Herm, Jethou and the Humps Management Plan *third draft*

Part Two: Objectives and Action Plan

***Version* 16 October 2015**

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Foreword

This management plan follows Ramsar criteria (see Appendix). However, Ramsar designation is currently contingent upon the States of Guernsey approving an application for Ramsar status and its subsequent designation. The management plan will be used for the wetland, regardless of designation.

The management plan is presented in two parts, for ease of reference.

Part One: This sets out the context for the Action Plan. It is a catalogue of information about the important features of the site, the evaluation of their importance and the rationale of how they should best be managed. This shows step-by-step the logical analytical process for the Action Plan - to be found in Part Two.

Part Two: The Action Plan: this sets out the agreed management objectives and the projects which will deliver the actions that are necessary to ensure that the important features and wise use are maintained in favourable condition and the site is managed sustainably.

The Action Plan should be used as the standalone practical guide to site management, informed by the Objectives and Part One.

Introduction to Action Plan

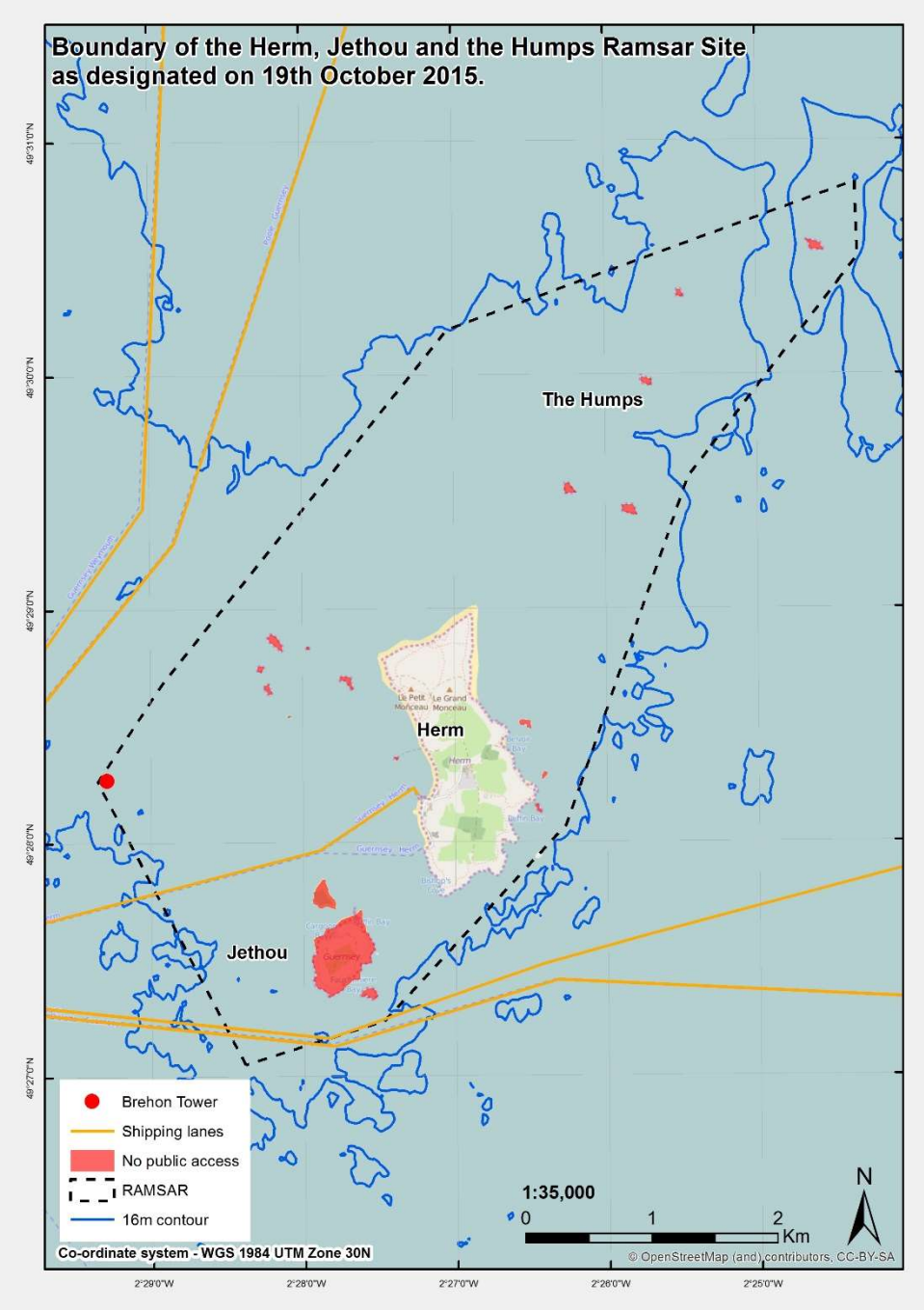
The management plan has been formulated following consultations with the Guernsey public and key stakeholders (States of Guernsey, La Societe Guernesiaise, Guernsey Biological Records Centre, Environment Guernsey, Herm Company, Jethou tenant, St Peter Port Douzaine, Guernsey Chamber of Commerce, Fishermen, Guernsey Boat Owners Association, Outdoor Guernsey, Paul K Veron, Bumblebee Boat Cruises, Trident Ferries and Guernsey Yacht Club]. It follows the adopted Guidelines for management planning for Ramsar sites (see Appendix).

Wetlands are dynamic areas, open to influence from natural and human factors. To maintain their biological diversity and productivity and permit the wise use of their resources by people, an overall agreement is essential between stakeholders. The management planning process provides the mechanism to achieve this.

In developing this management planning, it is important to take into account the wider context of coastal zone and site buffer zone management processes, and to interact with these processes so as to ensure that the needs of the site are recognised and fully incorporated in this wider planning and management.

The management plan is held in the stewardship of the States of Guernsey Environment Department, which will ensure the continuing planning, management, monitoring, review and reporting process and the inclusive consultation. It is proposed that the plan will have an initial cycle of 15 years, to facilitate continuity and sustainability.

The RSPB, David Pritchard (independent Ramsar consultant), David Stroud (JNCC), Andrew Tully (Defra) and Merlin Veron have all given valuable assistance in the development of the management plan.


Boundary of the Herm, Jethou and the Humps Ramsar Site as designated on 19th October 2015.
The Humps
Herm
Jethou
Brehon Tower
Shipping lanes
No public access
RAMSAR
16m contour
1:35,000
0
1
2
Km
N
Co-ordinate system - WGS 1984 UTM Zone 30N
© OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA
49°31'0"N
49°30'0"N
49°29'0"N
49°28'0"N
49°27'0"N
2°29'0"W
2°28'0"W
2°27'0"W
2°26'0"W
2°25'0"W

A first action will be to agree a buffer zone for the Ramsar site and no-access zones (The Humps, Jethou).

Operational Objectives

This section deals with the development of management objectives to ensure that management adequate to meet the purposes of the site is provided.

Operational Objective 1. Legal compliance

To ensure compliance with legal and other obligations (for example, Health and Safety regulations, planning, common law).

Operational Objective 2. Conservation Objective – rationale for ecological condition

To ensure that all habitats and species are maintained at favourable conservation status [below].

This objective applies to each of the identified site features, for which individual management objectives are given below (page 8).

Habitats are in favourable conservation status when:

- Stable or increasing in area;
- Sustainable in the long term;

- Condition of typical species is also favourable; and
- Factors that affect the habitat or its typical species are under control.

Species are in favourable conservation status when:

- Population is viable in the long term;
- The range is not contracting;
- Sufficient habitat exists to support the species in the long term; and
- Factors that affect the habitat, or its typical species, are under control and all relevant site features are at favourable conservation status.

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Operational Objective 3. Rationale for socioeconomic/cultural/other activities condition

To ensure that human activities and/or practices are maintained at favourable status [below] within the site and/or the buffer zone

An activity is in favourable status when

Existing codes of practice or regulation are practised, with regard to their sustainability

Action Plan, Site Management projects

Management Projects

To achieve the management objectives, a total of 31 projects is proposed. The majority of these (27) are, at least in part, continuing activities *i.e.* business as usual (BAU). This a measure of how sustainable most traditional and current activities considered to be in the site and their wise use. The 4 new projects and the added-value elements of the BAU projects will potentially require new resources [skills, people, who could be volunteers (perhaps universities and colleges), money, which might involve fund-raising]. Each

Abbreviations for each project ***responsible lead/****support* organisation, user group, and individual:

SoGE: States of Guernsey, Environment Department

SoG: States of Guernsey; department to be agreed.

BBC: Bumblebee Boat Cruises

Divers

Fishermen

EG: Environment Guernsey

GBRC: Guernsey Biological Record Centre

GBOA: Guernsey Boat Owners Association

GC: Guernsey Chamber of Commerce

GYC: Guernsey Yacht Club

JT: Jethou tenant

HC: Herm Company

ka: knowledgeable amateur/volunteer/student

OG: Outdoor Guernsey

BBC: Bumblebee Boat Cruises

RSPB: RSPB Local Group

SG: la Societe Guernesiaise

SPPd: St Peter Port Douzaine

PKV: Paul Veron

TP: Telecommunications, power companies

TF: Trident Ferries

CF: Condor Ferries

Operational Objective 1 Legal compliance

Project01: maintain legal processes

BAU

Project Management: SoGE

Prescription: Ensure that all activities comply with legal requirements, regulations –consents, licences, Health & Safety, common law, *etc.*

When: 2015, ongoing

Where: All

Lead/support: **SoG, StPPd** /All

Supports contribute during their normal activities

Priority [H, M, L]: H

Cost: tbc.

Measurable OUTCOME: All activities undertaken within the existing legal and regulatory framework and recorded.

Objective 2

<u>Marine, tidal</u>

Condition of Feature

An important wetland type (for which the site was (proposed/selected for Ramsar designation under Criterion 2).

Affecting factors

Commercial and recreational fishery [selective species removal, collateral damage], tourism and recreation. The spread of invasive alien species, pollution, including diffuse pollution, agricultural run-off, waste disposal. Effects of climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity].

Management Objective

Subject to natural change, to maintain at favourable conservation status the pelagic and benthic habitats and species, by maintaining the regulated fishery and commercial shipping; voluntary codes of practice for fishing, tourism, boating and diving and monitoring the feature and the factors which influence the feature and, where appropriate, research.

Favourable Conservation Condition definition.

1. Habitat is stable or increasing in area[to be determined]
2. Sustainable in the long term[monitoring [to be determined]
3. Condition of typical species is also favourable [see Species Objectives].
4. Factors that affect the habitat or its typical species are under control –
    - Regulated commercial fishery.

- Commercial shipping.
- Power generation, cables.
- Recreational boating.
- Diving.
- Recreational fishing, shore-gathering.

Indicators of Change

Pollution. Changes in species diversity, distribution and population.

Operational Limits

Operational limits are an early warning system, acting as a *trigger for action*, reached long before there is any significant threat to the long-term viability of the feature. Limits, like objectives, are not fixed forever - they can be revised later if experience, monitoring or new scientific information, suggests that it is expedient to do so.

Parameters and monitoring within the regulated commercial fishery. This relates to the number of licenced fishermen and the types of fishing gear. There is little or no monitoring of catches, catch size of fish stocks and measures of their sustainability. See also individual operational objectives for marine invertebrates, fish, Eelgrass bed, Maerl beds, Eelgrass beds, seabirds, shipwrecks, Atlantic Grey Seal and cetaceans ***for all objectives and projects for this wetland type.***

It is difficult, in many cases, impossible, to set realistic ecological limits as baseline data are frequently scanty or absent and this ***needs to be addressed by survey and monitoring***.

Project02: survey and monitor tidal marine habitats and species.

New Project (part BAU)

Project Management: SoGE

Prescription: Establish baseline data for pelagic and benthic habitats and species: 1. Survey and map extent/distribution of habitat. 2. Survey and map distribution of all identified species, distribution and extent of aliens. 3. Survey population each species Monitor every 5-10 years.

When: 2016, ongoing

Where: All - where wetland type occurs.

Lead/support: **SoGE**/EG, GBRC, SG, ka, university project?

Supports may contribute during their normal activities

Priority [H, M, L]: H

Cost: tbc.

Coastal rocky shore (intertidal)

Condition of Feature

An important wetland type (for which the site was [proposed/selected for Ramsar designation under Criterion 2).

Affecting factors

Traditional shore-gathering [selective species removal, collateral damage to substrate and other species], tourism and recreation [trampling, selective species removal, damage to substrate and species]. Effects of climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity].

Management Objective

Subject to natural change, to maintain at favourable conservation status the habitats and species of the rocky intertidal zone, by voluntary codes of practice for shore-gathering and recreation and monitoring the features and the factors which influence these features and, where

appropriate, research and monitoring the feature and the factors that influence the feature and, where appropriate, research.

Indicators of Change

Ormer standing stock. Species diversity, distribution and population. Number of shore-gatherers on suitable tides

Operational Limits

Operational limits are an early warning system, acting as a *trigger for action*, reached long before there is any significant threat to the long-term viability of the feature. Limits, like objectives, are not fixed forever - they can be revised later if experience, monitoring or new scientific information, suggests that it is expedient to do so.

Parameters and monitoring within the regulated commercial fishery. This relates to the number of licenced fishermen and the types of fishing gear. There is little or no monitoring of catches, catch size of fish stocks and measures of their sustainability. See also individual operational objectives for marine invertebrates, fish, Eelgrass bed, Maerl beds, Eelgrass beds, seabirds, shipwrecks, Atlantic Grey Seal and cetaceans ***for all actions for this wetland type.***

It is difficult, in many cases, impossible, to set realistic ecological limits as baseline data

Wetland type, habitat

Project03: survey and monitor rocky shore

New Project

Project Management: SoGE

Prescription: Establish baseline data: 1. Survey and map extent/distribution of habitat. 2. Survey and map distribution of all identified species, distribution and extent of aliens. 3. Survey population each species Monitor every 5-10 years.

When: 2016, ongoing

Where: All - where wetland type occurs.

Lead/support: **SoGE**/EG, GBRC, HC, SG, ka, university project?

Supports may contribute during their normal activities

Priority [H, M, L]: H

Cost: tbc.

Measurable OUTCOME: Baseline data collected and stored, to inform future monitoring.

Coastal, sand/mud shore (intertidal)

Condition of Feature

An important wetland type (for which the site was [proposed/selected for Ramsar designation under Criterion 2).

Affecting factors

Commercial and recreational fishery, shore gathering, bait digging [selective species removal, collateral damage to substrate, habitats], tourism and recreation [trampling], the spread of invasive alien species, Pollution, including agricultural run-off, waste disposal. Effects of climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity].

Management Objective

Subject to natural change, to maintain at favourable conservation status the habitats and species of the sand/muddy intertidal zone, by voluntary codes of practice for shore-gathering and recreation and monitoring the feature and the factors that influence the feature and, where appropriate, research.

Indicators of Change

Species diversity. Number of shore-gatherers, bait diggers.

Operational Limits

Operational limits are an early warning system, acting as a *trigger for action*, reached long before there is any significant threat to the long-term viability of the feature. Limits, like objectives, are not fixed forever - they can be revised later if experience, monitoring or new scientific information, suggests that it is expedient to do so. See also operational objectives for marine invertebrates and Eelgrass beds.

It is difficult, in many cases, impossible, to set realistic ecological limits as baseline data are frequently scanty or absent and this needs to be addressed by survey and monitoring

Project04: Survey and monitor sand/mud shore

New Project [part BAU]

Project Management: SoGE

Prescription: Establish baseline data: 1. Survey and map extent/distribution of habitat. 2. Survey and map distribution of all identified species, distribution and extent of aliens. 3. Survey population each species Monitor every 5-10 years.

When: 2016, ongoing

Where: All - where wetland type occurs.

Lead/support: **SoGE**/EG, GBRC, HC, SG, ka, university project?

Supports may contribute during their normal activities

Priority [H, M, L]: H

Cost: tbc.

Measurable OUTCOME: Baseline data collected and stored, to inform future monitoring.

Coastal, coarse sand and gravels (intertidal)

Condition of Feature

An important wetland type (for which the site was [proposed/selected for Ramsar designation under Criterion 2).

Affecting factors

Bait digging [selective removal of species, substrate damage]. Tourism and recreation [trampling], the spread of invasive alien species. Pollution, including agricultural run-off, waste disposal. Effects of climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, and storminess]

Objective

Subject to natural change, to maintain at favourable conservation status the habitats and species of the intertidal coarse sands and gravels, by voluntary codes of practice for shore-gathering, bait digging and recreation and monitoring the feature and the factors that influence the feature and, where appropriate, research.

Indicators of Change

Green flatworm distribution and population. Species diversity.

Operational Limits

Operational limits are an early warning system, acting as a *trigger for action*, reached long before there is any significant threat to the long-term viability of the feature. Limits, like objectives, are not fixed forever - they can be revised later if experience, monitoring or new scientific information, suggests that it is expedient to do so. See also operational objectives for marine invertebrates and Eelgrass beds.

It is difficult, in many cases, impossible, to set realistic ecological limits as baseline data are frequently scanty or absent and this needs to be addressed by survey and monitoring

Project05: Survey and monitor coarse sand/gravel shore

***New* project *[*part BAU]**

Project Management: SoGE

Prescription: Establish baseline data: 1. Survey and map extent/distribution of habitat. 2. Survey and map distribution of Green Flatworm indicator of habitat quality], distribution and extent of aliens. Monitor every 5-10 years.

When: 2017, ongoing.

Where: All - where wetland type occurs.

Lead/support: **SoGE**/EG, GBRC, HC, SG, ka, university project?

Supports contribute during their normal activities

Priority [H, M, L]: H

Cost: tbc.

Measurable OUTCOME: Baseline data collected and stored, to inform future monitoring.

Coastal cliff, soft/hard

Condition of Feature

An important wetland type (for which the site was [proposed/selected for Ramsar designation under Criterion 2).

Affecting factors

Tourism and recreation; walking bird watching [trampling, disturbance], spread of invasive alien species, Effects of climate change [global warming, sea level rise, storminess].

Objective

Subject to natural change, to maintain at favourable conservation status the habitats and species of the coastal cliffs, by voluntary codes of practice for recreation and monitoring the feature and the factors that influence the feature and, where appropriate, research.

Indicators of Change

|Native plant species diversity. Distribution and spread of invasive alien plant species. Number of occupied seabird nest sites, breeding productivity. Brown rat population and distribution and

seabird nest predation. Number of occupied peregrine and raven nest sites. Recreational behaviour.

Operational Limits

Operational limits are an early warning system, acting as a *trigger for action*, reached long before there is any significant threat to the long-term viability of the feature. Limits, like objectives, are not fixed forever - they can be revised later if experience, monitoring or new scientific information, suggests that it is expedient to do so. See also operational objectives for seabirds, Atlantic Grey Seal.

It is difficult, in many cases, impossible, to set realistic ecological limits as baseline data are frequently scanty or absent and this needs to be addressed by survey and monitoring

Project06: Survey and monitor vegetation, coastal cliffs

New Project [part BAU]

Project Management: SoGE

Prescription: Establish baseline data: 1. Survey and map extent/distribution of habitat [NVC method]. 2. Survey and map distribution of all identified species, including distribution and extent of aliens. 3. Survey population each species Monitor every 5-10 years.

When: 2017, ongoing

Where: All - where wetland type occurs.

Lead/*support:* ***SoGE****/EG, GBRC, SG, ka, university project?*

Supports may contribute during their normal activities

Priority [H, M, L]: H

Cost: tbc.

Measurable OUTCOME: Baseline data collected and stored, to inform future monitoring and alien control.

Project07: Control alien plant species coastal cliffs

Business as Usual [part BAU]

Project Management: SoGE

Prescription: Establish baseline data: Control alien plant species, using recommended [tbc] methods.

When: 2017, ongoing

Where: All - where wetland type occurs.

Lead/support: **SoGE**/EG, GBRC, SG, ka, university project?

Supports may contribute during their normal activities

Priority [H, M, L]: H

Cost: tbc.

Measurable OUTCOME: Area of alien species[Hottentot Fig, New Zealand Flax, Falklands Grass] cover reduced by 10%. Pa. Population of native species increases by 5% [?]

Coastal heathland

Condition of Feature

An important wetland type (for which the site was (proposed/selected for Ramsar designation under Criterion 2).

Affecting factors

Tourism and recreation [trampling], the spread of invasive alien species.

Management Objective

Subject to natural change, to maintain at favourable conservation status the habitats and species of the coastal heathland, by voluntary codes of practice for recreation and monitoring the feature and the factors that influence the feature and, where appropriate, research.

Indicators of Change

Native plant species diversity. Population and distribution of invasive alien plant species. Rabbit population.

Operational Limits

Operational limits are an early warning system, acting as a *trigger for action*, reached long before there is any significant threat to the long-term viability of the feature. Limits, like objectives, are not fixed forever - they can be revised later if experience, monitoring or new scientific information, suggests that it is expedient to do so. See also operational objectives for seabirds, Atlantic Grey Seal.

It is difficult, in many cases, impossible, to set realistic ecological limits as baseline data are frequently scanty or absent and this needs to be addressed by survey and monitoring

Project08: Survey and monitor coastal heathland

New Project [partBAU]

Project Management: SoGE

Prescription: Establish baseline data: 1. Survey and map extent/distribution of habitat [NVC method]. 2. Survey and map distribution of all identified species, including distribution and extent of aliens. 3. Monitor every 5-10 years.

When: 2018, ongoing

Where: All - where wetland type occurs.

Lead/support: **SoGE**/EG, GBRC, HC, SG, ka, university project?

Supports may contribute during their normal activities

Priority [H, M, L]: M

Cost: tbc.

Project 09: rabbit management, coastal heathland.

New Project

Project Management: SoGE

Prescription: Prescription: Control rabbit population [10% pa of estimated population]; shooting, trapping. Market meat and fur. Annually Control rabbit population incrementally to achieve desired native plant community

Where: Herm

Lead/support: **SoGE**/HC, SG, ka university project?

Supports may contribute during their normal activities

Priority [H, M, L]: M

Cost: tbc.

Measurable OUTCOME: Rabbit population reduced to 90% of initial estimated population. This is the new baseline. Native plant community is stable and sustained.

Project10: control alien plant species, coastal heathland.

New Project [part BAU]

Project Management: SoGE

Prescription: Prescription: Control alien plant species, using recommended [tbc] methods.

When: 2018, ongoing

Where: Herm

Lead/support: **SoGE**/HC, SG, ka university project?

Supports may contribute during their normal activities

Priority [H, M, L]: M

Cost: tbc.

Measurable OUTCOME: Area of alien species[Hottentot Fig, New Zealand Flax, Falklands Grass] cover reduced by 10% pa. Population of native species increases by 5% [?]

Operational Objectives for species and habitat condition

Golden Kelp *Laminaria ochroleuca*

Condition of Feature

An important species (for which the site was [proposed/selected for Ramsar designation under Criterion 2).

Affecting factors

Commercial fishery [bottom towed-gear], the spread of invasive alien species, pollution, including agricultural run-off, waste disposal. Effects of climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity].

Management Objective

Subject to natural change, to maintain Golden Kelp at favourable conservation status, by maintaining the regulated commercial fishery and monitoring the feature and the factors that influence the feature and, where appropriate, research.

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Indicators of Change

Population and distribution, extent of reefs and other species supported.

Operational Limits

Operational limits are an early warning system, acting as a *trigger for action*, reached long before there is any significant threat to the long-term viability of the feature. Limits, like objectives, are not fixed forever - they can be revised later if experience, monitoring or new scientific information, suggests that it is expedient to do so. See also operational objectives for marine, tidal, fish and commercial fishery.

It is difficult, in many cases, impossible, to set realistic ecological limits as baseline data are frequently scanty or absent and this needs to be addressed by survey and monitoring

Project11: Survey and monitor Golden Kelp

New project [part BAU]

Project Management: SoGE

Prescription: Establish baseline data: Survey and map population/distribution. Monitor every 5-10 years. If extent falls below 95%pa, consider management measures.

When: 2019, ongoing

Where: All - where wetland type occurs.

Lead/support **SoGE**/GBRC, SG, fishermen, divers, ka university project?

Supports may contribute during their normal activities

Priority [H, M, L]: H

Cost: tbc.

Measurable OUTCOME: Baseline data collected and stored, to inform future monitoring.

Dwarf Eelgrass *Zostera noltei*

Condition of Feature

An important species (for which the site was [proposed/selected for Ramsar designation under Criterion 2).

Affecting factors

Commercial fishery [bottom towed-gear], the spread of invasive alien species, pollution, including agricultural run-off, waste disposal. Effects of climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity].

Objective

Subject to natural change, to maintain Dwarf Eelgrass at favourable conservation status, by maintaining the regulated commercial fishery and monitoring the feature and the factors that influence the feature and, where appropriate, research.

Indicators of Change

Population and distribution, extent of reefs and other species supported.

Operational Limits

Operational limits are an early warning system, acting as a *trigger for action*, reached long before there is any significant threat to the long-term viability of the feature. Limits, like objectives, are not fixed forever - they can be revised later if experience, monitoring or new scientific information, suggests that it is expedient to do so. See also operational objectives for **Eelgrass beds**, fishing.

It is difficult, in many cases, impossible, to set realistic ecological limits as baseline data are frequently absent and this needs to be addressed by survey and monitoring

Common Eelgrass *Zostera marina*

Condition of Feature

An important species (for which the site was [proposed/selected for Ramsar designation under Criterion 2).

Affecting factors

Tourism and recreation [trampling], the spread of invasive alien species, Pollution, including

Objective

Subject to natural change, to maintain Common Eelgrass at favourable conservation status by voluntary codes of practice for shore-gathering and recreation and monitoring the feature and the factors that influence the feature and, where appropriate, research.

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Indicators of Change

Population, distribution and area coverage. Population of Dark-bellied Brent Goose.

Operational Limits

Operational limits are an early warning system, acting as a *trigger for action*, reached long before there is any significant threat to the long-term viability of the feature. Limits, like objectives, are not fixed forever - they can be revised later if experience, monitoring or new scientific information, suggests that it is expedient to do so. See also operational objectives for **Eelgrass beds**, sand/mud shore [intertidal].

It is difficult, in many cases, impossible, to set realistic ecological limits as baseline data are frequently scanty or absent and this needs to be addressed by survey and monitoring

Eelgrass beds

Condition of Feature

An important habitat (for which the site was [proposed/selected for Ramsar designation under Criterion 2).

Affecting factors

Sub-tidal*[Zostera noltei* reef- commercial [bottom towed-gear] and intertidal[*Zostera marina*] bed - recreational fishery, bait digging, shore gathering [selective species removal], tourism and recreation [trampling], the spread of invasive alien species, pollution, including agricultural run-off, waste disposal. Effects of climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity].

Management Objective

Subject to natural change, to maintain Eelgrass beds at favourable conservation status, by maintaining the regulated commercial fishery, voluntary codes of practice for bait digging, recreation and monitoring the feature and the factors that influence the feature and, where appropriate, research.

Indicators of Change

Extent and distribution of beds. Other species supported.

Operational Limits

Operational limits are an early warning system, acting as a *trigger for action*, reached long before there is any significant threat to the long-term viability of the feature. Limits, like objectives, are not fixed forever - they can be revised later if experience, monitoring or new scientific information, suggests that it is expedient to do so. **This operational objective covers the two individual species.** See also operational objectives for Dwarf Eelgrass, Common Eelgrass/sand/mud shore [intertidal], Tidal Marine, and fishing

It is difficult, in many cases, impossible, to set realistic ecological limits as baseline data are frequently scanty or absent and this needs to be addressed by survey and monitoring

Project12: Survey and monitor Eelgrass beds [both species]

New Project [part BAU]

Project Management: SoGE

Prescription: Establish baseline data: Survey and map extent/distribution of intertidal and subtidal beds. Monitor every 5-10 years. Annual survey of dark-bellied Brent Goose population. If extent falls below 95%pa, consider management measures.

When: 2016, ongoing

Where: All - where wetland type occurs.

Lead/support: **SoGE**/EG, GBRC, SG, GBOA, fishermen, divers, ka university project?

Supports contribute during their normal activities

Priority [H, M, L]: H

Cost: tbc.

Measurable OUTCOME: Baseline data collected and stored, to inform future monitoring.

Maerl beds

Condition of Feature

An important habitat (for which the site was [proposed/selected for Ramsar designation under Criterion 2).

Affecting factors

Commercial fishery [bottom towed-gear] potential spread of invasive alien species, pollution, including diffuse pollution, waste disposal. Effects of climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity].

Objective

Subject to natural change, to maintain Maerl beds at favourable conservation status, by maintaining the regulated commercial fishery and monitoring the feature and the factors that influence the feature and, where appropriate, research.

Indicators of Change

Extent and distribution of beds. Other species supported.

Operational Limits

Operational limits are an early warning system, acting as a *trigger for action*, reached long before there is any significant threat to the long-term viability of the feature. Limits, like objectives, are not fixed forever - they can be revised later if experience, monitoring or new scientific information, suggests that it is expedient to do so. See also operational objectives for Eelgrass beds, Maerl beds, Tidal Marine, and fishing

It is difficult, in many cases, impossible, to set realistic ecological limits as baseline data are frequently scanty or absent and this needs to be addressed by survey and monitoring

Project13: Survey and monitor Maerl beds

New project [part BAU]

Project Management: SoGE

Prescription: Establish baseline data: Survey and map extent/distribution of beds and species diversity. Monitor every 5-10 years. If extent falls below 95%pa, consider management measures.

When: 2016, ongoing

Where: All - where wetland type occurs.

Lead/support: **SoGE**/EG, GBRC, SG, GBOA, fishermen, divers, ka university project?

Supports may contribute during their normal activities

Priority [H, M, L]: H

Cost: tbc.

Measurable OUTCOME: Baseline data collected and stored, to inform future monitoring.

Marine invertebrates

Condition of Feature

This grouping is poorly documented and impacts are therefore open to research.

Affecting factors

Potentially: Commercial and recreational fishery, shore gathering [selective species removal], tourism and recreation the spread of invasive alien species, pollution. Effects of climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity].

Management Objective

Subject to natural change, to maintain at favourable conservation status the suite of marine invertebrates, by maintaining regulated commercial fishery and voluntary codes of practice for shore-gathering, recreational fishing and recreation and monitoring the feature and the factors that influence the feature and, where appropriate, research.

Indicators of Change

Diversity of species, populations and distribution.

Operational Limits

Operational limits are an early warning system, acting as a *trigger for action*, reached long before there is any significant threat to the long-term viability of the feature. Limits, like objectives, are not fixed forever - they can be revised later if experience, monitoring or new scientific information, suggests that it is expedient to do so. See also operational objectives for Eelgrass beds, Maerl beds, Tidal Marine, and fishing

It is difficult, in many cases, impossible, to set realistic ecological limits as baseline data are frequently scanty or absent and this needs to be addressed by survey and monitoring

Project14: Survey and Marine invertebrates

New project [part BAU]

Project Management: SoGE

Prescription: Establish baseline data: record species and map population/distribution Monitor important species every 5-10 years. If population falls below 95%pa, consider management measures.

When: 2018, ongoing

Where: All - where wetland type occurs.

Lead/support: **SoGE**/EG, GBRC, SG, GBOA, fishermen, divers, ka university project?

Supports may contribute during their normal activities

Priority [H, M, L]: H

Cost: tbc.

Measurable OUTCOME: Baseline data collected and stored, to inform future monitoring.

Biogenic bivalve reefs

Condition of Feature

An important habitat formed by Ormers and Razor Clams (for which the site was [proposed/selected for Ramsar designation under Criterion 2).

Affecting factors

Commercial [bottom towed- gear] and recreational fishery, shore gathering [selective species removal], tourism and recreation [trampling], potential spread of invasive alien species, pollution, including diffuse, waste disposal. Effects of climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity].

Management Objective

Subject to natural change, to maintain at favourable conservation status the integrity and species of the biogenic bivalve reefs, by maintaining the regulated commercial fishery, voluntary codes of practice for the recreational fishery and monitoring the feature and the factors that influence the feature and, where appropriate, research.

Indicators of Change

Extent and distribution of reefs. Species diversity supported.

Operational Limits

Operational limits are an early warning system, acting as a *trigger for action*, reached long before there is any significant threat to the long-term viability of the feature. Limits, like objectives, are not fixed forever - they can be revised later if experience, monitoring or new scientific information, suggests that it is expedient to do so. See also operational objectives for marine invertebrates, sea fishery.

It is difficult, in many cases, impossible, to set realistic ecological limits as baseline data are frequently scanty or absent and this needs to be addressed by survey and monitoring

Project15: Survey and monitor biogenic bivalve reefs

New Project [part BAU]

Project Management: SoGE

Prescription: Establish baseline data: 1. Survey and map population/distribution of species. Monitor every 5-10 years. If extent falls below 95%pa, consider management measures.

When: 2016, five-year cycle

Where: All - where wetland type occurs.

Lead/support: **SoGE**/EG, GBRC, SG, ka, university project?

Supports my contribute during their normal activities

Priority [H, M, L]: H

Cost: tbc.

Measurable OUTCOME: Baseline data collected and stored, to inform future monitoring.

Seabirds

Condition of Feature

Important species (for which the site was [proposed/selected for Ramsar designation under Criterion 2).

Affecting factors

Commercial and recreational fishery. Tourism, including ecotourism, recreation. Spread of invasive alien species, pollution. Effects of climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity].

Objective

Subject to natural change, to maintain at favourable conservation status the suite of 11 nesting seabird species, by maintaining the regulated commercial fishery and voluntary codes of practice for recreational fishing and recreation and monitoring the feature and the factors that influence the feature and, where appropriate, research.

Indicators of Change

Number of species. Number of occupied nest sites for each species. Breeding success. Control/eradication of Brown Rat at Jethou and inshore islands. Feeding range and success.

Operational Limits

Operational limits are an early warning system, acting as a *trigger for action*, reached long before there is any significant threat to the long-term viability of the feature. Limits, like objectives, are not fixed forever - they can be revised later if experience, monitoring or new scientific information, suggests that it is expedient to do so. See also operational objectives for Tidal Marine, fish, Atlantic Grey Seal and Sea fishery

It is difficult, in many cases, impossible, to set realistic ecological limits as baseline data are frequently scanty or absent and this needs to be addressed by survey and monitoring.

Project16: Survey and monitor seabirds

Business as Usual

Project Management: SoGE

Prescription: Establish baseline data: Survey and map Apparently Occupied Nest Sites, population annually. Record breeding productivity annually. Ring chicks annually. Record mortality "wrecks". If breeding population falls below 95%pa, consider management measures.

When: 2015, annual

Where: All - where wetland type occurs.

Lead/support **SoGE**/PKV, JT,EG, Rib Voyages, GBRC, SG, fishermen, BOA, BBC, OG, RSPB, bird watchers university project?

Supports may contribute during their normal activities

Priority [H, M, L]: H

Cost: tbc.

Measurable OUTCOME: Baseline data collected and stored, to inform future monitoring.

Project17: Seabirds - control Brown Rats

New project

Project Management: SoGE

Prescription: Establish baseline data: Initially survey and map Brown Rat population/distribution and quantify seabird nest predation. Control rats, using recommended [tbc] methods.

When: 2015, ongoing [to be determined].

Where: Jethou.

Lead/support **SoGE**/PKV, JT, EG, GBOA, GBRC, SG, ka, university project?

Supports may contribute during their normal activities

Priority [H, M, L]: H

Cost: tbc.

Measurable OUTCOME Baseline data collected and stored, to inform future monitoring and control.

Fish

Condition of Feature

Important species (for which the site was [proposed/selected for Ramsar designation under Criterion 2).

Affecting factors

Commercial and recreational fishery, pollution. Effects of climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity].

Objective

Subject to natural change, to maintain at favourable conservation status the fish species, by maintaining the regulated commercial fishery and voluntary codes of practice for recreational fishing and monitoring the feature and the factors that influence the feature and, where appropriate, research.

Indicators of Change

Number of harvested fish. Species diversity. Sightings of Basking Shark.

Operational Limits

Operational limits are an early warning system, acting as a *trigger for action*, reached long before there is any significant threat to the long-term viability of the feature. Limits, like objectives, are not fixed forever - they can be revised later if experience, monitoring or new scientific information, suggests that it is expedient to do so. See also operational objectives for Tidal Marine, and Sea fishery.

It is difficult, in many cases, impossible, to set realistic ecological limits as baseline data are frequently scanty or absent and this needs to be addressed by survey and monitoring

Project18: Survey and monitor fish

New Project [part BAU]

Project Management: SoGE

Prescription: Establish baseline data: Record species and map population/distribution of species and spawning grounds. If populations fall below 95% consider management measures. Record sightings of Basking Shark and Sunfish annually. If annual sightings fall below 95%pa, consider management measures.

When: 2015, annually

Where: All - where wetland type occurs.

Lead/support: **SoGE, SoG**/fishermen, OG, TF, bird watchers, GBRC, GBOA, EG, ka; university project?

Supports contribute during their normal activities

Priority [H, M, L]: H

Cost: tbc.

Measurable OUTCOME Baseline data collected and stored, to inform future monitoring.

Atlantic Grey Seal *Halichoerus grypus*

Condition of Feature

Important species (for which the site was [proposed/selected for Ramsar designation under Criterion 2).

Affecting factors

Commercial and recreational fishery, shore gathering [selective species removal], tourism, recreation, boating [disturbance] pollution Effects of climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity].

Management Objective

Subject to natural change, to maintain the Atlantic Grey Seal at favourable conservation status, by maintaining the regulated commercial fishery, voluntary codes of practice for the recreational fishery and monitoring the feature and the factors that influence these features and, where appropriate, research.

Indicators of Change

Population size and distribution. Breeding success.

Operational Limits

Operational limits are an early warning system, acting as a *trigger for action*, reached long before there is any significant threat to the long-term viability of the feature. Limits, like objectives, are not fixed forever - they can be revised later if experience, monitoring or new scientific information, suggests that it is expedient to do so. See also operational objectives for Tidal Marine, seabirds, sea fishery.

It is difficult, in many cases, impossible, to set realistic ecological limits as baseline data are frequently scanty or absent and this needs to be addressed by survey and monitoring

Project19: Survey and monitor Atlantic Grey Seals

New project [part BAU]

Project Management: SoGE

Prescription: Establish baseline data: Record and map numbers/distribution record/map breeding colonies. Record number of pups. Monitor annually. If population falls below 95%pa, consider management measures.

When: 2015, annual

Where: All - where wetland type occurs.

Lead/support: **SoGE**/EG, GBRC, SG, GBOA, fishermen, divers, ka university project?

Supports may contribute during their normal activities

Priority [H, M, L]: H

Cost: tbc.

Measurable OUTCOME: Baseline data collected and stored, to inform future monitoring.

Cetaceans

Condition of Feature

Important species (for which the site was [proposed/selected for Ramsar designation under Criterion 2).

Affecting factors

Commercial and recreational fishery. Commercial shipping. Pollution, Effects of climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity].

Management Objective

Subject to natural change, to maintain at favourable conservation status the species of cetaceans, by maintaining the regulated commercial fishery and commercial shipping, voluntary codes of practice for the recreational fishery and monitoring the feature and the factors that influence the feature and, where appropriate, research.

Indicators of Change

Number of sightings. Number of species.

Operational Limits

Operational limits are an early warning system, acting as a *trigger for action*, reached long before there is any significant threat to the long-term viability of the feature. Limits, like objectives, are not fixed forever - they can be revised later if experience, monitoring or new scientific information, suggests that it is expedient to do so. See also operational objectives for Tidal Marine, seabirds, Atlantic Grey Seal, fish, sea fishery.

It is difficult, in many cases, impossible, to set realistic ecological limits as baseline data are frequently scanty or absent and this needs to be addressed by survey and monitoring

20: Survey and monitor cetaceans.

New project [part BAU]

Project Management: SoGE

Prescription: Establish baseline data: Record species. Map distribution of species. Monitor annually. If sightings fall below 95%pa, consider management measures.

When: 2015, annual

Where: All - where wetland type occurs.

Lead/support: **SoGE**/EG, GBRC, SG, GBOA, fishermen, divers, ka university project?

Supports may contribute during their normal activities

Priority [H, M, L]: H

Cost: tbc.

Measurable OUTCOME: Baseline data collected and stored, to inform future monitoring.

Commercial sea fishery

Condition of Feature

Important activity (for which the site was [proposed/selected for Ramsar designation).

Affecting factors

Sustainability of and access to fish stocks. Availability of fishermen, boats and gear. Fishery regulations. Market demand and marketing initiatives. Pollution. Effects of climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity].

Management Objective

To maintain the sustainability of the fish stocks and economic viability of the sea fishery, by maintaining the regulated commercial fishery, with no negative impact on site ecological condition.

Indicators of Change

Targets in the fishery regulations (limits on type of fishing gear). Size of fishing fleet. Size of catch. Species diversity of catch. Fish stock sustainability. Fish recruitment, spawning sites. No bycatch, site ecological condition.

Operational Limits

Operational limits are an early warning system, acting as a *trigger for action*, reached long before there is any significant threat to the long-term viability of the feature. Limits, like objectives, are not fixed forever - they can be revised later if experience, monitoring or new scientific information, suggests that it is expedient to do so. See also operational objectives for Tidal Marine, seabirds, Atlantic Grey Seal, fish.

It is difficult, in many cases impossible, to set realistic limits as ecological baseline data [for monitoring site ecological character] are sometimes scanty or absent and this needs to be addressed by survey and monitoring.

Projects

Project21: Manage and monitor the Regulated Sea Fishery

Business as Usual

Project Management: SoGE

Prescription: Establish baseline data: Regulated sea fishery. Eliminate bycatch/fish disposal at sea. Encourage fishermen to record and report on ecological features.

When: 2015, annual

Where: All - where wetland type occurs.

Lead/support: **SoGE**/ fishermen, EG, GBRC, SG, GBOA, divers, ka university project?

Supports may contribute during their normal activities

Priority [H, M, L]: H

Cost: existing budget.

Measurable OUTCOME: Sustainable fish stocks. All fish species recorded/records stored and mapped. Annual report.

Mariculture

Condition of Feature

Small, localised activity.

Affecting factors

The market. Licencing. Tenancies. The spread of invasive alien species, pollution. Effects of climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity, global warming].

Management Objective

To maintain the economic viability of the oyster lays, with no negative impact on site ecological condition.

Indicators of Change

Site ecological condition.

Operational Limits

Operational limits are an early warning system, acting as a *trigger for action*, reached long before there is any significant threat to the long-term viability of the feature. Limits, like objectives, are not fixed forever - they can be revised later if experience, monitoring or new scientific information, suggests that it is expedient to do so. See also operational objectives for Tidal Marine, marine invertebrates, intertidal, fish, shore gathering.

It is difficult, in many cases impossible, to set realistic limits as ecological baseline data [for monitoring site ecological character] are sometimes scanty or absent and this needs to be addressed by survey and monitoring

Project

Project22: Manage and monitor Mariculture.

Business as Usual

Project Management: SoGE

Prescription: Use baseline data for intertidal areas (see projects2, 3, 10): to inform siting and monitoring of proposed operations. Licences granted only for operations with no negative effect on ecological **features**.

When: 2015, annual

Where: intertidal habitats.

Lead/support **SoGE, SoG**/HC, JT.EG, GBRC, SG, university project?

Supports may contribute during their normal activities

Priority [H, M, L]: M

Cost: commercial licences.

Measurable OUTCOME: Licences granted only for operations with no negative effect on ecological features and continued monitoring. No negative effects.

Commercial shipping

Condition of Feature

Important economic activity, supporting freight, passengers, navigation, dredging.

Affecting factors

Regulations and legal duties. Economic activity. Effects of global climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, silting].

Management Objective

To maintain the sustainability of commercial shipping, with no negative impact on site ecological condition.

Indicators of Change

Economic activity. Site ecological character.

Operational Limits

Operational limits are an early warning system, acting as a *trigger for action*, reached long before there is any significant threat to the long-term viability of the feature. Limits, like objectives, are not fixed forever - they can be revised later if experience, monitoring or new scientific information, suggests that it is expedient to do so. See also operational objectives for Tidal Marine, marine invertebrates, intertidal, fish, shore gathering.

It is difficult, in many cases impossible, to set realistic limits as ecological baseline data [for monitoring site ecological character] are sometimes scanty or absent and this needs to be addressed by survey and monitoring

Project23: Manage and monitor Commercial shipping.

Business as Usual

Project Management: SoGE

Prescription: Harbour Master control. Consider/confirm zoning/shipping lanes to reduce disturbance [including conflict with cetacean echo- location] to ecological features. Record/report, prevent or reduce pollution incidents. Encourage crews to record and report on ecological features.

When: 2015, annual

Where: All - where wetland type occurs.

Lead/support: **SoGE, SoG**/crews, GBRC, GBOA, SG.

Supports may contribute during their normal activities

Priority [H, M, L]: H

Cost: existing budgets.

Measurable OUTCOME: No negative impact on ecological character of the site.

<u>Tourism [ecotourism, outdoor pursuits, quiet recreation, camping, beach, walking]</u>

Condition of Feature

An important activity, which includes local traditions. Significant contribution to local economy and supports the ecological, economic and cultural character of the site.

Affecting factors

Weather. Facilities. Wildlife.

Management Objective

To maintain the sustainability of tourism and recreational activities, with no negative impact on site ecological character and some positive effects of ecotourism.

Indicators of Change

Numbers of tourists and economic activity.

Site ecological character.

Operational Limits

Operational limits are an early warning system, acting as a *trigger for action*, reached long before there is any significant threat to the long-term viability of the feature. Limits, like objectives, are not fixed forever - they can be revised later if experience, monitoring or new scientific information,

suggests that it is expedient to do so. See also operational objectives for Tidal Marine, intertidal, rocky cliffs, seabirds, Atlantic Grey Seal, cetaceans.

It is difficult, in many cases impossible, to set realistic limits as ecological baseline data [for monitoring site ecological character] are sometimes scanty or absent and this needs to be addressed by survey and monitoring.

Project24: Manage and monitor tourism.

Business as Usual

Project Management: SoGE

Prescription: Establish baseline data: Record any interaction with ecological features. Consider voluntary Codes of Practice. Promote green tourism; demonstrate economic value. Consider tourism payback scheme to support management of site. **Maintain no public access to Jethou and the Humps**

When: 2015, annual

Where: All.

Lead/support: **SoGE, SoG**/ BBC, HC, CF, TF, JT, SPPd, GBOA, OG, GC, SG.

Supports may contribute during their normal activities

Priority [H, M, L]: H

Cost: existing budgets.

Measurable OUTCOME: No negative impact on ecological character of the site. Measured by consultation, questionnaires and observation.

Tenancies, licences

Condition of Feature

These determine many activities, which have the potential to affect the ecological, economic and cultural character of the site.

Affecting factors

Longevity and terms of existing and new tenancies, leases, licences and agreements]. Proposals for new activities. Global climate change.

Management Objective

To ensure that tenancies, licences and legal agreements enhance the ecological, economic and cultural character of the site.

Indicators of Change

Ecological, economic and cultural character of the site.

Operational Limits

Operational limits are an early warning system, acting as a *trigger for action*, reached long before there is any significant threat to the long-term viability of the feature. Limits, like objectives, are not fixed forever - they can be revised later if experience, monitoring or new scientific information, suggests that it is expedient to do so. See also operational objectives for Tidal Marine, intertidal, rocky cliffs, seabirds, Atlantic Grey Seal, cetaceans.

It is difficult, in many cases impossible, to set realistic limits as ecological baseline data [for monitoring site ecological character] are sometimes scanty or absent and this needs to be addressed by survey and monitoring

Project25: Manage and monitoring tenancies, licences

Business as Usual

Project Management: SoGE

Prescription: Ensure that observance of the ecological and cultural character of the site and adherence to the Ramsar/wetland management plan site is included as a requirement in the terms of all tenancy and licence agreements. **Maintain no public access to Jethou and the Humps**

When: 2015, annual

Where: All.

Lead/support **SoGE, SoG**/HC, JT, SG, .SPPd

Supports may contribute during their normal activities

Priority [H, M, L]: H

Cost: existing budgets.

Measurable OUTCOME: All agreements contribute to aims of the management plan.

Power generation, cables

Condition of Feature

Existing seabed cables for electricity and telecommunications. Exploration for renewable energy opportunities.

Affecting factors

Engineering viability and meteorological suitability. Effects of climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess,].

Management Objective

To ensure that cables and energy exploration and generation have no negative impact on site ecological condition.

Indicators of Change

Site ecological condition.

Operational Limits

Operational limits are an early warning system, acting as a *trigger for action*, reached long before there is any significant threat to the long-term viability of the feature. Limits, like objectives, are not fixed forever - they can be revised later if experience, monitoring or new scientific information, suggests that it is expedient to do so. See also operational objectives for Marine tidal, intertidal, Eelgrass beds, Maerl beds, seabirds, Atlantic Grey Seal, cetaceans.

It is difficult, in many cases impossible, to set realistic limits as ecological baseline data [for monitoring site ecological character] are sometimes scanty or absent and this needs to be addressed by survey and monitoring

Project26: Manage and monitor power cables, energy generation.

Business as Usual

Project Management: SoGE

Prescription: Encourage developers to contribute survey and research data to inform the site management plan.

Proposals for power generation and seabed cables to be subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment, to ensure no negative impact on ecological features and fishing gear/activity

When: 2015, annual

Where benthic/pelagic habitats.

Lead/support **SoGE**/PT, fishermen, GC, GBOA, SPPd, HO, JT, SG.

Supports may contribute during their normal activities

Priority [H, M, L]: M

Cost: existing budgets.

Measurable OUTCOME: No negative impacts on ecological features and commercial fishery.

Recreation

Condition of Feature

An important local activity and an aspect of tourism.

Affecting factors

Weather. Facilities. Wildlife, landscape/scenery, beaches.

Objective

To maintain the sustainability of recreational activities, with no negative impact on site ecological character by voluntary codes of practice

Indicators of Change

Local awareness and pride in place. Site ecological condition.

Operational Limits

Operational limits are an early warning system, acting as a *trigger for action*, reached long before there is any significant threat to the long-term viability of the feature. Limits, like objectives, are

not fixed forever - they can be revised later if experience, monitoring or new scientific information, suggests that it is expedient to do so. See also operational objectives for Marine tidal, intertidal, Eelgrass beds, coastal heathland, rocky cliffs, seabirds, Atlantic Grey Seal, cetaceans, recreational fishing.

It is difficult, in many cases impossible, to set realistic limits as ecological baseline data [for monitoring site ecological character] are sometimes scanty or absent and this needs to be addressed by survey and monitoring.

Project27: Manage and monitor recreation

Business as Usual

Project Management: SoGE

Prescription: Encourage active engagement with the management of the site, by dialogue and information provision. Where appropriate, encourage voluntary Codes of Practice, *eg* for recreational fishing, bird watching, recreational boating, outdoor pursuits, diving, other and scope others. See project29.
Promote ecology-friendly recreation; **maintain no public access to Jethou and the Humps.**

When: 2015, annual
Where All

Lead/support **SoGE, SoG**/GC, HO, BOA, OG, JT, C, TF, BBC, SPPd, divers, GBOA, SG, RSPB, ka

Supports may contribute during their normal activities

Priority [H, M, L]: M

Cost: existing budgets.

Measurable OUTCOME: All recreational activities contribute to, and do not detract from the ecological and cultural character of the site. Measured by consultation, questionnaires and observation.

Shore gathering

Condition of Feature

An important local traditional activity

Affecting factors

Tidal conditions. Number of gatherers. Sustainability of target species stock.

Tourism and recreation [trampling], spread of invasive alien species, pollution, Effects of climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity].

Management Objective

To maintain the sustainability of shore gathering, with no negative impact on site ecological character.

Indicators of Change

Number of harvested target species. Site ecological character. Number of shore-gatherers.

Operational Limits

Operational limits are an early warning system, acting as a *trigger for action*, reached long before there is any significant threat to the long-term viability of the feature. Limits, like objectives, are not fixed forever - they can be revised later if experience, monitoring or new scientific information, suggests that it is expedient to do so. See also operational objectives for Marine tidal, intertidal, Eelgrass beds, coastal heathland, rocky cliffs, seabirds, Atlantic Grey Seal, cetaceans, recreational fishing.

It is difficult, in many cases impossible, to set realistic limits as ecological baseline data [for monitoring site ecological character] are sometimes scanty or absent and this needs to be addressed by survey and monitoring

Project28: Manage and monitor Shore-gathering.

Business as Usual plus monitoring

Project Management: SoGE

Prescription: Establish baseline data: 1. Survey numbers and distribution of shore gatherers. Develop an agreed voluntary Code of Practice, including sustainable harvest and avoidance of collateral damage to substrate/other species.

When: 2015, annual
Where intertidal zone.

Lead/support **SoGE**/general public, shore gatherers, SG, GBRC, HC, JT, commercial fishermen, recreational fishermen, ka

Supports may contribute during their normal activities

Priority [H, M, L]: M

Cost: tbc

Measurable OUTCOME: Baseline data collected and stored, No negative impacts on ecological features.

History/archaeology/buildings/shipwrecks

Condition of Feature

Important features representing the history and traditions of the site and local area. There are 7 shipwrecks in the site, which are of ecological significance.

Affecting factors

Shipwrecks require more exploration for their ecological character; historical significance is well known. Buildings and historical sites are subject to access.

Management Objective

To promote and enhance their heritage and education value to local people and tourists and to improve understanding of the value of shipwrecks as reefs for marine life and fish spawning, with no negative impact of the ecological character of the site.

Indicators of Change

Local awareness and pride in place. Site ecological condition.

Operational Limits

Operational limits are an early warning system, acting as a *trigger for action*, reached long before there is any significant threat to the long-term viability of the feature. Limits, like objectives, are not fixed forever - they can be revised later if experience, monitoring or new scientific information, suggests that it is expedient to do so. See also operational objectives for Marine tidal, intertidal, Eelgrass beds, coastal heathland, rocky cliffs, seabirds, Atlantic Grey Seal, cetaceans, recreational fishing.

It is difficult, in many cases impossible, to set realistic limits as ecological baseline data [for monitoring site ecological character] are sometimes scanty or absent and this needs to be addressed by survey and monitoring.

Project29: Survey shipwrecks

Business as Usual

Project Management: SoGE

Prescription: Establish baseline data: 1. map location of shipwrecks. 2. Investigate shipwrecks for reefs, species diversity and fish spawning.

When: 2015, annual

Where benthic/pelagic habitats

Lead/support **SoGE SoGE**/divers, GBRC, SG, university project?

Supports may contribute during their normal activities

Priority [H, M, L]: M

Cost: tbc

Measurable OUTCOME Baseline data collected and stored, to inform future monitoring. No negative impacts on ecological features.

Landscape

Condition of Feature

The landscape and the seascape have a scenic beauty that is the core of the site.

Affecting factors

Land use. Site ecological character. Tourism [mass].

Objective

To protect and enhance the landscape, by planning regulations and ensuring an inclusive approach to managing land use, with no negative impact of the ecological character of the site.

Indicators of Change

Public awareness and pride in place. Site ecological condition.

Operational Limits

Operational limits are an early warning system, acting as a *trigger for action*, reached long before there is any significant threat to the long-term viability of the feature. Limits, like objectives, are not fixed forever - they can be revised later if experience, monitoring or new scientific information, suggests that it is expedient to do so. See also operational objectives for Marine tidal, intertidal, Eelgrass beds, coastal heathland, rocky cliffs, seabirds, Atlantic Grey Seal, cetaceans, recreational fishing.

It is difficult, in many cases impossible, to set realistic limits as ecological baseline data [for monitoring site ecological character] are sometimes scanty or absent and this needs to be addressed by survey and monitoring

Project 30: Manage and monitor Landscape.

Business as Usual

Project Management: SoGE

Prescription Control developments in the planning system, to maintain the landscape, ecological and cultural character of the site.

When 2015 annually

Where All

Lead/support **SoGE, SoG**/SPPd, GC, HC, JT; All.

Supports may contribute during their normal activities

Priority [H, M, L]: H

Cost: tbc

Measurable OUTCOME No effects on the ecological or aesthetic character of the site.

Education, research and sharing best practice.

Condition of Feature

Potential exists, limited current activity

Affecting factors

Availability of resources and survey, monitoring and research expertise.

Site ecological condition. Inclusivity and successful delivery of the Ramsar process Funding.

Management Objective

To ensure an improved understanding of the ecological and cultural character of the site, by promoting education, research, voluntary Codes of Practice. Sharing best practice with other wetland managers, with no negative impact on the ecological character of the site.

Indicators of Change

Educational, interpretation facilities and opportunities. Voluntary Codes of Practice agreed and established effectively. Numbers engaged with. Research funding. Site ecological character

Operational Limits

Operational limits are an early warning system, acting as a *trigger for action*, reached long before there is any significant threat to the long-term viability of the feature. Limits, like objectives, are not fixed forever - they can be revised later if experience, monitoring or new scientific information, suggests that it is expedient to do so. See also operational objectives for Marine tidal, intertidal, Eelgrass beds, coastal heathland, rocky cliffs, seabirds, Atlantic Grey Seal, cetaceans, recreational fishing.

It is difficult, in many cases impossible, to set realistic limits as ecological baseline data [for monitoring site ecological character] are sometimes scanty or absent and this needs to be addressed by survey and monitoring.

Project31: Manage and monitor Information, education, research; develop and demonstrate best practice.

Business as Usual

Project Management: SoGE

Prescription Establish baseline data: 1. Review existing education, interpretation, information provision about the site. Review existing research projects Develop an information, interpretation, education, media plan. Formulate research projects to inform and enhance site management, potentially with universities.

When 2015 annually

Where All

Lead/support **SoGE, SoG/**SG, GBRC, GC, HC, JT, RSPB, PKV, fishermen, GBOA, university project?

Supports may contribute during their normal activities

Priority [H, M, L]: H

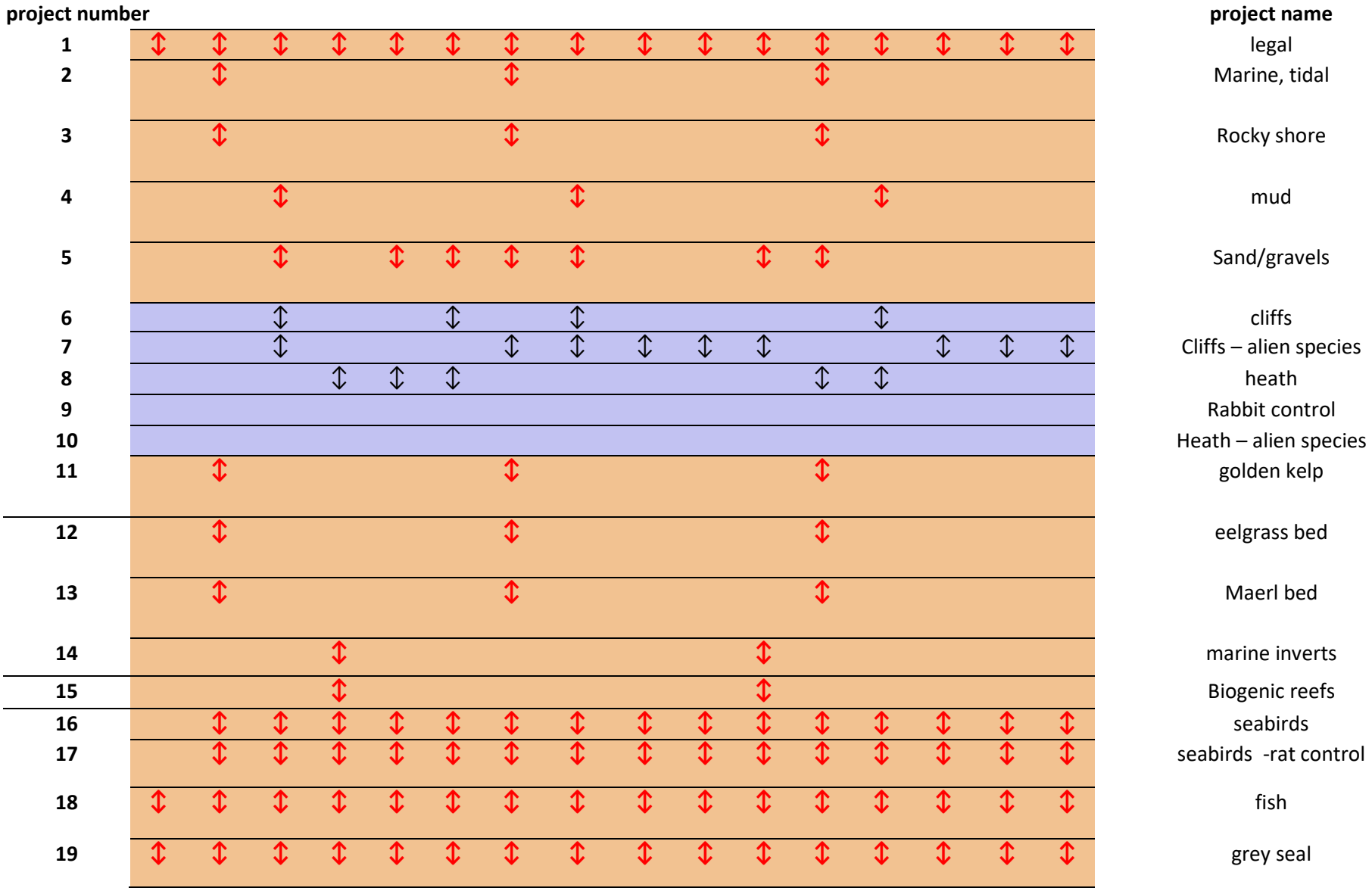
Cost: tbc

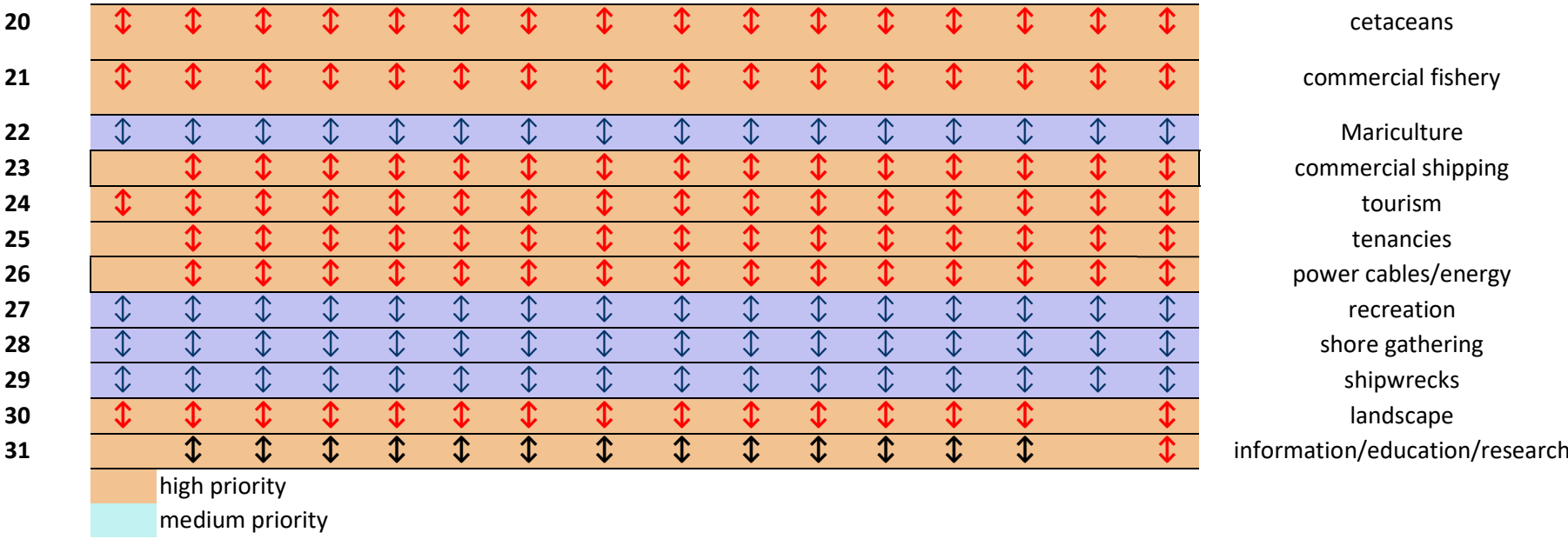
Measurable OUTCOME Baseline data collected and stored, to inform future provision. Record kept of new provision. Site management and the consultation process is recognised as an exemplar of good practice.

Management cycle projects Operational Plan – *indicative*

This provides an overview of the 15-year management projects cycle, by showing the activity for each year of the cycle and the longevity of each of the planned active projects

It facilitates the planning of annual resources,


project number
project name
1
legal
2
Marine, tidal
3
Rocky shore
4
mud
5
Sand/gravels
6
cliffs
7
Cliffs – alien species
8
heath
9
Rabbit control
10
Heath – alien species
11
golden kelp
12
eelgrass bed
13
Maerl bed
14
marine inverts
15
Biogenic reefs
16
seabirds
17
seabirds -rat control
18
fish
19
grey seal



Review and reporting

The management plan is always subject to change - management actions will affect site features and factors/activities. As a result, the objectives and the actions themselves will need to adapt. Management is a highly responsive and iterative process. To facilitate this, there will be an annual report [recording progress towards the management project outcomes and the operational objectives. This will provide an audit to confirm that the site is being managed in accordance with the requirements of the plan and promote an assessment of the progress-towards- outcome impact on objectives and projects.

In addition, it is good practice to hold a major review every 3-5 years. Major reviews should be considered as an essential component of the planning process. The functions of audit are to:

- Assess whether or not a site is being managed at least to the required standard;

- Confirm, as far as possible, that management is effective and efficient; and

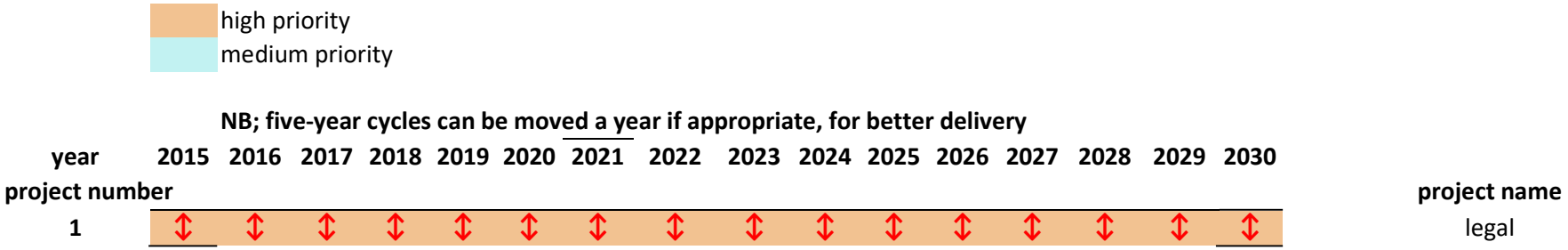
- Ensure that the status of the site features is being accurately assessed.

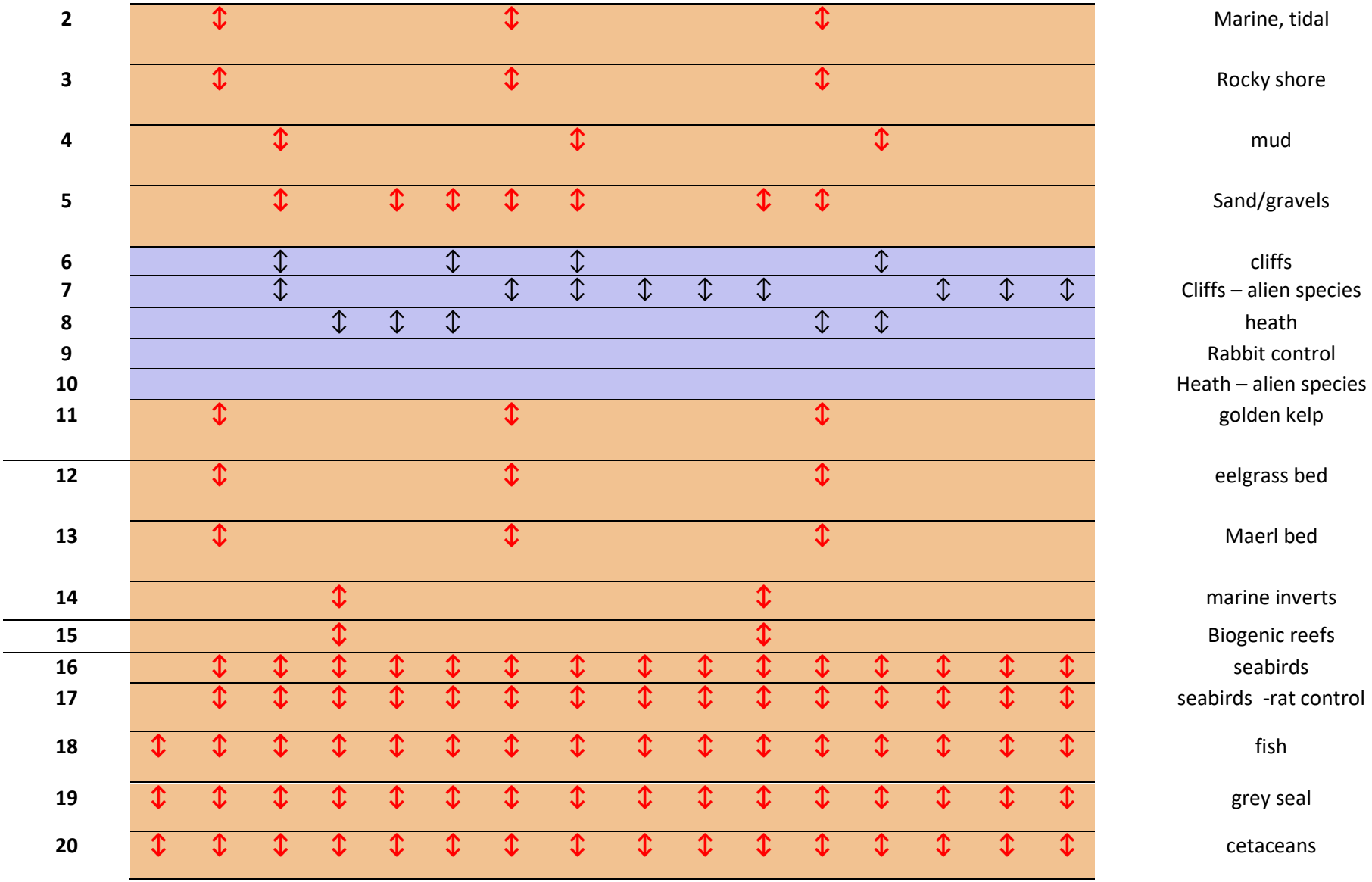
- It is good practice for the long-term review to include external assessors.

Management cycle projects Operational Plan – *indicative*

This provides an overview of the 15-year management projects cycle, by showing the activity for each year of the cycle and the longevity of each of the planned active projects

It facilitates the planning of annual resources,

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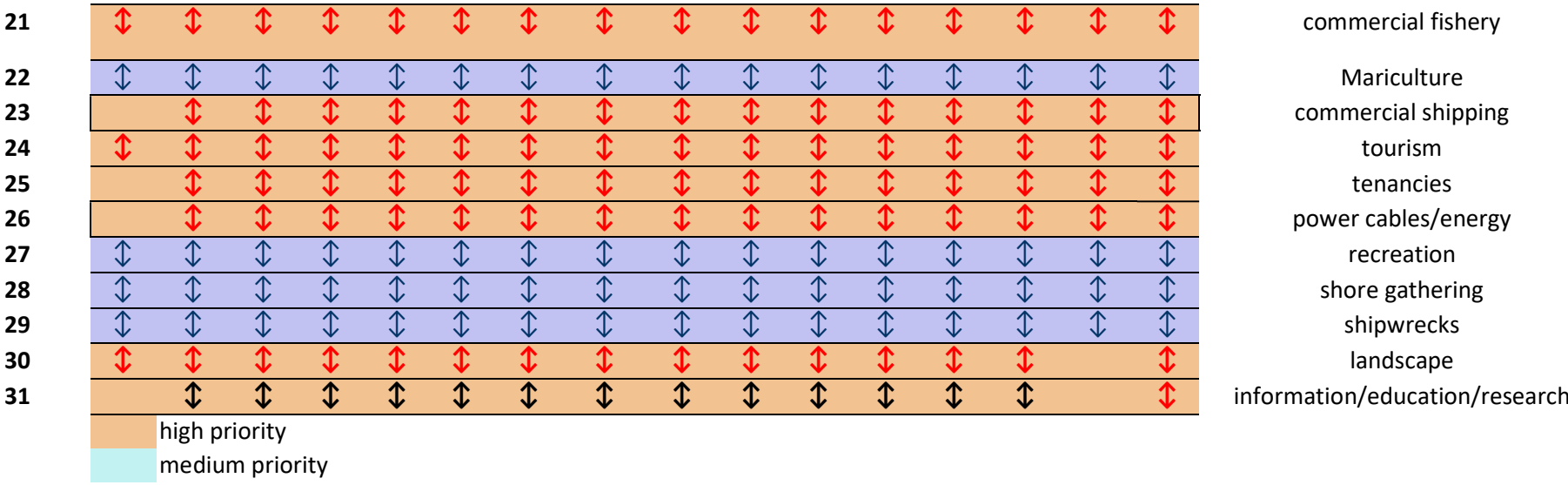
Marine, tidal
Rocky shore
mud
Sand/gravels
cliffs
Cliffs – alien species
heath
Rabbit control
Heath – alien species
golden kelp
eelgrass bed
Maerl bed
marine inverts
Biogenic reefs
seabirds
seabirds -rat control
fish
grey seal
cetaceans



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Appendix

New Guidelines for management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands

Visit http://archive.ramsar.org/cda/ramsar/display/main/main.jsp?zn=ramsar&cp=1-31-107%5E21393_4000_0__