Herm, Jethou and the Humps Management Plan *final*

Part One: description, evaluation and rationale

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Contents

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 remain the same for the wetland; only the site designation may change.

Introduction

The management plan has been formulated following consultations with the Guernsey public and key stakeholders. Refer to the Ramsar Site Advice Pack and the Ramsar Information Sheet. 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 interact with these processes so as to ensure that the needs of the site are recognized and fully incorporated in this wider planning and management.

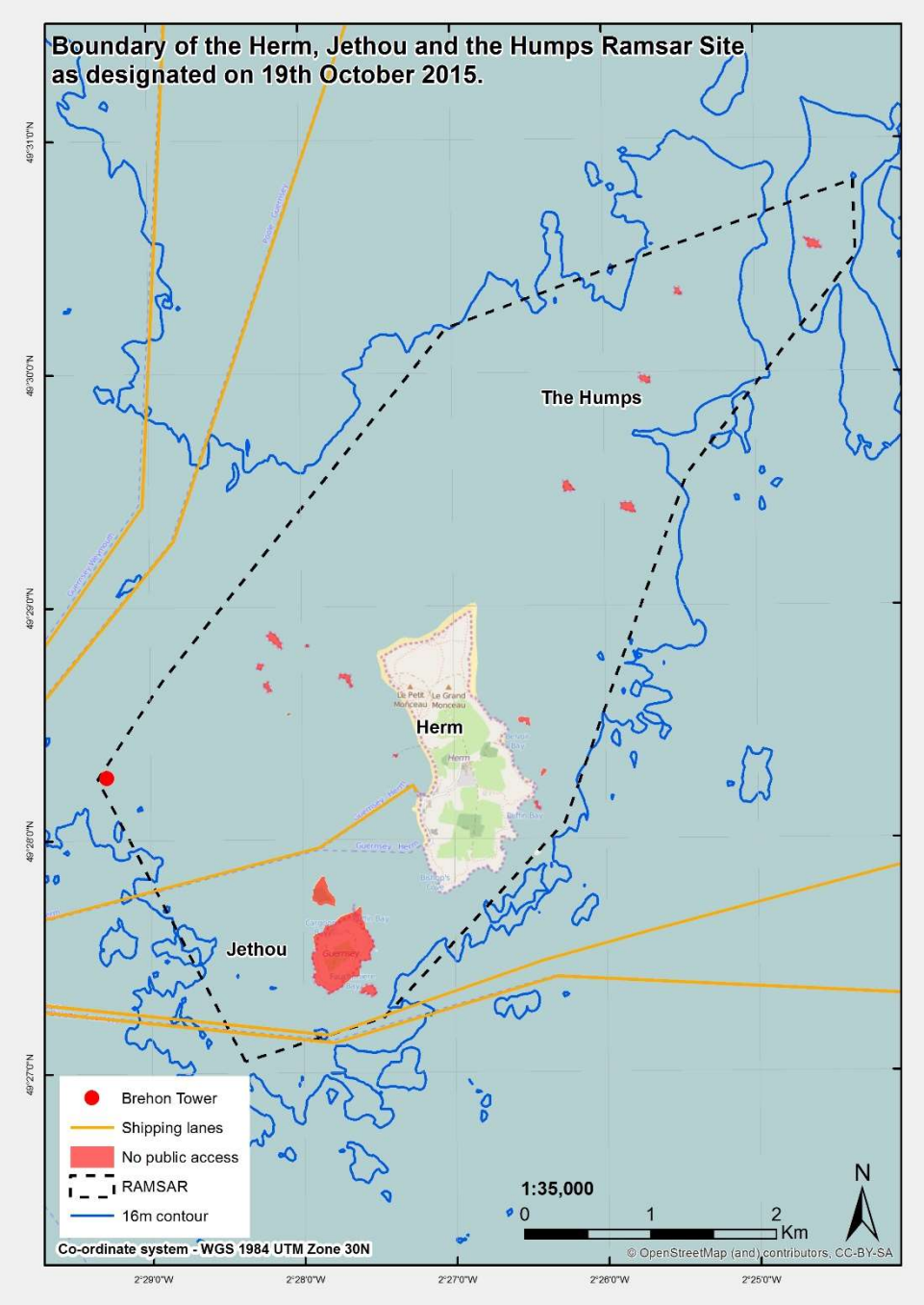
The management plan resides in the stewardship of the States of Guernsey Environment Department, which will ensure the continuing planning, management, monitoring, review and reporting process and the inclusive consultation. It is proposed

that the plan will have an initial cycle of 15 years, to facilitate continuity and sustainability.

Preamble/Policy

The Ramsar Convention requires the maintenance of the ecological character of the site, its wise use and the establishment of a site management plan within three years of designation. It is the policy of the States of Guernsey to promote biodiversity, responsible tourism and sea fisheries, by voluntary codes of practice, and the latter, by regulation. The site is subject to local planning regulations.

Guernsey is not subject to the laws of either the European Union or the United Kingdom. However, there are measures for sharing best practice with the UK and within the Channel Islands.



Description

Herm, Jethou and The Humps is part of the UK Crown Dependency of Guernsey, lying five kilometres east of the island of Guernsey. It is a shallow and dynamic marine ecosystem comprising a small archipelago of islands (Herm and Jethou) and rocky islets

(including the six “Humps”, an extensive intertidal zone and shallow seas. It lies within the Atlantic biogeographic region and the Celtic Seas Marine Ecosystem of the World (MEOW), at 49degrees, 30 minutes N and 20 degrees, 28 minutes W.

Guernsey’s geographic location and its large tidal differences create and support a diverse range of habitats. The convergence of cold (Boreal) and warm (Lusitanian) currents also supports an array of species, including rich plankton currents, which flow eastward from the Atlantic to the North Sea. The site has an exceptionally large tidal range. At up to 10 metres, it is amongst the largest in the world and the intertidal zone is particularly large and biodiverse and significant tidal races support further niche diversity. Several important habitats are present, including Eelgrass (*Zostera*) beds, Maerl beds, and shallow reef systems, which may provide spawning grounds for fish such as Sea Bass and Black Sea Bream. The site is contiguous with benthic and pelagic habitats, supporting flatfish, shellfish and seabirds, Atlantic Grey Seal, the Endangered Basking Shark and 4 species of cetacean. The coastlines provide breeding sites for 9 species of seabird and Atlantic Grey Seal.
The site is located within the Normand-Breton Gulf, which is a large marine area in the western part of the English Channel, including French marine waters (Bay of Saint Malo) and British (Channel islands) marine waters. This area of over 11, 000 km² comprises numerous marine protected areas with six Ramsar sites, of which 5 are in the Channel Islands and Natura2000 sites, French designation sites and a marine nature park is proposed in French waters.

In terms of human geography, fishing (commercial and recreational) within the site is of high cultural, economic and traditional importance to the population of Guernsey. There are significant archaeological and historical features and the site is, in part, a tourist destination. There are about 60,000 visits each year to Herm.

Justification for Ramsar designation is made under Criterion1. It is proposed that the site is representative of the biogeographic region, with a rarity created by the particular conditions of ocean currents and a particularly high tidal range. Some data to establish management objectives remain incomplete. Collection of more detailed data will be necessary on habitat distribution and extent; invertebrate populations and distribution and on fish spawning sites, as will data on the effects on these of human activities.

Bibliography of sources used during the preparation of the plan

Guernsey Biological Records Centre

Herm, Jethou and the Humps Ramsar Information Sheet, Paul Fisher, 2014

Herm, Jethou and the Humps Ramsar Advisory Package, Paul Fisher, 2014

Habitat Survey of Guernsey, Herm and Associated Islands, Julia Henney, States of Guernsey Environment Department, Environment Guernsey, November 2010.

Sea Fisheries Report 2013, States of Guernsey, Sea Fisheries Section, 2013

The Important Sites for Birds in the Channel Islands, Paul K. Veron, 1997

The History and Archaeology of Jethou, Jenny Cataroche, 2012

Evaluation

Evaluation is the process of identifying or confirming the important features or foci for management planning. The evaluation of important features is undertaken for each of four major areas of interest:

1. Ecological character
2. Socio-economic character
3. Cultural character
4. Any other identified character.

1. Evaluation of ecological character (habitats, species and natural processes)

1. Wetland types

Marine, tidal

Size

The whole site is small, extending to 1,803 hectares.

Biological diversity

The confluence of ocean currents and the wide tidal range, amongst the largest in the world, create a wide diversity of ecological niches and high levels of productivity.

Naturalness

Natural, subject to human activities.

Rarity

This a rare element of the biogeographic region due to the particularly dynamic currents and tidal range.

Fragility

Susceptibility to global climate change [sea level rise, storminess, water turbidity, temperature] and human activity.

Typicalness

The habitat and suite of species is representative of the biogeographic region. However, the site is particularly dynamic and productive, forming 0.2% of the Normand- Breton Gulf, but, for example, regularly holding 4.6% of its breeding seabirds.

Potential for improvement and/or restoration

Continuing fishery regulation and voluntary codes of conduct. Profile/awareness-raising, codes of conduct for sustainable tourism and recreation.

Coastal rocky shore (intertidal)

Size

The intertidal zone is particularly extensive, given the 10 metre tidal range.

Biological diversity

The confluence of ocean currents and the wide tidal range create a wide diversity of ecological niches and high levels of productivity.

Naturalness

Natural, subject to human activities.

Rarity

A rare element of the biogeographic region due to the particularly dynamic currents and tidal range.

Fragility

Susceptibility to global climate change [sea level rise, storminess, water turbidity, temperature] and human activity.

Typicalness

The habitat and suite of species is representative of the biogeographic region. However, the site is particularly dynamic and productive.

Potential for improvement and/or restoration

Continuing fishery regulation and voluntary codes of practice. Codes of practice for shore gathering, sustainable tourism and recreation. Profile/awareness-raising,

Coastal, sand/mud shore (intertidal)

Size

The intertidal zone is extensive, given the 10 metre tidal range.

Biological diversity

The confluence of ocean currents and the wide tidal range create a wide diversity of ecological niches and high levels of productivity.

Naturalness

Natural, subject to human activities.

Rarity

A rare aspect of the biogeographic region due to the particularly dynamic currents and tidal range.

Fragility

Susceptibility to global climate change [sea level rise, storminess, water turbidity, temperature] and human activity.

Typicalness

The habitat and suite of species is representative of the biogeographic region. However, the site is particularly dynamic and productive.

Potential for improvement and/or restoration

Continuing fishery regulation and voluntary codes of conduct. Codes of practice for shore gathering, sustainable tourism and recreation. Profile/awareness-raising.

Coastal cliff, soft/hard

Size

Narrow fringe to islands and rocky islets.

Biological diversity

Provide nesting sites for 9 species of seabirds. Small remnants of coastal heathland, reduced by invasive alien plant species.

Naturalness

Natural, subject to human activities.

Rarity

Representative.

Fragility

Susceptibility to global climate change and human activity, particularly the introduction of alien invasive plant species and disturbance to nesting birds.

Typicalness

The habitat and suite of species is representative of the biogeographic region.

Potential for improvement and/or restoration

Management of alien invasive plant species. Voluntary codes of practice for bird watchers/walkers. Profile/awareness-raising, sustainable tourism.

<u>Coastal, coarse sand and gravels (intertidal)</u>

Size

The intertidal zone is extensive, given the 10 metre tidal range. Extent and distribution requires further information.

Biological diversity

The confluence of ocean currents and the wide tidal range create a wide diversity of ecological niches and high levels of productivity. The Green Flatworm *Symsagittifera roscoffensis* occurs.

Naturalness

Natural, subject to human activities.

Rarity

A rare habitat in the Channel Islands.

Fragility

Susceptibility to global climate change [sea level rise, storminess, water turbidity, temperature] and human activity, especially trampling.

Typicalness

The habitat and suite of species is representative of the biogeographic region. However, the site is particularly dynamic and productive.

Potential for improvement and/or restoration

Continuing fishery regulation and voluntary codes of conduct.

Management measures to avoid trampling. Potentially use *Symsagittifera roscoffensis* population to monitor habitat quality. Profile/awareness-raising, Sustainable tourism.

<u>Coastal heathland</u>

Size

Herm has the largest area of this habitat in Guernsey.

Biological diversity

Typical species diversity.

Naturalness

Natural, subject to human activities.

Rarity

Under-represented in Guernsey, where it suffers from significant alien invasives. Three species occur, which are rare in the Channel Islands – Scrambled Egg Lichen [*Fulgensia fulgens*], ploughman's Spikenard [*Inula conyza*], and Sweet Briar [*Rosa lubiginosa*].

Fragility

Sensitive to climate change, human activities, fluctuating densities of rabbit grazing and several species of alien invasive plants. Goat introductions in the past have been detrimental

Typicalness

The habitat and suite of species is representative of the biogeographic region.

Potential for improvement and/or restoration

Manipulation and management of the rabbit population. Management of alien invasive plant species. Voluntary code of conduct for walkers and quiet recreation. Profile/awareness-raising, sustainable tourism.

2. Species and species communities

Flora

Golden Kelp *Laminaria ochroleuca*

Size

Population and distribution unrecorded.

Biological diversity

Sub-tidal, reef-forming, potentially supporting a range of marine invertebrates and spawning fish.

Naturalness

Natural, subject to human activities.

Rarity

UK BAP list. At northern edge of Lusitanian range.

Fragility

Susceptibility to global climate change [sea level rise, storminess, water turbidity, temperature]] and human activity, particularly bottom-acting fishing gear.

Typicalness

The species is representative of the biogeographic region.

Potential for improvement and/or restoration

Survey of extent and distribution, other species benefits, monitoring. Ongoing fisheries regulation and voluntary codes of practice. Profile/awareness-raising, sustainable tourism.

Dwarf Eelgrass *Zostera noltei*

Size

Population and distribution not fully recorded.

Biological diversity

Intertidal, reef/"lawn"-forming, potentially supporting a range of marine invertebrates and 100 Dark-bellied Brent Goose (Herm).

Naturalness

Rarity

UK BAP list.

Fragility

Susceptibility to global climate change [sea level rise, storminess, water turbidity, temperature] and human activity, particularly trampling

Typicalness

The species is representative of the biogeographic region.

Potential for improvement and/or restoration

Survey of extent and distribution, other species benefits, monitoring. Ongoing fisheries regulation and voluntary codes of practice. Profile/awareness-raising, sustainable tourism.

Common Eelgrass *Zostera marina*

Size

Population and distribution unrecorded.

Biological diversity

Sub-tidal, reef-forming, supporting a range of marine invertebrates and spawning fish.

Naturalness

Rarity

UK BAP list.

Fragility

Susceptibility to global climate change [sea level rise, storminess, water turbidity, temperature] and human activity, particularly bottom-acting fishing gear.

Typicalness

The species is representative of the biogeographic region.

Potential for improvement and/or restoration

Survey of extent and distribution, other species benefits, monitoring. Ongoing fisheries regulation and voluntary codes of practice. Profile/awareness-raising, sustainable tourism.

Eelgrass beds

Size

Extent and distribution unrecorded.

Biological diversity

Two species are present across a wide tidal range, forming beds which are both sub-tidal and intertidal, increasing the diversity of marine species and communities supported by the reefs and "lawns", including 500 Dark-bellied Brent Goose at Herm, the largest wintering flock in Guernsey.

Naturalness

Natural, subject to human activities.

Rarity

UK BAP species.

Fragility

Susceptibility to global climate change [sea level rise, storminess, water turbidity, temperature] and human activity (bottom-acting fishing gear, trampling, shore gathering).

Typicalness

Representative of the biogeographic region.

Potential for improvement and/or restoration

Survey of extent and distribution, other species benefits, monitoring. Ongoing fisheries regulation and voluntary codes of practice. Profile/awareness-raising, sustainable tourism.

Maerl beds

Size

Extent and distribution not recorded. Possibly only occurs in buffer zones.

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Biological diversity

Encrusting algae form reefs at depths c.20 metres. Support marine communities and potentially spawning fish.

Naturalness

Natural, subject to human activities.

Rarity

Annex I EU Habitats Directive; UK priority BAP habitat.

Fragility

Susceptibility to global climate change [sea level rise, storminess, water turbidity, temperature] and human activity (bottom-acting fishing gear).

Typicalness

Representative of the biogeographic region.

Potential for improvement and/or restoration

Survey of extent and distribution, other species benefits, monitoring. Ongoing fisheries regulation and voluntary codes of practice. Profile/awareness-raising, sustainable tourism.

Fauna

Biogenic bivalve reefs

Size

Extent and distribution not recorded.

Biological diversity

Intertidal and sub-tidal, formed of Green Ormer (*Haliotis tuberculata* and Razor Clam (*Ensis ensis*), supporting a range of marine invertebrates, to be determined.

Naturalness

Natural, subject to human activities, particularly shore-gathering.

Rarity

Green Ormer occurs at the northern edge of its range and in the UK is found only in the Channel Islands.

Fragility

Susceptibility to global climate [sea level rise, storminess, water turbidity, temperature] and human activity, especially shore-gathering and digging. Shore gathering of Ormers is a local tradition.

Typicalness

The habitat and suite of species [to be determined] is representative of the biogeographic region.

Potential for improvement and/or restoration

Survey of extent and distribution, monitoring. Ongoing fishery regulation and voluntary shore gathering code of practice. Profile/awareness-raising, sustainable tourism.

Marine invertebrates

Size

Benthic, pelagic and intertidal zones.

Biological diversity

No species list or distribution recorded.

Naturalness

Natural, subject to human activities.

Rarity

Unknown.

Fragility

Susceptibility to global climate [sea level rise, storminess, water turbidity, temperature] and human activity.

Typicalness

The habitat and suite of species [to be determined] is presumably representative of the biogeographic region, but the confluence of ocean currents and the wide tidal range create a particularly wide diversity of ecological niches and high levels of productivity.

Potential for improvement and/or restoration

Survey of species, extent and distribution, monitoring Profile/awareness-raising,

Seabirds

Size

c. 1000 pairs of 11 species breed.

Biological diversity

Nesting species: Manx Shearwater [*Puffinus puffinus*), Northern Fulmar(*Fulmarus glacialis*)European Shag(*Phalacrocorax aristotelis)*, Great Cormorant(*Phalacrocorax carbo*)Common Guillemot (*Uria aalge)*, Common Razorbill (*Alca torda)*, Northern Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*), Common Tern(*Sterna hirundo)*, Lesser Black- backed Gull(*Larus fuscus,* subsp, *graelsii*), Great Black-backed Gull(*Larus marinus*), Herring Gull(*Larus argentatus*). European Storm Petrel (*Hydrobates pelagica*) bred formerly and could potentially return.

Naturalness

Natural, subject to human activities.

Rarity

European Shag and Lesser Black-backed Gull, subsp *graelsii* have restricted ranges in the North Atlantic. Lesser Black-backed Gull is Appendix III Bern Convention. All species are UK BAP listed.

Fragility

Susceptibility to global climate change [sea level rise, storminess, water turbidity, temperature] and human activity, especially alien invasive species nest predation (Brown Rat) – on Jethou and Grande Fauconniere; sea fisheries and disturbance of nest sites and feeding areas.

Typicalness

The suite of species is representative of the biogeographic region. However, the site is particularly dynamic and productive, forming in area 0.2% of the Normand- Breton Gulf, but regularly holding 4.6% of its breeding seabirds.

Potential for improvement and/or restoration

Continuing programme of survey, monitoring and research [ringing] – population, distribution and breeding success. Control/eradication of Brown Rat *Rattus norvegicus*

in Jethou. Ongoing fishery regulation and voluntary codes of conduct for walking, bird watching and recreational boating, recreational fishing and outdoor pursuits, sustainable tourism. Profile/awareness-raising

Fish

Size

Populations and full species list unrecorded.

Biological diversity

Species include: Mackerel *Scomber scombrus*, Sea Bass *Dicentrarchus labrax*, Black Sea Bream *Spondyliosoma cantharus*, North Atlantic Salmon *Salmo salar*, Pollack *Pollachius polacchius*, Sandeel *Ammodytes spp*, Oceanic Sunfish *Mola mola*, and Basking Shark *Cetorhinus maximus*.

Naturalness

Natural, subject to human activities (selective species removal).

Rarity

Basking Shark – the NE Atlantic sub-population is IUCN-listed, Endangered.

Fragility

Susceptibility to global climate change [sea level rise, storminess, water turbidity, temperature] and human activity, especially commercial and recreational fishing.

Typicalness

Representative of the biogeographic region.

Potential for improvement and/or restoration

Programme of survey, monitoring and research– population, distribution and breeding success. Ongoing commercial fishery regulation and voluntary codes of practice for recreational fishing, recreational boating, and outdoor pursuits. Profile/awareness-raising, sustainable tourism.

Atlantic Grey Seal *Halichoerus grypus*

Size

A small population of 40-60 adults and pups, particularly on and around Grande Amfroque (Humps).

Biological diversity

Not applicable.

Naturalness

Natural, subject to human activities.

Rarity

Appendix III Bern Convention, UK BAP.

Fragility

Susceptibility to global climate change [sea level rise, storminess, water turbidity, temperature] and human activity (commercial and recreational fishing).

Typicalness

Representative of the biogeographic region.

Potential for improvement and/or restoration

Programme of survey, monitoring and research– population, distribution and breeding success. Ongoing fishery regulation and voluntary codes of conduct for recreational

boating, recreational fishing and outdoor pursuits. Profile/awareness-raising, sustainable tourism.

Cetaceans

Size

Fewer than 10 of each species recorded annually [to be confirmed].

Biological diversity

Four species are recorded:

Harbour Porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*

Common Dolphin *Delphinus delphis*

Bottlenose Dolphin *Tursiops truncates*

Risso's Dolphin *Grampus griseus*

Naturalness

Natural, subject to human activities.

Rarity

Common Dolphin – Annex IV EU Habitats Directive.

Bottlenose Dolphin – Appendix III Bern Convention, CITES Appendix II. Annex IV EU Habitats Directive.

Fragility

Susceptibility to global climate change [sea level rise, storminess, water turbidity, temperature] and human activity (commercial and recreational fishing, commercial and recreational boating, outdoor pursuits). Noise pollution and direct disturbance.

Typicalness

Representative of the biogeographic region.

Potential for improvement and/or restoration

Programme of survey, monitoring and research– population, distribution and breeding success. Ongoing fishery regulation and voluntary codes of conduct for recreational boating, recreational fishing and outdoor pursuits. Profile/awareness-raising, sustainable tourism.

3. Natural processes

Size

The site is small, extending to 1802.92 hectares.

Biological diversity

The confluence of ocean currents and the wide tidal range, amongst the largest in the world, create a wide diversity of ecological niches and high levels of productivity.

Naturalness

Natural, subject to human activities, particularly global climate change.

Rarity

The confluence of warm and cold ocean currents and the wide tidal range is rare.

Fragility

Susceptibility to global climate change - sea level changes, realignment of ocean currents, increased storminess.

Typicalness

The exceptionally wide tidal range and the confluence of warm and cold ocean currents is not typical of the biogeographical region, although the habitats and species composition is.

Potential for improvement and/or restoration

The challenge of climate change is beyond the scope of this management plan. Profile/awareness-raising might contribute to a greater understanding of the wider need to change mankind's carbon usage and atmospheric pollution.

4. Evaluation of Socio-economic character

All of those aspects of character that are current and traditional are treated as Interest Features of the site, although in some cases, they are treated as Activities (factors) which might affect Interest Features and some management of the activity might be needed.

Sea fisheries

Goods and Services

Local employment.

Economic activity throughout the community.

Food supply.

Mariculture

Goods and Services

Local employment.

Economic activity.

Potential for Management

Voluntary code of practice.

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

Goods and Services

Local employment.

Indigenous community recreation.

Economic activity throughout the community.

Potential for Management

Voluntary codes of practice

Potential for Management

Continuing regulation of commercial fishery.

Enhanced voluntary code of practice for recreational fishing, including shore gathering.

Promotion of products.

<u>Commercial shipping</u>

Goods and Services

Local employment.

Import and exports.

Tourist transport (access to services).

Economic activity throughout the community.

Potential for Management

Pollution control – chemical, underwater noise, wash.

Zoning – shipping lanes, avoidance of Interest Features.

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

Goods and Services

Local employment.

Indigenous community recreation.

Economic activity throughout the community.

Potential for Management

Voluntary codes of practice

<u>Tenancies, legal agreements</u>

Goods and Services [employment, economy, food supply,

Economic activity throughout the community.

Local employment.

Tourism support.

Long –term secure potential for investment and delivery of services, investment and positive management.

Potential for Management

Use of mutually agreeable tenancy and other agreements (leases, licences) as a positive enabling management tool as a means of effectively delivering the management plan.

Power generation, cables

Goods and Services

Local employment.

Energy and telecommunications supply.

Economic activity throughout the community.

Potential for Management

Avoidance of damaging activities.

Use of bathymetric and other investigations to benefit understanding of the ecological character of the site.

Planning consents.

Planning and Environmental Assessment-contribution to /enhancement of the ecological character of the site and community benefits.

5. Evaluation of Cultural character

All of those aspects of character that are current and traditional are treated as Interest Features of the site, although in some cases, they are treated as Activities (factors) which might affect Interest Features and some management of the activity might be needed.

Recreation

Cultural value

Traditional activities. Recreational fishing, boating and informal holiday-making. Herm is a very popular local holiday destination for Guernsey people.

Potential for Management

Voluntary codes of practice.

Inclusive discussions on new proposed activities or increases in activity, on assumption that environmentally sustainable practice is supported at the site.

Land Use

Cultural value

Local pride and stewardship.

Potential for Management

Planning and building control.

Pollution and effluent control

Planning gain

Voluntary codes of practice.

Shore gathering

Cultural value

Traditional activity, especially for Ormers is an important part of local people's sense of identity.

Potential for Management

Voluntary codes of practice, including avoidance of disturbance to the substrate and non-target species.

Inclusive discussions on new proposed activities or increases in activity, on assumption that environmentally sustainable practice is supported at the site.

History/archaeology/buildings/shipwrecks

Cultural value

Local heritage.

Potential for Management

Education and promotion for local people and tourists.

Improve understanding of value of shipwrecks as reefs for marine life and fish spawning.

Landscape

Cultural value

Appreciation of wildness, beauty and pride in place.

Wellbeing/peace and quiet.

Potential for Management

Land Use planning and beneficial ecological management.

Mass tourism management.

Buildings and manmade structures planning control.

6. Evaluation of Any other identified character

Value

Exemplar of stakeholder involvement and site management.

Potential for Management

Marine ecological survey and research programme by a university or other institution.

Opportunity for education and promotion.

Opportunity for sharing practice, especially on wetland and inclusive conservation management elsewhere in the Bailiwick and within the Channel Islands.

Rationale

This section of the plan is devoted to identifying and describing, in outline, the management considered necessary to maintain the site features in (or restore them to) favourable status. Decisions in this section are based on a second assessment of the factors. This time, the discussion focuses on seeking solutions to manage the factors (activities). Manage can mean the maintenance, control or removal of factors.

The evaluation identified a list of the important site features.

Objectives

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

Wetland types

To prepare management objectives for each of these features.

Objectives

Objective 1

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

Objective 2

Conservation Objective

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 operational objectives are given below (page 34).

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.

Objective 3

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 and all relevant site features are at favourable conservation status.

Objective 2.1 Marine, tidal

To maintain the habitat at favourable condition status.

- Habitat is stable or increasing in area[to be determined]
- Sustainable in the long term[monitoring [to be determined]
- Condition of typical species is also favourable [see Species Objectives].
- 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.

Factors that might influence the feature

This builds on and rationalises the assessment of activities and features contained in the Advice Pack.

Generic factors are:

Internal natural factors

Natural population fluctuations and habitat succession.

Internal human-induced factors

Commercial and recreational fishery, shore gathering, tourism and recreation, the spread of invasive alien species, on-site pollution, including agricultural run-off, waste disposal. Power production /cable development. Sea defence.

External [including buffer zone] natural factors

Effects of climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity].

External [including buffer zone] human-induced factors

Effects of anthropogenic climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity]. Pollution, development,

Legislation and tradition

International commitments and the effects of those placed on others (*eg* EU Fisheries policy). Local laws, policies and regulations (fisheries and shipping/navigational), voluntary codes of practice [fishing, boating. Tradition of fishing, boating, holiday-making in Herm and shore gathering.

Conflicts/communality of interest

Consultations have helped to create a communality of interest. Consultation will continue.

Institutional factors

Capacity is constrained.

<u>Objective 2.2 Coastal rocky shore (intertidal)</u>

To maintain the habitat at favourable condition status.

- Habitat is stable or increasing in area[to be determined]
- Sustainable in the long term[monitoring to be determined]
- Condition of typical species is also favourable [see Species Objectives].
- Factors that affect the habitat or its typical species are under control –
    - Recreational fishing, shore-gathering.
    - Mariculture.
    - Recreational activities.

Factors that might influence the feature

This builds on and rationalises the assessment of activities and features contained in the Advice Pack.

Internal natural factors

Natural population fluctuations and habitat succession.

Internal human-induced factors

Commercial and recreational fishery, shore gathering [selective species removal], tourism and recreation [trampling], the spread of invasive alien species, on-site pollution, including agricultural run-off, waste disposal. Sea defence.

External [including buffer zone] natural factors

Effects of climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity].

External [including buffer zone] human-induced factors

Effects of anthropogenic climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity]. Pollution, development,

Legislation and tradition

International commitments and the effects of those placed on others (*eg* EU Fisheries policy). Local laws, policies and regulations [fishing and navigation]. Voluntary codes of practice [fishing, boating]. Tradition of fishing, boating, holiday-making in Herm and shore gathering.

Tradition of fishing, boating, local holiday-making and shore gathering.

Conflicts/communality of interest

Consultations have helped to create a communality of interest. Consultation will continue.

Institutional factors

Capacity is constrained.

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<u>Objective 2.3 Coastal, sand/mud shore (intertidal)</u>

To maintain the habitat at favourable condition status.

- Habitat is stable or increasing in area[to be determined]
- Sustainable in the long term[monitoring to be determined]
- Condition of typical species is also favourable [see Species Objectives].
- Factors that affect the habitat or its typical species are under control –
    - Recreational fishing, shore-gathering.
    - Mariculture.
    - Recreational activities.

Factors that might influence the feature

This builds on and rationalises the assessment of activities and features contained in the Advice Pack.

Internal natural factors

Natural population fluctuations and habitat succession.

Internal human-induced factors

Commercial and recreational fishery, shore gathering [selective species removal], tourism and recreation [trampling], the spread of invasive alien species, on-site pollution, including agricultural run-off, waste disposal. Sea defence.

External [including buffer zone] natural factors

Effects of climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity].

External [including buffer zone] human-induced factors

Effects of anthropogenic climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity]. Pollution, development,

Legislation and tradition

International commitments and the effects of those placed on others (*eg* EU Fisheries policy). Local laws, policies and regulations [fishery, navigation]. Voluntary codes of practice [fishing, boating, recreation]. Tradition of fishing, boating, local holiday-making and shore gathering.

Conflicts/communality of interest

Consultations have helped to create a communality of interest. Consultation will continue.

Institutional factors

Capacity is constrained.

<u>Objective2.4 Coastal cliff, soft/hard</u>

To maintain the habitat at favourable condition status -

- Habitat is stable or increasing in area[to be determined]
- Sustainable in the long term[monitoring to be determined]
- Condition of typical species is also favourable [see Species Objectives].
- Factors that affect the habitat or its typical species are under control –
    - Recreational fishing, shore-gathering.
    - Evasive alien species.
    - Recreational activities.

Factors that might influence the feature

This builds on and rationalises the assessment of activities and features contained in the Advice Pack.

Internal natural factors

Natural population fluctuations and habitat succession.

Internal human-induced factors

Tourism and recreation. The spread of invasive alien species, on-site pollution, including agricultural run-off, waste disposal. Disturbance, trampling. Boat access to The Humps.

External [including buffer zone] natural factors

Effects of climate change [sea level rise, storminess].

External [including buffer zone] human-induced factors

Effects of anthropogenic climate change [sea level rise, storminess]. Pollution, development,

Legislation and tradition

Local laws, policies, voluntary codes of practice [fishing, boating, recreation]. Voluntary codes of practice [recreation]. Tradition of recreation and tourism.

Conflicts/communality of interest

Consultations have helped to create a communality of interest. Consultation will continue.

Institutional factors

Capacity and budgets are constrained.

Objective 2.5 Coastal, coarse sand and gravels (intertidal)

To maintain the habitat at favourable condition status.

- Habitat is stable or increasing in area[to be determined]
- Sustainable in the long term[monitoring to be determined]
- Condition of typical species is also favourable [see Species Objectives].
- Factors that affect the habitat or its typical species are under control –
    - Recreational fishing, shore-gathering.
    - Mariculture.
    - Recreational activities.

Factors that might influence the feature

This builds on and rationalises the assessment of activities and features contained in the Advice Pack.

Internal natural factors

Natural population fluctuations and habitat succession.

Internal human-induced factors

Commercial and recreational fishery, shore gathering [selective species removal], tourism and recreation [trampling], the spread of invasive alien species, on-site pollution, including agricultural run-off, waste disposal. Sea defence.

External [including buffer zone] natural factors

Effects of climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity].

External [including buffer zone] human-induced factors

Effects of anthropogenic climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity]. Pollution, development,

Legislation and tradition

International commitments and the effects of those placed on others (*eg* EU Fisheries policy). Local laws, policies and regulations fishing]. Voluntary codes of practice [fishing, recreation]. Tradition of fishing, boating and shore gathering. Pollution

Conflicts/communality of interest

Consultations have helped to create a communality of interest. Consultation will continue.

Institutional factors

Capacity is constrained.

Objective 2.6 Coastal heathland

To maintain the habitat at favourable condition status.

- Habitat is stable or increasing in area[to be determined]
- Habitat is sustainable in the long term[monitoring to be determined]
- Condition of typical species is also favourable
- Factors that affect the habitat or its typical species are under control –
    - Recreational fishing, shore-gathering.
    - Rabbit grazing
    - Invasive alien species.
    - Recreational activities.

Factors that might influence the feature

This builds on and rationalises the assessment of activities and features contained in the Advice Pack.

Internal natural factors

Natural population fluctuations and habitat succession.

Internal human-induced factors

The spread of invasive alien species [plants and goats], on-site pollution, including agricultural run-off, waste disposal. Recreation and tourism [trampling, disturbance]

External [including buffer zone] natural factors

Effects of climate change

External [including buffer zone] human-induced factors

Effects of anthropogenic climate change

Legislation and tradition

Local laws, policies. Voluntary codes of practice [recreation]. Tradition of recreation and local tourism.

Conflicts/communality of interest

Consultations have helped to create a communality of interest. Consultation will continue.

Institutional factors

Capacity is constrained.

Species and Habitats

Objective 2.7 Golden Kelp *Laminaria ochroleuca*

To maintain the species at favourable conservation status

Required feature condition

Objective2.6 -

- Population [to be determined] is viable in the long-term [monitoring to be determined].
- The range [to be determined] is not contracting [monitoring to be determined].
- Sufficient habitat exists [to be determined] to support the species in the long term [monitoring to be determined].
- Factors that affect the species are under control:
    - Regulated commercial fishery, particularly the use of bottom-acting gear.
    - Invasive alien species.
    - Recreational fishing, shore-gathering(codes of practice)

Factors that might influence the feature

This builds on and rationalises the assessment of activities and features contained in the Advice Pack.

Internal natural factors

Natural population fluctuations and habitat succession.

Internal human-induced factors

Commercial fishery, shore gathering [selective species removal], the spread of invasive alien species, on-site pollution, including agricultural run-off, waste disposal.

External [including buffer zone] natural factors

Effects of climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity].

External [including buffer zone] human-induced factors

Effects of anthropogenic climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity]. Pollution.

Legislation and tradition

Tradition of fishing, boating, local holiday-making and shore gathering.

Conflicts/communality of interest

Consultations have helped to create a communality of interest. Consultation will continue.

Institutional factors

Local capacity is constrained.

<u>Objective 2.8 Dwarf Eelgrass</u> *<u>Zostera noltei</u>*

To maintain the species at favourable conservation status

Required feature condition

- Population [to be determined] is viable in the long-term [monitoring to be determined].
- The range [to be determined] is not contracting [monitoring to be determined].
- Sufficient habitat exists [to be determined] to support the species in the long term [monitoring to be determined].
- Factors that affect the species are under control:
    - Regulated commercial fishery, particularly the use of bottom-acting gear.
    - Diving.
    - Recreational fishing, shore-gathering(codes of practice)

Factors that might influence the feature

This builds on and rationalises the assessment of activities and features contained in the Advice Pack.

Internal natural factors

Natural population fluctuations and habitat succession.

Internal human-induced factors

Commercial and recreational fishery, shore gathering [selective species removal], tourism and recreation [trampling], the spread of invasive alien species, on-site pollution, including agricultural run-off, waste disposal. Recreation. Sea defence.

External [including buffer zone] natural factors

Effects of climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity].

External [including buffer zone] human-induced factors

Effects of anthropogenic climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity]. Pollution.

Legislation and tradition

Local laws, policies and commercial fishery regulations. Voluntary codes of conduct [fishery] Tradition of fishing, boating, local holiday-making and shore gathering.

Conflicts/communality of interest

Consultations have helped to create a communality of interest. Consultation will continue.

Institutional factors

Local capacity is constrained.

<u>Objective 2.9 Common Eelgrass</u> *<u>Zostera marina</u>*

The species is maintained at favourable conservation status.

Required feature condition

- Population [to be determined] is viable in the long-term [monitoring to be determined].
- The range [to be determined] is not contracting [monitoring to be determined].

- Sufficient habitat exists [to be determined] to support the species in the long term [monitoring to be determined].
- Factors that affect the species are under control:
    - Regulated commercial fishery, particularly the use of bottom-acting gear.
    - Diving.
    - Recreational fishing, shore-gathering(codes of practice)

Factors that might influence the feature

This builds on and rationalises the assessment of activities and features contained in the Advice Pack.

Required feature condition

The species is maintained at favourable conservation status.

Factors that might influence the feature

This builds on and rationalises the assessment of activities and features contained in the Advice Pack.

Internal natural factors

Natural population fluctuations and habitat succession.

Internal human-induced factors

Commercial fishery, shore the spread of invasive alien species, pollution, including agricultural run-off, waste disposal.

External [including buffer zone] natural factors

Effects of climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity].

External [including buffer zone] human-induced factors

Effects of anthropogenic climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity]. Pollution.

Legislation and tradition

International commitments and the effects of those placed on others (*eg* EU Fisheries policy). Local laws, policies and commercial fishery regulations. Tradition of fishing, boating, local holiday-making and shore gathering.

Conflicts/communality of interest

Consultations have helped to create a communality of interest. Consultation will continue.

Institutional factors

Capacity is constrained.

2.10 Eelgrass beds

The species is maintained at favourable conservation status.

Required feature condition

- Population [to be determined] is viable in the long-term [monitoring to be determined].
- The range [to be determined] is not contracting [monitoring to be determined].
- Sufficient habitat exists [to be determined] to support the species in the long term [monitoring to be determined].
- Factors that affect the species are under control:
    - Regulated commercial fishery, particularly the use of bottom-acting gear.
    - Diving.
    - Recreational fishing, shore-gathering(codes of practice)

Factors that might influence the feature

This builds on and rationalises the assessment of activities and features contained in the Advice Pack.

Internal natural factors

Natural population fluctuations and habitat succession.

Internal human-induced factors

Commercial and recreational fishery, shore gathering [selective species removal], tourism and recreation [trampling], the spread of invasive alien species, pollution, including agricultural run-off, waste disposal. Sea defence.

External [including buffer zone] natural factors

Effects of climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity].

External [including buffer zone] human-induced factors

Effects of anthropogenic climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity]. Pollution, development,

Legislation and tradition

International commitments and the effects of those placed on others (*eg* EU Fisheries policy). Local laws, policies and regulations. Tradition of fishing, boating, local holiday-making and shore gathering.

Conflicts/communality of interest

Consultations have helped to create a communality of interest. Consultation will continue.

Institutional factors

Local capacity constraints.

2.11 Maerl beds

The species is maintained at favourable conservation status.

Required feature condition

- Population [to be determined] is viable in the long-term [monitoring to be determined].
- The range [to be determined] is not contracting [monitoring to be determined].
- Sufficient habitat exists [to be determined] to support the species in the long term [monitoring to be determined].
- Factors that affect the species are under control:
    - Regulated commercial fishery, particularly the use of bottom-acting gear.
    - Diving.

Factors that might influence the feature

This builds on and rationalises the assessment of activities and features contained in the Advice Pack.

Internal natural factors

Natural population fluctuations and habitat succession.

Internal human-induced factors

Commercial fishery. The spread of invasive alien species, on-site pollution, including agricultural run-off, diving, waste disposal. Sea defence.

External [including buffer zone] natural factors

Effects of climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity].

External [including buffer zone] human-induced factors

Effects of anthropogenic climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity]. Pollution.

Legislation and tradition

International commitments and the effects of those placed on others (*eg* EU Fisheries policy). Local laws, policies and regulations. Voluntary codes of conduct [fishing, diving]. Tradition of fishing, boating, local holiday-making, diving and shore gathering.

Conflicts/communality of interest

Consultations have helped to create a communality of interest. Consultation will continue.

Institutional factors

Local capacity constraints.

2.12 Biogenic bivalve reefs

The species is maintained at favourable conservation status.

Required feature condition

- Population [to be determined] is viable in the long-term [monitoring to be determined].
- The range [to be determined] is not contracting [monitoring to be determined].

- Sufficient habitat exists [to be determined] to support the species in the long term [monitoring to be determined].
- Factors that affect the species are under control:
    - Regulated commercial fishery, particularly the use of bottom-acting gear.
    - Diving.
    - Recreational fishing, shore-gathering(codes of practice)

Factors that might influence the feature

This builds on and rationalises the assessment of activities and features contained in the Advice Pack.

Internal natural factors

Natural population fluctuations and habitat succession.

Internal human-induced factors

Commercial and recreational fishery, shore gathering [selective species removal], tourism and recreation [trampling], the spread of invasive alien species, pollution, including agricultural run-off, diving, waste disposal. Sea defence.

External [including buffer zone] natural factors

Effects of climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity].

External [including buffer zone] human-induced factors

Effects of anthropogenic climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity]. Pollution.

Legislation and tradition

International commitments and the effects of those placed on others (*eg* EU Fisheries policy). Local laws, policies and regulations. Voluntary codes of practice [fishing, recreation] Tradition of fishing, boating, diving, local holiday-making and shore gathering.

Conflicts/communality of interest

Consultations have helped to create a communality of interest. Consultation will continue.

Institutional factors

Local capacity constraints.

2.13 Marine invertebrates

The species [to be determined] are maintained at favourable conservation status.

Required feature condition

- Populations [to be determined] are viable in the long-term [monitoring to be determined].
- The range of species [to be determined] is not contracting [monitoring to be determined].
- Sufficient habitat exists [to be determined] to support the species in the long term [monitoring to be determined].

- Factors that affect the species are under control:
    - Regulated commercial fishery, particularly the use of bottom-acting gear.
    - Diving.
    - Recreational fishing, shore-gathering(codes of practice)

This builds on and rationalises the assessment of activities and features contained in the Advice Pack.

Internal natural factors

Natural population fluctuations and habitat succession.

Internal human-induced factors

Commercial and recreational fishery, shore gathering [selective species removal], tourism and recreation [trampling], the spread of invasive alien species, pollution, including agricultural run-off, waste disposal.

External [including buffer zone] natural factors

Effects of climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity].

External [including buffer zone] human-induced factors

Effects of anthropogenic climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity]. Pollution.

Legislation and tradition

International commitments and the effects of those placed on others (*eg* EU Fisheries policy). Local laws, policies and regulations. Voluntary codes of conduct [fishing, diving] Tradition of fishing, recreation, boating, local holiday-making and shore gathering.

Conflicts/communality of interest

Consultations have helped to create a communality of interest. Consultation will continue.

Institutional factors

Local capacity constraints

2.14 Seabirds

The species are maintained at favourable conservation status.

Required feature condition

- Populations [1,000 breeding pairs of 11 species] are viable in the long-term [annual monitoring].
- The range of species [11] is not contracting [annual monitoring].
- Sufficient undisturbed nesting habitat exists and food supply exists [to be determined] to support the species in the long term [food supply monitoring to be determined].

- Factors that affect the species are under control:
    - Regulated commercial fishery.
    - Recreational fishing.
    - Pollution.
    - Walking, bird watching.

This builds on and rationalises the assessment of activities and features contained in the Advice Pack.

Internal natural factors

Natural population fluctuations.

Internal human-induced factors

Commercial and recreational fishery. Tourism and recreation [disturbance], the spread of invasive alien species, pollution, including agricultural run-off, waste disposal.

External [including buffer zone] natural factors

Effects of climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity].

External [including buffer zone] human-induced factors

Effects of anthropogenic climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity]. Pollution, development.

Legislation and tradition

International commitments and the effects of those placed on others (*eg* EU Fisheries policy). Local laws, policies and regulations. Voluntary codes of

practice [fishing, recreation] Tradition of fishing, boating, local holiday-making, recreation [bird watching, walking, boating] and shore gathering.

Conflicts/communality of interest

Consultations have helped to create a communality of interest. Consultation will continue.

Institutional factors

Local capacity constraints.

2.15 Fish

The species are maintained at favourable conservation status.

Required feature condition

- Populations [to be determined] are viable in the long-term [monitoring to be determined, including catch sizes].
- The range of species [to be determined] is not contracting [monitoring to be determined].
- Sufficient undisturbed nesting habitat exists [to be determined] to support the species in the long term [monitoring to be determined].
- Factors that affect the species are under control:
    - Regulated commercial fishery.
    - Recreational fishing.
    - Pollution.

This builds on and rationalises the assessment of activities and features contained in the Advice Pack.

Internal natural factors

Natural population fluctuations and habitat succession.

Internal human-induced factors

Commercial and recreational fishery, shore gathering [selective species removal], tourism and recreation [trampling], the spread of invasive alien species, pollution, including agricultural run-off, waste disposal. Sea defence.

External [including buffer zone] natural factors

Effects of climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity].

External [including buffer zone] human-induced factors

Effects of anthropogenic climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity]. Pollution, development,

Legislation and tradition

International commitments and the effects of those placed on others (*eg* EU Fisheries policy). Local laws, policies and regulations [fishery, navigation]. Tradition of fishing, boating, local holiday-making and shore gathering.

Conflicts/communality of interest

Consultations have helped to create a communality of interest. Consultation will continue.

Institutional factors

Local capacity constraints.

Objective2.16 Green Ormer *Haliotis tuberculata*,)

The species is maintained at favourable conservation status.

Required feature condition

- Population [to be determined] is viable in the long-term [monitoring to be determined].
- The range of the species [to be determined] is not contracting [monitoring to be determined].
- Sufficient habitat exists [to be determined] to support the species in the long term [monitoring to be determined].
- Factors that affect the species are under control:
    - Shore gathering.
    - Recreational activities.
    - Recreational boating
    - Commercial shipping.
    - Pollution.
    - Disturbance of breeding sites, feeding activity and movements.

2.17 Atlantic Grey Seal *Halichoerus grypus*

The species is maintained at favourable conservation status.

Required feature condition

- Population [40-60 individuals] is viable in the long-term [monitoring to be determined].
- The range of the species [to be determined] is not contracting [monitoring to be determined].
- Sufficient undisturbed breeding habitat exists [to be determined] to support the species in the long term [monitoring to be determined].
- Factors that affect the species are under control:
    - Regulated commercial fishery.
    - Recreational fishing.
    - Recreational boating
    - Commercial shipping.
    - Pollution.
    - Disturbance of breeding sites, feeding activity and movements.

Factors that might influence the feature

This builds on and rationalises the assessment of activities and features contained in the Advice Pack.

Internal natural factors

Natural population fluctuations.

Internal human-induced factors

Commercial and recreational fishery, tourism and recreation [disturbance], pollution.

External [including buffer zone] natural factors

Effects of climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity].

External [including buffer zone] human-induced factors

Effects of anthropogenic climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity]. Pollution.

Legislation and tradition

International commitments and the effects of those placed on others (*eg* EU Fisheries policy). Local laws, policies and regulations. Voluntary codes of practice [boating, fishing] Tradition of fishing, boating, local holiday-making and shore gathering.

Conflicts/communality of interest

Consultations have helped to create a communality of interest. Consultation will continue.

Institutional factors

Local capacity constraints.

2.18 Cetaceans

The species are maintained at favourable conservation status.

Required feature condition

- Populations [to be determined] are viable in the long-term [monitoring to be determined].
- The range of species [to be determined] is not contracting [monitoring to be determined].
- Sufficient undisturbed habitat exists [pelagic zone] to support the species in the long term [monitoring to be determined].
- Factors that affect the species are under control:
    - Regulated commercial fishery.
    - Recreational fishing.
    - Recreational boating
    - Commercial shipping.
    - Pollution.

This builds on and rationalises the assessment of activities and features contained in the Advice Pack.

Internal natural factors

Natural population fluctuations.

Internal human-induced factors

Commercial and recreational fishery, commercial shipping, recreational boating. Tourism.

External [including buffer zone] natural factors

Effects of climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity].

External [including buffer zone] human-induced factors

Effects of anthropogenic climate change [sea level rise, currents, sea temperature, storminess, turbidity]. Pollution.

Legislation and tradition

International commitments and the effects of those placed on others (*eg* EU Fisheries policy). Local laws, policies and regulations. Voluntary codes of conduct [fishing, boating]. Tradition of fishing, boating, local holiday-making and shore gathering.

Conflicts/communality of interest

Consultations have helped to create a communality of interest. Consultation will continue.

Institutional factors

Local capacity constraints.

Appendix – New Guidelines for management planning for Ramsar sites

See:

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