

<b>Number and name of the area:</b>	<b>1 – Perimeter of the Gulf of Lion marine natural park</b>
<b>Scope:</b>	Preservation of coastal and marine biodiversity, shelf and deep ocean habitats, enhancement of natural and cultural heritages, sustainable development of traditional (commercial and recreational fishing, tourism and leisure activities) and emerging (floating wind turbines, etc.) usage, by controlling cumulated 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 SMVM (southern coastal planning schemes) are locally compiled with and implemented.
<b>Ecological sector and associated water masses:</b>	The Gulf of Lion shelf (32) and the Gulf of Lion south west canyons (33) FRDC01 – Spanish border - Racou beach FRDC02a – Racou Beach – Mouth of the river Aude
<b>Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):</b>	- The Gulf of Lion marine natural park - Cerbère-Banyuls nature reserve - N2000 sites Posidonia meadow beds along the Albères coastline (FR9101482) ; Languedoc coastline (FR9112035) and the Languedoc sub-coastline sandy coastline (FR9102013)
<b>Existing scheme(s):</b>	<p>Schemes needing to take the SBSC into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SRADDET Occitanie (construction in progress)</li> <li>- Coastline plan 21</li> <li>- National strategy on integrated coastline management</li> <li>- Regional Nature Park of the Narbonnaise charter</li> <li>- SCOT of the South Coastline joint association</li> <li>- SCOT Plaine du Roussillon (currently being reviewed)</li> <li>- SCOT Narbonnaise</li> </ul> <p>Other documents including risk prevention plans for flooding risks or local urban plans are taken into account.</p> <p><u>Schemes that should be compatible or made compatible with the SBSC:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SDAGE Rhône-Méditerranée</li> <li>- Coastline plan 21</li> <li>- SRDAM Languedoc-Roussillon</li> <li>- The Gulf of Lion marine park management plan recognising the DOCOB of the Natura 2000 sites included in its perimeter and designated uses map (p 603)</li> <li>- Management plan of the Cerbère-Banyuls nature reserve</li> <li>- Individual chapter recognising the SMVM SCOT of the South Coastline joint association</li> <li>- Objective documents for the Natura 2000 site Posidonia meadow beds along the Albera coast (FR9101482)</li> <li>- Objective documents for the N2000 sites of which the Park is not the operator (Languedoc coastline - FR9112035 and the infralittoral sandy coastline of Languedoc – FR9102013)</li> </ul> <p>Other documents which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.</p> <p><u>Other schemes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- APPB Grau des Basses</li> <li>- Artificial reefs in Saint Cyprien</li> </ul>
<b>Text:</b>	<p>Bordered to the north by the Port-la-Nouvelle agglomeration and to the east by the shelf and canyons of the Gulf of Lion, the area corresponds to the waters under French jurisdiction claimed by France and the perimeter of the marine natural park.</p> <p>A marine natural park is a park consisting of an area of protected sea, the purpose of which, defined by the Environment code, is to contribute to the knowledge of marine heritage and the protection and sustainable development of the marine environment. The act that created the marine natural park sets out 8 principles of management:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Make the marine natural park a reference area for the knowledge and monitoring of the marine environment, its ecosystems – particularly deep-water canyons – the continental shelf, the coralligenous and seagrass beds, and the socio-economic activities which take place there;</li> <li>2. Protect the natural marine heritage of the coast with deep-water canyons by preserving the species and their habitats and by encouraging the proper functioning of the ecosystems and their interactions;</li> <li>3. Preserve and improve the quality of the waters in the marine natural park by contributing to management structures of watersheds and actions against terrestrial and marine pollution;</li> <li>4. Support and encourage the sustainable development of maritime economic activities such as commercial fishing, companies in the marine industry and port management bodies;</li> <li>5. Promote the management of all natural resources in the marine natural park which will ensure their long-term maintenance and the sustainability of the activities which depend on them;</li> <li>6. Encourage the development of marine tourism activities that are compatible with the preservation challenges of natural marine heritage and promote practices respectful of the marine environment;</li> <li>7. Contribute to the protection and enhancement of the maritime cultural heritage and develop local maritime traditional and modern culture;</li> <li>8. Explore cooperation with Spain with a view to protection and common management of the marine environment, along with sustainable development of maritime activities.</li> </ol> <p>The area is characterised by a sandy coastline, interspersed by rocky sections such as the Albera Massif or the Cap Leucate, which are landscapes recognised for their beauty or lidos at the lagoon complex of Sales-Leucate.</p>
<b>Focal points of a socio-economic order:</b>	<p>The area experienced variable growth, ranging from medium to low on the Albera coast, to high along the Roussillon plain and coastline.</p> <p>This phenomenon of residentialisation encountered in the area has an impact on the environment: for instance the growing artificialisation is to be incorporated in certain parameters such as water quality (management of watersheds, flows, ecological condition of the water masses, etc.). Furthermore, the permanence of an active population (no longer purely seasonal) will inevitably increase the use of the coastal and marine areas and generate a demand for water sports and the preservation of nature. The port of Port-Vendres is involved in a project for the modernisation of its infrastructures.</p> <p>As it is particularly attractive, the area has experienced high levels of tourism, generating a high amount of pressure on its spaces (dune environments, lidos) and species (avifauna in particular).</p> <p>The existing economic coastal and maritime activities (port activity, maritime transport, commercial and recreational fishing, shellfish farming, pleasure boating, water sports and underwater activities, tourism) are generally compatible with each other, subject to mutual consideration.</p> <p>This consideration does not exclude the areas under stress, in particular in the coastal strip and during the summer period, where conflicts over intermittent use (spatial and/or time-based) or possibly more frequent use, can occur between boaters and professional diving clubs or between fishermen and divers for instance.</p> <p>Further out at sea, negotiations allowed zones with fewer restrictions to be identified for the development of floating wind turbine projects and macrozones eventually allowing for a call for tenders for commercial floating wind turbines. The development of these technologies will result in the development of cables for energy-generation purposes and cable landing points.</p>
<b>Focal points of an environmental order:</b>	<p>The zone in question comprises a high number of ecological units representing a major (deep-water habitats, sedimentary and biogenic habitats, marine avifauna) or serious challenge (specific hydrological and geomorphological structures, habitats, functional fishing areas). Examples that can be mentioned: (cymodocea and eelgrass), coastal detritic bottoms, bottlenose dolphins, marine turtles and subspecies of gulls, terns and shearwaters.</p> <p>Over a distance just over 100 kilometres, from the commune of Leucate to Argelès-sur-Mer, the sandy shoreline is surrounded by two rocky headlands. Calcareous to the north and schist dominated in the south, they correspond respectively to Cap Leucate and the Vermelle coast. The sandy coast is quite homogenous, only interrupted by the coastal lagoon entrances and the river mouths. The shoreline itself is made up of somewhat coarser-grained sand almost everywhere. Mobile underwater dunes run parallel to the coast over the first few metres of depth and are followed by an area of gravel <i>Amphioxus</i>. The offshore area extends up to where the slope stops at the level of the plateau, where the submarine canyons can be found.</p> <p>It is one of the only sectors in the Mediterranean which includes a large continental plateau, rocky coastal shallows, coastal detritic bottoms, rocky underwater upwellings, soft and muddy bottoms (e.g. muddy bathyal zones with pennatulids, gorgonians and crinoids), underwater canyons characterised by deep white coral reefs.</p> <p>Closer to the coast <i>Lithophyllum</i> ridges, gravel <i>Amphioxus</i>, beds of posidonia seagrass and cymodocea and coralligenous are developing. In addition to this diversity of ecological conditions, there is the variety of hydrological conditions characterised by the different degrees of swell pattern (beaten or sheltered), the many currents, the bathymetric amplitude (from the surface to up to 1000 metres) creating a temperature and lighting gradient, and finally the fresh water inflows by coastal streams and rivers (salinity, turbidity and nutrient enrichment).</p> <p>Challenges in this sector are major or serious for cetaceans (bottlenose dolphins, fin whales, blue and white dolphins), as well as marine and coastal avifauna (seagulls, terns, gulls and shearwaters, Kentish plover), the logger head turtle and other protected species such as the <i>Pinna nobilis</i>, grouper and Brown Meagre.</p>

<b>Focal points of a cross-sectional order:</b>	<p>The 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'Abelle 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).</p> <p>The Roussillon coastline is marked by the retreat of the coastline, particularly downstream of the protection works for seaside resorts.</p>
<b>Environmental and socio-economic objectives:</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:</p> <p>A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9  AII B, C, D, E, F, G, H and J objectives</p> <p>K3, K4  L1, L2, L4, L5  M1, M3, M6, M8  N1  O4, O5  Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6</p>
<b>Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:</b>	<p>1 – Economy:</p> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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 (F6, F7)</li> <li>- 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, Sète rocks, etc.) and associated species (cetaceans, avifauna, migratory fish, etc referred to in EO E2, E3 or possibly J1).</li> <li>- Support both the commercial and recreational fishing sector (M1 à 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).</li> <li>- Make the marine natural park into a reference zone for scientific knowledge (O1, V1, W1).</li> <li>- 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).</li> <li>- 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)</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations stemming from the wind power planning document, related to fishing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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</li> <li>- embed connecting cables, when conditions allow, at a defined depth defined following ad hoc studies</li> <li>- plan feedback on the behaviour of fishing resources</li> </ul> <p>2 – Marine environment:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to the protection of the environment</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- broadly 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)</li> <li>- Increase the number of high protection zones within the Gulf of Lion marine natural park</li> <li>- Encourage collaborations between all managers in a land-sea continuity (lagoons – inlets – sea), from catchment areas to abyssal plains, in order to guarantee good ecological, physicochemical and bacteriological status of water masses</li> <li>- Preserve underwater landscapes, notably the rocky seabeds and canyons</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations from the wind power planning document, related to the environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- harmonise methodologies to use the data collected in the different studies and monitoring measures effectively</li> <li>- accumulate and capitalise knowledge and data gathered</li> <li>- create a working body on environmental and scientific topics focusing on the coast</li> <li>- take the accumulated effects into account</li> <li>- compile regulations for fishing in marine parks</li> <li>- conserve underwater sand dunes</li> </ul>

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

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

3.1 – Sites and landscapes:

Recommendations from the SBSC:

- reinvigorate agricultural areas located outside the Conservatory strategy perimeter

Requirements from the Coastal Conservatory's intervention strategy:

- maintain wine producing activities contributing to the identity and quality of the territory
- manage visitor numbers at the cliffs
- monitor land management of Cap Béar
- maintain "urbanisation cuts" where building is not allowed in an area between Argelès sur Mer and Le Barcarès
- control the mouths of Bourdigou and Agly, with renaturation of uncultivated agricultural land
- control hydraulic management which determines the maintenance of traditional activities
- fight against building without permission, notably near Leucate

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
- 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)

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 cords
- 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 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 making it possible to densify buildings; reinvigorate sandy inputs in a natural manner by reintegrating rivers in sedimentary exchanges or by avoiding blockages through dams; coordinate players to limit the loss of sand from dredging and use the latter in refills

Illustrative examples:

- spaces with widespread issues and/or moveable priority 2 issues: 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 functioning 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-Barcares Nord, Port-Leucate.

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

3.3 – Society:

Recommendations from the SBSC:

- Preserve and pass on a maritime heritage and culture, a link to society (U3).

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

<b>Number and name of the area:</b>	<b>2 – Port-la-Nouvelle</b>
<b>Scope:</b>	By containing and compensating the impacts resulting from the expansion of the port and by controlling the accumulated coastline pressures, guide port activities and maritime transport towards more sustainable practices.
<b>Ecological sector and associated water masses:</b>	The Gulf of Lion shelf (32) FRDC02a – Racou Beach – Mouth of the river Aude
<b>Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):</b>	- N2000 sites.Languedoc coastline (FR9112035) and the infralittoral sandy coastline of Languedoc (FR9102013)
<b>Existing scheme(s):</b>	<p>Schemes needing to take the sea basin strategy document ((document stratégique de façade - SBSC) into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SRADDET Occitanie (construction in progress)</li> <li>- Coastline plan 21</li> <li>- National strategy on integrated coastline management</li> <li>- Regional Nature Park of the Narbonnaise charter</li> <li>- SCOT Narbonnaise</li> </ul> <p>Other documents including risk prevention plans for flooding risks or local urban plans are taken into account. These include the projects and PPRi of Aude accessible <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p><u>Schemes that should be compatible or made compatible with the SBSC:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SDAGE Rhône-Méditerranée</li> <li>- Coastline plan 21</li> <li>- SRDAM Languedoc-Roussillon</li> <li>- Objective documents for the Natura 2000 sites Languedoc coast (FR9112035) and infralittoral sandy coastline of Languedoc (FR9102013).</li> </ul> <p>Other documents which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.</p> <p><u>Other scheme:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PLAGEPOMI 2016-2021</li> </ul>
<b>Text:</b>	<p>Bordered to the south by the perimeter of the marine nature park and to the north by the Languedoc coastline, the zone is defined as the agglomeration of Port-la-Nouvelle, which is marked by the port and its major historical heritage (partially buried).</p> <p>The 3<sup>rd</sup> largest in the Mediterranean (2<sup>nd</sup> for the import of petroleum products and 1st for the export of cereals), it handles 2 million tonnes of goods and 350 ships each year and contributes to nearly 1,600 direct, indirect and generated jobs.</p>
<b>Focal points of a socio-economic order:</b>	<p>The zone is affected by the predominance of maritime transport, in direct link with the port. The other existing economic coastal and maritime activities (commercial and recreational fishing, pleasure boats, water sports and underwater leisure activities, tourism) are generally compatible with each other, subject to mutual consideration.</p> <p>The presence of the commercial port of Port-la-Nouvelle in the sector implies potential impacts on the functionality of the site (accidental and/or 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.</p> <p>Certain nature sport and leisure activities are well-developed, particularly kite surfing in the Coussoules 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.</p>
<b>Focal points of an environmental order:</b>	<p>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 eelgrass, coastal detritic bottoms, bottlenose dolphins, marine turtles and subspecies of gulls, turns and puffins can be mentioned.</p> <p>This 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 bottoms (major challenge) with a silted detritic zone at the exit of Port-la-Nouvelle (major challenge).</p> <p>Biocenosis of these sands represent potential feeding zones for juvenile flatfish, bream and mullets and juvenile fish nurseries and burrower fish and bream. More specifically, coarse sand and fine gravel represent a nursery zone for clams.</p> <p>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 migrations of diadromous fish including the European eel which is a regulated species and for migrations of species of commercial importance (bass, sea bream and sole).</p> <p>On the way out of the port of Port-la-Nouvelle, we are observing the stiltation of biocenosis and a deterioration of the quality of the habitat due to the port dredging operations.</p> <p>For avifauna, the sector represents a feeding and reproduction zone for marine birds with, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A major issue for little terns, gull-billed terns, yellow-legged gulls and slender-gilled gulls;</li> <li>- A very serious challenge for the sandwich tern;</li> <li>- A serious challenge for the Mediterranean gull, the common tern, the Kentish plover, the little and black-headed gulls, the torca penguin, the black-throated loon and the yelkouan shearwater.</li> </ul> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Focal points of a cross-sectional order:</b>	<p>The sector is characterised by significant areas of erosion to the south of the port facilities in Port-la-Nouvelle and Gruissan and the extension zone to the north of these facilities. The effects of this project for extending the port of Port-la-Nouvelle which implies the construction of dams several kilometres long, 7 million cubic metres of sand and maintenance operations are currently being assessed (environmental authorisation) with a moderate impact on sedimentary transit, but with a significant impact on the conservation of sedimentary habitats of the Natura 2000 site included in this sector.</p> <p>The development of floating wind turbines will result in the development of cables for energy-generation purposes and cable landing points.</p>

<b>Environmental and socio-economic objectives:</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:</p> <p>A1, A2, A6, A7, A8  E1, E3, E4, E5, E6  H1, I3, I4  All objectives C, D, F, G, H, J</p> <p>K3, K4 indirectly  L1, L3, L4, L5  M1, M6, M7, M8  N1, N5  Q1, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6  R1, R2</p>
<b>Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:</b>	<p>1 – Economy:</p> <p>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 artificialisation (A6) and must take the generic habitats into account (A7), significant fishing areas (C4) and functioning marine avifauna areas (E5-1). Consideration of the residual impacts of the project on the sedimentary habitats must eventually lead to the reinforcement of their conservation.  - 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 provided in connection with the preservation of coastal ocean floors (EO A1, A7, A8, C4), by attaching great importance to the connectivity sea-lagoon at the Port-la-Nouvelle inlet (C3). Fishing efforts must be adapted (C5, C6). The impact of recreational fishing must be analysed (C7).  - concerning aquaculture (N1 and N5): keep a specific lookout in the Gruissan mollusc farming area in order to maintain the proper functioning of coastal habitats (A1, A7). Concerning suitable sites, consider the challenges related to maritime security, in connection with local nautical commissions.  - 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 (EO E1, E3, E4, E5, E6) and to managing the space (EO E3) with due regard for environmental objectives G, H and I.</p> <p>2 – Marine environment:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:  - respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to the protection of the environment</p> <p>3. Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society):</p> <p>3.1 – Sites and landscapes:</p> <p>Requirements from the Coastal Conservatory's intervention strategy:  - protect and rehabilitate the edges of the lagoons  - maintain and restore the ecological land-sea continuity in the inlets</p> <p>3.2. – Risks:</p> <p>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</p> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:  - ensure territories' adaptation to climate change</p> <p>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 cords  - 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 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 making it possible to densify buildings; reinvigorate 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</p> <p>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</p> <p>4. Sequence of events:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:  - comply with the regulation relating to usage and organisation of the latter  - analyse any new activity subject procedure with a view to the issues above, its compatibility with other activities and the DPM management rules</p>

<b>Number and name of the area:</b>	<b>3 – Languedoc coastline</b>
<b>Scope:</b>	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 sportive industry focuses on wind, structure a tourist offer of excellence, direct the maritime transport activities towards more sustainable practices, reduce impacts and conflicts in occasional use.
<b>Ecological sector and associated water masses:</b>	The Gulf of Lion shelf (32) FRDC02a – Racou beach – Mouth of the river Aude FRDC02b – Mouth of the river Aude – Cap d'Agde FRDC02c – Cap d'Agde FRDC02d – Cap d'Agde – Sète boundary FRDT21 – Rhône delta FRDC02f – Frontignan – Pointe de l'Espiguette
<b>Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):</b>	- N2000 SitesLanguedoc 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).
<b>Existing scheme(s):</b>	<p>Schemes needing to take the sea basin strategy document ((document stratégique de façade - SBSC) into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SRADETT Occitanie (construction in progress)</li> <li>- Coastline plan 21</li> <li>- National strategy on integrated coastline management</li> <li>- Regional Nature Park of the Narbonnaise charter</li> <li>- SCOT Narbonnaise</li> <li>- SCOT of Biterrois (currently being reviewed)</li> <li>- SCOT Montpellier Méditerranée Métropole (currently being finalised)</li> <li>- SCOT Pays de l'Or (currently being reviewed)</li> </ul> <p>Other documents including risk prevention plans for flooding risks or local urban plans are taken into account. Examples of this are the projects and PPRI of the Hérault department (<a href="#">here</a>) and the Gard department (<a href="#">here</a>).</p> <p>Schemes that should be compatible or made compatible with the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SDAGE Rhône-Méditerranée</li> <li>- Coastline plan 21</li> <li>- SRDAM Languedoc-Roussillon</li> </ul> <p>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).</p> <p>Other documents which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.</p> <p>Other schemes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- APPB Etang du Grec</li> <li>- Regulated fishing area of Banc des Porquières</li> <li>- PLAGEPOMI 2016-2021</li> </ul>
<b>Text:</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Focal points of a socio-economic order:</b>	<p>The coastal band of the zone is subject to low (Camargue gardoise) to high demographic pressure, particularly at coastal resorts.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Small-scale fishing activities are an important component of the sector with the fishing ports of Grau du Roi and Agde.</p> <p>The sector is well-known for the practice of gathering clams on sandy seabeds.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Diving remains concentrated in the rocky sites in the sector.</p> <p>You can find aquaculture activities in the sea, in Gruissan, at the western tip of the sector and on the Aresquiers site.</p>

<p><b>Focal points of an environmental order:</b></p>	<p>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 turtles and subspecies of gulls, turns and puffins can notably be mentioned.</p> <p>The Languedoc coastline sector comprises all or part of the 6 Natura 2000 sites and is characterised by primarily sandy seabeds with the presence of rare hard substrates in the Vendres, Cap d'Agde, Frontignan and Grande-Motte sectors, all classified as ZNIEFF protected areas. We occasionally see habitats of major concern (eelgrass beds) and others of serious concern (beds of posidonia and coralligenous). Regarding species, we find <i>Pinna nobilis</i> pen shells and date mussel, as well as anadromous species such as sea lamprey and the Rhône twaite shad with serious and very serious challenges respectively, with the presence of the mouth of the three main rivers (Aude, Orb and Hérault). The recurrent frequentation of the sector by the loggerhead turtle implies a significant conservative objective for this species.</p> <p>The sandy habitats primarily present in this sector represent feeding zones for juvenile flat fish and a shellfish reservoir. The conservation status of biocenoses of these habitats depends on environmental (hydrodynamism, sedimentary inputs of the watershed), and anthropic factors (frequentation, urbanisation, ocean disposal, dredging/sand deposits).</p> <p>The development of this sector is a land-sea transition zone with a number of backshore 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.</p> <p>More locally and specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To the west of the sector, near the mouth of the River Aude, coralligenous habitats are surrounded by detritic sand, which is more or less silted. Progressive regression of the surface of rocky shoals has been observed. The pressure on this habitat is primarily linked to the coastal developments / ripraps and sedimentary modifications to the mouth of the Aude. The conservation status of the sandy and detritic bottoms is reduced in view of the siltation induced by illegal trawling within that area.</li> <li>- On the sector of Cap d'Agde, the infralittoral rocks with photophilic algae, coralligenous 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 plaquette deemed mediocre. The pressures are multifactorial and comprise boating, water quality, the turbidity of the environment. Coralligenous formations extend over the roc de Brescou and are impacted by diving and fishing. Associated with posidonia meadows, the presence of <i>pinna nobilis</i> pen shells (serious conservation and restoration challenge).</li> <li>- Between Frontignan and the tip of the Espiguette, three emblematic units can be distinguished: Les Aresquiers, the Maguelone rock and the plateau of Palavas-Carnon. Posidonia meadows that are fragmented, remains of historical seagrass that is degraded (95% of dead matte). 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 progression or a stabilisation.</li> </ul> <p>We have also observed the presence of two reef subhabitats: the infralittoral rock with photophilic algae and the coralligenous 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.</p> <p>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. Several <i>pinna nobilis</i> pen shells were observed as well as the presence of young individuals, mainly on the Aresquiers shelf and Palavas-Carnon. 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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Between the tip of the Espiguette and the eastern extremity of this sector, silted habitats where the date mussel can be found in abundance.</li> </ul> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A major issue for little terns, gull-billed terns, yellow-legged gulls and slender-gilled gulls;</li> <li>- A very serious challenge for the sandwich tern, the Balearic shearwater, the yelkouan shearwater, the Scopoli's shearwater and the European storm petrel.</li> <li>- A serious challenge for the Mediterranean gull, the common tern, the Kentish plover, little and black-headed gulls, the Razorbill, the Northern diver, the black throated loon, the yelkouan shearwater, the Red-throated loon, the Common Shag, the velvet scoter, the common scoter, the Eider duck, the common tern.</li> </ul> <p>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.</p> <p>Lastly, 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.</p>
<p><b>Focal points of a cross-sectional order:</b></p>	<p>A great many sites have been identified by the <a href="#">Coastline Conservatory</a>, some having an influence on the coast (Les Auzils, Oustalet and Lower Plain of the Aude (Massif de la Clape), Lower Plain of the Aude, Les Orpellières, La Grande Mairie and Le Clot (Biterrois Coast), Etangs des mouettes, Vic and Méjean, Salins de Frontignan (Palavasian lakes), Lido and Etang de l'Or), as is the case with the intervention and vigilance zones of the Conservatory shown in Appendix 1 – chapter 3 (p 21).</p> <p>The zone is characterised by a great number of problems.</p> <p>Firstly, the dune barriers along the coastal line are weakened by erosion. A number of developments, maintenance work and management of the infrastructure concerned (sand supply, arrangements for beaches during the summer, dredging and cleaning of ports and canals, etc.) may have influenced and still influence the zone. As an example, sediment dynamics are disturbed on the tip of the Espiguette with the implementation of spikes generating a significant accretion phenomenon to the west of Port-Camargue (20,000 m<sup>3</sup> of sand a year) as well as an erosion phenomenon to the east.</p> <p>In 2014, the town of Vias won a call for projects "Experimentation of the reallocation of activities and goods: spatial restructuring of territories threatened by coastal risks." This issue prevails in the zone and may require the need to review layout and deployment of economic activities and goods.</p> <p>Secondly, it is important to note the presence of outfalls from the sewage plants of Montpellier (off the coast of Palavas) and Sète.</p>
<p><b>Environmental and socio-economic objectives:</b></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:</p> <p>A1, A2, A3, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9  E1, E3, E4, E5, E6  I1, I3, I4  All objectives C, D, F, G, H, J</p> <p>M1, M6, M7, M8  N1, N4, N5  Q1, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6  R1, R2</p>

<b>Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:</b>	<p>1 – Economy:</p> <p>SBSC recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- concerning commercial and recreational fishing (M1, M6 and M8): support for fishing must be done in connection with the preservation of coastal ocean floors (EO A1, A2, A6 A7, C4), by attaching great importance to the sea-lagoon connectivity in the different inlets present in the sector (C3). Fishing efforts should be adapted (C5, C6, C7) and closed areas (current and planned) followed and respected.</li> <li>- concerning aquaculture: (N1, 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, A7, A8). Concerning suitable sites, consider the challenges related to maritime security, in connection with local nautical commissions.</li> <li>- concerning water sports and activities: (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 (EO E1, E3, E4, E5, E6), and to maintaining the ocean-lagoon connectivity (A6,C3) and to reasonable management of the space (EO E3), in compliance with environmental objectives G, H and I. Mooring pressure by boating and the practice of submarine diving must be controlled/limited ensuring the respect of sensitive habitats (A1, A5, A7 and A8).</li> </ul> <p>2 – Marine environment:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to the protection of the environment</li> <li>- Preserve underwater landscapes in the sector of Cap d'Agde</li> </ul> <p>3. Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society):</p> <p>3.1 – Sites and landscapes:</p> <p>Requirements from the Coastal Conservatory's intervention strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- fight against the artificialisation of humid zones, and preserve and restore them</li> <li>- manage the number of visitors and the supervision of recreational activities (water sports and hunting) in these zones</li> <li>- maintain wine producing, pastoral and agricultural activities contributing to the identity and quality of the territory</li> <li>- guarantee proper water management of lagoons</li> <li>- restore ecological continuities between the sea and the lagoons and between the lakes and the Rhône canal</li> <li>- reestablish dune barriers along the Biterrois coast, the Palavas lakes and Or lakes.</li> <li>- raise the awareness of the public to the preservation of natural environments</li> </ul> <p>3.2. – Risks:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- respect the regulation and zones related to maritime security</li> <li>- take maritime security challenges into account for any project related to nautical commissions</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ensure territories' adaptation to climate change</li> <li>- 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).</li> </ul> <p>Requirements from the SRGITC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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</li> <li>- 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 cords</li> <li>- 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 resilient effect of natural bands</li> <li>- for priority 1 urbanised spaces: protect the highly urbanised zones as a transitional measure except if they are already equipped with protections; implement a spatial recomposition of the territory</li> <li>- for priority 2 urbanised areas: continue spatial recomposition and find spaces allowing to densify buildings; reinvigorate 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</li> </ul> <p>Illustrative examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- areas facing widespread and/or moveable priority 2 challenges: The cathedral in Villeneuve-lès-Maguelone is characterised by an erosive tendency, with increased vulnerability in case of rising water levels due to climate change. The status quo is not sustainable in the long run and governance on an ad hoc basis must be established.</li> <li>- A zone of natural and economic importance (tourism, salt mines), the sector of Capelude in Grau-du-Roi is characterised by high levels of urbanisation, a receding coastline and structures appearing to be accelerating erosion. Local governance must be established.</li> <li>- urbanised priority 1 spaces: Among the priority development sectors, the communities of Valras-Plage, Grau d'Agde, Cap d'Agde East, Marseillan plage, Frontignan plage, Palavas, Carnon, La Grande Motte Est are mentioned.</li> <li>- for urbanised priority 2 spaces: The Portiragnes groves present a high risk of flooding, which must be coupled with rising sea levels. Erosion needs to be monitored. Similarly, the central sector of Narbonne (Gruissan, Saint Pierre la Mer) must be monitored in years to come, due to erosion in the underwater part.</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations from the SRGITC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- monitoring and surveillance of coastline evolution</li> <li>- launch of studies to initiate spatial recomposition</li> <li>- hard and flexible management to envisage or proscribe depending on the types of space presented above</li> </ul> <p>4. Sequence of events:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- comply with the regulation relating to usage and organisation of the latter</li> <li>- 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</li> </ul>
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Number and name of the area:	4 – Sète
<b>Scope:</b>	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.
<b>Ecological sector and associated water masses:</b>	The Gulf of Lion shelf (32) FRDC02.e – From Sète to Frontignan
<b>Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):</b>	- N2000 site Languedoc coast (FR9112035)
<b>Existing scheme(s):</b>	<p>Schemes needing to take the sea basin strategy document ((document stratégique de façade - SBSC) into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SRADDET Occitanie (construction in progress)</li> <li>- Coastline plan 21</li> <li>- National strategy on integrated coastline management</li> <li>- SCOT of the joint association of the Bassin de Thau</li> </ul> <p>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 <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p>Schemes that should be compatible or made compatible with the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SDAGE Rhône-Méditerranée</li> <li>- Coastline plan 21</li> <li>- SRDAM Languedoc-Roussillon</li> <li>- Individual chapter recognising the SMVM of the SCOT of the joint association of the Bassin de Thau</li> <li>- The Languedoc coast's Natura 2000 objective document (FR9112035)</li> </ul> <p>Other documents which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.</p>
<b>Text:</b>	<p>Bordered to the south and the north by the Languedoc coast, the zone corresponds to the agglomeration of Sète which is dominated by the port.</p> <p>The latter welcomes 1.5 million tonnes of goods and 150,000 passengers and contributes to almost 1,600 direct jobs.</p>
<b>Focal points of a socio-economic order:</b>	<p>The zone is notable for the high demographic and urbanistic pressure, as well as being very busy during the summer period.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Other 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.</p> <p>This consideration does not exclude zones under stress, with occasional usage conflicts (spatial and/or temporal).</p> <p>Small-scale fishing activities are an important component of the sector with the port of Sète and the lagoon of Thau situated upstream from this sector.</p>
<b>Focal points of an environmental order:</b>	<p>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). Examples that can be mentioned: (cymodocea and eelgrass), coastal detritic bottoms, bottlenose dolphins, marine turtles and subspecies of gulls, terns and shearwaters.</p> <p>This sector is part of the ZPS N2000 "Languedoc coast", the specific issues of which concerning port developments are described in some of the impact studies concerning the zone. These are essentially feeding zones for sea birds (seagulls, terns, gulls, etc.) nesting in the nearby lakes, which can be found in the basins and canals in suitable areas.</p> <p>This sector is a preferential zone for the presence of the bottlenose dolphin (serious challenge). Activities with a strong impact for this species in this zone are primarily fishing activities, maritime traffic and water activities.</p> <p>Furthermore, the refurbishment project of the wharf in Sète and the sealine of Frontignan revealed the presence of the pinna nobilis pen shells, which were the subject of derogation requests for protected species. The species is likely to be present in other canals and basins in the sector.</p>
<b>Focal points of a cross-sectional order:</b>	<p>A number of sites have been identified by the <a href="#">Coastal Conservatory</a>, some of which have significant control over the coastline: Le Bagnas, Lido and étang de Thau (Bassin de Thau).</p> <p>The retreat of the barrier beach generated a number of experimentations and development operations.</p> <p>The degradation of wetlands can result in building without permission.</p> <p>Rainfall, the source of soil leaching, is potentially the generator of pollution affecting the socio-economic profitability and altering the environment.</p> <p>The étang de Thau is affected by inputs from pollutants from the watershed.</p> <p>The presence of thesea outfall of the water treatment plant of Sète near the commune.</p>

<b>Environmental and socio-economic objectives:</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:</p> <p>A1, A2, A3, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9  E1, E3, E4, E5, E6  I1, I3, I4  All objectives C, D, F, G, H, J</p> <p>L1, L2, L3, L4, L5  M1, M6, M7, M8  N1, N5  Q1, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6  R1, R2</p>
<b>Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:</b>	<p>1 – Economy:</p> <p>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 (F6, 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 water (concessions or water intakes)  - develop the professionalisation of maritime industries</p> <p>2 – Marine environment:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:  - respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to the protection of the environment</p> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:  - launch of a study on the knowledge of biodiversity and ecological functionalities of port infrastructures of the port of Sète Frontignan, 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.</p> <p>3. Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society):</p> <p>3.1 – Sites and landscapes:</p> <p>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</p> <p>3.2. – Risks:</p> <p>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</p> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:  - ensure territories' adaptation to climate change</p> <p>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 cords  - 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 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; reinvigorate 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</p> <p>Illustrative examples:  - urbanised priority 1 spaces: The corniche de Sète can be cited as an example of a priority development sector.</p> <p>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</p> <p>4. Sequence of events:</p> <p>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</p>

<b>Number and name of the area:</b>	<b>5 – Natural Camargue</b>
<b>Scope:</b>	By controlling the accumulated coastal pressures, making sure that a good status of conservation of habitats and species is maintained and by taking into account the erosion of the coastline, monitor the sustainable development of human activities, which include tourism and fishing industries and reduce their impact.
<b>Ecological sector and associated water masses:</b>	The Gulf of Lion shelf (32) FRDT21 - Rhône delta
<b>Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):</b>	- N2000 sites Languedoc coast (FR9112035), Camargue (under the habitats (FR9301592) and birds directive (FR9310019)) - APPB from the Pointe de Beauduc
<b>Existing scheme(s):</b>	<p>Schemes needing to take the sea basin strategy document ((document stratégique de façade - SBSC) into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SRADDET Occitanie and Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (under construction)</li> <li>- Coastline plan 21</li> <li>- National strategy on integrated coastline management</li> <li>- SCOT of the Sud du Gard</li> <li>- SCOT of the Pays d'Arles</li> </ul> <p>Other documents including risk prevention plans for flooding risks or local urban plans are taken into account. Examples include the Gard projects and PPRI (<a href="#">here</a>) and the Bouches-du-Rhône projects and PPRI (<a href="#">here</a>).</p> <p>Schemes that should be compatible or made compatible with the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SDAGE Rhône-Méditerranée</li> <li>- Coastline plan 21</li> <li>- SRDAM Languedoc-Roussillon</li> <li>- SRDAM Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur</li> <li>- Objective documents for the Natura 2000 sites Languedoc coasts (FR9112035) and Camargue (under the habitats FR9301592 and birds FR9310019) directive, the marine component of which is currently being updated</li> </ul> <p>Other documents which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.</p> <p>Other schemes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- APPB from the pointe de Beauduc</li> <li>- Regulated fishing area of Beauduc + artificial reefs</li> <li>- PLAGEPOMI 2016-2021</li> </ul>
<b>Text:</b>	<p>Bordered to the west by the Languedoc coast and to the east by the west basins of the Grand port maritime of Marseilles, the zone includes the Camargue gardoise and the Camargue, French wetlands of great importance and recognised by several international labels (UNESCO, RAMSAR).</p> <p>With an exceptional ornithological value and being a biological productivity area, Delta is characterised by particularly far-off horizons possesses a number of activities with a strong connection to the natural environments (fishing, salt production) and contributing to its identity.</p>
<b>Focal points of a socio-economic order:</b>	<p>The area is scarcely urbanised but the idea of it constituting a free space generates usage, which is sometimes difficult to marshal and is a source of tension, especially in the DPM.</p> <p>At sea, existing coastal and maritime economic activities (port, commercial and recreational fishing, aquaculture, boating, water leisure activities) are fully compatible with each other. Commercial and recreational fishing, as well as boating are activities that are present all year round.</p> <p>Other activities must be monitored so as not to adversely affect the specificities of this unique territory.</p> <p>For example, seaside tourism in the summertime, particularly developed in certain sectors because of big natural "wild" beaches that are accessible by car (Piémanson, Beauduc), or even the development of water sports. La Camargue is a hot spot for kite-surfing, mainly in Beauduc and around Saintes-Maries-de-la-Mer. To a lesser extent we also observe the emergence and the development of new sports: stand-up paddleboarding, sea kayaking, jet skiing, etc.</p>
<b>Focal points of an environmental order:</b>	<p>A biosphere reserve, 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). Coastal detritic bottoms, marine turtles and subspecies of shearwater can be cited as examples.</p> <p>In this sector, there is the Gulf of Beauduc, primarily made up of soft substrates and identified as an important nursery area, especially for flat fish.</p> <p>The pointe de Beauduc, with its eastern tip, presents ecological challenges with the presence of marine habitats showing major challenges, such as eelgrass beds and cymodocea.</p> <p>It is also a good area for shelter and feeding for a number of species including the pinna nobilis pen shells, as well as nesting and feeding habitats for birds of community interest especially with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A major challenge for the little tern, yellow-legged gull and slender-gilled gull;</li> <li>- A major challenge for the Balearic shearwater, the yellouan shearwater, Scopoli's shearwater and the European storm petrel,</li> <li>- A serious challenge for the common shag, the velvet scoter, the black-throated loon, the red-throated loon, the Mediterranean gull, the sandwich tern, the common scoter, the Eider duck, the common tern, the razorbill and the northern diver.</li> </ul> <p>The main pressure for this rich avifauna is the excessive numbers of visitors in this sector, which results in the disturbance and degradations of functional habitats.</p> <p>The abundance of sandy bottoms and their fishing functionality justified the creation of a regulated fishing area.</p> <p>The monitoring carried out by CESTMED over the last few years, suggest that the "wild" beaches of the Camargue could become egg laying areas in the short-medium term for the loggerhead turtle.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Focal points of a cross-sectional order:</b>	<p>A number of sites have been identified by the Coastal Conservatory, some of which have significant control over the coast (Camargue gardoise, Espiguette (Camargue gardoise), Mas de Taxil, de la Cube, Domaine de Rousty, Vaccares, Bois de Tourtoulén, Marais de Meyranne and du Vigueirat, La Crau, Etangs et marais des salins de Camargue, La Palissade and Mouth of the Rhône (Camargue)) as is the case with the Conservatory's intervention and vigilance zones shown in Appendix 1 – chapter 3 (p 21).</p> <p>The area is particularly exposed to risks of flooding, coastal flooding and evolution of the coastline.</p>

<b>Environmental and socio-economic objectives:</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:</p> <p>A1, A2, A3, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9  E1, E3, E4, E5, E6  I1, I3, I4  All objectives C, D, F, G, H, J</p> <p>M1, M6, M8  Q1, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6  R1, R2</p>
<b>Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:</b>	<p>1 – Economy:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>2 – Marine environment:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:  - respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to the protection of the environment</p> <p>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</p> <p>3. Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society):</p> <p>3.1 – Sites and landscapes:</p> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:  - maintain the wild atmospheres and the landscape features noticeable from afar</p> <p>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 visitor numbers and use</p> <p>3.2. – Risks:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:  - respect the regulation and zones related to maritime security</p> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:  - ensure territories' 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).</p> <p>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 cords  - 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 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; reinvigorate 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</p> <p>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</p> <p>4. Sequence of events:</p> <p>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 DPM management rules</p>

<b>Number and name of the area:</b>	<b>6 – The Gulf of Lion shelf</b>
<b>Scope:</b>	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.
<b>Ecological sector and associated water masses:</b>	The Gulf of Lion shelf (32)
<b>Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):</b>	N/A
<b>Existing scheme(s):</b>	
<b>Text:</b>	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
<b>Focal points of a socio-economic order:</b>	The area is characterised by economic maritime activities fully compatible with each other (maritime transport, commercial and recreational fishing, boating). Negotiations allowed zones with fewer restrictions to be identified for the development of floating wind turbine projects and macrozones eventually allowing for call for tenders for commercial floating wind turbines.
<b>Focal points of an environmental order:</b>	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). Detritic bottoms and subspecies of fulfs and terns can be cited as examples. <b>HABITATS</b> Harmelin-Vivien et al. (2008) describe the Gulf of Lion as follows: "the Gulf of Lion is located in the north west part of the Mediterranean. It is characterised by complex hydrodynamic procedures and it receives deposits from the Rhône. Water flow is the reflection of a number of combined factors: wind, the fresh water dynamics brought by the Rhône outlet, the upwelling phenomenon observed along the coasts, and the current flowing in a northerly direction and in a cyclonic manner, on the continental slope (Millot, 1990). The Rhône, with an average discharge of 1700m <sup>3</sup> , is the largest river in the Mediterranean and is responsible for 50% of the primary production of the gulf of Lion (Lochet and Leveau, 1990). The river plume, which flows primarily to the south west, is a primary high production area, albeit variable (Naudin et al. 2001). The influence of the Rhône on surface water and sediments is observed in the west, throughout the entire gulf (Durrieu de Madron et al. 1990, 2000; Tesi et al. 2007)". On the continental slope, the offshore sands are structured on banks and dunes which can reach up to 9m in height and depths comprised between - 95 m and - 110 m. These sand banks were formed during the last sea level rises 20,000 years ago and mainly stem from the reworking by currents of the ancient coastal sedimentary prism formed during the last ice age, when the sea level was situated at approximately -120 m. These sandy bodies were brought to light quite recently, and appear locally as erosive bodies compared with deposits. NW-SE orientation probably reflects the orientation of the dominating swells of the rising sea levels. These are fossil sedimentary bodies (Project synthesis report ESPEXS, 2014). Remote rocky areas, such as the 24 nautical miles rocks potentially represent areas of ecological interest. <b>SPECIES</b> 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 entire continental shelf of the Gulf of Lion is used all year round by bottlenose dolphins regardless of their age, with peak use in the summer. In the winter, and even until spring, these tend to disperse outside the continental shelf and certainly exploit other habitats. No area appears to be noticeably more favourable to an activity if you consider the distribution of behaviour (food, rest, socialisation, travel) of the groups observed. The presence of newborns all year round also reflects a habitat favourable to the reproduction of this species. Some individual may be considered as "residents". The Gulf of Lion shelf is a favourable and important habitat for the bottlenose dolphin of the north western Mediterranean sea. The other cetacean species present in the Mediterranean, as well as the loggerhead turtle or some elasmobranch species also visit the continental shelf of the Gulf of Lion. <b>FISHING</b> The diversity of fishing species is high, although some exploited species suffer from overfishing (Morfin et al., 2012). The General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM, 2011) underlines in particular the stocks of hake ( <i>Merluccius merluccius</i> , Linnaeus 1758) and red mullet ( <i>Mullus barbatus</i> , Linnaeus 1758).
<b>Focal points of a cross-sectional order:</b>	The development of floating wind turbines will result in the development of cables for energy-generation purposes and cable landing points. The implantation of landing points and their treatment will also be the subject of extremely careful consideration.
<b>Environmental and socio-economic objectives:</b>	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, A5, A7, C1, C2, C4, C5, C9 E1, E2, E3, E6 F6, F7 G2 H1, H2 I3 All objectives B,D, J  K3, K4 L4, L5 M1, M6, M8

<b>Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:</b>	<p>1 – Economy:</p> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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)</li> <li>- 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).</li> <li>- 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, E6, J1) and accumulated impacts on species and their ecosystems must be assessed.</li> <li>- concerning public works and underwater activities: all projects must incorporate the preservation of the functioning of seabeds (EO A1, A2, A5, A7, B1, C4).</li> <li>- concerning seaside tourism: the potential exploitation of offshore sand deposits with the purpose of replenishing beaches must take environmental challenges into account (EO A1, A2, A5, A7, B1, C1, C2, C4, D1, E3, E6).</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations stemming from the wind power planning document, related to fishing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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</li> <li>- embed connecting cables, when conditions allow, at a defined depth defined following ad hoc studies</li> <li>- plan feedback on the behaviour of fishing resources</li> </ul> <p>2 – Marine environment:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to the protection of the environment</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations from the wind power planning document, related to the environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- harmonise methodologies to use the data collected in the different studies and monitoring measures effectively</li> <li>- accumulate and capitalise knowledge and data gathered</li> <li>- create a working body on environmental and scientific topics focusing on the coast</li> <li>- take the accumulated effects into account</li> <li>- organise regulations for fishing in marine parks</li> <li>- conserve underwater sand dunes</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations from the DCOB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ensure the protection and management of sensitive habitats outside the protected sites</li> <li>- optimise the marine potential of the delta</li> </ul> <p>3. Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society):</p> <p>3.1 – Landscapes:</p> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- preserve underwater landscapes, more specifically remote rock areas and sand dunes</li> <li>- the building of new sea landscapes will have to meet special requirements (divisions, implantations and compositions).</li> </ul> <p>3.2. – Risks:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- respect the regulation and zones related to maritime security</li> <li>- take maritime security challenges into account for any project related to nautical commissions</li> </ul> <p>4 – Sequence of events:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- comply with regulations relating to the organisation of uses</li> <li>- analyse any new activity subject to an environmental assessment procedure with a view to the issues above, its compatibility with other activities</li> </ul>
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<b>Number and name of the area:</b>	<b>7 – Gulf of Fos-sur-Mer</b>
<b>Scope:</b>	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.
<b>Ecological sector and associated water masses:</b>	Gulf of Lion shelf (32) and Provence – Côte d'Azur (35) FRDC04 – Gulf of Fos
<b>Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):</b>	- N2000 sites Camargue (under the habitats (FR9301592) and birds directive (FR9310019))
<b>Existing scheme(s):</b>	<p>Schemes needing to take the sea basin strategy document ((document stratégique de façade - SBSC) into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SRADDET Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (under construction)</li> <li>- SCOT Aix-Marseille-Métropole-Provence (under construction)</li> <li>- PLUI Aix-Marseille-Métropole-Provence (under construction)</li> <li>- Strategic project GPMM (currently being reviewed)</li> </ul> <p>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 <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p>Schemes that should be compatible or made compatible with the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SDAGE Rhône-Méditerranée</li> <li>- SRDAM Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur</li> <li>- Strategic project GPMM (currently being reviewed)</li> <li>- Natura 2000 site Camargue objectives document (under the habitats FR9301592 and birds directive FR9310019)</li> </ul> <p>Other documents which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.</p> <p>Other scheme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PLAGEPOMI 2016-2021</li> </ul>
<b>Text:</b>	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, 1 <sup>st</sup> 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.
<b>Focal points of a socio-economic order:</b>	<p>The coast is under urban pressure motivated by the urban spread on the one hand and the economic development of the zone on the other. It is dominated by maritime transport, directly linked to the GPMM, pursuing a proactive investment policy.</p> <p>The other existing coastal and maritime economic activities (commercial and recreational fishing, aquaculture, boating, water and subaquatic activities) and future activities (aquaculture) must address each other and competition in the area can be observed.</p> <p>Negotiations allowed a zone with less restrictions to be identified for the development of floating wind turbine projects and macrozones (see zones 1 and 6) eventually allowing for call for tenders for commercial floating wind turbines.</p>
<b>Focal points of an environmental order:</b>	<p>The zone comprises a high number of ecological units representing a major (avifauna, habitats) or serious challenge (habitats, hydraulic structures, marine turtles and marine mammals).</p> <p>Subspecies of gulls, terns or shearwaters can be provided as examples.</p>
<b>Focal points of a cross-sectional order:</b>	<p>A number of sites were identified by the Coastal Conservatory, some of which have control over the coast (La Crau, Poudrière de St Chamas, Petite Camargue, Collines de Caderaou-Figureolles, Citis Pourra (La Crau), Etang de Bolmon and Plateau de Vitrolles (Etang de Berre)) as well as intervention and vigilance zones of the Conservatoire featured in appendix 1 – chapter 3 (p 21).</p> <p>The development of floating wind turbines will result in the development of cables for energy-generation purposes and cable landing points. This activity has the potential to disrupt the mooring of vessels awaiting treatment at port.</p> <p>Due to the high concentration of petrochemical industries around the coast, the technological risk is particularly high.</p> <p>Pollution of anthropic origin can affect the profitability of socioprofessionals and the environment, must be seen in conjunction with the étang de Berre.</p>
<b>Environmental and socio-economic objectives:</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:</p> <p>A1, A2, A3, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9 C1, C2, C4, C5, C6, C7, C8, C9 E1, E3, E4, E5, E6 I1, I3, I4 All objectives D, F, G, H, J</p> <p>K3, K4 indirectly L1, L3, L4, L5 M1, M6, M7, M8 N1, N5 Q1, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6 R1, R2</p>

<b>Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:</b>	<p>1 – Economy:</p> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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 avifauna areas (E5-1) into account.</li> <li>- 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 ts (H1, H2, H4) and which reduce the introduction of atmospheric contaminants (F6, F7)</li> <li>- 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).</li> <li>- 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)</li> <li>- develop the professionalisation of maritime industries</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations stemming from the wind power planning document, related to fishing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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</li> <li>- embed connecting cables, when conditions allow, at a defined depth defined following ad hoc studies</li> <li>- plan feedback on the behaviour of fishing resources</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations from the DOCOB:</p> <p>From the DOCOB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- support traditional socio-economic activities including fishing and salt production, and the extensive activities reducing pressure on the habitats</li> </ul> <p>2 – Marine environment:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to the protection of the environment</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations from the wind power planning document, related to the environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- harmonise methodologies to use the data collected in the different studies and monitoring measures effectively</li> <li>- accumulate and capitalise knowledge and data gathered</li> <li>- create a working body on environmental and scientific topics focusing on the coast</li> <li>- take the accumulated effects into account</li> <li>- organise regulations for fishing in marine parks</li> <li>- conserve underwater sand dunes</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations from the DOCOB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- maintain or restore the many different types of wetlands</li> <li>- ensure the protection and management of sensitive habitats outside the protected sites</li> <li>- optimise the marine potential of the Delta</li> <li>- support traditional socioeconomic activities including fishing and salt production, and the extensive activities reducing pressure on the habitats</li> </ul> <p>3. Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society):</p> <p>3.1 – Sites and landscapes:</p> <p>Requirements from the Coastal Conservatory's intervention strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- preserve "urbanisation cuts" where building is not allowed, wetlands and the functionalities of the salt mines (Berre, Fos)</li> </ul> <p>Requirements from the management strategy of the DPM DDTM 13 (in the process of being updated):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- preserve the DPM</li> </ul> <p>3.2. – Risks:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- respect the regulation and zones related to maritime security</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ensure territories' adaptation to climate change</li> </ul> <p>Requirements from the management strategy of the DPM (DDTM 13):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- improve knowledge of the coastline and coastal flooding</li> </ul> <p>4. Sequence of events:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- comply with the regulation relating to usage and organisation of the latter</li> <li>- 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</li> </ul>
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Number and name of the area:	8 – Blue Coast
<b>Scope:</b>	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.
<b>Ecological sector and associated water masses:</b>	Provence – Côte d'Azur (35) FRDC05 – Côte Bleue
<b>Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):</b>	- Natura 2000 site Côte Bleue Marine (FR9301999)
<b>Existing scheme(s):</b>	<p>Schemes needing to take the sea basin strategy document ((document stratégique de façade - SBSC) into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SRADDET Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (under construction)</li> <li>- SCOT Aix-Marseille-Métropole-Provence (under construction)</li> <li>- PLUI Aix-Marseille-Métropole-Provence (under construction)</li> </ul> <p>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 <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p>Schemes that should be compatible or made compatible with the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SDAGE Rhône-Méditerranée</li> <li>- SRDAM Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur</li> <li>- Expansion plan for the bay contract Aix-Marseille-Métropole-Provence</li> <li>- Côte Bleue Marine Natura 2000 objective document (FR9301999)</li> </ul> <p>Other documents which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.</p> <p>Other schemes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Closed areas of Carry le Rouet and Martigues</li> </ul>
<b>Text:</b>	While situated between two industrial port complexes, Marseille 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, and rules and regulations contribute to the preservation of a coveted area which is particularly vulnerable to fire risks.
<b>Focal points of a socio-economic order:</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>This awareness does not exclude competition for the resource which may generate occasional conflicts of usage.</p>
<b>Focal points of an environmental order:</b>	<p>A specially protected area of the Mediterranean, cross analysis of the conservation challenges highlights species presenting a serious or very serious challenge for conservation. Avifauna species (gulls, seagulls, shearwaters) are dependent on the environments of the area, the quality of the open and half-open habitats. Other major (habitats) or serious challenges (habitats, hydrologic structures, marine turtles and marine mammals) are examples.</p> <p>The presence of gorgonian fans (Kathoffe sector) and a number of coralligenous concretions (serious challenge) and the presence of the most widespread posidonia seagrass bed (major challenge) of the Bouches du Rhone which plays a vital ecological role.</p> <p>Furthermore, it is an area of high fishing importance and also possesses high-quality submerged landscapes. This sector is a preferential zone for the presence of the bottlenose dolphin (serious challenge). Activities with a strong impact for this species in this zone are primarily fishing activities and maritime traffic.</p> <p>Biodiversity present in the area is the result of natural and anthropic influences, among which are notable anthropisation (artificialisation of species, alteration of areas, introduction of invasive species, erosion, of soil, waste) or an increase in leisure activities.</p>
<b>Focal points of a cross-sectional order:</b>	A number of sites were identified by the <a href="#">Coastal Conservatory</a> , some of these having control over the coast (Côte Bleue) as well as intervention and vigilance of the Conservatory featured in appendix 1 – chapter 3 (p 21).
<b>Environmental and socio-economic objectives:</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:</p> <p>A1, A3, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9 C1, C2, C4, C5, C6, C7, C8, C9 E1, E3, E4, E5, E6 I1, I3, I4 All objectives D, F, G, H, J</p> <p>K3, K4 indirectly L1, L3, L4, L5 M1, M6, M7, M8 N1, N5 Q1, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6 R1, R2</p>

<b>Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:</b>	<p>1 – Economy:</p> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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).</li> <li>- concerning maritime transport: it means ensuring that the preservation of coralligenous areas (serious challenge) and posidonia seagrass (major challenge) during mooring of vessels in waiting areas. But also, surface water pollution which impacts the rocky habitats (supralittoral and mediolittoral rocks - serious challenge). Encourage dock electrical connection.</li> <li>- 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, C4). Fishing efforts must be adapted (C5, C6). Marine reserve areas (Carry and Couronne) must be protected, and their surveillance must be reinforced. The impact of recreational fishing must be analysed (C7).</li> <li>- concerning water sports and activities: 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 (coral sector of Katchoffe). Warning beacon signs in these habitats are equipped with ecological anchoring. Furthermore, the existing pressure on deep sea yachting needs to be limited. The impacts related to boating (EO G H I) must be limited. Equally, some popular diving sites must be equipped with ecological developments. Water and sports activities must avoid disturbing certain generic habitats.</li> <li>- concerning sea tourism: The impact of beach cleaning (posidonia seagrass shelves) (SEO R3) on sedimentary habitats must also be noted.</li> </ul> <p>2 – Marine environment:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- respect the regulation and specific zones connected to the protection of the environment</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- attention needs to be paid to marine mammals</li> </ul> <p>Requirements from the <a href="#">management strategy of the DPM DDTM 13</a> (in the process of being updated):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- improve the management of mooring and port shelters.</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations from the DOCOB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- protection of the environment and natural spaces</li> <li>- raise awareness and communicate with the public</li> <li>- develop areas to control pressures as a result of these activities</li> </ul> <p>3. Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society):</p> <p>3.1 – Sites and landscapes:</p> <p>Requirements from the Coastal Conservatory's intervention strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- fight against urbanisation threatening the mountainous massif</li> <li>- preserve ecological continuity</li> <li>- combat fires and organise frequentation from the public</li> </ul> <p>From the management strategy of the DPM (DDTM 13):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- improve land-sea coherence in authorised DPM occupations</li> </ul> <p>3.2 – Risks:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- respect the regulation and zones related to maritime security</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ensure territories' adaptation to climate change</li> </ul> <p>4. Sequence of events:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- comply with the regulation relating to usage and organisation of the latter</li> <li>- 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</li> </ul>
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<b>Number and name of the area:</b>	9 – Harbour of Marseille
<b>Scope:</b>	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.
<b>Ecological sector and associated water masses:</b>	Provence – Côte d'Azur (35) FRDC06 – Petite rade de Marseille
<b>Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):</b>	N/A
<b>Existing scheme(s):</b>	<p>Schemes needing to take the sea basin strategy document ((document stratégique de façade - SBSC) into account.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SRADDET Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (under construction)</li> <li>- SCOT of Aix-Marseille-Métropole-Provence (under construction)</li> <li>- PLUI Aix-Marseille-Métropole-Provence (under construction)</li> <li>- Strategic project GPMM (currently being reviewed)</li> </ul> <p>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.</p> <p><u>Schemes that should be compatible or made compatible with the SBSC:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SDAGE Rhône-Méditerranée</li> <li>- SRDAM Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur</li> <li>- Expansion plan of the bay contract Aix-Marseille-Métropole-Provence</li> <li>- Strategic project GPMM (currently being reviewed)</li> </ul> <p>Other documents which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.</p> <p><u>Other schemes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prefectural decrees related to artificial reefs of the Prado</li> </ul>
<b>Text:</b>	Bordered to the west by the Côte Bleue and to the east by the Calanques National Park, the area remains marked by the eastern basins of the maritime port, 1 <sup>st</sup> French port and southern alternative to the northern ports of Europe, which is a destination for all types of cargo (81 million tonnes) and passengers (2.2 million passengers) and contributes to approximately 42,000 direct and indirect jobs.
<b>Focal points of a socio-economic order:</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Focal points of an environmental order:</b>	<p>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).</p> <p>The seagrass (posidonia), coralligenous, subspecies of gulls, seagulls or shearwaters and marine mammals are examples.</p> <p>The area is marked by the fruit of posidonia eelgrass, remarkable coralligenous massifs and depths, Karst caves and deep sectors near the canyon heads, an upwelling and a reproduction phenomenon of various pelagic fish species, with a rich benthic and necto-benthic fauna too.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Additionally, bottlenose dolphins have been frequently spotted.</p>
<b>Focal points of a cross-sectional order:</b>	<p>A number of sites have been identified by the Coastal Conservatory, some of these having control over the coast (Iles du Frioul (Calanques and îles de Marseille) as well as intervention and vigilance of the Conservatory featured in appendix 1 – chapter 3 (p 21).</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Environmental and socio-economic objectives:</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:</p> <p>A1, A3, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9 C1, C2, C4, C5, C7, C8, C9 E1, E3, E4, E5, E6 I1, I3, I4 All objectives D, F, G, H, J</p> <p>L1, L3, L4, L5 M1, M6, M7, M8 N1, N5 Q1, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6 R1, R2</p>

<b>Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:</b>	<p>1 – Economy:</p> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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 avifauna areas (E5-1) into account.</li> <li>- 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)</li> <li>- 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).</li> <li>- develop the professionalisation of maritime industries</li> </ul> <p>2 – Marine environment:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to the protection of the environment</li> </ul> <p>From the management strategy of the DPM (DDTM 13):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- improve the management of the sea-town and city interface</li> </ul> <p>3. Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society):</p> <p>3.1 – Sites and landscapes:</p> <p>Requirements from the Coastal Conservatory's intervention strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- raise awareness with visitors</li> </ul> <p>Requirements from the <u>management strategy of the DPM DDTM 13</u> (in the process of being updated):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- pursue the preservation actions of the DPM</li> </ul> <p>3.2. – Risks:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- respect the regulation and zones related to maritime security</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ensure territories' adaptation to climate change</li> </ul> <p>4. Sequence of events:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- comply with the regulation relating to usage and organisation of the latter</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>
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<b>Number and name of the area:</b>	<b>10 – Perimeter of the Calanques National Park</b>
<b>Scope:</b>	Preservation 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.
<b>Ecological sector and associated water masses:</b>	Provence – Côte d'Azur (35) FRDC06b – Pointe d'Endoume – Cap Croisette and Frioul islands FRDC07a – Marseille islands excluding Frioul FRDC07b – Cap Croisette – Bec de l'Aigle FRDC07c – Bec de l'Aigle – Pointe de la Fauconnière
<b>Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):</b>	- 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)
<b>Existing scheme(s):</b>	<u>Schemes needing to take the sea basin strategy document ((document stratégique de façade - SBSC) into account:</u> - 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.  <u>Schemes that should be compatible or made compatible with the SBSC:</u> - 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 documents which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.  <u>Other scheme:</u> - PLAGEPOMI 2016-2021
<b>Text:</b>	Bordered 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.
<b>Focal points of a socio-economic order:</b>	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 and recreational fishermen - professional fishermen and water activities - water activities - waterways and boaters.  Overcrowding of some sites can be observed during these periods.

<b>Focal points of an environmental order:</b>	<p>The zone was classified as a nature park in April 2012 and has been recognised as ASPIM internationally since 2017.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 seagrass (<i>Posidonia</i>), coralligenous, marine mammals and marine turtles).</p> <p>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 corbelling of the surface lithophyllum. Among the emblematic marine habitats in the territory, the corbelling lithophyllum are rare formations along the Mediterranean coasts, but they are present along the whole coastline of the Calanques. The corbelling of the En Vau 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.</p> <p>In the submerged section, up to 30 metres deep, the <i>Posidonia</i> 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 <i>Pinna nobilis</i> 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 seagrass is situated in the La Ciotat bay.</p> <p>The national park is home to 60 marine heritage species, 2/3 of which are protected, in its marine section. 24 of these species are listed in appendix II of the ASPIM protocol of the Barcelona convention. Examples are the gorgonian corals, red coral, brown meagre 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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>An historic zone for the urban waste water of Marseille, the Cortiou calanque is subject to experimentation in terms of ecological restoration aiming to assess the weight 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.</p>
<b>Focal points of a cross-sectional order:</b>	<p>A number of sites have been identified by the Coastal Conservatory, some of which have control over the coast (Archipel du Riou, Port Miou La Fontasse, Muraille de Chine, Chalabran 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).</p>
<b>Environmental and socio-economic objectives:</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:</p> <p>A3, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9  C1, C2, C4, C5, C7, C8, C9  E1, E3, E4, E5, E6  All objectives D, F, G, H and J</p> <p>L2, L4, L5  M1, M2, M3, M8  N1, N4  Q1, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6  R1, R2</p>

<b>Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:</b>	<p>1 – Economy:</p> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:  - concerning aquaculture: Concerning suitable sites, consider the challenges related to maritime security, in connection with local nautical commissions.</p> <p>Requirements from the management strategy of the DPM (DDTM 13):  - sustainable planning in favour of nautical activities</p> <p>Recommendations from the park charter:  - maintain small-scale coastal fishing indefinitely and involve its local representatives</p> <p>2 – Marine environment:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:  - respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to the protection of the environment</p> <p>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</p> <p>3. Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society):</p> <p>3.1 – Sites and landscapes:</p> <p>Requirements from the Coastal Conservatory's intervention strategy:  - ensure coherent management of species situated in the heart of the park  - raise awareness with visitors</p> <p>Requirements from the management strategy of the DPM DDTM 13 (in the process of being updated):  - improve the management of the DPM/heart of the park  - pursue the preservation actions of the DPM  - define the DPM and identify the administrator</p> <p>3.2. – Risks:</p> <p>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</p> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:  - ensure territories' adaptation to climate change</p> <p>4. Sequence of events:</p> <p>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.</p>
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<b>Number and name of the area:</b>	<b>11 – West Varois coastline</b>
<b>Scope:</b>	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.
<b>Ecological sector and associated water masses:</b>	Provence – Côte d'Azur (35) FRDC07d – Pointe de la Fauconnière – Îlot Pierreplane FRDC07.e – Îlot Pierreplane – Pointe du Gaou FRDC07f – Pointe du Gaou – Pointe Escampobariou
<b>Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):</b>	- Natura 2000 sites La pointe fauconnière (FR9301609); Cap Sicié – Six Fours (FR9301610); Embiez – Cap Sicié (FR9301997) and Lagune du Brusc (FR9302001) - Maritime sections of the DPM that fall under the Coastal Conservatory: Port d'Alon la Nartette and Ile du Grand Rouveau – Les Embiez.
<b>Existing scheme(s):</b>	<u>Schemes needing to take the sea basin strategy document ((document stratégique de façade - SBSC) into account:</u> - SRADDET Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (under construction) - SCOT Toulon Provence Méditerranée  Other documents including risk prevention plans for flooding risks or local urban plans are taken into account. PPRI of Var accessible <a href="#">here</a> .  <u>Schemes that should be compatible or made compatible with the SBSC:</u> - SDAGE Rhône-Méditerranée - SRDAM Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur - Bay contract of the rade de Toulon - Objective documents for Natura 2000 sites La pointe fauconnière (FR9301609); Cap Sicié – 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.
<b>Text:</b>	Bordered to the west by the Calanques national park and to the east by the Toulon agglomeration, the area is marked by a high rate of urbanisation, but also by the iconic sites of the Varois coastline (archipel des Embiez, cap Sicié, presqu'île de Saint-Mandrier-sur-mer).
<b>Focal points of a socio-economic order:</b>	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 on the condition that they are mutually taken into account.
<b>Focal points of an environmental order:</b>	The zone in question comprises a high number of ecological units representing a major (biogenic, rocky and sedimentary habitats, marine avifauna) or serious challenge (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.  To the west of the area, the Pointe Fauconnière has experienced a high rate of urbanisation, leading to the discontinuation 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 (seaside 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 (discharge, macrowaste), the destruction of habitats (sea meadows, falling rocks, coralligenous) or the introduction of invasive species ( <i>Caulerpa taxifolia</i> and <i>Caulerpa racemosa</i> ), 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: - alteration in the general quality of coastal waters (intake in fresh water, surface pollution, etc.); - visitor numbers and human activities in the marine environment (deep sea diving, fishing, boating, etc.); - global climate changes (rise in sea water temperature, etc.); - 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.).
<b>Focal points of a cross-sectional order:</b>	A number of sites have been identified by the Coastal Conservatory, some of them have control over the coastline (Port d'Alon la Nartette, Les Embiez, Fabregas (Rade de Toulon-Ouest)) as well as intervention and vigilance zones of the Conservatory featured in appendix 1 – chapter 3 (p 21).  Coastline towns are sensitive to the risk of coastal flooding
<b>Environmental and socio-economic objectives:</b>	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, A9 C1, C2, C4, C5, C7, C8, C9 E1, E3, E4, E5, E6 I1, I3, I4 All objectives D, F, G, H, J  L4, L5 M1, M6, M7, M8 N1, N5 O4 Q1, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6 R1, R2

<b>Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:</b>	<p>1 – Economy:</p> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- concerning maritime 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 mediolittoral rock - serious challenge) also needs to be considered, as well as the disturbance of avifauna (EO E) 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 (F6, F7) is recommended. Some activities (e.g. whale watching) are recent and need to be monitored.</li> <li>- concerning commercial fishing: 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 matched appropriately (C5 C6), avifauna (E) can be disrupted by these fishing activities. Careful consideration must be made. The impact of recreational fishing must be analysed (C7).</li> <li>- concerning commercial fishing: 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 matched appropriately (C5 C6), avifauna (E) can be disrupted by these fishing activities. The impact of recreational fishing must be analysed (C7).</li> <li>- concerning aquaculture (N1, N5): 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)</li> <li>- concerning underwater public works (e.g. cables): special consideration must be made regarding the connection paths with land (cable landing point), 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, E6)</li> <li>- 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 (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 G H I) must be limited. Equally, some popular diving sites could be valuably equipped with ecological developments. Water and sports activities must avoid disturbing some generic habitats.</li> <li>- concerning sea tourism: The impact of beach cleaning (posidonia seagrass shelves) (SEO R3) in sedimentary habitats must also be noted.</li> </ul> <p>2 – Marine environment:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- respect the regulation and specific zones connected to the protection of the environment</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- attention needs to be paid to marine mammals</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations from the departmental management of sandy coasts (under development):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- regarding the management of posidonia shelves</li> <li>- regarding geotextile structures</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations from the DOCOB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- conserve the status of seagrass</li> <li>- improve the conservation status of medio/infralittoral rocks</li> <li>- preserve the good condition of fine and coarse sand, coralligenous and biocoenosis of caves</li> <li>- restore the biodiversity and monitor/prevent the invasion of invasive species</li> <li>- monitor the quality of waters and the impact of the ocean disposal of the water treatment plant of Saint-Cyr-sur-Mer</li> <li>- monitor the enforcement of the existing regulation for different activities</li> </ul> <p>3. Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society):</p> <p>3.1 – Sites and landscapes:</p> <p>Requirements from the Coastal Conservatory's intervention strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- maintain natural and agricultural dynamics, which contribute to the landscape quality, to ecological continuities or frequentation by the public via the coastline pathway</li> <li>- manage visitor numbers, especially when linked to mooring (Port d'Alon)</li> <li>- envisage a landscape reconstruction and the development of coastline sites (Saint-Mandrier especially)</li> </ul> <p>Requirements from the management strategy of the DPM DDTM 83 (in the process of being updated):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- pursue proactive management of the DPM (knowledge and delimitation)</li> <li>- ensure the management of the DPM in different areas of the zone</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations from the departmental management of sandy coasts (under development):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- regarding the management of the band of dunes</li> </ul> <p>3.2. – Risks:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- respect the regulation and zones related to maritime security</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ensure territories' adaptation to climate change</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations from the departmental management of sandy coasts (under development):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- regarding sand deposits on the beach or the foreshore, resulting in dredging if necessary</li> <li>- regarding sediment transfer by bypassing</li> <li>- regarding artificial reefs</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations from the documentation about the consideration of coastal flooding risk accessible <a href="#">here</a></p> <p>4. Sequence of events:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- comply with regulations relating to the organisation of uses</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>
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<b>Number and name of the area:</b>	<b>12 – Harbour of Toulon</b>
<b>Scope:</b>	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.
<b>Ecological sector and associated water masses:</b>	Provence – Côte d'Azur (35) FRDC07g – Cap Cepet – Cap de Carqueiranne
<b>Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):</b>	N/A
<b>Existing scheme(s):</b>	<p>Schemes needing to take the sea basin strategy document ((document stratégique de façade - SBSC) into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SRADDET Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (under construction)</li> <li>- SCOT Toulon Provence Méditerranée</li> </ul> <p>Other documents including risk prevention plans for flooding risks or local urban plans are taken into account. PPRI du Var accessible <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p>Schemes that should be compatible or made compatible with the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SDAGE Rhône-Méditerranée</li> <li>- SRDAM Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur</li> <li>- Bay contract of the rade de Toulon</li> </ul> <p>Other documents which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.</p>
<b>Text:</b>	The zone is 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 (1 <sup>st</sup> in connection with Corsica, 3 <sup>rd</sup> in France for cruise passengers) of great importance.
<b>Focal points of a socio-economic order:</b>	<p>The zone remains marked by significant port and military activity directly related to the armoury of Toulon. Port activity is under development (Brégailion, cruise terminal).</p> <p>Existing coastal and maritime economic activities (maritime transport, commercial and recreational fishing, aquaculture, boating, water and subaquatic activities, submarine industry) and future activities (aquaculture) are numerous and a competition in the space can be observed.</p> <p>Access to holds (maintenance) and dependencies (car parks) is problematic.</p>
<b>Focal points of an environmental order:</b>	The zone comprises a high number of ecological units representing a major (biogenic, 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.
<b>Focal points of a cross-sectional order:</b>	<p>Unexplained peaks in pollution can affect the profitability of socio-professionals and alter the environment.</p> <p>Coastline towns are sensitive to the risk of coastal flooding</p>
<b>Environmental and socio-economic objectives:</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:</p> <p>A1, A3, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9 C1, C2, C4, C5, C7, C8, C9 E1, E3, E4, E5, E6 I1, I3, I4 All objectives D, F, G, H, J</p> <p>L1, L3, L4, L5 M1, M6, M7, M8 N1, N5 O4 Q1, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6 R1, R2</p>

<b>Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:</b>	<p>1 – Economy:</p> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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</li> <li>- 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 ts (H1, H2, H4) and which reduce the introduction of atmospheric contaminants (F6, F7)</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- develop the professionalisation of maritime industries</li> </ul> <p>2 – Marine environment:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to the protection of the environment</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations from the departmental management of sandy coasts (under development):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- regarding the management of posidonia shelves</li> <li>- regarding geotextile structures</li> </ul> <p>3. Risks:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- respect the regulation and zones related to maritime security</li> <li>- take maritime security challenges into account for any project related to nautical commissions</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ensure territories' adaptation to climate change</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations from the departmental management of sandy coasts (under development):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- regarding sand deposits on the beach or the foreshore, resulting in dredging if necessary</li> <li>- regarding sediment transfer by bypassing</li> <li>- regarding artificial reefs</li> </ul> <p>4 – Sequence of events:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- comply with regulations relating to the organisation of uses</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>
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Number and name of the area:	13 – Perimeter of the Port-Cros National Park
<b>Scope:</b>	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.
<b>Ecological sector and associated water masses:</b>	Provence – Côte d'Azur (35) FRDC07h – Îles d'Hyères FRDC07i – Cap de l'Estérel – Cap de Brégançon FRDC07j – Cap Bénat – Cap Camarat
<b>Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):</b>	- Port-Cros National Park - Natura 2000 sites Bay of Hyères (FR9301613), Corniche varoise (FR9301624) and islands of Hyères (FR9310020) - Maritime sections of the DPM that fall under the Coastal Conservatory: Domaine du Rayol, Cap Taillat.
<b>Existing scheme(s):</b>	<p>Schemes needing to take the sea basin strategy document ((document stratégique de façade - SBSC) into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SRADDET Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (under construction)</li> <li>- SCOT Toulon Provence Méditerranée</li> <li>- SCOT of the Gulf of Saint-Tropez (being finalised)</li> </ul> <p>Other documents including risk prevention plans for flooding risks or local urban plans are taken into account. PPRI du Var accessible <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p>Schemes that should be compatible or made compatible with the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SDAGE Rhône-Méditerranée</li> <li>- SRDAM Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur</li> <li>- Charter of the Port-Cros National park</li> <li>- Bay contract of the rade de Toulon</li> <li>- Individual chapter recognising the SMVM du SCOT of the Gulf of Saint-Tropez (being finalised)</li> <li>- Objective documents for the Natura 2000 sites Bay of Hyères (FR9301613); Corniche varoise (FR9301624) and Islands of Hyères (FR9310020)</li> </ul> <p>Other documents which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.</p> <p><u>Other scheme:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PLAGEPOMI 2016-2021</li> </ul>
<b>Text:</b>	<p>An island, 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Focal points of a socio-economic order:</b>	<p>The existing economic coastal and maritime activities (maritime transport, commercial and recreational fishing, boating, nautical 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 concerns terrestrial and marine spaces.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Some activities are being developed gradually (e.g. cruises). Others are emerging, such as the use of private submarines (or underwater drones), or are already in place (e.g. whale watching) and need to be monitored.</p> <p>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.).</p>
<b>Focal points of an environmental order:</b>	<p>Included in the Pelagos sanctuary, 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 avifauna) or serious challenge (specific geomorphological structures, rocky and biogenic habitats, spawning grounds, marine mammals).</p> <p>The area is defined by two canyons, the Toulon canyon to the west and the Stoichades 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 to a lesser extent boating and fishing activities. The Pelagos sanctuary provides reinforced protection objectives for marine mammals.</p> <p>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 blemishes, owing in particular to the towed gears or boating. Biodiversity is significant in this sector, especially in the waters at the heart of Port-Cros and in some emblematic sites of Porquerolles. Although their presence is inconsistent along the coast, a number of species with a high heritage value can be observed (pinna nobilis pen shells, lithophilum byssoides, gorgonian red, yellow and white algae, forests of deep cystoseira, grouper, sea ravens, spider crab, red lobster, etc.). At a deeper level, towed gears were historically prohibited around Port-Cros, coastal detritic seabeds present a remarkable conservation status (association with rhodolithes, maerls).</p> <p>Several emblematic species of Mediterranean marine avifauna are present and nest on the islands such as Yelkouan or Scopoli's shearwaters or yellow-legged gulls with a major challenge.</p>
<b>Focal points of a cross-sectional order:</b>	<p>A number of sites were identified by the Coastal Conservatory, some of which have control over the coastline (La Colle Noire, La Sabatière, Salin des Pesquiers, Presqu'île de Giens, Vieux Salins, Îles de Bagaud and Port-Cros (Bay of Hyères and Îles d'Or) ; 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 appendix 1 – chapter 3 (p 21).</p> <p>Coastline towns are sensitive to the risk of coastal flooding</p>

<b>Environmental and socio-economic objectives:</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:</p> <p>A1, A2, A3, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9 B C1, C2, C4, C5, C7, C8, C9 E1, E3, E4, E5, E6 I1, I3, I4 All objectives D, F, G, H, J</p> <p>M1, M3, M6, M8 O4 Q1, Q2, Q4, Q6 R1, R2, R3</p>
<b>Recommendations/ conditions for carrying out activities:</b>	<p>1 – Economy:</p> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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 charters) (C5, C6). The impact of recreational fishing must be assessed (online fishing log) and the effort must be readapted 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, D2, E1).</li> <li>- concerning aquaculture: Concerning suitable sites, consider the challenges related to maritime security, in connection with local nautical commissions.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- concerning sports, water activities and seaside tourism: responsible boating (P2, Q4, Q6), implies controlling discharge or pollution (G2, H1, H2, I1, I2, I3, J2) as well as an eco-design of ships (P2). Responsible scuba diving means managing the frequentation of the entire territory, the development of some sites with artificial developments (A8) or the construction of ecological devices dedicated to limiting the pressure of mooring in the posidonia meadow and other sensitive habitats (A3, A5, A7, A8). Lighting systems in these areas must respond to the same objectives. Water and sports activities must avoid disturbing certain generic habitats (posidonia reefs, shallow areas, lagoons, backshores).</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul> <p>2 – Marine environment:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- respect the regulation and specific zones connected to the protection of the environment</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support the creation of resource areas, or high protection areas in the territory (A5, A6, A7, A8, C4, C6, C8).</li> <li>- For mobile species, beyond accidental captures in a transversal way, careful consideration must be made to marine mammals, elasmobranch species and turtles.</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations from the departmental management of sandy coasts (under development):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- regarding the management of posidonia shelves</li> <li>- regarding geotextile structures</li> </ul> <p>3. Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society):</p> <p>3.1 – Sites and landscapes:</p> <p>Requirements from the Coastal Conservatory's intervention strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- reinforce existing sites</li> <li>- maintain and reinforce existing natural and landscape connections</li> <li>- preserve wetlands and agricultural zones</li> </ul> <p>Requirements from the management strategy of the DPM DDTM 83 (in the process of being updated):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- pursue proactive management of the DPM (knowledge and delimitation)</li> <li>- ensure the management of DPMs in different areas of the zone</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations from the departmental management of sandy coasts (under development):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- regarding the management of the band of dunes</li> </ul> <p>3.2 – Risks:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- respect the regulation and zones related to maritime security</li> <li>- take maritime security challenges into account for any project related to nautical commissions</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:</p> <p>Integrate the planned development for the coastline in the spatial and time-related management (R2, W) of existing and future activities. The impact of beach cleaning (posidonia seagrass shelves) (R3) in sedimentary habitats must be noted.</p> <p>Recommendations from the departmental management of sandy coasts (under development):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- regarding sand deposits on the beach or the foreshore, resulting in dredging if necessary</li> <li>- regarding sediment transfer by bypassing</li> <li>- regarding artificial reefs</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations from the documentation about the consideration of coastal flooding risk accessible here</p>

Number and name of the area:	14 - East Varois coastline
<b>Scope:</b>	While controlling the accumulated 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.
<b>Ecological sector and associated water masses:</b>	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
<b>Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):</b>	- 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.
<b>Existing scheme(s):</b>	<p><u>Schemes needing to take the sea basin strategy document ((document stratégique de façade - SBSC) into account:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SRADDET Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (under construction)</li> <li>- SCOT of the Gulf of Saint-Tropez (being finalised)</li> <li>- SCOT Var Est</li> </ul> <p>Other documents including risk prevention plans for flooding risks or local urban plans are taken into account. PPRI du Var accessible <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p><u>Schemes that should be compatible or made compatible with the SBSC:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SDAGE Rhône-Méditerranée</li> <li>- SRDAM Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur</li> <li>- Individual chapter recognising the SMVM du SCOT of the Gulf of Saint-Tropez (being finalised)</li> <li>- Objective documents for Natura 2000 sites Corniche varoise (FR9301624), Mouth of the Argens (FR9301627) and Estérel (FR9301628)</li> <li>- Water Planning and Management Scheme Argens</li> <li>- Beach improvement scheme for St Tropez</li> <li>- Contract of the Giscle and coastal rivers of the gulf of St Tropez</li> </ul> <p>Other documents which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.</p> <p><u>Other schemes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regulated fishing area of Cap Roux</li> <li>- PLAGEPOMI 2016-2021</li> </ul>
<b>Text:</b>	<p>Bordered to the west by the Port-Cros National Park and by the Riviera in the east, the zone includes a succession of rocky points offering a view of the Port-Cros and Levant islands and varied natural species, amongst which there is a wetland at the mouth of the Argens or the Estérel massif.</p> <p>Particularly urbanised, the coast is subjected to double pressure (the urbanisation of coastal communes and tourist attractions).</p>
<b>Focal points of a socio-economic order:</b>	<p>The existing coastal and maritime activities are in competition in the same area, particularly during the summer period.</p> <p>Seaside activities are more of an issue in urban areas (Pampelonne, Saint-Tropez, Sainte-Maxime, Saint-Aygulf, Fréjus, Saint-Raphaël).</p> <p>Maritime traffic is dense, notably in the bay of Saint-Tropez.</p> <p>Ocean yachting is popular in the bay of Pampelonne and in the gulf of Saint-Tropez.</p> <p>Coastal maritime transport is reinforced in the summer period, regular connections from Port Grimaud and the marines 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.</p> <p>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 Club stopovers, the second leading destination after the port of Toulon-La Seyne. The type of cruise is primarily "Premium/Luxury" (high-end clientele).</p> <p>Furthermore, excursions in the gulf are offered. The significant potential for development of maritime transport requires equipment within the ports and on the coast.</p> <p>Some activities (e.g. private submarines) are more recent and need to be monitored.</p>

<p><b>Focal points of an environmental order:</b></p>	<p>Included in the Pelagos sanctuary, 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 avifauna and marine turtles) or serious challenge (specific geomorphological structures, rocky and biogenic habitats, functional fishing areas, spawning grounds, marine mammals).</p> <p>This zone comprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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);</li> <li>- in terms of species, pinna nobilis pen shells (medium to low density) threatened by anthropic (anchoring, developments) and parasitic pressures;</li> </ul> <p>Locally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the bay of Pampelonne is part of the Corniche Varoise Natura 2000 site (posidonia meadow in decline due to deep sea yachting in particular. Seabeds around the Camarat and St Tropez capes (rocky habitats with photophilous algae and coralligenous habitats) are impacted by scuba diving and fishing.</li> <li>- the gulf of St Tropez is characterised in the bottom of the bay by muddy detritic bottom (serious challenge), a degraded barrier reef and habitats in variable conditions: to the north, a posidonia with a low density and covering, except in some sectors; to the south, reduced seagrass in bad condition with a lower limit of approximately – 13m. The pressures are from multiple origins: sea quality (outlets, run-off), small and large pleasure boats, coastal and port developments. The presence of pinna 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 Canebiers in Saint-Tropez in 2006.</li> <li>- from Sainte Maxime to Saint Aygulf, rocky habitats habitats with photophilous algae and a band of seagrass constitute the main habitats. Coastal and port developments (Sainte Maxime) and mooring of small boats in the summer puts pressure on the seagrass. Deeper down, coralligenous falls are present, especially where the rocky beds can be found (Issambre, Sardinaux). A loggerhead turtle (major challenge species) laid its eggs on the beach of Saint-Aygulf in 2016.</li> <li>- the gulf of Fréjus is characterised by the mouth of the Argens (N2000 site) and an exceptional and important wetland (étangs de Villepey) for birds. Degraded seagrass and a rocky habitat with protophilous algae in average condition characterises the bay of St Raphaël. The old port of Saint Raphael is situated nearby .</li> <li>- littophyllum ridges, cystoseira and emblematic heritage species such as the slipper lobster, grouper, brown meagre, red coral, <i>etc.</i> can be present around capes and rocky points.</li> <li>- to the east there is the Esterel N2000 site: the seagrass is dense and globally in good condition, despite pressures generated by moorings in the sectors of Ile d'or, Ile des Vieilles as well as in the west perimeter of the bay of Agay. This bay benefits to some extent from an organised mooring area and an area prohibited for gas-powered engines in the east sector where the barrier reef is, with monitoring showing that it is in good conservation status. The seabeds are also constituted of rocky habitats with photophilous algae (protecting the coast against erosion) and coralligenous habitats, especially around the Ile des Vieilles and the Ile d'or.</li> </ul> <p>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 Nioulargue. The canyon of Dramont and the Esterel are situated on the Esterel. Canyons present a diverse wealth revealed by the Medseac campaign.</p> <p>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).</p>
<p><b>Focal points of a cross-sectional order:</b></p>	<p>A number of sites have been identified by the <a href="#">Coastal Conservatory</a>, some of them have control over the coastline (Plain and Petites Maures, (Les Maures), Etang de Villepey, Base aéronavale de Fréjus (Basse vallée de l'Argens), Massif de Estérel (Estérel)) as well as intervention and vigilance zones of the Conservatory featured in appendix 1 – chapter 3 (p 21).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Some sectors are highly exposed to erosion, especially in Sainte Maxime and Port Grimaud.</p> <p>Coastline towns are sensitive to the risk of coastal flooding.</p>
<p><b>Environmental and socio-economic objectives:</b></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:</p> <p>A1, A2, A3, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9,  C1, C2, C4, C5, C7, C8, C9  E1, E3, E4, E5, E6  I1, I2, I3, I4  All objectives D, F, G, H, J</p> <p>L5  M1, M6, M7, M8  N1, N5  O4  Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6  R1, R2</p>

**Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:****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, C4), by attaching great importance to the sea-lagoon connectivity at the mouth of the Argens (EO 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 (A1, 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 posidonia 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):

- regarding the management of posidonia shelves
- regarding geotextile structures

**3. Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society):****3.1 – Sites and landscapes:**

## 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):

- pursue proactive management of the DPM (knowledge and delimitation)
- ensure the management of DPMs in different areas of the zone

## Recommendations 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
- 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 (avifauna, wetland) 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 coastline erosion

## 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 sediment transfer 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.

<b>Number and name of the area:</b>	<b>15 – Riviera</b>
<b>Scope:</b>	While controlling the accumulated coastal pressures and ensuring the conservation status of the habitats and species is maintained, maintain and monitor the sustainable development of fishing and aquaculture, reduce the impact of the activities and the conflicts of occasional usage and prevent conflicts of potential usage.
<b>Ecological sector and associated water masses:</b>	Provence – Côte d’Azur (35) FRDC08a – Pointe de la Galère – Cap d’Antibes FRDC09a – Cap d’Antibes – Sud port Antibes FRDC09b – Port Antibes – Port de commerce de Nice
<b>Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):</b>	- Natura 2000 site Bay and cap d’Antibes and Iles de Lérins (FR9301573) - Maritime sections of the DPM that fall under the Coastal Conservatory: Cap d’Antibes.
<b>Existing scheme(s):</b>	<u>Schemes needing to take the sea basin strategy document ((document stratégique de façade - SBSC) into account:</u> - SRADDET Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur (under construction) - SCOT Ouest des Alpes-Martimes - SCOT Sophia-Antipolis – Grasse  Other documents including risk prevention plans for flooding risks or local urban plans are taken into account. The PPRI projects are accessible <a href="#">here</a> .  <u>Schemes that should be compatible or made compatible with the SBSC:</u> - SDAGE Rhône-Méditerranée - SRDAM Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur - Contracts of the bay of the Gulfs of Lérins - Natura 2000 site Bay and cap d’Antibes and Iles de Lérins Nobjective document (FR9301573) - SAGE Siagne  Other documents which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.  <u>Other existing schemes:</u> - Protected marine area in the commune of Vallauris - Golfe-Juan - PLAGEPOMI 2016-2021
<b>Text:</b>	Bordered to the west by the eastern coast of the Var and to the east by Nice, the area is characterised by a continuous urban area from Cannes to Nice, providing few urbanisation “cuts” and remarkable underwater landscapes near the archipelago of Lérins.
<b>Focal points of a socio-economic order:</b>	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.  There is a high level of maritime traffic and the ports in the areas experience significant growth for cruise ships (Cannes and Antibes) and remain stable as regards coastal transport (ports previously mentioned and Golfe-Juan), which explains the consequent investments or even extension projects.  Along the coastal fringe, a number of uses interact, e.g. tourism, sailing, boating, seaside and underwater activities; shipbuilding yards (aquaculture near Vallauris and Antibes) and various developments (breakwaters, sand deposits on beaches, maritime public works).  At sea, existing activities (boating, commercial and recreational fishing, sailing and underwater leisure activities, aquaculture, tourism) or potential (aquaculture) interact and are in competition in a same area, which can induce tensions if not conflicts of use (spatial and/or time-based), off the Cap d’Antibes and the archipelago of Lérins.  Other activities (helicopters) and events at the initiative of communes (sailing events or air shows) generating extra pressure on some ecological units (avifauna in particular).
<b>Focal points of an environmental order:</b>	Included in the Pelagos sanctuary, an important protected area in the Mediterranean, the area in question comprises a great number of ecological units representing a major (marine habitats and marine avifauna) or serious challenge (specific hydrological and geomorphological structures, habitats, fishing functional areas).  Locally: - an N2000 site, marked by posidonia meadows habitats (with the presence of a barrier reef on the Island of Sainte Marguerite), of coralligenous and some semi-obscure caves. Populations of cystoseira spp. and lithophyllum lichenoides have been identified on the rocky coasts of the islands and Cap d’Antibes. Striped dolphins can be observed occasionally. - to the west of Cannes, a more narrow continental shelf than to the east. The seabed is mainly composed of sandy coasts with a fine band of posidonia meadows.  The posidonia meadow is in decline, connected locally to the pressure of mooring of large pleasure boats in the bay of Cannes, in Golfe Juan globally by developments (breakwaters, sand deposits on beaches, underwater breakwaters etc.) and by a rise in the inferior limits of the seagrass due to an increase in the water turbidity. The coralligenous sites are subjected to a high level of scuba diving activity and also suffer the pressure of mooring.  There are two canyons: the canyon of Cannes and Juan. The canyon of Cannes is essentially made up of muddy substrates. Nevertheless, rock appears 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 -340 m at 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 -322 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 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.
<b>Focal points of a cross-sectional order:</b>	A number of sites have been identified by the <a href="#">Coastal Conservatory</a> , some of these having control over the coast Croix des Gardes (Ouest Côte d’Azur) as well as intervention and vigilance of the Conservatory featured in appendix 1 – chapter 3 (p 21).  Waste water is treated at waste water plants in Cannes-Mandelieu, Golfe-Juan et d’Antibes which comply with regulations. As for Villeneuve-Loubet, it will be connected to the new plant in Cagnes-sur-Mer. The runoff and discharge problems remain in Siagne and Brague as well as a number of small valleys and storm water outfalls in this very urbanised area.  Public policies with regard to heritage (application of the Iles de Lérins for UNESCO’s world heritage status) suggest further preservation of heritage, whereas events, with a few appearing on a global scale, are increasing at the initiative of local authorities (Cannes festival, sailing events, air shows).  Seabed cleaning initiatives are in progress in order to remove 25,000 tyres which were dumped in the 1980s opposite Vallauris.

<b>Environmental and socio-economic objectives:</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:</p> <p>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  I1, I2, I3, I4</p> <p>L4, L5  M1, M6, M7, M8  N1, N5  O4  Q1, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6  R1, R2</p>
<b>Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:</b>	<p>1 – Economy:</p> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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). Some activities (e.g. whale watching) are recent and need to be monitored.</li> <li>- 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).</li> <li>- 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 suitable sites, consider the challenges related to maritime security, in connection with local nautical commissions.</li> <li>- 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)</li> <li>- 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, A5, A7, A8), the main factor for a specific organisation of moorings. Regulatory signage in these habitats may be usefully equipped with ecological mooring. It is also appropriate to organise large pleasure 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).</li> <li>- concerning tourism: the management of beaches must 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.</li> </ul> <p>2 – Marine environment:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to the protection of the environment</li> </ul> <p>3. Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society):</p> <p>3.1 – Sites and landscapes:</p> <p>Requirements from the Coastal Conservatory's intervention strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- reinforce existing sites</li> <li>- limit urban sprawl</li> <li>- organise the frequentation of species, through navigation control (Cap d'Antibes)</li> </ul> <p>3.2. – Risks:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- respect the regulation and zones related to maritime security</li> <li>- take maritime security challenges into account for any project related to nautical commissions</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ensure territories' adaptation to climate change</li> <li>- the use of gentle methods must take coastal habitats into account (avifauna, wetland) and not alter their functionality (EO E3, 5, 6 and A2, A6, C3 and C4).</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations from the documentation about the consideration of the risk of coastal flooding accessible <a href="#">here</a></p> <p>3.3 – Society:</p> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- free access to the sea must take into account some of the terrestrial coastal habitats.</li> </ul> <p>4. Sequence of events:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- comply with regulations relating to the organisation of uses</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>

<b>Number and name of the area:</b>	<b>16 – Nice and surroundings</b>
<b>Scope:</b>	While controlling the accumulated coastal pressures, monitor the sustainable development of maritime transport and the development of port infrastructures, reduce the impact of activities and local occasional usage conflicts and prevent potential conflicts.
<b>Ecological sector and associated water masses:</b>	Provence – Côte d'Azur (35) FRDC09b – Port Antibes – Port de commerce de Nice FRDC09c – Port de commerce de Nice – Cap Ferrat FRDC09d – Rade de Villefranche
<b>Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):</b>	None
<b>Existing scheme(s):</b>	<p>Schemes needing to take the sea basin strategy document ((document stratégique de façade - SBSC) into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SRADDET Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (under construction)</li> <li>- SCOT Nice Côte d'Azur</li> </ul> <p>Other documents including risk prevention plans for flooding risks or local urban plans are taken into account. The PPRI projects are accessible <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p><u>Schemes that should be compatible or made compatible with the SBSC:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SDAGE Rhône-Méditerranée</li> <li>- SRDAM Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur</li> <li>- Bay contracts Baie d'Azur</li> <li>- SAGE Var</li> </ul> <p>Other documents which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.</p> <p><u>Other existing schemes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sanctuaries on the coastline of Cagnes sur Mer</li> <li>- PLAGEPOMI 2016-2021</li> </ul>
<b>Text:</b>	Bordered to the west by the Riviera and to the east by the coastline of Alpes-Maritimes, the area stretches from Villeneuve-Loubet to Nice.
<b>Focal points of a socio-economic order:</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>The presence of an airport, the 3<sup>rd</sup> 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).</p> <p>The area comprises two prud'homies de pêche (Nice and Cagnes) with a particular challenge for poutine each spring.</p> <p>The pleasure boating challenge is moderate in the area, with boats preferring to go to neighbouring capes. The regular presence of some moored yachts opposite Cagnes-sur-mer and Saint-Laurent-du-Var in the summer season (close to the airport) can be noted.</p> <p>Maritime traffic is high due to the presence of three ports and a port development project between Cagnes and Saint-Laurent-du-Var, in line with the requirements of the territorial development directive)</p> <p><u>Some activities (e.g. whale watching) are recent and need to be monitored.</u></p>
<b>Focal points of an environmental order:</b>	<p>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 Loup.</p> <p>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 detritic bottoms, bottlenose dolphins, marine turtles and subspecies of gulls, terns and shearwaters can notably be mentioned.</p> <p>The ecological condition of the coastal waters (SDAGE 2012) is of average quality. From east to west, these rivers are respectively 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).</p> <p>The coastline of the Baie des Anges is completely artificialised. Nice airport was built on the shallow coastal areas in the zone.</p> <p>The posidonia meadow is globally absent from the area (except near the breakwater of the port of Nice). On the other hand, cymodocea seagrass is present near the beaches of the Promenade des anglais, Cagnes and Saint Laurent du Var.</p> <p>The hard substrate habitat with photophilous algae is in average condition in its upper fringe (CARLIT indicator). Some coralligenous patches in average condition subsist punctually in certain areas.</p> <p>The sandy habitat is present all along the coastline, with potentially abundant areas (in the middle of the bay of Nice and near the port of Cros in Cagnes). A project to create a reinforced protection area near the Promenade des anglais in Nice is supported by the local authority (upstream of the prud'homie, the request by the DDTM for the introduction of a regulated fishing area, the creation of an educational marine area).</p> <p>Some islets near the mouth of the Var are colonised and used as nesting sites by several colonies of Laro-Limicolae populations (terns, etc.). A project initiated by prefectural decree for biotope protection is in progress and will include a small marine section.</p> <p>The area comprises the canyon of Var in the west and the canyon of Paillon to the east. Their trails, very close to the coast, vary tremendously in terms of depth, length, substrate and the biodiversity encountered. A generally heterogeneous seabed is observed with a very steep slope. In this region, the continental shelf is very narrow and the canyon heads are close to the coast. It is indeed possible to reach depths of 1,000 m, 3 kilometers away from the coast. Benthic biodiversity there is low to average. Marine mammals are observed near the canyons (dolphins, whales, etc.).</p>
<b>Focal points of a cross-sectional order:</b>	<p>A number of sites have been identified by the Coastal Conservatory, some of these having control over the coast (Mont Vinaigrier (Grand Nice)) as well as intervention and vigilance of the Conservatory featured in appendix 1 – chapter 3 (p 21).</p> <p>Two sea outfalls are present, linked to the water treatment plant Haliotis for Nice and Cagnes sur Mer (redevelopment in progress related to the construction of a new water treatment plant).</p> <p>Beaches are subject to erosion and the beaches in Nice are regularly topped up with pebbles (&lt; 15,000 m3/year) sometimes originating from the Paillon.</p> <p>The artificialisation of the coast is significant, notably in Cagnes and Saint Laurent du Var where a lot of permanent developments have been built.</p> <p>The privatisation of land along the bank makes the access to the coastline construction site and closes windows offering a view of the sea.</p>

<b>Environmental and socio-economic objectives:</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:</p> <p>A1, A2, A3, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9  C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C7, C8, C9  E1, E3, E4, E5, E6  J1, J3, J4  All objectives D, F, G, H, J</p> <p>L4, L5  M1, M6, M7, M8  N1, N5  O4  Q1, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6  R1, R2</p>
<b>Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:</b>	<p>1 – Economy:</p> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- concerning maritime transport (L2, L4 and L5): the development of maritime transport must take 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) and in ports (F6, F7). Some activities (e.g. whale watching) are recent and need to be monitored.</li> <li>- 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).</li> <li>- 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).</li> <li>- 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).</li> <li>- concerning sports and nautical leisure activities (Q1, Q3, Q4, Q6): impacts related to boating (G, H, I) must be limited.</li> <li>- concerning tourism: the management of beaches must as far as possible integrate gentle methods so as not to contribute to increased artificialisation of the coast. The functionality of shallow coastal areas must be preserved (A1, A2, A6, A7, A8). Storm water management must be examined.</li> <li>- develop the professionalisation of maritime industries</li> </ul> <p>2 – Marine environment:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to the protection of the environment</li> </ul> <p>3. Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society):</p> <p>3.1 – Sites and landscapes:</p> <p>Requirements from the Coastal Conservatory's intervention strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- reinforce acquired sites</li> <li>- maintain natural and semi-natural connectivities</li> <li>- restore and make the areas along the coastal fringe accessible again</li> </ul> <p>3.2. – Risks:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- respect the regulation and zones related to maritime security</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ensure territories' adaptation to climate change</li> <li>- the use of gentle methods must take coastal habitats into account (avifauna, wetland) and not alter their functionality (E3, 5, 6 and A2, A6, C3 and C4) especially in the area around the mouth of the Var.</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations from the documentation about the consideration of coastal flooding risk accessible <a href="#">here</a></p> <p>3-3 – Society:</p> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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..</li> </ul> <p>4. Sequence of events:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- comply with regulations relating to the organisation of uses</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>

<b>Number and name of the area:</b>	<b>17 – Alpes-Maritimes coast</b>
<b>Scope:</b>	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 maritime activities reduce their impacts and the conflicts of punctual usage and prevent conflicts of potential usage.
<b>Ecological sector and associated water masses:</b>	Provence – Côte d'Azur (35) FRDC09b – Port Antibes – Port de commerce de Nice FRDC10a – Cap Ferrat – Cap d'ail FRDC10c – Monte-Carlo – Italian border
<b>Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):</b>	- Natura 2000 sites Cap Martin (FR9301995) and Cap Ferrat (FR9301996)
<b>Existing scheme(s):</b>	<p><u>Schemes needing to take the sea basin strategy document (document stratégique de façade - SBSC) into account:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SRADDET Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (under construction)</li> <li>- SCOT Nice Côte d'Azur</li> <li>- SCOT French Riviera and Roya</li> </ul> <p>Other documents including risk prevention plans for flooding risks or local urban plans are taken into account. The PPRI projects are accessible <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p><u>Schemes that should be compatible or made compatible with the SBSC:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SDAGE Rhône-Méditerranée</li> <li>- SRDAM Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur</li> <li>- Natura 2000 sites Cap Martin (FR9301995) and Cap Ferrat (FR9301996) objective document</li> </ul> <p>Other documents which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.</p> <p><u>Other schemes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prefectural decrees relating to the protected maritime area facing Beaulieu sur Mer and the bay of Roquebrune</li> <li>- PLAGEPOMI 2016-2021</li> </ul>
<b>Text:</b>	The area stretches from Cap de Nice to Cap d'ail for its west section and from Cap Martin to the Italian border for its east section. It is characterised by mountainous terrain and abrupt cliffs along a coastal fringe that is very urbanised.
<b>Focal points of a socio-economic order:</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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 visits from April to October, where there are holiday resorts and water sport bases. The Société des Bains de Mer de Monaco contributes to the attractiveness of Roquebrune.</p> <p>At sea, activities such as maritime transport, commercial and recreational fishing, boating, subaquatic and nautical activities are in competition in the same area.</p> <p><u>West part of the area:</u></p> <p>There is intense maritime traffic due to the presence of 7 ports, 2 of which are in the department.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>The area is home to over twenty scuba diving sites, 2 of which are equipped with ecological mooring, as well as two apnea competitions.</p> <p>Additional activities are developed by fishermen in the summer period (tendering, sea tours, waste collection).</p> <p>A good site for fishfarming has been identified in front of the Eze.</p> <p>Some activities (e.g. whale watching) are recent and need to be monitored.</p> <p><u>East part of the zone:</u></p> <p>The bay of Cabbé is particularly popular with yachts during events in Monaco and with large boats. The bay of Carnoles is visited mainly by small local boats.</p> <p>In a context of the expansion of Monaco, 2 mooring points must be installed in the bay of Cabbé.</p> <p>This part of the area experiences a lot of visitors, with scuba diving sites with challenges.</p>

<p><b>Focal points of an environmental order:</b></p>	<p>Included in the Pelagos sanctuary, an important protected area in the Mediterranean, the area 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, fishing functional areas), Cymodocea and eelgrass, coastal detritic bottoms, bottlenose dolphins, marine turtles and subspecies of gulls, terns and shearwaters can notably be mentioned.</p> <p>The west part is the perimeter of the Natura 2000 site Cap Ferrat including the bay of Villefranche sur Mer up to Cap de Nice. A protected marine area is present.</p> <p>The posidonia meadow is present along the coastline up to 25 to 30 metres deep. Some fringing patches can be observed in the bay of Espalmador (and bay of Villefranche) and cove of Lilong. In the upper limit, some sectors have been destroyed by coastal developments (marinas of Beaulieu, Saint-Jean-Cap-Ferrat, Cap d'Ail) and sea discharge (north of the bay). Currently, the seagrass is degraded and threatened by the pressure of mooring (primarily small and average-sized boats in the west and east of the bay of Villefranche, big boats in the bay of Beaulieu).</p> <p>Hard substrate habitat with photophilous algae is in the superior fringe in average condition in the bay of Villefranche and in good condition elsewhere (CARLIT). However, data about the inferior fringes are lacking (e.g. infralittoral). The coralligenous habitat is present all along the coastline in the form of walls (falling, faults, caves) and massifs (on hard or soft beds), some sites are of average quality (RECOR).</p> <p>The zone comprises the east part of the canyon of Nice, which is rather muddy, with marls in places (harder sediments). Rocks are present near the areas where the slope is the steepest (south west and north east of the canyon). In the area of the site, the canyon of Nice reaches -1,370 m. Marine mammals are observed near the canyons (dolphins, whales, etc.).</p> <p>The eastern part of the area is the perimeter of the Natura 2000 site Cap-Martin and the one facing the commune of Roquebrune (bay of Saint Roman). 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 Saint Roman, was established.</p> <p>The posidonia meadow is present all along the coastline of the area: in the bay of Roquebrune, the seagrass is dense but degraded in some sectors through the impact of big boats (during events such as the Monaco Yacht Show for instance). Around the Cape, the seagrass is in good condition. Coastal and port developments of Menton, combined with boating, severely degraded the seagrass, the latter having been fragilised by the colonisation of invasive algae.</p> <p>The hard substrate habitat with photophilous algae is in good condition in the sector (CARLIT). The coralligenous habitat is present around the cap and in the bay, some sites being of average quality (RECOR).</p> <p>The sector is a preferential area for the presence of bottlenose dolphins (serious challenge). The impacting activities for this species in this zone are mainly boating, nautical activities (disturbance linked to the intensity of these uses) and observation activities which violate the recommendations for approaching animals and, to a lesser extent, fishing activities (interactions).</p> <p>The zone does not comprise any known canyons. However, marine mammals are sometimes observed near the coasts (dolphins, etc.).</p>
<p><b>Focal points of a cross-sectional order:</b></p>	<p>A number of sites have been identified by the <a href="#">Coastal Conservatory</a>, some of them having control over the coast (Riviera) as well as the intervention and vigilance zones of the Conservatory featured in appendix – chapter 3 (p 21).</p> <p>There are no major rivers running to the west of the area. The ecological status of the bay of Villefranche is of average quality and the chemical status is defined as bad by the SDAGE, which is probably related to the issue of runoffs, storm waters and pumping station overflows.</p> <p>There are no major rivers running to the east but the sector remains under the influence of the Roya and the Ligure current. The ecological status of the bay is of average quality and the chemical status is defined as bad by the SDAGE, which is probably related to the issue of runoffs. Waste water is treated by the water treatment stations in Menton and Roquebrunes (to standards).</p> <p>Coastal erosion and coastal flooding risks are found in Menton and Eze, which may lead to further artificialisation of the coast (port breakwater project).</p> <p>The occupation of the publicly-owned coastal land is an issue in the sectors called Rochambeau and Palais de la Marine, causing a destruction of the habitats (seagrass) or species (pinna nobilis pen shell). Furthermore, a number of AOT (temporary authorisation to use the shore) dates have passed now and are the subject of disputes.</p> <p>Finally, extension work in the sea in Monaco (6 ha earned thanks to the immersion of 110,000 m3 of backfill and 400,000 m3 of sediments) could generate a potential impact on the seabeds of the bay.</p>
<p><b>Environmental and socio-economic objectives:</b></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:</p> <p>A1, A3, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9  C1, C2, C4, C5, C7, C8, C9  E1, E3, E4, E5, E6  I1, I3, I4  All objectives D, F, G, H, J</p> <p>L1, L3, L4, L5  M1, M6, M7, M8  O4  Q1, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6  R1, R2</p>

<b>Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:</b>	<p>1 – Economy:</p> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:</p> <p>For the west part of the zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- concerning fishing (M1, M6, M8): Fishing efforts must be adapted (C5 C6). The impacts of commercial fishing (nets) and recreational fishing must be analysed.</li> <li>- concerning aquaculture (N1 and N5): the favourable site in Eze must take into account the presence of posidonia meadows nearby (A1, A7). Concerning suitable sites, consider the challenges related to maritime security, in connection with local nautical commissions.</li> <li>- 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).</li> <li>- concerning water sports and activities (Q1, Q3, Q4, Q6): Impacts related to boating (G, H, I) must be limited. The sector of Beaulieu 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.</li> <li>- concerning tourism : the management of beaches must, as far as possible, incorporate gentle methods so as not to contribute to an increase in the artificialisation of the coast. The functionality of shallow coastal areas must be preserved (A1, A2, A6, A7, A8). The management of runoff waters must be improved, notably in the bay of Villefranche.</li> </ul> <p>For the east part of the zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- concerning commercial and recreational fishing (M1, M6, M8): Fishing efforts must be adapted (C5 C6). The impacts of commercial fishing (nets) and recreational fishing must be analysed.</li> <li>- concerning public works and underwater activities (O3 O4 and O5): any development projects (port and coastal) must integrate the preservation of the functioning of seabeds (A1, A2, A5, A6, A7, A8, B1, C4).</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- concerning tourism : the management of beaches must as far as possible incorporate gentle methods so as not to contribute to an increase in the artificialisation of the coast. The functionality of shallow coastal areas must be preserved (A1, A2, A6, A7, A8). The management of runoffs must be improved.</li> </ul> <p>2 – Marine environment:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to the protection of the environment</li> </ul> <p>3. Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society):</p> <p>3.1 – Sites and landscapes:</p> <p>Requirements from the Coastal Conservatory's intervention strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- preserve and open the coastal green areas</li> <li>- ensure a continuity between terrestrial and marine areas</li> </ul> <p>3.2. – Risks:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- respect the regulation and zones related to maritime security</li> <li>- take maritime security challenges into account for any project related to nautical commissions</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ensure territories' adaptation to climate change</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations from the documentation about the consideration of coastal flooding risk accessible <a href="#">here</a></p> <p>4. Sequence of events:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- comply with regulations relating to the organisation of uses</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- standardise, simplify and extend the prohibition of units over 20 m within the framework of marker lighting plans</li> </ul>
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<b>Number and name of the area:</b>	<b>18 – Offshore Provence Alpes Côte d'Azur</b>
<b>Scope:</b>	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.
<b>Ecological sector and associated water masses:</b>	Provence – Côte d'Azur (35)
<b>Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):</b>	- Natura 2000 sites Bay and Cap d'Antibes and Islands of Lérins (FR9301573) and Cap Ferrat (FR9301996)
<b>Existing scheme(s):</b>	- Objective documents for Natura 2000 sites Bay and Cap d'Antibes and Islands of Lérins and Cap Ferrat
<b>Text:</b>	Situated near zones 14 to 17 and bordered to the south by the bathyal plain, the zone is situated on either side of the exclusive economic zone of Monaco and to the east in waters under the sovereignty/jurisdiction claimed by France.
<b>Focal points of a socio-economic order:</b>	Economic maritime activities (maritime transport, commercial and recreational fishing, boating) are fully compatible with one another. Some activities (e.g. whale watching) are recent and need to be monitored.
<b>Focal points of an environmental order:</b>	Included in the Pelagos sanctuary, an specially protected area of Mediterranean importance, the area concerned is characterised by a great number of ecological units representing a major (deep-water habitats, marine turtles) or serious challenge (hydrological or geomorphological structures, functional fishing areas and marine mammals areas). The following can be mentioned: marine turtles and subspecies of gulls, puffins and seagulls.  All the cetacean species of the Mediterranean are present in this sector (maximum diversity). 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 and to a lesser extent boating and fishing activities. The Pelagos sanctuary provides reinforced protection objectives for marine mammals. The zone includes the Mejean shoal. This site reveals a high density of langoustines, and more generally, a high and unique diversity of crustaceans (lobsters, crabs). Sponge communities vary in shape and size.
<b>Environmental and socio-economic objectives:</b>	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
<b>Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:</b>	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).  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 - capitalise any additional knowledge and make them available to the players interested or concerned  3 – Risks:  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 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.

<b>Number and name of the area:</b>	<b>19 – Bathyal plain</b>
<b>Scope:</b>	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,
<b>Ecological sector and associated water masses:</b>	Bathyal plain (50)
<b>Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):</b>	
<b>Existing scheme(s):</b>	<u>Other schemes:</u> - offshore Natura 2000 sites under the "Birds" directive (large sector 8) and under the "habitats, fauna, flora" directive (large sector 9) in the course of being designated
<b>Text:</b>	Bordered in the west by the Gulf of Lion marine nature park and in the north by the canyons of the Gulf of Lion shelf, the area extends to the limit of the waters under the jurisdiction of area claimed by France.
<b>Focal points of a socio-economic order:</b>	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.
<b>Focal points of an environmental order:</b>	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 avifauna, marine turtles) 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 side 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 efflorescence 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 (pilot whales, risso's dolphins, sperm whales, common whales and striped dolphins). In ocean areas, common whales, striped dolphins and pilot whales hunt krill and squid respectively.
<b>Environmental and socio-economic objectives:</b>	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, M6, M8
<b>Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:</b>	1 – Economy: Recommendations from the SBSC: - concerning maritime transport (L4 and L5): take into account the presence of marine megafauna (EO D1, D3, J1, 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 - capitalise any additional knowledge and make them available to the players interested or concerned  3 – Risks: 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 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.

<b>Number and name of the area:</b>	<b>20 – Canyons</b>
<b>Scope:</b>	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.
<b>Ecological sector and associated water masses:</b>	Canyons of the south west Gulf of Lion Golfe du Lion (33) and the centre-north-east (34)
<b>Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):</b>	
<b>Existing scheme(s):</b>	<b>Other schemes:</b> - offshore Natura 2000 sites under the "habitats, fauna, flora" directive (Banc d'Ichtyos and canyon of Sète - large sector C) and under the "Birds" directive (large sector 8) in the course of being designated
<b>Text:</b>	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, cnidarians) are a place of shelter, reproduction and nurseries all at once for a number of species.
<b>Focal points of a socio-economic order:</b>	Existing economic maritime activities fully compatible with each other (maritime transport, commercial and recreational fishing, boating).  This area is particularly exploited by Spanish fishermen.
<b>Focal points of an environmental order:</b>	This areacomprises a high number of ecological units representing a major issue (deep marine habitats, sedimentary habitats, marine avifauna) or high challenge (specific hydrological or geomorphological structures, deep-water and sedimentary habitats, spawning grounds and nurseries, marine avifauna, marine mammals). The following can be mentioned: white coral reefs, bathyal mud with pennatulacea/gorgonians/crinoids, detritic seabeds, subspecies of shearwaters and terns.  Presence of all cetacean species in this sector (maximum diversity). Slopes and canyons form a feeding area which is particularly important for teutophageous 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. In the sector of the Gulf of Lion, in particular, most of the canyons (Martí, Sète, Montpellier, petit Rhône, grand Rhône) are completely silted, whereas on the edge of the continental shelf and on it, the seabed frequently becomes a little more sandy, sometimes with shellfish debris or deep-water corals, in particular where the slope stops. These vast areas of mud are inhabited by infauna and can present a surface presenting a lot of visible bioturbation, with burrows made by crustaceans for instance. The mud can form shoals in some areas. On the cliff face of Ichtyos some large hydroids and sponges, including the elephant-ear sponge are observed.  The species encountered are typical such as chimaeras, redfish, scabbard fish, forkbeard, anglerfish, blackmouth dogfish, grenadier, grondin, cernier, lobster, as well as several species of shrimp and cephalopods. Several functionalities are present: concentrations of young hake (canyon of Martí) 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 successions of facies present a unique ecological interest. The faciès <i>Isidella elongata</i> is present in this area. This large gorgonian species is critically endangered in the Mediterranean. The rigid muddy bottoms with <i>Isidella elongata</i> are rich environments for fishing resources. They are vulnerable marine ecosystems regarded as sensitive by the GFCM. In these canyons, there are megafauna communities ( <i>pennatula sea pen</i> ).  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.
<b>Environmental and socio-economic objectives:</b>	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, M6, M8

<b>Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:</b>	<p>1 – Economy:</p> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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)</li> <li>- concerning 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).</li> <li>- concerning public works and underwater activities (O4): all projects must incorporate the preservation of the functioning of seabeds (EO A1, A2, A5, A7, B1, C4).</li> <li>- concerning seaside tourism: the potential exploitation of offshore sand deposits with the purpose of replenishing beaches must take environmental challenges into account (EO A1, A2, A5, A7, B1, C1, C2, C4, D1, E3, E6).</li> </ul> <p>2 – Marine environment:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to the protection of the environment</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- have thorough knowledge of the area, in relation to the understanding of biodiversity of coastal areas and the continental shelf, in terms of exploitable resources, environmental challenges and ecosystemic functioning</li> <li>- capitalise any additional knowledge and make them available to the players interested or concerned</li> </ul> <p>3 – Risks:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- respect the regulation and zones related to maritime security</li> </ul> <p>4 – Sequence of events:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- comply with regulations relating to the organisation of uses</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>
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<b>Number and name of the area:</b>	<b>21 – Perimeter of the Cap Corse and Agriate marine natural park</b>
<b>Scope:</b>	Preservation of marine biodiversity of the park including canyons and deep-water habitats, consideration of the ecological role of the Liguro-Provençal front, enhancement of natural and cultural heritages, sustainable development of traditional (commercial and recreational fishing, tourism and leisure activities) and emerging usage, by controlling cumulated pressures in coastal areas as a main priority. The Cap Corse and Agriate marine natural park's management orientation and the one defined in the PADDUC are locally complied with and implemented.
<b>Ecological sector and associated water masses:</b>	North west Corsica (28) FRECO1ab – Pointe Palazzu – Sud Nonza FRECO1c – Gulf of Saint Florent FRECO1d – Canari FRECO1e – Cap Ouest FRECO2ab – Cap Est de la Corse
<b>Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):</b>	21 – Cap Corse and Agriate marine natural park - Nature reserve of the islands of Cap Corse - N2000 sites - offshore: Agriate seabirds (FR9412011) - at sea: Agriates (FR9400570), Cap Corse Plateau (FR9402013), Islands of Finocchiarola and Côte Nord (FR9410097), Cap Corse plateau (FR9412009) - APPB of Saint-Florent - Maritime sections of the DPM that fall under the Coastal Conservatory: Agriate
<b>Existing scheme(s):</b>	<p><u>Schemes needing to take the sea basin strategy document (document stratégique de façade - SBSC) into account:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PADDUC</li> </ul> <p>Other documents including risk prevention plans for flooding risks or local urban plans are taken into account. Examples are Rogliano and Tomino, Pietrorbarba, Sisco, Brando, Gulf of St Florent and Farinole accessible <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p><u>Schemes that should be compatible or made compatible with the SBSC:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SDAGE – Basin of Corsica</li> <li>- Individual chapter recognising the SMVM of the PADDUC</li> <li>- SRDAM of Corsica</li> <li>- Management plan for the Cap Corse and Agriate (currently being drafted, recognising the DOCOB for sites comprised in the Park's perimeter)</li> <li>- Nature reserve of the islands of Cap Corse management plan</li> <li>- Objective documents for the Natura 2000 sites offshore: Agriate seabirds (FR9412011)</li> <li>- At sea: Agriates (FR9400570), Cap Corse Plateau (FR9402013), Cap Corse plateau (FR9412009)</li> </ul> <p>Other documents which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.</p> <p><u>Other schemes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- APPB of Saint-Florent</li> <li>- Regulated fishing areas of Saint-Florent and Bastia (Erbalunga)</li> <li>- Offshore Natura 2000 sites under the "Habitats, fauna, flora" directive: Reefs of the Agriate seamount (large sector D) bottlenose dolphins of Agriate (large sector 9) in the course of being designated</li> </ul>
<b>Text:</b>	<p>Bordered to the west by the bathyal plain and to the south by the agglomeration of Bastia, the area stretches to the east as far as the waters under jurisdiction/souvereignty claimed by France and which are the perimeter of the Cap Corse and Agriate marine natural park.</p> <p>A marine natural park is a park consisting of an area of protected sea, the purpose of which, defined by the Environment code, is to contribute to the knowledge of marine heritage and the protection and sustainable development of the marine environment. The act that created the nature marine park sets out 6 principles of management:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1° Improve the knowledge of Cap Corse and Agriate in their natural and cultural components, by recording, collecting and deepening scientific knowledge, local knowledge and participative research;</li> <li>2° Increase awareness, empower and support various audiences so that their actions meet the sustainable development and preservation challenges of marine biodiversity;</li> <li>3° Preserve and, where possible, restore the integrity of marine and coastal ecosystems, specifically the integrity of the habitats and rare or emblematic species of the park;</li> <li>4° Contribute to the characterisation, assessment and improvement of the water quality, vital to the proper functioning and the good status of the marine ecosystems of Cap Corse and Agriate;</li> <li>5° Create and maintain a dynamic so that professional and leisure activities turn the park into an exemplary model of sustainable and equitable development, open to innovation;</li> <li>6° Revive local maritime culture and pass on the passion of the sea: a place to get away, a place of freedom and also a place of duty.</li> </ol> <p>This marine protected area is a group of connected diverse coastal and marine environments off Giralia to the east of the Cap and the underwater canyons to the west, covering an area of 6,830 Km<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p>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) responsible for high productivity.</p>
<b>Focal points of a socio-economic order:</b>	<p>Near the coasts, existing coastal and maritime activities are fully compatible with each other (maritime transport, commercial and recreational fishing, boating). Closer to the coasts, tensions (Gulf of Saint Florent) can be noted, specifically in the spring and during the summertime.</p> <p>Intense human activity 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.</p> <p>Relative conflicting uses can be observed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- in relation to the resource, between French and Italian fishermen (Rocher aux veuves for instance) on the one hand, and between commercial and recreational fishermen on the other hand;</li> <li>- in relation to the area, during the summer period, between scuba diving and boaters (water scooters, small boats).</li> </ul> <p>Further out at sea, maritime economic activities are compatible with each other and systems related to maritime security contribute to risk reduction.</p> <p>Some activities (e.g. whale watching) are recent and need to be monitored.</p>

<b>Focal points of an environmental order:</b>	<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The seagrass is exposed in the bay seabeds to itinerant moorings.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Concerning Agriate, the main pressures on the site are related to tourism (high levels of human activity), navigation (mooring) and fishing.</p>
<b>Focal points of a cross-sectional order:</b>	<p>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 d'intervention and vigilance zones of the Conservatory featured in appendix 1 – chapter 3 (p 21).</p>
<b>Environmental and socio-economic objectives:</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:</p> <p>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</p> <p>L4, L5  M1, M6, M7, M8  O4  P1  Q1, Q3, Q4, Q6  R1, R2  S3, T1, V2, V4, W1, W4</p>

<b>Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:</b>	<p>1 – Economy:</p> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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)</li> <li>- 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 (C5, C6, C7) and the regulated fishing areas and other regulations must be followed and implemented.</li> <li>- 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</li> <li>- 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).</li> </ul> <p>Requirements from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- relating to aquaculture listed p. 111 to 112</li> <li>- relating to commercial fishing listed p. 113 to 114</li> <li>- relating to tourism, leisure and boating listed p. 115 to 116</li> <li>- relating to activities on the DPM, listed p. 121 to 128</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- relating to activities on the DPM, listed p. 123</li> </ul> <p>2 – Marine environment:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to the protection of the environment</li> <li>- ensure the directions of the SBSC are fully addressed by the management plan of the marine natural park</li> </ul> <p>Requirements from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- relating to the protection of environments listed p. 107 to 108 (see no. 1, 4 and 5)</li> </ul> <p>3. Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society):</p> <p>3.1 – Sites and landscapes:</p> <p>Requirements from the Coastal Conservatory's intervention strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- reinforce land intervention at the tip of the Cape</li> <li>- intervene in individual cases in shallow marinas</li> <li>- reinforce land control of Agriate</li> <li>- ensure a new intervention in the east of the gulf of Saint Florent</li> </ul> <p>Requirements from the Atlas of Corsica landscapes (5.01, 8.01)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- combat wild coast trails which disfigure the site, whilst leaving access to all-terrain vehicles on well-known trails</li> <li>- combat illegal waste dumping near rivers</li> <li>- monitor coastal urbanisation on the hillsides of the Strette and near the wetlands of Saint Florent</li> </ul> <p>3.2. – Risks:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- respect the regulation and zones related to maritime security (traffic separation system of the Canal de Corse)</li> <li>- take maritime security challenges into account for any project related to nautical commissions</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ensure territories' adaptation to climate change</li> <li>- 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) (management of posidonia banks, attribution of AOTs).</li> </ul> <p>Requirements from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- general requirements in terms of risks, listed p 129 to 130</li> </ul> <p>4. Sequence of events:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- comply with the regulation relating to usage and organisation of the latter</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>
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<b>Number and name of the area:</b>	<b>22 – Bastia</b>
<b>Scope:</b>	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 and reduce the impact of these activities. The orientations of the PADDUC are complied with locally and implemented.
<b>Ecological sector and associated water masses:</b>	Eastern Corsica (27) and northwest Corsica (28) FRECO2c – Coastline of Bastia
<b>Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):</b>	N/A
<b>Existing scheme(s):</b>	<p><u>Schemes needing to take the sea basin strategy document ((document stratégique de façade - SBSC) into account:</u> - PADDUC</p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>Schemes that should be compatible or made compatible with the SBSC:</u> - SDAGE – Basin of Corsica - Individual chapter recognising the SMVM of the PADDUC - SRDAM of Corsica</p> <p>Other documents which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.</p>
<b>Text:</b>	<p>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, the area represents the agglomeration of Bastia, which is marked by the port.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Focal points of a socio-economic order:</b>	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.
<b>Focal points of an environmental order:</b>	At the interface of two ecological sectors and comprised in the Pelagos sanctuary, a specially protected area of Mediterranean importance, the area includes some ecological units such as Cory's shearwater and yelkouan shearwater as well as Audouin's gull which can feed there, and a population of giant patellas .
<b>Environmental and socio-economic objectives:</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:</p> <p>A1, A2, A3, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9, A11, A12 E1, E3, E4, E5, E6 I1, I3, I4 All objectives B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J</p> <p>L1, L2, L3, L4, L5 M1, M6, M7, M8 O4 Q1, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6 R1, R2</p>

**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 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 this context to the sea (H1, H2, H3, H4, I3) 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 128

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

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

<b>Number and name of the area:</b>	<b>23 – Balagne</b>
<b>Scope:</b>	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.
<b>Ecological sector and associated water masses:</b>	Western Corsica (30) FRECO1ab – Pointe Palazzu – Sud Nonza
<b>Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):</b>	- The Regional Natural Park of Corsica - Natura 2000 sites: Capu Rossu Scandola Pointe de la Revellata Canyon de Calvi (FR9402018), Porto Scandola Revellata Calvi Calanches de Piana (FR9400574), Capu Rossu Scandola Revellata Calvi (FR9412010), Golfe de Porto Presqu'île de Scandola (FR9410023).
<b>Existing scheme(s):</b>	<u>Schemes needing to take the sea basin strategy document ((document stratégique de façade - SBSC) into account.</u> - PADDUC - SCOT of Balagne  Other documents including local urban plans or risk prevention plans for coastal inundation Figarella and Fium'Seccu Galeria Manso Fango accessible <a href="#">here</a> .  <u>Schemes that should be compatible or made compatible with the SBSC:</u> - SDAGE – Basin of Corsica - Individual chapter with the value of SMVM of the PADDUC - SRDAM of Corsica - Charter of the regional park of Corsica (currently being reviewed) - Single document of objectives for the sector Calvi-Cargèse, comprising 4 Natura 2000 sites: Capu Rossu Scandola Pointe de la Revellata Canyon de Calvi (FR9402018), Porto Scandola Revellata Calvi Calanches de Piana (FR9400574), Capu Rossu Scandola Revellata Calvi (FR9412010), Golfe de Porto Presqu'île de Scandola (FR9410023).  Other documents which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility. <u>Other schemes:</u> - Regulated fishing area L'île-Rousse and Calvi
<b>Text:</b>	Bordered to the north by the perimeter of the Cap Corse and Agriate marine nature park and to the south by the nature reserve of Scandola, the coastline of the area runs along 70 km of coasts, featuring beaches of fine sand to the north where Calvi and Ile-Rousse (44% of the population) stand out as seaside resorts and coastal cities.  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.
<b>Focal points of a socio-economic order:</b>	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 posidonia meadows and the shallow rocky seabeds (Calvi - L'île 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 (seagrass).  Near the ports of L'île-Rousse and Calvi, a competition between the latter can take place and lead to tensions, and possibly conflicting uses.
<b>Focal points of an environmental order:</b>	Included in the Pelagos sanctuary, a specially protected area of Mediterranean importance, this area is characterised by a range of rocky coasts and remarkable seabeds, where a number of species are settled. The zone comprises a great number of ecological units representing a major (biogenic, rocky, deep-water and sedimentary habitats and marine avifauna) or serious challenge (specific hydrological and geomorphological structures, spawning grounds).  The zone is characterised by an exceptional natural heritage, with several protected maritime areas ranging in size (Natura 2000 sites).  The following can be mentioned: the presence of several remarkable habitats, well preserved along the coastal band globally (posidonia meadows and cymodoceia, medio and infralittoral rocks, coralligenous, marine caves, rhodolithes/maërl) and the presence of two underwater canyons (and their associated biological communities) characterised by nutrient-rich upwellings and significant ecological richness (black corals, deep gorgonian corals, meadows of comatula).  Biodiversity is significant and a number of species with high heritage value are observed (pinna nobilis pen shell, dusky grouper, a number of lithophyllum byssoides rims including red corals, purple gorgonians, forests of deep Cystoseira., dusky groupers, brown meagre, red lobster, etc.).  Concerning posidonia meadows, a large portion is established on rocks, which is all the more remarkable, and several specific typologies are observed (terraced seagrass, flowing seagrass). Seagrass located in the shallow areas of the bay are subject to pressures from leisure boating (small and/or large boats).  Finally, several migratory species visit the area (remarkable avifauna and a high diversity of cetaceans). Some of the species are particularly emblematic like the bottlenose dolphin or the osprey (feeding, nesting area, etc). The loggerhead turtle and other species of birds (Audouin's gull, shearwaters and European shag) can also be mentioned.
<b>Focal points of a cross-sectional order:</b>	A number of sites have been identified by the <a href="#">Coast Conservatory</a> , some of these having control over the coast (Lozari, Iles de la Pietra, Rivages de Corbara, Spanu, Revellata (Balagne), Crovani, Embouchure du Fangu (Luzziupe Falasoma)) as well as intervention and vigilance of the Conservatory featured in appendix 1 – chapter 3 (p 21).  Pressures from land could be enhanced through artificialisation of the coastline (sprawl near Calvi - L'île 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 Girolata, Scandola reserve" - the MAB label renewal project for the Réserve de Biosphère de la Vallée du Fangu

<b>Environmental and socio-economic objectives:</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:</p> <p>A1, A3, A4, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9, A11, A12  C1, C2, C4, C5, C7, C8, C9  E1, E3, E4, E5, E6  I1, I2, I3, I4  All objectives B, D, F, G, H, J</p> <p>L1, L3, L4, L5  M1, M6, M7, M8  N1, N5  O4  Q1, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6  R1, R2</p>
<b>Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:</b>	<p>1 – Economy:</p> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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. 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). Special attention must be paid to disturbance of seabirds, in particular, the osprey</li> </ul> <p>Requirements from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- relating to aquaculture listed p. 111 to 112</li> <li>- relating to professional fishing listed p. 113 to 114</li> <li>- relating to tourism, leisure and boating listed p. 115 to 116</li> <li>- general and specific requirements relating to industrial port activities respectively, listed p. 117 to 119</li> <li>- relating to activities on the DPM, listed p. 121 to 128</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- relating to activities on the DPM, listed p. 123</li> </ul> <p>2 – Marine environment:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to the protection of the environment</li> </ul> <p>Requirements from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- relating to the protection of environments listed p. 107 to 108 (see no. 1 and 5)</li> </ul> <p>3. Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society):</p> <p>3.1 – Sites and landscapes:</p> <p>Requirements from the Coastal Conservatory's intervention strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- establish green belts</li> <li>- contribute to the management of shore access</li> <li>- reinforce the intervention on the Revellata and its surroundings</li> <li>- contribute to the protection of the coastline of Calenzana and the mouth of the Fangue</li> </ul> <p>Refer to requirements from the <a href="#">Atlas of Corsica landscapes</a> (3.04, 4.01, 6.01, 6.01C and 6.01G):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- monitor the start of the coastline urbanisation in the country-land plains of Aregnuè</li> <li>- combat the urban sprawl observed near Calvi</li> </ul> <p>3.2. – Risks:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- respect the regulation and zones related to maritime security</li> <li>- take maritime security challenges into account for any project related to nautical commissions</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ensure territories' adaptation to climate change</li> </ul> <p>Requirements from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- general requirements in terms of risks, listed p 129 to 130</li> </ul> <p>4. Sequence of events:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- comply with the regulation relating to usage, particularly in the regulated fishing areas, and the organisation of these</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>

<b>Number and name of the area:</b>	<b>24 – Scandola</b>
<b>Scope:</b>	Preserve marine biodiversity and monitor the maintenance of the conservation status of the habitats and species, manage human activities at sea, and preserve / value the historical cultural heritage. The orientations of the PADDUC and the nature reserve are complied with locally and implemented.
<b>Ecological sector and associated water masses:</b>	Western Corsica (30) FRECO1ab – Pointe Palazzu – Sud Nonza FRECO4ac – Pointe Senetosa – Pointe Palazzu
<b>Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):</b>	- The Regional Natural Park of Corsica - Scandola nature reserve - Natura 2000 sites: Capu Rossu Scandola Pointe de la Revellata Canyon de Calvi (FR9402018), Porto Scandola Revellata Calvi Calanches de Piana (FR9400574), Capu Rossu Scandola Revellata Calvi (FR9412010), Golfe de Porto Presqu'île de Scandola (FR9410023).
<b>Existing scheme(s):</b>	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 PPRi of Girolata and Gradelle, examples of this, accessible <a href="#">here</a> .  <u>Schemes that should be compatible or made compatible with the SBSC:</u> - SDAGE – Basin of Corsica - Individual chapter with the value of SMVM of the PADDUC - SRDAM of Corsica - Charter of the regional park of Corsica (currently being reviewed) - Management plan of the Scandola nature reserve - Single document of objectives for the sector Calvi-Cargèse, comprising 4 Natura 2000 sites: Capu Rossu Scandola Pointe de la Revellata Canyon de Calvi (FR9402018), Porto Scandola Revellata Calvi Calanches de Piana (FR9400574), Capu Rossu Scandola Revellata Calvi (FR9412010), Golfe de Porto Presqu'île de Scandola (FR9410023).  Other documents which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.
<b>Text:</b>	Located on the Corsican western coast, the area incorporates the perimeter of the Scandola nature reserve and stretches up to Osani. It also includes a part of the site listed as a UNESCO world heritage site as well as several Natura 2000 sites.  The area includes environments of exceptional quality both from a biological standpoint (marine biotopes) and from a landscape standpoint.
<b>Focal points of a socio-economic order:</b>	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.)  Existing economic maritime activities (commercial fishing, boating, nautical and underwater leisure) can generate conflicting uses between some socio-professional categories during the summer period due to the recent increase in the number of tourists visiting the area  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.  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 (seagrass).
<b>Focal points of an environmental order:</b>	Comprised in the Pelagos sanctuary, a specially protected area of Mediterranean importance, the area of Scandola covers almost all of the Scandola nature reserve, a part of the site listed as a UNESCO world heritage site as well as central parts of the 3 Natura 2000 sites.  It comprises a great number of ecological units representing a major (biogenic, rocky and deep-water habitats, spawning grounds, marine avifauna) or serious challenge (specific hydrological or geomorphological structures, sedimentary habitats, marine mammals), globally well-preserved in the Scandola nature reserve. The following can be mentioned: the presence of remarkable habitats all along the coastal band (posidonia seagrass and cymodocea, medio and infralittoral rocks, coralligenous, marine caves, rhodolithes/maërl) and, deeper down, the presence of underwater canyons and their associated biological communities (black corals, deep-water gorgonians, etc.).  More locally:  In Elbu bay (Scandola nature reserve) and the gulf of Girolata, large expanses of posidonia meadows are observed as well as two specific typologies (hillside seagrass and flowing seagrass). In Girolata, cymodocea are also present.  Around the peninsula of Scandola, biogenic concretions (coralligenous and rhodolithes) and marine caves are particularly well developed. Biodiversity is high (profound reserve effect) and abundant protected species (remarkable lithophyllum byssoides rims, dusky grouper, exceptional populations of pinna nobilis pen shells and red coral, meadows of gorgonians, populations of brown meagre among the most significant of the French Mediterranean coasts, red lobster, giant limpet, etc.)  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 site for black corals off Girolata, meadows of foueta gorgonians, bell-shaped gorgonians, etc.).  The high geological interest of Capu Seninu, which closes the gulf of Girolata, with a wide variety of volcanic rocks present. With the Scandola peninsula, it is the only emerged part of an ancient volcanic complex partially collapsed at sea (caldeira).  Several migratory species visit the area (remarkable avifauna which takes advantage of upwelling phenomena and a huge wealth of cetaceans). The following species are emblematic, like the bottlenose dolphin or the osprey (feeding, nesting area, etc). The loggerhead turtle and other species of birds (Audouin's gull, Yelkouan and Cory's shearwater and European shag) can also be mentioned.  A number of protection initiatives helped the natural and wild character of the area to be conserved. 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.  No real degradation phenomenon has been highlighted in the environment (particularly the posidonia and the coralligenous), except occasionally: - impact of the mooring of boats on the posidonia meadows in the Elbu marina, a site of the nature reserve of Scandola popular during the summer season. In addition, relatively high pleasure boat pressure on other sites (Imbuttu, Gattaghja, anse de Gradi, in front of the port of Girolata, Cala di Tuara, etc.) home to posidonia meadows (anchor mooring). In the gulf of Girolata, impact linked to the very probable mooring of large pleasure boats (yacht). - disturbance of the reproduction of the osprey probably related to tourist visits. An improvement from 2015 but only outside of the limits of the Scandola nature reserve

<b>Focal points of a cross-sectional order:</b>	<p>A number of sites have been identified by the <a href="#">Coastal Conservatory</a>, some of them having control over the coast (Scandola, Girolata, Grabelle Caspiu, Bussaghia, Capu Rossu (Golfo de Porto)), as well as intervention and vigilance zones of the Conservatory featured in appendix 1 – chapter 3 (p.21).</p> <p>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 Girolata, Scandola reserve"  - the MAB label renewal project for the Reserve of Biosphère of the Vallée du Fangju</p>
<b>Environmental and socio-economic objectives:</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:</p> <p>A1, A3, A4, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9, A11, A12  C1, C2, C4, C5, C7, C8, C9  E1, E3, E4, E5, E6  I1, I2, I3, I4  All objectives B, D, F, G, H, J</p> <p>M1, M6, M7, M8  N1, N5  Q1, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6  R1, R2</p>
<b>Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:</b>	<p>1 – Economy:</p> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:  - 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.  - 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. 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). Special attention must be paid to disturbance of seabirds, in particular, the osprey  - 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</p> <p>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  - relating to activities on the DPM, listed p. 121 to 128</p> <p>Recommendations from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:  - relating to activities on the DPM, listed p. 123</p> <p>2 – Marine environment:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:  - respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to the protection of the environment</p> <p>Requirements from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:  - relating to the protection of environments listed p. 107 to 108 (see no. 1, 2, 3 and 5)</p> <p>3. Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society):</p> <p>3.1 – Sites and landscapes:</p> <p>Requirements 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</p> <p>Refer to requirements from the <a href="#">Atlas of Corsica landscapes</a> (4.02)</p> <p>3.2. – Risks:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:  - respect the regulation and zones related to maritime security</p> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:  - ensure territories' adaptation to climate change</p> <p>Requirements from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:  - general requirements in terms of risks, listed p. 129 to 130</p> <p>3-3 – Society:</p> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:  - ensure better public awareness</p> <p>4. Sequence of events:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:  - comply with the regulation relating to usage, particularly in the regulated fishing areas, and the organisation of these  - 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.</p> <p>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"</p>

<b>Number and name of the area:</b>	<b>25 – Western coastline of Corsica</b>
<b>Scope:</b>	By monitoring the preservation of habitats and the maintenance of the conservation status of species, support the sustainable development of maritime activities including maritime transport and fishing. The orientations of the PADDUC are complied with locally and implemented.
<b>Ecological sector and associated water masses:</b>	Western Corsica (30) FRECO4ac – Pointe Senetosa – Pointe Palazzu
<b>Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):</b>	- <u>The Regional Natural Park of Corsica</u> - Natura 2000 sites: Capu Rossu Scandola Pointe de la Revellata Canyon de Calvi (FR9402018), Porto Scandola Revellata Calvi Calanches de Piana (FR9400574), Capu Rossu Scandola Revellata Calvi (FR9412010), Gulf of Porto Presqu'île de Scandola (FR9410023), Gulf of Ajaccio (FR9402017), Gulf of Ajaccio et Iles Sanguinaires of the Gulf of Ajaccio (FR9410096) - APPB: Grotte marine de Témuli Sagone
<b>Existing scheme(s):</b>	<p>Schemes <u>needing to take the sea basin strategy document ((document stratégique de façade - SBSC) into account:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PADDUC</li> </ul> <p>Other documents including risk prevention plans for coastal inundation or local urban plans are taken into account. The following can be cited as examples: the PPRI of Arone, Porto, Pilatru, Vetricella, Baracci, Chiuni and Esigna, Liscia, Sagone, Rizzanese accessible here.</p> <p><u>Schemes that should be compatible or made compatible with the SBSC:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SDAGE – Basin of Corsica</li> <li>- Individual chapter with the value of SMVM of the PADDUC</li> <li>- SRDAM of Corsica</li> <li>- Charter of the regional park of Corsica (currently being reviewed)</li> <li>- Single document of objectives for the sector Calvi-Cargèse, comprising 4 Natura 2000 sites: Capu Rossu Scandola Pointe de la Revellata Canyon de Calvi (FR9402018), Porto Scandola Revellata Calvi Calanches de Piana (FR9400574), Capu Rossu Scandola Revellata Calvi (FR9412010), Golfe de Porto Presqu'île de Scandola (FR9410023).</li> <li>- Objective documents for the N2000 sites Gulf of Ajaccio (FR9402017), Iles Sanguinaires, Gulf of Ajaccio (FR9410096)</li> </ul> <p>Other documents which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.</p> <p><u>Other schemes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regulated fishing areas of Porto-Piana and Propriano</li> <li>- APPB: Grotte marine de Témuli Sagone</li> <li>- APPB: Mouth of Rizzanese</li> </ul>
<b>Text:</b>	<p>Situated to the south of Scandola and on either side by the Gulf of Ajaccio, the area comprises a region of remarkable rocky coastlines and seabeds, where a number of species are established.</p> <p>There are a number of provisions contributing to the inscription of the Gulf of Porto on the UNESCO world heritage list.</p>
<b>Focal points of a socio-economic order:</b>	<p>The nature reserve of Scandola, together with the gulf of Porto (zone 24), forms one of Corsica's tourist attractions (high leisure boating, highly developed sea tours, scuba diving, other water activities, etc.)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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. Fishing is maintained but is struggling to develop itself.</p> <p>The development of boating increases the risk linked to mooring pressure on the posidonia meadows and the shallow rocky seabeds (Porto-Cargèse).</p> <p>This will not occur without a certain number of difficulties, especially during the summer: overtourism in the area, various types of pollution, degradation of species with a high heritage value.</p> <p>In a context of an increase in recreational fishing, its impact on resources is destined to rise.</p>
<b>Focal points of an environmental order:</b>	<p>Included in the Pelagos sanctuary, a specially protected area of Mediterranean importance, the zone comprises an exceptional nature heritage, including the Gulf of Porto (registered on the UNESCO world heritage list) and several protected maritime areas of various sizes.</p> <p>It comprises a great number of ecological units representing a major (biogenic, rocky, deep-water and sedimentary habitats and avifauna) or serious challenge (specific hydrological and geomorphological structures, spawning grounds). The following can be mentioned: the presence of remarkable habitats all along the coastal band (posidonia seagrass and cymodocea, medio and infralittoral rocks, coralligenous, marine caves, rhodolithes/maërl) and, deeper down, the presence of underwater canyons and their associated biological communities (black corals, deep-water gorgonians, etc.).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Biodiversity is significant and a number of species with high heritage value are observed (pinna nobilis pen shells, dusky grouper, a number of <i>lithophyllum byssoides</i> rims including red corals, purple gorgonians, forests of deep cystoseira, dusky groupers, brown meagre, red lobster, etc.). Concerning posidonia meadows, a large portion is established on rocks, which is all the more remarkable, and several specific typologies are observed (flowing seagrass).</p>
<b>Focal points of a cross-sectional order:</b>	<p>A number of sites have been identified by the <u>Coastal Conservatory</u>, some of these having control over the coast (Orchinu, Omigna, Puntiglione, Spellunca, Molendinu, Capizzolu, Triu, Liamone (Gulf of Sagone), Baracci, Pootigliolu (Golfe du Valinco), L'Omù, Campumoru Senetosa (Sartenais)), as well as intervention and vigilance zones of the conservatory du Conservatory featured in appendix 1 – chapter 3 (p 21).</p> <p>Pressures from land could be enhanced through artificialisation of the coastline (sprawl observed sectors of Cargèse, Truccia, Propriano).</p>

<b>Environmental and socio-economic objectives:</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:</p> <p>A1, A3, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9, A11, A12  C1, C2, C4, C5, C7, C8, C9  E1, E3, E4, E5, E6  I1, I3, I4  All objectives B, D, F, G, H, J</p> <p>L4, L5  M1, M6, M7, M8  N1, N5  O4  Q1, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6  R1, R2</p>
<b>Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:</b>	<p>1 – Economy:</p> <p>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. 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 (kayaking, etc) must avoid disturbing some rocky habitats (A3). Careful consideration must be paid to disturbance of seabirds, in particular, the osprey</p> <p>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  - relating to activities on the DPM, listed p. 121 to 128</p> <p>Recommendations from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:  - relating to activities on the DPM, listed p. 123</p> <p>2 – Marine environment:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:  - respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to the protection of the environment</p> <p>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)</p> <p>3. Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society):</p> <p>3.1 – Sites and landscapes:</p> <p>Requirements from the Coastal Conservatory's intervention strategy:  - pursue acquisitions in authorised 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</p> <p>Refer to requirements from the <a href="#">Atlas of Corsica landscapes</a> (2.03, 3.15, 3.17, 3.19, 3.19E, 4.02):  - win back sites occupied by delapidated buildings  - ensure the architectural quality of the new buildings</p> <p>3.2. – Risks:</p> <p>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</p> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:  - ensure territories' adaptation to climate change</p> <p>Requirements from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:  - general requirements in terms of risks, listed p 129 to 130</p> <p>4. Sequence of events:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:  - comply with the regulation relating to usage, particularly in the regulated fishing areas, and the organisation of these  - 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.</p>

Number and name of the area:	26 – Gulf of Ajaccio
<b>Scope:</b>	While controlling the accumulated coastal pressures and while making sure 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 the impact of the activities and the occasional conflicts of interest and prevent potential conflicts. The orientations of the PADDUC are complied with locally and implemented.
<b>Ecological sector and associated water masses:</b>	Western Corsica (30) FRECO4ac – Pointe Senetosa – Pointe Palazzu FRECO4b – Gulf of Ajaccio
<b>Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):</b>	- Natura 2000 sites: Gulf of Ajaccio (FR9402017), Gulf of Ajaccio and Iles Sanguinaires of the Gulf of Ajaccio (FR9410096), Colony of Audouin's gull Aspretto – Ajaccio (FR9412001).
<b>Existing scheme(s):</b>	<p>Schemes needing to take the sea basin strategy document ((document stratégique de façade - SBSC) into account: - PADDUC</p> <p>Other documents including risk prevention plans for flooding risks or local urban plans are taken into account. The PPRi of Arbitrone, San Remedio, Madunuccia, Valle Maggiore, Vallon de St Joseph ; Frassu ; Gravona et Prunelli accessible <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p>Schemes that should be compatible or made compatible with the SBSC: - SDAGE – Basin of Corsica - Individual chapter with the value of SMVM of the PADDUC - SRDAM of Corsica - Water Management and Planning Scheme Gravona, Prunelli, gulfs of Ajaccio and Lava (currently under development) - Objective documents for the 3 Natura 2000 sites: Gulf of Ajaccio (FR9402017), Iles Sanguinaires, Gulf of Ajaccio (FR9410096), (FR9410096), Colony of Audouin's gull Aspretto – Ajaccio (FR9410096).</p> <p>Other documents which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.</p>
<b>Text:</b>	Border to the north and to the south by the western coast of Corsica, the area stretches from Pietrosella to Psinale and includes the Iles Sanguinaires. The area features the port of Ajaccio, 2 <sup>nd</sup> largest port on the island.
<b>Focal points of a socio-economic order:</b>	<p>The area is characterised by a prevalence of maritime transport, directly linked to the port of Ajaccio. Other existing maritime and coastal 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.</p> <p>In an environment where recreational fishing is on the increase, its impact on the resource is destined to rise, which could generate tensions between users of the sea, especially near the Iles Sanguinaires.</p> <p>An area characterised by overtourism, particularly during the summer season, this increases the risk related to mooring pressure on posidonia meadows and shallow rocky areas (the gulf of Ajaccio as a whole), already affected by itinerant moorings.</p>
<b>Focal points of an environmental order:</b>	<p>Comprised in the Pelagos sanctuary, a specially protected area of Mediterranean importance, the gulf of Ajaccio is characterised by a rocky coastline which is home to a number of species structuring the different facies of the reef habitat. The coasts of the gulf plunge rapidly to form a canyon which is home to a host of marine mammal species.</p> <p>The zone in question comprises a great number of ecological units representing a major (biogenic, rocky and deep-water habitats, spawning grounds, marine avifauna) or serious challenge (specific hydrological or geomorphological structures, sedimentary habitats, marine mammals).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The rocky habitats are rich and diverse: the mediolittoral rock where giant patellas and lithophyllum byssoides rims are observed, infralittoral rocks with photophilous algae and belts of cystoseires, the coralligenous. Marine caves are also observed in the zone.</p> <p>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 seabird species take advantage of these areas of exchange and fishing productivity to feed. Several sites for the reproduction of Scopoli's shearwater, European shags and several couples of osprey are present. Large pelagic fish (red tuna and swordfish mainly, 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 dent, 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.</p> <p>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 storm petrel.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Focal points of a cross-sectional order:</b>	<p>A number of sites have been identified by the <a href="#">Coastal Conservatory</a>, some of them having control over the coast (Gulf of Ajaccio) as well as the intervention and vigilance zones of the Conservatory featured in appendix – chapter 3 (p 21).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The presence of SEVESO sites is to be considered in terms of potential risks.</p>

<b>Environmental and socio-economic objectives:</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:</p> <p>A1, A3, A4 A5, A6, A7, A8, A9, A11, A12  C1, C2, C4, C5, C7, C8, C9  E1, E3, E4, E5, E6  I1, I3, I4  All objectives B, D, F, G, H, J</p> <p>L1, L2, L3, L4, L5  M1, M6, M7, M8  N1, N5  O4  Q1, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6  R1, R2</p>
<b>Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:</b>	<p>1 – Economy:</p> <p>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 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 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 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, <del>consider</del> the challenges related to maritime security, in connection with local nautical commission  - 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 (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 challenges have been identified. Where appropriate, the existing pressure of yachting should be minimised. The impacts related to boating (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).</p> <p>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  - relating to industrial port activities respectively listed p. 117 to 119  - relating to activities on the DPM, listed p. 121 to 128</p> <p>Recommendations from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:  - relating to activities on the DPM, listed p. 123</p> <p>2 – Marine environment:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:  - respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to the protection of the environment</p> <p>Requirements from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:  - relating to the protection of environments listed p. 107 to 108 (see n° 1, 4 and 5)</p> <p>3. Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society):</p> <p>3.1 – Sites and landscapes:</p> <p>Requirements from the Coastal Conservatory's intervention strategy:  - protect the big capes and the mouths of the Gravona and Prunelli</p> <p>Refer to requirements from the <i>Atlas of Corsica landscapes</i>(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</p> <p>3.2. – Risks:</p> <p>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</p> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:  - ensure territories' adaptation to climate change</p> <p>Requirements from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:  - general requirements in terms of risks, listed p 129 to 130</p> <p>4. Sequence of events:</p> <p>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.</p>

<b>Number and name of the area:</b>	<b>27 – Off the western coast of Corsica</b>
<b>Scope:</b>	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 orientations of the PADDUC are complied with locally and implemented.
<b>Ecological sector and associated water masses:</b>	Western Corsica (30)
<b>Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):</b>	- Natura 2000 sites: Capu Rossu Scandola Pointe de la Revellata Canyon de Calvi (FR9402018), Capu Rossu Scandola Revellata Calvi (FR9412010), Golfe d'Ajaccio (FR9402017), Golfe d'Ajaccio et Iles Sanguinaires du Golfe d'Ajaccio (FR9410096).
<b>Existing scheme(s):</b>	<p>Schemes needing to take the sea basin strategy document ((document stratégique de façade - SBSC) into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PADDUC</li> </ul> <p>Schemes that should be compatible or made compatible with the SBSC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SDAGE – Basin of Corsica</li> <li>- Individual chapter with the value of SMVM of the PADDUC</li> <li>- SRDAM of Corsica</li> <li>- Objective documents for the 4 Natura 2000 sites: Capu Rossu Scandola Pointe de la Revellata Canyon de Calvi (FR9402018), Capu Rossu Scandola Revellata Calvi (FR9412010), Golfe d'Ajaccio (FR9402017), Iles Sanguinaires, Golfe d'Ajaccio (FR9410096).</li> </ul> <p><u>Other schemes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Natura 2000 sites offshore under the "Habitats, fauna, flora" directive: Off Ajaccio (big sector E in the course of being designated)</li> </ul>
<b>Text:</b>	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.
<b>Focal points of a socio-economic order:</b>	Economic maritime activities (maritime transport, commercial and recreational fishing, boating) are fully compatible with one another.
<b>Focal points of an environmental order:</b>	<p>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 avifauna) or serious challenge (specific hydrological and geomorphological structures, sedimentary habitats, marine avifauna, marine mammals).</p> <p>Some examples include the presence of a number of canyons hosting specific habitats (coralligenous) and their associated biological communities, some bird species including the Atlantic puffin (in winter), yelkouan and Cory's shearhead and cetaceans like the fin whale or sperm whale.</p> <p>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 gulfs: 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 phytoplankton in the spring ("blooms"). Rocky areas correspond to particularly interesting structures like rock outcrops with the presence of thanatocenoses of deep-sea corals, fixed or clustered.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The birds present in this area are Yelkouan and Cory's shearwaters, the European shag, Audouin's gull and even the European storm petrel. The loggerhead turtle also frequents the area.</p>
<b>Environmental and socio-economic objectives:</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A1, A3, A5, A7</li> <li>C1, C2, C4, C5, C7, C8, C9</li> <li>E1, E3, E4, E6</li> <li>F5, F6, F7</li> <li>I1, I3</li> <li>All objectives B, D, F, G, H, J</li> <li>L1, L3, L4, L5</li> <li>M1, M8</li> <li>O4</li> </ul>

<b>Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:</b>	<p>1 – Economy:</p> <p>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 seabeds (A1, A2, A5, A7, B1, C4).</p> <p>Requirements from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:  - relating to commercial fishing listed p. 113 to 114  - relating to tourism, leisure and boating listed p. 115 to 116</p> <p>2 – Marine environment:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:  - respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to the protection of the environment</p> <p>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)</p> <p>3.. – Risks:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:  - respect the regulation and zones related to maritime security</p> <p>4 – Sequence of events:</p> <p>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.</p>
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Number and name of the area:	2B – West Bonifacio strait
<b>Scope:</b>	Retain the diversity of the environments and habitats and the quality of the environment, 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 maritime security. The orientations of the PADDUC and the nature reserve are compiled with locally and implemented.
<b>Ecological sector and associated water masses:</b>	South Corsica – Bonifacio Strait (29) FRECO3f – Bonifacio's bottleneck FRECO3eg – South west coastline of Corsica
<b>Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):</b>	- Bonifacio strait nature reserve - Natura 2000 sites: Pointe de Senetosa et prolongement (FR9402016), Iles et pointe Bruzzi – étangs de Chevanu et d'Arbitru (FR9400609), Bouches de Bonifacio et Iles des Moines (FR9402015), Iles Lavezzi – Bouches de Bonifacio (FR9410021) - APPB: Iles Bruzzi and Ilot aux moines
<b>Existing scheme(s):</b>	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. PPRI of accessible <a href="#">here</a> .  <u>Schemes that should be compatible or made compatible with the SBSC:</u> - SDAGE – Basin of Corsica - Individual chapter with the value of SMVM of the PADDUC - SRDAM of Corsica - Nature reserve of the Bonifacio strait management plan - Objective documents for the Natura 2000 sites: Pointe de Senetosa et prolongement (FR9402016), Iles et pointe Bruzzi – étangs de Chevanu and Arbitru (FR9400609), Bouches de Bonifacio et Iles des Moines (FR9402015), Iles Lavezzi – Bouches de Bonifacio (FR9410021).  Other documents which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.  <u>Other scheme:</u> - APPB: Iles Bruzzi and Ilot aux moines - European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation – Bonifacio Strait International Marine Park - ZMPV of the Bonifacio Strait
<b>Text:</b>	Bordered in the north by the western coast of Corsica, the area extends to the south up to the maritime boundaries of the Bonifacio strait and to the east, up to the Capo di Feno.  The zone comprises exceptional landscapes and marine coastal environments.
<b>Focal points of a socio-economic order:</b>	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.  Near the coasts, this consideration by other coastal and maritime activities does not exclude areas under pressures especially in the spring and summer periods.
<b>Focal points of an environmental order:</b>	This area is a special protected area of Mediterranean importance for several reasons, (Pelagos sanctuary and nature 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, sedimentary habitats, spawning grounds, marine mammals).  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 meadows), combined with cystoseira.  Rocky habitats are equally outstanding with lythophyllum ridges, coralligenous, photophilous algae and semi-dark and caves in total 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.  The sector forms a bottleneck for the migration of a number of species. Examples include Cory's shearwater, which suffer from predation by rats, European shags, Audouin's gulls (nesting and feeding in the area partially) and Yelkouan shearwaters that nest in Sardinia and which return to the Strait in vast numbers in the spring (feeding area).  As far as pelagic species are concerned, bottlenose dolphins, tuna and marine turtles can be found. The giant patella also presents a serious challenge.  More locally, the Ile aux Moines comprises seagrass in good condition and rocky shoals that host a variety of fauna and flora. Species find ideal conditions there, especially the bottlenose dolphin. However, water treatment plants being refurbished, itinerant mooring and the introduction of waste affect the habitats.  As far as the plateau de Pertusato and the Iles Lavezzi are concerned, if artificialisation is globally controlled, high numbers of visitors (tourism) and the attractiveness of the reserve may result in the weakening of the seabeds.
<b>Focal points of a cross-sectional order:</b>	A number of sites have been identified by the Coastal Conservatory, some of them having control over the coast (Capu di Zivia, Cala Barbaria, Roccapina (Sartenais), Muchju Biancu, Chevanu Bruzzi, Testa Ventilegne (Extrême Sud)), as well as intervention and vigilance zones of the Conservatory featured in appendix 1 – chapter 3 (p 21).
<b>Environmental and socio-economic objectives:</b>	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, A9 C1, C2, C4, C5, C7, C8, C9 E1, E3, E4, E5, E6 I1, I3, I4 All objectives D, F, G, H, J  L1, L3, L4, L5 M1, M6, M7, M8 N1, N5 O4 Q1, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6 R1, R2

<p><b>Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:</b></p>	<p>1 – Economy:</p> <p>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, Q3, 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.</p> <p>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  - 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 128</p> <p>Recommendations from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:  - relating to activities on the DPM, listed p. 123</p> <p>2 – Marine environment:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:  - respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to the protection of the environment</p> <p>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)</p> <p>Recommendations from the regional strategic analysis:  - extend the nature reserve to Campomoro-Senetosa</p> <p>3. Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society):</p> <p>3.1 – Sites and landscapes:</p> <p>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</p> <p>Refer to requirements from the <i>Atlas of Corsica landscapes</i> (2.05, 3.22, 6.04, 7.01 and 7.01A):  - look for consistency in the implantation, style and architecture of the buildings built near Tizzano</p> <p>3.2. – Risks:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:  - respect the regulation and zones related to maritime security (system measures for maritime security)</p> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:  - ensure territories' adaptation to climate change</p> <p>Requirements from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:  - general requirements in terms of risks, listed p 129 to 130</p> <p>4. Sequence of events:</p> <p>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.</p>
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<b>Number and name of the area:</b>	<b>29 - East Bonifacio Strait - Porto-Vecchio</b>
<b>Scope:</b>	Retain the diversity of the environments and habitats and the quality of the environment, 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 maritime security. The orientations of the PADDUC and the nature reserve are compiled with locally and implemented.
<b>Ecological sector and associated water masses:</b>	South Corsica – Bonifacio Strait (29) FRECO3b – Gulf of Porto-Vecchio FRECO3ad – South west coastline of Corsica FRECO3c – Gulf of Santa Amanza FRECO3f – Bonifacio bottleneck
<b>Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):</b>	- Bonifacio strait nature reserve - Iles Cerbicale nature reserve - Natura 2000 sites: Bouches de Bonifacio et Iles des Moines (FR9402015), Iles Lavezzi – Bouches de Bonifacio (FR9410021), Plateau de Pertusato – Bonifacio – Iles Lavezzi (FR9400591), Iles Cerbicale et frange littorale (FR9400587) Iles Cerbicale (FR9410022), Embouchure de Stabiaccu – DPM et îlot de Ziglione (FR9400586), Baie de Stagnolu – Golfo di Sognu – golfe de Porto Vecchio (FR9402010)
<b>Existing scheme(s):</b>	<u>Schemes needing to take the sea basin strategy document ((document stratégique de façade - SBSC) into account:</u> - PADDUC  Other documents including risk prevention plans for flooding risks or local urban plans are taken into account. Some examples are: PPRI of Osu and Stabiaccu accessible <a href="#">here</a> .  <u>Schemes that should be compatible or made compatible with the SBSC:</u> - SDAGE – Basin of Corsica - Individual chapter with the value of SMVM of the PADDUC - SRDAM of Corsica - Nature reserve of the Bonifacio strait management plan - Nature reserve of the Iles Cerbicale management plan - Objective documents for the Natura 2000 sites: Bouches de Bonifacio et Iles des Moines (FR9402015), Iles Lavezzi – Bouches de Bonifacio (FR9410021), Plateau de Pertusato – Bonifacio – Iles Lavezzi (FR9400591), Iles Cerbicale et frange littorale (FR9400587) Iles Cerbicale (FR9410022), Embouchure de Stabiaccu – DPM et îlot de Ziglione (FR9400586), Baie de Stagnolu – Golfo di Sognu – golfe de Porto Vecchio (FR9402010).  Other documents which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.  <u>Other scheme:</u> - APPB: îlots de Stagnolu and Ziglione - APPB: île de Piana - European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation – Bonifacio Strait International Marine Park - ZMPV of the Bonifacio Strait
<b>Text:</b>	Bordered 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 Feno.  The zone comprises exceptional landscapes and coastal and marine environments, which include limestone cliffs and a chaotic jumble of rocks, various archipelagos (Lavezzi, Cerbicale).
<b>Focal points of a socio-economic order:</b>	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) and future (aquaculture) must be compatible with each other.  Competition in the body of water and resource can generate tensions.  As a particularly attractive area, different environments can suffer from high touristic pressure (mooring).
<b>Focal points of an environmental order:</b>	This area is a special protected area of Mediterranean importance for several reasons, (Pelagos sanctuary and nature 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, sedimentary habitats, spawning grounds, marine mammals).  Examples include the barrier reefs of Posidonia 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.  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 meadows), combined with cystoseira. Although the site remains relatively well-preserved, the high traffic in the summer period can generate pressures on the seagrass, which suffers the pressure of itinerant moorings.  Rocky habitats are equally outstanding with lithophilum ridges, coralligenous, photophilous algae and semi-dark and caves in total 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.  The sector forms a bottleneck for the migrating of a number of species. Examples include Cory's shearwater, European shags, Audouin's gulls (nesting and feeding in the area partially, competing with yellow-legged gulls) and Yelkouan shearwaters that nest in Sardinia and which return to the Strait in vast numbers in the spring (feeding area). As far as pelagic species are concerned, bottlenose dolphins, tuna and marine turtles can be found. The giant patella also presents a serious challenge.
<b>Focal points of a cross-sectional order:</b>	A number of sites have been identified by the <a href="#">Coastal Conservatory</a> , some of which have control over the coastline (Falaises de Bonifacio, Capicciolu, Sarpente, Rundinara, Santa Giulia (Extrême Sud), Tamaricciu, Palumbagia, Iles Cerbicale, Arasu, Punta Cappiccioia, Ile de Pinarellu, Fautea (Golfe de Porto-Vecchio)), as well as intervention and vigilance areas of the Conservatory featured in appendix 1 – chapter 3 (p 21).

<b>Environmental and socio-economic objectives:</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:</p> <p>A1, A3, A4, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9, A11, A12  C1, C2, C4, C5, C6, C7, C8, C9  E1, E3, E4, E5, E6  I1, I3, I4  All objectives D, F, G, H, J</p> <p>L1, L3, L4, L5  M1, M6, M7, M8  N1, N5  O4  Q1, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6  R1, R2</p>
<b>Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:</b>	<p>1 – Economy:</p> <p>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 and water 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), 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.</p> <p>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  - 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 128</p> <p>Recommendations from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:  - relating to activities on the DPM, listed p. 123</p> <p>2 – Marine environment:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:  - respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to the protection of the environment</p> <p>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)</p> <p>3. Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society):</p> <p>3.1 – Sites and landscapes:</p> <p>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</p> <p>Refer to requirements from the <a href="#">Atlas of Corsica landscapes</a> (4.03, 6.03, 6.03E, 8.03 and 8.04):  - preserve the beaches and near marshes which are experiencing pressure from property development</p> <p>3.2. – Risks:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:  - respect the regulation and zones related to maritime security (system measures for maritime security)</p> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:  - ensure territories' adaptation to climate change</p> <p>Requirements from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:  - general requirements in terms of risks, listed p 129 to 130</p> <p>4. Sequence of events:</p> <p>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.</p>

<b>Number and name of the area:</b>	<b>30 – Western plain and off the east coast of Corsica</b>
<b>Scope:</b>	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.
<b>Ecological sector and associated water masses:</b>	East Corsica (27) and Off south east Corsica (51) FRECO2c – Coastline of Bastia FRECO2d – Western plain
<b>Marine protected areas present (within the meaning of Article L334-1 of the Environmental Code):</b>	- The Regional Natural Park of Corsica - Natura 2000 site Seagrass beds of the eastern plain (FR9402014)
<b>Existing scheme(s):</b>	<u>Schemes needing to take the sea basin strategy document ((document stratégique de façade - SBSC) into account:</u> - PADDUC  Other documents including risk prevention plans for flooding risks or local urban plans are taken into account. Examples are: PPRi de Furiani, Biguglia-Borgo, Lucciana, Casinca, Fium'Alto, Morianincu, Favone et Canella accessibles ici (2B) et Cavu ; Conca ; Solenzara, Travo et Chiola ici (2A).  <u>Schemes that should be compatible or made compatible with the SBSC:</u> - SDAGE – Basin of Corsica - Individual chapter with the value of SMVM of the PADDUC - SRDAM of Corsica - Charter of the regional park of Corsica (currently being reviewed) - Objectives document of the Natura 2000 site <u>Large seagrass bed of the eastern coast</u> (FR9402014)  Other documents which may have a maritime component, which include the water planning and management schemes, are affected by this compatibility.  <u>Other schemes:</u> - APPB Îlot de Roscana
<b>Text:</b>	Bordered to the north by the Cap Corse marine nature park perimeter and to the south by the east part of the Bonifacio strait, the area extends to the boundary of the waters under sovereignty / jurisdiction claimed by France.  All along the plain, the relief is relatively flat and consists of unconsolidated seabed areas. The eastern platform ranges between 7 and 11 km and the plateau shrinks in Bastia and Solenzara to reach a length of 2.5 km.
<b>Focal points of a socio-economic order:</b>	Economic maritime activities (maritime transport, commercial and recreational fishing, boating and nautical leisure, seaside tourism) are fully compatible with one another.  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.
<b>Focal points of an environmental order:</b>	Included in the Pelagos sanctuary, a specially protected area of Mediterranean importance, this area comprises a great number of ecological units representing a major (deep-water habitats) or serious challenge (hydrological structures, biogenic and sedimentary habitats, spawning grounds, elasmobranches, marine mammals and turtles, marine avifauna).  The continental shelf is an island particularity in terms of its scope as it is mainly pronounced in the north and east. It houses several engineering species of ecosystems like posidonia meadows and cymodocea and a high number of bio-lime concretions (combined with rhodolithes) representing over 23,000 ha.  The zone comprises a unique lagoon-podidonia meadows environment presenting a serious challenge and soft substrate of detritic nature with accumulations 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 interests and guarantees consistency with the costal lagoons present in the zone. Although trawling has virtually been eliminated, urban sprawl from 15 to 35 m has been observed due to itinerant mooring (250 registered) or anchor mooring of larger units (merchant vessels mooring in Luciana) or smaller-sized boats (boating)  Further out at sea, deep-water habitats are characterised by muddy seabeds with sea-pen, gorgonian and crinoid communities. As far as pelagic species are concerned, the following are examples: longnosed skate, bottlenose dolphin and other cetaceans which pass through the corridor sector, the loggerhead turtle. For the birds, examples are Cory's shearwater, Yelkouan shearwater (feeding area) and the Fou de Bassan in winter.
<b>Focal points of a cross-sectional order:</b>	A number of sites have been identified by the <u>Coastal Conservatory</u> , some of them have control over the coastline (Tre Fiuma, Travu, Palu Gradugine, Pini, Etang d'Urbinu, Del Sale, Terrenzana (Plaine orientale), Mucchiatana, Rives de Biguglia (Golo – Costa Verde)) as well as intervention and vigilance zones of the Conservatory featured in appendix 1 – chapter 3 (p 21).  Pressures from land could also be accentuated due to the artificialisation of the coast (urban sprawl observed in the areas Cervione, Furiani, Solenzara) and intensified visitor numbers, which are high in coastal towns.  The eastern coast of Corsica regularly experiences the retreating of its coastline due to natural phenomena (drop in sediment reaching the sea) and development of the coastal area. 10% of the coast can be considered as experiencing heavy erosion (> 40m), 32% is stable and 3% in accretion.

<b>Environmental and socio-economic objectives:</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>As a reference, the objectives listed below are those that can be spatialised at sea:</p> <p>A1, A2, A3, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9, A11, A12  C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C7, C8, C9, C10  E1, E3, E4, E5, E6  I1, I2, I3, I4  All objectives B, D, F, G, H, J</p> <p>L1, L3, L4, L5  M1, M6, M7, M8  N1, N5  O4  Q1, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6  R1, R2</p>
<b>Requirements / recommendations / conditions for carrying out activities:</b>	<p>1 – Economy:</p> <p>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, I3) 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, Urbino, Diana, 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 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 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 minimised. The impacts related to boating (G, H, I) must be limited. Equally, some popular diving sites must be equipped with ecological developments.</p> <p>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  - 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 128</p> <p>Recommendations from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:  - relating to activities on the DPM, listed p. 123</p> <p>2 – Marine environment:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:  - respect the regulation and specific zonings connected to the protection of the environment</p> <p>Requirements 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)</p> <p>3. Cross-sectional (sites and landscapes, risks, society):</p> <p>3.1 – Sites and landscapes:</p> <p>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 conjunction with the DOCOB  - preserve the fragile environments and reinforce the urbanisation cuts in the Golo-Costa Verde sector</p> <p>Refer to requirements from the <i>Atlas of Corsica landscapes</i> (3.20, 3.21, 5.04, 5.05):  - combat the urban sprawl identified on the hills of Cervione, the anse de Favone, among others</p> <p>3.2. – Risks:</p> <p>Requirements from the SBSC:  - respect the regulation and zones related to maritime security</p> <p>Recommendations from the SBSC:  - ensure territories' adaptation to climate change</p> <p>Requirements from appendix 6 – book 2 of the Corsican PADDUC:  - general requirements in terms of risks, listed p 129 to 130</p> <p>4. Sequence of events:</p> <p>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.</p>