheaper than reprography.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>- Facilitate the storage of plan data, saving space in town halls and public buildings.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>- The improvement of data flow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### France (Decentralised; three levels of government)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main driver(s)</th>
<th>- The state, complying to a European context of harmonisation through the INSPIRE directive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Main obstacle(s) | - The initial cost of digitalisation  
- The lack of expertise on digitisation processes, e.g. in small municipalities  
- New questions emerging on subcontracting public work, creating public-private partnership. |
| Standards and methods | Standards: The assessment is operated by the local authority while digitalising, with a visual control, and submitting the plan data online through an automatic validator, checking questions of form (tables, values, attributes, …). The plan must comply to the National Council on Geodata Information (CNIG) standard, prescriptions on how to digitise plan data, decided by the CNIG, a consultative commission under the authority of the Ministry of Ecological and Inclusive Transition.  
Methods: Mostly through vectorisation of previous points and measurements from geodata, and classic digitalisation for planning provisions in PDF. It is not automatically processed but mostly managed in local authorities, either internally with specialised services or externalised with subcontract to cartographer offices. |
| The current platform | Every national, regional and local urban planning document: National planning regulations, Schemes of collective services, Territorial planning directive, Operation of National Interest.  
In French version: PLU (plan local d’urbanisme), cartes communales, PSMV (plan de sauvegarde et de mise en valeur), SCoT (Schéma de cohérence territoriale), SUP (servitudes d’utilité publique). |
| Legal status of the digital plan data | The digital plan data are not legally binding, they only have an informative status. The legally binding document remains the paper version, available in a public office.  
However, there is a dynamic implying that in order to be legally binding, a document must be available online. It is a dynamic though, not currently applied for every document, and not official. |
| The current uses of digital plan data | Type of users:  
- An “anonymous” profile (not registered) will only be allowed to see the data and to collect it but not to modify anything.  
- The “service provider” is a professional (he has to ask to create a specific type of account) and can check the data available and validate it or not.  
- The “delegated” profile is a professional which got the rights from a local authority to send urban planning documents in the name of this authority.  
- The “local authority” profile has the same licenses.  
- Finally, the “local administrator” profile has the technical licenses. |
| Number of users (monthly or yearly average) | It was around 100,000 users (May 2020) |
| Example of evaluation of planning practices or innovative practices | - The control of legality a posteriori (after it is approved) by the prefect on permit and urban planning documents, connected with the Geoportal through the application “@CTES”, transmitting the data.  
- The simulation of the potential of constructability in a parcel, and a 3D representation of the maximum volume. You can imagine from the urban planning provision what a project can look like in terms of land use. This is a major matter right now. |
For the future, one of the goals is to add smartness and structure to this data. Today, the urban planning provision document is accessible as a PDF, but a computer is not able to find and use a specific piece of information inside this very large document, or to answer a very specific question. The Ministry would like that to be possible in the next few years, to add automatically processes linked with simulation possibilities.

On the regional level, the transformation of the regional geoportals to more general open government data portals is currently on the way. On the local level, local authorities and agencies work on a tighter integration of plan data with other parts of the planning process and the integration of participatory aspects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Planning instruments (Name in English)</th>
<th>Planning instruments (Name in local language)</th>
<th>Included in the GPU?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>National planning regulations</td>
<td>Les dispositions impératives du règlement national d’urbanisme (RNU)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Schemes of public services</td>
<td>Servitude d’utilité publique (SUP)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Territorial planning directive</td>
<td>Directive Territoriale d’Aménagement et de Développement Durables (DTADD)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Operation of national interest</td>
<td>Les directives paysages</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>Regional scheme for spatial planning, sustainable development and equality</td>
<td>Schéma régional d’aménagement, de développement durable et d’égalité des territoires (SRAD-DET)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ile de France Region’s master plan</td>
<td>Schéma directeur de la Région Île-de-France (SDRIF)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter-</td>
<td>Scheme of territorial coherence</td>
<td>Schéma de cohérence territoriale (SCoT)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>communal</td>
<td>Intercommunal local land-use plan</td>
<td>Plan Local d’Urbanisme intercommunal (PLUi)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Local land-use plan</td>
<td>Plan local d’urbanisme (PLU)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Municipal map</td>
<td>Cartes communales</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>