Focal points of a socio-economic order:
- The Gulf of Lion off the coast of the region of the Mediterranean has a strong economic potential (construction of coal, oil, and gas platforms, development of offshore wind farms, deep-water ports).
- The presence of the Gulf of Lion marine natural park is a major asset for the economy of the region, including the tourism industry.
- The Gulf of Lion is also a key area for the development of marine transport, including the shipment of goods and passengers.
- The Gulf of Lion is a strategic area for the development of maritime industries, including fisheries and aquaculture.

Focal points of an environmental order:
- The Gulf of Lion is a key area for the preservation of marine biodiversity, including a large number of species and habitats.
- The Gulf of Lion is a key area for the preservation of marine ecosystems, including the shelf and deep ocean habitats.
- The Gulf of Lion is a key area for the preservation of marine habitats, including the shelf and deep ocean habitats.
- The Gulf of Lion is a key area for the preservation of marine resources, including fisheries and aquaculture.

Existing scheme(s):
- SIREM Languedoc-Roussillon:
The Gulf of Lion is a key area for the preservation of marine biodiversity, including a large number of species and habitats.
- SCOT Plaine du Roussillon:
The Gulf of Lion is a key area for the preservation of marine ecosystems, including the shelf and deep ocean habitats.
- SCOT Côte Vermeille:
The Gulf of Lion is a key area for the preservation of marine habitats, including the shelf and deep ocean habitats.
- SCOT Camargue:
The Gulf of Lion is a key area for the preservation of marine resources, including fisheries and aquaculture.

Schemes that should be compatible or made compatible with the DIOC:
- SIREM Languedoc-Roussillon:
The Gulf of Lion is a key area for the preservation of marine biodiversity, including a large number of species and habitats.
- SCOT Plaine du Roussillon:
The Gulf of Lion is a key area for the preservation of marine ecosystems, including the shelf and deep ocean habitats.
- SCOT Côte Vermeille:
The Gulf of Lion is a key area for the preservation of marine habitats, including the shelf and deep ocean habitats.
- SCOT Camargue:
The Gulf of Lion is a key area for the preservation of marine resources, including fisheries and aquaculture.

Other documents including risk prevention plans for flooding risks or local urban plans are taken into account.

Compatible schemes:
- SIREM Languedoc-Roussillon:
The Gulf of Lion is a key area for the preservation of marine biodiversity, including a large number of species and habitats.
- SCOT Plaine du Roussillon:
The Gulf of Lion is a key area for the preservation of marine ecosystems, including the shelf and deep ocean habitats.
- SCOT Côte Vermeille:
The Gulf of Lion is a key area for the preservation of marine habitats, including the shelf and deep ocean habitats.
- SCOT Camargue:
The Gulf of Lion is a key area for the preservation of marine resources, including fisheries and aquaculture.

Other schemes which may have a marine component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.

Future schemes:
- APPB Grau des Basses
- SRDAM Languedoc-Roussillon
- Coastline plan 21
- Regional Nature Park of the Narbonnaise
- National strategy on integrated coastline management
- Other documents including risk prevention plans for flooding risks or local urban plans are taken into account.

Schemes needing to take the SBSC into account:
- N2000 sitesPosidonia meadow beds along the Albères coastline (FR9101482) Languedoc coastline (FR9112035) and the Languedoc sub-coastline sandy coastline (FR9101203): The Gulf of Lion is a key area for the preservation of marine biodiversity, including a large number of species and habitats.
- Cerbère-Banyuls nature reserve:
The Gulf of Lion is a key area for the preservation of marine ecosystems, including the shelf and deep ocean habitats.
- The Gulf of Lion marine natural park:
The Gulf of Lion is a key area for the preservation of marine habitats, including the shelf and deep ocean habitats.
- Explore cooperation with Spain with a view to protection and common management of the marine environment, along with sustainable development of maritime activities:

The area is characterised by a sandy coastline, intertwined by rocky sections such as the Alibes-Mued and the Cap Lecure, which are landscapes recognised for their beauty or listed as the lagoon complex of Sales-Leucate.

The area experienced variable growth, ranging from medium to low on the Alberra coast, to high along the Roussillon plain and coastline.

Protection of coastal and marine biodiversity, shelf and deep ocean habitats, enhancement of natural and cultural heritage, sustainable development of traditional (commercial and recreational fishing, tourism and leisure activities) and emerging (floating and turbines, etc.) use, by controlling cumulative pressures in coastal areas as a main priority. The Gulf of Lion marine natural park’s management orientation and that defined in the individual chapter recognising the SBSC (southern coastal planning schemes) are locally complied with and implemented.

Coastal and marine biodiversity, shelf and deep ocean habitats, enhancement of natural and cultural heritage, sustainable development of traditional (commercial and recreational fishing, tourism and leisure activities) and emerging (floating and turbines, etc.) use, by controlling cumulative pressures in coastal areas as a main priority. The Gulf of Lion marine natural park’s management orientation and that defined in the individual chapter recognising the SBSC (southern coastal planning schemes) are locally complied with and implemented.

The area is different degrees of swell pattern (beaten or sheltered), the many currents, the bathymetric amplitude (from the surface to 8000 metres) creating a temperature and lighting gradient, and finally the fresh water inflows by coastal streams and rivers.
### Focal points of a cross-sectional order:

An area in question is characterised by an exceptional heritage both cultural and natural (Mediterranean shore of the Pyrenees). As such, several protected marine areas contribute to the preservation of this area which is subject, on land, to diverse pressures (e.g., artificialisation, urbanisation, erosion, pollution). The following can be quoted for reference: Coastal Protection sites, some of which have power over the coastline (Cap de l’Abeille and Anse de Paulilles (Côte rocheuse des Albères) and Moulin d’Ensourd, Mas Larrieu, Etang de Canet-St Nazaire and Bourdigou (Plain and coastal Roussillon) as well as intervention areas featured in appendix 1 – chapter 3 (p 21).

The Roussillon coastline is marked by the retreat of the coastline, particularly downstream of the protection works for seaside resorts.

### Environmental and socio-economic objectives:

An area is affected by the integrity of strategic objectives when activities, pressure generated by the latter and public policies are respectively presented, identified and conducted in the territory.

As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:

- N1, N2, A3, A4, A5, A7, A8, A9
- M1, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J
- L1, L2, L4, L5
- L3, M5, M6, M7
- N1
- O9
- Q1, Q2, Q4, O5, Q6

### Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:

#### 1 – Economy:

- **Recommendations from the SBSC:**
  - concerning maritime transport (L1, L3, L4 and L5): the development of the port of Port-Vendres combined with an increase in its activity has to take coastal ecosystem functioning into account (EC A1, A2, A6, A7, I3), with technologies without discharge (H1, H2, H4) and reduce the introduction of atmospheric contaminants (G6, G7).
  - Adjust the development of any new activity including MRE (K1 to K4) to the conservation of marine habitats (A5) in connection with the designated uses map for the Park (underwater canyon heads, sand dunes, Site rocks, etc.) and associated species (cetaceans, seabirds, migratory fish, etc.) referred to in EC Q2 to Q6 in possibly J1).
  - Support both the commercial and recreational fishing sector (M1 to M8): support for fishing must be in connection with the preservation of the coastal sea floor functionalities and deep-water habitats as well as biomass levels (A, B, C).
  - Make the marine natural park into a reference zone for scientific knowledge (O1, V1, W1).
  - Make the Park into a space promoting sustainable technological innovation, notably by encouraging the emergence of eco-design, alternative solutions to anthropisation of port and coastal environments, and waste recycling (O2 to O6, Q5, V5).
  - Encourage the networking of the Park’s ports for the management of water sports activities, of the coherence of offers of service and environmental excellence (Q1 to Q4, V2 to V4), especially concerning air quality (L2, L4).

- **Recommendations stemming from the wind power planning document, related to fishing:**
  - take into account the activity of professional fishermen in the delimitation of liable areas in the future and in the definition of the implantation of future wind farms
  - emit connecting cables, when conditions allow, at a defined depth defined following ad hoc studies
  - plan feedback on the behaviour of fishing resources

#### 2 – Marine environment:

- **Requirements from the SBSC:**
  - respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to the protection of the environment
  - Recommendations from the SBSC:
  - Environmentally speaking, reduce pressures and impacts on the marine environment by encouraging the maintenance or development of activities that are not detrimental to environmental objectives and by supporting other activities in the reduction of their impacts (A to I)
  - Increase the number of high protection zones within the Gulf of Lion marine natural park
  - Encourage collaborations between all managers in a land-sea continuum (lagoons – inlets – sea), from catchment areas to abyssal plains, in order to guarantee good ecological, physicochemical and bacteriological status of water masses
  - Preserve underwater landscapes, notably the rocky seabeds and canyons

- **Recommendations from the wind power planning document, related to the environment:**
  - harmonise methodologies to use the data collected in the different studies and monitoring measures effectively
  - produce a working body on environmental and scientific topics focusing on the coast
  - compile regulations for fishing in marine parks
  - preserve underwater sand dunes

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### Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>3. Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society):</th>
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<td><strong>3.1 Sites and landscapes:</strong></td>
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<td>- reinvigorate agricultural areas located outside the Conservatory strategy perimeter</td>
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<td>Requirements from the Coastal Conservatory's intervention strategy:</td>
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<td>- maintain wine producing activities contributing to the identity and quality of the territory</td>
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<td>- manage visitor numbers at the cliffs</td>
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<td>- monitor land management of Cap Béar</td>
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<td>- maintain &quot;urbanisation cuts&quot; where building is not allowed in an area between Argelès sur Mer and Le Barcarès</td>
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<td>- control the mouths of Bourdigou and Agly, with renaturation of uncultivated agricultural land</td>
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<td>- fight against building without permission, notably near Leucate</td>
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<td>Requirements from the SBSC:</td>
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<td>- respect the regulation and zones related to maritime security</td>
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<td>- take maritime security challenges into account for any project related to nautical commissions</td>
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<td>Requirements from the SBSC:</td>
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<td>- ensure territories' adaptation to climate change</td>
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<tr>
<td>- make the Park an exemplary zone in terms of responsible management of intercellular hydro-sedimentary coastline with the view to adapt coastlines to climate change (R2, R3, S1, S2, W2 to W4)</td>
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<td><strong>3.3 Society:</strong></td>
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<td>Recommendations from the SBSC:</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Preserve and pass on a maritime heritage and culture, a link to society (U3)</td>
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### 4. Sequence of events:

| Requirements from the SBSC: |
| - comply with the regulation relating to usage and organisation of the latter |
| - analyse any new activity subject to an environmental assessment procedure with a view to the issues above, its compatibility with other activities and the DPM management rules |

Illustrative examples:

- **Spaces with widespread issues and/or moveable priority 1:** monitoring the erosive dynamic coupled with a probable sea level rise will increase the vulnerability of the Toreilles sector to natural hazards. Spatial recomposition and/or restoring the natural bordering actions are to be envisaged.
- **Urbanised priority 1 spaces:** Sainte-Marie must find a new management method, as the beach has practically disappeared from the centre. Along a different line of logic, the Arcou sector in Argelès sur mer, because of its geophysical (no sand supply, slope) and urban (houses 35 m from the beach) characteristics, must be affected by spatial recomposition eventually. Other priority development sectors can be mentioned: St Cyprien Nord, Port-Barcarès Nord, Port-Leucate.

Recommendations from the SBSC:

- Monitoring and surveillance of coastline evolution
- Launch of studies to initiate spatial recomposition
- Hard and flexible management to envisage or prescribe depending on the types of space presented above

### 5. – Society:

**Recommendations from the SBSC:**

- Preserve and pass on a maritime heritage and culture, a link to society (U3)
The development of floating wind turbines will result in the development of cables for energy-generation purposes and cable landing points. The sector is characterised by significant areas of erosion to the south of the port facilities in Port-la-Nouvelle and Port-la-Nouvelle. The effects of this project for extending the port of Port-la-Nouvelle which is marked by the port and its major historical heritage (partially buried). The zone in question comprises a high number of ecological units representing a major (marine habitats and marine avifauna) or serious challenge (specific hydrological and geomorphological structures, habitats, functional fishing areas). Cymodocea and seagrass, coastal detritic bottoms, benthosidiophiles, marine turtles and subspecies of gulls, turn and puffins can be mentioned. The sector is between two Natura 2000 sites which overlap: the “Infralittoral sandy coastline of Languedoc” (SIC) and “Languedoc coastline” (ZPS). It is mainly composed of sandy bottom (major challenge) with a shallow water zone at the exit of Port-la-Nouvelle (major challenge). Biocenosis of these sand represent potential feeding zones for juvenile flatfish, bream and mullets and juvenile fish nursery and burrower fish and bream. More specifically, coarse sand and fine gravel represent a nursery zone for clams. This sector is also characterised by the presence of an ecological corridor formed by the inlet of Port-La Nouvelle which connects the lakes of Bages-Sigean and Ayrolle to the sea. This inlet is essential for lagoon-sea migrants of diadromous fish including the European eel which is a regulated species and for migrations of species of commercial importance (sea, sea bream and sea). On the way out of the port of Port-la-Nouvelle, we are observing the isolation of biocenosis and a deterioration of the quality of the habitat due to the port dredging operations. For avifauna, the sector represents a feeding and reproduction zone for marine birds with, in particular: A major issue for the tern, gull-billed tern, yellow-legged gull and slender-billed gull; A serious challenge for the sandwich tern; A very serious challenge for the little tern, the little and black-headed gulls, the torda penguin, the black-throated loon and the yelkouan shearwater; A major issue for the black-throated loon and the yelkouan shearwater. Pressures on these birds are multiple: sport, recreation and nature activities, maritime planning, fishing activity, water quality. They can lead to direct disruption, accidental captures/mortality, a loss of functional habitats, and/or alteration of the capacity of the sector. An example of this is the presence of marine turtles. This sector is a preferential zone for the presence of the bottlenose dolphin (serious challenge). Activities with a strong impact for the species in this zone are primarily fishing activities.

Focal points of a socio-economic order:
For the zone is affected by the predominance of maritime transport in the area with the port. The other existing economic coastal and maritime activities (inland and recreational fishing, pleasure boat, water sports and underwater leisure activities, tourism) are generally compatible with each other, subject to mutual consideration. The presence of the commercial port of Port-la-Nouvelle in the sector implies potential impacts on the functionality of the site (accidental and chronic pollution, disruption, accidental capture, food resource modifications). Under the region’s ownership, the extension project is likely to result in the development of its hinterland and an increase of maritime traffic, the source of more significant pressures.

Certain nature sport and leisure activities are well-developed, particularly kite surfing in the Coquay zone between La Franqui and Port-la-Nouvelle. Others are less well-known and less developed but in progress (sand yachting and parakarting). Tourist and leisure numbers, sometimes uncontrolled, can degrade natural environments that have high ecological value.

Tourism (mainly for the import of petroleum products and 1st for the export of cereals), it handles 2 million tonnes of goods and 200 ships each year and contributes to nearly 1,600 direct, indirect and generated jobs.
Environmental and socio-economic objectives: The area is affected by the integrality of strategic objectives when activities, pressure generated by the latter and public policies are respectively presented, identified and conducted in the territory.

As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:

- A1, A2, A6, A7, A8
- E1, E3, E4, E5, E6
- I1, I3, I4
- All objectives C, D, F, G, H, J
- K3, K4 indirectly
- L1, L3, L4, L5
- M1, M6, M7, M8
- N1, N5
- Q1, Q3, Q4, Q6, Q8
- R1, R2

Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:

1 – Economy:

- Recommendations from the SBSC:
  - concerning the development of renewable marine energies (K3 and K4): the definition of possible routes with the least impact for the offshore connection of floating wind parks installed offshore from this sector must be conducted by taking into account the coastal ecosystem functioning (A1, A2, A6, A7), with appropriate technologies in this context (H4).
  - concerning port infrastructures: the development of port infrastructures does not have to be a higher rate of specialisation concerning maritime transport (L1, L3, L4 and L5): the increase of maritime traffic must take into account the functioning of coastal ecosystems (A1, A2, A6, A7, C4, E5-1), the presence of marine mammals (D1, D3, J1, J2) with technologies without discharge (H1, H2, H4) and which reduce the introduction of atmospheric contaminants (F6, F7).
  - concerning commercial and recreational fishing (M1, M6 and M8): support for fishing must be provided in connection with the protection of the lagoon (C3), the presence of marine mammals (D1, D3, J1, J2) and technologies without discharge (H1, H2, H4) to ensure the neutralisation of the impact on the species (EO E1, E3, E4, E5, E6) and to manage the space (EO E5) with due regard for environmental objectives G, H and I.

2 – Marine environment:

- Requirements from the SBSC:
  - respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to the protection of the environment

3. Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society):

3.1 – Sites and landscapes:

- Requirements from the Coastal Conservatory's intervention strategy:
  - protect and rehabilitate the edges of the lagoon
  - maintain and restore the ecological land-sea continuity in the inlets

3.2 – Risks:

- Requirements from the SBSC:
  - respect the regulation and zones related to maritime security
  - take maritime security challenges into account for any project related to nautical commissions

Recommendations from the SBSC: ensure territories' adaptation to climate change

- Requirements from the SBSC:
  - for natural areas: maintain a natural balance, preserve the continuity of sandy exchanges to allow a non-artificialised sedimentary transit, preserve flora, fauna and landscapes
  - for spaces with widespread issues and/or moveable priority 1: recover dune environment mobility spaces, enabling a natural dynamic to be restored; limit the artificialisation of the coastal area to restore the resident effect of natural sands
  - for spaces with widespread issues and/or moveable priority 2: recover dune environment mobility spaces, enabling a natural dynamic to be restored; limit the artificialisation of the coastal area to restore the resident effect of natural sands
  - for priority 1 urbanised areas: protect highly urbanised areas in a transitional manner, except if they are already protected; implement a spatial recomposition of the territory
  - for priority 2 urbanised areas: continue spatial recomposition and find spaces making it possible to densify buildings; reintegrate sandy inputs in a natural manner by reintegrating rivers in sedimentary exchanges or by avoiding blockages through dams; coordinate actions to limit sand losses from dredging and use the latter in fills

Recommendations from the SRGITC:
- monitoring and surveillance of coastline evolution
- launch of studies to initiate spatial recomposition
- hard and flexible management to envisage or proscribe depending on the types of space presented above

4. Sequence of events:

- Requirements from the SBSC:
  - comply with the regulation relating to usage and organisation of the latter
  - analyse any new activity subject to an environmental assessment procedure with a view to the issues above, its compatibility with other activities and the DPM management rules
Number and name of the area: 3 – Languedoc coastline

Scope:

By controlling the accumulated coastline pressures, ensuring the conservation status of habitats and species is maintained by taking into account the erosion of the coastline, reinforce the competitiveness of the fishing industries, support the development of a sustainable industry focused on shell, structure a basic offer of excellence, drive maritime transport activities towards more sustainable practices, reduce impacts and conflicts in coastal use.

Ecological sector and associated water masses:

The Gulf of Lion shelf (3C) FRDC01a – Racou beach – Mouth of the river Aude FRDC02b – Mouth of the river Aude – Cap d’Agde FRDC02c – Cap d’Agde – Sète boundary R0711 – Blocs delta FRDC02d – Frontignan – Pointe de l’Espiguette

Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L.234-1 of the Environmental Code):

N2000 Silent, languedoc coast (FR9112035) and the infralittoral sandy coastline of Languedoc (FR9102013), Northern reaches of the Aude (FR9101436), Posidonias of the Palavasian coast (FR3101413), the tip of the Espiguette and its large deposit of sand (“Banc sableux de l’Espiguette” (FR9102014), Posidonias of Cap d’Agde (FR9101414).

Existing schemes:

Charters needing to take the sea basin strategy document (document stratégique de façade - SBSC) into account:

- SRADDET Occitanie (construction in progress)
- SRDAM Languedoc-Roussillon
- Objective documents for the Natura 2000 sites Languedoc coast (FR9112035), the infralittoral sandy coastline of Languedoc (FR9102013), Northern reaches of the Aude (FR9101436), Posidonias of the Palavasian coast (FR3101413), the tip of the Espiguette and its large deposit of sand (“Banc sableux de l’Espiguette” (FR9102014), Posidonias of Cap d’Agde (FR9101414).

Other documents which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by compatibility.

Other schemes:

- APPB Etang du Grec
- Regulated fishing area of Banc des Porquières
- PLAGEPOMI 2016-2021

Text:

Bordered in the south and north by the ports of Port-la-Nouvelle and Sète, the zone runs from Gruissan to Port-Camargue, with Sète being excluded.

The coastline is essentially sandy, although it is interspersed with rocky outcrops such as Cap d’Agde, dune massifs and lidos. A number of lagoons and lakes, spaces with high ecological value, line the coast.

Focal points of a socio-economic order:

- The coastal band of the zone is subject to low (Camargue gardoise) to high demographic pressure, particularly at coastal resorts.
- The high tourist appeal of the area accentuates the phenomena of urbanisation, beach artificialisation, separation of urban areas or fragilisation of the lagoon environments, dunes and lidos.
- Existing maritime and coastal economic activities (commercial and recreational fishing, aquaculture, boating, water and underwater activities, tourism) and future activities (aquaculture) are generally compatible with one another on the condition that they are mutually taken into account.
- Small-scale fishing activities are an important component of the sector with the fishing ports of Grau du Roi and Agde.
- The sector is well-known for the practice of gathering clams on sandy seashells.
- Tourism is important in the summertime, with many recreational marine activities whose diversity and frequency is tending to be higher, as is the case with kitesurfing in the sector.
- Diving remains concentrated in the rocky sites in the sector.

You can find aquaculture activities in the sea, in Gruissan, at the western tip of the sector and on the Aresquiers site.
The area concerned comprises a high number of ecological units representing a major (habitats and marine avifauna) or serious challenge (specific geomorphological structures, habitats, functional areas). Cymodocea and eelgrass, coastal detritic bottoms, bottlenose dolphins, marine suckers and sandpipers of gulfs, lumps and pen shells notably merit it. The geographical context covers all or part of the 6 hectares 2000 sites and is characterized by primarily sandy substrates in the Vendres, Cap d’Agde, Frontignan and Grande-Motte sectors, all classified as ZNIEFF and protected areas. We occasionally see habitats of major concern (eelgrass beds) and others of serious concern (beaches of posidonia and coralligenous). Requesting species, we find Pinna nobilis pen shells and dune goose, as well as endangered species such as sea kempy and the Rhinoceros beetle with serious and very serious challenges respectively, with the presence of the mouth of the three rivers (Audie, Orb and Hérault). The recurrent alteration of the sector by the breeder turtleimplies a significant conservation objective for this species.

The sandy habitats primarily present in this sector represent feeding zones for juvenile flat fish and a shellfish reservoir. The conservation status of bionomic zones of these habitats depends on environmental (hydrodynamism, sedimentary inputs of the watershed), and anthropic factors (frequentation, urbanization, ocean disposal, dredging/land disposal).

The development of this sector is a land-sea transition zone with a number of backbone lagoons offering significant areas for many species of fish who spend a part of their cycle there (feeding, spawning area, nursery). For this reason, sea-lagoon communication pathways must be preserved.

More locally and specifically:

To the west of the sector, near the mouth of the River Aude, conalligenous habitats are surrounded by detritic sand, which is more or less silted. Progressive regression of the surface of rocky shores has been observed. The pressure in this habitat is primarily linked to the coastal developments / sprays and sedimentary modifications to the mouth of the Aude. The conservation status of the sandy and detritic bottoms is reduced in view of the situation induced by illegal fishing within that area.

On the sector of Cap d’Agde, the infralittoral rocks with photophilic algae, conalligenous and posidonia meadows are the main habitats for which serious challenges were identified. The conservation status of posidonia meadows is deemed good/average, except for conch seagrass and the plankte dinoflagellate meadows. The pressures are multifactorial and concern local fishing, water quality, the turbidity of the environment.

Conalligenous formations extend over the roc de Brescou and are impacted by diving and fishing. Associated with posidonia meadows, the presence of pinna nobilis pen shells (serious conservation and restoration challenge).

Between Frontignan and the tip of the Espiguette, three emblematic units can be distinguished: Les Aresquiers, the Maguelone rock and the plateau of Palavas-Camargue. Posidonia meadows that are fragmented, remains of historical seagrass that is degraded (95% of dead meadows). Sectors that are still alive come under high chronic turbidity and present either a regressive trend according to a west-east gradient, or a positive evolution with a stabilization.

We have also observed the presence of two new substrates: the infralittoral rock with photophilic algae and the conalligenous whose conservation statuses still remain to be determined.

The pressures are multiple and include coastal and maritime development, inflows from watersheds, diving, fishing and moorings.

The development of eelgrass beds (major challenge) has been observed near the Grau du Roi, opposite a beach that is highly frequented during the summer period. Seven Pinna nobilis pen shells were observed as well as the presence of young individuals, mainly on the Aresquiers shelf and Palavas-Camargue. This species is threatened with decline because it is very sensitive to the disappearance of posidonia meadows, the impact of anchoring, the degradation of water quality and parasitic infections.

Between the tip of the Espiguette and the eastern extremity of this sector, suitable habitats where the data mussel can be found in abundance. Especially for avifauna, the sector is of great interest with the presence of two natura 2000 sites identified for that purpose ("Languedoc coast" and "Camargue"). It represents a feeding and reproduction zone for marine birds with, in particular:

- A major issue for little tern, gull-billed terns, yellow-legged gulls and slender-billed gulls;
- A very serious challenge for the sand-bibellus, the balletto, the speckled sandpiper, the Scopoli’s sandpiper and the European storm petrel;
- A serious challenge for the feathertail gull, the common tern, the kelpie, the black-headed gull, the Razorelle, the northern diver, the Black-throated loon, the yellow-billed loon, the Red-throated loon, the Common Snipe, the ruff, the common eider, the Eisenerd, the common eider.

The pressures on these birds are multiple: sport, leisure and nature activities, maritime developments, fishing activities, water quality, which may lead to direct disturbance, captures/accidental mortality. A loss of functional habitats and/or alteration of the capacity of the sector to accommodate them.

Lastly, this sector is a preferential zone for the presence of the Bottlenose dolphins (serious challenge). Activities with a strong impact for the species in this zone are primarily fishing activities.

Focal points of a cross-sectional order:

- A great many sites have been identified by the Conservatory (19 sites), some having an influence on the coast (in Aude, Cap d’Agde and Lower Plain of the Aude (Massif de la Clape), Lower Plain of the Aude, les Auzils, le Clot (Biterrois Coast), Cap d’Agde and Lower Plain of the Aude, les Auzils, le Clot (Biterrois Coast), Cap d’Agde and Lower Plain of the Aude, les Auzils, le Clot (Biterrois Coast)).

The area is affected by the integrality of strategic objectives when activities, pressure generated by the land and public policies are respectively presented, identified and conducted in the territory.
Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:

- Economic

  - SBC recommendations:
    - concerning commercial and recreational fishing (M1, M8 and M6): support for fishing must be done in connection with the preservation of coastal ocean floors (EO A1, A2, A4, A7, C4), by attaching great importance to the sea-lagoon connectivity in the different sectors present in the sector (C3). Fishing efforts should be adapted (C5, C6, C7) and closed areas (current and planned) followed and respected.
  
    - concerning aquaculture: (N3, N4 and N5): Careful attention should be paid to ongoing experimentations for diversification of products on longlines on the Aresquiers site in order to maintain the proper functioning of coastal habitats (A1, A4, A5, A6).

    - concerning water sports and activities: (Q1, Q3, Q4, Q8): careful consideration should be given to disturbing colonies of birds when major to serious challenges have been identified depending on the species (EO E1, E3, E4, E5, E6), and to maintaining the ocean-lagoon connectivity (A8, C3) and to reasonable management of the space (EO E3) in compliance with environmental objectives.

- Marine environment:

  - requirements from the SBC:

    - respect the regulation and specific zoning connected to the protection of the environment

    - Preserve underwater landscapes in the sector of Cap d’Agde

  2. Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society)

  2.1 – Sites and landscapes:

    - requirements from the Coastal Conservatory’s intervention strategy:

    - fight against the artificialisation of hotspot zones, and preserve and restore them

    - manage the number of visitors and the supervision of recreational activities (water sports and fishing) in these zones

    - maintain vine-producing, pastoral and agricultural activities contributing to the identity and quality of the territory

    - guarantee proper water management of lagoons

    - restore ecological continuities between the sea and the lagoons and between the lakes and the littoral-canal

    - fight against coastal erosion and the risks of coastal flooding must put gentle methods first, in line with the proper functioning of coastal ecosystems (A2, A5, A6, C4, E3, E5, E6).

- 3. Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society):

  3.1 – Sites and landscapes:

    - respect the regulation and specific zoning connected to the protection of the environment

    - Preserve underwater landscapes in the sector of Cap d’Agde

    - concerning water sports and activities:

      - concerning aquaculture:

        - concerning commercial and recreational fishing (M1, M8 and M6): support for fishing must be done in connection with the preservation of coastal ocean floors (EO A1, A2, A4, A7, C4), by attaching great importance to the sea-lagoon connectivity in the different sectors present in the sector (C3). Fishing efforts should be adapted (C5, C6, C7) and closed areas (current and planned) followed and respected.

        - concerning aquaculture: (N3, N4 and N5): Careful attention should be paid to ongoing experimentations for diversification of products on longlines on the Aresquiers site in order to maintain the proper functioning of coastal habitats (A1, A4, A5, A6).

        - concerning water sports and activities: (Q1, Q3, Q4, Q8): careful consideration should be given to disturbing colonies of birds when major to serious challenges have been identified depending on the species (EO E1, E3, E4, E5, E6), and to maintaining the ocean-lagoon connectivity (A8, C3) and to reasonable management of the space (EO E3) in compliance with environmental objectives.

    - fight against coastal erosion and the risks of coastal flooding must put gentle methods first, in line with the proper functioning of coastal ecosystems (A2, A5, A6, C4, E3, E5, E6).

- 2.2 – Risks:

  - requirements from the SBC:

    - respect the regulation and specific zoning connected to the protection of the environment

    - Preserve underwater landscapes in the sector of Cap d’Agde

  2.3 – Risks:

    - requirements from the SBC:

      - respect the regulation and specific zoning connected to the protection of the environment

      - Preserve underwater landscapes in the sector of Cap d’Agde
**Number and name of the area:**
- **4 - Sète**

**Scope:**
While controlling the accumulated coastal pressures, monitor the sustainable development of maritime transport and the development of port infrastructures, reinforce the competitiveness of fishing industries, reduce the local conflicting uses and prevent potential conflicts. The orientations defined in the individual chapter recognising the SMVM (Bassin de Thau) are locally respected and implemented.

**Ecological sector and associated water masses:**
- **The Gulf of Lion shelf (Bassin de Thau)**

**Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):**
- **N2000 the Languedoc coast (PFR12020)**

**Existing scheme(s):**
- Schemes needing to take the sea basin strategy document (document stratégique de façade - SBSC) into account:
  - SRADDET Occitanie (construction in progress)
  - Coastline plan 21
  - National strategy on integrated coastline management
  - SCOT of the joint association of the Bassin de Thau

**Ecological sector and associated water masses:**
- The Gulf of Lion shelf (Bassin de Thau)

**Existing scheme(s):**
- Schemes needing to take the sea basin strategy document (document stratégique de façade - SBSC) into account:
  - SRADDET Occitanie (construction in progress)
  - National strategy on integrated coastline management
  - SCOT of the joint association of the Bassin de Thau

**Existing scheme(s):**
- Other documents including risk prevention plans for flooding risks or local urban plans are taken into account. These include the projects and PPRi of Hérault, which can be accessed here.

**Schemes that should be compatible or made compatible with the ISGC:**
- Schemes that should be compatible or made compatible with the ISGC:
  - SDAGE Rhône-Méditerranée
  - Coastline plan 21
  - SRIAM Languedoc-Roussillon
  - Individual chapter recognising the SMVM of the SCOT of the joint association of the Bassin de Thau

**Other documents which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility:**
- Other documents which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility:
  - Other documents which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility:
    - The Languedoc coast's Nature 2000 objective document (PFR12020)

**Text:**
While controlling the accumulated coastal pressures, monitor the sustainable development of maritime transport and the development of port infrastructures, reinforce the competitiveness of fishing industries, reduce the local conflicting uses and prevent potential conflicts. The orientations defined in the individual chapter recognising the SMVM (Bassin de Thau) are locally respected and implemented.

**Focal points of a socio-economic order:**

**Focal points of a socio-economic order:**
- The zone is notable for the high demographic and urbanistic pressure, as well as being very busy during the summer period.
- It is dominated by port activities and maritime transport. Under the region of Occitanie's ownership, development operations and new infrastructure will enable the port to increase the traffic of vessels carrying passengers or containers, among others.

**Focal points of an environmental order:**
The zone comprises a high number of ecological units representing a major (marine habitats and marine antithesis) or serious challenge (specific hydrological and geomorphological structures, habitats, functional fishing areas). Examples that can be mentioned: (transitions and species), coastal elastic bottoms, bathymetric slopes, marine turtles and subspecies of gulls, terns and sheartwaters.

**Focal points of a cross-sectional order:**

**Focal points of a cross-sectional order:**
- A number of sites have been identified by the **Coastal Conservatory**, some of which have significant control over the coastline: Le Bagnas, Lido and étang de Thau (Bassin de Thau).

**Focal points of a cross-sectional order:**
- The retreat of the barrier beach generated a number of experimentations and development operations.
- The degradation of wetlands can result in building without permission.
- Rainfall, the source of soil leaching, is potentially the generator of pollution affecting the socio-economic profitability and altering the environment.
- The étang de Thau is affected by inputs from pollutants from the watershed.

**Focal points of a cross-sectional order:**
- The étang de Thau is affected by inputs from pollutants from the watershed.
- The presence of these outfall from the water treatment plant of Sète near the commune.
Environmental and socio-economic objectives:

The area is affected by the integrity of strategic objectives when activities, pressure generated by the latter and public policies are respectively presented, identified and conducted in the territory.

As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:

A1, A2, A3, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9

L1, L3, L4, L5

E1, E3, E4, E5, E6

I1, I3, I4

C, D, F, G, H, J

L1, L2, L3, L4, L5

M1, M6, M7, M8

N1, N5

Q1, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6

R1, R2

Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:

Economy:

Recommendations from the SBSC:
- concerning maritime transport (L1, L3, L4 and L5): the development of the port of Port-Vendres combined with an increase in its activity has to take coastal ecosystem functioning into account (EO A1, A2, A6, A7, I3), with technologies without discharge (H1, H2, H4) and reduce the introduction of atmospheric contaminants (P6, F7).

Concerning commercial and recreational fishing (M1, M6 and M8): support for fishing must be provided in conjunction with the preservation of the functionalities of coastal ocean floors (EO A, C4). Fishing efforts must be adapted (C5, C6, C7).

Concerning aquaculture (N1, N5): please reduce the risk of introduction and development of invasive non-indigenous species (EO I1, I4), as well as the risks for chronic or accidental pollution from industrial or port activities which may affect the quality of the water (concessions or water intakes).

- develop the professionalisation of maritime industries.

Marine environment:

Requirements from the SBSC:
- respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to the protection of the environment.

Recommendations from the SBSC:
- launch a study on the knowledge of biodiversity and ecological functionalities of port infrastructures of the port of Sète-Finistère, in connection with the anthropic pressures (urban and port activities and infrastructures) and with the view of elaborating an action plan in favour of biodiversity compatible with the activity of the sector.

Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society):

Sites and landscapes:

Requirements from the Coastal Conservatory’s intervention strategy:
- fight against ramping urbanisation
- ensure appropriate management of watershed areas, which participates in maintaining the water quality and makes sure the economic activities in presence are carried out effectively.

Risks:

Requirements from the SBSC:
- respect the regulation and zones related to maritime security.

Recommendations from the SBSC:
- take maritime security challenges into account for any project related to nautical commissions.

Recommendations from the SRGITC:
- for natural areas: maintain a natural balance; preserve the continuity of sandy exchanges; to allow a non-artificialised sedimentary transit; preserve flora, fauna and landscapes for spaces with widespread issues and/or moveable priority 1: recover dune environment mobility spaces, enabling a natural dynamic to be restored; limit the artificialisation of the coastal area to restore the resilient effect of natural bands.

Requirements from the SBSC:
- for priority 1 urbanised areas: protect highly urbanised areas in a transitional manner, except if they are already protected; implement a spatial recomposition of the territory.

Illustrative examples:
- urbanised priority 1 spaces: The corniche de Sète can be cited as an example of a priority development sector.

Recommendations from the SRGITC:
- monitoring and surveillance of coastline evolution
- hard and flexible management to envisage or prescribe depending on the types of space presented above.

Sequence of events:

Requirements from the SBSC:
- comply with the regulation relating to usage and organisation of the latter:
- analyse any new activity subject to an environmental assessment procedure with a view to the issues above, its compatibility with other activities and the DPM management rules.
The area is particularly exposed to risks of flooding, coastal flooding and evolution of the coastline.

Focal points of a socio-economic order:
- The Gulf of Lattes (Area)
- APPB from the Pointe de Beauduc

Focal points of a cross-sectional order:
- Natura 2000 sites Languedoc coast (FR9112035), Camargue (under the habitats FR9301592 and birds directive FR9310019)
- APR from the Pointe de Beauduc

SCOPE: Coastal and Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur (under construction)
- Natura 2000 sites Languedoc coast (FR9112035) and Camargue (under the habitats FR9301592 and birds directive FR9310019) directive, the marine component of which is currently being updated

Other documents which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility:
- Other schemes:
  - N2000 sites
  - APPB from the Pointe de Beauduc
  - Regulated fishing area of Beauduc + artificial reefs

Text:}

The area is scarcely urbanised but the idea of it constituting a free space generates usage, which is sometimes difficult to marshall and is a source of tension, especially in the DPM.

Schemes that should be compatible or made compatible with the SSISM:
- SUDAGUS Rhône-Méditerranée
- National strategy on integrated coastline management
- SCOT of the Sud du Gard
- SRADDET Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur

Other schemes including risk prevention plans for flooding risks or local urban plans are taken into account. Examples include the Gard projects and PRFR (here) and the Bouches-du-Rhône projects and PRFR (here).

With an exceptional ornithological value and being a biological productivity area, Deltic is characterised by particularly for-hoasts horizons possesses a number of activities with a strong connection to the natural environments (fishing, salt production) and contributing to its identity.

Focal points of a socio-economic order:
- The area is scarcely urbanised but the idea of it constituting a free space generates usage, which is sometimes difficult to marshall and is a source of tension, especially in the DPM.
- Other activities must be monitored so as not to adversely affect the specificities of this unique territory.

Focal points of an environmental order:
- A coastal reserve, the zone comprises a high number of ecological units representing a major (marine habitats and marine infauna) or serious challenge (specific hydrobiological and geomorphological structures, habitats, functional fishing areas). Coastal pelagic bottoms, marine turtles and subspecies of shearwater can be cited as examples.

The area is particularly exposed to risks of flooding, coastal flooding and evolution of the coastline.
Environmental and socio-economic objectives:

The area is affected by the integrality of strategic objectives when activities, pressure generated by the latter and public policies are respectively presented, identified and conducted in the territory.

As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:

- A1, A2, A3, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9
- E1, E3, E4, E5, E6
- I1, I3, I4
- All objectives C, D, F, G, H, J
- M1, M6, M8
- Q1, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6
- R1, R2

Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:

1. Economy:

   Recommendations from the SBSC:
   - concerning commercial and recreational fishing (M1, M6 and M8): support for fishing must be provided in conjunction with the preservation of the functionalities of coastal ocean floors (EO A, C4). Fishing efforts must be adapted (C5, C6, C7). The Beauduc regulated fishing area is to be preserved and its monitoring reinforced.
   - concerning sports and nautical leisure (Q1, Q3, Q4, Q6): careful consideration should be given to disturbing colonies of birds when major to serious issues have been identified depending on the species (EO E1, E3, E4, E5, E6) and to managing the space (EO E3) with due regard for environmental objectives G, H and I.

2. Marine environment:

   Requirements from the SBSC:
   - respect the regulation and specific zoning connected to the protection of the environment

   Recommendations from the DOCOB:
   - maintain or restore the many different types of wetlands
   - ensure the protection and management of sensitive habitats outside the protected sites
   - optimise the marine potential of the cells
   - support traditional socio-economic activities including fishing and salt production, and the extensive activities reducing pressure on the habitats

3. Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society):

   3.1 – Sites and landscapes:

   Recommendations from the SBSC:
   - maintain the wild atmospheres and the landscape features noticeable from afar

   Requirements from the Coastal Conservatory’s intervention strategy:
   - intervene in areas which are not dedicated to economic activities to combat urban sprawl, improve the connectivity of the spaces and preserve buffer spaces
   - continue the management of salt mines and the protection of the Camargue
   - manage water numbers and use

   3.2. – Risks:

   Requirements from the SBSC:
   - respect the regulation and zones related to maritime security

   Recommendations from the SBSC:
   - ensure territory’s adaptation to climate change
   - the fight against coastal erosion and the risks of coastal flooding must put gentle methods first, in line with the proper functioning of coastal ecosystems (A2, A5, A6, C4, E3, E5, E6).

   Requirements from the SRGITC:
   - for natural areas: maintain a natural balance, preserve the continuity of sandy exchanges; to allow a non artificialised sedimentary transit; preserve flora, fauna and landscapes
   - for spaces with widespread issues and/or moveable priority 1: recover dune environment mobility spaces, enabling a natural dynamic to be restored; limit the artificialisation of the coastal area to restore the resilient effect of natural bands
   - for priority 1 urbanised areas: protect highly urbanised areas in a transitional manner, except if they are already protected; implement a spatial recomposition of the territory
   - for priority 2 urbanised areas: continue spatial recomposition and find spaces allowing to densify buildings; reintegrate sandy inputs in a natural manner by reintegrating rivers in sedimentary exchanges or by avoiding blockages through dams; coordinate actors to limit the loss of sand from dredging and use the latter in refills

   Recommendations from the SRGITC:
   - monitoring and surveillance of coastline evolution
   - for coastal management: to initiate spatial recomposition
   - for natural areas: to reintegrate riverine mobility
   - for sites and landscapes: to secure the territories and its infrastructure
   - for priority 1 urbanised areas: to develop an action plan for adaptation to climate change
   - for priority 2 urbanised areas: to initiate an action plan for adaptation to climate change

4. Sequence of events:

   Requirements from the SBSC:
   - comply with the regulation relating to usage and organisation of the latter
   - define the terms and conditions for access by vehicles on the shore, by appropriate governance and systems in place
   - analyse any new activity subject to an environmental assessment procedure with a view to the issues above, its compatibility with other activities and the CPM management rules.
The Gulf of Lion shelf (32)

Making sure to maintain the status of conservation of habitats and species, monitor the offshore floating wind turbines and reinforce the competitiveness of fishing industries.

Focal points of a socio-economic order:

- The area is bordered to the south west by the perimeter of the marine nature park, to the south by the canyons of the Gulf of Lion shelf and to the east by the access channel to the Great Port of Marseilles.

Focal points of an environmental order:

- The zone comprises a high number of ecological units representing a major (marine habitats and marine avifauna) or serious challenge (specific hydrological and geomorphological structures, habitats, fishing functional areas).

SPECIES

- The east sector of zone 6 is an important area of concentration for the Yelkouan shearwater, Cory’s shearwater, sandwich tern and even the northern gannet. In the central part, there are important concentrations of Yelkouan shearwaters, Cory’s shearwaters, common terns, little terns, black-legged kittiwakes and even European storm petrels. These sectors are feeding or resting areas notably in the form of a “raft” for shearwaters.

- The Gulf of Lion shelf (32) is the main area used by bottlenose dolphins in the Mediterranean, with an estimated population of 700 individuals, and is also one of the few areas in the Mediterranean where this species can be considered “resident”. This highlights the conservation status of the Gulf of Lion shelf.

Environmental and socio-economic objectives:

- The area is affected by the interplay of strategic objectives when activities, pressure generated by the user and public policies are respectively present, identified and conducted in the territory.

As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:

1. A1, A2, A5, A7,
2. C1, C2, C4, C9
3. E1, E2, E3, E6
4. F6, F7
5. G1, H2
6. I3
7. K4
8. L5
9. M, N, M8
Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:

1 – Economy:
- Recommendations from the SBSC:
  - concerning maritime transport (L4 and L5): the increase of maritime traffic as a reflection of the development perspectives of ports must take place by taking into account the presence of marine megafauna (EO D1, D3, J1, J2), by using technologies without discharge (H1, H2, H4) and reduce the introduction of atmospheric contaminants (F6, F7);
  - concerning commercial fishing (M1, M6, M8): Fishing support must be provided in line with the preservation of fishing functionalities of the shelf of the Gulf of Lion (EO C1, C2, C4, C5, C8). By taking into account the presence of the megafauna (EO E1);
  - concerning renewable marine energy (K): development must take into consideration the importance of this sector in the conservation of very mobile species: cetacean, marine birds (EO D1, E2, E3, E5, J1) and accumulated impacts on species and their ecosystems must be assessed;
  - concerning public works and underwater activities: all projects must incorporate the preservation of the functioning of seabeds (EO A1, A2, A5, B1, C4).

2 – Marine environment:
- Recommendations from the SBSC:
  - respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to the protection of the environment;
  - harmonise methodologies to use the data collected in the different studies and monitoring measures effectively;
  - create a working body on environmental and scientific topics focusing on the coast;
  - take the accumulated effects into account;
  - organise regulations for fishing in marine parks;
  - conserve underwater sand-dunes.

Recommendations from the DOCOB:
- ensure the protection and management of sensitive habitats outside the protected sites;
- optimise the marine potential of the delta.

3. Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society):

3.1 – Landscapes:
- Recommendations from the SBSC:
  - reserve underwater landscapes, more specifically remote rock areas and sand dunes;
  - the building of new sea landscapes will have to meet special requirements (delineation, implantations and compositions).

3.2 – Risks:
- Recommendations from the SBSC:
  - respect the regulation and zones related to maritime security;
  - take maritime security challenges into account for any project related to nautical commissions.

4 – Sequence of events:
- Recommendations from the SBSC:
  - comply with regulations relating to the organisation of uses;
  - analyse any new activity subject to an environmental assessment procedure with a view to the issues above, its compatibility with other activities.
While controlling the accumulated coastal pressures and ensuring the conservation status of the habitats and species is maintained, monitor the sustainable development of maritime transport and the development of port infrastructure, reinforce the competitiveness of the fishing industries, reduce their impacts and the conflicts of occasional usage.

Ecological sector and associated water masses:

- Gulf of Lion shelf (32) and Provence – Côte d'Azur (35)
- Seascape – Gulf of Fos

Existing scheme(s):

- Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):
  - N2000 sites Camargue (under the habitats FR9301592 and birds directive FR9310019)

Schemes needing to take the sea basin strategy document (document stratégique de façade - SBSC) into account:

- SRADDET Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (under construction)
- SCOT Aix-Marseille-Métropole-Provence (under construction)
- PLUI Aix-Marseille-Métropole-Provence (under construction)
- Strategic project GPMM (currently being reviewed)
- SRDAM Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (under construction)
- Natura 2000 site Camargue objectives document (under the habitats FR9301592 and birds directive FR9310019)

Other documents which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.

Focal points of a socio-economic order:

- The area is affected by the integrality of strategic objectives when activities, pressure generated by the latter and public policies are respectively presented, identified and conducted in the territory.

- As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:
  - A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9
  - C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, C7, C8, C9
  - E1, E2, E3, E4, E5, E6
  - I1, I2, I3
  - M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, M7, M8
  - Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6
  - R1, R2

- Other documents including risk prevention plans for flooding risks or local urban plans are taken into account. The PPRi of the Bouches-du-Rhône can be cited as examples accessible here.

- Strasbourg-Nancy-Metz-Lorraine
  - SRADDET Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur
  - Strasbourg-Nancy-Metz-Lorraine
  - Strategic project GPMM (currently being reviewed)

- Other documents which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.

- Other schemes:
  - PLAGEPOMI 2016-2021

- Bordered to the west by the Camargue and to the east by the Côte Bleue, the area remains marked by a vast petrochemical complex fuelled by the port-industrial area of the west basin in the maritime port, 1st French port and southern alternative to the northern ports of Europe, which is a destination for all types of cargo (81 million tonnes) and contributes to approximately 42,000 direct and indirect jobs.

- Pollution of anthropic origin can affect the profitability of socioprofessionals and the environment, must be seen in conjunction with the étang de Berre.
**Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:**

- **Economy:**
  - Recommendations from the SBSC:
    - concerning port infrastructures: the development of port infrastructures does not have to be a higher level of articulation (A4) and must take the generic habitats (A7), significant fishing areas (C4) and functioning marine avifauna areas (E5-1) into account.
    - concerning maritime transport (L1, L3, L4 and L5): the increase of maritime traffic must take into account the functioning of coastal ecosystems (A4, A7, C4, E5-1, D2), the presence of marine mammals (D3, D2, J1, J2) with technologies without discharge (H1, H2, H3) and which reduce the introduction of atmospheric contaminants (F6, F7).
    - concerning aquaculture (N1, N5): Please reduce the risk of introduction and development of invasive non-indigenous species (I1, I4), as well as the risks for chronic or accidental pollution from industrial or port activities which may affect the quality of water (concessions or water intakes).
    - developing the professionalisation of maritime industries.

  - Recommendations stemming from the wind power planning document, related to fishing:
    - take into account the activity of professional fishermen in the delimitation of liable areas in the future and in the definition of the implantation of future wind farms.
    - embed connecting cables, when conditions allow, at a defined depth defined following ad hoc studies on the behaviour of fishing resources.

  - Recommendations from the DOCOB:
    - support traditional socio-economic activities including fishing and salt production, and the extensive activities reducing pressure on the habitats.

- **Marine environment:**
  - Requirements from the SBSC:
    - respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to the protection of the environment.
    - Recommendations from the wind power planning document, related to the environment.
    - harmonise methodologies to use the data collected in the different studies and monitoring measures effectively.
    - accumulate and capitalize knowledge and data gathered.
    - create a working body on environmental and scientific topics focusing on the coast.
    - organise regulations for fishing in marine parks.
    - conserve underwater sand-dunes.

  - Recommendations from the DOCOB:
    - maintain or restore the many different types of wetlands.
    - ensure the protection and management of sensitive habitats outside the protected sites.
    - optimise the marine potential of the Delta.
    - support traditional socio-economic activities including fishing and salt production, and the extensive activities reducing pressure on the habitats.

3. **Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society):**

3.1 – Sites and landscapes:

  - Requirements from the Coastal Conservatory’s intervention strategy:
    - preserve “urbanisation cuts” where building is not allowed, wetlands and the functionalities of the salt mines (Berre, Fos).

  - Requirements from the management strategy of the DPM (DDTM 13) (in the process of being updated):
    - preserve the DPM.

3.2 – Risks:

  - Requirements from the SBSC:
    - respect the regulation and zones related to maritime security.

  - Recommendations from the SBSC:
    - ensure territories’ adaptation to climate change.

  - Requirements from the management strategy of the DPM (DDTM 13):
    - improve knowledge of the coastline and coastal flooding.

4. **Sequence of events:**

  - Requirements from the SBSC:
    - comply with the regulation relating to usage and organization of the latter.
    - analyse any new activity subject to an environmental assessment procedure with a view to the issues above, its compatibility with other activities and the DPM management rules.
| Scope: | While controlling the accumulated coastal pressures and ensuring the conservation status of the habitats and species is maintained, monitor the sustainable development of human activity, including the fishing sector and water activities, reduce their impacts and the conflicts of occasional usage and prevent any potential usage conflicts. |
| Ecological sector and associated water masses: | Number and name of the area: Blue Coast |
| Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code): | Number and name of the area: Blue Coast |
| Existing schemes: | Number and name of the area: Blue Coast |
| Focal points of a socio-economic order: | Number and name of the area: Blue Coast |
| Focal points of an environmental order: | Number and name of the area: Blue Coast |
| Focal points of a cross-sectional order: | Number and name of the area: Blue Coast |
| Environmental and socio-economic objectives: | Number and name of the area: Blue Coast |

**Text:**

While situated between two industrial port complexes, Marseilles and Fos-sur-Mer, the Côte Bleue has remained untouched by industrialisation. This voluntary limitation on behalf of communes has helped preserve remarkable natural environments, antiques and regulations contribute to the preservation of a coveted area which is particularly vulnerable to fire risks.

The area is experiencing high urban pressure to the east, near Marseille, and significant pressure from tourism, in Sausset-les-Pins and Carry-le-Rouet in particular, where the number of second homes is high.

The existing economic coastal and maritime activities (maritime transport, commercial and recreational fishing, pleasure boats, nautical and underwater activities, tourism) are generally compatible with each other, subject to mutual consideration.

This awareness does not exclude competition for the resource which may generate occasional conflicts of usage.

**Schemes needing to take the sea basin strategy document (document stratégique de façade - SBSC) into account:**

- SRADDET Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur (under construction)
- SCOT Aix-Marseille-Métropole-Provence (under construction)
- PLUI Aix-Marseille-Métropole-Provence (under construction)

**Other documents which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.**

- SRDAM Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur
- Expansion plan for the bay contract Aix-Marseille-Métropole-Provence
- Côte Bleue Marine Nature 2000 objective document (FR9301999)

**Other schemes:**

- Closed areas of Carry le Rouet and Martigues.
Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:

1. Economy:
   - Recommendations from the SBSC:
     - concerning renewable marine energy: special care must be taken with connection and landing lines to the coast (landing). Seagrass (major challenge) and coralligenous areas (serious challenge) should be avoided and the conservation of very mobile conservation considered: cetaceans, marine birds (EO D, E3, E6).
     - concerning maritime transport: it means ensuring that the preservation of coralligenous areas (serious challenge) and seagrass (major challenge) during mooring of vessels in waiting areas. But also, surface water pollution which impacts the rocky habitats (superficial and mediterranean rocks - serious challenge). Encourage dock electrical connection.
     - concerning commercial fishing: support for fishing must be carried out in conjunction with the preservation of the functionalities of shallow coastal ocean floors (EO A, C6). Fishing efforts must be adapted (C5, C6). Marine reserve areas (Cary and Zavoron) must be protected, and their surveillance must be reinforced. The impact of recreational fishing must be analysed (C7).
     - concerning sea tourism: The impact of beach cleaning (seagrass shelves) (SEO R3) on sedimentary habitats must also be noted.
   - Recommendations from the SBSC:
     - concerning the protection of the environment, specific zones connected to the protection of the environment.
     - Recommendations from the DOCOB:
       - protection of the environment and natural spaces, raise awareness and communicate with the public, develop areas to control pressures as a result of these activities.

2. Marine environment:
   - Requirements from the SBSC:
     - respect the regulation and specific zones connected to the protection of the environment.
   - Recommendations from the SBSC:
     - attention needs to be paid to marine mammals.
   - Requirements from the management strategy of the DPM DDTM-13 (in the process of being updated):
     - improve the management of mooring and port shelters.
   - Recommendations from the DOCOB:
     - protect the environment and nature, raise awareness and communicate with the public.

3. Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society):
   - Sites and landscapes:
     - Requirements from the Coastal Conservatory's intervention strategy:
       - fight against urbanisation threatening the mountainous massif, preserve ecological continuity, combat fires and organise frequentation from the public.
     - Requirements from the management strategy of the DPM (DDTM-13):
       - improve land-sea coherence in authorised DPM occupations.
   - Risks:
     - Requirements from the SBSC:
       - respect the regulation and zones related to maritime security.
     - Recommendations from the SBSC:
       - ensure territories' adaptation to climate change.
   - Sequence of events:
     - Requirements from the SBSC:
       - comply with the regulation relating to usage and organisation of the latter.

4. Sequence of events:
   - Requirements from the SBSC:
     - analyse any new activity subject to an environmental assessment procedure with a view to the issues above, its compatibility with other activities and the DPM management rules.
Number and name of the area: 9 – Harbour of Marseille

Scope:
While controlling the accumulated coastal pressures, monitor the development of port infrastructures, reinforce the competitiveness of the fishing industries, contribute to the sustainable development of maritime transport and other activities and the conflicts of occasional usage and prevent potential conflicts.

Ecological sector and associated water masses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Existing scheme(s):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schemes needing to take the sea basin strategy document (document stratégique de façade - SBSC) into account</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SRADDET Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur (under construction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCOT of Aix-Marseille-Métropole-Provence (under construction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic project GPMM (currently being reviewed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other documents including risk prevention plans for flooding risks or local urban plans are taken into account. The PPRi of the Bouches-du-Rhône can be cited as examples accessible here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other schemes that may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Text:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focal points of a socio-economic order:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The area remains marked by a predominance of maritime transport (cruise lines, passengers, cargo), in direct relation with the eastern basins of the GPMM, pursuing a proactive investment policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The other existing coastal and maritime activities (commercial and recreational fishing, aquaculture, seawater heating, boating, water and subaquatic activities) and future activities (aquaculture) must address each other and competition in the area can be observed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within close proximity of the maritime area surrounding the Calanques National Park, the zone in question comprises a high number of ecological units representing a major (biogenic and rocky habitats, marine avifauna) or serious challenge (specific hydrographic or geomorphological structures, rocky and biogenic habitats).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The seagrass (posidonia), coralligenous, subspecies of gulls, seagulls or shearwaters and marine mammals are examples.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The area is marked by the fruit of posidonia eelgrass, remarkable coralligenous masses and depths, karst caves and deep sectors near the calanque heads, an upwelling and a reproduction phenomenon of various pelagic fish species, with a rich benthic and necto-benthic fauna too.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three bird species of great heritage value are present in the area: Cory’s shearwater, yelkouan shearwater and the European storm petrel. Other species use the islands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additionally, bottlenose dolphins have been frequently spotted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A number of sites have been identified by the Coastal Conservatory, some of these having control over the coast (îles du Frioul – Calanques and îles de Marseille) as well as observation and vigilance of the Conservatory featured in appendix 1 – chapter 3 (p.21).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The development of communication cables and landing stations should not cause any conflicts of use, mooring in bays being rare and births being sufficient to allow vessels to dock.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Environmental and socio-economic objectives: |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other objectives:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All objectives D, F, G, H, J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L1, L3, L4, LS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K1, K2, K4, M1, M2</td>
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<tr>
<td>No objectives</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q1, Q2, Q4, Q5, Q6</td>
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<td>Q1, R1, R2</td>
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<td>L1, L2, L3, L4, L5</td>
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<tr>
<td>L1, L2, L3, L4, L5</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
1. Economy:

- Recommendations from the SBSC:
  - concerning port infrastructures: the development of port infrastructures does not have to be at a higher level of artificialisation (A6) and must take the generic habitats (A7), significant fishing areas (C4) and functioning marine avifauna areas (E5-1) into account.
  - concerning maritime transport (L1, L3, L4 and L5): the increase of maritime traffic must take into account the functioning of coastal ecosystems (A1, A2, A6, A7, C4, E5-1, I3), the presence of marine mammals (D1, D3, J1, J2) with technologies without discharge (H1, H2, H4) and which reduce the introduction of atmospheric contaminants (F6, F7).
  - concerning commercial and recreational fishing (M1, M6 and M8): support for fishing must be carried out in conjunction with the preservation of the functionalities of coastal ocean floors (A, C4). Fishing efforts must be adapted (C5, C6, C7).
  - develop the professionalisation of maritime industries.

2. Marine environment:

- Requirements from the SBSC:
  - respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to the protection of the environment
  - from the management strategy of the DPM (DDTM 13): improve the management of the sea-town and city interface

3. Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society):

1.1 Sites and landscapes:

- Requirements from the Coastal Conservatory’s intervention strategy:
  - raise awareness with visitors
  - Requirements from the management strategy of the DPM DDTM 13 (in the process of being updated):
    - pursue the preservation actions of the DPM

1.2 – Risks:

- Requirements from the SBSC:
  - respect the regulation and zones related to maritime security
  - Recommendations from the SBSC:
    - ensure territories’ adaptation to climate change

5. Sequence of events:

- Requirements from the SBSC:
  - comply with the regulation relating to usage and organisation of the latter
  - all activities subject to an environmental assessment procedure must be studied in consideration of the challenges above. Its compatibility with other activities and management rules of the DPM must be demonstrated.
### Number and name of the area:

| 10 – Perimeter of the Calanques National Park |

### Scope:

- Maximization of the marine coastal biodiversity and deep-water habitats, highlighted by natural and cultural heritages, monitor a sustainable development of maritime activities and controlling the accumulated pressures in compliance with the National park charter.

### Ecological sector and associated water masses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Hakalt – Côte d’Azur (35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- RDC06b – Pointe d’Endoume – Cap Croisette and Frioul islands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- RDC07a – Marseille islands excluding Frioul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- RDC07b – Cap Croisette – Bec de l’Aigle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- RDC07c – Bec de l’Aigle – Pointe de la Fauconnière</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):

- Calanques National Park
- Natura 2000 sites Calanques and îles marseillaises - Cap Canaille and massif du Grand Caunet (FR9301602) ; îles marseillaises – Cassidaigne (FR9312007) and Baie de la Ciotat (FR9301998)

### Existing scheme(s):

- SRADDET Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur (under construction)
- SCOT of Aix-Marseille-Métropole-Provence (under construction)
- PLUI of Aix-Marseille-Métropole-Provence (under construction)
- Other documents including risk prevention plans for flooding risks or local urban plans are taken into account. The PPRi of the Bouches-du-Rhône can be cited as examples accessible here.

### Schemes that should be compatible or made compatible with the SBSC:

- SDAGE Rhône-Méditerranée
- SRDAM Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur
- Charter of the Calanques National Park and designated uses map
- Expansion plan of the bay contract Aix-Marseille-Métropole-Provence
- Objective documents for Natura 2000 sites Calanques and îles marseillaises - Cap Canaille and massif du Grand Caunet (FR9301602); îles marseillaises – Cassidaigne (FR9312007) and Baie de la Ciotat (FR9301998)
- Other schemes which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.

### Other schemes:

- PLAGEPOMI 2016-2021

### Text:

Located to the west by the Rade de Marseille and to the east by the Varois coast, the zone is situated at the interface between land and the Mediterranean sea. The islands of Marseille and the Calanques present great wealth in heritage from a landscape, geological or ecological point of view. Known internationally for their ecological and landscape quality, the coastal and marine spaces of the Calanques National Park (heart and surrounding maritime area) experience particularly high levels of nautical visits, which are growing and varied (fishing, passenger transport, diving, paddling sports, boating, etc.). This frequentation generates different economic activities strongly dependent on the access to the natural area, but also its quality and preservation: passenger shuttles, diving clubs, boat or kayak hire, nautical equipment sellers, commercial fishing, nature guides, etc.

In order to maintain the attractiveness of the places that the economic activities depend on, this very high frequentation requires special attention with the view to ensuring the best possible balance between the preservation of the natural and fragile environments and the participation in human commercial and leisure activities. This calls for the potential need for proper supervision of some activities specific for this territory, aiming to preserve seabeds, the management of areas of concentration for frequentation and the prevention of conflicts of use, some of which can take place in the spring and summer: professional fishermen and water activities, waterways and boaters.

Overcrowding of some sites can be observed during these periods.
Focal points of an environmental order:
The zone was classified as a nature park in April 2012 and has been recognised as ASPIM internationally since 2017.
The national park is a type of protected marine area, which benefits from the highest level of natural area protection in French law. Its missions are defined by the French environmental code and are specified in the decree for its creation.
The zone comprises a high number of ecological units representing major (biogenic and rocky habitats, marine avifauna) or serious challenges (specific geomorphological structures, rocky and biogenic habitats, functional fishing areas, among which seaweed (Posidonia), coralligenous, marine mammals and marine turtles). The Calanques territory is one of the few ecological land-sea continuums in the French Mediterranean. The marine territory of the national park comprises nearly the entire diversity of Mediterranean biocenoses, from deep canyons interspersed with cold water corals, up to the corolling of the surface lithophyllum. Among the emblematic marine habitats in the territory, the coralline lithophyllum are rare formations along the Mediterranean coast, but they are present along the whole coastline of the archipel. The corolling of the Sin Vu Calanques and the archipelago of Riou in particular, can reach 1.5 to 2 m in width. They are truly a natural heritage treasure of high ecological and esthetic value worth preserving against trampling in particular.
In the submersed section, up to 30 metres deep, the posidonia meadow is developing a priority habitat on a European level and a “pivotal” ecosystem along the Mediterranean coast. They are seascapes of high value, rich in protected heritage species, such as penna nobilis pen shells. They cover significant areas in the Calanques area and the archipel of Riou, but experience significant declines (due in particular to the strong pressure of mooring and pollution, and in the most man-made bays). The most widespread continuous seaweed is situated in the La Ciotat bay.
The national park is home to 63 marine heritage species, 2/3 of which are protected, in its marine section. 24 of these species are listed in Appendix 1 of the ASPIM protocol of the Barcelona convention. Examples are the gorgonian corals, red coral, brown seaweed and the grouper (which has been put under a moratorium). The preservation of these sensitive species requires supervision of nautical uses, whether regulatory (fishing) or good practices (diving).
Different cetacean species are also regularly observed in the marine area of the national park. It is one of the most significant concentration areas for these animals in the western Mediterranean, just under the Cassidaigne canyon. Pressures on these species are essentially related to the disturbance caused by the various nautical activities and, to a lesser extent, by the development of observation activities which violate the recommendations for approaches.
Finally, the islands of Marseille are a strategic zone for the reproduction of pelagic marine birds, represented by four endemic species of the Mediterranean basin (Scrapoli’s shearwater, Mediterranean shearwater, European storm petrels and European shag). These species are also vulnerable to disturbance by human activities, whether land or sea-based, related to increased frequentation.
In historic zone for the urban waste water of Marseille, the Cortiou calanque is subject to experimentation in terms of ecological restorations aiming to assess the effect of some factors which may have a major influence on the status of the environment and its restoration potential (discharge distance, depth, etc.). A more significant ecological restoration operation may be envisaged in case of positive results.

Focal points of a cross-sectional order:
A number of sites have been identified by the Coastal Conservatory, some of which have control over the coast (Archipel de Riou, Port Miou La Fontasse, Massif de Château, Cassidaigne et cap Canaille, Calanques and islands of Marseille): as well as intervention and vigilance of the Conservatory featured in appendix 1 – chapter 3 (p 21).

Environmental and socio-economic objectives:
The area is affected by the integrality of strategic objectives when activities, pressure generated by the latter and public policies are respectively presented, identified and conducted in the territory.
As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:
A3, A5, A6, A7, A9, A8, A1, A2, C4, C5, C6, C8, C9, C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, C7, E3, E4, E6, E5, M1, M2, M3, M8, N1, N4, Q1, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6, R1, R2
### Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:

#### 1 – Economy:
- **Recommendations from the SBSC:**
  - Concerning aquaculture: Considering suitable sites, consider the challenges related to maritime security, in connection with local nautical commissions.
- **Requirements from the management strategy of the DPM (DSTM 13):**
  - Sustainable planning in favour of nautical activities
- **Recommendations from the park charter:**
  - Maintain small-scale coastal fishing indefinitely and involve its local representatives

#### 2 – Marine environment:
- **Requirements from the SBSC:**
  - Respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to the protection of the environment
- **Recommendations from the DOCOB Calanques and islands of Marseille - Cap Canaille and massif du Grand Caunet:**
  - Support development policies and the management of the territory
  - Identify and monitor exotic species with potentially negative effects
  - Raise awareness for users, inform and communicate

#### 3. Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society):

##### 3.1 – Sites and landscapes:
- **Requirements from the Coastal Conservatory’s intervention strategy:**
  - Ensure coherent management of species situated in the heart of the park
  - Raise awareness with visitors
- **Requirements from the management strategy of the DPM DSTM 13 (in the process of being updated):**
  - Improve the management of the DPM heart of the park
  - Prowe the preservation actions of the DPM
  - Define the DPM and identify the administrator

##### 3.2 – Risks:
- **Requirements from the SBSC:**
  - Respect the regulation and zones related to maritime security
  - Take maritime security challenges into account for any project related to nautical commissions.
- **Recommendations from the SBSC:**
  - Ensure territories’ adaptation to climate change

#### 4. Sequence of events:
- **Requirements from the SBSC:**
  - Comply with regulations relating to the organisation of uses
  - All activities subject to an environmental assessment procedure must be studied in consideration of the challenges above. Its compatibility with other activities, including those related to defence, and rules for management of the DPM must be demonstrated.
While controlling the accumulated coastal pressures and ensuring the conservation status of the habitats and species is maintained, monitor the sustainable development of maritime activities.

Ecological sector and associated water areas:
- Côte d'Azur (not the)
- Port de la Faouconnière – Île de Porquerolles
- Port de La Faouconnière – Île Porquerolles
- Port de la Faouconnière – Île Porquerolles

Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):
- Natural 2000 sites La pointe faouconnière (FR9301600);
- Cap Sicié – Six Fours (FR9301610);
- Embiez – Cap Sicié (FR9301997) and Lagune du Brusc (FR9302001);
- Maritime sections of the EPRM that fall under the Coastal Conservatory: Point d'Alon la Nartette and île du Grand Rouveau – Les Embiez.

Existing schemes:
- Brainstorming regarding the site based strategy document (document stratégique de site – DSSC):
  - SRDAM Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (under construction).
- Other documents including risk prevention plans for flooding risks or local urban plans are taken into account. PPRI of Var accessible here.
- Plans etiendus in accordance with the SSIC:
  - SRICAM Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur
- Key contract of the rade de Toulon
- Objective documents for Natural 2000 sites La pointe faouconnière (FR9301600);
- nutritious – Six Fours (FR9301610);
- Embiez – Cap Sicié (FR9301997) and Lagune du Brusc (FR9302001).
- Other documents which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.

束缚:
The area is affected by the integrity of strategic objectives when activities, pressure generated by the latter and public policies are respectively presented, identified and conducted in the territory.

Coastline towns are sensitive to the risk of coastal flooding featured in appendix 1 – chapter 3 (p 21).

Potential threats which may damage the conservation of habitats and species of community interest of the site if they were to occur (invasion and proliferation of species with an invasive character, coastal developments, accidental pollutions, etc.),

To the west of the area, the Pointe Fauconnière has experienced a high rate of urbanisation, leading to the discrimination of sand deposits, impacting the coastline habitats and changing the species present. The intervention of the Coastal Conservatory and regulatory action enabled this urbanisation to be halted. The increase in maritime use (seafood tourism, boating, water-based leisure activities, etc.) is likely to represent a threat for the seagrass meadow and the species that depend on it.

Further south, the site of Cap Sicié – Six Fours has components which present a conservation interest of variable importance: the posidonia meadow, biocoenosis on hard and light substrate. A number of threats face the conservation of the site, these include:

Maritime sections
- Other documents which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.
- Other documents which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.
- Plans etiendus in accordance with the SSIC:

Potential threats which may damage the conservation of habitats and species of community interest of the site if they were to occur (invasion and proliferation of species with an invasive character, coastal developments, accidental pollutions, etc.).

Environmental and socio-economic objectives:
- For an area affected by the integrity of strategic objectives when activities, pressure generated by the latter and public policies are respectively presented, identified and conducted in the territory.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and name of the area</th>
<th>11 – West Varois coastline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scope:</td>
<td>While controlling the accumulated coastal pressures and ensuring the conservation status of the habitats and species is maintained, monitor the sustainable development of maritime activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecological sector and associated water areas:</td>
<td>Côte d'Azur (not the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):</td>
<td>Natural 2000 sites La pointe faouconnière (FR9301600); Cap Sicié – Six Fours (FR9301610); Embiez – Cap Sicié (FR9301997) and Lagune du Brusc (FR9302001); Maritime sections of the EPRM that fall under the Coastal Conservatory: Point d'Alon la Nartette and île du Grand Rouveau – Les Embiez.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Existing schemes: | Brainstorming regarding the site based strategy document (document stratégique de site – DSSC):
  - SRDAM Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (under construction).
- Other documents including risk prevention plans for flooding risks or local urban plans are taken into account. PPRI of Var accessible here.
- Plans etiendus in accordance with the SSIC:
  - SRICAM Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur
- Key contract of the rade de Toulon
- Objective documents for Natural 2000 sites La pointe faouconnière (FR9301600);
- nutritious – Six Fours (FR9301610);
- Embiez – Cap Sicié (FR9301997) and Lagune du Brusc (FR9302001).
- Other documents which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility. |
| Text: | The area is affected by the integrity of strategic objectives when activities, pressure generated by the latter and public policies are respectively presented, identified and conducted in the territory. Coastaline towns are sensitive to the risk of coastal flooding featured in appendix 1 – chapter 3 (p 21). Potential threats which may damage the conservation of habitats and species of community interest of the site if they were to occur (invasion and proliferation of species with an invasive character, coastal developments, accidental pollutions, etc.). |
| Focal points of a socio-economic order: | Existing coastal and maritime economic activities (maritime transport, commercial and recreational fishing, aquaculture, boating, water and subaqueous activities, tourism) and future activities (aquaculture) are generally compatible with one another on the condition that they are mutually taken into account. |
| Focal points of an environmental order: | The area in question comprises a high number of ecological units representing a range of biogenic, rocky and sedimentary habitats, marine fauna, or serious challenges (specific geomorphological structures, particularly lagoons, biogenic, rocky and sedimentary habitats, avifauna, marine mammals and turtles). Posidonia seagrass and subspecies of gulls and shearwaters can be cited as examples. This area is a vital ecological corridor for avifauna (shearwaters in particular), for feeding and as a place of exchange between the two national parks. In the west of the area, the Pointe Fauconnière has experienced a high rate of urbanisation, leading to the discrimination of sand deposits, impacting the coastline habitats and changing the species present. The intervention of the Coastal Conservatory and regulatory action enabled this urbanisation to be halted. The increase in maritime use (seafood tourism, boating, water-based leisure activities, etc.) is likely to represent a threat for the seagrass meadow and the species that depend on it. A specially protected area of Mediterranean importance, the Brusc lagoon is situated on an important maritime route between the ports of Marseille and Toulon. A particularly highly frequented site, especially during the summer period, the influx of holidaymakers and participants in activities is monitored by a number of pressures, including an increase in pollutants (discharges, macroseaweeds), the destruction of habitats (sea meadows, falling rocks, coraline structures) and the introduction of invasive species (Caesalpinia taxifolia and Caesalpinia racemosa), which impact the natural habitats of the area. Further south, the site of Cap Sicié – Six Fours has components which present a conservation interest of variable importance: the posidonia meadow, biocoenosis on hard and light substrate. A number of threats face the conservation of the site, these include:

Focal points of a cross-sectional order: | Number of sites have been identified by the Coastal Conservatory, some of them have control over the coastline (Point d’Alon la Nartette, Les Embiez, Fabregas (île de Toulon-Ouest)) as well as intervention and vigilance zones of the Conservatory listed in appendix 1 – chapter 3 (p 21).
- Coastaline towns are sensitive to the risk of coastal flooding. |
| Environmental and socio-economic objectives: | For an area affected by the integrity of strategic objectives when activities, pressure generated by the latter and public policies are respectively presented, identified and conducted in the territory. As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea: |
requirements from the SBSC:
- concerning marine transport: here it will involve preserving areas with posidonia meadows (major challenge) and coralligenous (serious challenge) during the mooring of ships. Surface water pollution which impacts rocky habitats (supralittoral and mediterranean rock - serious challenge) also needs to be considered, as well as the disturbance of avifauna (EO E2) or the presence of marine mammals (D1, D3, J1, J2). The use of technologies without discharge (H1, H2, H4) which reduce the introduction of atmospheric contaminants (R5, R7) is recommended. Some activities (e.g. whale watching) are recent and need to be monitored.

- concerning commercial fishing: support for fishing must be provided in conjunction with the preservation of the functionalities of shallow coastal ocean floors (EO A, C6). Fishing efforts must be matched appropriately (CS C6), avifauna (E) can be disrupted by these fishing activities. Careful consideration must be made. The impact of recreational fishing must be analysed (C7).

- concerning aquaculture: special attention must be paid to the indirect impact of new areas on some habitats such as posidonia meadows, hard substrates to photophilic algae (A1, A7),

- concerning underwater public works (e.g. cabling): special consideration must be made regarding the connection paths with land (public landing zone), it will be necessary to avoid the seagrass (major challenge) and the coralligenous area (serious challenge) and take into consideration the conservation of very mobile species: cetaceans, seabirds (EO D, E3, D6).

- concerning water sports and activities (Q3, Q4, Q6): special attention should be paid to the pressure of mooring on posidonia seagrass and other sensitive habitats (EO A1, A5, A7, A8), including recreational fishing as well as the disturbance of avifauna. Furthermore, the existing pressure on deep sea yachting needs to be limited. The impacts related to boating (EO D, H1) must be limited. Equally, some popular diving sites could be suitably equipped with ecological developments. Water and sports activities must avoid disturbing some generic habitats.

- concerning sea tourism: The impact of beach cleaning (posidonia seagrass shelves) (SEO R3) in sedimentary habitats must also be noted.

2. Marine environment:

- concerning sea tourism: The impact of beach cleaning (posidonia seagrass shelves) (SEO R3) in sedimentary habitats must also be noted.

- Requirements from the SBSC:
  - respect the regulation and specific zones connected to the protection of the environment.
  - Requirements from the SBSC:
  - attention needs to be paid to marine mammals.

- Recommendations from the departmental management of sandy coasts (under development):
  - regarding the management of posidonia shelves
  - regarding proteic structures

- Recommendations from the DOCOB:
  - improve the conservation states of medium/lithothrophic rocks
  - preserve the good condition of fine and coarse sand, coralligenous and biocoenoses of caves
  - restore the biodiversity and monitor/prevent the invasion of invasive species
  - monitor the quality of waters and the impact of the ocean disposal of the water treatment plant of Saint-Cyr-sur-Mer
  - monitor the enforcement of the existing regulation for different activities

3. Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society):

3.1 - Sites and landscapes:

- Requirements from the Coastal Conservatory’s intervention strategy:
  - maintain natural and agricultural dynamics, which contribute to the landscape quality, to ecological continues or fragmentation by the public via the coastline pathway
  - manage water numbers, especially when linked to mooring (front dunes)
  - envisage a landscape reconstruction and the development of coastal sites (Saint-Mandrier especially)

- Requirements from the management strategy of the DPM/DOTM E3 (in the process of being updated):
  - pursue proactive management of the DPM (knowledge and delimitation)
  - ensure the management of the DPM in different areas of the zone

- Requirements from the departmental management of sandy coasts (under development):
  - regarding the management of the band of dunes

3.2 - Risks:

- Requirements from the SBSC:
  - respect the regulation and zones related to maritime security

- Recommendations from the SBSC:
  - ensure territories’ adaptation to climate change

- Requirements from the departmental management of sandy coasts (under development):
  - regarding sand deposits on the beach or the foreshore, resulting in dredging if necessary
  - regarding sediment transfer by bypassing
  - regarding artificial reefs

- Requirements from the documentation about the consideration of coastal flooding risk accessible here

4. Sequence of events:

- Requirements from the SBSC:
  - comply with regulations relating to the organisation of uses
  - all activities subject to an environmental assessment procedure must be studied in consideration of the challenges above. Its compatibility with other activities, including those related to defence and management rules of the DPM, must be demonstrated.
12 - Harbour of Toulon

**Number and name of the area:**
12 – Harbour of Toulon

**Scope:**
By managing the accumulated coastal pressures, reinforce the competitiveness of fishing industries, contribute to the sustainable development of maritime transport and other activities. Reduce the impact of the activities and conflicts of occasional usage and prevent potential conflicts.

**Ecological sector and associated water masses:**
Provençal-Côtière (35)

**Existing scheme(s):**
SFARMER Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur (in progress)
SCOT Toulon Provence Méditerranée

**Schemes needing to take the sea basin strategy document (document stratégique de façade - SBSC) into account:**
- SRADDET Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur (under construction)
- SCOT Toulon Provence Méditerranée

**Ecological sector and associated water masses:**
Provence – Côte d’Azur (35)

**Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):**
FRDC07g – Cap Cepet – Cap de Carqueiranne

**Environmental and socio-economic objectives:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and Objectives</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9</td>
<td>Defence of the bay of Toulon, the largest area in Europe in terms of water surface. It is the home to military port areas (the biggest French naval base and of European importance, 12% of the population of Toulon) and civilian port areas (1st in connection with Corsica, 3rd in France for cruise passengers) of great importance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1, 5, 7, 8, 9</td>
<td>Access to holds (maintenance) and dependencies (car parks) is problematic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1, 3, 4</td>
<td>The zone comprises a high number of ecological units representing a large (seagrass, rocky and sedimentary habitats, marine avifauna) or serious challenge (specific geomorphological structures, biogenic, rocky and sedimentary habitats, avifauna, marine mammals and turtles). Posidonia seagrass and subspecies of gulls and shearwaters can be cited as examples.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1, 2, 3</td>
<td>Unexplained peaks in pollution can affect the profitability of socio-professionals and alter the environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L1, L2, L3, L4</td>
<td>The zone is affected by the impact of strategic objectives when activities, pressure generated by the latter and public policies are respectively presented, identified and conducted in the territory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L1, L2, L3, L4</td>
<td>Environmental and socio-economic objectives.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Focal points of a socio-economic order:**
- The zone remains marked by significant port and military activity directly related to the armoury of Toulon. Port activity is under development (Brégaillon, cruise territory).
- Existing coastal and maritime economic activities (maritime transport, commercial and recreational fishing, aquaculture, boat racing, water and subaquatic activities, submarine industry) and future activities (aquaculture) are numerous and a competition in the space can be observed.

**Focal points of an environmental order:**
- The zone comprises a high number of ecological units representing a large (seagrass, rocky and sedimentary habitats, marine avifauna) or serious challenge (specific geomorphological structures, biogenic, rocky and sedimentary habitats, avifauna, marine mammals and turtles). Posidonia seagrass and subspecies of gulls and shearwaters can be cited as examples.

**Focal points of a cross-sectional order:**
- Coastal towns are sensitive to the risk of coastal flooding.
Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:

1 – Economy:

Recommendations from the SBSC:
- concerning port infrastructures: the development of port infrastructures does not have to be a higher level of artificialisation (A6) and must take generic habitats (A7) into account concerning maritime transport (L1, L3, L4 and L5): the increase of maritime traffic must take into account the functioning of coastal ecosystems (A1, A2, A6, A7, C4, E5-1, D1), the presence of marine mammals (D1, D3, J1, J2) with technologies without discharge to (D1, D3, H1) and which reduce the introduction of atmospheric contaminants (F6, F7).
- concerning aquaculture: Please reduce the risk of introduction and development of invasive non-indigenous species (I1, I4), as well as the risks for chronic or accidental risks from industrial or port activities which may affect the quality of water (concessions or water intakes). Concerning suitable sites, consider the challenges related to maritime security, in connection with local nautical commissions.
- develop the professionalisation of maritime industries.

2 – Marine environment:

Requirements from the SBSC:
- respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to the protection of the environment
- Recommendations from the departmental management of sandy coasts (under development):
  - regarding the management of posidonia shelves
  - regarding geotextile structures

3 – Risks:

Requirements from the SBSC:
- respect the regulation and zones related to maritime security
- take maritime security challenges into account for any project related to nautical commissions

Recommendations from the SBSC:
- ensure territories’ adaptation to climate change

Recommendations from the departmental management of sandy coasts (under development):
- regarding sand deposits on the beach or the foreshore, resulting in dredging if necessary
- regarding sand deposits under by-passing
- regarding artificial reefs

4 – Sequence of events:

Requirements from the SBSC:
- comply with regulations relating to the organisation of uses
- all activities subject to an environmental assessment procedure must be studied in consideration of the challenges above. Its compatibility with other activities, including those related to defence, and management rules of the DPM must be demonstrated.
Number and name of the area: Port-Cros National Park

Scope:
Preservation of coastal marine biodiversity and deep-water habitats whilst monitoring the sustainable development of maritime transport, fishing and other activities. The National Park charter is locally adhered to and implemented.

Ecological sector and associated water masses:
Nurseries - Cap d’Enfant (the)
BDCC - île d’Hyères
BDCC - Cap de l’Estérel – Cap de Brégançon
BDCC - Cap Valet – Cap Camarat

Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):
- Port-Cros National Park

Existing scheme(s):
Objetive documents including risk prevention plans for flooding risks or local urban plans are taken into account. RPRI du Var accessible here.

SCOPE of the Gulf of Toulon (being finalised)
SCOT of the Gulf of Île d’Or (being finalised)
2 other documents which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.

Other scheme:
- Baie de Toulon 2016-2023

Test:
In a coastal and maritime territory, the Port-Cros National Park is a unique zone between Toulon and Saint Tropez, marked by a diversity of natural habitats and species which are subject to protection and management provisions which are used to support a number of activities.

The national park is a type of protected marine area, which benefits from the highest level of area protection in French law. Its missions are defined by the French environmental code and are specified in the decree for its creation.

Focal points of a socio-economic order:
For existing economic coastal and maritime activities (maritime transport, commercial and recreational fishing, boating, maritime and underwater activities, tourism) or future activities (aquaculture) can be in competition in the same space, particularly during the summer period and during military tests (île du Levant) which concern terrestrial and marine spaces.

Puerto de Toulon is a popular destination for divers, hiking and seaside tourism, the Island of Port-Cros is well known and a high level of pressure can be observed on the Island of Porquerolles.

Some activities are being developed gradually (e.g. cruises). Others are emerging, such as use of private submarines (or underwater drones), or are already in place (e.g. whale watching) and need to be monitored.

These pressurised zones can lead to occasional conflicts of usage (spatial or time-based) if not more frequent between professionals and boaters for instance (fishermen, divers, etc.).

Focal points of an environmental order:
Located in the Pelagian sanctuary, a specific protected area of Mediterranean importance, the area in question comprises a great number of ecological units representing a major (biogenic and rocky habitats and marine avifauna) or serious challenge specific geomorphological structures, rocky and biogenic habitats, spawning grounds, marine mammals.

The area is defined by two canyons, the Toulon canyon to the west and the Stoechades canyon to the east. These canyons are known to be visited by capable scuba divers. The presence of all species of cetaceans is confirmed, with a clear preponderance of bottlenose dolphins considered residents and sperm whales audible all year round. Activities with a high impact on these species are in this case mainly activities of observation which violate the recommendations of approach for these animals, intense maritime traffic (proximity with the port of Toulon, connection Corsica/Continent) and a lesser extent boating and fishing activities. The Pelagos sanctuary provides reinforced protection objectives for marine mammals.

Several habitats of remarkable community interest are present (posidonia meadow, caves, sandy, detritic seabeds) whose conservation status is directly linked to uses. The seagrass area is considerable on the bay of Hyères but presents significant pressures from human activities. The national park is a type of protected marine area, which benefits from the highest level of area protection in French law. Its missions are defined by the French environmental code and are specified in the decree for its creation.

Focal points of an environmental order:
- PLAGEPOMI 2016-2021
- Other scheme:
- Charter of the Port-Cros National park
- French environmental code
- Charter of the Port-Cros National park

Other scheme:
- Bay contract of the rade de Toulon
- Charter of the Port-Cros National park
- SRADDET Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur
- SCOT Toulon Provence Mediterranée
- FRDC07h – Iles d’Hyères
- SCOT of the Gulf of Saint-Tropez (being finalised)
- Other documents which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.

Other scheme:
- Natura 2000 sites Bay of Hyères (FR9301613), Corniche varoise (FR9301624) and islands of Hyères (FR9310020)
- Objective documents for the Natura 2000 sites Bay of Hyères (FR9301624), Corniche varoise (FR9301624) and islands of Hyères (FR9310020)

Other scheme:
- Individual chapter recognising the SMVM du Port-Cros National park (under construction)
- Other scheme:
- Charter of the Port-Cros National park
- Other scheme:
- Individual chapter recognising the SMVM du Port-Cros National park (being finalised)
- Other scheme:
- Individual chapter recognising the SMVM du Port-Cros National park (under construction)

Several pressurised zones can lead to occasional conflicts of usage (spatial or time-based) if not more frequent between professionals and boaters for instance (fishermen, divers, etc.).

Focal points of a socio-economic order:

The national park is a type of protected marine area, which benefits from the highest level of area protection in French law. Its missions are defined by the French environmental code and are specified in the decree for its creation.

Focal points of a cross-sectional order:
A number of sites were identified by the Coastal Conservatory, some of which have control over the coastline (La Calle Norte, La Sabatera, Saline des Pizarras, Pera Pó de San, Vies Salines, Iles de Magaret and Port-Cros [Bay of Hyères and Îles de Magaret]; Collines de Cavalière, Corniche des Maures, Vallée de la Mole, Pardigon, Caps Lardier, Taillat and Camarat (Les Maures)) as well as zones of intervention and vigilance of the Conservatory featured in appendices 1 – chapter 3 (p 12).

Coastline towns are sensitive to the risk of coastal flooding.
Environmental and socio-economic objectives:

The area is affected by the integrity of strategic objectives when activities, pressure generated by the latter and public policies are respectively presented, identified and conducted in the territory.

As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:

- A1, A2, A3, A5, A8, A7, A8
- B1, C1, C2, C3, C7, C8, C9
- D1, E3, E4, E5, E6
- F1, F2, F3
- G1, G2, G3, G4
- H1, H2, H3, H4
- I1, I2, I3
- J1, J2, J3

As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:

1.3 – Economy:

Recommendations from the SBSC:

- 1 – Economy:

Concerning fishing: The maintenance of fishing must be carried out in line with the preservation of the functionalities of shallow coastal areas (A, C4). Fishing efforts must be adapted by relying on existing or undergoing validation (commercial fishing charts) (C3, C6). The impact of recreational fishing must be assessed (online fishing log) and the effort must be re-adapted in some areas with a serious challenge (C7, M8). Accidental captures of emblematic species must benefit from increased awareness so as to allow for a better survival rate by adapting practices if possible (C1, Q2, E1).

Concerning aquaculture: Concerning suitable sites, consider the challenges related to maritime security, in connection with local nautical commissions.

Concerning underwater public works (cables): During developments for the supply of water or energy to the islands, special care must be taken with connection and landing lines to the coast (landing). Seagrass must be avoided as much as possible (A5), as well as the reduction of the control / impact in case it is impossible to otherwise avoid it. The impact of beach cleaning (posidonia seagrass shelves) (R3) in sedimentary habitats must be noted.

Concerning sea tourism: Visitor numbers, both terrestrial and maritime, must be compatible with the maintenance of nesting or sheltering areas of marine avifauna (E3, E4, E5, E6). The impact of beach cleaning (posidonia seagrass shelves) (R3) in sedimentary habitats must be noted.

2. Marine environment:

Requirements from the SBSC:

- A1, A2, A3, A5, A8, A7, A8

Recommendations from the SBSC:

- 2 – Marine environment:

Concerning fishing:

- E1, E3, E4, E5, E6

Concerning nautical commissions:

- Q1, Q2, Q4, Q6

Concerning underwater public works (cables):

- C1, C2, C4, C5, C8

Concerning sports, water activities and seaside tourism:

- P2, Q4, Q6, Q8

Concerning fishing:

- C1, C2, C4, C5, C8

Concerning underwater public works (cables):

- C1, C2, C4, C5, C8

Concerning the operations of seafaring vessels:

- D1, D2, D4

Concerning underwater public works (cables):

- D1, D2, D4

Concerning the development of the deep sea:

- E1, E3, E4, E5, E6

Concerning the exploitation of marine resources:

- C1, C2, C4, C5, C8

Concerning underwater public works (cables):

- C1, C2, C4, C5, C8

Concerning the operations of seafaring vessels:

- D1, D2, D4

Concerning underwater public works (cables):

- D1, D2, D4

Concerning the development of the deep sea:

- E1, E3, E4, E5, E6

Concerning the exploitation of marine resources:

- C1, C2, C4, C5, C8

Concerning underwater public works (cables):

- C1, C2, C4, C5, C8

Concerning the operations of seafaring vessels:

- D1, D2, D4

Concerning underwater public works (cables):

- D1, D2, D4

Concerning the development of the deep sea:

- E1, E3, E4, E5, E6

Concerning the exploitation of marine resources:

- C1, C2, C4, C5, C8

Concerning underwater public works (cables):

- C1, C2, C4, C5, C8

Concerning the operations of seafaring vessels:

- D1, D2, D4

Concerning underwater public works (cables):

- D1, D2, D4

Concerning the development of the deep sea:

- E1, E3, E4, E5, E6

Concerning the exploitation of marine resources:

- C1, C2, C4, C5, C8

Concerning underwater public works (cables):

- C1, C2, C4, C5, C8

Concerning the operations of seafaring vessels:

- D1, D2, D4
**Number and name of the area:** 14 - East Varois coastline

**Scope:** While controlling the cumulative coastal pressures and while making sure the conservation status of the habitats and species is maintained, monitor the sustainable development of maritime activities reduce their impacts and the conflicts of punctual usage and prevent conflicts of potential usage.

**Ecological sector and associated water masses:**
- Provence – Côte d'Azur (35)
- FRDC08a – Cap Camarat – Ouest Fréjus
- FRDC08b – Ouest Fréjus – Saint Raphaël
- FRDC08c – Fréjus – Saint Raphaël – Ouest Sainte Maxime
- FRDC08d – Saint Raphaël – Pointe de la Galère
- FRDC08.e – Pointe de la Galère – Cap d'Antibes

**Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):**
- Natura 2000 sites Corniche varoise (FR9301624), Mouth of the Argens (FR9301627) and Estérel (FR9301628)
- Maritime sections of the DPM that fall under the Coastal Conservatory: Departmental maritime park Estérel-Théoule.

**Existing scheme(s):**
- SRADDET Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur (under construction)
- SCOT of the Gulf of Saint-Tropez (being finalised)
- SCOT Var Est
- Other documents including risk prevention plans for flooding risks or local urban plans are taken into account. PPRI du Var accessible here.

**Other documents which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.**

**Other schemes:**
- Individual chapter recognising the SMVM du SCOT of the Gulf of Saint-Tropez (being finalised)
- Objective documents for Natura 2000 sites Corniche varoise (FR9301624), Mouth of the Argens (FR9301627) and Estérel (FR9301628)
- Water Planning and Management Scheme Argens
- Beach improvement scheme for St Tropez
- Contract of the lacs and coastal areas of the gulf of St Tropez

**Focal points of a socio-economic order:**
- While controlling the cumulative coastal pressures and while making sure the conservation status of the habitats and species is maintained, monitor the sustainable development of maritime activities reduce their impacts and the conflicts of punctual usage and prevent conflicts of potential usage.

- The existing coastal and maritime activities are in competition in the same area, particularly during the summer period.

- Seaside activities are more of an issue in urban areas (Pampelonne, Saint-Tropez, Sainte-Maxime, Saint-Aygulf, Fréjus, Saint-Raphaël).

- Maritime traffic is dense, notably in the bay of Saint-Tropez.

- Ocean yachting is popular in the bay of Pampelonne and in the Gulf of Saint-Tropez.

- Coastal maritime transport is reinforced in the summer period, regular connections from Port Grimaud and the marinas of Cogolin and Issandres being added to the regular connections on offer by the bateaux verts (from / to St Tropez and Ste Maxime).

- The maritime service has twice as many services than the terrestrial offer.

- Cruises are popular in the Gulf. In 2017, 70 stopover moorings in the Gulf were counted (a 40% decrease compared to 2013). The Gulf of Saint-Tropez represents 30% of Var Provence Cruise Clubs stopovers, the second leading destination after the port of Toulon-La Seyne. The type of cruise is primarily "Premium/Luxury" (high-end clientele).

- Furthermore, excursions in the gulf are offered. The significant potential for development of maritime transport requires equipment within the ports and on the coast.

- Some activities (e.g. private submarines) are more recent and need to be monitored.
Focal points of an environmental order:

Challenged in this perspective, a special protected area of Mediterranean importance, the area in question comprises a great number of ecological units representing a major biogenic and rocky habitats and marine mammals and marine turtles of serious challenge (specific geomorphological structures, rocky and biogenic habitats, functional fishing areas, spawning grounds, marine mammals).

The zone comprises:
- in terms of coastal habitats, several sectors of posidonia meadows (major challenge) and other biogenic habitats, unevenly spread like the littophyllum ridges, Cystoseira and coralligenous area (serious challenge).
- in terms of species, prunella nobilis pen shells (medium to low density) threatened by anthropic pressures (anchoring, developments) and periodic pressures,

The bay of Pampelonne is part of the Corniche Varoise Nature 2000 site (posidonia meadow in decline due to deep sea yachting in particular. Seabeds around the Cornual and St Tropez capes (rocky habitats with photophilous algae and coralligenous habitats) are impacted by suction diving and fishing.

The gulf of St Tropes is characterised in the bottom of the bay by sandy dunes bottom (serious challenge), a degraded barrier reef and habitats in variable conditions: to the north, a zone with a low density and covering, except in some sectors; to the south, reduced seagrass in bad condition with a decrease of approximately –13m. The pressures are from multiple origins: sea quality problems, run-off, small and large pleasure boats, coastal and port developments. The presence of prunella nobilis pen shells at the bottom of the bay in exceptional numbers for France is of note. A loggerhead turtle (major value species) laid its eggs on the beach of Canareal in Saint-Tropez in 2006.

From Sainte Maxime to Saint Aguy, rocky habitats in the wadden areas constitute the main habitats: Coasal and port developments (Sainte Maxime) and mooring of small boats in the summer put pressure on the wadden areas. Coral reefs are present, especially where the rocky bed can be found (littophyllum, Cystoseira). A loggerhead turtle (major challenge species) laid its eggs at the beach of Saint-Augustine in 2016.

The gulf of Fréjus is characterised by the mouth of the Argens (N2000 site) and an exceptional and important wetland (lagoons de Villepey) for birds. Degraded seagrass and a rocky habitat with protophilous algae in average condition characterises the Bay of St Raphael. The old port of Saint Raphael is situated nearby.

Littophyllum ridges, cystoseira and emblematic heritage species such as the slipper lobster, grouper, brown meagre, red coral, etc can be present around capes and rocky points.

Different canyons are present in the sector: on the Corniche Varoise site, the canyon of Stoechades, the canyon of Pampelonne, the canyon of Saint-Tropez and the banc de la Naufrage. The canyons of Dramont and the Esterel are situated on the Esterel. Canyons present a diverse wealth revealed by the Medseacan campaign.

The sector is a preferential zone for marine mammals with the bottlenose dolphin and the sperm whale in particular (serious challenge). Activities in this zone with a high impact on these species are mainly boating and nautical activities (disturbance linked to the intensity of these uses) and to a lesser extent observation activities which violate the recommendations for approaching animals and fishing activities (interactions).

A number of sites have been identified by the Coastal Conservatory, some of them have control over the coastline (Plain and Petites Maures, Les Maures, Etang de Villepey, Bassin éoliens de la Frégate (messa sales de l’Argens), Massif de Estérel etalents) as well as maintenance and vigilance zones of the Conservatory featured in appendix 1 – chapter 3 (p 21).

The water quality is average in the bay of Saint Tropez. The water treatment plant are compliant or are in the process (Grimaud). There is the problem of runoff and discharges from major rivers.

Some sectors are highly exposed to erosion, especially in Sainte Maxime and Port Grimaud. Coastline towns are sensitive to the risk of coastal flooding.

Environmental and socio-economic objectives:

The area is affected by the integrality of strategic objectives when activities, pressure generated by the latter and public policies are respectively presented, identified and conducted in the territory. As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:

A1, A2, A3, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9, A1, C2, C4, C5, C7, C8, C9, E1, E4, E9, E6, H1, G, D, E, F, G, H, J, L, M, N, M6, M8, M7, M9, N7, N6, N8, O4, Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6, R1, R2
1. Economy:

**Recommendations from the SBSC:**
- Concerning maritime transport (L4 and L5): the development of shuttle services must be carried out with the functioning of coastal ecosystems in mind (EO A1, A2, A7), with clean technologies without discharge (EO F4 F5, G2, H1 H2, I3), and in consideration of the potential presence of marine mammals (EO D1, D4, J1, J2).
- Concerning fishing (M1, M6, M8): Support for fishing must be carried out in connection with the preservation of the functionality of shallow ocean floors (EO A, C3). Fishing efforts must be adapted (C5, C6). The regulated fishing area of Cap Roux must be preserved and its surveillance must be reinforced. The impact of recreational fishing must be analysed (C7).
- Concerning aquaculture (N1, N5): special attention must be paid to the indirect impact of new areas (off the île des Vieilles) on some habitats such as posidonia meadows, hard substrates with photophilic algae (A3, A7).

**Concerning suitable sites, consider the challenges related to maritime security, in connection with local nautical commissions.**

- Concerning public works and underwater activities: all projects must incorporate the preservation of the functioning of seabeds (EO A1, A2, A5, A6, A7, A8, B1, C4).
- Concerning water sports and activities (Q1, Q3, Q4, Q6): special attention should be paid to the pressure of mooring on seagrass and other sensitive habitats (EO A1, A5, A7, A8). Warning beacon signs in these habitats could be equipped with ecological anchoring. Furthermore, it is appropriate to limit the existing pressure of large pleasure boats on Pampelonne and to preserve the sector of Esterel (bay of Agay and islands more specifically). The impacts related to boating (EO G H I) must be limited. Equally, some popular diving sites could be valuably equipped with ecological developments. Water sports activities (kayaking, etc) must avoid disturbing some rocky habitats (A3).
- Concerning coastal tourism: the management of beaches must as far as possible integrate soft methods so as not to contribute to an artificialisation of the coast. The functionality of shallow coastal areas must be preserved (A1, A2, A6, A7, A8).

2. Marine environment:

**Requirements from the SBSC:**
- Respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to the protection of the environment

**Recommendations from the departmental management of sandy coasts (under development):**
- Concerning the management of posidonia shelves
- Concerning geotextile structures

3. Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society):

3.1. Sites and landscapes:

**Requirements from the SBSC:**
- Organise the frequentation of the areas by increasing awareness
- Maintain and reinforce the connections between the different protected areas
- Preserve wetlands and agricultural zones

**Requirements from the Coastal Conservatory’s intervention strategy:**
- Organise the frequentation of the areas by increasing awareness
- Maintain and reinforce the connections between the different protected areas
- Preserve wetlands and agricultural zones

**Requirements from the management strategy of the DPM DDTM 83 (in the process of being updated):**
- Ensure the management of DPMs in different areas of the zone

**Recommendations from the departmental management of sandy coasts (under development):**
- Concerning the management of the sand of dunes

3.2. Risks:

**Requirements from the SBSC:**
- Respect the regulation and zones related to maritime security
- Take maritime security challenges into account for any project related to nautical commissions

**Recommendations from the SBSC:**
- Ensure territories’ adaptation to climate change
- The use of gentle methods must take coastal habitats into account (aloea, coastal habitats) and not alter their functionality (EO E3, 5, 6 and A2, A6, C3 and C4) especially in the area around the mouth of the Argens.

**Requirements from the management strategy of the DPM DDTM 83 (in the process of being updated):**
- Take into account the natural risks and climate issues

**Recommendations from the departmental management of sandy coasts (under development):**
- Concerning sand deposits on the beach or the foreshore, resulting in dredging if necessary
- Regarding underwater transit by bypassing
- Regarding artificial reefs

3.3. Society:

**Recommendations from the SBSC:**
- Free access to the sea must take into account terrestrial coastal habitats, avifauna (E3, E5, E6) present and the sea-lagoon connectivity (A2, A6, C3, C4), in the sector of the mouth of the Argens specifically.

3.4. Actions carried out locally:

**Recommendations from the SBSC:**
- The gulf of Saint-Tropez might usefully be part of a global plan integrating issues about water quality (EO F G H), of mooring pressure (EO Q) and port and coastal developments (SEO O P S R W) in connection with EO A and C.

4. Sequence of events:

**Requirements from the SBSC:**
- Comply with regulations relating to the organisation of uses
- All activities subject to an environmental assessment procedure must be studied in consideration of the challenges above. Its compatibility with other activities, including those related to defence, and management rules of the DPM must be demonstrated.
**Seabed cleaning initiatives are in progress in order to remove 25,000 tyres which were dumped in the 1980s opposite Vallauris.**

(Cannes festival, sailing events, air shows).

Public policies with regard to heritage (application of the iles de Lérins for UNESCO’s world heritage status) suggest ... heritage, whereas events, with a few appearing on a global scale, are increasing at the initiative of local authorities

Siagne and Brague as well as a number of small valleys and storm water outfalls in this very urbanised area.

A number of sites have been identified by the

intensity of these uses) and observation activities which violate the recommendations for approaching animals and fishing activities. The Pelagos sanctuary provides reinforced protection objectives for marine mammals.

The sector is a preferential zone for marine mammals with the presence of the bottlenose dolphin in particular (serious ... in this zone with a high impact on this species are mainly boating and nautical activities (disturbance linked to the

reaches a maximal depth of -322 m.

of the site is situated -340 m at its deepest level in the canyon of Cannes. The very narrow canyon of Juan is made up of ... Some boulders were sighted near the head of the canyon, on the west side. Within the site’s perimeter, the canyon

There are two canyons: the canyon of Cannes and Juan. The canyon of Cannes is essentially made up of muddy substrates. Nevertheless, rocks appear on the west side of the canyon, at around -400 m and on the east side, below -100 m. The boundary of the site is situated -360 m in its deepest level in the canyon of Cannes. The very narrow canyon of Juan is made up of muddy substrate. Some boulders were sighted near the head of the canyon, on the west side. Within the site’s perimeter, the canyon reaches a maximal depth of -220 m.

The sector is a preferential zone for marine mammals with the presence of the bottlenose dolphin in particular (serious challenge). Activities in this zone with a high impact on this species are mainly boating and nautical activities (disturbance linked to the

ery of these uses) and observation activities which violate the recommendations for approaching animals and fishing activities. The Pelagos sanctuary provides reinforced protection objectives for marine mammals.

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ery of these uses) and observation activities which violate the recommendations for approaching animals and fishing activities. The Pelagos sanctuary provides reinforced protection objectives for marine mammals.
Environmental and socio-economic objectives:

The area is affected by the integrity of strategic objectives when activities, pressure generated by the latter and public policies are respectively presented, identified and conducted in the territory.

As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:

- A1, A3, A4, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9
- C1, C2, C4, C7, C8, C9
- E1, E3, E4, E5, E6
- All objectives D, F, G, H, J, I, I1, I2, I3, I4
- L1, L2
- M1, M6, M7, M8
- N1, N5
- Q1, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6
- R1, R2

Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:

1. Economy:

Recomendations from the SBSC:

- concerning maritime transport (L4 and L5): The development of shuttle services must be carried out with the functioning of coastal ecosystems in mind (EO A1, A2, A7), with clean technologies without discharge (EO F4, F5, G2 H1, H2, I3) and in consideration of the potential presence of marine mammals (EO C1, C4, J1, J2). Some activities (e.g. whale watching) are recent and need to be monitored.
- concerning commercial fishing (M1, M6, M8): support for fishing must be provided in conjunction with the preservation of the functionalities of shallow coastal ocean floors (EO A, C4). Fishing efforts must be adapted (C5, C6). The impact of commercial fishing and boating must be analysed (C7).
- concerning aquaculture (N1 and N5): the location of this activity in identified suitable sites (Vallauris) is of the kind to limit its impacts on some habitats, like the posidonia meadow, hard substrate with photophilous algae (A1, A7).
- concerning public works and underwater activities (O3 and O4): all projects must incorporate the preservation of the functioning of seabeds (EO A1, A2, A5, A6, A7, A8, B1, C4)
- concerning sports and sailing activities (Q1, Q3, Q4, Q6): careful consideration must be given to the pressure of mooring on the posidonia meadow and other sensitive habitats (EO A1, A7, A8), the main factor for a specific organisation of moorings. Regulatory signage in these habitats may be useful. It is also appropriate to organise large pressure boat mooring (between 20 and 80 m) on the cap d’Antibes and to preserve the sector of the Lérins islands and Théoule sur Mer. Seaside activities must be organised. Equally, sites popular with scuba divers must be the subject of actions in connection with the scuba diving strategy of the Action Plan for the marine environment. Water sports activities (kayaking, etc) must avoid disturbing some rocky habitats (A3).
- concerning tourism: the management of beaches must be as far as possible integrate gentle methods so as not to contribute to an artificialisation of the coast. The functionality of shallow coastal areas must be preserved (A1, A2, A6, A7, A8). The management of islands must be improved (waste management, organisation of mooring) and storm water management must be improved, in relation to the input of contaminants of the Siagne.

2. Marine environment:

Recomendations from the SBSC:

- respect the regulation and specific zones connected to the protection of the environment

3. Cross-sectional sites and landscapes, risks, society:

3.1 Sites and landscapes:

Recomendations from the Coastal Conservatory’s intervention strategy:

- reinforce existing sites
- site urban sprawl
- organise the frequentation of species, through navigation control (Cap d’Antibes)

3.2 Risks:

Recomendations from the SBSC:

- respect the regulation and zones related to maritime security
- take maritime security challenges into account for any project related to nautical commissions

Recomendations from the SBSC:

- ensure territorial adaptation to climate change
- the use of gentle methods must take coastal habitats into account (seaweed, wetland) and not alter their functionality (EO E3, 5, 6 and A2, A6, C3 and C4).

Recomendations from the documentation about the consideration of the risk of coastal flooding accessible here

3.3 Society:

Recomendations from the SBSC:

- free access to the sea must take into account some of the terrestrial coastal habitats.

4. Sequence of events:

Recomendations from the SBSC:

- comply with regulations relating to the organisation of uses
- all activities subject to an environmental assessment procedure must be studied in consideration of the challenges above. Its compatibility with other activities and management rules of the DPM must be demonstrated.
The artificialisation of the coast is significant, notably in Cagnes and Saint Laurent du Var where a lot of permanent developments have been built. Biodiversity there is low to average. Marine mammals are observed near the canyons (dolphins, whales, etc.). A project initiated by prefectural decree for biotope protection is in progress and will include a small marine protected area near the Promenade des anglais in Nice.

Focal points of a socio-economic order:
- Port of Nice. Numerous professional activities, commercial and leisure, are present in the coastal area.
- SCOT Nice Côte d’Azur, which is in charge of the management of the coast.
- Other existing schemes: several prud'homies de pêche, each with a particular challenge for the area.

Focal points of an environmental order:
- The ecological condition of the coastal waters (SDAGE 2012) is of average quality. From east to west, these rivers are the Cagne, the Var, the Loup, the Cagne, the Var, the Magnan and the Paillon. The Var belongs to a set of rivers with a high MES and a serious heavy metal pollution issue. The Var and the Paillon are priority areas for eels (PLAGEPOMI).
- The presence of an airport, the largest in France, contributes to the tourist appeal of the region. Tourist pressure is significant, especially in the summer when beaches are extremely busy and used for a number of activities and services (beach clubs and watersports bases).
- The area comprises two prouchemes de pêche (Nice and Cagnes) with a particular challenge for tourism each spring.

Focal points of a cross-sectional order:
- Sea and transport, which are major actors in the area, can experience tensions which could lead to frequent conflicts of use (spatial and/or time-based).
- The presence of an airport, the largest in France, contributes to the tourist appeal of the region. Tourist pressure is significant, especially in the summer when beaches are extremely busy and used for a number of activities and services (beach clubs and watersports bases).
- The area comprises two prouchemes de pêche (Nice and Cagnes) with a particular challenge for tourism each spring.
- The existing economic coastal and maritime activities (port, maritime transport, professional and recreational fishing, pleasure boats, water sports and underwater activities, tourism) or future (aquaculture) can be in competition in the same space. These tensions could lead to occasional conflicts of use (spatial and/or time-based).
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Text:
Comprised in the Pelagos sanctuary, a specially protected area of Mediterranean importance, the area does not contain any Natura 2000 sites. A "protected marine area" (fishing regulations) does exist however in Cagnes sur Mer facing the mouth of the port. The zone comprises a high number of ecological units representing a major (marine habitats and marine avifauna) or serious challenge (specific hydrological and geomorphological structures, habitats, functional fishing areas). Cymodocea and eelgrass, coastal eelgrass habitats, bottlenose dolphins, marine turtles and subspecies of gulls, terns and shearwaters can notably be mentioned.

Ecological sector and associated water measures:
- The artificialisation of the coast is significant, notably in Cagnes and Saint Laurent du Var where a lot of permanent developments have been built. Biodiversity there is low to average. Marine mammals are observed near the canyons (dolphins, whales, etc.). A project initiated by prefectural decree for biotope protection is in progress and will include a small marine protected area near the Promenade des anglais in Nice.

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Ecological sector and associated water measures:
- The artificialisation of the coast is significant, notably in Cagnes and Saint Laurent du Var where a lot of permanent developments have been built. Biodiversity there is low to average. Marine mammals are observed near the canyons (dolphins, whales, etc.). A project initiated by prefectural decree for biotope protection is in progress and will include a small marine protected area near the Promenade des anglais in Nice.

Focal points of a socio-economic order:
- Port of Nice. Numerous professional activities, commercial and leisure, are present in the coastal area.
- SCOT Nice Côte d’Azur, which is in charge of the management of the coast.
- Other existing schemes: several prud'homies de pêche, each with a particular challenge for the area.

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- The ecological condition of the coastal waters (SDAGE 2012) is of average quality. From east to west, these rivers are the Cagne, the Var, the Loup, the Cagne, the Var, the Magnan and the Paillon. The Var belongs to a set of rivers with a high MES and a serious heavy metal pollution issue. The Var and the Paillon are priority areas for eels (PLAGEPOMI).
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- The area comprises two prouchemes de pêche (Nice and Cagnes) with a particular challenge for tourism each spring.

Focal points of a cross-sectional order:
- Sea and transport, which are major actors in the area, can experience tensions which could lead to frequent conflicts of use (spatial and/or time-based).
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- The area comprises two prouchemes de pêche (Nice and Cagnes) with a particular challenge for tourism each spring.
Environmental and socio-economic objectives:

The area is affected by the integrality of strategic objectives when activities, pressure generated by the latter and public policies are respectively presented, identified and conducted in the territory.

As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:

- A1, A2, A3, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9
- C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C7, C8, C9
- D1, D2, D4, D5, D9
- E1, E3, E4, E5, E6
- F1, F2, F3
- M1, M6, M7, M8
- N1, N5
- Q1, Q3, Q4, Q6
- R1, R2

Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:

1 – Economy:

- Recommendations from the SBSS:
    - concerning maritime transport (L2, L4 and L5): the development of maritime transport must take into account the functioning of the coastal ecosystems (A1, A2, A7), the potential presence of marine mammals (D1, D4, J1, J2) into account, and use technologies suitable for this at sea (H1, H2, H3, H4, I3). Some activities (e.g. whale watching) are recent and need to be monitored.
    - concerning commercial and recreational fishing (M1, M6 and M8): support for fishing must be done in connection with the preservation of coastal ocean floors (A, C4), by attaching great importance to the connectivity sea-lagoon at the mouth of the Var (C3). Fishing efforts must be adapted (C5, C6). The impact of recreational fishing must be analysed, notably at the Nice Côte d’Azur airport (C7).
    - concerning aquaculture (N1 and N5): careful consideration in the area of Cagnes sur Mer, no longer used today despite installations being present, related to the presence of cymodocea seagrass to the west (A1, A7).
    - concerning public works and underwater activities (O3, O4 and O5): all development projects (port or coastal) must incorporate the preservation of the functioning of seabeds (A1, A2, A5, A6, A7, A8, B1, C4).
    - concerning sports and nautical leisure activities (Q1, Q3, Q4, Q6): impacts related to boating (G, H, I) must be limited.
    - concerning tourism:

2 – Marine environment:

- Requirements from the SBSS:
    - respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to the protection of the environment

3 – Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society):

1.1 – Sites and landscapes:

- Requirements from the Coastal Conservatory’s intervention strategy:
    - conserve and enhance the sea-lagoon’s natural and semi-natural connectivities
    - restore and make the areas along the coastal fringe accessible again

1.2 – Risks:

- Requirements from the SBSS:
    - respect the regulation and zones related to maritime security

2. – Society:

Requirements from the SBSS:

- Free access to the sea must take into account terrestrial coastal habitats, avifauna (E3, E5, E6) present and the sea-lagoon connectivity (A2, A6, C3, C4), in the sector of the mouth of the Var specifically.

4. Sequence of events:

- Requirements from the SBSS:
    - comply with regulations relating to the organisation of uses
    - all activities subject to an environmental assessment procedure must be studied in consideration of the challenges above. Its compatibility with other activities and management rules of the DPM must be demonstrated.
Number and name of the area: 17 – Alpes-Maritimes coast

Scope:
While controlling the accumulated coastal pressures and while making sure the conservation status of the habitats and species is maintained, accompany the sustainable development of marine activities reduce their impacts and the conflicts of punctual usage and prevent conflicts of potential usage.

Ecological sector and associated water masses:

- Marine area: Côte d’Azur (35)
- Existing schemes: Port Antibes – Port de commerce de Nice
- FRDC10a – Cap Ferrat – Cap d’Ail
- FRDC10c – Monte-Carlo – Italian border

Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):
- Natura 2000 sites Cap Martin (FR9301995) and Cap Ferrat (FR9301996)

Existing schemes:

- Marine protected areas
- FRDC09b – Port Antibes – Port de commerce de Nice
- FRDC10a – Cap Ferrat – Cap d’Ail
- FRDC10c – Monte-Carlo – Italian border
- Other schemes including risk prevention plans for flooding risks or local urban plans are taken into account. The PPRI projects are accessible here.

Ecological sector and associated water masses:

- Provence – Côte d’Azur (35)
- FRDC09b – Port Antibes – Port de commerce de Nice
- FRDC10a – Cap Ferrat – Cap d’Ail
- FRDC10c – Monte-Carlo – Italian border

Other schemes:

- SDAGE Rhône-Méditerranée
- SDD Maritime Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur
- Natura 2000 sites Cap Martin (FR9301995) and Cap Ferrat (FR9301996) objective document

Other schemes that should be compatible or made compatible with the SSIC:

- SDAGE Rhône-Méditerranée
- Other documents which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.

Other schemes:

- Other schemes: Preference given relating to the protected maritime area facing Beaulieu sur Mer and the bay of Roquebrune

Focal points of a socio-economic order:

- Close to 2,240 port and nautical establishments line the coast of Alpes-Maritimes, contributing to nearly 5,300 jobs and generating a turnover of 2.2 billion euros.

- The area is put under pressure by visiting tourists in the summer or seasonal visits. This is the case with beaches to the west of the area which receives a high number of visitors from April to October, where there are holiday resorts and water sport bases.

- In sea, activities such as maritime transport, commercial and recreational fishing, boating, subsaquet and nautical activities are in competition in the same area.

- The west part of the area:
  - There is intense maritime traffic due to the presence of 7 ports, 2 of which are in the department.
  - The bay of Villefranche is visited by average and small-sized units, whereas the bay of Beaulieu is frequented by yachts. More than twenty scuba diving sites have been identified.
  - Systems allowing the frequentation and moorings to be managed (the French navy’s mooring posts, a buoyage system prohibiting mooring of certain units) or aiming to improve it (ZMEL project in the bay of Beaulieu).
  - The area is home to over twenty scuba diving sites, 2 of which are equipped with ecological mooring, as well as two apnea competitions.
  - Additional activities are developed by fishermen in the summer period (tendering, sea tours, waste collection).
  - A good site for bottlenose has been identified in front of the Eze.
  - Some activities (e.g. whale watching) are recent and need to be monitored.

- The east part of the zone:
  - The bay of Cabibé is particularly popular with yachts during events in Monaco and with large boats. The bay of Carnoles is visited mainly by small local boats.
  - In the context of the expansion of Monaco, 2 mooring points must be installed in the bay of Cabibé.
  - This part of the area experiences a lot of visitors, with scuba diving sites with challenges.
Focal points of an environmental order:

- Coastal in the Pollution scheme, an important protected area in the Mediterranean, the area in question comprises a high number of ecological units representing major marine habitats and marine activity or serious challenge (specific hydrological and geomorphological structures, habitats, fishing functional areas). Cymodocea and seagrass, coastal deserts, bottlenose dolphins, marine turtles and subspecies of gulls, terns and shearwaters can notably be mentioned.

- Coastal, peripheral coastal area, with rocky cliffs, cliffs and lagoons, a marine-protected area in the bay of Villefranche sur Mer to Cap de Nice. A marine protected area where human activity is prohibited is present in the bay of Roquebrune where artificial reefs were dropped in the past. Concerning the site of Cap Martin, an extension of the perimeter, including the bay of St Romain, was established.

- Coastal, offshore area, known as the Gulf of Tigullio, with a marine protected area in the bay of Roquebrune where human activity is prohibited is present in the bay of Roquebrune where artificial reefs were dropped in the past. Concerning the site of Cap Martin, an extension of the perimeter, including the bay of St Romain, was established.

Focal points of a cross-sectional order:

- Coastal, peripheral coastal area, with rocky cliffs, cliffs and lagoons, a marine-protected area in the bay of Villefranche sur Mer to Cap de Nice. A marine protected area where human activity is prohibited is present in the bay of Roquebrune where artificial reefs were dropped in the past. Concerning the site of Cap Martin, an extension of the perimeter, including the bay of St Romain, was established.

Environmental and socio-economic objectives:

- The area is affected by the multiplicity of strategic objectives, when activities, pressure generated by the latter and public goods are respectively present, identified and conducted in the territory.

- As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:

  - R1, R2, Q1, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6, O4, M1, M6, M7, M8, L1, L3, L4, L5, I1, I3, I4, E1, E3, E4, E5, E6, C1, C2, C4, C5, A1, A3, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9.

- As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:

  - R1, R2, Q1, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6, O4, M1, M6, M7, M8, L1, L3, L4, L5, I1, I3, I4, E1, E3, E4, E5, E6, C1, C2, C4, C5, A1, A3, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9.
Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:

- Economy:
  Recommendations from the SBSC:
  
  - concerning maritime transport (L4 and L5): The development of port infrastructures and sea shuttles must be carried out by taking into account the coastal ecosystems (A1, A2, A7), with clean technologies without discharge (F4, F5, G2, H1, H2, I3) and by taking into account the potential presence of marine mammals (D1, D4, J1, J2). The consideration of accumulated pressures must be carried out within the range of the water mass and integrate potential cross-border pressures. Some activities (e.g. whale watching) are recent and need to be monitored.
  
  - concerning commercial and recreational fishing (M1, M6, M8): Fishing efforts must be adapted (C5 C6). The impacts of commercial fishing (netsets) and recreational fishing must be analysed.
  
  - concerning aquaculture (N1 and N5): the favourable site in Eze must take into account the presence of posidonia meadows nearby (A1, A7).
  
  - concerning public works and underwater activities (O3 O4 and O5): any development project (port or coastal) must incorporate the preservation of the functioning of seabeds (A1, A2, A5, A6, A7, A8, B1, C4).
  
  - concerning water sports and activities (Q1, Q3, Q4, Q6): Impacts related to boating (G, H, I) must be limited. The sector of Eze must be organised via the implementation of a ZMEL and the implementation of a mandatory no-mooring area for boats over 20 m under isobath 30 m. The bay of Eze must be preserved. ZMEL small boat projects in the bay of Villefranche should lead to a conclusion.
  
  - concerning tourism (K1, K4): The management of runoffs must be improved, notably in the bay of Villefranche.
  
  For the east part of the zone:
  
  - concerning commercial and recreational fishing (M1, M6, M8): Fishing efforts must be adapted (C5 C6). The impacts of commercial fishing (netsets) and recreational fishing must be analysed.
  
  - concerning public works and underwater activities (O3 O4 and O5): any development project (port and coastal) must integrate the preservation of the functioning of seabeds (A1, A2, A5, A6, A7, A8, B1, C4).
  
  - concerning water sports and activities (Q1, Q3, Q4, Q6): Impacts related to boating (G, H, I) must be limited. Decree 93/2018 of the maritime prefect should be distributed and implemented. Impacts related to small boats must be refined.
  
- Marine environment:
  Recommendations from the SBSC:
  
  - respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to the protection of the environment
  
  3. Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society):
  
  3.1. Sites and landscapes:
  
  - requirements from the Coastal Conservatory's intervention strategy: preserve and open the coastal green areas
  
  - ensure a continuity between terrestrial and marine areas
  
  3.2. Risks:
  
  - requirements from the SBSC: respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to maritime security
  
  - take maritime security challenges into account for any project related to nautical commissions
  
  - recommendations from the SBSC: ensure territories' adaptation to climate change
  
  - recommendations from the SBSC: ensure the consideration of coastal flooding risk accessible here
  
  4. Sequence of events:
  
  - requirements from the SBSC: respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to the organisation of uses
  
  - all activities subject to an environmental assessment procedure must be studied in consideration of the challenges above. Its compatibility with other activities and management rules of the DPM must be demonstrated.
Number and name of the area: 18 - Offshore Provence Alpes Côte d'Azur

Scope: While monitoring the preservation of canyons and the maintenance of the conservation status of species, support the sustainable development of maritime activities among which maritime transport and fishing.

Ecological sector and associated water masses:

Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):
- Natura 2000 sites Bay and Cap d'Antibes and Islands of Lérins (FR9301573) and Cap Ferrat (FR9301996)

Existing scheme(s):
- Objective documents for Natura 2000 sites Bay and Cap d'Antibes and Islands of Lérins (FR9301573) and Cap Ferrat (FR9301996)

Relating achievement(s):
- Objective documents for Natura 2000 sites Bay and Cap d'Antibes and Islands of Lérins (FR9301573) and Cap Ferrat (FR9301996)

Relating achievement(s):
- Objective documents for Natura 2000 sites Bay and Cap d'Antibes and Islands of Lérins (FR9301573) and Cap Ferrat (FR9301996)

Focal points of a socio-economic order:

Focal points of an environmental order:

While monitoring the preservation of canyons and the maintenance of the conservation status of species, support the sustainable development of maritime activities among which maritime transport and fishing.

Ecological sector and associated water masses:

Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):
- Natura 2000 sites Bay and Cap d'Antibes and Islands of Lérins (FR9301573) and Cap Ferrat (FR9301996)

Relating achievement(s):
- Objective documents for Natura 2000 sites Bay and Cap d'Antibes and Islands of Lérins (FR9301573) and Cap Ferrat (FR9301996)

Focal points of a socio-economic order:

Focal points of an environmental order:

While monitoring the preservation of canyons and the maintenance of the conservation status of species, support the sustainable development of maritime activities among which maritime transport and fishing.

Ecological sector and associated water masses:

Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):
- Natura 2000 sites Bay and Cap d'Antibes and Islands of Lérins (FR9301573) and Cap Ferrat (FR9301996)

Existing scheme(s):
- Objective documents for Natura 2000 sites Bay and Cap d'Antibes and Islands of Lérins (FR9301573) and Cap Ferrat (FR9301996)

Relating achievement(s):
- Objective documents for Natura 2000 sites Bay and Cap d'Antibes and Islands of Lérins (FR9301573) and Cap Ferrat (FR9301996)

Focal points of a socio-economic order:

Focal points of an environmental order:

While monitoring the preservation of canyons and the maintenance of the conservation status of species, support the sustainable development of maritime activities among which maritime transport and fishing.

Ecological sector and associated water masses:

Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):
- Natura 2000 sites Bay and Cap d'Antibes and Islands of Lérins (FR9301573) and Cap Ferrat (FR9301996)

Existing scheme(s):
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Focal points of a socio-economic order:

Focal points of an environmental order:

While monitoring the preservation of canyons and the maintenance of the conservation status of species, support the sustainable development of maritime activities among which maritime transport and fishing.

Ecological sector and associated water masses:

Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):
- Natura 2000 sites Bay and Cap d'Antibes and Islands of Lérins (FR9301573) and Cap Ferrat (FR9301996)

Existing scheme(s):
- Objective documents for Natura 2000 sites Bay and Cap d'Antibes and Islands of Lérins (FR9301573) and Cap Ferrat (FR9301996)

Relating achievement(s):
- Objective documents for Natura 2000 sites Bay and Cap d'Antibes and Islands of Lérins (FR9301573) and Cap Ferrat (FR9301996)

Focal points of a socio-economic order:

Focal points of an environmental order:

Environmental and socio-economic objectives:

The area is affected by the integrality of strategic objectives when activities, pressure generated by the latter and public policies are respectively presented, identified and conducted in the territory.

As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:

B1 C1, C2, C4, C5 E1, E3 F6, F7 G2 H1, H2 I3, I4 All objectives D, J L4, L5 M1, M8

Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:

1 – Economy:
- Recommendations from the SBSC:
  - concerning maritime transport (L4 and L5): the increase in maritime traffic (especially large boats), must take into account the presence of marine megafauna (EO D1, D3, J1, J2).
  - concerning fishing (M1, M6, M8): support for fishing must be provided in conjunction with the preservation of the functionalities of habitats (EO C4). Fishing efforts must be adapted (C5, C6).
  - concerning public works and underwater activities (O4): all projects must incorporate the preservation of the functioning of seabeds (EO A1, A7, B1, C4).
  - concerning tourism: whale-watching operators are committed to promoting a certification procedure for quality while observing wild whales and dolphins in a respectable and responsible manner (D1).
- Marine environment:
  - Requirements from the SBSC:
    - respecting the regulation of specific zones connected to the protection of the environment
    - Recommendations from the SBSC:
      - have through knowledge of the area, in terms of exploitable resources, environmental issues and ecosystemic functioning capitate any additional knowledge and make them available to the players interested or concerned
- Risks:
  - Requirements from the SBSC:
    - respecting the regulation and zones related to maritime security
- Sequence of events:
  - Requirements from the SBSC:
    - comply with regulations relating to the organisation of uses
  - all activities subject to an environmental assessment procedure must be studied in consideration of the challenges above. Its compatibility with other activities, including those related to defence, must be demonstrated.
**Number and name of the area:**

- **19 – Bathyal plain**

**Scope:**
- While improving the knowledge of the zone and maintaining the conservation status of the species, monitor the sustainable development of maritime activities, including maritime transport and fishing.

**Ecological sector and associated water masses:**

- Bathyal plain (50)

**Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L1241-1 of the Environmental Code):**

**Existing scheme(s):**

- **Text:**
  - Ecological sector and associated water masses: reference feature 2000 km under the 'Birds' directive (large sector 8) and under the 'habitats, fauna, flora' directive (large sector 9) in the course of being designated

**Text:**
- Included in the west by the Gulf of Lion marine nature park and in the north by the canyon of the Gulf of Lion shelf, the area extends to the limit of the waters under the jurisdiction of area claimed by France.

**Focal points of a socio-economic order:**

- Existing economic maritime activities fully compatible with each other (maritime transport, commercial and recreational fishing, boating). Some activities (e.g. whale watching) are recent and need to be monitored.

**Focal points of an environmental order:**

- Included in the Pelagos sanctuary, a special protected area in the Mediterranean, the area in question comprises a great number of ecological units representing a major (marine habitats, marine fauna), marine fauna, marine fauna or serious challenge (specific hydrological and geomorphological structures, elasmobranchs, marine mammals).
- Bathyal sediments, loggerhead turtles (in high concentration in the southern part of the area) and little gulls in the winter period can be mentioned.
- Presence of all species of cetaceans, pelagic species, common whales and blue and white dolphins, in particular. The activity which has a high impact on these species is maritime traffic in this case (collisions, noise and disturbance). In its eastern part, the Pelagos sanctuary provides reinforced protection objectives for marine mammals.
- The offshore zone is characterised by low nutrient, pelagic oligotrophic habitats. Convection systems between the surface waters and deep waters make sure nutrient salts rise to the surface, in the winter especially. These phenomena are particularly significant between Corsica and the south-east sector of the Gulf of Lion.
- The abyssal plain is globally dominated by fine sediments (mud and sand). These ecosystems are relatively unknown but the seabed species associated with them present very slow biological cycles which make them vulnerable to pressures. The central area of the abyssal plain is notable for its “mounds” of accumulated salt. It is not possible to list the specificities of this zone.
- Winter convections contribute to the increase of massive proportions supplying the entire trophic chain right up to superior predators. This sector is particularly favourable to species of pelagic fish (tuna, swordfish, porbeagle sharks and basking sharks), loggerhead turtles (in the summer), and several species of bird (little gull in winter, European storm petrel and Scopoli’s shearwater). Finally, it presents a significant diversity for marine mammals (gray whale, sea otter, dolphins, common whales and striped dolphins). In ocean areas, common whales, striped dolphins and pilot whales hunt krill and squid respectively.

**Environmental and socio-economic objectives:**

As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:

- **B1**
- **C1, C2, C4, C5**
- **E1, E3**
- **F6, F7**
- **G2**
- **H1, H2**
- **I3, I4**
- **J, J1, J2**
- **L4, L5**
- **M1, M6, M8**

**Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:**

1. **Economy:**
   - Recommendations from the SBSC: concerning maritime transport (L4 and L5): take into account the presence of marine megafauna (DD O1, D3, J2).

2. **Marine environment:**
   - Requirements from the SBSC: respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to the protection of the environment.
   - Recommendations from the SBSC: have thorough knowledge of the area, in terms of exploitable resources, environmental issues and ecosystemic functioning. Capture any additional knowledge and make them available to the players interested or concerned.

3. **Risk:**
   - Requirements from the SBSC: respect the regulation and zones related to maritime security.

4. **Sequence of events:**
   - Requirements from the SBSC: comply with regulations relating to the organisation of users.
   - All activities subject to an environmental assessment procedure must be studied in consideration of the challenges above. Its compatibility with other activities, including those related to defence, must be demonstrated.
Number and name of the area: 20 – Canyons

Ecological sector and associated water masses:
Canyons of the south west half of lion-dolfo du lion (33) and the centre-north-east (34).

Existing scheme(s):
- offshore Natura 2000 sites under the “habitats, fauna, flora” directive (Banc d’Ichtys and canyon of Sète - large sector C) and under the “Birds” directive (large sector B) in the course of being designated

Scope:
- While preserving remarkable habitats and maintaining the conservation status of the species present, improve the knowledge about them, monitor the sustainable development of maritime activities, including maritime transport and fishing.

Ecological sector and associated water masses:
- Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):

Text:
- Bordered in the south by the bathyal plain and in the west by the Gulf of Lion marine nature park, the area extends to the limit of the waters under the jurisdiction of area claimed by France.
- Underwater canyons are very abundant zones with upwelling full of nutrients which encourage the concentration of mammals and birds in particular. Remarkable habitats notably by the presence of deep cold-water corals and specific biological species (fish, crustaceans, crinoids) are a place of shelter, reproduction and nurseries all at once for a number of species.

Focal points of a socio-economic order:
- Existing economic maritime activities fully compatible with each other (maritime transport, commercial and recreational fishing, boating).
- This area is particularly exploited by Spanish fishermen.

Focal points of an environmental order:
- This area comprises a high number of ecological units representing a major issue (deep marine habitats, sedimentary habitats, marine biodiversity), or high challenge (specific hydrological or geomorphological structures, deep-water and sedimentary habitats, seasonally available habitats).
- Presence of all cetacean species in this sector (maximum diversity). Slopes and canyons form a feeding area which is particularly important for pelagic species (sperm whales, risso’s dolphins, Cuvier’s beaked whale, pilot whales). Activities with a high impact on these species are in this case mainly fishing activities and to a lesser extent, activities of observation which violate the recommendations of approach for these animals. Intense maritime traffic.
- The mud can form shoals in some areas. On the cliff face of Ichtys, some large hydroids and sponges, including the elephant-ear sponge are observed.
- The species encountered are typical such as chimaeras, sphyraena, scabbardfish, forkbeard, angelfish, blackmouth dogfish, grenadier, gurnard, cernier, lobster, as well as several species of shrimp and cephalopods. Several functionalities are present: concentrations of young hake (canyon of Marti) or several juvenile fish (canyon du grand Rhône). Common chimaeras are present in this sector. It is particularly sensitive to trawling and is near-threatened in the Mediterranean.
- The facies present a unique ecological interest. The facies Isidella elongata is present in this area. This large gorgonian species is critically endangered in the Mediterranean. The rigid muddy bottoms with Isidella elongata are rich environments for fishing resources. They are vulnerable marine ecosystems regarded as sensitive by the GFCM. In these canyons, there are megafauna communities (penitella sea pen).
- The mud can form shoals in some areas. On the cliff face of Ichtys, some large hydroids and sponges, including the elephant-ear sponge are observed.
- The central area to the east of the continental shelf, opposite the Rhône delta, is seen both as a feeding and resting area for megafauna. The embankment is a favourable habitat for cetaceans and all species can be found there. Some species of fish, like the hake or the blue whiting are present there, as well as squid. On the upper part of the embankment (depth below 500 metres), these prey are accessible to a number of odontocetes like Risso’s dolphins, bottlenose dolphins and striped dolphins. The deep part of the embankment is accessible to the deepest divers like sperm whales, Ziphius beaked whales and pilot whales.
- As with zone 6, this zone is important for seabirds. There are significant concentrations of Cory’s shearwater, the Balearic shearwater, little gull, black-legged Kittiwake and even the European storm petrel. It is a feeding and resting area.

Environmental and socio-economic objectives:
- The area is affected by the integrity of strategic objectives when activities, pressure generated by the latter and public policies are respectively presented, identified and conducted in the territory.
- As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:
  - B1, C1, C2, C4, C5, E1, E3, F6, F7, G2, H1, H2, I3, I4, L4, L5, M1, M6, M8.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirements / Recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities</th>
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<tbody>
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<td><strong>1 – Economy:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Recommendations from the SBSC:</td>
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<tr>
<td>- concerning maritime transport (L4 and L5): The increase of</td>
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<td>maritime traffic must take into account the presence of marine</td>
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<td>megafauna (EO D1, D3, J1, J2), by using technologies without</td>
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<td>discharge (H1, H2, H4) and which reduce the introduction of</td>
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<td>atmospheric contaminants (F6, F7).</td>
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<td>- concerning fishing (M1, M6, M8): Fishing support must be</td>
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<td>provided in line with the preservation of fishing functionalities</td>
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<td>of the Shelf of the Gulf of Lion (EO C1, C2, C4, C5, C6) by</td>
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<td>taking into account the presence of the megafauna (EO E1).</td>
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<td>- concerning public works and underwater activities (O4):</td>
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<td>all projects must incorporate the preservation of the</td>
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<td>functioning of seabeds (EO A1, A2, A5, A7, B1, C4).</td>
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<td>- concerning seaside tourism: the potential exploitation of</td>
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<td>offshore sand deposits with the purpose of replenishing</td>
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<td>beaches must take environmental challenges into account (EO</td>
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<td>A1, A2, A5, A7, B1, C1, C2, C4, D1, E3, E6).</td>
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<td><strong>2 – Marine environment:</strong></td>
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<td>Requirements from the SBSC:</td>
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<td>- respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to</td>
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<td>the protection of the environment</td>
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<td>Recommendations from the SBSC:</td>
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<tr>
<td>- have thorough knowledge of the area, in relation to the</td>
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<td>understanding of biodiversity of coastal areas and the</td>
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<td>continental shelf, in terms of exploitable resources,</td>
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<td>environmental challenges and ecosystemic functioning</td>
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<td>- capitalise any additional knowledge and make them</td>
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<td>available to the players interested or concerned</td>
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<td><strong>3 – Risks:</strong></td>
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<td>Requirements from the SBSC:</td>
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<tr>
<td>- respect the regulation and zones related to maritime</td>
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<td>security</td>
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<td><strong>4 – Sequence of events:</strong></td>
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<td>Requirements from the SBSC:</td>
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<tr>
<td>- comply with regulations relating to the organisation of</td>
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<td>users</td>
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<td>challenges above. Its compatibility with other activities,</td>
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<td>including those related to defence, must be demonstrated.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Marine protected areas present within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code:

- Cap Corse and Agriate marine natural park
- Nature reserve of the islands of Cap Corse (N2000 sites)
- offshore: Agriates seabirds (FR9412011), Cap Corse Plateau (FR9402013), Islands of Finocchiarola and Côte Nord (FR9410097), Cap Corse plateau (FR9402013)
- APB of Saint-Florent
- Marine sections of the OPN that fall under the Coastal Conservation Agriate

Existing schemes:

- Other schemes which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.

Schemes that should be compatible or made compatible with the SSIC:

- APB of Saint-Florent
- Regulated fishing areas of Saint-Florent and Bastia (Erdangolo)

Text:

- The coastline of Agriate includes beaches and sandy, wooded dunes, wetlands and is characterised by habitats and species with a high heritage value. Offshore, the area is characterised by the diversity of its marine habitats (seagrass, coralligenous)

Focal points of a socio-economic order:

- Marine activities in the summer around the gulf of Saint-Florent and along the coastline of Agriate can lead to tensions between professionals (coastal transport, NUC, taxi-boats) and boaters.
- Offshore, marine economic activities are compatible with each other and systems related to maritime security contribute to risk reduction.
- Historical uses can be observed in relation to the area, during the summer period, between scuba diving and boaters (water scooters, small boats).
Focal points of an environmental order:

Included in the Pelagos sanctuary, a specially protected area of Mediterranean importance, this area comprises a high number of ecological units representing a major (rocky habitats, marine mammals) or serious challenge (specific hydrological or geomorphological structures, biogenic, deep and sedimentary habitats, spawning grounds, marine avifauna).

The following can also be mentioned: strong wind and current mixing (from the liguro-provençal front, the presence of 4 canyons and their combined biocenoses, posidonia meadows and, in particular, a barrier reef, medio and infralittoral reefs, some coralligenous atolls, a seamount and large surface areas of rhodolithes / maerl habitats.

For marine species, the area comprises a very high diversity of cetaceans, including the bottlenose dolphin (on the plateau) and marine birds including Cory's shearwater, Andouin's Gull, the osprey which nest and feed in the area.

Concerning the Cap Corse shelf, high levels of heavy metals can be explained due to geochemical data, the presence of a former asbestos mine in Canari or maritime traffic that is potentially a generator of pollution.

The seagrass is exposed in the bay seabeds to itinerant moorings.

The population of yellow-legged gulls, attracted by landfills, has disturbed the reproduction of Andouin's gulls, which have moved from one islet to another (Finocchiarola).

Concerning Agriate, the main pressures on the site are related to tourism (high levels of human activity), navigation (mooring) and fishing.

A number of sites have been identified by the Coastal Conservatory, some of them having control over the coast (Pointe du Cap Corse, Agriate – Conca d’Oru), as well as intervention and vigilance zones of the Conservatory featured in appendix 1 – chapter 3 (p 21).

Environmental and socio-economic objectives:

The area is affected by the integrality of strategic objectives when activities, pressure generated by the latter and public policies are respectively presented, identified and conducted in the territory.

As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:

- A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9, A11, A12
- B1
- C1, C2, C4, C5, C7, C8, C9
- E1, E3, E4, E6
- I1, I2, I3
- All objectives D, F, G, H, J
- L4, L5
- M1, M6, M7, M8
- O4
- P1
- Q1, Q3, Q4, Q6
- R1, R2
- S3, T1, V2, V4, W1, W4
Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:

1. Economy:
   
   Recommendations from the SBSC:
   
   - concerning offshore maritime transport: The increase of maritime traffic must take into account the presence of marine megafauna (EO D1, D3, J1, J2), by using technologies without discharge (H1, H2, H4) and which reduce the introduction of atmospheric contaminants (F6, F7).
   
   - concerning fishing (M1, M6 and M8): Fishing support must take place with the preservation of the functionalities D7 of coastal wetlands in mind (A1, A2, A6, A7, C4). Fishing efforts must be adapted (C5, C6, C7) and the regulated fishing areas and other regulations must be followed and implemented.
   
   - concerning aquaculture (N1 and N5): Careful consideration should be made in order to reduce the negative impacts as much as possible on the proper functioning and structure of the coastal habitats (A1, A5, A7, A8). Concerning suitable sites, take into account challenges connected to maritime security and existing activities.
   
   - concerning sports and nautical leisure (Q1, Q3, Q4, Q6): Careful consideration should be given to disturbing colonies of birds when major to serious challenges have been identified depending on the species (E1, E3, E4, E5, E6) and to responsible managing of the space (EO E3) with due regard for environmental objectives G, H and I. The pressure of mooring by boating must be controlled/limited while respecting sensitive habitats (A1, A5, A7 and A8).

   Requirements from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:
   
   - relating to aquaculture listed p. 111 to 112
   - relating to commercial fishing listed p. 113 to 114
   - relating to tourism, leisure and boating listed p. 115 to 116
   - relating to activities on the DPN, listed p. 122 to 128

   Recommendations from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:
   
   - relating to activities on the DPN, listed p. 123

2. Marine environment:

   Requirements from the SBSC:
   
   - respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to the protection of the environment
   - ensure the directions of the SBSC are fully addressed by the management plan of the marine natural park

   Requirements from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:
   
   - relating to the protection of environments listed p. 107 to 108 (see no. 1, 4 and 5)

   Requirements from the Atlas of Corsica landscapes (5.01, 8.01)
   
   - combat wild coast trails which disfigure the site, whilst leaving access to all-terrain vehicles on well-known trails
   - combat illegal waste dumping near rivers
   - monitor coastal urbanisation on the hillsides of the Strette and near the wetlands of Saint Florent

3. Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society):

   3.1 – Sites and landscapes:
   
   Requirements from the Coastal Conservatory’s intervention strategy:
   
   - reinforce land intervention at the tip of the Cape
   - intervene in individual cases in shallow marinas
   - reinforce land control of Agriate
   - assure a new intervention in the east of the gulf of Saint Florent

   Requirements from the Atlas of Corsica landscapes (5.01, 6.01)
   
   - combat wild coast trails which disfigure the site, whilst leaving access to all-terrain vehicles on well-known trails
   - combat illegal waste dumping near rivers
   - monitor coastal urbanisation on the hillsides of the Strette and near the wetlands of Saint Florent

   3.2 – Risks:
   
   Requirements from the SBSC:
   
   - take maritime security challenges into account for any project related to nautical commissions
   - observe a new intervention in the east of the gulf of Saint Florent

   Requirements from the Atlas of Corsica landscapes (5.01, 6.01)
   
   - combat wild coast trails which disfigure the site, whilst leaving access to all-terrain vehicles on well-known trails
   - combat illegal waste dumping near rivers
   - monitor coastal urbanisation on the hillsides of the Strette and near the wetlands of Saint Florent

4. Sequence of events:

   Requirements from the SBSC:
   
   - comply with the regulation relating to usage and organisation of the latter
   - all activities subject to an environmental assessment procedure must be studied in consideration of the challenges above. Its compatibility with other activities, including those related to defence, and management rules of the DPM must be demonstrated.
Number and name of the area: 22 - Bastia

**Scope:**
- While controlling the accumulated causal processes, foster the sustainable development of maritime transport and the development of port infrastructures, reinforce the competitiveness of fishing industries and reduce the impact of these activities. The provisions of the PADDUC are complied with locally and implemented.

**Ecological sector and associated water masses:**
- Eastern Corsica (27) and northwest Corsica (28)
- FRECO2 – Coastline of Bastia

**Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):**
- N/A

**Existing scheme(s):**
- Schemes needing to take the sea basin strategy document (document stratégique de façade – SBSC) into account:
  - PADDUC
- Other documents including risk prevention plans for flooding risks or local urban plans are taken into account. The following can be mentioned: PPRi of Bastia accessible here.
- Schemes that should be compatible or made compatible with the SBSC:
  - SDAGE – Basin of Corsica
  - Individual chapter recognising the SNAV of the PADDUC
  - PADDUC SBSDAN of Corsica
- Other documents which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.

**Text:**
- The area is characterised by a prevalence of maritime transport, directly linked to the port and the canal of Corsica. Other existing coastal and maritime economic activities (commercial and recreational fishing, boating, water and underwater leisure activities) are fully compatible with each other.

**Focal points of a socio-economic order:**
- The area, bordered to the north by the perimeter of the Cap Corse and Agriate marine nature park and to the south by the western plain of Corsica, represents the agglomeration of Bastia, which is marked by the port. A natural and privileged gateway to Corsica due to its position in the heart of the Tyrrhenian arch and its hinterland, the port of Bastia irrigates two thirds of Corsica, both in terms of merchandise and tourists.

**Eco-functional and socio-economic objectives:**
- The area is affected by the integrity of strategic objectives when activities, pressure generated by the latter and public policies are respectively presented, identified and conducted in the territory.
- As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:
  - A1, A2, A3, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9, A11, A12
  - B1, B3, B4, B5, B6
  - C1, C3, C4, C5, C6, C7
  - D1, D2, D4, D6
  - E1, E3, E4, E5, E6
  - I1, I3, I4
  - A all objectives B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J
  - L1, L2, L4, L5
  - O4, Q1, Q3, Q4, Q5
  - R1, R2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and name of the area:</th>
<th>22 - Bastia</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scope:</strong></td>
<td>While controlling the accumulated causal processes, foster the sustainable development of maritime transport and the development of port infrastructures, reinforce the competitiveness of fishing industries and reduce the impact of these activities. The provisions of the PADDUC are complied with locally and implemented.</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Ecological sector and associated water masses:</strong></td>
<td>Eastern Corsica (27) and northwest Corsica (28)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):</strong></td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Existing scheme(s):</strong></td>
<td>Schemes needing to take the sea basin strategy document (document stratégique de façade – SBSC) into account:</td>
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<td>Other documents which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Text:</strong></td>
<td>The area is characterised by a prevalence of maritime transport, directly linked to the port and the canal of Corsica. Other existing coastal and maritime economic activities (commercial and recreational fishing, boating, water and underwater leisure activities) are fully compatible with each other.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Focal points of a socio-economic order:</strong></td>
<td>The area, bordered to the north by the perimeter of the Cap Corse and Agriate marine nature park and to the south by the western plain of Corsica, represents the agglomeration of Bastia, which is marked by the port. A natural and privileged gateway to Corsica due to its position in the heart of the Tyrrhenian arch and its hinterland, the port of Bastia irrigates two thirds of Corsica, both in terms of merchandise and tourists.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Eco-functional and socio-economic objectives:</strong></td>
<td>The area is affected by the integrity of strategic objectives when activities, pressure generated by the latter and public policies are respectively presented, identified and conducted in the territory. As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A1, A2, A3, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9, A11, A12</td>
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<td>B1, B3, B4, B5, B6</td>
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<td>C1, C3, C4, C5, C6, C7</td>
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<td>D1, D2, D4, D6</td>
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<td>E1, E3, E4, E5, E6</td>
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<td>I1, I3, I4</td>
</tr>
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<td>A all objectives B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J</td>
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<td>L1, L2, L4, L5</td>
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<td>O4, Q1, Q3, Q4, Q5</td>
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<td>R1, R2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:

#### 1 – Economy:
**Recommendations from the SBSC:**
- concerning port infrastructures: the development of port infrastructures does not have to be a higher level of artificialisation (A0) and must take the generic habitats (A7), significant fishing areas (C4) and functioning marine avifauna areas (E5-1) into account.
- concerning maritime transport (L1, L3, L4 and L5): the increase of maritime traffic must take into account the functioning of coastal ecosystems (A1, A2, A6, A7, C4, E5-1, I3), the presence of marine mammals (D1, D3, J1, J2) with technologies adapted in the context to the sea (H1, H2, H3, H4, H5) and in ports (F6, F7);
- develop the professionalisation of maritime industries.

**Requirements from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:**
- relating to aquaculture listed p. 111 to 112
- relating to professional fishing listed p. 113 to 114
- relating to tourism, leisure and boating listed p. 115 to 116
- general and specific requirements relating to industrial port activities respectively listed p. 117 to 119
- relating to activities on the DPM, listed p. 121 to 123

#### 2 – Marine environment:
**Requirements from the SBSC:**
- respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to the protection of the environment

**Requirements from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:**
- relating to the protection of environments listed p. 107 to 108 (see no. 1)

#### 3 – Cross-sectional:

**3.1 – Sites and landscapes:**
Refer to requirements from the Atlas of Corsica landscapes (5.02 and 5.02A)

**3.2 – Risks:**
**Requirements from the SBSC:**
- respect the regulation and zones related to maritime security (traffic separation system of the Canal de Corse)

**Recommendations from the SBSC:**
- ensure territories’ adaptation to climate change

**Requirements from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:**
- general requirements in terms of risks, listed p. 129 to 130

#### 4 – Sequence of events:
**Requirements from the SBSC:**
- comply with the regulation relating to usage and organisation of the latter
- all activities subject to an environmental assessment procedure must be studied in consideration of the challenges above. Its compatibility with other activities, including those related to defence, and management rules of the DPM must be demonstrated.
While controlling the accumulated coastal pressures and ensuring the conservation status of the habitats and species is maintained, monitor the sustainable development of maritime activities, reduce their impacts and the conflicts of occasional usage and prevent conflicts of potential usage. The orientations of the PADDUC are compiled with locally and implemented.

**Ecological sector and associated water measures:**

- Western Corse (SG)
- NEEO14ab - Porte Palazza – Sud Nonza
- Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):
  - The Regional Natural Park of Corse Natura 2000 sites: Capu Rossu Scandola Pointe de la Revellata Canyon de Calvi (FR9402018), Porto Scandola Revellata Calanches de Piana (FR9402018), Capu Rossu Scandola Revellata Calvi (FR9402018), Golfe de Porto Presqu’île de Scandola (FR416002).

**Existing scheme(s):**

- SCOT of Balagne
- SCOR of Calvi – L'Ile-Rousse
- Other documents including local urban plans or risk prevention plans for coastal inundation Figarella and Fango

**Schemes that should be compatible or made compatible with the**:

- SCOT of Balagne – Sheet of Corse- Figarella and Fango
- coastal areas of the regional park of Corse (currently under review).

**Single document of objectives for the sector**:

- SRDAM of Corsica
- Charter of the regional park of Corse
- Text:

  The area comprises a high number of protected areas and sites which are weakened by the appeal of the coast both by residents and tourists.

**Focal points of a socio-economic order:**

- Existing coastal and maritime economic activities: maritime transport, commercial and recreational fishing, aquaculture, boating, water and subaquatic activities, tourism and future activities (aquaculture) are generally compatible with one another in the current state of use and on the condition that they are mutually taken into account.

  Tourism is booming and is a mainstay of the local economy: accommodating tourists has high potential while sea transport, scuba-diving or water craft hire has significantly increased. The development of boating increases the risk linked to mooring pressure on the polders meadows and the shallow rocky seascapes (Cagliari - L'Ile Rousse).

  Fishing is maintained, undoubtedly thanks to the reserve effect, but is struggling to develop itself. In a context of an increase in recreational fishing, its impact on resources is destined to rise.

  This will not occur without a certain number of difficulties, especially during the summer: human activity in the area, various types of pollution, degradation of species with a high heritage value (seagrasses).

  Near the ports of L'Ile-Rousse and Calvi, a competition between the latter can take place and lead to tensions, and possibly conflicting uses.

**Focal points of an environmental order:**

- The area comprising a high number of protected areas and sites, which are weakened by the appeal of the coast both by residents and tourists.

  The zone comprises a high number of protected areas and sites, which are weakened by the appeal of the coast both by residents and tourists.

**Focal points of a cross-sectional order:**

- Number of sites have been identified by the Charter of the regional park of Corsica - some of these having control over the coast (Luzzas, Figarella, Fango, Capu Rossu, Scandola, Calanches de Piana, Scandola Pointe Palazza, Revellata Calvi, Caggianella, Bocca di Morto, Estrecho de la Fango, Punta della Repubblica)

  Pressures from land could be enhanced through artificialization of the coast (spread near Calvi - L'Ile-Rousse and Galeria).

  The zone (or part of the zone) is involved in various projects, some of these include:

    - the extension project for the nature reserve of Scandola (new regulation possible)
    - the future management plan for the UNESCO site "Gulf of Porto: calanche de Piana, gulf of Gindoli, Scandola reserve" (1999)
    - the MED label renewal project for the Réserve de Biosphère de la Vallée du Fango
Environmental and socio-economic objectives:

The area is affected by the integrity of strategic objectives when activities, pressure generated by the latter and public policies are respectively presented, identified and conducted in the territory.

As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:

A1, A3, A4, A5, A7, A8, A9, A11, A12
C1, C2, C4, C5, C7, C8, C9
E1, E3, E4, E5, E6
F, G, H
L1, L3, L4, L5
M1, M6, M7, M8
N1, N5
O4
Q1, Q3, Q4, Q6
R1, R2

Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:

1. Economy:

Recommendations from the SBSC:
- concerning commercial and recreational fishing (M1, M6 and M8): support for fishing must be carried out in conjunction with the preservation of the functionalities of coastal ocean floors. Fishing efforts must be adapted.
- concerning aquaculture (N1 and N5): special attention should be paid to the pressure of mooring on posidonia seagrass and other sensitive habitats (A1, A5, A7, A8). Special attention must be paid to disturbance of seabirds, in particular, the osprey.
- concerning water sports and activities (Q1, Q3, Q4, Q6): special attention should be paid to disturbance of seabirds, in particular, the osprey.

Requirements from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:
- relating to aquaculture listed p. 111 to 112
- relating to professional fishing listed p. 113 to 114
- relating to water sports and activities listed p. 115 to 116
- relating to activities on the DPM listed p. 117 to 119

2. Marine environment:

Requirements from the SBSC:
- respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to the protection of the environment

Requirements from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:
- relating to the protection of environments listed p. 107 to 108 (see no. 1 and 5)

3. Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society):

3.1. Sites and landscapes:

Requirements from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:
- relating to the protection of environments listed p. 107 to 108 (see no. 1 and 5)

3.2. Risks:

Requirements from the SBSC:
- respect the regulation and zones related to maritime security
- take maritime security challenges into account for any project related to nautical commissions.

Recommendations from the SBSC:
- ensure territories’ adaptation to climate change
Eco-logical and associated water hazards:

- Osprey's nesting disturbance probably related to tourist visits.
- An improvement from 2015 but only outside of the limits of the reserve.

No real degradation phenomenon has been highlighted in the environment (particularly the Posidonia and the Scandola gulf). A number of protection initiatives helped the natural and wild character of the area to be preserved. The majority of activities are found in areas composed of fragile ecological units and representing the major part of the heritage value of the reserve.

The loggerhead turtle and other species of birds (Audouin’s gull, Yelkouan and Cory’s sheathwater, European shag) can also be mentioned.

The high geological interest of Capu Seninu, which closes the gulf of Girolata, with a wide variety of volcanic rocks (gabbro-diopsidic complexes) defines the Scandola Peninsula. It is the only emerged part of an ancient volcanic complex partially collapsed at sea (caldeira). In the deep sea, the presence of underwater canyons probably benefit from the reserve’s species. Canyon heads have considerable wealth and remarkable faunistic biodiversity (exceptional spots for gorgonians off the Scandola, an extraordinary diversity of coralligenous and rhodolithes). The nature reserve of Scandola and the gulf of Girolata form, together with the gulf of Porto (zone 25), one of Corsica’s tourist attractions (high leisure boating, highly developed sea tours, scuba diving, other water activities, etc.).

Tourism is booming and is a mainstay of the local economy: accommodating tourists has high potential while sea transport, scuba diving or water craft hire have significantly increased. Visiting the area can be a real incentive for local businesses (restaurants, nightclubs, shops, etc.).

In a context of an increase in recreational fishing, its impact on resources is destined to rise. Fishing is maintained, undoubtedly thanks to the reserve effect, but is struggling to develop itself.

In the deep sea, the presence of underwater canyons probably benefit from the reserve’s species. Canyon heads have considerable wealth and remarkable faunistic biodiversity (exceptional spots for gorgonians off the Scandola, an extraordinary diversity of coralligenous and rhodolithes).

In the area, biogenic concretions (coralligenous and rhodolithes) and marine caves are particularly developed (coralligenous and rhodolithes). In the gulf of Girolata, impact linked to the very probable mooring of large pleasure boats (yachts). In the deep sea, the presence of underwater canyons probably benefit from the reserve’s species. Canyon heads have considerable wealth and remarkable faunistic biodiversity (exceptional spots for purple gorgonians off the Scandola, an extraordinary diversity of coralligenous and rhodolithes).

Focal points of an environmental order:

- The Regional Natural Park of Corsica
- Scandola nature reserve

A number of protection initiatives helped the natural and wild character of the area to be preserved. The majority of activities are found in areas composed of fragile ecological units and representing the major part of the heritage value of the reserve.

- Very probable mooring of large pleasure boats (yachts).
- Impact of the mooring of boats on the posidonia meadows in the Elba marina, a site of the nature reserve of Scandola popular during the summer season. In addition, relatively high pressure boat pressure on other sites (Bomba, Gabaghia, area de Zarlò). In front of the port of Girolata, Cale di Tuscan, Cale di Scandola (anchor mooring).

A number of protection initiatives helped the natural and wild character of the area to be preserved. The majority of activities are found in areas composed of fragile ecological units and representing the major part of the heritage value of the reserve.
Focal points of a cross-sectional order: A number of sites have been identified by the Coastal Conservatory, some of them having control over the coast (Scandola, Goloritzè, Gradelle Caspiu, Bussaghia, Capu Rossu [Golfe de Porto]), as well as delineation and vigilance zones of the Conservatory featured in appendix 1 – chapter 3 (p 21).

The zone (or part of the zone) is involved in various projects, some of these include:

- the future management plan for the UNESCO site "Gulf of Porto: calanche de Piana, gulf of Goloritzè, Scandola reserve"
- the MAB label renewal project for the Reserve of Biosphère of the Vallée du Fango

Environmental and socio-economic objectives:

The area is affected by the intricacy of strategic objectives when activities, pressure generated by the latter and public policies are respectively presented, identified and conducted in the territory.

As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:

A1, A3, A4, A5, A7, A8, A11, A12, C1, C2, C4, C5, C7, C8, C9, I1, I2, I3, I4, E1, E3, E4, E5, E6, G, H, J, M1, M6, M7, M8, N1, N5, Q1, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6, R1, R2

Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:

1. Economy:

Recommendations from the SBSC:

- concerning fishing (M1, M6 and M8): fishing support must take place with the preservation of the functionalities of coastal seabeds in mind (A1, A2, A6, A7, C4). Fishing efforts must be adapted.
- concerning water sports and activities (Q1, Q3, Q4, Q6): special attention should be paid to the pressure of mooring on sensitive habitats and other sensitive biotopes (A1, A3, A7, A8). Warning beacon signs in these habitats shall be equipped with ecological anchoring. Impacts related to small and large pleasure boats (G, H, I) must be limited. Equally, some popular diving sites must be equipped with ecological developments. Water sports activities (kayaking, etc) must avoid disturbing some rocky habitats (A3).
- concerning tourism: develop a sustainable tourism strategy in the future management plan of the UNESCO site, accompanied with measures helping to solve the tourist pressure issue

Recommendations from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:

- relating to aquaculture listed p. 111 to 112
- relating to professional fishing listed p. 113 to 114
- relating to tourism, leisure and boating listed p. 115 to 118
- relating to activities on the DPM, listed p. 121 to 128

Recommendations from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:

- relating to activities on the DPM, listed p. 129

2. Marine environment:

Requirements from the SBSC:

- respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to the protection of the environment

Recommendations from the SBSC:

- ensure territories' adaptation to climate change

Requirements from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:

- the protection of environments listed p. 107 to 108 (see no. 1, 2, 3 and 5)

3. Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society):

3.1 – Sites and landscapes:

Recommendations from the Coastal Conservatory's intervention strategy:

- ensure land management to help protect and manage the site
- control visitor numbers, limit the impact on biodiversity, conserve the landscape quality of this site
- refer to requirements from the Atlas of Corsican landscapes (4.02)

3.2 – Risks:

Requirements from the SBSC:

- respect the regulation and zones related to maritime security

Recommendations from the SBSC:

- ensure territories' adaptation to climate change

Requirements from the SBSC:

- general requirements in terms of risks, listed p. 129 to 130

3.3 – Society:

Requirements from the SBSC:

- ensure better public awareness

5. Sequence of events:

- requirements from the SBSC:

- comply with the regulation relating to usage, particularly in the regulated fishing areas, and the organisation of these activities subject to an environmental assessment procedure must be studied in consideration of the challenges above. Its compatibility with other activities, including those related to defence, and rules for management of the DPM must be demonstrated

Recommendations from the SBSC:

- ensure better management of overtourism, to deal with the UNESCO world heritage committee's concerns regarding "the increased tourist pressure on the site and its possible impact on the Outstanding Universal Value"
Pressures from land could be enhanced through artificialisation of the coastline (sprawl observed sectors of Cargèse, Truccia, Propriano), as well as

A number of sites have been identified by the

Concerning posidonia meadows, a large portion is established on rocks, which is all the more remarkable, and several specific typologies are observed (flowing seagrass).

Biodiversity is significant and a number of species with high heritage value are observed (pinna nobilis pen shells, dusky grouper, a number of

For marine species, a great many cetacean species, including the bottlenose dolphin and seabirds (the osprey, Audouin’s gull, the European shag and shearwaters). The loggerhead turtle can also be mentioned.

It comprises a great number of ecological units representing a major biogenic, rocky, deep-water and sedimentary habitats and arthropod or various challenges (specific hydrological and geomorphological structures, spawning grounds). The following can be mentioned: the presence of meadows (positidae seagrass and cymopolia, meio and infraunal life, crustaceans, molluscs, echinoderms, etc.), and, deeper down, the presence of underwater canyons and their associated biological communities (black corals, deep-water gorgonians, etc.).

For marine species, a great many oceanic species, including the bottlenose dolphin and sea turtles (the loggerhead). The loggerhead turtle can also be mentioned.

Biodiversity is significant and a number of species with high heritage value are observed (perna nobilis pen shells, dusky grouper, a number of lopholithon (lithophyllum) rims including red corals, purple gorgonians, forests of deep cystoseira, dusky groupers, brown meagre, red lobster, etc.). Concerning positidae meadows, a large portion is established on rocks, which is all the more remarkable, and several specific typologies are observed (flowing seagrasses)

A number of sites have been identified by the

As well as conservation and vigilance zones of the Conservatory du Conservatory featured in appendix 1 – chapter 3 (p 21).
Environmental and socio-economic objectives:

The area is affected by the integrality of strategic objectives when activities, pressure generated by the latter and public policies are respectively presented, identified and conducted in the territory.

As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:

A1, A3, A5, A6, A7, A8, A11, A12
C1, C2, C5, C7, C9
E1, E2, E3, E4, E5, E6
L1, L2
All objectives B, D, F, G, H, J
M1, M6, M7, M8
N1, N5
O4
Q1, Q3, Q4, Q6
R1, R2

Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:

- Economy:
  - concerning fishing (M1, M6 and M8): fishing support must take place with the preservation of the functionalities of coastal seabeds in mind. Fishing efforts must be adapted.
  - concerning aquaculture (N1 and N5): careful consideration should be made in order to reduce the negative impacts as much as possible on the proper functioning and structure of the coastal habitats (A1, A5, A7, A8). Concerning suitable sites, consider the challenges related to maritime security, in connection with local nautical commissions.
  - concerning water sports and activities (Q1, Q3, Q4, Q6): special attention should be paid to the pressure of anchoring on posidonia seagrass and other sensitive habitats (A1, A5, A7, A8). Warning beacon signs in these habitats shall be equipped with ecological anchoring. Impacts related to small and large pleasure boats (G, H, I) must be limited. Equally, some popular diving sites must be equipped with ecological developments. Water sports activities (surfing, etc.) must avoid disturbing some rocky habitats (A3). Careful consideration must be paid to disturbance of seabirds, in particular, the osprey.

- Marine environment:
  - respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to the protection of the environment.

- Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society):
  - Sites and landscapes:
    - pursue acquisitions in authorized perimeters, to combat urban sprawl and highlight traditional activities.
    - expand the involvement of the Conservatory in natural areas identified in the Gulf of Valinco.
    - continue to form large areas of land, allowing the creation of urbanisation cuts, protect sensitive environments and contribute to the extension of protected marine areas.
  - Risks:
    - respect the regulation and zones related to maritime security.
    - take maritime security challenges into account for any project related to nautical commissions.

- Objectives from the Coastal Conservatory’s intervention strategy:
  - pursue acquisitions in authorized perimeters, to combat urban sprawl and highlight traditional activities.
  - expand the involvement of the Conservatory in natural areas identified in the Gulf of Valinco.
  - continue to form large areas of land, allowing the creation of urbanisation cuts, protect sensitive environments and contribute to the extension of protected marine areas.
  - refer to requirements from the Atlas of Corsica landscapes (2.03, 3.15, 3.17, 3.19, 3.19E, 4.02): win back sites occupied by dilapidated buildings, ensure the architectural quality of the new buildings.

- General:
  - respect the regulation and zones related to maritime security.
  - take maritime security challenges into account for any project related to nautical commissions.

- Sequence of events:
  - comply with the regulation relating to usage, particularly in the regulated fishing areas, and the organisation of these activities subject to an environmental assessment procedure must be studied in consideration of the challenges above. Its compatibility with other activities, including those related to defence, and management rules of the DPM must be demonstrated.
While reviewing the accumulated cause pressures and while making sure the conservation status of the habitats and species is maintained, ensure the sustainable development of maritime transport and the development of port infrastructure, maintain the competitiveness of the fishing industries. Reduce the impact of the activities and the occasional conflicts of interest and prevent potential conflicts. The orientations of the PACDUE are compiled with locally and implemented.

### Ecological sector and associated water measures:

- **Western Corsica**
  - SMVACP – Porticcio – Pointe San Lazzaro – Pointe Palazza
  - SRDAM – Gulf of Ajaccio

### Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):

- **Natura 2000 sites:**
  - Gulf of Ajaccio (FR9440007), Gulf of Ajaccio and Iles Sanguinaires of the Gulf of Ajaccio (FR9440006), Colony of Audouin’s gull Aspetro – Ajaccio (FR9440001).

### Existing schemes:

- **Existing scheme(s):**
  - Schemes regarding to the sea are both strategic documents (SIRMAP, PACDUE, LDDA) and scheme
  - Other documents including risk prevention plans for flooding risks or local urban plans are taken into account. The (PPR) of Arboreme, Saint-Pierre, Madonnazza, Vehle Maggione, Vallon de St Joseph - Prasac - Graosse et Puntalet accessible here.

### Objectives:

- **Objectives of the scheme:**
  - Other schemes that should be compatible to make compatible with the ASOCC.

### Existing schemes:

- **Existing scheme(s):**
  - Schemes that should be compatible to make compatible with the ASOCC.

### Other documents:

- **Other documents including risk prevention plans for flooding risks or local urban plans are taken into account.**

### Text:

- **Other documents including risk prevention plans for flooding risks or local urban plans are taken into account.**

### Focal points of a socio-economic order:

- **Focal points of a socio-economic order:**
  - The presence of SEVESO sites is to be considered in terms of potential risks. Pressures from land could also be accentuated due to the artificialisation of the coast (urban sprawl observed in the areas of Ajaccio) and intensified visitor numbers which is high in coastal towns. The vulnerability of the Iles Sanguinaires is quite high, and tourist visits can disturb some species. Other avifauna species are disturbed, due to competition with each other or the presence of rodents. As for the species, bottlenose dolphins are regularly spotted as well as fin whales and sperm whales. A number of bird species can also be mentioned: ospreys, Audouin’s gull (biggest French colony), yelkouan shearwater, cory’s shearwater, European shags and several couples of osprey are present. Large pelagic fish (red tuna and swordfish)

### Focal points of an environmental order:

- **Focal points of an environmental order:**
  - The Gulf of Ajaccio zone is more specifically characterised by posidonia meadows which reveal a certain level of degradation with a high level of anthropic pressure. The canyons that deeply carve into the continental slope facilitates the movement of sediment towards the deep-sea areas, and also helps with the delivery of nutrients to the surface which are vital for larval development in coastal areas. A number of endemic species take advantage of these areas of exchange and fishing productivity is fed. Several sites for the reproduction of Cory’s shearwater. European eel and several species of ray are present. Larghe pelagic fish (red tuna and swordfish) present, presence of bonito and seriola to be confirmed) and cetaceans also feed in these canyons heads when plankton blooms associated with upwellings occur. The bottlenose dolphin and loggerhead turtle are regularly cited. Benthic habitats encourage the development of a number species with a high cultural, heritage and commercial value, such as the denti, red lobster, the dusky grouper, the brown meagre, the common lobster, the purple urchin and the pinna nobilis pen shell. Besides their vital function as carbon sinks, these biological communities covering large areas (10,000 ha for the posidonia meadow) are areas of shelter and nurseries.

### Focal points of a cross-sectional order:

- **Focal points of a cross-sectional order:**
  - Other documents including risk prevention plans for flooding risks or local urban plans are taken into account. The (PPR) of Arboreme, Saint-Pierre, Madonnazza, Vehle Maggione, Vallon de St Joseph - Prasac - Graosse et Puntalet accessible here.

### Other documents:

- **Other documents including risk prevention plans for flooding risks or local urban plans are taken into account.**

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### Other documents:

- **Other documents including risk prevention plans for flooding risks or local urban plans are taken into account.**
Environmental and socio-economic objectives:
The area is affected by the integrality of strategic objectives when activities, pressure generated by the latter and public policies are respectively presented, identified and conducted in the territory.

As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:

- A1, A3, A4, A6, A7, A8, A9, A11, A12
- C1, C2, C4, C5, C7, C8
- C9, C10, C11
- C12, C14, C5, C6, C16, C18

Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:

1. Economy:

   - Recommendations from the SBSC:
     - concerning port infrastructures: the development of port infrastructures does not have to be a higher level of artificialisation (A6) and must take the generic habitats (A7), significant fishing areas (C4) and functioning marine aqua-areas (E5-1) into account.
     - concerning maritime transport (L1, L3, L4 and L5): the increase of maritime traffic must take into account the functioning of coastal ecosystems (A1, A2, A6, A7, C4, E5-1, I4), the presence of marine mammals (D1, D3, J1, J2) and reduce the introduction of atmospheric contaminants (F1, F3, F5) with technologies without discharge (H1, H2, H4) and reduce the introduction of atmospheric contaminants (F1, F3, F5); fishing support must take place with the preservation of the functionalities C7 of coastal seabeds in mind (A1, A2, A6, A7, C4). Fishing efforts must be adapted. The impact of recreational fishing must be analysed. Special attention should be paid in order to minimise the negative impacts on the proper functioning and the structure of coastal habitats (A1, A2, A6, A7), as well as the risk of introducing and developing non-native invasive species (L1, L4) and the risk of chronic or accidental pollution stemming from industrial and port activities which can affect the water quality (water concessions or intakes).
     - concerning fishing (M1, M6 and M8): fishing support must take place with the preservation of the functionalities D7 of coastal seabeds in mind (A1, A2, A6, A7, C4). Fishing efforts must be adapted. The impact of recreational fishing must be analysed.
     - concerning aquaculture (N1, N5): special attention should be paid in order to minimise the negative impacts on the proper functioning and the structure of coastal habitats (A1, A5, A7, A8), as well as the risk of introducing and developing non-native invasive species (I1, I4) and the risk of chronic or accidental pollution stemming from industrial and port activities which can affect the water quality (water concessions or intakes). Concerning suitable sites, consider the challenges related to maritime security, in connection with local nautical commission.
     - concerning water sports and activities (Q1, Q5, Q6): special attention should be paid to the pressure of mooring on posidonia seagrass and other sensitive habitats (EO A1, A5, A7, A8). Warning beacon signs in these habitats shall be equipped with ecological anchoring. Special attention should be paid to the disturbance of the colonies of birds for which major or serious threats have been identified. Where appropriate, the existing pressure of yachting should be minimised. The impacts related to sailing (G, H, I) must be limited. Equally, some popular diving sites must be equipped with ecological developments. Water sports activities (kayaking, etc) must avoid disturbing some rocky habitats (A3).

   - Recommendations from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:
     - relating to aquaculture listed p. 111 to 112
     - relating to professional fishing listed p. 113 to 114
     - relating to tourism, leisure and boating listed p. 115 to 118
     - relating to industrial port activities respectively listed p. 117 to 119
     - relating to activities on the DPM, listed p. 121 to 128

2. Marine environment:

   - Recommendations from the SBSC:
     - respect the regulation and specific zones connected to the protection of the environment
     - take maritime security challenges into account for any project related to nautical commissions

   - Recommendations from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:
     - relating to the protection of environments listed p. 107 to 108

3. Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society):

   1. Sites and landscapes:

      - Requirements from the Coastal Conservatory’s intervention strategy:
        - protect the big capes and the mouths of the Gravona and Prunelli
        - refer to requirements from the Atlas of Corsican landscapes (2.04, 6.02, 6.02A and 8.02): preserve the landscape quality of the different sites guarantee public access to the shoreline along the route des Sanguinaires

   2. Risks:

      - Requirements from the SBSC:
        - respect the regulation and zones related to maritime security
        - take maritime security challenges into account for any project related to nautical commissions

      - Recommendations from the SBSC:
        - ensure territories’ adaptation to climate change

      - Recommendations from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:
        - general requirements in terms of risks, listed p. 129 to 130

3. Sequence of events:

   - Requirements from the SBSC:
     - comply with the regulation relating to usage and organisation of the latter
     - all activities subject to an environmental assessment procedure must be studied in consideration of the challenges above. Its compatibility with other activities, including those related to defence, and management rules of the DPM must be demonstrated.
Number and name of the area: 27 – Off the western coast of Corsica

Scope:

Ensuring that the deep-water habitats are maintained in good condition and the species are maintained in good condition, monitor the sustainable development of maritime transport and fishing. The utilizations of the PADDUC are complied with locally and implemented.

Ecological sector and associated water masses:

Western Corsica (30)

Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):


Existing scheme(s): Schemes requiring to take into account strategic documents (programme stratégique de territoire - PST) into account:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Details</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PADDUC</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SDAGE - Basin of Corsica</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Individual chapter with the value of SMVM of the PADDUC</td>
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<tr>
<td>SRSAM of Corsica</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Other schemes:

- Natura 2000 sites offshore under the “Habitats, fauna, flora” directive: Off Ajaccio (big sector E in the course of being designated)

Text:

Served to the west by the bathyal plain, the zone is situated near zones 23 to 26, within a distance of 3 nautical miles and extend up to the boundaries of the waters under waters claimed by France. The zone includes a large section of the oceanic slope bordered to the west by the bathyal plain, the zone is situated near zones 23 to 26, within a distance of 3 nautical miles and extend up to the boundaries of the waters under waters claimed by France. The zone includes a large section of the oceanic slope.

Economic maritime activities (maritime transport, commercial and recreational fishing, boating) are fully compatible with one another. Included in the Pelagos sanctuary, a special protected area in the Mediterranean, the area offshore comprises a great number of ecological units representing a major [deep-water habitats and marine sulphurous] or serious challenge (specific hydrological and geomorphological structures, sedimentary habitats, marine asifauna, marine mammals).

Some examples include the presence of a number of canyons hosting specific habitats (conglomerate) and their associated biological communities, some bird species including the Atlantic puffin (in winter), yellowfin and Cory’s shearwater and cetaceans like the fin whale or sperm whale.

The west coast of Corsica is extended offshore by an abrupt, and almost immediate slope. This slope presents a succession of underwater canyons which reach into the big gulf of Porto, Sagone, Ajaccio and sometimes extend out to the sea in zone 27. This particular morphology generates more nutrient-rich upwellings in winter which lead to a production of intense phytoplanktonic in the spring ("blooms"). Rocky areas correspond to particularly interesting structures for the home of certain species of deep-sea corals, fixed or clustered.

Marine mammals, bottlenose dolphins in particular, are present in this zone. We also note the recurring presence of pilot whales, striped dolphins, fin whales and even sperm whales. The area is situated in the Pelagos sanctuary with reinforced protection objectives for marine mammals.

The birds present in this area are Yellowfin and Cory’s shearwaters, the European shag, Audouin’s gull and even the European storm petrel. The loggerhead turtle also frequents the area.

Environmental and socio-economic objectives:

The area is affected by the integrality of strategic objectives when activities, pressure generated by the latter and public policies are respectively presented, identified and conducted in the territory.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
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<tr>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>A, B, C</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>D, E</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>F, G</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>H, J</td>
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As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:

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<td>6</td>
<td>I, J</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>K, L</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:

- **Economy:**
  - Recommendations from the SBSC:
    - concerning maritime transport (L4 and L5): The increase of maritime traffic must take into account the presence of marine megafauna (EO D1, D3, J1, J2), by using technologies without discharge (H1, H2, H4) and which reduce the introduction of atmospheric contaminants (F6, F7).
    - concerning fishing (M1, M6, M8): Fishing support must be provided in line with the preservation of fishing functionalities (OE C1, C2, C4, C5, C8), taking into account the presence of megafauna (E1).
    - concerning public works and underwater activities (O4): All projects must incorporate the preservation of the functioning of seafolds (A1, A2, A5, A7, B1, C4).
  - Requirements from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:
    - relating to commercial fishing listed p. 113 to 114
    - relating to leisure, leisure and boating listed p. 115 to 116

- **Marine environment:**

- Requirements from the SBSC:
  - respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to the protection of the environment
- Requirements from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:
  - relating to the protection of environments listed p. 107 to 108 (see nos. 1, 4 and 5)

- **Risks:**
  - Requirements from the SBSC:
    - respect the regulation and zones related to maritime security

- **Sequence of events:**
  - Requirements from the SBSC:
    - comply with the regulation relating to usage and organisation of the latter
    - all activities subject to an environmental assessment procedure must be studied in consideration of the challenges above. Its compatibility with other activities, including those related to defence, must be demonstrated.
### Focal points of a socio-economic order:

The zone is characterised by a prevalence of maritime transport, directly linked to the international detroit of the Bonifacio Strait. Other existing coastal and maritime activities (commercial and recreational fishing, aquaculture, boating, water and underwater leisure and underwater activities) are fully compatible with each other.

轴承 of the Bonifacio Strait

- ZMPV of the Bonifacio Strait
- Other scheme: Other documents which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.
- Other documents including risk prevention plans for flooding risks or local urban plans are taken into account. PPRi of accessible areas.

### Focal points of an environmental order:

- Individual chapter with the value of SMVM of the PADDUC and the nature reserve are complied with locally and implemented. Here, the consideration by other coastal and maritime activities does not exclude areas under pressures especially in the spring and summer periods.

- Individual chapter with the value of SMVM of the PADDUC and the nature reserve are complied with locally and implemented. Here, the consideration by other coastal and maritime activities does not exclude areas under pressures especially in the spring and summer periods.

### Focal points of a cross-sectional order:

Environmental and socio-economic objectives:

The area is affected by the integrity of strategic objectives: water quality, biodiversity, marine environment, and cultural and natural heritage. The objectives are consistently applied and followed through co-management. The objectives mentioned above are comprehended in the territory.

### Ecological sector and associated water measures:

- R1, R2: existing scheme(s): schemes that should be compatible or made compatible with the SSIC.
- Q1, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6: schemes that should be compatible or made compatible with the SSIC.
- O4: schemes which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.
- N1, N5: schemes which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.
- M1, M6, M7, M8: schemes which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.
- L1, L3, L4, L5: schemes which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.
- I1, I3, I4: schemes which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.
- E1, E3, E4, E5, E6: schemes which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.
- C1, C2, C4, C5, C7, C8, C9: schemes which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.
- A1, A3, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9: schemes which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.
- As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:

| Number and name of the area: | 28 – West Bonifacio Strait |

| Scope: | Ocean, landscape, and coastline, forest, wetland, terrestrial, and marine environments. |

| Ecological sector and associated water measures: | South Coast of Corsica – Bonifacio Strait (ocl) |

| Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code): | Bonifacio strait nature reserve Natura 2000 sites: Pointe de Seneiosa and prolongement (FR9402015), Iles et pointe Bruzzi – etang de Chevanu and Arbitru (FR9400609), Bouches de Bonifacio and Isl des Moines (FR9402015), Iles Lavezzi – Bouches de Bonifacio (FR9410021) |

| Existing scheme(s): | Schemes needing to take local or national strategy documents or measures, within the means of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code: |

| Text: | The zone comprises exceptional landscapes and marine coastal environments. |

The zone is characterised by a prevalence of maritime transport, directly linked to the international detroit of the Bonifacio Strait. Other existing coastal and maritime activities (commercial and recreational fishing, aquaculture, boating, water and underwater leisure and underwater activities) are fully compatible with each other.

### Focal points of a socio-economic order:

- ZMPV of the Bonifacio Strait

### Focal points of an environmental order:

- Individual chapter with the value of SMVM of the PADDUC and the nature reserve are complied with locally and implemented. Here, the consideration by other coastal and maritime activities does not exclude areas under pressures especially in the spring and summer periods.

### Focal points of a cross-sectional order:

Environmental and socio-economic objectives:

The area is affected by the integrity of strategic objectives: water quality, biodiversity, marine environment, and cultural and natural heritage. The objectives are consistently applied and followed through co-management. The objectives mentioned above are comprehended in the territory.

| Number and name of the area: | 28 – West Bonifacio Strait |

| Scope: | Ocean, landscape, and coastline, forest, wetland, terrestrial, and marine environments. |

| Ecological sector and associated water measures: | South Coast of Corsica – Bonifacio Strait (ocl) |

| Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code): | Bonifacio strait nature reserve Natura 2000 sites: Pointe de Seneiosa and prolongement (FR9402015), Iles et pointe Bruzzi – etang de Chevanu and Arbitru (FR9400609), Bouches de Bonifacio and Isl des Moines (FR9402015), Iles Lavezzi – Bouches de Bonifacio (FR9410021) |

| Existing scheme(s): | Schemes needing to take local or national strategy documents or measures, within the means of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code: |

| Text: | The zone comprises exceptional landscapes and marine coastal environments. |

The zone is characterised by a prevalence of maritime transport, directly linked to the international detroit of the Bonifacio Strait. Other existing coastal and maritime activities (commercial and recreational fishing, aquaculture, boating, water and underwater leisure and underwater activities) are fully compatible with each other.

### Focal points of a socio-economic order:

- ZMPV of the Bonifacio Strait

### Focal points of an environmental order:

- Individual chapter with the value of SMVM of the PADDUC and the nature reserve are complied with locally and implemented. Here, the consideration by other coastal and maritime activities does not exclude areas under pressures especially in the spring and summer periods.

### Focal points of a cross-sectional order:

Environmental and socio-economic objectives:

The area is affected by the integrity of strategic objectives: water quality, biodiversity, marine environment, and cultural and natural heritage. The objectives are consistently applied and followed through co-management. The objectives mentioned above are comprehended in the territory.
Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:

1. Economy:

- Recommendations from the SBSC:
  - concerning fishing (M1, M6, M8): fishing support must be provided with the preservation of the functionalities of coastal seabeds in mind. The impact of recreational fishing must be analysed with the high levels of visitors to the site in mind. Concerning water sports and activities (Q1, Q5, Q4, Q6): special attention should be paid to the pressure of mooring on posidonia seagrass and other sensitive habitats (A1, A5, A7, A8), a major factor for the organisation of specific mooring. Warning beacon signs in these habitats shall be equipped with ecological anchoring. It is highly appropriate to organise mooring for yachting (units bigger than 24 m) in the Strait of Bonifacio nature reserve.

- Recommendations from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:
  - relating to aquaculture listed p. 111 to 112
  - relating to professional fishing listed p. 113 to 114
  - relating to tourism, leisure and boating listed p. 115 to 116
  - relating to industrial port activities respectively listed p. 117 to 119
  - general and specific requirements relating to industrial port activities respectively, listed p. 117 to 119
  - relating to activities on the DPM, listed p. 121 to 129

2. Marine environment:

- Requirements from the SBSC:
  - respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to the protection of the environment

- Requirements from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:
  - relating to the protection of environments listed p. 107 to 108 (see no. 1, 4 to 7)

- Recommendations from the regional strategic analysis:
  - extend the nature reserve to Campomoro-Senetosa

3. Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society):

  3.1 – Sites and landscapes:

  - Requirements from the Coastal Conservatory’s intervention strategy:
    - continue to form large areas of land, allowing the creation of urbanisation cuts, protect sensitive environments and contribute to the extension of protected marine areas
    - reinforce the sites of the western coast of Bonifacio
  
  Refer to requirements from the Atlas of Corsica landscapes (2.05, 3.27, 6.04, 7.01 and 7.01A):
  
  - look for consistency in the implantation, style and architecture of the buildings built near Tizzano

  3.2. – Risks:

  - Requirements from the SBSC:
    - respect the regulation and zones related to maritime security (system measures for maritime security)

  - Recommendations from the SBSC:
    - ensure territories’ adaptation to climate change

  - Recommendations from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:
    - general requirements in terms of risks, listed p. 123 to 125

4. Sequence of events:

- Requirements from the SBSC:
  - comply with the regulation relating to usage and organisation of the latter
  - all activities subject to an environmental assessment procedure must be studied in consideration of the challenges above. Its compatibility with other activities must be demonstrated.
Scope:

Maintain the diversity of the environments and habitats and the quality of the ecosystem, maintain the diversity of the species, conserve the landscape integrity and the geological heritage, manage and supervise the human activities at sea, taking into account the challenges related to marine security. The orientations of the PADDUC and the nature reserve are compiled with locally and implemented.

Ecological sector and associated water masses:

South-Corsica – Bonifacio Strait (29)
FR0400591 – Gulf of Porto Vecchio
FR0402002 – South-eastern coastline of Corsica
FR0402003 – Gulf of Santa Maria
FR0402004 – Bonifacio bottleneck

Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):

FR0402004: wild nature reserve
FR0402005: nature reserve of Bonifacio and îles des Moines (FR0402010), îles Lavezzi – Bouches de Bonifacio (FR0402015), plateau de Pertusato – Bonifacio – îles Lavozzi (FR0400581), îles Cerbicale et frange littorale (FR0400587)

Existing scheme(s):

- APPB: île de Piana
- APPB: îlots de Stagnolu and Ziglione
- SRDAM of Corsica
- Individual chapter with the value of SMVM of the PADDUC
- SRHAF of Corsica
- Nature reserve of the Bonifacio strait management plan
- Nature reserve of the îles Cerbicale management plan
- Objective documents for the natures 2000 sites: Bouches de Bonifacio and îles des Moines (FR0402015), îles Lavezzi – Bouches de Bonifacio (FR0402010), Plateau de Pertusato – Bonifacio – îles Lavozzi (FR0400581), îles Cerbicale et frange littorale (FR0400587)

Other documents which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.

Maps:

- APPB: île de Piana
- APPO: île de la Cargèse
- European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation – Bonifacio Strait International Marine Park
- ZNIP of the Bonifacio Strait

Text:

Confined in the north by the western plain, the area extends to the south up to the maritime boundaries of the Bonifacio Strait and to the east, up to the Capo di Fenis.

The zone comprises exceptional landscapes and coastal and marine environments, which include limestone cliffs and a chaotic jumble of rocks, various archipelagos (Lavezzi, Cerbicale).

Focal points of a socio-economic order:

The zone is characterised by very strong currents. There are a high number of biogenic habitats presenting specific structures: posidonia meadows (including barrier reefs and striped seagrass, bottlenose dolphins, giant patellas and the following seabirds: Cory’s shearwaters, European shags, European storm petrels (iles Cerbicale) Audouin’s gulls and Yelkouan shearwaters.

Focal points of an environmental order:

In a special protected area of Mediterranean importance for several reasons, (geographical and natural reserve) and comprises a great number of ecological units, representing a major (biogenic and rocky habitats and marine avifauna) or serious challenge (specific geomorphological structures, sedementary habitats, spawning grounds, marine mammal).

Examples include barrier reefs of Posidonia and striped seagrass, bottlenose dolphins, giant parakeet and the following seabirds: Cory’s shearwaters, European shags, European storm petrels (îles Cerbicale) Audouin’s gulls and Yellow-tailed sheardaw.

The Bonifacio Strait is characterised by very strong currents. There are a high number of biogenic habitats presenting specific structures: posidonia meadows (including barrier reefs and striped seagrass), combined with cymosum. Although the site remains relatively well-preserved, the high ability in the summer period can generate pressures on the seagrass, which suffers the pressure of divers' moorings.

Rocky habitats are equally outstanding with lythophyllum ridges, coralligenous, photophilous algae and semi-dark and darkness. A large number of species with high heritage and fishing value are present, such as the lobster, spider crab, grouper and the brown meagre.

Intensive and vigilance areas of the Conservatory featured in appendix 1 – Chapter 3 (p 21).

Focal points of a cross-sectional order:

The zone is a special protected area of Mediterranean importance for several reasons, (geographical and natural reserve) and comprises a great number of ecological units representing a major (biogenic and rocky habitats and marine avifauna) or serious challenge (specific geomorphological structures, sedementary habitats, spawning grounds, marine mammal).

Examples include barrier reefs of Posidonia and striped seagrass, bottlenose dolphins, giant parakeet and the following seabirds: Cory’s shearwaters, European shags, European storm petrels (îles Cerbicale) Audouin’s gulls and Yellow-tailed sheardaw.

The Bonifacio Strait is characterised by very strong currents. There are a high number of biogenic habitats presenting specific structures: posidonia meadows (including barrier reefs and striped seagrass), combined with cymosum. Although the site remains relatively well-preserved, the high ability in the summer period can generate pressures on the seagrass, which suffers the pressure of divers' moorings.

Rocky habitats are equally outstanding with lythophyllum ridges, coralligenous, photophilous algae and semi-dark and darkness. A large number of species with high heritage and fishing value are present, such as the lobster, spider crab, grouper and the brown meagre.

Intensive and vigilance areas of the Conservatory featured in appendix 1 – Chapter 3 (p 21).
Environmental and socio-economic objectives:

The area is affected by the integrality of strategic objectives when activities, pressure generated by the latter and public policies are respectively presented, identified and conducted in the territory.

As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:

A1, A3, A4, A5, A7, A8, A9, A11, A12
B1, B3, B4, B5, B6, B7, B8, B9
C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, C7, C8, C9
D1, D2, D3, D4, D5, D6, D7, D8
E1, E2, E3, E4, E5, E6, E7
F1, F2, F3, F4, F5
G1, G2, G3, G4, G5
H1, H2, H3, H4
I1, I2, I3, I4
J1, J2, J3, J4
K1, K2, K3, K4
L1, L2, L3, L4, L5
M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, M7, M8
N1, N2, N3, N4, N5, N6
O1, O2
P1, P2, P3, P4, P5
Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6, Q7, Q8
R1, R2

Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:

- **Economy:**

  Recommendations from the SBSC:
  - concerning fishing (M1, M6 and M8): fishing support must take place with the preservation of the functionalities of coastal seabeds in mind. The impact of recreational fishing must be analysed with the high levels of visitors to the site in mind.
  - concerning sports and water activities (Q1, Q3, Q4, Q6): special attention should be paid to the pressure of anchoring on posidonia seaweeds and other sensitive habitats (A1 A5 A7 A8), a major factor for the organisation of specific mooring. Warning beacon signs in these habitats shall be equipped with ecological anchoring. It is highly appropriate to organise mooring for yachting (units bigger than 24m) in the Strait of Bonifacio nature reserve.

  Requirements from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:
  - relating to professional fishing listed p. 113 to 114
  - relating to tourism, leisure and boating listed p. 115 to 116
  - relating to industrial port activities respectively listed p. 117 to 119
  - general and specific requirements relating to industrial port activities respectively, listed p. 117 to 119

  Requirements from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:
  - relating to activities on the DPM, listed p. 121 to 129

- **Marine environment:**

  Requirements from the SBSC:
  - respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to the protection of the environment

  Requirements from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:
  - relating to the protection of environments listed p. 107 to 108 (see no. 1, 4 to 7)

  1. Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society):

    1.1 – Sites and landscapes:

    - requirements from the Coastal Conservatory’s intervention strategy: reinforce the sites on the plateau of Bonifacio and create a major site on its eastern coast
    - preserve wetlands and existing urbanisation cuts to guarantee balanced development
    - refer to requirements from the Atlas of Corsica landscapes (4.03, 6.03, 6.03E, 8.03 and 8.04):
    - preserve the beaches and near marshes which are experiencing pressure from property development

  1.2 – Risks:

    Requirements from the SBSC:
    - inspect the regulation and zones related to maritime security (system measures for maritime security)

    Recommendations from the SBSC:
    - ensure territories’ adaptation to climate change

    Requirements from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:
    - general requirements in terms of risks, listed p.129 to 130

- **Sequence of events:**

  Requirements from the SBSC:
  - comply with the regulation relating to usage and organisation of the latter
  - all activities subject to an environmental assessment procedure must be studied in consideration of the challenges above. Its compatibility with other activities must be demonstrated.

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### Focal points of a socio-economic order:

- Economic activities (maritime transport, commercial and recreational fishing, boating and nautical leisure, seaside tourism) are currently maintained or expanded.
- Competition was noted on the resource (between Italians and French) and the users of the sea (langoustine).
- The summer period is characterised by an increase in all of the activities listed above.
- In a context of an increase in recreational fishing, its impact on resources is destined to rise.
- High levels of pleasure craft traffic increases the risk of mooring pressure on the posidonia meadows (Solenzara).
- Tourism is being developed on the eastern plain but at a different level to the neighbouring zones (21 and 29).
- The area has a moderate potential in terms of tourist accommodation. Beach cleaning and the degradation of the benches of Posidonia is a significant issue.

### Focal points of an environmental order:

- Coastal invertebrates (marine mollusc, commercial and recreational fishing, boating and nautical leisure, sea urchin) are fully compatible with the other activities.
- Trawling has virtually been eliminated, urban exploitation conditional upon better knowledge of the zone.
- By controlling accumulated coastal pressures, by ensuring the condition of the habitats and species is maintained and by considering the erosion of the coastline, use and possible value of the environment and marine resources through sustainable exploitation conditional upon better knowledge of the zone. The orientations of the PADDUC are complied with locally and implemented.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 - Western plain and off the east coast of Corsica</td>
<td>By controlling accumulated coastal pressures, by ensuring the condition of the habitats and species is maintained and by considering the erosion of the coastline, use and possible value of the environment and marine resources through sustainable exploitation conditional upon better knowledge of the zone. The orientations of the PADDUC are complied with locally and implemented.</td>
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<th>Ecological sector and associated water measures:</th>
<th>Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L224-2 of the Environmental Code):</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>and Corsica (27) and off south east Corsica (31)</td>
<td>The Regional Natural Park of Corsica:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RDC003 – Coastal of Bastia</td>
<td>Natura 2000 site Seagrass beds of the eastern plain (FR9402014)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RDC001 – Western plain</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Existing schemes:</th>
<th>Text:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PADDUC</td>
<td>決意到的北西的卡斯蒂亞倫慶海保護區及南部的油沙海岸, 5m 前是到的海岸受的環境保護區, 地區 Coscia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other documents including flood prevention plans for flooding risks or local urban plans are taken into account. Examples are: PPRi de Furiani, Biguglia-Borgo, Lucciana, Castino, PlouAllo, Montenero, Favone et Canella accessibles i (1b) et Cavo; Conca : Solenzara, Travo et Chiola i (GA).</td>
<td></td>
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<th>Schemes that should be compatible or made compatible with the SSCG:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Charter of the regional park of Corsica</td>
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<td>Number of sites have been identified by the National Conservatory, some of them have control over the coastline. The Buffa, Tram, Pa-BiBoggiu, Pula, Kiang d’Allo, dell Sella, Terranova (Mare centrale), Mussulinha, Ecol de Biguglia (300- 250 m La Verde) as well as urbanisation and irrigated areas of the Conservatory featured in appendix 1 – Chapter 2 (p 21).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The zone comprises a unique lagoon-podidonia meadows environment presenting a serious challenge and soft substrate of maerl. The large seagrass area of the eastern coast is a unique ecosystem by virtue of its size and conservation status: it contributes to the maintaining of a number of species, the conservation of major economic interest and guarantees consistency with the coastal lagoons present in the zone. Although trawling has virtually been eliminated, urban exploitation conditional upon better knowledge of the zone. The orientations of the PADDUC are complied with locally and implemented.</td>
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Environmental and socio-economic objectives:

- The area is affected by the integrality of strategic objectives when activities, pressure generated by the latter and public policies are respectively presented, identified and conducted in the territory.

As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:

A1, A2, A3, A5, A7, A8, A11, A12
C1, C2, C3, C5, C7, C9, C10
I1, I2, I3, I4
M1, M6, M7, M8
N1, N5
O4
Q1, Q3, Q4, Q6
R1, R2

Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:

1. Economy:

- Recommendations from the SBSC:
  - concerning maritime transport (L1, L3, L4 and L5): the port development of Bastia combined with an increase in its activity has to take coastal ecosystem functioning into account (A1, A2, A6, A7, I3) and the presence of marine mammals and turtles (with technologies suitable for this use (H1, H2, H3, H4, G, F) and which reduce the introduction of atmospheric contaminants (F6, F7)
  - concerning fishing: support for fishing must be done in connection with the preservation of coastal ocean floors, by attaching great importance to the sea-lagoon connectivity near the coastal lakes (Biguglia, Lithos, Diano, etc.). Fishing efforts must be adapted. The impact of recreational fishing must be analysed.
  - concerning aquaculture (N1 and N5): careful consideration should be made in order to reduce the negative impacts as much as possible on the proper functioning and structure of the coastal habitats (A1, A5, A7, A8).
  - concerning water sports and activities (Q1, Q3, Q4, Q6): special attention should be paid to the pressure of mooring on posidonia seagrass and other sensitive habitats (A1, A5, A7, A8). Warning beacon signs in these habitats shall be equipped with ecological anchoring. Where appropriate, the existing pressure of yachting should be minimized. The impacts related to boating (G, H, I) must be limited. Similarly, some popular diving sites must be equipped with ecological developments.

Requirements from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:

- relating to aquaculture listed p. 111 to 112
- relating to professional fishing listed p. 115 to 116
- relating to water sports and activities listed p. 117 to 119
- general and specific requirements relating to industrial port activities respectively listed p. 117 to 119

2. Marine environment:

- Recommendations from the SBSC:
  - respecting the regulation and specific zonings connected to the protection of the environment

- Recommendations from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:
  - relating to the protection of environments listed p. 107 to 108 (see no. 4 and 5)

- Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society):

1.1 – Sites and landscapes:

- Requirements from the Coastal Conservatory's intervention strategy:
  - reinforce the protection of wetlands and dune belts in the eastern plain
  - control the level of human activity on the DPM, in connection with the DOCOB
  - preserve the fragile environments and reinforce urbanisation cuts in the Golo-Costa Verde sector
  - refer to requirements from the Atlas of Corsica landscapes (3.20, 3.21, 5.04, 5.05).

1.2 – Risks:

- Requirements from the SBSC:
  - respecting the regulation and zones related to maritime security

- Requirements from the SBSC:
  - ensure territory adaptation to climate change

2. Sequence of events:

- Requirements from the SBSC:
  - comply with the regulation relating to usage and organisation of the latter
  - all activities subject to an environmental assessment procedure must be studied in consideration of the challenges above. Its compatibility with other activities, including those related to defence and management rules of the DPM must be demonstrated.