

B E D E L L  
C R I S T I N

Review of current legislation and policy  
pertaining to Jersey's commitments under  
the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands

**Prepared on behalf of the Jersey Ramsar Management  
Authority**

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## Ramsar legislation/regulation review

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## 1. Jersey's obligations under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands

1.1 The [Convention text](#) identifies the following obligations:

### (a) Designation of suitable wetlands

- (i) "Each Contracting Party shall designate suitable wetlands within its territory for inclusion in a List of Wetlands of International Importance, hereinafter referred to as "the List" which is maintained by the bureau established under Article 8. The boundaries of each wetland shall be precisely described and also delimited on a map..." (Article 2, 1)
- (ii) "Wetlands should be selected for the List on account of their international significance in terms of ecology, botany, zoology, limnology or hydrology. In the first instance wetlands of international importance to waterfowl at any season should be included." (Article 2, 2)
- (iii) "Each Contracting Party shall designate at least one wetland to be included in the List when signing this Convention" (Article 2, 4) but "shall have the right to add to the List further wetlands situated within its territory, to extend the boundaries of those wetlands already included by it in the List, or, because of its urgent national interests, to delete or restrict the boundaries of wetlands already included by it in the List..." (Article 2, 5). If restricting boundaries the Contracting party "should as far as possible compensate for any loss of wetland resources, and in particular it should create additional nature reserves for waterfowl and for the protection, either in the same area or elsewhere, of an adequate portion of the original habitat." (Article 4, 2)

(b) **Monitoring changes to listed areas**

- (i) "Each Contracting Party shall arrange to be informed at the earliest possible time if the ecological character of any wetland in its territory and included in the List has changed, is changing or is likely to change as the result of technological developments, pollution or other human interference. Information on such changes shall be passed without delay to the organization or government responsible for the continuing bureau duties specified in Article 8." (Article 3, 2)
- (ii) Ecological character is defined as the combination of the ecosystem components, processes, benefits and services that characterise the wetland at a given point in time. Change in ecological character is the human-induced adverse alteration of any ecosystem component, process, and/or ecosystem benefit/service. ([Ramsar Convention 2005a, Resolution IX.1 Annex A](#)).

(c) **Creation of nature reserves and provision of wardening**

- (i) "Each Contracting Party shall promote the conservation of wetlands and waterfowl by establishing nature reserves on wetlands, whether they are included in the List or not, and provide adequately for their wardening." (Article 4, 1)
- (ii) This Article is clear that these nature reserves are not limited to listed Ramsar sites.

(d) **Conservation**

- (i) "The Contracting Parties shall formulate and implement their planning so as to promote the conservation of the wetlands included in the List..." (Article 3, 1)
- (ii) The Convention [Strategic Plan](#) elaborates on this commitment in Strategic Goal 1: Addressing the Drivers of Wetland Loss and Degradation:

"Contracting Parties, the Secretariat, Regional Initiatives and IOPs will enhance their engagement with relevant stakeholders in order to diminish threats, influence trends, restore wetlands and communicate good practices.

- (1) Wetland benefits are featured in national/local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level.
- (2) Water use respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone.
- (3) The public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands.
- (4) Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or

eradicated, and management responses are prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment."

- (iii) ... and in Strategic Goal 2: Effectively Conserving and Managing the Ramsar Site Network:

"Parties must commit themselves to efforts to protect and effectively manage the existing Ramsar Sites and enable the full and effective participation of stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as to expanding the reach of the Convention by continuously working to add more sites and areas of wetlands recognized under the Convention.

- (5) The ecological character of Ramsar sites is maintained or restored, through effective planning and integrated management.
- (6) There is a significant increase in area, numbers and ecological connectivity in the Ramsar Site network, in particular under-represented types of wetlands including in under-represented ecoregions and Transboundary Sites.
- (7) Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed."

(e) **Wise use**

- (i) Contracting Parties must include in their national planning "as far as possible the wise use of wetlands in their territory." (Article 3, 1)
- (ii) The wise use obligation applies to all wetlands, not just those included in the List. Wetlands are defined as "areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres." (Article 1, 1)
- (iii) Wise use is deemed to be synonymous with "sustainable use" defined in [Ramsar Handbook 4: Wise Use](#) as "the maintenance of their ecological character, achieved through the implementation of ecosystem approaches, within the context of sustainable development."
- (iv) The [Strategic Plan](#) elaborates on these requirements in Strategic Goal 3: Wisely Using All Wetlands:

"The wise use of all wetlands requires that Parties ensure they are addressing wetlands beyond those currently included in the Ramsar Site network. This work may occur at the national, subnational, regional, and transboundary levels, including at basin level. Mainstreaming recognition of ecosystem functions, services and benefits into a wide range of sectors and with a broad array of actors will help ensure the success of this effort.

- (8) National wetland inventories have been initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands.
  - (9) The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone.
  - (10) The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources are documented, respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention, with a full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities at all relevant levels.
  - (11) Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated.
  - (12) Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation.
  - (13) Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries, when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods."
- (v) [Resolution VIII.4](#) stresses the importance of coastal wetlands and (amongst other things) "urges Contracting Parties to review and, where necessary, amend and take action on existing policies and practices that adversely affect coastal wetlands, and to recognize in their policies the vital role of coastal wetlands in supporting people's livelihoods, in mitigating impacts of climate change and sea-level rise, and in maintaining biological diversity".

**(f) Encouraging growth of waterfowl populations**

- (i) "The Contracting Parties shall endeavour through management to increase waterfowl populations on appropriate wetlands." (Article 4, 4)
- (ii) This obligation does not appear to be limited to listed sites.

**(g) Training of personnel**

- (i) "The Contracting Parties shall promote the training of personnel competent in the fields of wetland research, management and wardening." (Article 4, 5)
- (ii) "The Contracting Parties shall ensure that those responsible at all levels for wetlands management shall be informed of, and take into consideration, recommendations of

such Conferences concerning the conservation, management and wise use of wetlands and their flora and fauna." (Article 6, 3)

- (iii) The [Strategic Plan](#) adds that "Scientific guidance and technical methodologies at global and regional levels are developed on relevant topics and are available to policy makers and practitioners in an appropriate format and language." (Strategic Goal 4)

**(h) Encouraging research and data exchange**

- (i) "The Contracting Parties shall encourage research and the exchange of data and publications regarding wetlands and their flora and fauna." (Article 4, 3)
- (ii) This obligation does not appear to be limited to listed sites.

**(i) International cooperation**

- (i) "The Contracting Parties shall consult with each other about implementing obligations arising from the Convention especially in the case of a wetland extending over the territories of more than one Contracting Party or where a water system is shared by Contracting Parties. They shall at the same time endeavour to coordinate and support present and future policies and regulations concerning the conservation of wetlands and their flora and fauna." (Article 5)

**(j) Financial contribution towards Conference of Contracting Parties**

- (i) "Each Contracting Party shall contribute to the budget according to a scale of contributions adopted by unanimity of the Contracting Parties present and voting at a meeting of the ordinary Conference of the Contracting Parties." (Article 6, 6)

1.2 The Contracting Parties further spelt out their interpretation of their responsibilities in Resolution 5.1 (1993) of the Conference of the Parties (Framework for the implementation of the Ramsar Convention), although these requirements do not have the same legal force as commitments specified in the convention text itself. (As set out in [Ramsar Handbook 1: An Introduction to the Convention on Wetlands](#)). Key additional/elaborated commitments are as follows:

- (a) to make environmental impact assessments before transformations of wetlands;
- (b) to make national wetland inventories which will identify major sites for wetland biodiversity;
- (c) to promote wetland conservation concerns with development aid agencies;
- (d) to establish wetland restoration projects;
- (e) to produce national reports for Conferences of the Parties - submitting triennial National Reports;
- (f) to attend Conferences of the Parties;

- (g) to adopt the Paris Protocol and Regina Amendments (which mainly concerns the functioning of the Convention and Agreement); and
- (h) to make financial contributions to the Convention budget and to the Ramsar Small Grants Fund (the Ramsar Small Grants Fund obligation was not initially included in the Convention).

1.3 The Convention [Strategic Plan](#) also adds commitments in relation to implementation (Strategic Goal 4):

- (a) "Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness." This implies a wider educational role than the original commitment to train personnel.
- (b) Scientific guidance and technical methodologies at global and regional levels are developed on relevant topics and are available to policy makers and practitioners in an appropriate format and language.
- (c) "Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 from all sources are made available."

1.4 For ease of reference, the obligations will be divided into the following categories for the purposes of this review:

Obligation	Area(s) applicable to	Detail/relevant uses
<b>Designation of wetlands for list</b>		Initial designation  Mechanisms to extend sites and identify and designate further sites  Compensation for any loss of wetlands if delisting occurs  Management plans  Inventory of wetlands
<b>Monitoring changes to listed areas</b>	Listed areas	Monitoring, review and reporting channels (changes through pollution/development or other human interference)

<p><b>Creation of nature reserves and wetland restoration projects</b></p>	<p>Any areas of significance</p>	<p>Assessment and formal designation</p> <p>Staffing and training of staff</p> <p>Restoration projects</p>
<p><b>Conservation</b></p>	<p>Listed areas</p>	<p>National policy integration</p> <p>Monitoring/identification of threats</p> <p>Maintenance of ecological character</p> <p>Species monitoring and conservation and maintaining biodiversity (including consideration of migratory species)</p> <p>Invasive species management</p> <p>Preventing harmful practices/developments</p> <p>Communication/co-operation with stakeholders</p> <p>Water use/discharge/quality</p> <p>Pollution</p> <p>Energy production</p> <p>Mining/industry</p> <p>Agriculture (including run off)</p> <p>Aquaculture</p> <p>Fisheries (commercial and leisure)</p> <p>Marine traffic</p> <p>Tourism/recreation (including beach users, dog waking, horse riding, water sports, etc.)</p>



		<p>Beach concessions</p> <p>Planning policy/development</p> <p>Erosion/reclamation</p>
<b>Wise use/sustainability</b>	All wetland areas	<p>Coastal management</p> <p>Managing resources</p> <p>Land-use planning</p> <p>Water resource management</p> <p>Development planning</p> <p>Environmental impact assessments before changes to wetlands</p> <p>Co-operation/communication with stakeholders</p> <p>Preservation of historic/archaeological sites</p> <p>Climate change mitigation</p> <p>Preservation of customary knowledge/uses (leisure/aquaculture/fishing/etc.)</p> <p>Enhanced sustainability of key sectors (as listed in conservation)</p>
<b>Encouraging growth of waterfowl populations</b>	All wetland areas	<p>Monitoring</p> <p>Threat minimisation</p> <p>Habitat protection/regeneration</p>
<b>Personnel</b>		<p>Provision and training of suitable staff/wardens</p>
<b>Encouraging research and data exchange</b>		

<b>Education/communication</b>		Education Capacity development Awareness building Production of literature/signage
<b>International cooperation</b>		Consultation and co-operation Triennial national report Attend Conference of the Parties Sharing of data and publications
<b>Financial contribution</b>		Contribute towards Conference of Contracting Parties and Ramsar Small Grants Fund
<b>Financing/resourcing</b>		Make available financial and other resources

**2. Review methodology**

2.1 Current legislation review

- (a) The "[current legislation](#)" list (i.e. legislation currently in force, consolidated with amendments to date) on the Jersey Law website was scrutinized to identify legislation likely to be relevant to the review.
- (b) The legislation identified was reviewed for relevant provisions and anything deemed of significance was added to the Excel review spreadsheet.
- (c) Keyword searches were then run across the "current legislation" to identify any relevant legislation not already reviewed. Keywords searched were:
  - (i) aqua\*
  - (ii) beach\*
  - (iii) coast\*
  - (iv) drain\*
  - (v) drone\*

- (vi) environment\*
- (vii) fish\*
- (viii) habitat\*
- (ix) inshore
- (x) marine
- (xi) maritime
- (xii) migrat\*
- (xiii) "nature reserve"
- (xiv) offshore
- (xv) pollution
- (xvi) Ramsar
- (xvii) ship
- (xviii) vessel\*
- (xix) waterfowl
- (xx) wetland\*
- (xxi) wild

NB – No French language searches were performed. French language legislation was reviewed (as in (a) and (b)), but that review was largely dependent on online automated translation tools.

- (d) A final review of new legislation, issued since the review started, was carried out on 16 June 2022. Legislation after this date has not been reviewed.
- (e) Legislation reviewed is listed in the Appendix.

## 2.2 Legislation in progress review

- (a) Due to impending elections, there were no Propositions (formal drafts of legislation) on the States Assembly website awaiting the approval of the States Assembly.
- (b) Open consultations on the [Government of Jersey website](#) were reviewed (up to 10 June 2022, and anything deemed of significance was added to the Excel review spreadsheet. Closed Consultations from the previous 12 months were also reviewed.
- (c) Legislation approved by the States Assembly and awaiting Privy Council approval (as listed

on the [Jersey Law website](#)) was reviewed and anything deemed of significance was added to the Excel review spreadsheet.

- (d) Legislation not yet brought into force was reviewed (from an internal Bedell Cristin list) and anything deemed of significance was added to the Excel review spreadsheet.
- (e) Legislation in progress/consultations reviewed are listed in the Appendix.

### 2.3 Policy review

- (a) Readily available and identifiable official policy/guidance documents were reviewed for relevant provisions and anything deemed of significance was added to the Excel review spreadsheet.
- (b) Whilst I have tried to identify all relevant policy documents, this review should not be relied on as being totally comprehensive.
- (c) Documents reviewed are listed in the Appendix.

### 2.4 International conventions review

- (a) The conventions lists on the [Jersey Law website](#) and the [Government of Jersey website](#) were scrutinized to identify conventions likely to be of relevance.
- (b) The conventions/agreements identified were reviewed for relevant provisions and anything deemed of significance was added to the Excel review spreadsheet.
- (c) It should be noted that the list on the Jersey Law website is a work in progress. It is not clear how comprehensive the list on the Government of Jersey website is. Therefore, this review should not be counted on as being totally comprehensive.
- (d) Conventions/agreements reviewed are listed in the Appendix.

## 3. Summary of results

### 3.1 Introduction

- (a) Please refer to the Excel review spreadsheet for details of the relevant provisions identified in Jersey's legislation, policy, pending legislation and international agreements. The spreadsheet aims to identify measures of relevance but, particularly as some of the documents involved are quite sizeable, it is only able to provide the briefest of summaries. It is recommended that you review key documents yourselves to obtain the full picture.
- (b) This summary is intended as a high level overview of my findings. It aims to highlight key pieces of legislation and help inform your own detailed examination of the information contained in the spreadsheet.
- (c) This summary is based on the intent of the legislation and policy (and other) documents reviewed. It makes no judgment as to how fully or appropriately those measures are

applied or enforced or whether that application is sufficient to meet our commitments under Ramsar, where it falls short of the intent of the legislation/policy.

- (d) I do not claim to be an expert in environmental or marine matters and so can make no judgment as to whether technical measures are sufficient to meet our obligations under Ramsar (e.g. whether measures target the correct species, areas, bag limits, etc.). Nor am I qualified to give legal advice, and this summary should not be regarded as such.
- (e) Whilst legislation is binding, you should be aware that policy documents generally are not; they express intent only and further legislative measures may be required to enact the measures proposed. Similarly, international agreements impose obligations on the parties to work towards common goals but the measures generally require domestic legislation to bring them into effect.
- (f) Due to overlap, obligations with regards to conservation and wise use have been summarised jointly.

### 3.2 Designation of wetlands for list

#### (a) Initial designation

I found no specific legislation/policy on this, but this initial designation has already been completed.

#### (b) Mechanisms to extend sites and identify and designate further sites

I found no specific measures surrounding the mechanism for such designations, although legislation may not be required.

There are, however, policies with regards to mapping or classifying marine/coastal areas, which may assist in the identification of areas for designation – see (e) Inventory of wetlands.

#### (c) Compensation for any loss of wetlands if delisting occurs

I found no specific legislation/policy in relation to delisting or compensation, although legislation may not be necessary.

The [Bridging Island Plan 2022 to 2025](#) states more generally that "development will avoid, minimise, mitigate or compensate for significant impacts on terrestrial and marine habitats and ecosystems..."

#### (d) Management plans

There is no specific legislation in relation to this, although the [Integrated coastal zone management strategy](#) promises the development of management plans for all Ramsar sites and future protected areas.

[Management plans](#) in relation to Ramsar sites have already been published and updated versions are, I believe, in the pipeline.

(e) Inventory of wetlands

The [Bridging Island Plan 2022 to 2025](#) proposes the development of a Marine Spatial Plan before 2025. The [Economic Framework for the Marine Environment](#) also references the planned development of an Island Marine Spatial Plan, saying that "the objective of the plan will be to develop zonal systems (integrated with other GoJ strategies and plans) which are defined by their usage and which identify potentially compatible and incompatible activities".

The [Integrated landscape and seascape character assessment](#) maps and characterises seascapes/landscapes and habitats. It marks environmentally sensitive areas (which are not statutory designations) alongside more formal Ramsar/SSI/Marine Protected Area sites.

The [States of Jersey Biodiversity Strategy](#) includes data/maps on habitat types.

In addition, the Marine Biology Section of the Société Jersiaise has commenced a long-term [project](#) to survey and map all of Jersey's inter and subtidal habitats.

A more specific inventory of wetlands for the purposes of Ramsar is probably desirable. Legislation is most likely not necessary for this, although funding and staffing is likely to be required, so provision may need to be made for this.

3.3 Monitoring changes to listed areas

(a) Monitoring of sites

Whilst I found no specific legislation in relation to monitoring the Ramsar sites specifically (and it may well be that no legislation is required), there are more general measures which would assist with this.

The [Rural economy strategy 2017-2021](#) proposed biodiversity monitoring and "fixed observation areas (Sentinel Sites) being established" and the [States of Jersey Biodiversity Strategy](#) provides for action plans for individual species, which include the regular monitoring of sites.

The draft [Official Analyst \(Jersey\) Law 202-](#) provides for an Official Analyst who can use chemical and microbiological analysis to advise on and investigate matters in relation to environmental protection. Presumably this could include monitoring water quality.

The [Water Pollution \(Jersey\) Law 2000](#) (and associated Orders) and the [Water Resources \(Jersey\) Law 2007](#) make provision for the monitoring of water supplies and resources, water management orders relating to specific areas, and water quality targets.

The [Water Management Plan 2017-2021](#) also provided for increased monitoring in order to assist in improving the Island's water quality and the reduction of nitrates/pesticides.

The [EU Legislation \(Monitoring of Residues in Animals\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2019](#) make provision for regular monitoring for certain substances in farmed aquaculture populations, which may assist in wider monitoring of ecosystem health.

The [Plant Health \(Jersey\) Law 2003](#) gives the Minister a duty to carry out surveys in relation to plant health. As marine species aren't excluded, I would assume that this would also cover surveys of marine species which, again, would give an indication of ecosystem health.

The [Jersey performance framework](#) provides a framework for monitoring a number of environmental factors over time, recording progress. It may be that additional fields could usefully be added to this.

A more specific programme of monitoring, aimed at Ramsar sites, would no doubt be beneficial, if this is not already underway. Legislation is probably not necessary for this, although funding and staffing is likely to be required, so provision for this may need to be made.

(b) Review and reporting channels

I found no specific legislation/policy on this, but none may be needed so long as procedures are clear to those involved.

3.4 Creation of nature reserves and wetland restoration projects

(a) Assessment and formal designation

There is no legislation providing for the designation of 'nature reserves' as such, but other designations either already exist or are proposed.

The [Planning and Building \(Jersey\) Law 2002](#) makes provision for the designation of SSIs and makes restrictions with regards to the activities that may be carried out at such sites. It also provides for funding to be made available to owners of SSIs towards the cost of protection or restoration. SSIs are not formal nature reserves, however, and there is no provision for staffing/wardening at them.

The [Wildlife \(Jersey\) Law 2021](#) includes the requirement for the Minister to publish strategies for the conservation of biodiversity, including lists of species/habitats of "principal importance for the furtherance of the conservation of biodiversity", and provides for areas to be listed as Areas of Special Protection and, as such, given additional protection.

The [Bridging Island Plan 2022 to 2025](#) creates a new Protected Coastal Area to "regulate and limit development of the unique intertidal zones and offshore reefs". Added protection is also given to the Coastal National Park. The Plan also promises the development of a Marine Spatial Plan before 2025 "to organise human and marine resources and activities in Jersey's territorial waters and in particular, to develop a network of marine protected areas" and that proposals will be brought for the establishment of a national park in law.

The [States of Jersey Biodiversity Strategy](#) recommends the creation of a designation of "Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation".

The [Common Strategic Policy 2018 to 2022](#) also sets out objectives to protect special areas of coast and countryside and improve our stewardship of these areas.

In addition, the National Trust owns and/or manages areas of land and the [National Trust for Jersey Law 1984](#) provides for the Trust to enter into agreements/covenants with landowners.

A clear and cohesive policy is needed here to avoid confusion between these multiple forms of designation giving different forms and levels of protection and to ensure that the correct sites are identified and designated. A key factor will be ensuring that there are adequate mechanisms and staff in place to monitor and enhance these sites as well as to enforce restrictions.

(b) Staffing and training of staff

*See Personnel*

(c) Restoration projects

I found no specific legislation or policy in relation to restoration projects, although the [Countryside enhancement scheme](#), which offers financial incentives to support and reward initiatives designed to look after Jersey's countryside, provides funding for (amongst other things) pond creation, wetland creation and enhancement and wet meadow management.

In addition, the [Carbon Neutral Roadmap](#) proposes, and allocates funding for, blue carbon measures to mitigate climate change through the conservation and restoration of coastal and marine ecosystems, including an ambition to double the extent of sea grass beds.

Similar requirements in relation to the restoration of habits are imposed by the [Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds](#), [Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals](#), [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and the [Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic \(OSPAR Convention\)](#).

### 3.5 Conservation/wise use

(a) Monitoring/identification of threats

The [Integrated coastal zone management strategy](#) promises the development of a Marine Biodiversity Action Plan and aims to identify the potential threats to Jersey's marine and coastal habitats and species and to put in place measures to minimise these threats. It also covers the development of management plans for all Ramsar sites and future protected areas.

The [States of Jersey Biodiversity Strategy](#) provides a detailed analysis of threats and solutions. Action plans for specific species are being drawn up with the help of students on the University College London Conservation Course, and include regular monitoring of sites, research, land management, etc. The Strategy also proposes the establishment of a Biodiversity Review Panel.

*See also 3.3 Monitoring*

(b) Maintenance of ecological character and shoreline/coastal management

There is quite a bit of policy in relation to this, provided this is sufficient, and adequately enacted, to meet our obligations.

The [Jersey Shoreline Management Plan](#), [Integrated coastal zone management strategy](#) and the [Integrated landscape and seascape character assessment](#) set out detailed policy with regards to coastal/shoreline management.



In particular, the [Jersey Shoreline Management Plan](#) identifies areas within the Ramsar sites for "active management" to protect them from flooding or erosion. The plan acknowledges the importance of biodiversity, the Coastal National Park, SSIs, Les Mielles Nature Reserve and the Ramsar sites and states that "the management intent of the SMP will seek to reduce interference to these sites, whilst ensuring that they are sufficiently protected in line with the objectives of the Biodiversity Strategy."

The [Bridging Island Plan 2022 to 2025](#) puts high importance on the environment, sustainability, biodiversity and climate change mitigation in the planning decision-making process, setting specific requirements/considerations with regards to marine or coastal developments and giving the highest level of protection to SSIs, Marine Protected Areas and Ramsar sites.

The [Planning and Building \(Jersey\) Law 2002](#) also sets out aims to protect the coastline, biodiversity and the natural environment.

The [Planning and Building \(Environmental Impact\) \(Jersey\) Order 2006](#) includes provisions requiring environmental impact statements for various developments, including (amongst other things) reclamation, coastal works to combat erosion, maritime works capable of altering the coast or any development on land covered by sea water. See the Order for the full list, which may require expansion to include inland wetlands.

The [Carbon Neutral Roadmap](#) sets out measures (and provides funding) for meeting Jersey's commitments under the Paris Agreement through the conservation and restoration of coastal and marine ecosystems, blue carbon sequestration and developing low carbon sinks.

The [Common Strategic Policy 2018 to 2022](#) included protecting and valuing our environment as one of five strategic priorities. Amongst aims to be achieved by 2022 were to continue to improve water quality, protect special areas of coast and countryside and improve our stewardship of these areas, improve abundance of key indicator species and protect and increase biodiversity.

The [Aquatic Resources \(Jersey\) Law 2014](#) includes fairly wide ranging measures in relation to taking aquatic resources, using explosives and poisons, deposits/discharges, restricting the sale/export of aquatic resources, the development of aquatic areas, record keeping/returns, licensing, etc. (i.e. using aquatic resources sustainably). These powers may be limited to specific areas, operations, etc. However, Regulations are needed to give effect to these powers and, to date, these have only been enacted with regards to harvesting seaweed, so further measures may need to be enacted here.

The [Sea Beaches \(Removal of Sand and Stone\) \(Jersey\) Law 1963](#) also prevents the taking of stone, sand, etc. from beaches, coast or rocks within Jersey's territorial sea.

*See also* (a) Monitoring/identification of threats, (c) Species monitoring and conservation, (f) Planning and (t) Climate change mitigation.

(c) Species monitoring and conservation and maintaining biodiversity

Again, there is quite a bit of policy and legislation in relation to biodiversity and the protection of species.

The [States of Jersey Biodiversity Strategy](#) provides a detailed analysis of threats, habitats and solutions. Action plans for specific species are being drawn up with the help of students on the University College London Conservation Course, and include regular monitoring of sites, research, land management, etc. The Strategy also proposes the establishment of a Biodiversity Review Panel.

The [Integrated coastal zone management strategy](#) proposes the development of a Marine Biodiversity Action Plan.

The [Jersey Shoreline Management Plan](#) acknowledges the importance of biodiversity, the Coastal National Park, SSIs, Les Mielles Nature Reserve and the Ramsar sites and states that "the management intent of the SMP will seek to reduce interference to these sites, whilst ensuring that they are sufficiently protected in line with the objectives of the Biodiversity Strategy."

The [Bridging Island Plan 2022 to 2025](#) seeks to "improve biodiversity and geodiversity value and, where possible, to deliver biodiversity net gain", and the [Carbon Neutral Roadmap](#) sets out to promote biodiversity and blue carbon projects.

The [Common Strategic Policy 2018 to 2022](#) included protecting and valuing our environment as one of five strategic priorities. Amongst aims to be achieved by 2022 was to protect and increase biodiversity. The [Rural economy strategy 2017-2021](#) also aimed to promote biodiversity, including through supporting the Jersey Biodiversity Centre and biodiversity monitoring.

The [Countryside enhancement scheme](#) offers financial incentives to support and reward initiatives designed to look after Jersey's countryside, including projects that support biodiversity action plans.

The [Wildlife \(Jersey\) Law 2021](#) contains detailed measures to encourage and protect biodiversity and prevent disturbance to wildlife, including the requirement that all public bodies should have regard to protecting the environment, the requirement for the Minister to publish strategies for the conservation of biodiversity, including lists of species/habitats of "principal importance for the furtherance of the conservation of biodiversity", the ability for areas to be listed as Areas of Special Protection and detailed measures to protect species from harm and disturbance.

A number of other pieces of legislation also control the taking/treatment of animals and prevent cruelty and/or disturbance (e.g. the [Animal Welfare \(Jersey\) Law 2004](#), [Aquatic Resources \(Jersey\) Law 2014](#), [Sea Fisheries \(Underwater Fishing\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2003](#) and the [Policing of Parks \(Jersey\) Regulations 2005](#) (the latter in relation to specifically identified 'parks', which include a number of headlands/coastal areas)).

The [Wildlife \(Areas of Special Protection\) \(Jersey\) Order 2022](#) is particularly strong in this regard, designating areas within Les Ecréhous as Areas of Special Protection, prohibiting entry into designated breeding areas during breeding season and prohibiting certain activities within designated areas (including bringing dogs, playing loud music, driving a boat over a certain speed, lighting bonfires, etc.). There are not yet similar Orders in relation to other sites, but these could be drafted under the Wildlife Law if needed.

The [Endangered Species \(CITES\) \(Jersey\) Law 2012](#) controls trade in specified species in order to help maintain populations of at risk species.

Various pieces of legislation are concerned with the prevention of disease amongst animals/plants. These are largely aimed at domestic animals, but could also help control the spread to wild populations (e.g. the [Animal Health legislation](#), [Diseases of Animals legislation](#), [EU Legislation \(Aquatic Animal Health\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2016](#) and the [Plant Health \(Jersey\) Law 2003](#)).

A number of other international agreements impose similar commitments with regards to conservation/biodiversity (e.g. the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#), [Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas](#) and the [Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic \(OSPAR Convention\)](#)).

(d) Invasive species management

The [Wildlife \(Jersey\) Law 2021](#) contains measures to prevent the release of invasive species and allows for species control agreements or orders to eradicate/control harmful species once here.

Additionally, the [Animal Health \(Importation of Miscellaneous Goods and Animals\) \(Jersey\) Order 2017](#) and the [EU Legislation \(Aquatic Animal Health\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2016](#) control the importation of aquaculture animals (amongst others), which may help control the appearance of invasive species.

Similarly, the [Plant Health \(Phytosanitary Certificates and UK Plant Passports\) \(Jersey\) Order 2020](#) makes provision in relation to the importation of plants and the [Weeds \(Jersey\) Law 1961](#) aims to prevent the spread of certain undesirable plants.

The number of invasive species is one of the factors monitored by the [Jersey performance framework](#).

(e) Pollution

There is a large amount of legislation/agreements concerned with the prevention of pollution and how any incidents are dealt with (e.g. the [Air Navigation \(Rules of the Air\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2017](#), [Building Bye-laws \(Jersey\) 2007](#), [Drainage \(Jersey\) Law 2005](#), [Food and Environment Protection Act 1985 \(Jersey\) Order 1987](#), [Merchant Shipping \(Oil Pollution Compensation Limits\) Order 2003](#), [Pesticides \(Jersey\) Law 1991](#), [Petroleum-Spirit \(Carriage by Road\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2001](#), [Petroleum-Spirit \(Storage\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2001](#), [Shipping \(Jersey\) Law 2002](#) (including the preparation of a response plan), [Shipping \(MARPOL\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2012](#), [Shipping \(Oil Pollution\) \(Liability and Compensation\) \(Jersey\) Law 2015](#), [Water Management Plan 2017-2021](#), [International Convention on salvage 1989](#), [Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution of Wastes and other Matter](#), [Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic \(OSPAR Convention\)](#), [International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto \(MARPOL\)](#), [Protocol relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Marine Pollution by Substances other than Oil](#), [International Convention on oil pollution preparedness, response and cooperation, 1990](#), [Code of Practice for Protection of Water](#) and the [Code of Good Agricultural Practice for Protection of Water](#)).

The [Integrated coastal zone management strategy](#) also touches on pollution issues and the [Waste Management \(Jersey\) Law 2005](#) requires environmental issues to be taken into account by the

Minister. It makes provision to prevent pollution, and requires a licence for release or incineration at sea.

Noise pollution is controlled by the [Civil Aviation Act 1982 \(Jersey\) Order 1990](#) and the [Statutory Nuisances \(Jersey\) Law 1999](#) as well as (less overtly) in the legislation related to the disturbance of wildlife (*in relation to which see* (c) Species monitoring and conservation).

(f) Planning policy/development

The [Planning and Building \(Jersey\) Law 2002](#) makes various provisions in relation to the need for planning permission for developments, the protection of important buildings, trees, biodiversity, proper maintenance of land, etc. In particular, it sets out considerations for the planning department with regards to the environmental impact of proposed developments, including the need (in some instances) for environmental impact statements. The grant of planning permission may be subject to conditions, including in relation to the preservation and planting of vegetation on the land and the restoration of the land and of any vegetation on it after the development has been carried out. It also allows for owners to enter into a "planning obligation" regarding the use of land and makes provision for Island Plans to be published, which provide more detail on development policies.

The [Bridging Island Plan 2022 to 2025](#) places high importance on the environment, sustainability, biodiversity and climate change mitigation in the planning decision-making process, setting specific requirements/considerations with regards to marine or coastal developments. It gives the highest level of protection to SSIs, Marine Protected Areas and Ramsar sites.

The [Wildlife \(Jersey\) Law 2021](#) also includes the requirement that all public bodies (including Planning) should have regard to protecting the environment when carrying out their functions.

(g) Environmental impact assessments

The [Planning and Building \(Jersey\) Law 2002](#) sets out considerations for the planning department with regards to the environmental impact of proposed developments, including the need for environmental impact statements. The [Planning and Building \(Environmental Impact\) \(Jersey\) Order 2006](#) makes more detailed provision for such statements. Developments requiring an environmental impact statement include (amongst others) to develop a water-management project for agriculture (including irrigation or land drainage projects); to develop or construct an installation to rear fish; extraction of various matters; construction of an installation for the production of electricity (e.g. wind turbines); construction of a harbour or marina; canalisation or flood-relief works; construction of a dam; the installation of a long-distance cable for the transmission of electricity; the construction of coastal works to combat erosion; the construction or placing of maritime works that are capable of altering the coast by virtue of their construction or placement; the construction of a waste water treatment plant; any development on land covered or, in the normal course of tides, from time to time covered by sea water; and reclamation of land from the sea.

The [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and the [Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context](#), to which Jersey is a party, also impose obligations to ensure that environmental impact assessments are carried out.

(h) Water use/discharge/quality

The [Water Management Plan 2017-2021](#) set out to improve the Island's water quality. Key aims were to reduce nitrates, phosphates and pesticides, to increase compliance monitoring and to increase environmental monitoring for pesticides and phosphorus. Costs were to be split between the water industry, government, land users and industry. Further work in this area is likely to be desirable.

The [Drainage \(Jersey\) Law 2005](#) prevents discharge without a licence but doesn't set out any standards for discharge into the sea once a licence is granted. The [Water Pollution \(Jersey\) Law 2000](#), however, does make more detailed provision in relation to water pollution and discharge permits.

There is no specific provision in relation to drainage/discharge from the reefs, although presumably the usual requirement for a licence for discharge would apply. Part 6 of the Approved technical guidance documents in relation to the building bye-laws - [Part 6: drainage, hygiene and hot water storage](#) - includes provisions in relation to chemical/composting toilets.

The [Water Pollution \(Jersey\) Law 2000](#) makes provision for monitoring controlled waters (which include territorial waters, tidal areas, ground water and inland water) and sets an objective of "the maintenance and improvement of the quality of water in and around Jersey by the prevention, control, reduction and elimination of the pollution of controlled waters..... [and] to promote the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty and amenity of controlled waters, their use for recreational purposes and the conservation of flora and fauna that are dependent on an aquatic environment". It also sets out that operating considerations must include "best environmental practice" and allows for Water Management Orders which define areas where "restrictions and requirements on business activities or operations for the prevention, control, reduction or elimination of pollution in controlled waters or of the risk of pollution in controlled waters" are imposed, although the measures are limited and largely relate to fertilizers.

The [Water Pollution \(Water Quality\) \(Jersey\) Order 2020](#) makes more detailed provision for monitoring water quality and states that there must be no deterioration below 2014 standards (where measured), although I'm not certain that marine waters are included. Presumably an improvement would be desirable though (rather than just maintenance at 2014 levels) and this is one of the aims set out in the [Common Strategic Policy 2018 to 2022](#).

The [Water Resources \(Jersey\) Law 2007](#) makes additional provision for "the promotion of the conservation of fauna and flora that are dependent on inland waters, and of their habitats to the extent that those habitats are also dependent on inland waters".

Funding "to improve the long-term resilience of the pumping station network and protect against spills or pollution events in order to better protect the environment" is provided by the [Government Plan 2022 to 2025](#).

*See also* (a) Monitoring and (e) Pollution

(i) Mining/industry

The [Deep Sea Mining \(Temporary Provisions\) Act 1981 \(Jersey\) Order 1997](#) prevents unlicensed deep sea mining and the [Sea Beaches \(Removal of Sand and Stone\) \(Jersey\) Law 1963](#) prohibits quarrying and the removal of rocks, sand, gravel, etc. from beaches or from rocks around the coast or in territorial waters.

The [Planning and Building \(Environmental Impact\) \(Jersey\) Order 2006](#) makes environmental impact statements a requirement for proposed developments involving "extraction of various matters".

This is the only legislation I found of direct relevance, although mining companies/industry would clearly need to adhere to legislation in relation to planning, pollution, etc.

(j) Beach concessions

The [Planning and Building \(Moveable Structures\) \(Jersey\) Order 2006](#) relates to the grant of planning permission for moveable structures (which presumably would include beach concessions) and specifies that one of the criteria for consideration should be their impact on the environment.

A number of pieces of legislation regulate food and drink stalls/premises (e.g. the [Food \(Registration of Premises\) \(Jersey\) Order 2001](#), [Food Hygiene \(General Provisions\) \(Jersey\) Order 1967](#) and the [Food Safety \(Ice-Cream Stalls etc.\) \(Jersey\) Order 1969](#)). These would apply to beach concessions, although they contain few provisions of relevance.

The [Policing of Beaches \(Jersey\) Regulations 1959](#) prohibits littering on beaches, which would apply to beach concessions as well as leisure users.

This is the only legislation I found of direct relevance, although concessions would need to adhere to legislation in relation to pollution (for which see (e) Pollution), etc.

(k) Fisheries (commercial and leisure)

Numerous measures regulate fishing, including with regards to licencing, bag limits, etc. (e.g. the [Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing \(Jersey\) Regulations 2021](#), [Mackerel Licensing \(Manx and Channel Islands Boats\) Order 1978](#), [Sea Fish \(Conservation\) \(Channel Islands\) Order 1981](#), [Sea Fisheries legislation](#) and the [Integrated coastal zone management strategy](#)).

In particular, the [Sea Fisheries \(Jersey\) Law 1994](#), [Sea Fish \(Conservation\) \(Channel Islands\) Order 1981](#) and the [Sea Fisheries \(Fisheries\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2010](#) allow restrictions to be imposed in relation to specified species/areas/methods of fishing.

Specific provisions in relation to particular protected areas/species are imposed by the [Sea Fisheries \(Les Ecréhous\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2018](#), [Sea Fisheries \(Les Minquiers\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2007](#), [Sea Fisheries and Aquatic Resources \(Portelet Bay\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2022](#), [Sea Fisheries \(Licensing of Fishing Boats\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2003](#), [Sea Fisheries \(Trawling, Netting and Dredging\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2001](#), [Sea Fisheries \(Miscellaneous Provisions\) \(Jersey\)](#)

[Regulations 1998](#), and the [Sea Fisheries \(Spider Crabs – Restrictions on Fishing\) \(Jersey\) Order 2019](#).

Some of this legislation makes exception for leisure fishing (e.g. the [Mackerel Licensing \(Manx and Channel Islands Boats\) Order 1978](#)).

The [EU–UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement](#) makes allowance for qualifying French fishing vessels to be permitted to fish in Jersey waters and establishes a Specialised Committee on Fisheries to aid sharing of information and cooperation. Such French fishing boats would be bound by the legislation in relation to fisheries/shipping.

The [Economic Framework for the Marine Environment](#) promises to deliver research and enhanced fisheries stock management, including the "collection of detailed data from commercial operators and scientific trials" to enhance the sustainability of the sector.

Much of the legislation in this area is relatively dated, however, and the [Government Plan 2022 to 2025](#) refers to an upcoming revision of the international framework for the management of the Island's fisheries and marine resources, including additional policy development and legislation, science delivery, data acquisition and analysis, licensing, etc.

(l) Marine traffic

This appears to be a well regulated area, with the [Shipping \(Jersey\) Law 2002](#) (and Regulations made under it) regulating shipping, including provisions in relation to registration, seaworthiness, pollution, conduct, health and safety (including the safety of submersible and supporting apparatus), etc. It also provides powers for temporary exclusion zones (although the scope would need to be expanded if these powers were to be used for environmental purposes) and measures to protect the marine environment from pollution and allow for monitoring/research in relation to pollution.

The [Shipping \(Registration\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2004](#) regulate the registration of vessels, including specific provisions in relation to charter vessels.

The [Shipping \(Oil Pollution\) \(Liability and Compensation\) \(Jersey\) Law 2015](#) makes ship owners liable for damage caused by oil pollution, whilst the [Shipping \(Registration\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2004](#) allow registration to be cancelled due to any risk of pollution caused by a ship.

The [Carbon Neutral Roadmap](#) promises to reduce emissions from marine traffic.

*See also* (e) Pollution, for further legislation and agreements in relation to pollution from shipping.

(m) Tourism/recreation (including dog walking, horse riding, water sports)

The [Integrated coastal zone management strategy](#) aims to ensure that growth in marine leisure is sustainable and to encourage all charter vessel operators to become accredited under the WiSe Scheme.

The [Shipping \(Registration\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2004](#) regulate the registration of charter vessels.

Motor traffic legislation largely defines roads to include public beaches and so limits, and provides policing powers covering, the use of vehicles on beaches.

The [Road Works and Events \(Jersey\) Law 2016](#) also applies to beaches, and so would regulate the licencing of events held on them.

The [Policing of Beaches \(Jersey\) Regulations 1959](#) prohibits littering on beaches, which would apply to beach concessions as well as leisure users. The [Policing of Parks \(Jersey\) Regulations 2005](#) makes similar provision in relation to specified 'parks', which include a number of headlands and coastal areas.

The [Wildlife \(Areas of Special Protection\) \(Jersey\) Order 2022](#) designates areas within Les Ecréhous as Areas of Special Protection, prohibiting entry into designated breeding areas during breeding season and prohibiting certain activities within designated areas (including bringing dogs, playing loud music, driving a boat over a certain speed, lighting bonfires, etc.). There are not yet similar Orders in relation to other sites, but these could be drafted under the Wildlife Law.

There is no more general legislation preventing the worrying of wildlife by dogs, although this may be covered by the broader measures in the [Wildlife \(Jersey\) Law 2021](#) relating to disturbance. Alternatively, perhaps the [Dogs \(Jersey\) Law 1961](#) or the [Policing of Beaches \(Jersey\) Regulations 1959](#) could be extended to make this protection clearer.

Otherwise, there seems to be little legislation regulating marine leisure as such, although leisure users would need to adhere to more general legislation in relation to shipping, pollution, fishing, protection of wildlife, etc. (for which see the relevant sections above)

*See also* (j) Beach concessions

(n) Erosion/reclamation

The [Jersey Shoreline Management Plan](#) aims (amongst other things) to prevent and manage the effects of coastal erosion and flooding. It also identifies areas within the Ramsar sites for "active management" to protect them from flooding or erosion.

The [Planning and Building \(Environmental Impact\) \(Jersey\) Order 2006](#) includes provisions requiring environmental impact statements for various developments, including (amongst other things) reclamation and coastal works to combat erosion.

The [Bridging Island Plan 2022 to 2025](#) makes climate change mitigation a priority and promises supplementary planning guidance to "define and establish an appropriate width and characterisation of buffer-strip alongside areas of coastline, coastal defences and watercourses, which will be used to support the implementation of flood risk policies". It also considers land reclamation where this may offer protection, although only "where their environmental impacts are acceptable or can be appropriately managed and/or mitigated".



(o) Energy

The [Carbon Neutral Roadmap](#) proposes the development of marine renewable energy sources (tidal/offshore wind). These may clearly have an impact on the marine environment, which will require careful forethought and monitoring.

The earlier [Pathway 2050: An Energy Plan for Jersey](#) referenced tidal stream turbines as potentially one of the best routes for Jersey. However, this is quite an old report and it's not clear whether further investigations as to feasibility/sites/environmental impact have been carried out.

The [Integrated landscape and seascape character assessment](#) maps and characterises seascapes/landscapes and habitats and makes observations as to the potential siting of marine renewable energy sources.

The [Bridging Island Plan 2022 to 2025](#) mentions the development of an infrastructure roadmap "to inform short and longterm strategic policymaking and help to understand the costs and consequences for the environment, economy and wider society of key future infrastructure choices", including options for the development of La Collette.

(p) Agriculture

The [Agricultural Land \(Control of Sales and Leases\) \(Jersey\) Law 1974](#) gives the Minister the power to set conditions on the sale/lease of agricultural land, which could be a potential route to impose conditions on the use of land surrounding/adjacent to water or which could impact on sites of importance.

The [Countryside enhancement scheme](#) offers financial incentives to support and reward initiatives designed to look after Jersey's countryside, including projects that support biodiversity action plans, wet meadow management, sustainable drainage and run-off attenuation schemes and the production of habitat management plans.

The [Agriculture \(Loans\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 1974](#) provide for loans for various agricultural purposes, including improved efficiency. Could this be expanded to include sustainability projects or the creation/restoration of wetland areas?

Consideration may need to be given to whether the requirement for planning permission for change of use, as provided for in the [Planning and Building \(Jersey\) Law 2002](#), would be a deterrent to the creation/restoration of wetland areas in land currently zoned as agricultural. Exemptions or planning policy in this area might be useful.

The [Water Management Plan 2017-2021](#) acknowledged that nitrate and pesticide levels were an issue and set out to improve the Island's water quality. Key aims were to reduce nitrates, phosphates and pesticides, to increase compliance monitoring and to increase environmental monitoring for pesticides and phosphorus. It's likely that further work is needed in this area.

Additional measures relating to pollution from agricultural sources include the [Water Pollution \(Jersey\) Law 2000](#), [Water Pollution \(Water Management\) \(Jersey\) Order 2020](#) (which sets out measures in relation to fertilizer use and soil management to reduce pollution), [Food and Environment Protection Act 1985 \(Jersey\) Order 1987](#) (and see also the [Amendment Order](#)),

[Pesticides \(Jersey\) Law 1991](#), [Pesticides \(General Provisions\) \(Jersey\) Order 1991](#), [Code of Practice for Protection of Water](#) and the [Code of Good Agricultural Practice for Protection of Water](#).

Also of relevance are measures to control and prevent the spread of disease amongst plants/animals, which could impact on wild populations, and to control invasive species (e.g. the [Animal Health legislation](#), [Diseases of Animals legislation](#), [EU Legislation \(Aquatic Animal Health\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2016](#), [Plant Health \(Jersey\) Law 2003](#), [Plant Health \(Phytosanitary Certificates and UK Plant Passports\) \(Jersey\) Order 2020](#) and the [Weeds \(Jersey\) Law 1961](#)).

(q) Aquaculture

The [Animal Health \(Importation of Miscellaneous Goods and Animals\) \(Jersey\) Order 2017](#) and the [EU Legislation \(Aquatic Animal Health\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2016](#) control the importation of aquaculture animals (amongst others), with the latter also covering licencing of aquaculture operations.

The [Animal Health \(Animal By-Products\) \(Jersey\) Order 2018](#) regulates the disposal of aquaculture and aquatic animals and the [EU Legislation \(Monitoring of Residues in Animals\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2019](#) concerns monitoring the residues of certain substances in farmed aquaculture animals.

The [EU Legislation \(Wild Aquatic Animals – Food and Feed\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2019](#) and the [Official Controls \(Animals, Food, Feed and Plant Health etc.\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2022](#) are also concerned with the health and sustainability of aquaculture.

The [Sea Fisheries \(Jersey\) Law 1994](#) makes provision for the regulation of mariculture and also grants exemptions for, and permits the making of Regulations in relation to, mariculture.

Any expansion of this sector would be covered by planning legislation/policy and the [Planning and Building \(Environmental Impact\) \(Jersey\) Order 2006](#) requires an environmental impact statement to develop or construct an installation to rear fish.

(r) Co-operation/communication with stakeholders

The [Economic Framework for the Marine Environment](#) promises to encourage communication and stakeholder involvement through a Marine Economy Advisory Group. Stakeholder consultation and engagement in relation to the proposed National Park is promised by the [Bridging Island Plan 2022 to 2025](#), and the [Integrated coastal zone management strategy](#) proposes to work with stakeholders to promote awareness, understanding and appreciation of the value of marine and coastal environments and to ensure that growth in marine leisure is sustainable. [Pathway 2050: An Energy Plan for Jersey](#) also proposed working with stakeholders in the production of a Marine Spatial Plan and the selection of potential sites for power production.

*See also 3.9 Education/communications*

(s) Preservation of historic/archaeological sites

At present, sites may be protected by designation as an SSI under the [Planning and Building \(Jersey\) Law 2002](#). However, this is an area which is developing.

The [Proposed new conservation areas in Jersey consultation](#) puts forward changes to the Planning Law to allow the creation of conservation areas to protect sites of particular historic or architectural importance, whilst the [Heritage Strategy consultation](#) proposes a wider heritage stratagem.

In 2020 law drafting instructions were issued for a [Heritage and Antiquities \(Jersey\) Law 202-](#) to provide clarity on heritage matters and to ensure that the Island is able to comply with recognised best practice and any relevant international conventions that extend to Jersey.

Other international agreements also impose commitments regarding the preservation of historic sites (e.g. the [Convention For The Protection Of The World Cultural And Natural Heritage](#) and the [European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage](#)).

(t) Climate change mitigation

The [Bridging Island Plan 2022 to 2025](#) makes climate change mitigation a priority and promises supplementary planning guidance to "define and establish an appropriate width and characterisation of buffer-strip alongside areas of coastline, coastal defences and watercourses, which will be used to support the implementation of flood risk policies". It also considers land reclamation where this may offer protection, although only "where their environmental impacts are acceptable or can be appropriately managed and/or mitigated".

The [Jersey Shoreline Management Plan](#) also seeks to mitigate the effects of climate change and areas within the Ramsar sites are identified for "active management" to protect them from flooding or erosion.

In addition, the [Integrated coastal zone management strategy](#) includes amongst its aims the identification of potential threats to Jersey's coastal zone posed by climate change and consideration of appropriate actions.

The [Carbon Neutral Roadmap](#) sets out measures (and provides funding) for meeting Jersey's commitments under the Paris Agreement to tackle climate change through the conservation and restoration of coastal and marine ecosystems, blue carbon sequestration and developing low carbon sinks.

The [Government Plan 2022 to 2025](#) provides funding for "policies to support decarbonisation and climate change adaptation, based on the detailed policies developed in the Carbon Neutral Roadmap and Sustainable Transport Policy".

[Pathway 2050: An Energy Plan for Jersey](#) referenced tidal stream turbines as potentially one of the best routes for Jersey. However, this is quite an old report and it's not clear whether further investigations as to feasibility/sites/environmental impact has been carried out.

The [Drainage \(Jersey\) Law 2005](#) also includes provisions in relation to the prevention of flooding.

(u) Preservation of customary uses/knowledge

I found no legislation or policy preventing traditional uses (e.g. leisure, tourism, diving, pleasure boating, horse riding, dog walking, etc.), although these are subject to regulation in some

instances and some may be limited by area/time as necessary (*see the relevant topics above* – e.g. (k) Fisheries, (l) Marine traffic, and (m) Tourism/recreation).

The [Policing of Beaches \(Jersey\) Regulations 1959](#) permit vehicles on beaches to transport vracic and the [Aquatic Resources \(Seaweed Licences\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2019](#) prohibit mechanical harvesting, whilst preserving the heritage of harvesting by hand and imposing limits.

*See also* (r) Co-operation/communication with stakeholders

(v) National policy integration

Conservation and sustainability feature strongly in a (growing) number of areas of policy, including the [Bridging Island Plan 2022 to 2025](#), [Common Strategic Policy 2018 to 2022](#), [Economic Framework for the Marine Environment](#) and the [Integrated coastal zone management strategy](#) as well as in the [Planning and Building \(Jersey\) Law 2002](#) and the [Wildlife \(Jersey\) Law 2021](#).

In particular, the [Integrated coastal zone management strategy](#) intends that "all relevant bodies will use their existing powers better, in order to implement the actions listed in the Strategy", and the [Wildlife \(Jersey\) Law 2021](#) requires that "every public body, in exercising a function conferred by an enactment, must have regard to promoting the conservation of biodiversity, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of the function" and must have regard to any issued strategy/guidance and the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity.

(w) Sustainability

This is a common theme in recent policy, such as the [Government Plan 2022 to 2025](#), [Integrated coastal zone management strategy](#), [Bridging Island Plan 2022 to 2025](#) and the [Economic Framework for the Marine Environment](#), as well as in legislation like the [Water Resources \(Jersey\) Law 2007](#), [EU Legislation \(Wild Aquatic Animals – Food and Feed\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2019](#), [Planning and Building \(Jersey\) Law 2002](#) and much of the legislation in relation to fisheries.

Funding for projects aimed at improving sustainability can be provided by the [Countryside enhancement scheme](#).

The [Jersey performance framework](#) regards "sustainable wellbeing" as a new way of measuring the progress of a society and sets out to chart Jersey's wellbeing development according to three factors: community wellbeing, environmental wellbeing and economic wellbeing.

*See also* (c) Species monitoring and conservation and (k) Fisheries.

### 3.6 Encouraging the growth of waterfowl populations

Many of the measures detailed under 3.5 Conservation/wise use (in particular (c) Species monitoring and conservation) would have relevance for waterfowl populations.

In particular, the [Wildlife \(Jersey\) Law 2021](#) contains measures to prevent disturbance to wildlife, including specific measures relating to migratory species, the protection of nesting sites (including additional protection where nests are reused) and the ability for areas to be listed as Areas of Special Protection.

The [Wildlife \(Areas of Special Protection\) \(Jersey\) Order 2022](#) designates areas within Les Ecréhous as Areas of Special Protection, prohibiting entry into designated breeding areas during breeding season and prohibiting certain activities within designated areas (including bringing dogs, playing loud music, driving a boat over a certain speed, lighting bonfires, etc.). There are not yet similar Orders in relation to other sites, but these could be drafted under the Wildlife Law.

The Animal Health legislation (e.g. the [Animal Health \(Bird Diseases\) \(Jersey\) Order 2017](#)), whilst largely aimed at domestic animals, could also assist in preventing the spread of disease to waterfowl populations.

The [Endangered Species \(CITES\) \(Jersey\) Law 2012](#) prevents trade in species deemed to be at risk, including species of waterfowl.

The [Air Navigation \(Jersey\) Law 2014](#) regulates the use of small unmanned aircraft, gliders, kites, parascending parachutes, etc. Whilst it makes no specific reference to their use in areas frequented by waterfowl, there may be scope for expansion. However, such disturbance would presumably also be covered under the more general provisions in relation to disturbance under the [Wildlife \(Jersey\) Law 2021](#).

There is no legislation specifically preventing the worrying of wildfowl by dogs (other than the measures contained in the [Wildlife \(Areas of Special Protection\) \(Jersey\) Order 2022](#) – see above) although, again, this may be covered by the [Wildlife \(Jersey\) Law 2021](#). Alternatively, perhaps the [Dogs \(Jersey\) Law 1961](#) or the [Policing of Beaches \(Jersey\) Regulations 1959](#) could be extended to make this protection clearer.

Jersey is also party to the [Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds](#), [Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats](#) and the [Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals](#) which give additional obligations in relation to migratory species of waterbird.

### 3.7 Personnel

#### (a) Provision of suitable staff/wardens

Legislation may not always be necessary for taking on staff so long as financial resources allow (See 3.12 Financing).

However, a number of pieces of legislation/policies do make provision for staffing in relation to specific functions.

The [Wildlife \(Jersey\) Law 2021](#) includes provision for the appointment of authorised officers to enforce the Law.

The draft [Official Analyst \(Jersey\) Law 202-](#) provides for staffing for microbial/chemical research on environmental matters.

The [Aquatic Resources \(Jersey\) Law 2014](#) makes provision for staffing in order to support the objectives of the Law (i.e. in relation to taking aquatic resources, using explosives and poisons, deposits/discharges, restricting the sale/export of aquatic resources, the development of aquatic

areas, record keeping/returns, licensing, etc.).

Officers for various specific purposes can also be designated under the [Endangered Species \(CITES\) \(Jersey\) Law 2012](#), [Endangered Species \(CITES\) \(Designation and Appointment\) \(Jersey\) Order 2012](#), [Sea Fisheries \(Channel Islands\) Order 1973](#) and the [Sea Fisheries \(Jersey\) Law 1994](#).

The [Integrated coastal zone management strategy](#) considers manpower and resource implications and proposes the recruitment of a Marine and Coastal Projects Officer and a Schools Environmental Education Officer.

The [Economic Framework for the Marine Environment](#) promises that the Department for the Economy will provide officers with specific responsibility for the marine economy.

One obligation of the [International Plant Protection Convention](#) is the establishment of an official plant protection organisation, which would also presumably require staffing.

The [States of Jersey Biodiversity Strategy](#) makes use of students on the University College London Conservation Course to produce action plans. It notes, generally, the reliance on volunteers and the need for permanent paid staff.

(b) Training

The [Rural economy strategy 2017-2021](#) refers to the provision of staff training with regards to biodiversity monitoring by the Government.

The [Shipping \(Jersey\) Law 2002](#) gives the Minister the authority to carry out training in relation to marine pollution.

Otherwise there is little specific provision for staff training, although legislation may not be necessary.

*See also* 3.9 Education

### 3.8 Encouraging research and data exchange

The [Economic Framework for the Marine Environment](#) promises to encourage investment into marine research and development to support the sustainability of the marine economy. It also promises to deliver research and fisheries stock management, including the "collection of detailed data from commercial operators and scientific trials".

The [Integrated coastal zone management strategy's](#) aims include drawing together a Marine and Coastal Database, co-ordinating information and data requirements to focus requests for student research projects, and investigating the feasibility and potential costs of setting up a marine research laboratory for use by visiting schools and universities.

The draft [Official Analyst \(Jersey\) Law 202-](#) provides for staff and funding for microbial/chemical research on environmental matters.

The [Shipping \(Jersey\) Law 2002](#) gives the Minister the authority to carry out research in relation to marine pollution.

The [Water Pollution \(Jersey\) Law 2000](#) obliges the Minister to undertake continuing scientific and technical research with regards to monitoring for pollution and achieving water quality targets. It also obligates the Minister to make various categories of information available for public inspection. The [Water Resources \(Jersey\) Law 2007](#) makes similar provisions in relation to inland waters.

The [Government Plan 2022 to 2025](#) supports the revision of the international framework for the management of the Island's fisheries and marine resources, including science delivery, data acquisition and analysis.

Several other pieces of legislation make exemptions in order to permit activities connected with research (e.g. the [Animal Welfare \(Jersey\) Law 2004](#), [Aquatic Resources \(Jersey\) Law 2014](#), [Endangered Species \(CITES\) \(Jersey\) Law 2012](#), [EU Legislation \(Aquatic Animal Health\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2016](#), [Sea Fisheries \(Bag Limits\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2016](#), [Sea Fisheries \(Licensing of Fishing Boats\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2003](#), [Sea Fisheries \(Underwater Fishing\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2003](#), [Sea Fisheries and Aquatic Resources \(Portelet Bay\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2022](#) and the [Shipping \(MARPOL\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2012](#)).

With regards to the sharing/availability of information, the [Public Records \(Jersey\) Law 2002](#) makes provision for the retention and availability of public records (which would presumably include data from surveys/research conducted by States departments).

The [Rural economy strategy 2017-2021](#) refers to the Jersey Biodiversity Centre as a public repository of essential data relating to Jersey's flora and fauna.

The [Convention concerning the International Exchange of Publications](#) aims to facilitate the exchange of publications, including scientific papers.

By the [Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials](#) Jersey agreed not to impose customs duties on certain books, publications and educational, scientific and cultural materials, and the [Customs Convention on Temporary Importation of Scientific Equipment](#) allows the temporary importation of scientific equipment customs free.

A number of other international agreements impose similar commitments for research and data sharing (e.g. the [Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds](#), [Convention For The Protection Of The World Cultural And Natural Heritage](#), [Convention on Biological Diversity](#), [Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context](#), [Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution of Wastes and other Matter](#), [Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas](#), [United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change](#), [Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic \(OSPAR Convention\)](#), [International Plant Protection Convention](#) and the [International Convention on oil pollution preparedness, response and cooperation, 1990](#)).

### 3.9 Education/communication/capacity development/signage/literature

This is considered in the [Integrated coastal zone management strategy](#), which proposes the recruitment of a Schools Environmental Education Officer, investigating the feasibility and potential costs of setting up a marine research laboratory for use by visiting schools and universities, working with stakeholders to promote awareness, understanding and appreciation of the value of marine and coastal environments, and working with schools to generate greater understanding.

The [Economic Framework for the Marine Environment](#) promises communication and marketing as well as the development of the skills of young people working in the sector.

The [States of Jersey Biodiversity Strategy](#) also comments on the importance of education and perceptions of biodiversity.

The [Carbon Neutral Roadmap](#) provides for funding for climate education and the [Countryside enhancement scheme](#) offers financial incentives to support and reward initiatives designed to look after Jersey's countryside, including interpretation and education materials.

A number of other international agreements impose similar commitments for education/awareness raising (e.g. the [Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds](#), [Convention For The Protection Of The World Cultural And Natural Heritage](#), [Convention on Biological Diversity](#), [Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas](#) and the [United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change](#)).

### 3.10 International cooperation

#### (a) Consultation and co-operation

Jersey is party to many international agreements in relation to marine pollution, safeguarding species, etc. which align with the aims of the Ramsar convention (e.g. the [Antarctic legislation](#), [Endangered Species \(CITES\) \(Jersey\) Law 2012](#), [EU Legislation \(Aquatic Animal Health\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2016](#), [Official Controls \(Animals, Food, Feed and Plant Health etc.\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2022](#), [Sea Fisheries Act 1868 Order in Council 1869](#), [Shipping \(MARPOL\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2012](#), [Waste Management \(Jersey\) Law 2005](#), [International convention on liability and compensation for damage in connection with the carriage of hazardous and noxious substances by sea](#), [International Convention on salvage 1989](#), [Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds](#), [Convention For The Protection Of The World Cultural And Natural Heritage](#), [Convention on Biological Diversity](#), [Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals](#), [Convention on the Law of the Sea](#), [Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution of Wastes and other Matter](#), [Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas](#), [Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic \(OSPAR Convention\)](#), [Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora \(CITES\)](#), [Protocol relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Marine Pollution by Substances other than Oil](#), [International Convention on oil pollution preparedness, response and cooperation, 1990](#) and the [Paris agreement on climate change](#)).



The [EU–UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement](#) establishes a Specialised Committee on Fisheries to aid sharing of information and cooperation.

The [States of Jersey Biodiversity Strategy](#) states that "the value of linkages both with the other Channel Islands and internationally should not be underestimated. Links with the authorities of other Channel Islands and the Isle of Man will be strengthened and the possibility of some involvement in EC projects such as Eurosite and Arc Manche will be investigated."

One of the aims of the [Integrated coastal zone management strategy](#) is to develop closer links with French counterparts to improve knowledge and the sustainable use of the Bay of Mont St Michel.

(b) Triennial national report

I found no specific legislation/policy on this, but none may be needed.

(c) Attend Conference of the Parties

Again, I found no specific legislation/policy on this, but none may be needed.

(d) Sharing of data and publications

See 3.8 Research and (a) Consultation and co-operation

### 3.11 Financial contribution towards Conference of Contracting Parties and Ramsar Small Grants Fund

A number of other agreements also require similar contributions to international funds (e.g. the [Shipping \(Oil Pollution\) \(Liability and Compensation\) \(Jersey\) Law 2015](#), [International convention on liability and compensation for damage in connection with the carriage of hazardous and noxious substances by sea](#), and the [Convention for the Establishment of the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation](#)).

Presumably such commitments are covered within usual budgets as I found no specific legislative provision for this.

### 3.12 Financing

A number of relatively new policies make provision for new or improved funding in this area.

The [Government Plan 2022 to 2025](#), under the authority of the [Public Finances \(Jersey\) Law 2019](#), makes provision for funding (some new/expanded) for protecting the natural environment (through conservation, protection, sustainable resource use and demand management) countryside access, a Jersey National Park, water/marine resources management and future fisheries support.

The [Economic Framework for the Marine Environment](#) makes detailed provision for financing the marine sector, including the Marine Economy Development Fund and incentives for all stakeholders to adopt best environmental working practices and ensure sustainable management of the marine resource.

The [Carbon Neutral Roadmap](#) provides for funding for biodiversity and blue carbon projects, for the development of a Marine Spatial Plan and for climate education.

The draft [Official Analyst \(Jersey\) Law 202-](#) provides funding for microbial/chemical research on environmental matters.

Financial incentives to support and reward initiatives designed to look after Jersey's countryside are offered by the [Countryside enhancement scheme](#). Funding is open to anyone responsible for the management of land or coastal areas and project examples include pond creation, wetland creation and enhancement, wet meadow management, sustainable drainage and run-off attenuation schemes, production of habitat management plans, projects that support biodiversity action plans and interpretation/education materials. The projects supported may be either local environmental projects or the delivery of Island-wide strategic projects.

In addition, the [Planning and Building \(Jersey\) Law 2002](#) permits the Minister to make funds available (by grant, loan or other means) for the owner of an SSI "towards any cost necessary to protect, repair or restore the site". It also gives the Minister the power to plant trees or to make funds available to do so.

Resource issues are also considered in the [Integrated coastal zone management strategy](#).

The [Dormant Bank Accounts \(Jersey\) Law 2017](#) permits the use of monies taken from dormant bank accounts for environmental purposes (amongst other things), which could be a potential source of additional funding.

There have also been attempts to spread the costs.

The [Shipping \(Oil Pollution\) \(Liability and Compensation\) \(Jersey\) Law 2015](#) makes owners of ships liable for damage caused by oil pollution and also deals with contributions to an international fund to cover the costs where they can't be recouped from the owner and for "pollution damage resulting from a natural phenomenon of an exceptional, inevitable and irresistible character".

The [Water Pollution \(Jersey\) Law 2000](#) also includes "a cost principle in respect of pollution, by which the costs of preventing, controlling, reducing and eliminating pollution are borne by the persons who cause or knowingly permit it".

The [Water Management Plan 2017-2021](#) aimed to spread the cost of improving the Island's water quality between the water industry, government, land users and industry.

The [Rural economy strategy 2017-2021](#) refers to encouraging the Jersey Biodiversity Centre to generate income through commercialising their activities to reduce the requirement for Government support.

#### **4. Conclusions**

Whilst my findings will require further scrutiny from those with greater expertise in marine/environmental matters in order to reach firm conclusions, here are my initial thoughts, based on the legislation and policy reviewed.

Clearly some of our commitments have already been, or are being met, outside of the ambit of legislation and written policy. Initial sites have been designated, a management group established, and management plans produced. Monitoring of sorts (although not necessarily specific to Ramsar sites) is also being conducted by organisations such as the Société Jersiaise. As such initiatives were outside the scope of this review, I cannot comment on them, except to make it clear that not all aspects of our obligations require legislative authority.

Recent policy appears to pay increased regard to environmental, biodiversity, climate change and coastal/shoreline management issues. Provided these policies are acted on with sufficient rigour, they should go a long way towards meeting our commitments under the Ramsar Convention as well as other international agreements in relation to the environment and climate change.

The recent Wildlife (Jersey) Law 2022 is clearly also a positive development. It is likely to be followed by further subordinate legislation to provide more specific regulation where needed. One such piece of subordinate legislation already produced, the Wildlife (Areas of Special Protection) (Jersey) Order 2022, makes specific provision in relation to Les Ecréhous, and is greatly instrumental in meeting our commitments with regards to the conservation of species breeding at that particular Ramsar site. Hopefully, other Orders will follow in relation to the other sites.

These recent developments aside, there is a wealth of (primarily older) legislation, policy and agreements in relation to the majority of the aspects covered by our commitments, provided this is sufficiently robust and is effectively applied.

I found no complete gaps in the legislation. Rather there are areas where existing measures may require updating to bring the legislation into line with more modern environmental standards and policies.

Areas where the existing legislation is particularly comprehensive include planning, pollution, shipping and fisheries.

However, although voluminous, the fisheries legislation is one area which may be in need of an update. The recent Sea Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (Portelet Bay) (Jersey) Regulations 2022 provides a helpful precedent for the creation of a no-take zone, a concept which may need to be extended to other areas in order to fully meet our commitments. More comprehensive measures to restrict trawling/ dredging may also be desirable, together with improved co-operation with our neighbouring jurisdictions, in particular France, in order to ensure that the health of local marine populations and ecosystems aren't unduly affected by fishing practices. The Government Plan suggests that such an overhaul is on the way, but it must be ensured that this strikes the correct balance between respecting traditional practices and protecting the fishing industry and ensuring environmental protection (and ideally restoration).

Water quality may be another area in need of more robust regulation. Whilst past policy has set out to reduce nitrate and pesticide levels, I suspect that further work, and quite possibly stronger legislation, is needed in this area. Discharge into the sea may also require tighter regulation or enforcement to prevent harmful substances entering coastal ecosystems.

Other areas where improvements, though possibly not all requiring legislative authority, may be desirable are the encouragement of research and data sharing, education and awareness raising and the restoration of wetlands.

A carefully thought through plan with regards to the designation of nature reserves/protected areas would also be beneficial. With a number of different classifications existing or proposed, we run the risk of confusing users and enforcers alike. It's important that designations and restrictions be appropriate, consistent and clearly communicated in order to aid enforcement.

Resourcing, in terms of manpower as well as financial and other resources, seems to be an area of possible concern as shortfalls in these areas would hamper efforts to meet our commitments and to adequately apply the policy/legislation. The recent Government Plan does, however, provide expanded funding for environmental issues, provided this is sufficient.

It's clear that some of the legislation reviewed deliberately captures the Ramsar commitments. In the majority of instances, however, any relevance is an unforeseen consequence of broader legislative aims. In general, the more obscure the legislation, the less effective the protections it gives and there's an argument that a more focussed piece of legislation (i.e. a Ramsar (Special Protections) (Jersey) Law or a more general Protected Sites (Jersey) Law) might be more effective than disparate pieces of legislation produced with wider aims and under a myriad of different titles. Consolidating the key protections into a single piece of legislation would also make it simpler for the users of Ramsar sites to identify their own obligations.

My review, necessarily, is only a snapshot of a moment in time. As the States continue to implement more legislation it would be helpful to have mechanisms in place to identify those likely to impact on our commitments under Ramsar (and indeed our other international commitments) as they are produced. One possibility might be for a Ramsar declaration or, perhaps more realistically, an environmental declaration to be provided for all proposed new legislation, similar to the human rights and financial/manpower declarations already required. This would not only ensure that legislation which might impact on our commitments could be identified easily and appropriate steps taken, but would also bring environmental issues under increased scrutiny in the States Assembly more generally, which could only be a good thing.

Lucy Wright  
Knowledge Analyst  
Bedell Cristin  
June 2022

## Appendix

### 1. Documents reviewed

[Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat](#)

[The Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016–24](#)

[Ramsar Handbooks, 5<sup>th</sup> edition: An introduction to the Ramsar Convention on wetlands](#)

[Ramsar Handbook 3: Laws and Institutions](#)

[Ramsar Handbook 1, 4<sup>th</sup> edition: Wise use of wetlands](#)

[9th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Wetlands, Uganda, 8-15 November 2005, Resolution IX.1 Annex A](#)

[8th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Convention on Wetlands, Valencia, Spain, 18-26 November 2002, Resolution VIII.4](#)

[Ramsar Factsheets](#)

[www.ramsar.org](http://www.ramsar.org)

[www.gov.je/Environment/ProtectingEnvironment/SeaCoast/pages/ramsar.aspx](http://www.gov.je/Environment/ProtectingEnvironment/SeaCoast/pages/ramsar.aspx)

Ramsar Information sheets for Jersey's designated sites

DRAFT Les Écréhous and Les Dirouilles Ramsar Management Plan 202-

JRMA DRAFT legislation review

### 2. Legislation reviewed *(items in bold are included in the Excel review spreadsheet)*

[Aerodromes \(Administration\) \(Jersey\) Law 1952](#)

[Aerodromes \(Jersey\) Regulations 1965](#)

[\*\*Agricultural Land \(Control of Sales and Leases\) \(Jersey\) Law 1974\*\*](#)

[Agricultural Land \(Control of Sales and Leases\) \(Exempted Transactions\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 1974](#)

[Agricultural Marketing \(Jersey\) Law 1953](#)

[Export of Agricultural Produce \(Jersey\) Order 1972](#)

[Export of Flowers \(Jersey\) Order 1972](#)

[Jersey Potato Export Marketing \(Polls\) \(Jersey\) Order 2002](#)

[Jersey Potato Export Marketing \(Registration of Producers\) \(Jersey\) Order 2001](#)

[Jersey Potato Export Marketing Scheme 2001 \(Approval\) \(Jersey\) Act 2001](#)

[Milk Marketing \(Polls\) \(Jersey\) Order 1954](#)

[Milk Marketing \(Registration of Producers\) \(Jersey\) Order 1954](#)

[Milk Marketing Scheme \(Approval\) \(Jersey\) Act 1954](#)

[\*\*Potatoes \(Precautions against Blight\) \(Jersey\) Order 1961\*\*](#)

[Agricultural Returns \(Jersey\) Law 1947](#)

[\*\*Agriculture \(Guaranteed Prices and Financial Assistance\) \(Jersey\) Law 1965\*\*](#)

[\*\*Basic Slag and Lime \(Jersey\) Scheme 1968\*\*](#)

[\*\*Control of Infestation \(Potato Root Eelworm\) \(Jersey\) Scheme 1968\*\*](#)

[Agriculture \(Loans and Guarantees\) \(Jersey\) Law 1974](#)

[\*\*Agriculture \(Loans\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 1974\*\*](#)

[\*\*Air Navigation \(Jersey\) Law 2014\*\*](#)

[Air Navigation \(Fees\) \(Jersey\) Order 2015](#)

[Air Navigation \(Investigation of Air Accidents and Incidents on Jersey Registered Aircraft\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2015](#)

[\*\*Air Navigation \(Rules of the Air\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2017\*\*](#)

[Air Navigation \(Jersey\) Order 2008 \(Revocation\) Order 2014](#)

[Air Navigation Acts \(Extension to the Channel Islands\) Order 1939](#)

[UK Air Navigation Act, 1936](#)

[Air and Sea Ports \(Incorporation\) \(Jersey\) Law 2015](#)

[Air and Sea Ports \(Incorporation\) \(Miscellaneous\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2019](#)

[Air and Sea Ports \(Incorporation\) \(Transfer No. 2\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2017](#)

[Aircraft Registration \(Jersey\) Law 2014](#)

[Airports Act 1986 \(Jersey\) Order 2000](#)

**[Animal Health \(Jersey\) Law 2016](#)**

[Animal Health \(African Horse Sickness\) \(Jersey\) Order 2017](#)

**[Animal Health \(Animal By-Products\) \(Jersey\) Order 2018](#)**

**[Animal Health \(Bird Diseases\) \(Jersey\) Order 2017](#)**

[Animal Health \(Foot and Mouth Disease\) \(Jersey\) Order 2017](#)

**[Animal Health \(Importation of Miscellaneous Goods and Animals\) \(Jersey\) Order 2017](#)**

**[Animal Health \(Miscellaneous Exotic Diseases\) \(Jersey\) Order 2017](#)**

[Animal Health \(Rabies\) \(Jersey\) Order 2016](#)

**[Animal Health \(Surveillance\) \(Jersey\) Order 2017](#)**

[Animal Health \(Swine\) \(Jersey\) Order 2017](#)

[Animal Health \(Tuberculosis\) \(Jersey\) Order 2017](#)

**[Animal Health \(Waste Food\) \(Jersey\) Order 2018](#)**

**[Animal Welfare \(Jersey\) Law 2004](#)**

[Animal Welfare \(Poisons\) \(Jersey\) Order 2007](#)

**[Antarctic \(Jersey\) Regulations 1997](#)**

**[Antarctic \(Jersey\) Regulations 2018](#)**

[\*\*Antarctic Act 1994 \(Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources\) Regulations 2020\*\*](#)

[\*\*Antarctic Act 1994 \(Jersey\) \(Amendment\) Order 2016\*\*](#)

[\*\*Antarctic Act 1994 \(Jersey\) Order 1995\*\*](#)

[\*\*Aquatic Resources \(Jersey\) Law 2014\*\*](#)

[Aquatic Resources \(Seaweed Licence Fees\) \(Jersey\) Order 2019](#)

[\*\*Aquatic Resources \(Seaweed Licences\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2019\*\*](#)

[Aviation Security \(Jersey\) Order 1993](#)

[Bank \(Recovery and Resolution\) \(Jersey\) Law 2017](#)

[Broadcasting Act 1990 \(Jersey\) \(No.2\) Order 1991](#)

[Building Loans \(Jersey\) Law 1950](#)

[Building Loans \(Miscellaneous Provisions\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 1961](#)

[Building Loans \(Prescribed Rate of Interest\) \(Jersey\) Order 2003](#)

[Canons of the Church of England in Jersey](#)

[Carriage by Air \(Jersey\) Order 1967](#)

[Certificates of Origin \(Produce of the Soil\) \(Jersey\) Law 1961](#)

[Charities \(Jersey\) Law 2014](#)

[Chemical Weapons Act 1996 \(Jersey\) Order 1998](#)

[Civil Asset Recovery \(International Co-operation\) \(Jersey\) Law 2007](#)

[Civil Aviation \(Jersey\) Law 2008](#)

[Civil Aviation \(Amendment\) \(Jersey\) Law 2021](#) (not yet in force)

[Civil Aviation \(Supplementary Provisions\) \(Jersey\) Law 1955](#)

[Civil Aviation Act 1980 \(Jersey\) Order 1984](#)

[\*\*Civil Aviation Act 1982 \(Jersey\) \(Amendment\) Order 1998\*\*](#)



[Civil Aviation Act 1982 \(Jersey\) Order 1990](#)

[Civil Aviation Authority Regulations 1972](#)

**[Code of 1771](#)**

[Commercial Vehicles \(Licensing of Operators\) \(Jersey\) Law 2022 \(not yet in force\)](#)

[Communications \(Jersey\) Order 2003](#)

[Community Provisions \(Ship and Port Facility – Security\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2004](#)

[Competition \(Jersey\) Law 2005](#)

[Competition \(Mergers and Acquisitions\) \(Jersey\) Order 2010](#)

[Compulsory Purchase of Land \(Procedure\) \(Jersey\) Law 1961](#)

[Connétables \(Jersey\) Law 2008](#)

[Connétables \(Miscellaneous Provisions\) \(Jersey\) Law 2012](#)

[Consular Conventions \(Jersey\) Law 1952](#)

[Consumer Protection \(Unfair Practices\) \(Jersey\) Law 2018](#)

[Consumer Safety \(Jersey\) Law 2006](#)

[Control of Housing and Work \(Jersey\) Law 2012](#)

[Control of Housing and Work \(Exemptions\) \(Jersey\) Order 2013](#)

[Control of Housing and Work \(Fees\) \(Jersey\) Order 2013](#)

[Control of Housing and Work \(Guidance on Temporary Absence and Significant Ownership\) \(Jersey\) Order 2013](#)

[Control of Housing and Work \(Residential and Employment Status\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2013](#)

[Control of Housing and Work \(Temporary Exemption\) \(Jersey\) Order 2021](#)

[Control of Housing and Work \(Transitional and Consequential Provisions\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2013](#)

[Control of Housing and Work \(Transitional and Consequential Provisions\) \(No. 2\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2013](#)

[Corruption \(Jersey\) Law 2006](#)

[Counter-Terrorism and Security \(Jersey\) Order 2017](#)

[Crime \(Disorderly Conduct and Harassment\) \(Jersey\) Law 2008](#)

[Crime \(Going Equipped\) \(Jersey\) Law 2003](#)

[Crime \(Transnational Organized Crime\) \(Jersey\) Law 2008](#)

[Crime and Security \(Jersey\) Law 2003](#)

[Criminal Justice \(Compensation Orders\) \(Jersey\) Law 1994](#)

[Criminal Justice \(International Co-operation\) \(Jersey\) Law 2001](#)

[Criminal Justice \(International Co-operation\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2008](#)

[Criminal Justice \(Jersey\) Law 1957](#)

[Criminal Justice Act 1987 \(Jersey\) Order 1989](#)

[Criminal Offences \(Jersey\) Law 2009](#)

[Criminal Procedure \(Centeniers\) \(Jersey\) Law 1996](#)

[\*\*Customary Law \(Choses Publiques\) \(Jersey\) Law 1993\*\*](#)

[Customary Law Amendment \(Jersey\) Law 1948](#)

[Customary Law Amendment \(No. 2\) \(Jersey\) Law 1984](#)

[Customs and Excise \(Jersey\) Law 1999](#)

[Customs and Excise \(Safety and Security\) \(Export\) \(Jersey\) Order 2019](#)

[Customs and Excise \(Safety and Security\) \(Import\) \(Jersey\) Order 2021](#)

[Dangerous Wild Animals \(Jersey\) Law 1999](#)

[Data Protection \(Jersey\) Law 2018](#)

[Data Protection \(International Co-operation\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2005](#)

[\*\*Deep Sea Mining \(Temporary Provisions\) Act 1981 \(Jersey\) Order 1997\*\*](#)

[Discrimination \(Jersey\) Law 2013](#)

[\*\*Diseases of Animals \(Miscellaneous Provisions\) \(Jersey\) Order 1958\*\*](#)

[\*\*Diseases of Animals \(Non-Rabies\) \(Importation of Mammals\) \(Jersey\) Order 2011\*\*](#)

[Diseases of Animals \(Pigs, Goats and Sheep Registration, Identification and Movement\) \(Jersey\) Order 2007](#)

[District Ecclésiastique de Gouray](#)

[\*\*Dogs \(Jersey\) Law 1961\*\*](#)

[Dogs \(Licence Fee\) \(Jersey\) Order 2019](#)

[\*\*Dormant Bank Accounts \(Jersey\) Law 2017\*\*](#)

[Dormant Bank Accounts \(Distribution of Fund Money\) \(Jersey\) Order 2020](#)

[Dormant Bank Accounts \(Notices, Fees and Terms of Agency\) \(Jersey\) Order 2017](#)

[Double Taxation Relief \(Shipping and Air Transport Profits\) \(French Republic\) \(Jersey\) Act 1964](#)

[\*\*Drainage \(Jersey\) Law 2005\*\*](#)

[\*\*Drainage \(Watercourse or Flood Defence\) \(Designation\) \(Jersey\) Order 2013\*\*](#)

[Drainage \(Jersey\) Law 1962](#)

[Education \(Jersey\) Law 1999](#)

[Electricity \(Jersey\) Law 1937](#)

[Emergency Powers and Planning \(Jersey\) Law 1990](#)

[Emergency Powers and Planning \(Competent Authority\) \(Water\) \(Jersey\) Act 1990](#)

[Employment \(Jersey\) Law 2003](#)

[Employment Agencies \(Registration\) \(Code of Conduct\) \(Jersey\) Order 1970](#)

[\*\*Endangered Species \(CITES\) \(Jersey\) Law 2012\*\*](#)

[\*\*Endangered Species \(CITES\) \(Designation and Appointment\) \(Jersey\) Order 2012\*\*](#)

[Endangered Species \(CITES\) \(Fees\) \(Jersey\) Order 2012](#)

[European Union Legislation \(Implementation\) \(Jersey\) Law 2014](#)

[Community Provisions \(Ship and Port Facility – Security\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2004](#)

[Community Provisions \(Welfare of Animals during Transport\) \(Fees\) \(Jersey\) Order 2014](#)

[Community Provisions \(Welfare of Animals during Transport\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2013](#)

**[EU Legislation \(Aquatic Animal Health\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2016](#)**

[EU Legislation \(Aquatic Animal Health – Fees\) \(Jersey\) Order 2016](#)

[EU Legislation \(Aquatic Animal Health – Supplementary Notifiable Diseases\) \(Jersey\) Order 2016](#)

[EU Legislation \(Civil Aviation Insurance\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2015](#)

[EU Legislation \(Milk and Dairies\) \(Jersey\) Order 2017](#)

**[EU Legislation \(Monitoring of Residues in Animals\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2019](#)**

[EU Legislation \(Official Controls and Agricultural Products\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2019](#)

**[EU Legislation \(Plant Health\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2020](#)**

[EU Legislation \(Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2015](#)

**[EU Legislation \(Veterinary Checks – Imports from Third Countries\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2016](#)**

[EU Legislation \(Veterinary and Zootechnical Checks – Trade with Member States\) \(Fees and Expenses\) \(Jersey\) Order 2016](#)

**[EU Legislation \(Veterinary and Zootechnical Checks – Trade with Member States\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2016](#)**

**[EU Legislation \(Wild Aquatic Animals – Food and Feed\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2019](#)**

[Geographical Indications \(Jersey\) Regulations 2020](#)

[\*\*Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing \(Jersey\) Regulations 2021\*\*](#)

[\*\*Official Controls \(Animals, Food, Feed and Plant Health etc.\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2022\*\*](#)

[Explosives \(Jersey\) Law 1970](#)

[Explosives \(General Provisions\) \(Jersey\) Order 1972](#)

[Explosives \(Jersey\) Law 2014](#) and [Explosives \(Amendment\) \(Jersey\) Law 2019](#) (neither are yet in force)

[Export Control \(Jersey\) Law 2009](#)

[Extinguishment of Roads \(Jersey\) Law 1972](#)

[Finance \(2022 Budget\) \(Jersey\) Law 2022](#)

[Financial Services \(Jersey\) Law 1998](#)

[Firearms \(Jersey\) Law 2000](#)

[Fire Precautions \(Jersey\) Law 1977](#)

[Fire Precautions \(Designated Premises\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2012](#)

[Fire and Rescue Service \(Jersey\) Law 2011](#)

[Fire and Rescue Service \(Emergencies and Humanitarian Services\) \(Jersey\) Order 2012](#)

[Food Safety \(Jersey\) Law 1966](#)

[\*\*Food \(Registration of Premises\) \(Jersey\) Order 2001\*\*](#)

[\*\*Food Hygiene \(General Provisions\) \(Jersey\) Order 1967\*\*](#)

[Food Safety \(Analyses\) \(Jersey\) Order 1967](#)

[\*\*Food Safety \(Ice-Cream Stalls etc.\) \(Jersey\) Order 1969\*\*](#)

[Food Safety \(Ice-Cream\) \(Jersey\) Order 1967](#)

[\*\*Food Safety \(Labelling\) \(Jersey\) Order 2005\*\*](#)

[Milk and Dairies \(General Provisions\) \(Jersey\) Order 1992](#)

[Food Safety \(Miscellaneous Provisions\) \(Jersey\) Law 2000](#)

[\*\*Food and Environment Protection Act 1985 \(Jersey\) Order 1987\*\*](#)

[\*\*Food and Environment Protection Act 1985 \(Jersey\) \(Amendment\) Order 1997\*\*](#)

[\*\*Food and Environment Protection Act 1985 \(Deposits in Sea Exemptions\) \(Jersey\) Order 2007\*\*](#)

[Foreign Fishing Boats \(Stowage of Gear\) Order 1970](#)

[Forfeiture of Assets \(Civil Proceedings\) \(Jersey\) Law 2018](#)

[Freedom of Information \(Jersey\) Law 2011](#)

[Fuel and Electricity \(Control\) Act 1973 \(Jersey\) Order 1973](#)

[Geneva Conventions Act \(Jersey\) Order 1966](#)

[Geneva Conventions Act \(Jersey\) Order 1999](#)

[Geographical Indications \(Jersey\) Regulations 2020](#)

[Goods and Services Tax \(Jersey\) Law 2007](#)

[Harbours \(Administration\) \(Jersey\) Law 1961](#)

[\*\*Harbours \(Inshore Safety\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2012\*\*](#)

[\*\*Harbours \(Jersey\) Regulations 1962\*\*](#)

[Harbours \(Protection of Cables in Territorial Waters\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2010](#)

[Health and Safety at Work \(Jersey\) Law 1989](#)

[Explosives \(Safety Provisions\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 1972](#)

[Fire Resisting Structures \(Explosion Pressure Relief\) \(Jersey\) Order 1980](#)

[Health and Safety at Work \(Freight Containers Safety Convention\) \(Approvals\) \(Jersey\) Order 1995](#)

[Health and Safety at Work \(Freight Containers Safety Convention\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 1994](#)

[Safeguarding of Workers \(Chains, Ropes and Lifting Gear\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 1980](#)

[Safeguarding of Workers \(Cranes and Lifting Appliances\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 1978](#)

[Safeguarding of Workers \(Highly Flammable Liquids\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 1979](#)

[Safeguarding of Workers \(Liquefied Petroleum Gas\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 1984](#)

[Health and Safety \(Management in Construction\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2016](#)

[Health Insurance \(Pharmaceutical Benefit\) \(General Provisions\) \(No. 2\) \(Jersey\) Order 2002](#)

[Honorary Police \(Jersey\) Law 1974](#)

[Honorary Police \(Jersey\) Regulations 2005](#)

[Police Force \(Disposal of Property\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 1975](#)

[Human Rights \(Jersey\) Law 2000](#)

[\*\*Humane Live Traps \(Approval\) \(Jersey\) Order 2017\*\*](#)

[Immigration \(Passenger, Crew and Service Information – Police Powers\) \(Jersey\) Order 2013](#)

[Immigration \(Port Facilities\) \(Jersey\) Order 2015](#)

[Income Tax \(Jersey\) Law 1961](#)

[Import and Export \(Ports and Airport\) \(Jersey\) Order 2000](#)

[Insurance Business \(Jersey\) Law 1996](#)

[Intellectual Property \(Plant Varieties\) \(Jersey\) Law 2016](#)

[International Criminal Court \(Jersey\) Law 2014](#)

[Interpretation \(Jersey\) Law 1954](#)

[Jersey \(Navigator Hyperbolic System\) Order 1987](#)

[Jersey Gas Company \(Jersey\) Law 1989](#)

[Landmines Act 1998 \(Jersey\) Order 2001](#)

[Licensing \(Jersey\) Law 1974](#)

[Loi \(1804\) au sujet des assemblées paroissiales](#)

[Loi \(1832\) sur les décrets](#)

[Loi \(1836\) sur la Bibliothèque Publique](#)

[Public Library \(Jersey\) Regulations 2007](#)

[Public Library \(Jersey\) Rules 2003](#)

[Loi \(1839\) sur les remises de biens](#)

[Loi \(1840\) augmentant les pouvoirs des officiers de Police Honorifique](#)

[Loi \(1840\) sur le registre public des contrats](#)

[Loi \(1844\) sur la division de la Vingtaine du Mont-au-Prêtre](#)

[Loi \(1851\) sur les testaments d'immeubles](#)

[Loi \(1853\) au sujet des centeniers et officiers de police](#)

[Loi \(1862\) relative au partage d'héritages](#)

[Loi \(1862\) sur le registre public des contrats](#)

[Loi \(1862\) sur les saisies en vertu d'ordres provisoires](#)

[Loi \(1862\) sur les teneures en fidéicomis et l'incorporation d'associations](#)

[Loi \(1873\) sur la radiation des hypothèques judiciaires](#)

[Loi \(1880\) sur la propriété foncière](#)

[Loi \(1884\) sur le prêt sur gages](#)

[Loi \(1884\) sur les matières explosives](#)

[Loi \(1885\) sur les Marchés Publics \(Droits du Vicomte\)](#)

[Loi \(1885\) touchant l'Administration des Marchés Publics](#)

[Public Markets \(Administration\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 1947](#)

[Loi \(1900\) touchant l'aliénation des Communes de Fief](#)

[Loi \(1904\) \(Amendement No. 2\) sur la propriété foncière](#)

[Loi \(1908\) au sujet des témoins et informateurs](#)

[Loi \(1909\) sur les Compagnies Scolaires](#)

[Loi \(1914\) sur la Voirie](#)

[Loi \(1919\) sur la Location de Biens-Fonds](#)



[Loi \(1926\) au sujet du transport de marchandises par mer](#)

[UK Carriage of Goods by Sea Act 1924](#)

[Loi \(1934\) sur la Santé Publique](#)

[Loi \(1937\) sur les égouts](#)

[Loi \(1946\) concernant l'expulsion des locataires réfractaires](#)

[Loi \(1959\) touchant le remboursement des rentes et l'extinction d'hypothèques conventionnelles simples](#)

[Loi \(1960\) modifiant le droit coutumier](#)

[Loi \(1970\) touchant le remboursement des rentes anciennes](#)

[Loi \(1991\) sur la copropriété des immeubles bâtis](#)

[Loi \(1996\) sur l'hypothèque des biens-fonds incorporels](#)

[\*\*Mackerel Licensing \(Manx and Channel Islands Boats\) Order 1978\*\*](#)

[\*\*Mackerel Licensing \(Manx and Channel Islands Boats\) \(Variation\) Order 1982\*\*](#)

[Marine, &c., Broadcasting \(Offences\) \(Jersey\) Order 1967](#)

[Maritime Security \(Jersey\) Order 2014](#)

[Medicines \(Jersey\) Law 1995](#)

[Medicines \(Pharmacy and General Sale Exemptions\) \(Jersey\) Order 1997](#)

[Merchant Shipping Act 1937](#)

[Merchant Shipping \(Categorisation of Registries of Relevant British Possessions\) Order 2003](#)

[\*\*Merchant Shipping \(Oil Pollution Compensation Limits\) Order 2003\*\*](#)

[\*\*Motor Traffic \(Jersey\) Law 1935\*\*](#)

[\*\*Motor Traffic \(Third-Party Insurance\) \(Jersey\) Law 1948\*\*](#)

[\*\*Motor Vehicle Registration \(Jersey\) Law 1993\*\*](#)

[Motor Vehicles \(Construction and Use\) \(Jersey\) Order 1998](#)

[\*\*National Trust for Jersey Law 1984\*\*](#)

[Non-Profit Organizations \(Jersey\) Law 2008](#)

[Non-Profit Organizations \(Jersey\) Order 2008](#)

**[Nuclear Installations \(Jersey\) Order 1980](#)**

[Nuclear Installations \(Jersey\) \(Variation\) Order 1987](#)

[Nuclear Material \(Offences\) Act 1983 \(Jersey\) Order 1991](#)

[Nuclear Safeguards \(Jersey\) Order 2004](#)

[Nuclear Safeguards \(Notification\) \(Jersey\) Order 2005](#)

[Official Controls \(Animals, Food, Feed and Plant Health etc.\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2022](#)

[Patents \(Jersey\) Law 1957](#)

[Pecheries: Bateaux - Pecheurs Francais](#)

[Pedal Cycles \(Jersey\) Order 1998](#)

**[Pesticides \(Jersey\) Law 1991](#)**

**[Pesticides \(General Provisions\) \(Jersey\) Order 1991](#)**

[Pesticides \(Maximum Residue Levels in Food\) \(Jersey\) Order 1991](#)

[Petroleum \(Jersey\) Law 1984](#)

**[Petroleum-Spirit \(Carriage by Road\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2001](#)**

**[Petroleum-Spirit \(Storage\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2001](#)**

[Pilotage \(Jersey\) Law 2009](#)

[Places of Refreshment \(Jersey\) Law 1967](#)

**[Planning and Building \(Jersey\) Law 2002](#)**

[Building Bye-laws \(Jersey\) 2007](#)

[Planning and Building \(Building Bye-laws\) \(Jersey\) Order 2007](#)

[Planning and Building \(Covid-19 Bridging Island Plan\) \(Jersey\) Order 2021](#)

**[Planning and Building \(Environmental Impact\) \(Jersey\) Order 2006](#)**

[Planning and Building \(General Development\) \(Jersey\) Order 2011](#)

[Planning and Building \(Island Plan\) \(Jersey\) Order 2009](#)

[Planning and Building \(Moveable Structures\) \(Jersey\) Order 2006](#)

**[Plant Health \(Jersey\) Law 2003](#)**

**[Plant Health \(Phytosanitary Certificates and UK Plant Passports\) \(Jersey\) Order 2020](#)**

[Stem and Bulb Eelworm \(Jersey\) Order 1971](#)

**[Poisons \(Jersey\) Law 1952](#)**

[Poisons \(General Provisions\) \(Jersey\) Order 1968](#)

[Poisons List \(Jersey\) Order 1986](#)

**[Police Procedures and Criminal Evidence \(Jersey\) Law 2003](#)**

[Police Procedures and Criminal Evidence \(Codes of Practice\) \(Jersey\) Order 2004](#)

**[Policing of Roads, Parks and Sea Beaches \(Application of Fines\) \(Jersey\) Law 1957](#)**

**[Policing of Beaches \(Jersey\) Regulations 1959](#)**

**[Policing of Parks \(Jersey\) Regulations 2005](#)**

[Policing of Roads \(Jersey\) Regulations 1959](#)

**[Protection of Agricultural Land \(Jersey\) Law 1964](#)**

**[Public Finances \(Jersey\) Law 2019](#)**

**[Public Health \(Vessels and Aircraft\) \(Jersey\) Law 1950](#)**

[Public Health \(Ships\) \(Jersey\) Order 1971](#)

**[Public Health and Safety \(Rented Dwellings – Minimum Standards and Prescribed Hazards\) \(Jersey\) Order 2018](#)**

**[Public Records \(Jersey\) Law 2002](#)**

[Queen's Valley Reservoir \(Jersey\) Law 1988](#)

[Radio Equipment \(Jersey\) Law 1997](#)

[Regulation of Investigatory Powers \(Jersey\) Law 2005](#)

**[Reservoirs \(Jersey\) Law 1996](#)**

**[Reservoirs \(Arbitrators\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 1997](#)**

**[Reservoirs \(Certificates, Reports and Prescribed Information\) \(Jersey\) Order 1997](#)**

**Reservoirs (Registers and Records) (Jersey) Order 1997**

Residential Tenancy (Jersey) Law 2011

Residential Tenancy (Supply of Services) (Jersey) Order 2013

Restriction on Smoking (Jersey) Law 1973

Revenue Administration (Jersey) Law 2019

**Road Traffic (Jersey) Law 1956**

Cycle Tracks (Jersey) Order 2000

Road Traffic (Disabled Persons) (Parking) (Jersey) Order 2002

Road Traffic (Grouville) (Jersey) Order 2002

Road Traffic (Lighting) (Jersey) Order 1998

Road Traffic (Public Parking Places) (Jersey) Order 2006

Road Traffic (Speed Limits) (Jersey) Order 2003

Road Traffic (St. Brelade) (Jersey) Order 1990

Road Traffic (St. Martin) (Jersey) Order 1989

Road Traffic (St. Saviour) (Jersey) Order 2000

**Road Works and Events (Jersey) Law 2016**

**Roads (Drainage) (Jersey) Law 1962**

Royal Court Rules 2004

Sanctions and Asset-Freezing (Implementation of External Sanctions) (Jersey) Order 2021

**Sea Beaches (Removal of Sand and Stone) (Jersey) Law 1963**

**Sea Fish (Conservation) (Channel Islands Boats) Order 1978**

**Sea Fish (Conservation) (Channel Islands) Order 1981**

Sea Fish (Conservation) (Channel Islands) (Amendment) Order 2001

**Sea Fisheries (Channel Islands Boats) Order 1973**

**Sea Fisheries Act 1968, ss.5-14 (UK)**

[Sea Fisheries \(Channel Islands\) Order 1973](#)

[Sea Fisheries \(Jersey\) Law 1994](#)

[Sea Fisheries and Aquatic Resources \(Portelet Bay\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2022](#)

[Sea Fisheries \(Bag Limits\) \(Jersey\) Order 2020](#)

[Sea Fisheries \(Bag Limits\) \(Amendment\) \(Jersey\) Order 2022](#)

[Sea Fisheries \(Bag Limits\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2016](#)

[Sea Fisheries \(Fisheries\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2010](#)

[Sea Fisheries \(General Fees\) \(Jersey\) Order 2010](#)

[Sea Fisheries \(Inshore Trawling, Netting and Dredging\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2001](#)

[Sea Fisheries \(Inshore Waters\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 1998](#)

[Sea Fisheries \(Les Ecréhous\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2018](#)

[Sea Fisheries \(Les Minquiers\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2007](#)

[Sea Fisheries \(Licensing of Fishing Boats\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2003](#)

[Sea Fisheries \(Log Books, Transshipment and Landing Declarations\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2014](#)

[Sea Fisheries \(Minimum Size Limits\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2001](#)

[Sea Fisheries \(Miscellaneous Provisions\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 1998](#)

[Sea Fisheries \(Spider Crabs – Restrictions on Fishing\) \(Jersey\) Order 2019](#)

[Sea Fisheries \(Trawling, Netting and Dredging\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2001](#)

[Sea Fisheries \(Underwater Fishing\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2003](#)

[Sea Fisheries \(Vessel Monitoring Systems\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2014](#)

[\*\*Sea Fisheries Act 1868 Order in Council 1869\*\*](#)

[\*\*Seigniorial Rights \(Abolition\) \(Jersey\) Law 1966\*\*](#)

[\*\*Shipping \(Jersey\) Law 2002\*\*](#)

[Shipping \(Distress Signals and Prevention of Collisions\) \(Jersey\) Order 2004](#)

[Shipping \(Employment of Young People\) \(Jersey\) Order 2007](#)

[Shipping \(Fees\) \(Jersey\) Order 2013](#)

[Shipping \(Fishing Vessels Safety Codes of Practice\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2015](#)

[Shipping \(Fishing Vessels of 24 Metres in Length and Over\) \(Safety Provisions\) \(Jersey\) Order 2004](#)

[Shipping \(Fishing Vessels – Safety Training\) \(Jersey\) Order 2004](#)

[Shipping \(Load Line\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2004](#)

[Shipping \(Local Small Ships Registration\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2004](#)

[\*\*Shipping \(MARPOL\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2012\*\*](#)

[Shipping \(Miscellaneous Provisions No. 2\) \(Jersey\) Order 2012](#)

[\*\*Shipping \(Registration\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2004\*\*](#)

[Shipping \(SOLAS\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2004](#)

[Shipping \(Safety Code – Yachts and Small Ships\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2013](#)

[Shipping \(Safety of Navigation\) \(Jersey\) Order 2009](#)

[\*\*Shipping \(Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping\) \(Jersey\) Order 2021\*\*](#)

[Shipping \(Survey and Certification\) \(Jersey\) Order 2013](#)

[Shipping \(Tonnage\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2004](#)

**[Shipping \(Oil Pollution\) \(Liability and Compensation\) \(Jersey\) Law 2015](#)**

[Shipping \(Oil Pollution\) \(Liability and Compensation\) \(Jersey\) Order 2015](#)

**[Single-Use Plastics etc. \(Restrictions\) \(Jersey\) Law 2021](#)**

[Social Security \(Mariners\) \(Jersey\) Order 1974](#)

[Social Security \(Reciprocal Agreement with Norway\) \(Jersey\) Act 1991](#)

[State Immunity \(Jersey\) Order 1985](#)

[States of Jersey \(Transfer of Functions No. 8\) \(Miscellaneous Transfers\) \(Jersey\) Regulations 2015](#)

**[Statutory Nuisances \(Jersey\) Law 1999](#)**

**[Statutory Nuisances \(Jersey\) Regulations 2017](#)**

[Taxation \(Companies – Economic Substance\) \(Jersey\) Law 2019](#)

[Taxation \(Partnerships – Economic Substance\) \(Jersey\) Law 2021](#)

[Telecommunication Services \(Jersey\) Order 1972](#)

[Telecommunications \(Jersey\) Law 2002](#)

[Territorial Sea \(Consequential Provisions\) \(Jersey\) Law 1994](#)

**[Territorial Sea Act 1987 \(Jersey\) Order 1997](#)**

**[Territorial Sea Act 1987 \(Jersey\) \(Amendment\) Order 2002](#)**

[Terrorism \(Passenger and Crew Information\) \(Jersey\) Order 2003](#)

[The Merchant Shipping \(Categorisation of Registries of Relevant British Possessions\) \(Amendment\) Order 2013](#)

[Tourism \(Jersey\) Law 1948](#)

[Tourism \(General Provisions\) \(Jersey\) Order 1990](#)

[Traffic Signs \(Jersey\) Order 1968](#)

[Unlawful Public Entertainments \(Jersey\) Regulations 2022](#)

[Veterinary Surgeons \(Jersey\) Law 1999](#)

[Veterinary Surgeons \(General Provisions\) \(Jersey\) Order 2012](#)

[Voies de Grande Communication, Acte 1934](#)

[\*\*Waste Management \(Jersey\) Law 2005\*\*](#)

[\*\*Water \(Jersey\) Law 1972\*\*](#)

[\*\*Water Pollution \(Jersey\) Law 2000\*\*](#)

[\*\*Water Pollution \(Approval of Code of Practice\) \(Jersey\) Order 2020\*\*](#)

[\*\*Water Pollution \(Code of Good Agricultural Practice\) \(Jersey\) Order 2015\*\*](#)

[\*\*Water Pollution \(Water Management\) \(Jersey\) Order 2020\*\*](#)

[\*\*Water Pollution \(Water Quality\) \(Jersey\) Order 2020\*\*](#)

[\*\*Water Resources \(Jersey\) Law 2007\*\*](#)

[\*\*Weeds \(Jersey\) Law 1961\*\*](#)

[\*\*Wildlife \(Jersey\) Law 2021\*\*](#)

[\*\*Wildlife \(Areas of Special Protection\) \(Jersey\) Order 2022\*\*](#)

[Wireless Telegraphy \(Jersey\) Order 2006](#)

[Wireless Telegraphy \(Licence Charges\) Regulations 2011](#)

[Wireless Telegraphy \(Mobile Communication Services on Ships\) \(Exemption\) Regulations 2017](#)

- 3. Open/recently closed consultation papers/draft legislation reviewed** *(items in bold are included in the Excel review spreadsheet)*

[Export Strategy Green Paper](#)

[\*\*Heritage and Antiquities \(Jersey\) Law 202- law drafting instructions\*\*](#)

[\*\*Heritage Strategy consultation \(2021\)\*\*](#)

[Jersey tree strategy consultation \(2021\)](#)

[\*\*Official Analyst \(Jersey\) Law 202- \(draft approved by States on 25/04/2022\)\*\*](#)

[\*\*Planning and Building \(Amendment No. 8\) \(Jersey\) Law 202- \(draft approved by States on 25/04/2022\)\*\*](#)

[Poisons \(Jersey\) Law 2012 \(approved 2021 but note yet in force\)](#)



**[Proposed new conservation areas in Jersey consultation \(2022\)](#)**

[Public Enquiries Law consultation \(2021\)](#)

[Public Health Law consultation \(2021\)](#)

[Registry \(Jersey\) Law 201- law drafting instructions](#)

[Residential Tenancy \(Jersey\) Law 202 law drafting instructions](#)

**[Tree protection legislation consultation \(2022\)](#)**

**4. International agreements reviewed** *(items in bold are included in the Excel review spreadsheet)*

[Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials](#)

**[Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds](#)**

**[Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas](#)**

[Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal](#)

**[Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats](#)**

[Convention concerning the Exchange of Official Publications and Government Documents between States](#)

[Convention concerning the International Exchange of Publications](#)

[Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals](#)

[Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms](#)

**[Convention for the Establishment of the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation](#)**

[Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe](#)

[Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic \(OSPAR Convention\)](#)

**[Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage](#)**

[Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation \(SUA\)](#)

**[Convention on Biological Diversity](#)**

**[Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context](#)**

**[Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora \(CITES\)](#)**

[Convention on limitation of liability for maritime claims 1976](#)

[Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution](#)

[Convention on Nuclear Safety](#)

[\*\*Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals\*\*](#)

[Convention on the International Regulations for preventing collisions at Sea](#)

[\*\*Convention on the Law of the Sea\*\*](#)

[Convention on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development](#)

[\*\*Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution of Wastes and other Matter\*\*](#)

[Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any other hostile use of Environmental Modification Techniques](#)

[Convention relating to the carriage of passengers and their luggage by sea](#)

[Customs Convention Concerning Welfare Materials for Seafarers](#)

[European Convention for the Protection of Animals during International Transport](#)

[Customs Convention on the "A.T.A. Carnet" for the Temporary Admission of Goods](#)

[Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Professional Equipment](#)

[\*\*Customs Convention on Temporary Importation of Scientific Equipment\*\*](#)

[\*\*Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change\*\*](#)

[\*\*EU–UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement\*\*](#)

[\*\*European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage\*\*](#)

[European Cultural Convention](#)

[International Convention for Safe Containers \(CSC\)](#)

[\*\*International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto \(MARPOL\)\*\*](#)

[\*\*International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea \(SOLAS\)\*\*](#)

[International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to the Immunity of State-owned Vessels](#)

[\*\*International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in Connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea 1996\*\*](#)

[International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue](#)

[\*\*International Convention on oil pollution preparedness, response and cooperation, 1990\*\*](#)

[\*\*International Convention on salvage 1989\*\*](#)

[International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships](#)

[\*\*International Plant Protection Convention\*\*](#)

[Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer](#)

[\*\*Paris agreement on climate change\*\*](#)

[Protocol of 1992 to amend the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971](#)

[Protocol of 1996 to amend the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims of 19 November 1976](#)

[\*\*Protocol relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Marine Pollution by Substances other than Oil\*\*](#)

[Treaty on Open Skies](#)

[United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change](#) and [Kyoto Protocol](#)

[Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer](#)

5. **Policies, codes of practice etc. reviewed** (*items in bold are included in the Excel review spreadsheet*)

[\*\*Biodiversity Strategy\*\*](#)

[\*\*Bridging Island Plan 2022 to 2025\*\*](#)

[\*\*Building bye-laws Approved technical guidance documents\*\*](#)

[\*\*Carbon Neutral Roadmap\*\*](#)

[\*\*Code of Good Agricultural Practice for Protection of Water\*\*](#)

[\*\*Code of Practice for Protection of Water\*\*](#)

[Common Population Policy](#) (NB there's a new population policy in the pipeline)

[\*\*Common Strategic Policy 2018 to 2022\*\*](#)

**Countryside enhancement scheme guidance**

Creating better homes action plan

**Economic Framework for the Marine Environment**

**Government Plan 2022 to 2025**

Housing strategy

**Integrated coastal zone management strategy**

**Integrated landscape and seascape character assessment**

JFSC Codes of practice and guidance

Jersey for good: a sustainable future

**Jersey performance framework**

**Jersey Shoreline Management Plan**

**Pathway 2050: An Energy Plan for Jersey**

Public Realm and Movement Strategy

**Rural economy strategy 2017-2021**

Rural Initiative Scheme (currently being redesigned)

Sustainable finance Jersey's Pathway to Success

Sustainable transport policy

**Water Management Plan 2017-2021**

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