

IHO standards for MSP: Shom's work

Case of MSP ReMAP project



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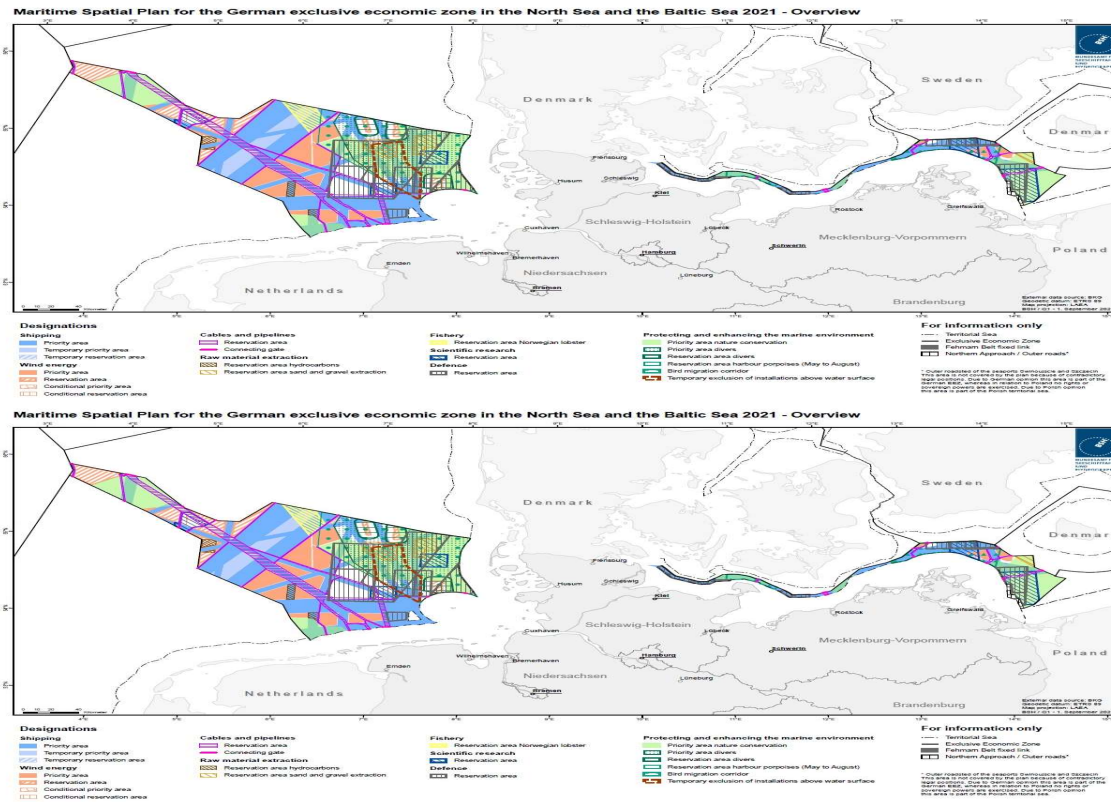
Plan:

- 1/ An Hydrographic Office in MSP context: why?
- 2/ ReMAP project
- 3/ S-100 standard: « maritized » MSP
- 4/ Sea the future coming

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An Hydrographic Office in MSP context: why?

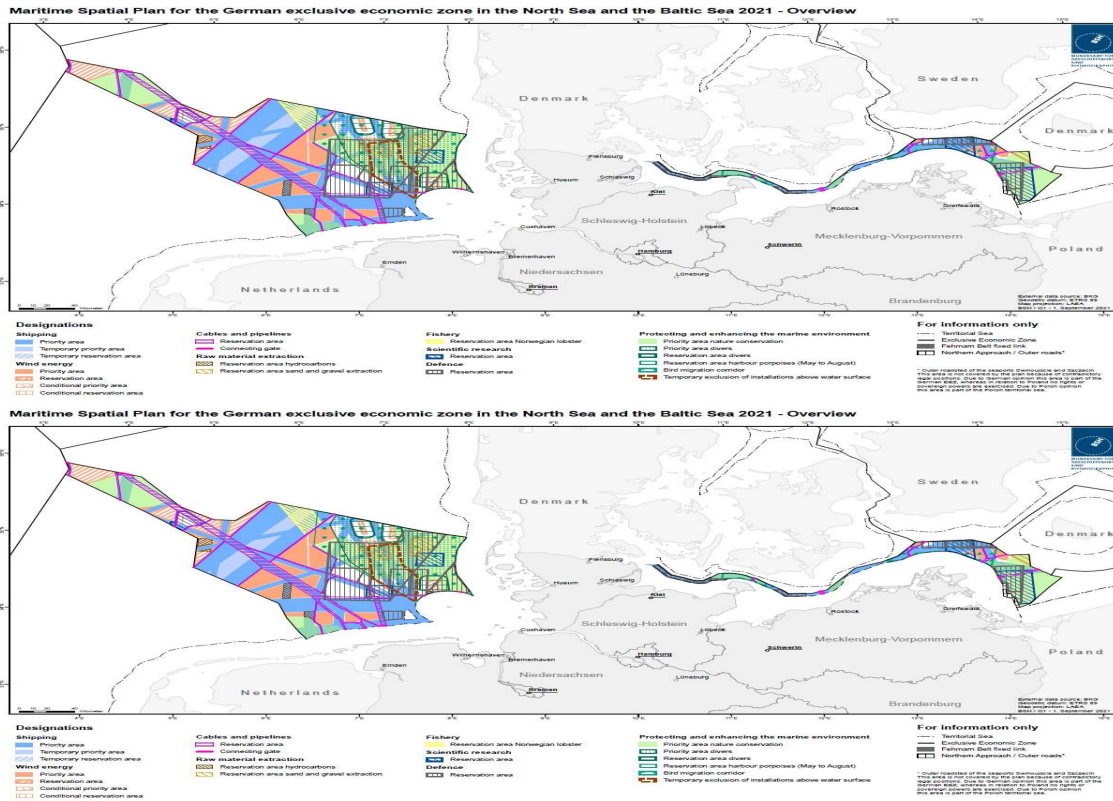
□ MSP context



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An Hydrographic Office in MSP context: why?

MSP context



= Marine/Maritime Spatial Planning

- Technical and political device/mechanism

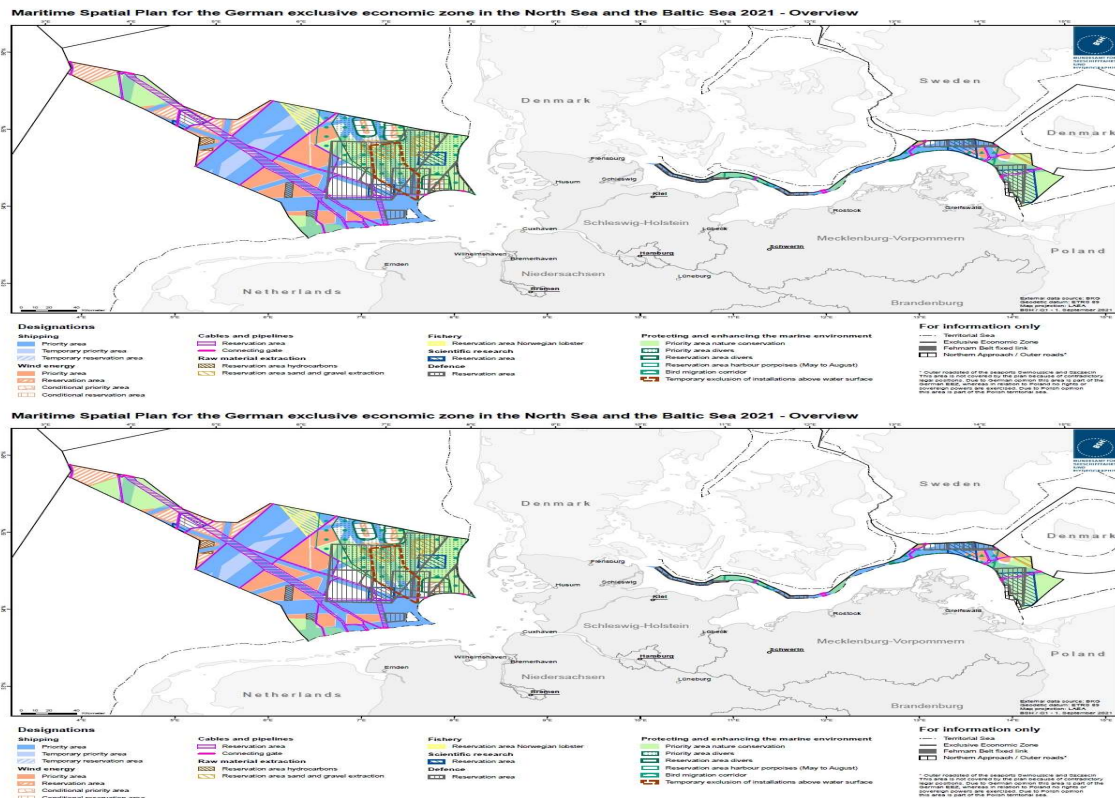


Source : https://www.bsh.de/EN/TOPICS/Offshore/Maritime_spatial_planning/Maritime_Spatial_Plan_2021/maritime-spatial-plan-2021_node.html

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An Hydrographic Office in MSP context: why?

MSP context



= Marine/Maritime Spatial Planning

- Technical and political device/mechanism



- Guides and « imprints » public policies at sea
- By spatial and temporal distribution of activities/uses
- On the MSP plan as a regulatory document
- To control national sovereignty

Source : https://www.bsh.de/EN/TOPICS/Offshore/Maritime_spatial_planning/Maritime_Spatial_Plan_2021/maritime-spatial-plan-2021_node.html

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An Hydrographic Office in MSP context: why?

- MSP EU framework*

28.8.2014

EN

Official Journal of the European Union

L 257/135

DIRECTIVES

DIRECTIVE 2014/89/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
of 23 July 2014
establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning

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An Hydrographic Office in MSP context: why?

❑ MSP EU framework

Article 6

Minimum requirements for maritime spatial planning

1. Member States shall establish procedural steps to contribute to the objectives listed in Article 5, taking into account relevant activities and uses in marine waters.
2. In doing so, Member States shall:
 - (a) take into account land-sea interactions;
 - (b) take into account environmental, economic and social aspects, as well as safety aspects;
 - (c) aim to promote coherence between maritime spatial planning and the resulting plan or plans and other processes, such as integrated coastal management or equivalent formal or informal practices;
 - (d) ensure the involvement of stakeholders in accordance with Article 9;
 - (e) organise the use of the best available data in accordance with Article 10;
 - (f) ensure trans-boundary cooperation between Member States in accordance with Article 11;
 - (g) promote cooperation with third countries in accordance with Article 12.

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An Hydrographic Office in MSP context: why?

MSP EU framework

Article 10

Data use and sharing

1. Member States shall organise the use of the best available data, and decide how to organise the sharing of information, necessary for maritime spatial plans.
2. The data referred to in paragraph 1 may include, inter alia:
 - (a) environmental, social and economic data collected in accordance with Union legislation pertaining to the activities referred to in Article 8;
 - (b) marine physical data about marine waters.
3. When implementing paragraph 1, Member States shall make use of relevant instruments and tools, including those already available under the IMP, and under other relevant Union policies, such as those mentioned in Directive 2007/2/EC.

1/ An Hydrographic Office in MSP context: why?

☐ [Link to IOC-Unesco guide](#)

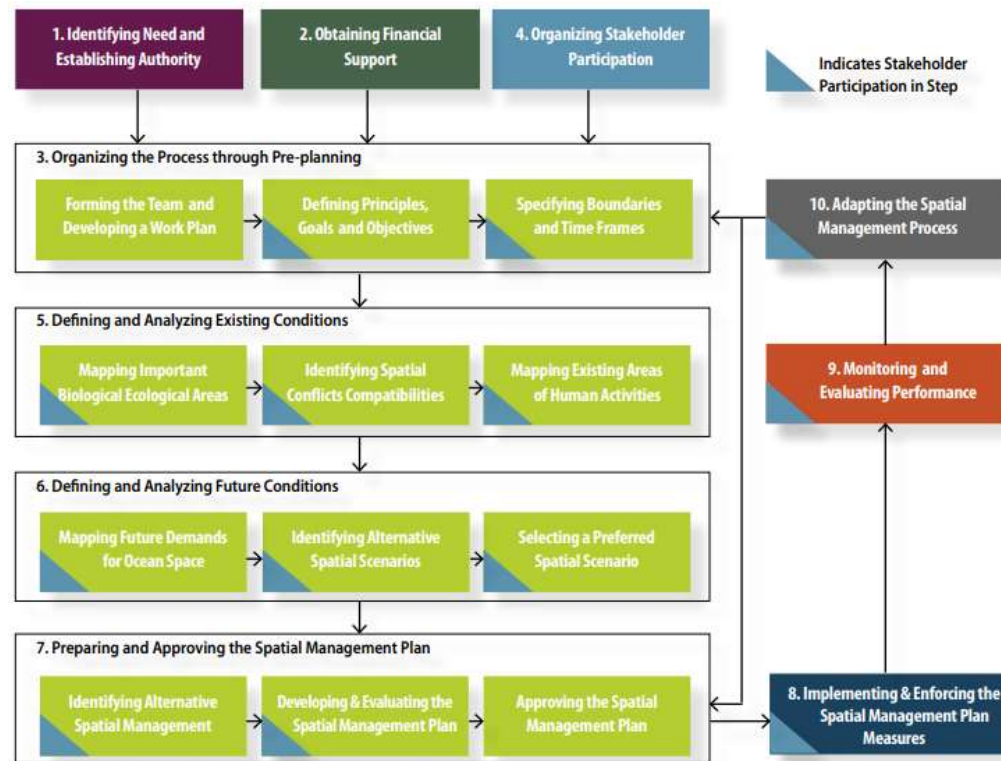


Fig. 1. A Step-by-Step Approach to Marine Spatial Planning

Source : Ehler et Douvère, 2009. Marine Spatial Planning: a step-by-step approach toward ecosystem-based management. Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and Man and the Biosphere Programme. IOC Manual and Guides No. 53, ICAM Dossier No. 6. Paris: UNESCO

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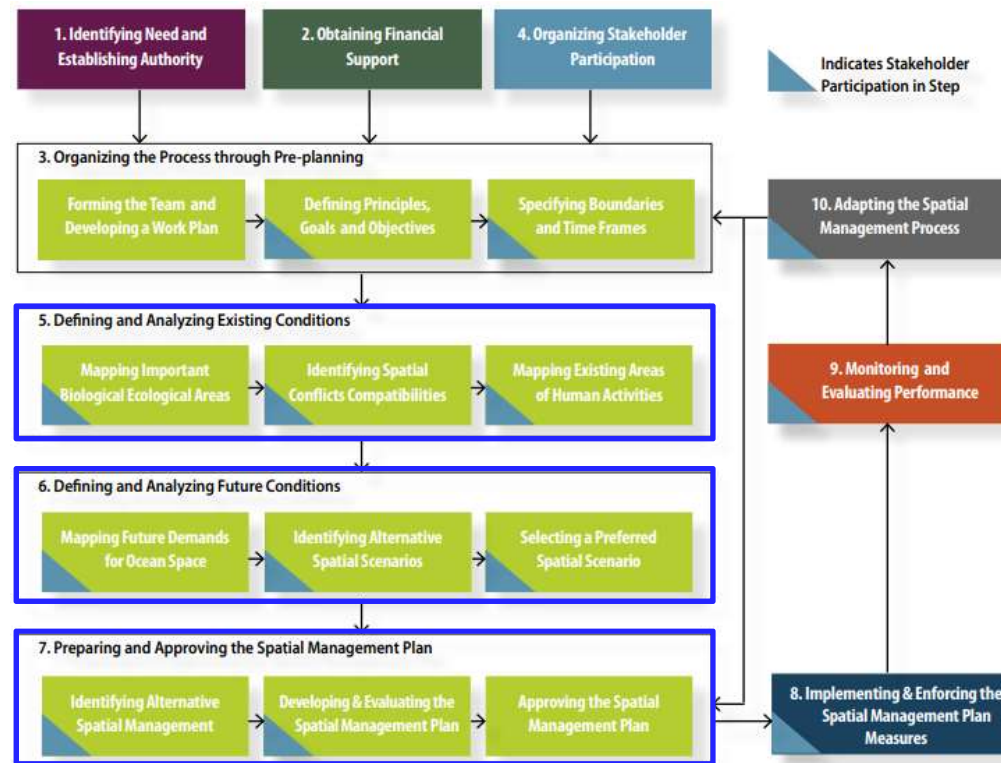


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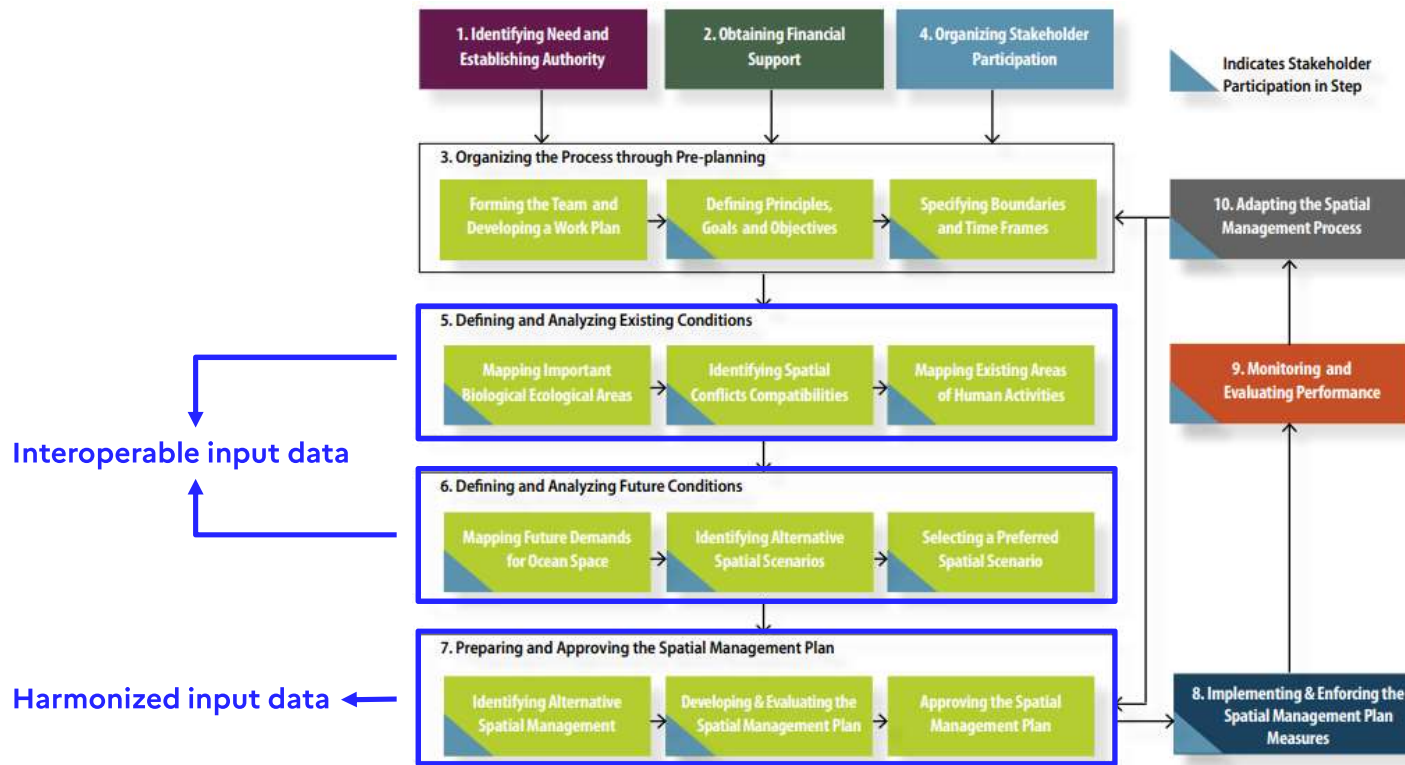


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ReMAP project

EU MSP projects as drivers



Funding Programme:

European Commission

Implementation Period:

November 2022 - January 2025

Specific Funding Programme:

EMFAF-2021-PIA-MSP

Budget:

1,917,105.06 EUR



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Sea Basin(s):



[Baltic Sea](#)



[Atlantic Ocean](#)



[West Mediterranean](#)

Countries:

[Finland](#)

[France](#)

[Italy](#)

[Spain](#)

Status:

Ongoing

Completion Year:

2025

Website/Source:

<http://www.geoportal.ulpgc.es/remap/>

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ReMAP project

☐ EU MSP projects as drivers



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About the Project:

- Strengthen the capability to monitor and assess MSP national plans
- **Develop modules and web tools related based on an innovative technical framework using:**
 - ✓ Efficient and « everyday maritime life » interoperability/sharing data standards
 - ✓ Existing operative data infrastructures and MSDI
 - ✓ Reference data collections and EU initiatives policy



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- Deliver 10+1 independent / reusable / combinable / operational / publicly available data tools
- **For Shom: a Spatial Decision Support Tool (SDST) on maritime safety... NaviSafe**



Navigation Safety Analytical Module

1/ Revolving **the advancement and optimization of safety in maritime navigation environments for MSP initiatives**

2/ Conducting an **exhaustive assessment of safety factors and risks associated with maritime navigation**, with a strong emphasis on implementing new activities at sea and reducing accidents, ensuring the protection of vessels, crew, and marine ecosystem

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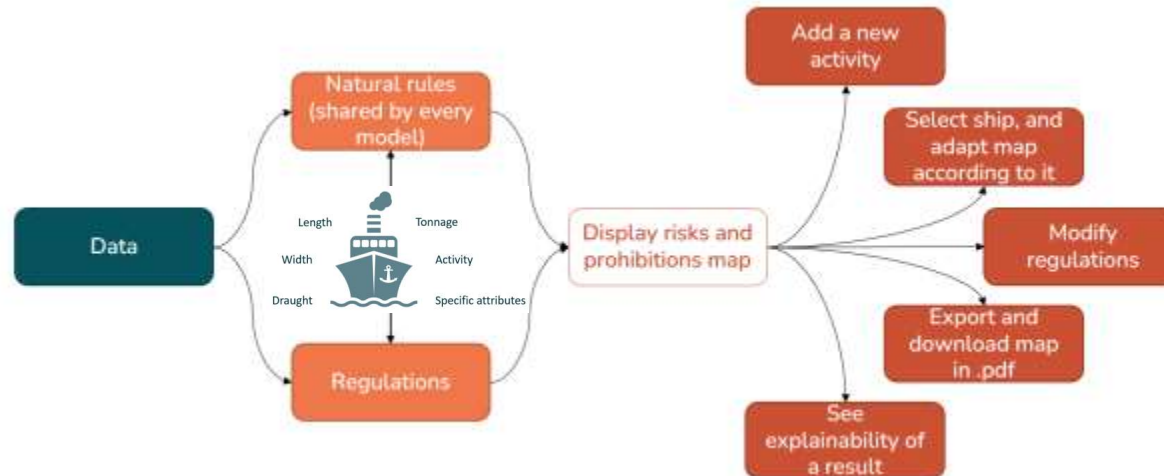
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ReMAP project

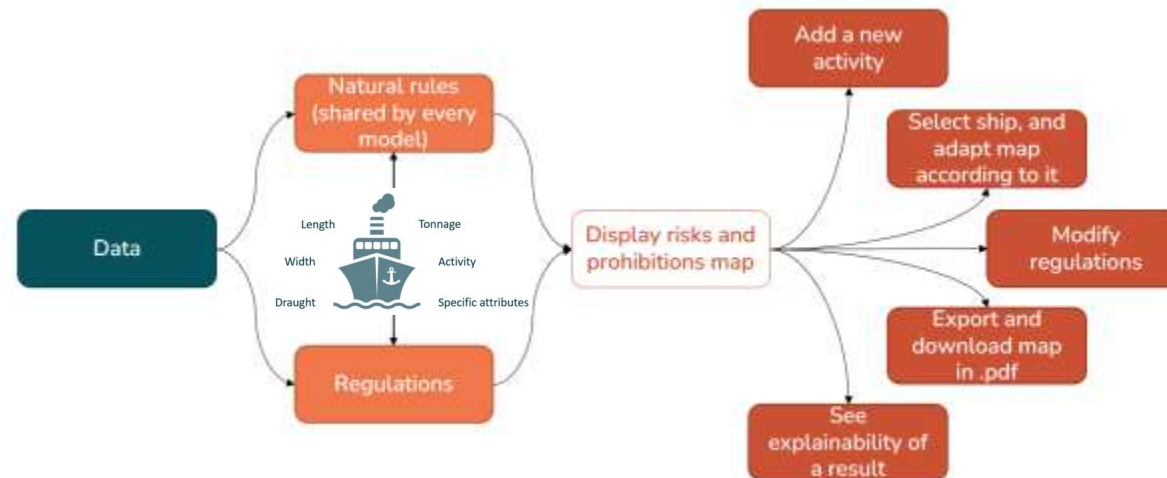
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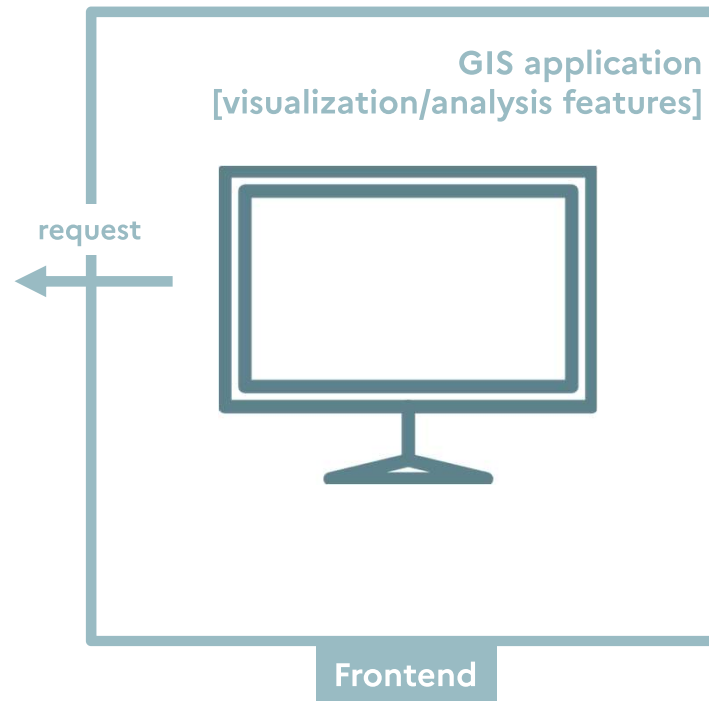
• 4+1 case studies:

- ✓ Baltic sea
- ✓ Galician "regional sea"
- ✓ Western Med
- ✓ French mainland waters
- + French Guyana waters



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- ❑ *NaviSafe prototype (work in progress)*

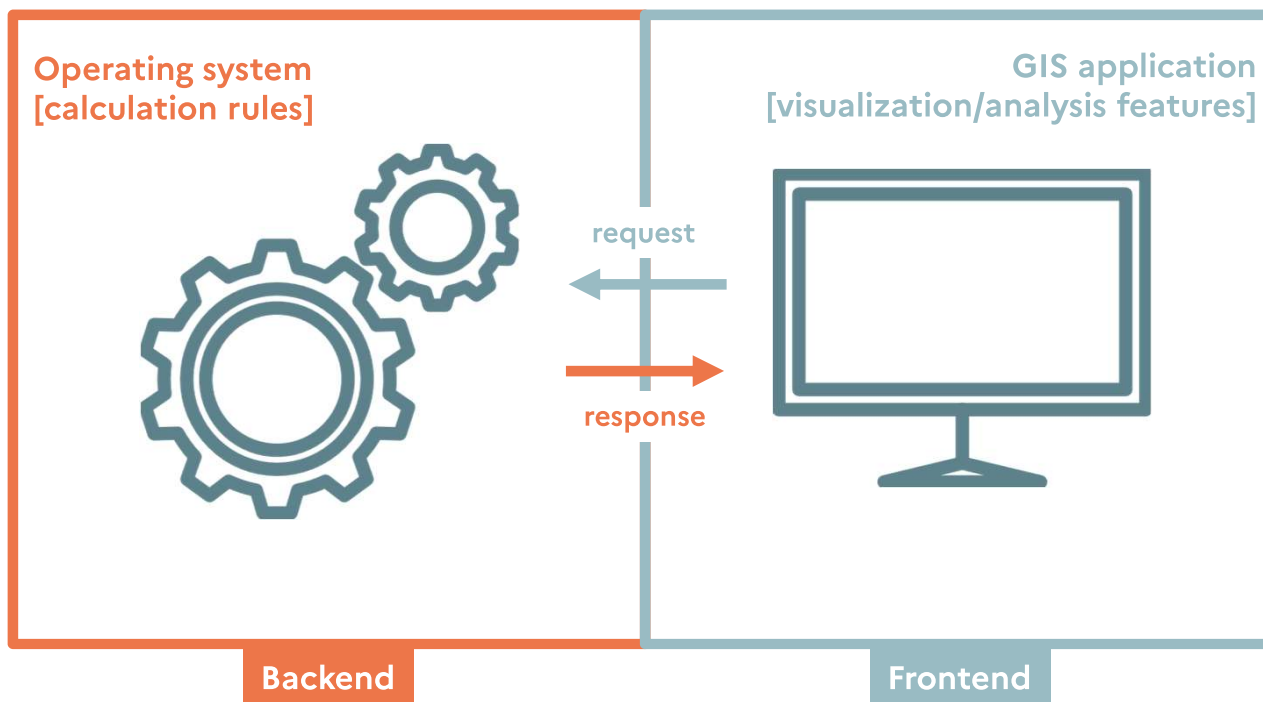


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ReMAP project

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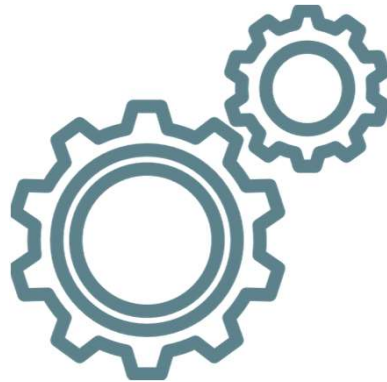
ReMAP project

- ❑ *NaviSafe prototype (work in progress)*

Database provider



Operating system
[calculation rules]



response

Backend

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ReMAP project

❑ NaviSafe prototype (work in progress)

Database provider



Input data

DATA			RISK			REGULATION		LAYER (WFS)	
Type	OHI standards	Link with other data	Type	Code in S-101	Criteria	Type	Text	Order	Data flux
Cable	S-101	Fishery (type and depth), marine protected area, bathymetry, anchorage	Catch on; risk of environmental deterioration	Cable	Function of the depth of the fishery and the type of fishery, fishery should not be allowed at the vicinity of the cable; type of fishery that are the most susceptible to catch on submarine cable: trawling, dredge boat, bottom-seet longline, anchor and fishing gripper; anchorage is not possible on cable zone	International convention for submarine cable protection; decree n° 2013-611 of the 10 of July 2013: relating to the regulations applicable to artificial islands, installations, structures, and their related facilities on the continental shelf and in the exclusive economic zone and ecological protection zone, as well as to the laying of submarine cables and pipelines (<i>Fielatit à la réglementation applicable aux îles artificielles, aux installations, aux ouvrages et à leurs installations connexes sur le plateau continental et dans la zone économique exclusive et la zone de protection écologique ainsi qu'au tracé des câbles et pipelines sous-marins</i>)	Fishery have to exercise their work with caution to avoid submarine cables damage. This means: no fishery at the vicinity of known cable area; need to analyse the main impacts susceptible to have consequences on marine environment due to cable installation	1	
Pipeline	S-101	Bathymetry, fishery, marine protected area, anchorage	Catch on; risk of environmental deterioration	PipelineSubmarineOnland	Anchorage and fishery restricted; risk of pipeline break	Decree of the 21/04/89: establishing safety regulations for pipelines carrying liquid or liquefied hydrocarbons (<i>avant la réglementation de sécurité pour les pipelines à hydrocarbures liquides ou liquéfiés</i>); decree n° 2013-611 of the 10 of July 2013: relating to the regulations applicable to artificial islands, installations, structures, and their related facilities on the continental shelf and in the exclusive economic zone and ecological protection zone, as well as to the laying of submarine cables and pipelines (<i>relatif à la réglementation applicable aux îles artificielles, aux installations, aux ouvrages et à leurs installations connexes en mer et au large de Guinée</i>); Regional maritime conference: letter n° 0-26313-2022/PPEMAP ATLANTIAEMNIP; Eglaw from the 30/11/2017: defining the maritime buoyage system and its nautical and technical reference framework. (<i>Portant création du système de balisage maritime et de son référentiel nautique et technique</i>)	The beaconing maritime system flank the artificial structures signalisation at sea like pipelines	1	
Windfarm	S-101	TSS, road, fishery	Collision of different type-ship (ferry, freight, fishing ship) drifting due to damage or erroneous road, safety mean collision during an operation in the windfarm	OffshorePlatform	Regulated area navigation, anchorage, sub-aquatic activity forbidden at a specific distance from the windfarm and the electrical substation (the geographical coordinates are given in the decree in latitude and longitude); trawling and piling forbidden; windarms are forbidden in military exercise area and shooting zone. Windfarm prohibited at : >5NM of a TSS and <2NM from navigational road	In the regulated area are specified in bylaw: - all ship >25m are not allowed to sail (except if it has a special authorization from the maritime prefecture); - prohibition to penetrate in the 50m area around the wind turbine except urgent situation; - prohibition of anchorage except in case of emergency with special authorization from the maritime prefecture. Around the regulated area, sailing forbidden: - at less than 200m for the ship with a gauge >500UMS; - at less than 500m for passenger ship non-authorized (defined in article 7 of bylaw); - at less than 200m for the ship with an overall length upper than 25m and less than 500UMS. Authorization for fishery with ballast bulb (straight thread, potting, line with hook). Prohibition of dredging, trawling, lining or seines in the regulated area and at less than 100m of this zone; passenger ship are prohibited except with special authorization from the maritime prefecture. Maritime security measures applicable to windfarm planification: no implementation of a windfarm : >5NM from a TSS or <2NM from a navigation road. Beaconing obligation undertaken from the technical and nautical baseline attached to the bylaw from the 30/11/2017	1		
Road	S-101	TSS, bathymetry, military area	Collision; stranding	RecommendedTrack	Recommended road, two way traffic circulation; these types of road specification will appear in the			1	
Bathymetry	S-101	Bathymetry is related to nearly all the category of data presented here	Stranding risk	DepthArea				1	data.shom.fr
Wreck	S-101	Anchorage, fishery, tourism; diving; bathymetry	Catch on; deterioration	Wreck	Specific for each wreck	Example of Valras beach MIMOSA wreck: prefectoral decree n°213/20219	Example of MIMOSA wreck: all ship and devices' navigation and anchorage are forbidden as well as submarine diving, dredging and bathing in a delimited circle of 100m radius from MIMOSA wreck; location.	1	data.shom.fr
Restricted area	S-101			RestrictedAreaNavigational	Area restricted to all category except with Anchorage, search and pick up of shell and other animals, fishery, bathing, diving and submarine hunting prohibited	Article R5332-37 - Transport Code (<i>Code des transports</i>) Decree N° DRIT SDP/2021/0120	Access to restricted area to only people, vehicle and merchandise Anchorage is forbidden inside the harbour; Prohibition: - to search and pick up plants, shell and other marine animals; - of fishery; - to bath; - to dive and to practice submarine hunt	?	
Harbour infrastructure	S-101	Anchorage, tourism; fishery; diving; windfarm; offshore platform	Collision	HarbourAreaAdministrative				1	
Maritime area world delimit	S-101			TerritorialSeaArea	Visibility of these limits in the software and possibility to define a study area by selecting these	Decree 2017-621 of the 05.05.2017		1	portal national des limites maritimes
Fishery regulation area	S-101	Tourism; cable; pipeline; military area; TSS; harbour infrastructure; windfarm; marine protected area; recreational nautical activity; military area	Collision, catch on cable; pipeline break; perturbation of marine protected area; recreational nautical activities and touristic area	FishingGround				1	

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ReMAP project

❑ NaviSafe prototype (work in progress)

Database provider



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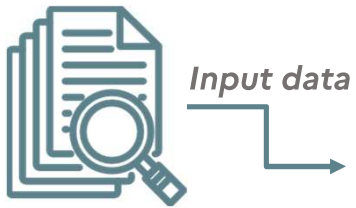
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ReMAP project

❑ NaviSafe prototype (work in progress)

Database provider



MSPex API About GeoNetwork bas@fou.fr ▾

- Transport networks logistics and utilities ▾
 - Maritime transport networks ▾
 - Marine traffic lanes ▾
 - Route density
 - Traffic separation schemes
 - Navigation aids ▾
 - Unidentified floating object
 - Maritime buoyage system ▾
 - Active lighthouse
 - Non-active lighthouses
 - Beacon towers
 - Cairns
 - Mooring area
 - Anchorage area
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 - Commercial port
 - Recreational port
 - Cruises port
 - Marine traffic safety zone
 - Utilities ▾
 - Sewage infrastructure ▾

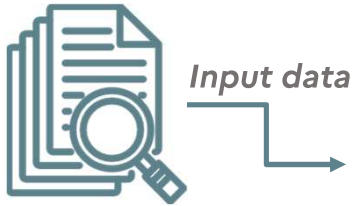
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[More ▾](#)

[Links](#) [Wrong label](#)

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Main Ports (Vessles Traffic 1997-2023)

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[Links](#) [Wrong label](#)

Main Ports (Passengers Traffic 1997-2023)

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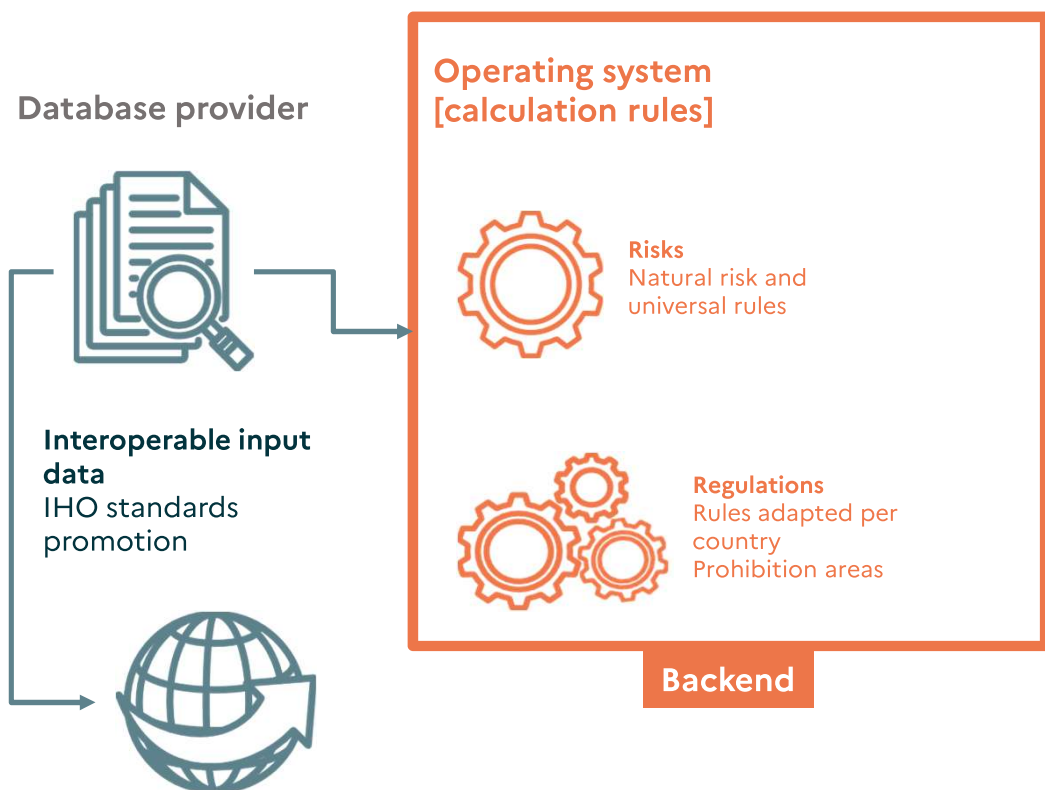
29/05/2024

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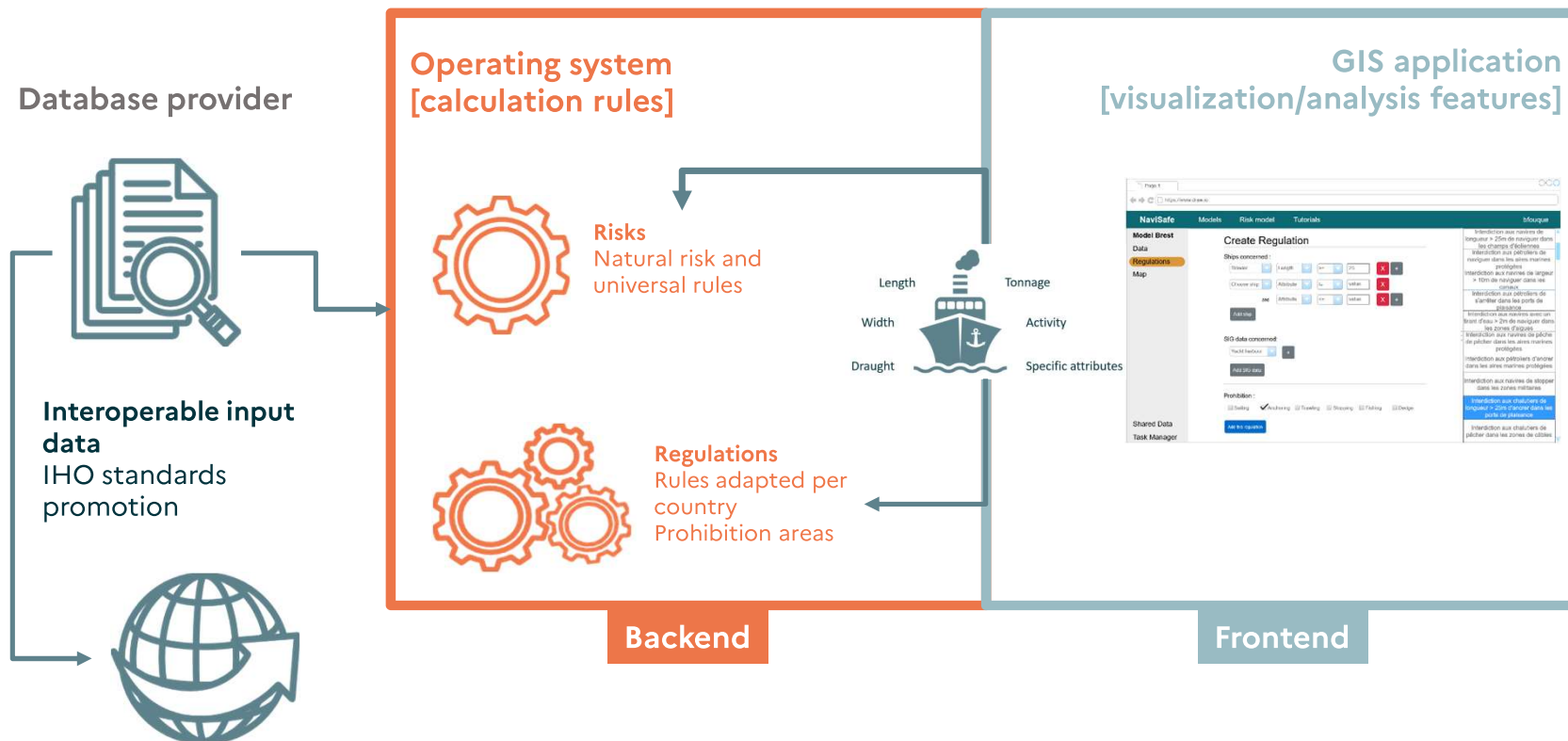


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ReMAP project

- ❑ NaviSafe prototype (work in progress)

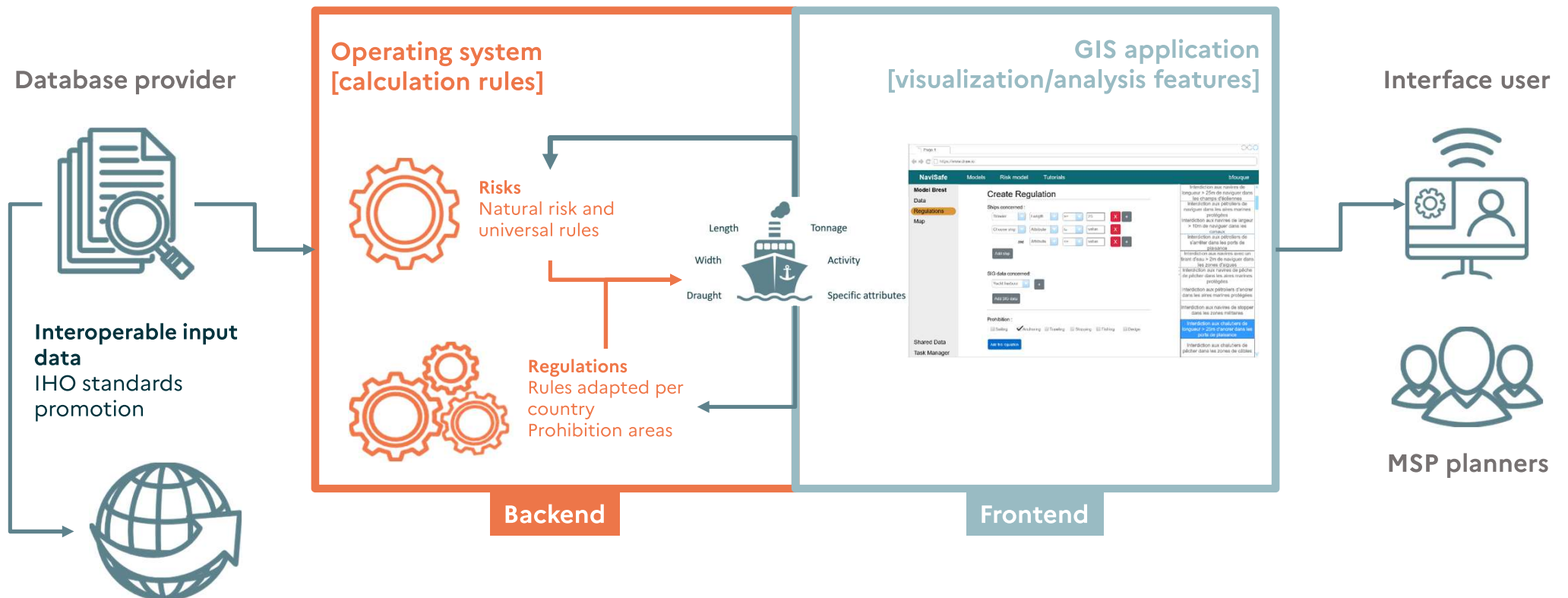


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ReMAP project

❑ NaviSafe prototype (work in progress)



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ReMAP project

- ❑ NaviSafe prototype (work in progress)

The screenshot displays the NaviSafe web application interface. On the left, a map of the Mediterranean region is shown with various regulatory zones in different colors (blue, purple, red, yellow). A dropdown menu labeled 'Prohibition' is visible. On the right, there are three tabs: 'Vessel', 'New area', and 'Regulations'. Below the tabs is a 'Create Regulation' form with fields for 'Ship concerned', 'Map', 'SIG data concerned', and 'Prohibition'. A 'Compute map' button is located at the bottom right. The map includes a scale bar (200 km) and coordinates (43° 43' 30.58" N, 7° 46' 40.18" W) with a scale of 1:6 933 504.

Source : Shom (2024)

Interface user



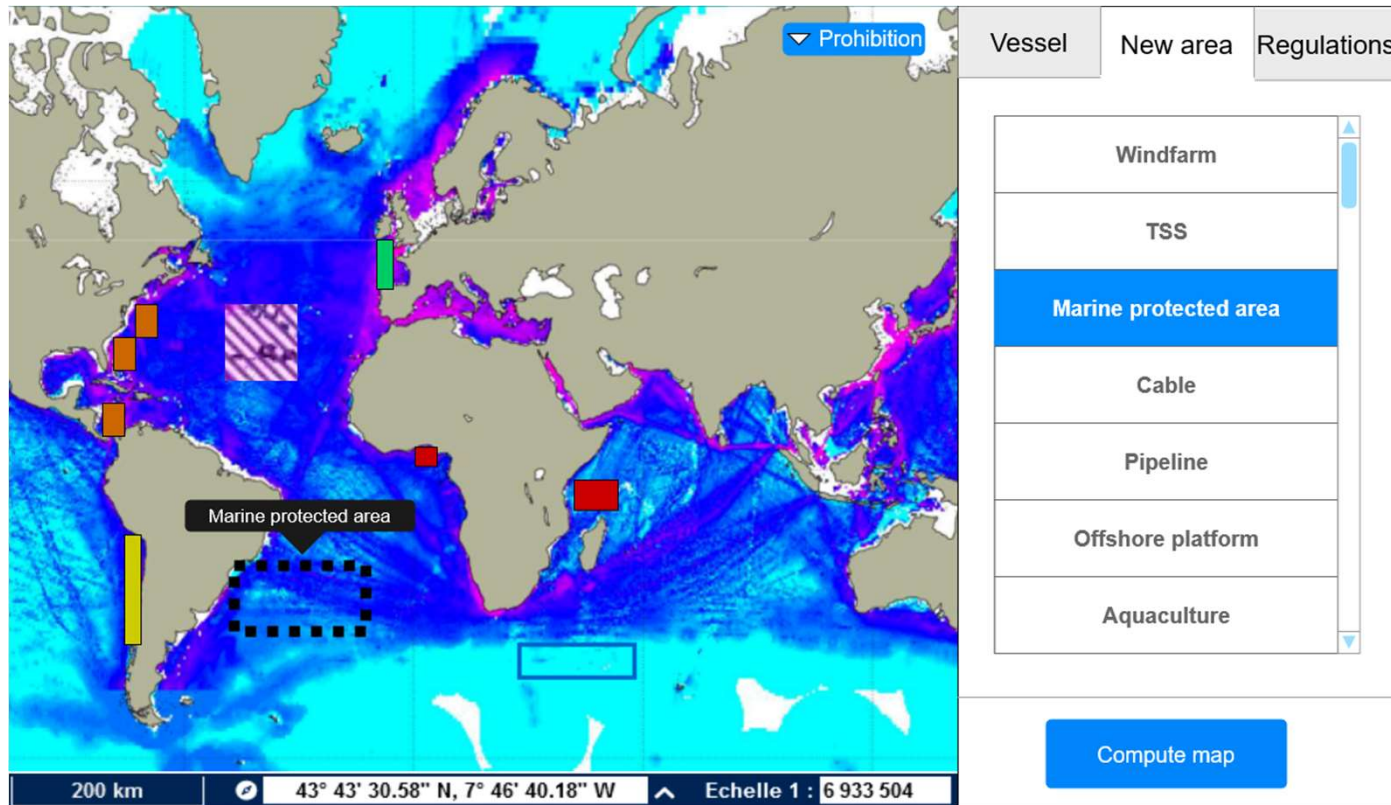
MSP planners

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ReMAP project

- ❑ NaviSafe prototype (work in progress)



Source : Shom (2024)

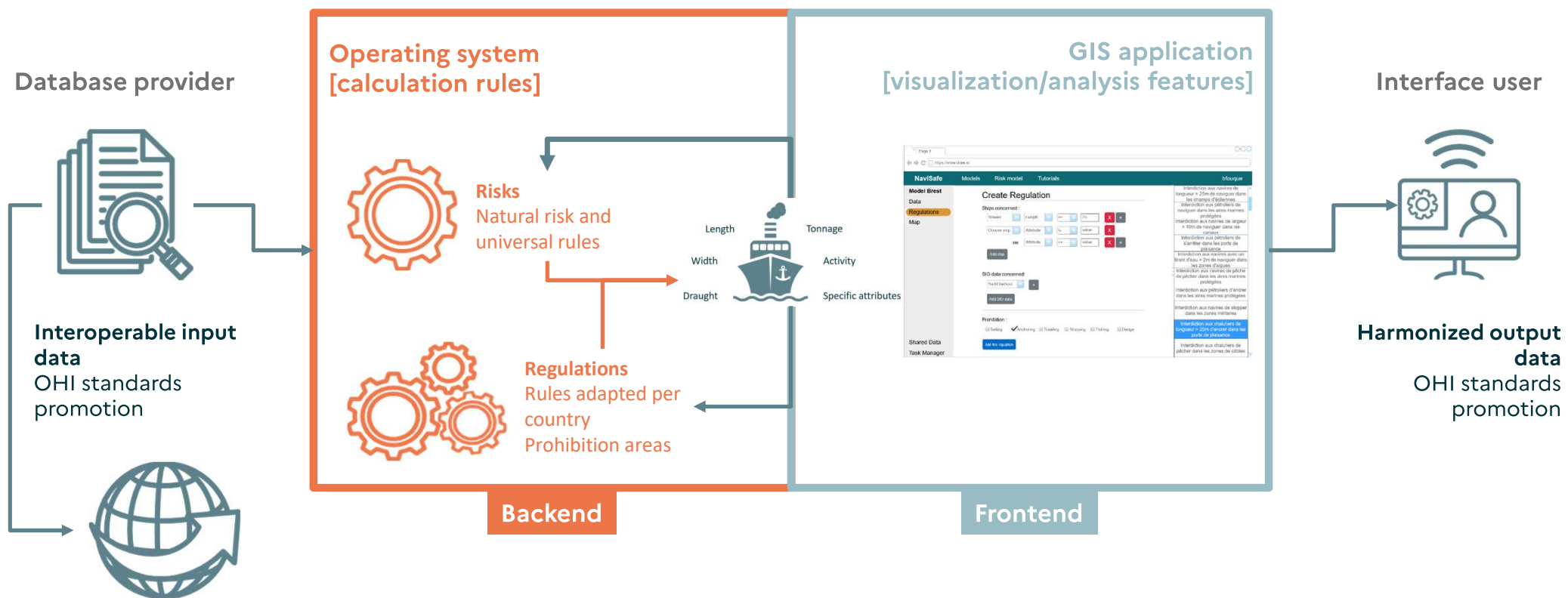


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ReMAP project

❑ NaviSafe prototype (work in progress)



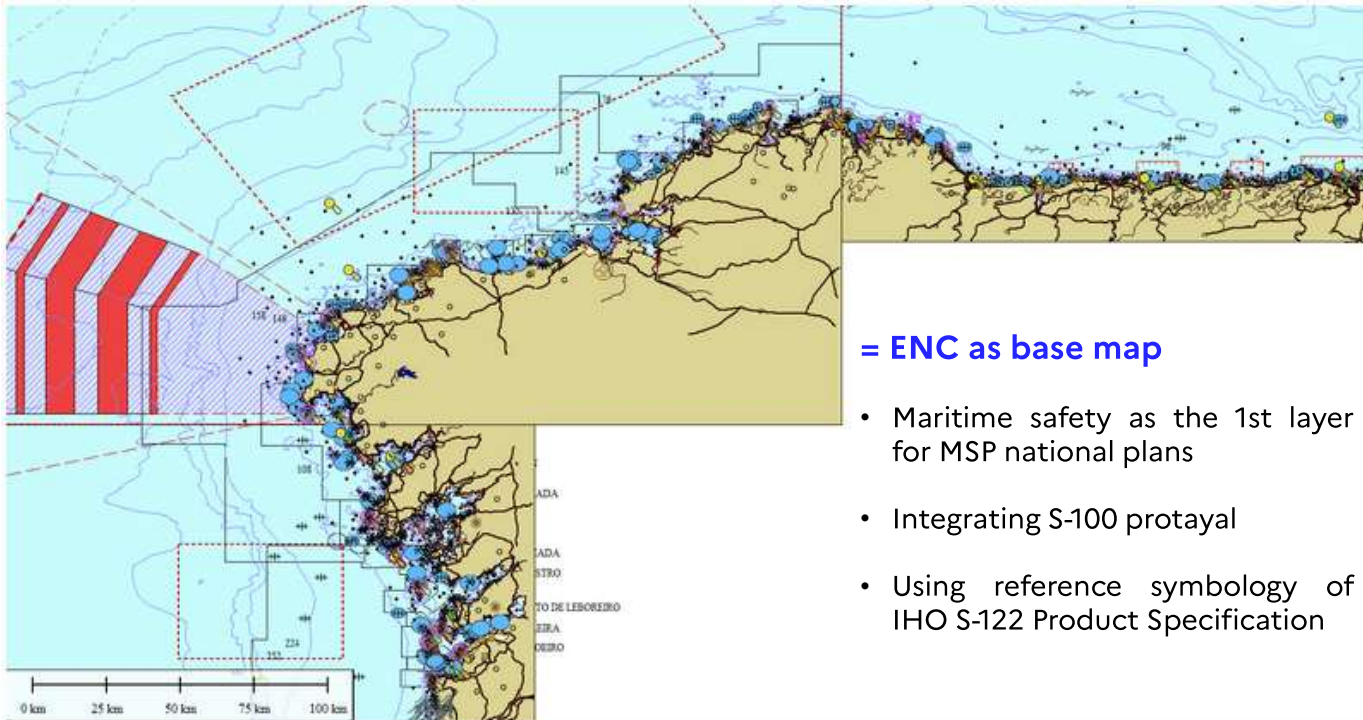
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S-100 standard: « maritimized » MSP

☐ Maritime daily life into MSP context

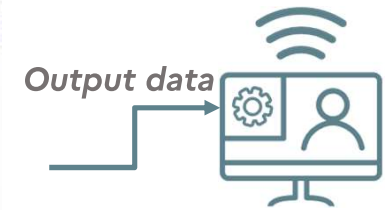


= ENC as base map

- Maritime safety as the 1st layer for MSP national plans
- Integrating S-100 protayal
- Using reference symbology of IHO S-122 Product Specification

Source : Galician « regional sea »_PRIMAR ENC (2024)

Interface user



Harmonized output data
OHI standards promotion

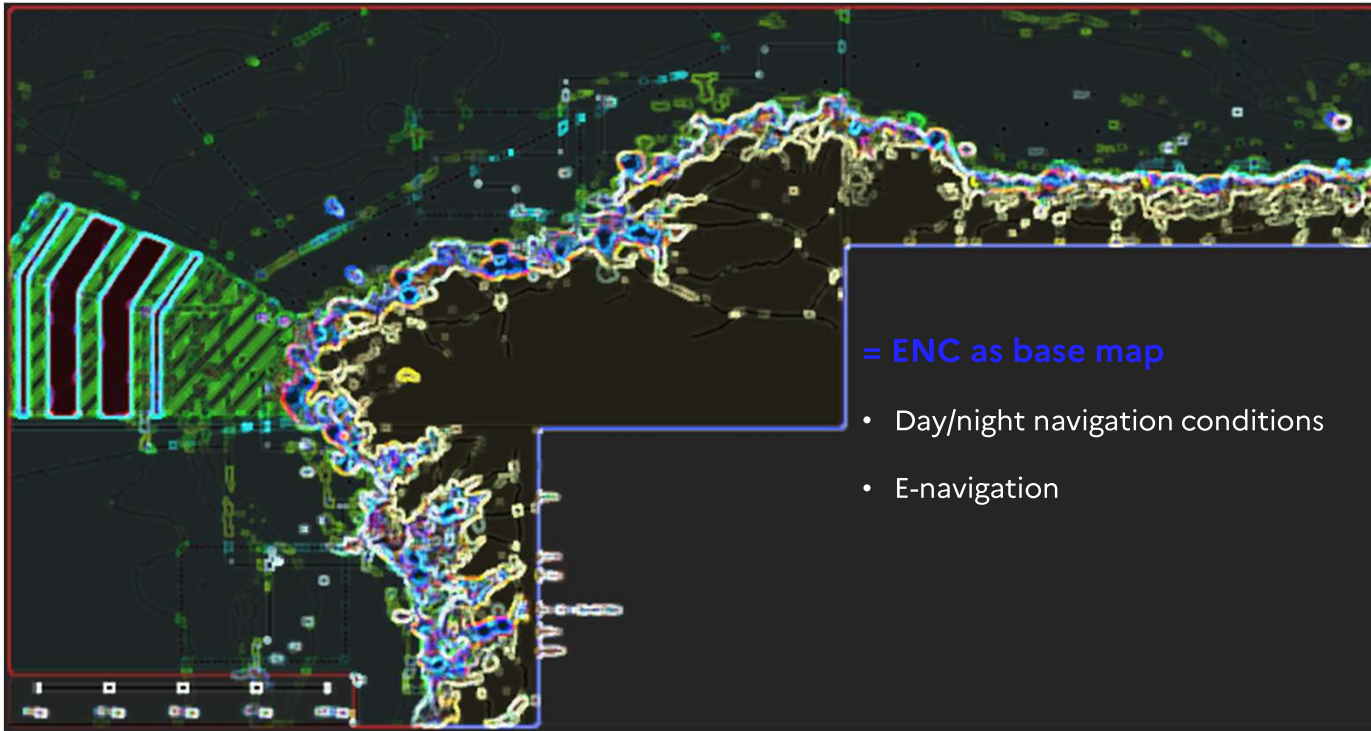
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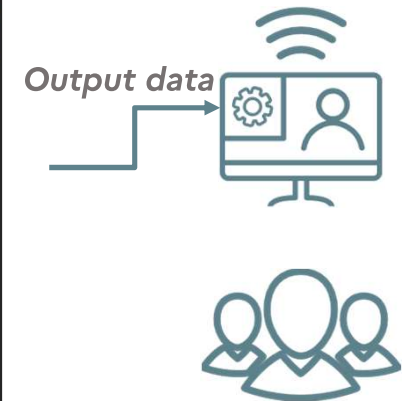
S-100 standard: « maritimized » MSP

❑ Maritime daily life into MSP context



Source : Galician « regional sea »_PRIMAR ENC (2024)

Interface user



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S-100 standard: « maritized » MSP

- ❑ A key reference to light MSP national plans



Source : <https://iho.int/fr/s100-project>



❑ Using this language to meet new EU MSP targets

⊖ Objectives (minimum meet one)



- ✓ Analyze and align MSP plans with ambition of the *Green deal*



- ✓ Consider **cumulative impacts** on ocean parameters



- ✓ Strengthening **the sea basin** dimension



- ✓ Making MSP **digital & pan-European**

Priorities (meet one or a combinaison)

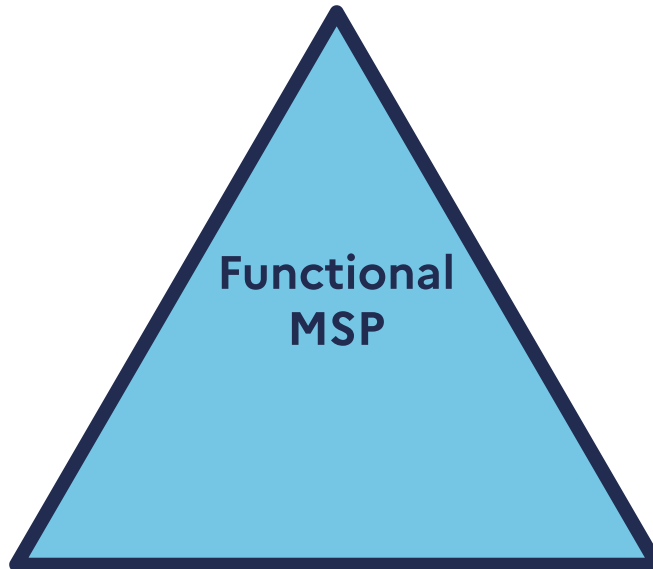
1. MSP: catalyst for european *Green Deal*
2. Facilitating/enabling the development of MPAs and economic sectors
3. Ecosystem-based approach to MSP
4. Analyze how plans have identified and addressed existing and potential tensions between different maritime sectors

Source : <https://iho.int/fr/s100-project>



Sea the future coming

HO as « safe keeper » for MSP?



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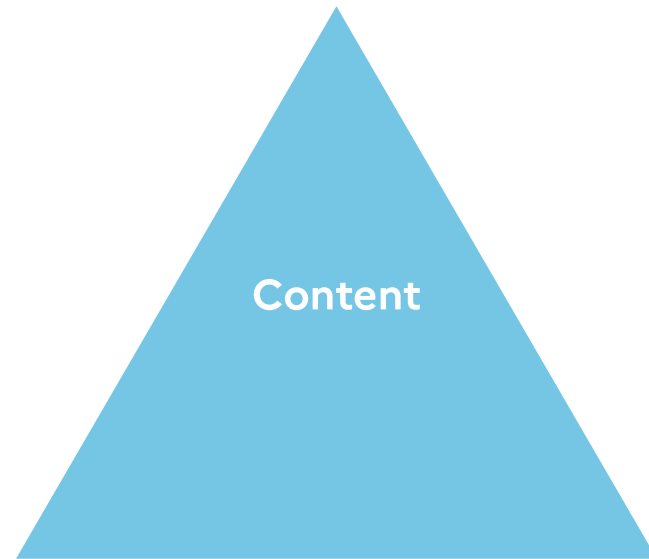
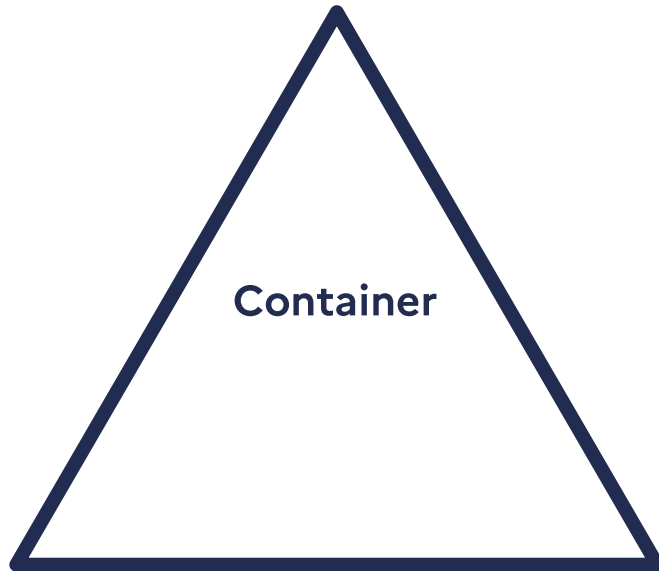
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Sea the future coming

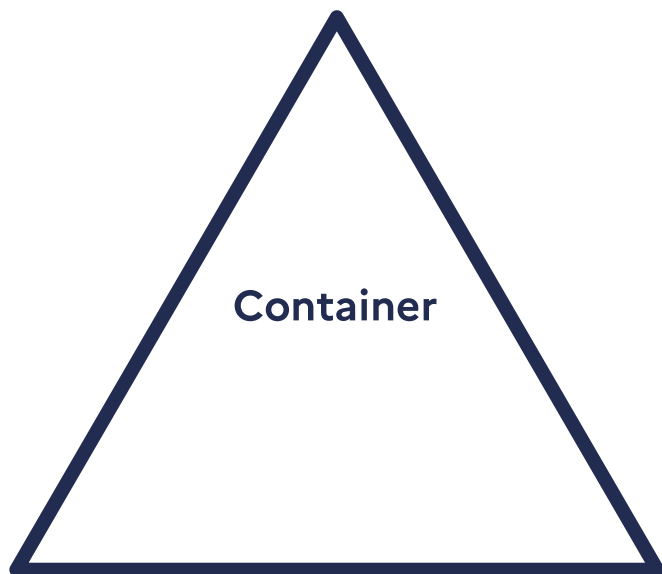
HO as « safe keeper » for MSP?





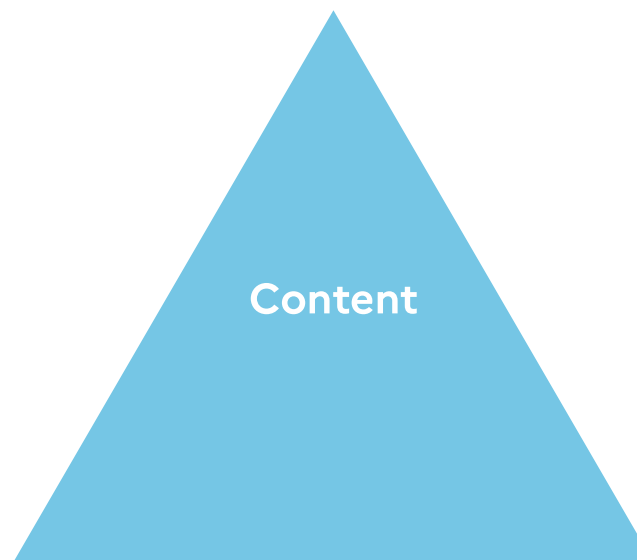
HO as « safe keeper » for MSP?

~~ Marine physical environment ~~



/!\ Maritime safety /!\

// Maritime limites //



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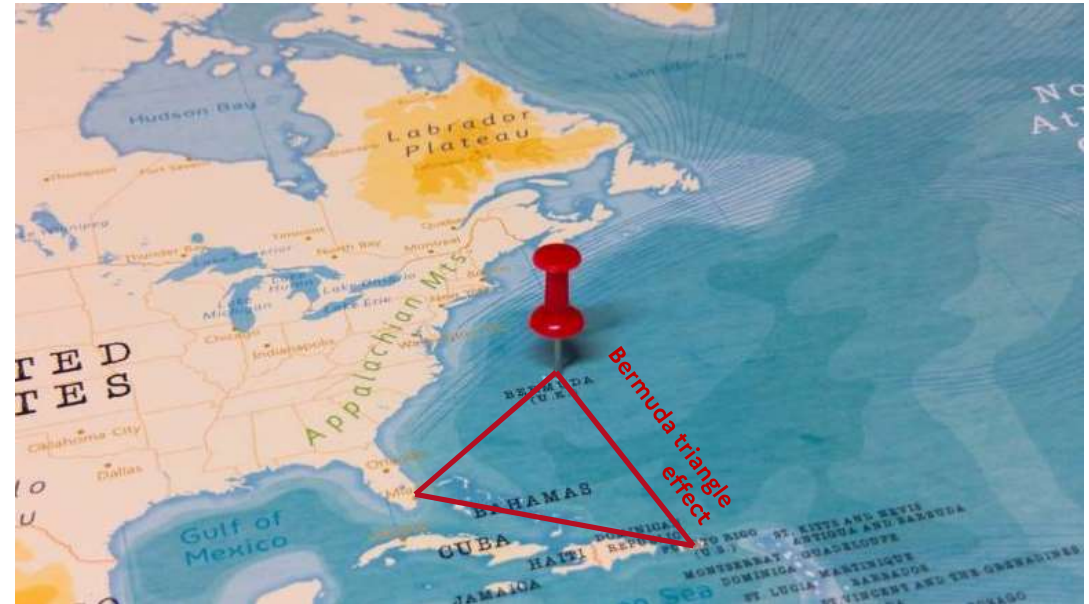
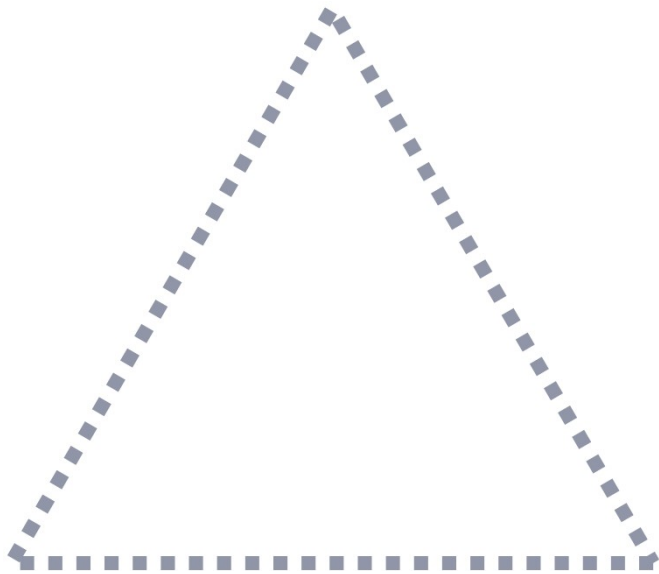
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Sea the future coming

☐ HO as « safe keeper » for MSP?

~ Marine physical environment ~



IHO standards for MSP: Shom's work

Case of MSP ReMAP project

Thank you for your attention

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