

Ramsar



JERSEY'S RAMSAR MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK



Credit: Jersey Seafaris 2024 (left), Jersey Heritage (top right), Gary Le Feuvre/Getty Images 2024 (bottom right)

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1. Introduction

1.1. Ramsar Convention

The Ramsar Convention, formally known as the “Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl habitat” is an international intergovernmental treaty with the broad aims of halting and, where possible, reversing, the worldwide loss of wetlands and to conserve those that remain through wise use and management.

“...wetlands are areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres.”

(Article 1 of the Ramsar Convention)

“...they may incorporate riparian and coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands or bodies of marine water deeper than six metres at low tide lying within the wetlands, especially where these have importance as waterfowl habitat.”

(Article 2.1 of the Ramsar Convention)

1.2. Designation of sites

The significance of four key sites around Jersey was acknowledged when they were declared in 2000 and 2005 as wetlands of international importance under the Ramsar Convention.

- South East coast of Jersey
- Les Écréhous and Les Dirouilles
- Les Minquiers
- Les Pierres de Lecq (Paternosters)

The South East coast was designated in 2000, and the other sites were all designated in 2005.

The sites were designated because they contain representative, rare, or unique wetlands, or wetlands that are important for conserving biological diversity.

1.3. Administrative Authority

The Bailiwick of Jersey is a Crown Dependency of the United Kingdom; the designation of the sites under Ramsar was therefore made through the UK and is managed by the nominated administrative authority which is the Government of Jersey ('GoJ') with oversight from, and reporting via, the UK. Responsibility for the management plans and reporting for Ramsar sites with the Jersey Ramsar Management Authority, which in turn sits within the Natural Environment Department of the GoJ.

As part of the designation, the GoJ has committed to take responsibility for ensuring that the sites are managed in a way that will, for each of them 'maintain its ecological character and promote wise use'.

Wise use is defined by the Ramsar Convention as:

“The maintenance of their ecological character, achieved through the implementation of ecosystem approaches, within the context of sustainable development”.

(Ramsar Handbook 1: Wise Use of Wetlands (4th Edition P26))

This means that to ensure the principle of wise use is maintained there must be a balance between conservation and sustainable use of wetlands that benefits both people and nature.

1.4. Jersey Ramsar Advisory Group ('JRAG')

The GoJ formed the Jersey Ramsar Management Authority (JRMA) in 2000, which was restructured as the Jersey Ramsar Advisory Group ('JRAG') in January 2024, at which time the management of the sites (and the JRMA) was taken in-house by the GoJ. JRAG is made up of stakeholders with a direct interest in the sites, with a remit to advise and scrutinise work on Ramsar. The group is to support the Government in its work on Ramsar, to hold it to account and to act as a critical friend.

1.5. Ramsar Framework

The Ramsar Convention provides a framework for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources through the integrated management of land, water and living resources, in a manner that promotes the three objectives:

1. Conservation,
2. Sustainable use, and
3. The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from each site.

To achieve this, the Ramsar Convention requires a management plan to be developed by the Contracting Party, which identifies the objectives for each site and sets out the current and future management measures required.

The JRAG has developed this framework document, the 'Jersey Ramsar Management Framework' ('JRMF') covering the four Jersey Ramsar sites. The document aims to set Ramsar into context for Jersey by providing a summary of the current sites, processes, aims, objectives, and responsibilities required to best manage the sites in fulfilment of the requirements of the Ramsar Convention. It will form the basis for ongoing consultation with the JRAG and other stakeholders. The JRMF will be reviewed every 5 years, or sooner if required, and updated accordingly, to align with Ramsar Strategic Plans.

Supporting the JRMF are site specific five-year management plans which set out the strategic aims and objectives for each site. An annual monitoring report will be produced, detailing any recommendations for the following year via an Action Plan.

1.6. Ramsar Commitments

Under the terms of the Convention designating a wetland as a Ramsar site carries with it certain obligations, such as: requirements to manage the site to maintain its ecological character, and to have procedures in place to detect if any threatening processes are likely to, or have altered, the ecological character.

The Ramsar Convention has defined ‘ecological character’ and ‘change in ecological character’:

“Ecological character is the combination of the ecosystem components, processes and benefits/services [CPS] that characterise the wetlands at a given point in time”

(Ramsar Handbook 1: Wise use of Wetlands (4th Edition P14))

“...change in ecological character is the human-induced adverse alteration of any ecosystem component, process and or ecosystem benefit/service.”

(Ramsar Handbook 1: Wise use of Wetlands (4th Edition P16))

The monitoring programme is the proposed mechanism for identifying changes in the ecological character of the sites and determining the steps necessary to halt and manage any negative changes. This programme will guide the development of annual action plans based on its findings.

Each site’s management plan will adopt an adaptive management approach. Annual action plans will be implemented, and the overarching site management plans will undergo a comprehensive review and renewal every five years. The monitoring programme, integrated into the annual action plans, will serve as a foundation for assessing the condition of the ecological system over time, particularly with respect to changes in ecological character relative to Limits of Acceptable Change (LACs).

1.7. Obligations

By signing up to the Ramsar Convention, the Government of Jersey has committed to the following obligations that are identified in [the Convention text](#):

Obligation	How are Government of Jersey meeting the obligations?
1. Designation of suitable wetlands	Ramsar sites established in 2000 (Jersey South East coast) and 2005 (Les Écréhous, Les Minquiers and Paternosters)
2. Monitoring changes to listed areas	See Site Management Plans and reference to monitoring programme
3. Creation of nature reserves and wetland restoration projects	Designated ‘Areas of Special Protection’
4. Conservation	Covered under other obligations.
5. Encouraging growth of wildfowl population	Designated ‘Areas of Special Protection’
6. Training of personnel	A programme of work is underway to agree scientific best practise data collection standards with participation from non-government organisations. It is the intention to engage the public with a ‘citizen scientist’ approach to data collection also.
7. Encouraging research and data exchange	Strategic aims within each Site Management Plan C.I. Ramsar group collaboration. JRMA to share findings and publish results on www.ci-ramsar.com

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|---|---|
| 8. International cooperation | The four sites are within Jersey's territorial waters. The Government of Jersey therefore has full legal jurisdiction to manage the sites. Strong communication channels exist through government, specifically with the other Channel Islands and our British and French neighbours. |
| 9. Financial contribution towards Conference of Contracting Parties | Obligation met by the Government of Jersey as required. |
| 10. Financing /resourcing | Resource is provided by the Government of Jersey. |

2. Governance

The overarching management of the Ramsar sites is the responsibility of the GoJ (as Administrative Authority), more specifically of the Jersey Ramsar Management Authority, which sits within the Natural Environment department.

A legal review was carried out in June 2022 by Bedell Cristin on behalf of the JRAG, to ensure that the appropriate legislative and regulatory framework exists to support the functioning of the Ramsar sites and to ensure that there are no obstructions to the effective functioning of the sites.

Here is a link to the Legal review:

[Review of current legislation and policy pertaining to Jersey's commitments under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands | Bedell Cristin](#)

2.1. Jersey Ramsar Advisory Group

The Jersey Ramsar Advisory Group (JRAG) replaced the Jersey Ramsar Management Authority (JRMA) in 2024. The purpose of this group is to act as a critical friend, and to scrutinise the actions of the Government of Jersey with regards to its obligations under the Ramsar Convention. The terms of reference for this group will be published on www.ci-ramsar.com during 2025.

2.2. JRAG Roles and Responsibilities

In order that JRAG may have the most beneficial effect on Ramsar work in Jersey, the roles and responsibilities of both JRAG and GoJ must be clear.

JRAG is structured with an elected independent to GoJ Chairperson, whose term of office is three years. The Chairman leads a core group, not exceeding 30 members, each with a 'direct interest' in Jersey Ramsar work. Membership of this group requires individuals to attend regular meetings and support the objectives of Ramsar work over their individual interests. Members must take responsibility for guiding and advising on projects which link to their area of 'direct interest'.

An 'Executive Committee' is formed by the Chairperson to support specific tasks, this smaller group is made from JRAG members. This committee meets more regularly than JRAG, at a frequency set out by the chairperson (usually 6 times per annum). The JRAG may convene other sub-groups as required.

A 'Ramsar Forum' enables anyone interested in Ramsar matters to be informed directly about progress. JRAG will manage its membership and who is a direct participant and who is an informed only member.

The GoJ will create an internal Natural Environment Ramsar Working Group to pool officer knowledge and expertise. This group will monitor and report on Ramsar relevant monitoring and projects undertaken by the government.

In addition to officer time, the GoJ provides resources to the Chairperson for the administration of JRAG as defined in the JRAG Terms of Reference.

2.3. Escalation procedure

The JRAG's role is to support the GoJ in its work on Ramsar. JRAG will hold the GoJ to account for progress and give timely advice. Should the JRAG feel insufficient progress is being made, the Chairman will approach the Head of the Natural Environment Department to advance the situation. A further on-Island escalation option is for the Chairman to meet with the Minister for the Environment who directly represents the Ramsar Management Authority.

It should be noted that the JRAG is able to make submissions directly to Ramsar without needing to pass through the GoJ.

As indicated in Figure 1 to the right, Jersey is not a signatory to Ramsar, but annexed to it through our relationship to the United Kingdom.

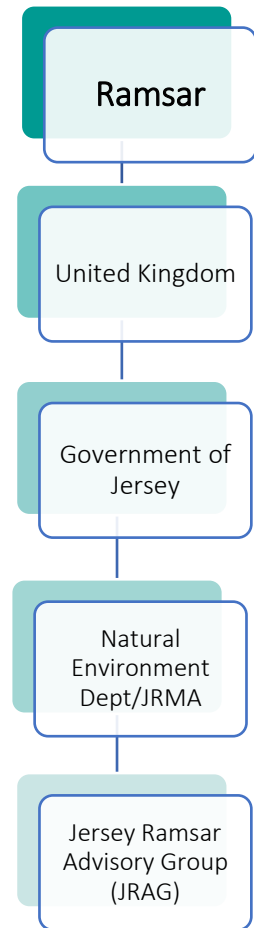


Fig 1. JRAG's Escalation process

2.4. Policy and Legislation

This section introduces the relevant regulation and conventions to which Jersey is signatory and will need to be followed as part of the management plan for the sites, with reference to Objective 1 of this framework.

<p>Ramsar Convention</p>	<p>The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance was signed in Ramsar Iran in 1971 and came into force in 1975. It provides the framework for local, regional and national actions, and international cooperation, for the conservation and wise use of wetlands. Wetlands of International Importance are selected based on their international significance in terms of ecology, botany, zoology, limnology and/or hydrology.</p>
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Other Bilateral Agreements and Conventions for Migratory Species

The Bailiwick of Jersey, through the UK, is party to bilateral agreements, initiatives, and conventions for the conservation of biodiversity and migratory species, which are relevant to the local Ramsar sites. The bilateral agreements include:

<p>The Convention on Biological Diversity (Biodiversity Convention or CBD)</p>	<p>The CBD entered into force in 1993 as the first global treaty to provide a legal framework for biodiversity conservation. The Convention established three main goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the conservation of biological diversity, 2. the sustainable use of its components, and 3. the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources.
<p>CBD Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)</p>	<p>Parties to the CBD adopted this Framework at COP15 in 2022. It sets out a 2050 vision with four 2050 global goals, and a 2030 mission with 23 targets for 2030. All parties committed to setting national targets towards these.</p> <p>The 2030 mission is <i>“to take urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss to put nature on a path to recovery for the benefit of people and planet by conserving and sustainably using biodiversity and by ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources, while providing the necessary means of implementation”</i>.</p> <p>The UK’s response is guided by the UK Biodiversity Framework (UKBF) published in May 2024.</p>
<p>The Bonn Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)</p>	<p>The Bonn Convention adopts a framework of agreements in which countries with jurisdiction over any part of the range of a species co-operate to prevent migratory species becoming endangered.</p>
<p>International Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North East Atlantic (OSPAR)¹</p>	<p>Addresses all sources of pollution of the marine environment and considers the 'precautionary principle' and the 'polluter pays' principle.</p> <p>This includes the latest update to the agreement, Annex V, concerned with the Protection and Conservation of the Ecosystems and Biological Diversity of the Maritime Area.</p>

¹ The International Convention for the Protection of the Marine environment of the East Atlantic is named after the Oslo and Paris Conventions upon which this Convention is based

Local Regulation	In Jersey, the Ramsar sites are not specifically set out in legislation but are covered in principle by a range of existing laws. These are detailed in the Bedell Cristin Review linked into Section 2.
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Documentation

To fulfil the requirements and purpose of a Ramsar designated site, several key documents and processes are required. The key documents are as follows:

Ramsar Information Sheet (RIS)	An RIS is a requirement for each Ramsar site, to present the essential Information related to the site and its management. On designation of the site, the administrative authority of each Contracting Party ('the Administrative Authority') has committed to providing to the Ramsar Secretariat an updated RIS for the sites every six years, or when it is identified that there has been a significant change in a site's ecological character. The RIS for each site can be obtained from the Ramsar sites database at http://rsis.ramsar.org .
Ramsar Management Plan (RMP)	A full 5-year plan shall be developed for each site which documents the management objectives.
Ecological Character Description (ECD)	The purpose of the ECD is to describe the ecological character of the Ramsar site and its constituent wetland characteristics, and in doing so, create a 'line-in-the-sand' description with which to inform the management of the site.
Monitoring Report	An annual monitoring report will be produced for each site. This will highlight any changes/causes of concern that need to be addressed. An Annual Action Plan will then be produced.
Annual Action Plan	Based on the outcome of the Monitoring Report, the Action Plan for the sites will include a summary of any new scope of works, a timeline, a responsible person, the allocated resources and any required costs. Such a plan is beneficial to enable the JRAG and key stakeholders to monitor progress and ensure efficient planning, resourcing, funding and transparency.

2.5. Principles

The following principles are at the core of the preparation of Ramsar site management plans, and inform how the management strategies and values and threats are identified for the sites:

Evidence-based Approach	Internationally accepted monitoring methodologies will be applied to demonstrate that the best available knowledge has been used to underpin the development of this plan, including the risk assessment and prioritisation of values and threats.
Precautionary Principle	Lack of full scientific certainty shall be not used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.
Build-on Existing Activities	There are many management activities already being implemented within site catchment areas to maintain and improve condition and ecosystem services. The plan seeks to build on these existing activities rather than duplicate effort.
Adaptive Management	The plan is for five years, with a review annually. A monitoring programme has been included and the principles of 'monitor, evaluate, report and improve' will be adopted.

2.6. Development & Implementation

The Administrative Authority have overarching responsibility for:

- The development and implementation of the Ramsar Management Plans.
- Ensuring resources and funding are identified to adequately achieve the requirements of Ramsar, as specified in the sites' respective Action Plans.
- Periodic reporting to the Ramsar Secretariat as required to demonstrate current ecological character of the sites via the RIS process.

2.7. Funding and Resourcing

The Government of Jersey will ensure sufficient resource to meet the management objectives on an ongoing basis.

Other sources of funding and resources may include:

- local NGOs; and
- private companies and communities.

Funding proposals to support the priority actions identified will be developed as needs arise. Project funding and resourcing proposals will be prepared with input from the JRAG in conjunction with delivery partners, this Plan, and the wider programmes of the Channel Islands, where applicable.

3. Monitoring

To manage Ramsar sites, it will be essential to characterise and then monitor the ecological character against limits of acceptable change (LAC) as described below. How to coordinate, resource and fund the required baseline characterisation and monitoring studies will be discussed with the JRAG, and used to inform the site Management Plans ('MP'). The MPs will be updated to reflect the monitoring programmes agreed by the JRAG for the sites.

It will be important to improve the current knowledge and understanding of the characterisation of the flora and fauna within sites to be able to identify how best to manage their 'ecological character'.

3.1. Limits of Acceptable Change

Under Article 3.2 of the Ramsar Convention a notification of change is required to be submitted by the local administrative authority to the Ramsar Secretariat if the ecological character of a site has changed, is changing, or is likely to change as the result of human activities.

The ability to recognise negative changes in a site's character is critical for the management of these changes, preventing or reversing them where practicable. For this reason, Article 4.2 of Ramsar states that "limits of acceptable change" (LAC) should be identified for each site.

3.2. Priority Threats

It is important to identify and review any threats or natural changes to the 'ecological character' of the site to be able to manage and promote the sustainable use of its natural resources and to implement the necessary controls to protect and restore natural habitats when required and where feasible.

"Threats or threatening activities to a wetland can vary in scale, magnitude and seriousness and can be actual or perceived. In identifying the threats, focus on the components, processes, benefits and services that most strongly influence the ecological character of your wetland"
(Ramsar Convention 2005)

A risk assessment will be prepared and maintained as part of the management plans for each site with input from scientific experts and local knowledge. The purpose of the risk assessment is to robustly and transparently characterise and review the threats to inform strategic actions in the Management Plan.

4. Ramsar site description

4.1. Overview of Location

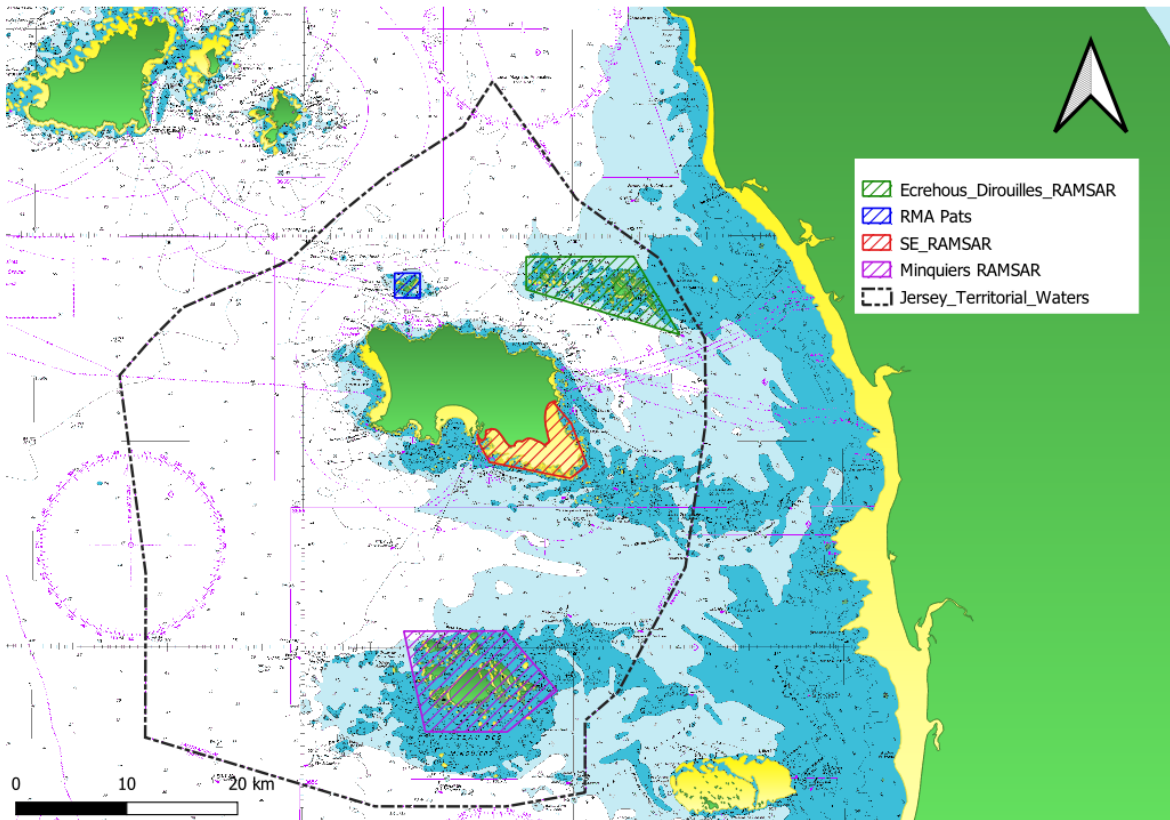
Jersey is a British Channel Island located in the "Golfe Normano-Breton" approximately 22km west of France and 136km south of the UK. The four Ramsar sites are located in the Bailiwick of Jersey (meaning the territorial domain of the Island). The South East coast site is on-Island and the remaining three, Les Écréhous et Les Dirouilles, Les Minquiers, and Les Pierres de Lecq (Paternosters) are offshore reefs.

The Island is situated at the boundary between a cold and a warm marine region. This biogeographical position, enormous exchanges of clean, well oxygenated water, strong tidal streams, a wide variety of wave energy conditions and substrate variation provide ideal conditions for a wide range of rich and diverse habitats. At low tide various habitats are exposed, including reefs, boulder fields, sandy beaches and shingle banks. Overlap between the two temperate regions results in increased species richness and an unusual mix of species at the limits of their respective distribution. Species associated with warmer southern European waters, such as the Green ormer, which are absent from British coasts, coexist with those normally associated with colder northern waters, such as the Beadlet anemone.

The region has a tidal range that can exceed 12 metres, one of the largest tidal ranges in the world, and which has a wide range of substrata and wave exposure. These huge tidal movements twice daily of relatively warm, closed waters moved by a residual inshore anti-clockwise current around Jersey, results in the presence of many species of planktonic larvae, especially Crustacea. The large rocky platforms are important to many invertebrate and vertebrate organisms, providing shelter, protection and food for both larval and adult stages. The areas of shallow water, and the large number of intertidal pools within the sites, provide critical habitats for many species of fish which feed and grow in the warm fertile shallows before commencing their autumn migration to spawn elsewhere.

The Ramsar sites provide a habitat for the entire life cycle of many smaller marine organisms. This wide diversity provides feeding for seabirds and marine mammals, such as dolphins and seals.

Figure 4.1 | The four Ramsar site locations in Jersey



4.2. Site Characteristics

	Les Pierre de Lecq (Paternosters) RIS REF 1457	Les Écréhous and Les Dirouilles RIS REF 1455	Southeast Coast RIS REF 1043	Les Minquiers RIS REF 1456
Ramsar Information Sheet	<p>A detailed description of the site's wetland types, species present, ecosystem services, biological components, geo-morphic setting, water quality can be found within the Ramsar Information Sheet. A site description, location and biodiversity section can be found within the site's management plan.</p> <p>https://rsis Ramsar.org/ris/1457</p>	<p>A detailed description of the site's wetland types, species present, ecosystem services, biological components, geo-morphic setting, water quality can be found within the Ramsar Information Sheet. A site description, location and biodiversity section can be found within the site's management plan.</p> <p>https://rsis Ramsar.org/ris/1455</p>	<p>A detailed description of the site's wetland types, species present, ecosystem services, biological components, geo-morphic setting, water quality can be found within the Ramsar Information Sheet. A site description, location and biodiversity section can be found within the site's management plan.</p> <p>https://rsis Ramsar.org/ris/1043</p>	<p>A detailed description of the site's wetland types, species present, ecosystem services, biological components, geo-morphic setting, water quality can be found within the Ramsar Information Sheet. A site description, location and biodiversity section can be found within the site's management plan.</p> <p>https://rsis Ramsar.org/ris/1456</p>
Site overview	<p>Designated February 2005 5.12 km² This reef sits 16 km due north of Gréve de Lecq on the NW coast of Jersey. At high water only four heads are uncovered. At low tide an extensive reef is uncovered.</p>	<p>Designated February 2005 54.59 km² NE of Jersey, the site consists of two reefs which form an extensive shoal area approximately 11 km long and 4 km wide. At high tide only a group of rocky heads and an islet, Maîtr'île, are exposed. There are an additional four heads large enough to support buildings: La Marmotière, Le Blanche île, La Grande Brecque and La Petite Brecque.</p>	<p>Designated September 2000 31.42 km² The site comprises various habitats; reefs, boulder fields, mud, sandy and shingle shores not covered by water at low tide, combined with shallow tidal lagoons, seagrass beds and a constellation of outlying reefs. It is among the largest intertidal reef sites in Europe. To the north of the site is Gorey Harbour, a small port used principally for recreational boating. To the SW of the site lies St Helier, Jersey's capital and principal port with associated facilities and shoreline development.</p>	<p>Designated February 2005 95.75 km² South of Jersey, the site consists of an extensive shoal area approximately 16 km long and 11 km wide. At high tide only rocky heads and two small supralittoral area, La Maitresse île (which supports some small stone dwellings), and Les Maisons are exposed. At low tide various habitats are exposed, including reefs, boulder fields, sandy shores and shingle banks</p>
Wetland Description	<p>The extensive rocky intertidal areas in this site are of international importance because of the rarity and possible threats to this type of habitat and its associated communities.</p>	<p>At low tide various habitats are exposed, including reefs, boulder fields, sandy beaches and shingle banks. The flora and fauna is characterised by limit-of-range species at the northern and southern margins of their distributions which are not present on shores either to the north or south respectively.</p>	<p>At low tide various habitats are exposed, including reefs, boulder fields, sandy beaches and shingle banks. At low tide in excess of 17.5 km² of wave-cut rock platforms, extensive areas of reef at varying elevations, expansive rocky shores and a complex system of soft substrate gullies are exposed. The area also features a large, shallow, depositing, soft sediment bay.</p>	<p>At low tide various habitats are exposed, including reefs, boulder fields, sandy beaches and shingle banks.</p>

	Les Pierre de Lecq (Paternosters) RIS REF 1457	Les Écréhous and Les Dirouilles RIS REF 1455	Southeast Coast RIS REF 1043	Les Minquiers RIS REF 1456
Ecological Character*	This site meets criteria 1,2,3,4,7,8 of the convention	This site meets criteria 1,2,3,4,7,8 of the convention	This site meets criteria 1,2,3,4,7,8 of the convention This site has a wide range of habitats including seagrass meadows - important winter habitat for nationally important populations of waders and wildfowl.	This site meets criteria 1, 2, 3, 4, 7,8 of the convention
Social and Cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aesthetic ▪ Fisheries production ▪ Traditional cultural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aesthetic ▪ Archaeological/historical site ▪ Non-consumptive recreation ▪ Sport and commercial fishing - Fishing within the site is of great cultural, social and traditional importance. ▪ Traditional cultural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aesthetic ▪ Aquatic vegetation (e.g. reeds, willows, seaweed) ▪ Archaeological/historical site ▪ Environmental education/ interpretation ▪ Fisheries production ▪ Non-consumptive recreation ▪ Scientific research ▪ Sport fishing ▪ Subsistence fishing ▪ Tourism ▪ Traditional cultural ▪ Transportation/navigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-consumptive recreation ▪ Sport fishing ▪ Traditional cultural ▪ Commercial fisheries ▪ Archaeological site ▪ Geological site

*Criterion 1 | Representative, rare or unique natural or near-natural wetland types
 Criterion 2 | Rare species and threatened ecological communities
 Criterion 3 | Biological diversity
 Criterion 4 | Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions
 Criterion 5 | >20,000 waterbirds
 Criterion 6 | >1% waterbird population
 Criterion 7 | Significant and representative fish
 Criterion 8 | Fish spawning grounds, etc.
 Criterion 9 | >1% non-avian animal population

	Les Pierre de Lecq (Paternosters) RIS REF 1457	Les Écréhous and Les Dirouilles RIS REF 1455	Southeast Coast RIS REF 1043	Les Minquiers RIS REF 1456
Land Ownership, Local Government Management and use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Crown Estate Site is within the Parish of St Ouen (Local Authority) <p>Uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreation Commercial fishing Restricted Drone UVA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Crown estate Part of the Parish of St Martin (Local Authority) Designated harbour within the site [Harbour Administration (Jersey) Law 1961] 'Huts' are privately owned and managed Customs hut owned by Government of Jersey <p>Uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreation Commercial fishing Restricted Drone UVA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site under the Parishes of Grouville, St Saviour, St Helier and St Clement (local Authority) 2 Designated harbours border the site: Gorey and the commercial Port of St Helier [Harbour Administration (Jersey) Law 1961] Land is used for recreation Private land Public/Communal NGO <p>Uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fishing (Commercial, recreational, subsistence, aquaculture, gathering of shellfish, bait collection), Industrial water supply, grazing, scientific research, tourism, nature conservation, Harbour/Port, Mineral exploration, transport route, urban development. Recreational use (dog walking, water sports, beach going etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Crown Estate Site is within the Parish of St Grouville (Local Authority) Privately and publicly owned baraques (huts) Designated harbour <p>Uses:</p> <p>Recreation Commercial fishing Restricted Drone UVA</p>
Other listings / classifications (see Appendix 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marine Protected Area: No mobile gear zone (NMGZ) Jersey National Park Proposed inclusion in Jersey Coastal National Park Boundary Review JCNP Boundary Review Final Report Fiona Fyfe Associates v1.pdf (gov.ie) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marine Protected Area: No mobile gear zone (NMGZ) No parlour pot zone (NPPZ) Area of Special Protection (ASP) Site of Special Interest (SSI) Jersey National Park Proposed inclusion in Jersey Coastal National Park Boundary Review JCNP Boundary Review Final Report Fiona Fyfe Associates v1.pdf (gov.ie) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marine Protected Area: No mobile gear zone (NMGZ) Geological Sites of Special Interest (SSI) Proposed inclusion in Jersey Coastal Jersey National Park Proposed inclusion in Jersey Coastal National Park Boundary Review JCNP Boundary Review Final Report Fiona Fyfe Associates v1.pdf (gov.ie) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marine Protected Area: No mobile gear zone (NMGZ) NPPZ Area of Special Protection (ASP) Site of Special Interest (SSI) Jersey National Park Proposed inclusion in Jersey Coastal National Park Boundary Review JCNP Boundary Review Final Report Fiona Fyfe Associates v1.pdf (gov.ie)

5. Record of review and adaptive management

It might be necessary to update the Ramsar Management Plans from time to time. Wetlands are dynamic ecosystems that can undergo significant changes over time due to natural processes, climate change, and human activities. A five-year review cycle allows managers to adapt strategies to these changes and to ensure that management practices remain effective, but we will review the management plans annually and may update if necessary to ensure the plans stay relevant and responsive to the sites' current ecological needs.

Any updates will be recorded in the below table.

Review Date	Reason for Review (e.g. new evidence, incident, recommendation from annual update)	Risk reviewed / Comments Comments	Reviewed/updated by
27/08/2024	DRAFT	First draft of Framework available for review	Natural Environment
27/08/2024	DRAFT	Update map, review of site characteristics table	Natural Environment
31/10/2024	DRAFT	Draft Framework available for final review by JRAG	Natural Environment
04/11/2024	Approval	JRAG Executive committee (on behalf of JRAG) provide approval for document	JRAG
18/12/2024	Approval	Document approved and signed	Minister for the Environment

Appendix 1 Ramsar in the context of adjacent designations

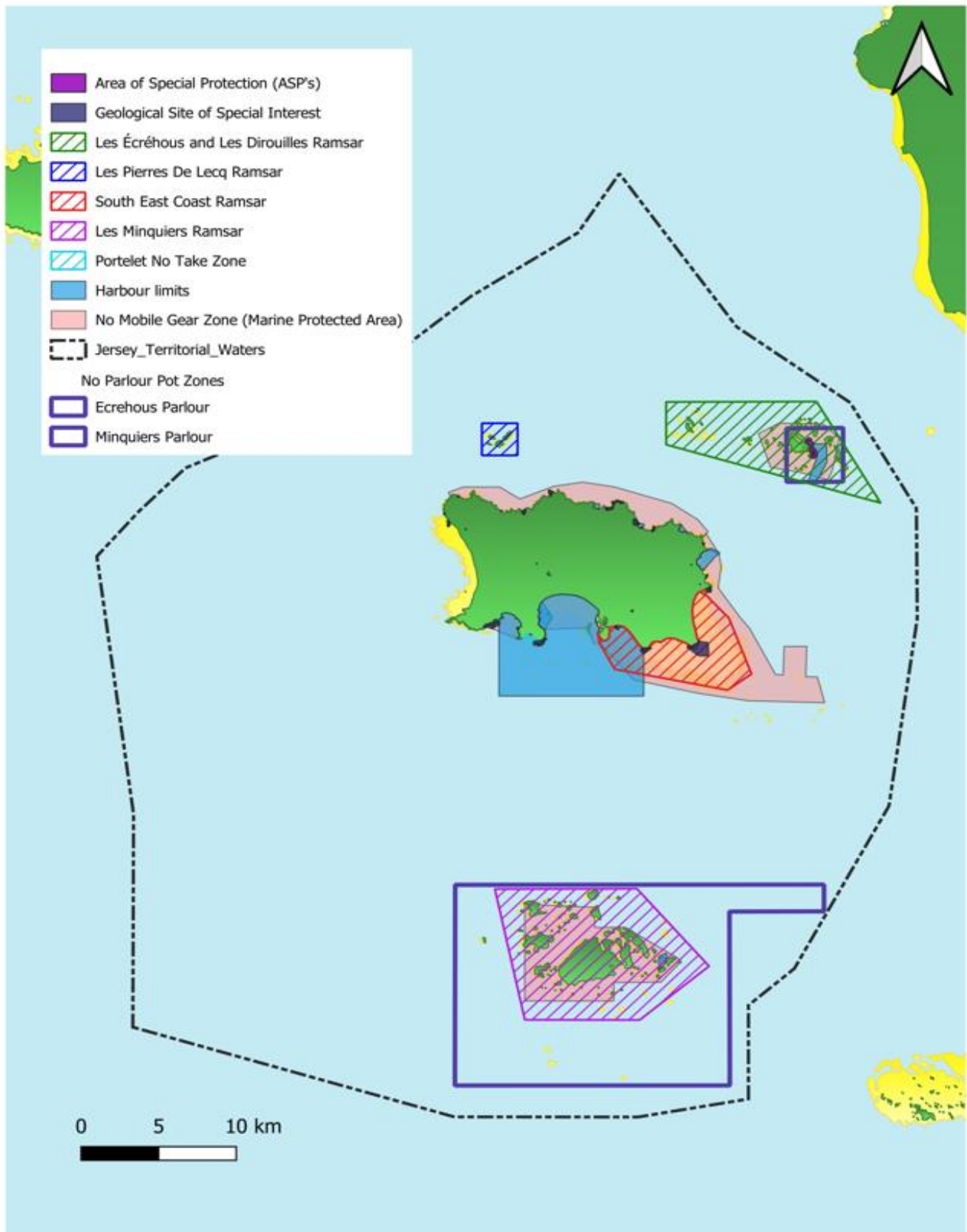


Figure 4.2. The four Jersey Ramsar Sites in context of other designations and important zones