

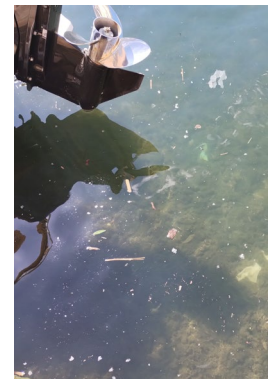


SUMMARY SHEETS

"Clean Ports" certification

Background. Environmental issues are at the heart of the challenges facing Port Grimaud. After almost 50 years in operation, the port is now facing a number of technical and environmental problems:

- Possible leaks in the sewage system
- The lack of treatment for surface water from nearby roads and car parks
- A careening area that needs to be brought up to standard to ensure optimum operation while limiting the risk of pollution
- Antifouling on ships and the presence of macro-waste
- Direct discharge of all types of water into the channels (emptying of swimming pools, building site water, etc.).



The Mairie de Grimaud is aware of the importance of protecting the environment. The commune is often recognised for its environmental actions and has won several national awards. It is now seeking "Clean Ports" certification.



The "Clean Ports" certification. A process to encourage improvements in the environmental quality of French ports, consisting of 5 essential stages:

- Environmental diagnostic study
- Description of means of combating chronic pollution
- Implementing means of combating accidental pollution
- Training port staff in environmental management
- Raising awareness of environmental management among port users.

The "global Clean Ports standard" ISO 18725 was published on 4 June 2024 and will be available to French ports in the coming months.

Project supported by

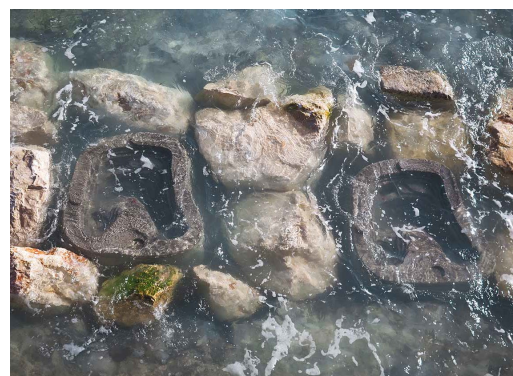




Assessment.

The assessment (Phase 1 of the project) identified a number of significant environmental issues, such as the silting up of certain channels, grey/black water from boats, the lack of rainwater treatment at the car park exit and the presence of solid waste (macro-waste).

Aware of these problems, in 2024 the port authority introduced pilot services for pumping black water/grey water, as well as a boat wash using desalinated water. The existing port police regulations set out the obligations of yachtsmen with regard to the environment, as well as certain prohibitions (fishing, swimming).



The next stages of the study are to draw up:



- A note defining quality objectives, based on the analysis and prioritisation of current pollution (Phase 2)
- A programme of actions to achieve these objectives (Phase 3).

The aim is to move towards "Clean Ports Active in Biodiversity" certification.

Objectives. The Mairie de Grimaud is well aware of the importance of protecting the environment. It is seeking to obtain the *Clean Ports* designation, held by the majority of ports in the Var region.



As part of this project, a number of safety and environmental upgrades are planned to improve the quality of the harbour environment. The integration of biodiversity-friendly elements is also a key aspect of the project to refurbish the outer harbour structures.



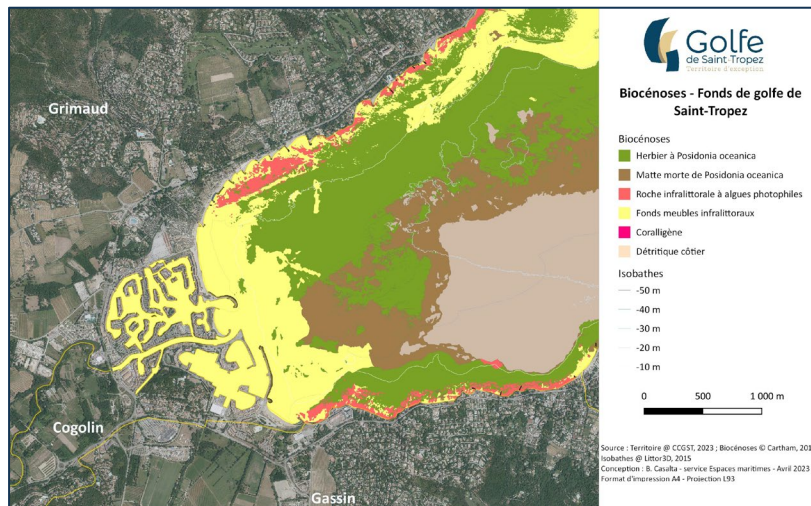
SUMMARY SHEETS

Environment

Background. Port Grimaud was built on marshy land at the bottom of the Gulf of Saint-Tropez, near the mouth of the Giscle River.

As a result of the development, the first stretches of an immense wetland along the Giscle (considered unsanitary at the time) were lost. With the expansion of Port Grimaud and Les Marines de Cogolin, this ecosystem eventually disappeared.

Today, in the context of climate change, the range of ecological issues remaining in the vicinity of the port makes it a crucial monitoring area for meeting environmental requirements. The Communauté de Communes du Golfe de Saint-Tropez has set up a Espaces Maritimes department, the main aim of which is to preserve the natural maritime heritage.

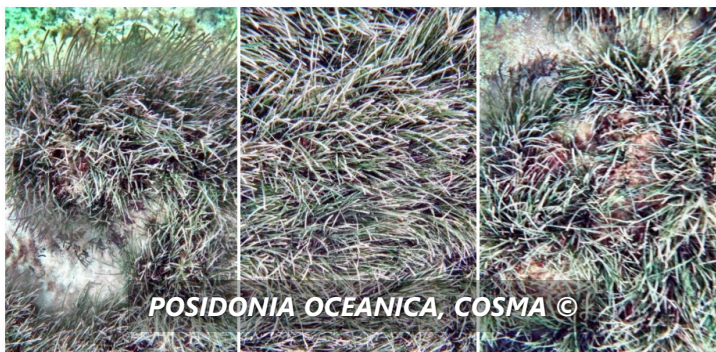
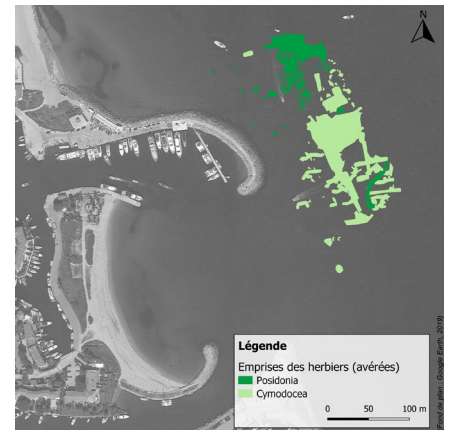


Methodology. As part of the preliminary studies, inventories of marine biocenoses were carried out to map precisely the areas where sensitive habitats are found. This detailed mapping is essential to identify priority areas for protection, and to guide development scenarios and environmental management actions effectively.



Assessment. UAV footage (aerial and underwater) and visual analysis of photos taken by an underwater vehicle have enabled us to distinguish two main types of habitat of interest near the entrance to the Port:

- *posidonia oceanica* meadows (areas of dense meadows)
- *Cymodocea nodosa* and/or *Nanozostera noltei* meadows (areas of sparse meadows) spread heterogeneously over the study area.



Regulatory framework. The environmental inventory identified the main environmental issues in the study area. An analysis of the various port development scenarios is planned.

The aim of the latter is to compare possible solutions in terms of potential impact with the baseline state of the environment, using the technical solutions envisaged (direct impact, indirect impact, erosion, transport, use of input materials, eco-design, etc.).

For each scenario, an analysis of the regulatory framework will be carried out. This relates each component of the project to the classification of the site, the Environment Code, the Transport Code, the Town Planning Code, the State Property Code, the General Public Property Code and the General Local Authorities Code.



Glossary.

Biocenosis: a group of living organisms that share a common habitat and interact with each other to form an ecological community.