

The Jersey Marine Spatial Plan and its role in achieving 30x30

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Government of Jersey Marine Resources



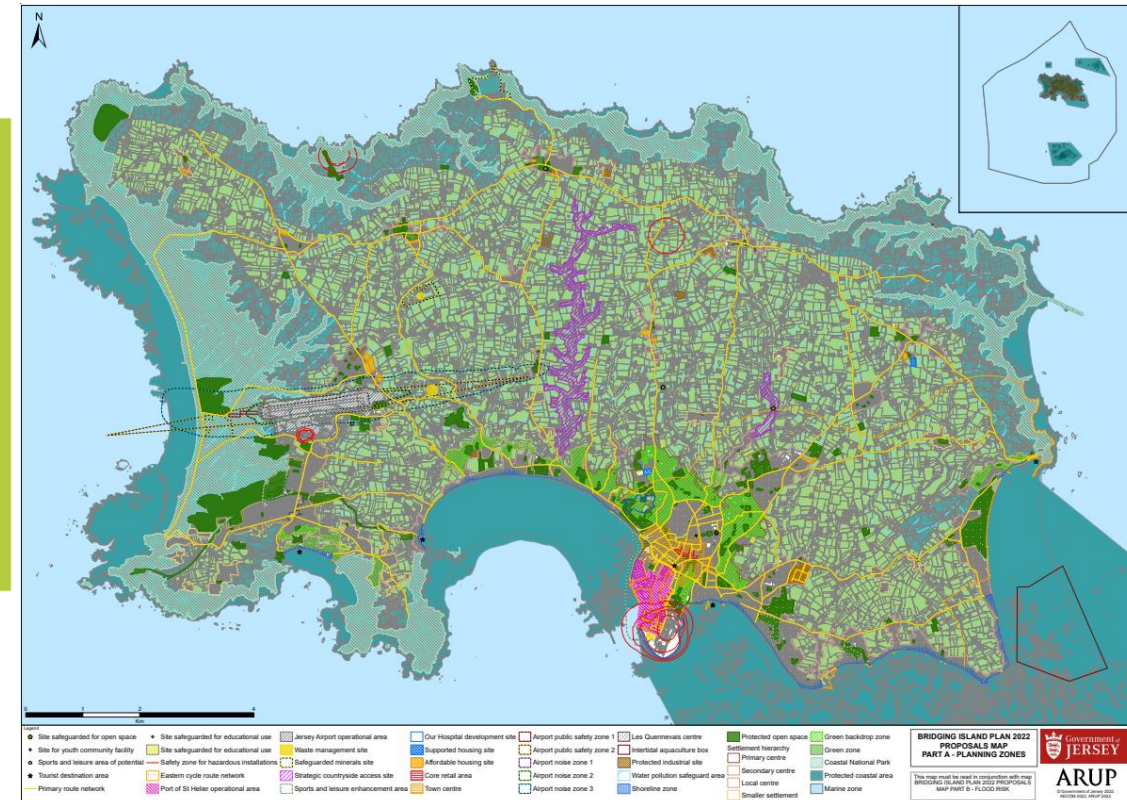
**JERSEY MARINE
SPATIAL PLAN**

Bridging Island Plan: March 2022

Strategic Proposal 3 – Creating a marine spatial plan for Jersey

The Minister for the Environment will undertake further work to develop 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, which will be consistent with overall environmental, economic and social objectives.

This work will inform the policies of the next iteration of the Island Plan and support coordinated policy development and decision-making on all aspects affecting the marine environment.



States of Jersey Assembly: March 2022

‘The Minister for the Environment will create a Marine Spatial Plan to organise human and marine resources and activities in Jersey’s territorial waters and, in particular, to develop a network of marine protected areas which will be consistent with overall environmental, economic and social objectives. This work will inform the policies of the next iteration of the Island Plan and support coordinated development and decision making on all aspects affecting the marine environment.’



What is a Marine Spatial Plan?

Marine Spatial Planning is a consultative process which seeks to evidence, analyse and manage all activities (human and otherwise) within defined marine zones.

Used internationally to assist with maritime management and to ensure that the economic and natural capital value of marine areas are used to the best advantage.

Objectives include conflict reduction, increased cooperation, the identification of investment and development opportunities and protection of the marine environment.

The MSP is also an opportunity to look at our island in a valued and non-cynical way. To build the sense of place and island identity we need to see us through the unprecedented change of the coming decades.



Why is it needed

- Addressing the climate and biodiversity crises
- Enabling Jersey to fulfil its international obligations
- Promoting sustainable fishing practices
- Minimizing conflicts between different users of the marine environment
- Applying international best practice within Jersey's waters

Purpose

- 1. To provide a framework for organising human and marine resources and activities in Jersey's territorial waters.
- 2. To develop a network of Marine Protected Areas.
- 3. To inform the policies of the next iteration of the Island Plan.
- 4. To support co-ordinated development and decision-making on all aspects affecting the marine environment.



Objectives of the Jersey MSP

MSP core principles require that any plan is transparent, inclusive and considers the views and needs of stakeholders

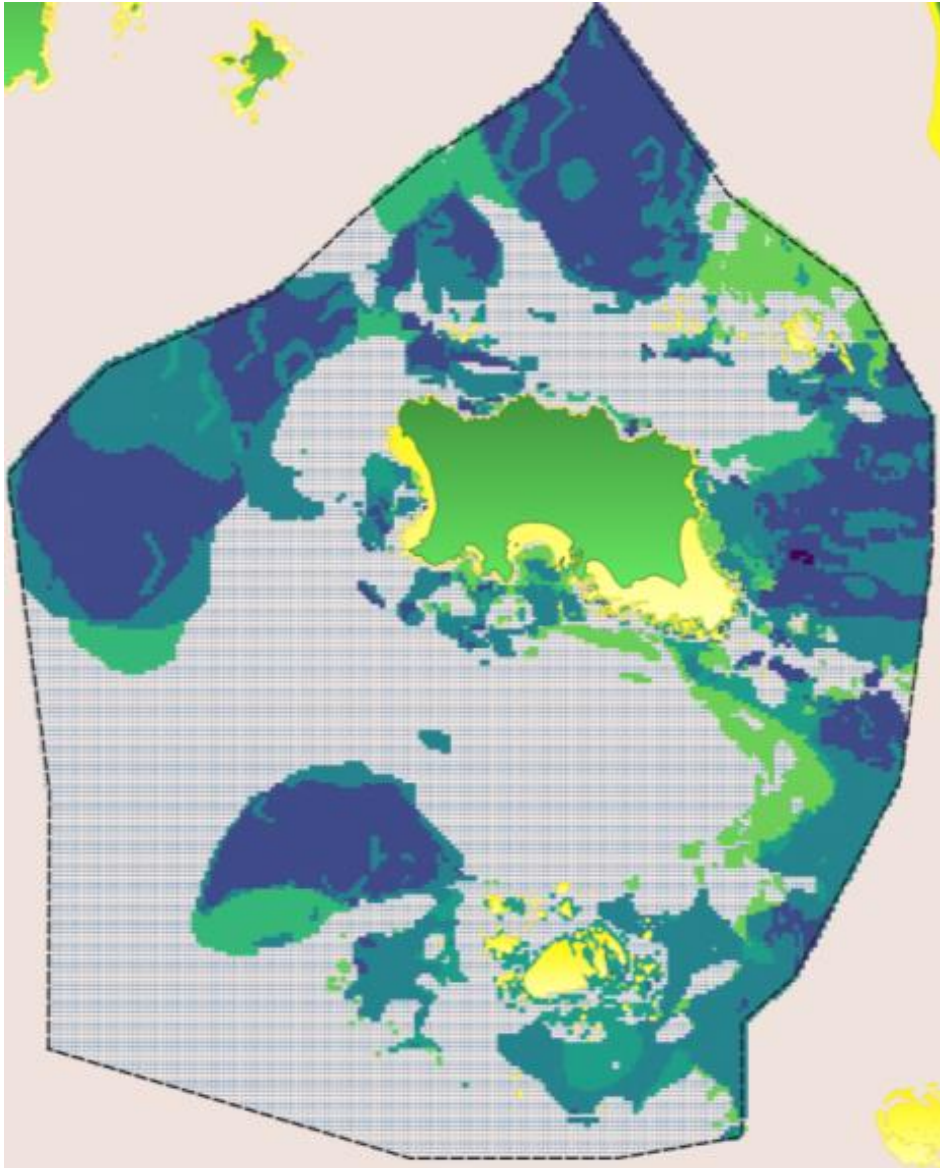
The MSP will integrate with all applicable marine and maritime laws, regulations, policies and agreements.

The MSP will balance ecological, economic, social and cultural requirements and deliver outputs that are practical, implementable and sustainable.

It will follow accepted best practices and ensure that all methodologies and outcomes are accessible and subject to appropriate review and consultation.

The final plan must be open to adaptation and development in response new evidence or changed circumstance.

The Jersey Marine Spatial Plan – data and evidence



The scoping process began with 5 stakeholder workshops in Feb/Mar 2023.

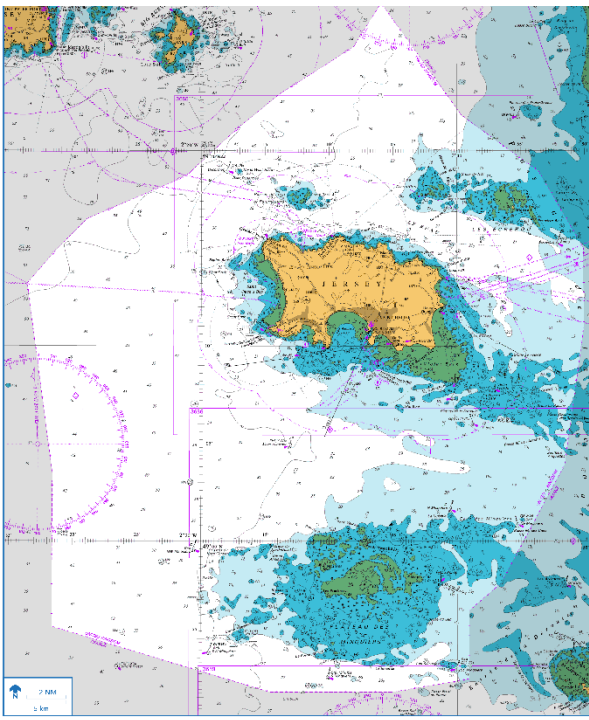
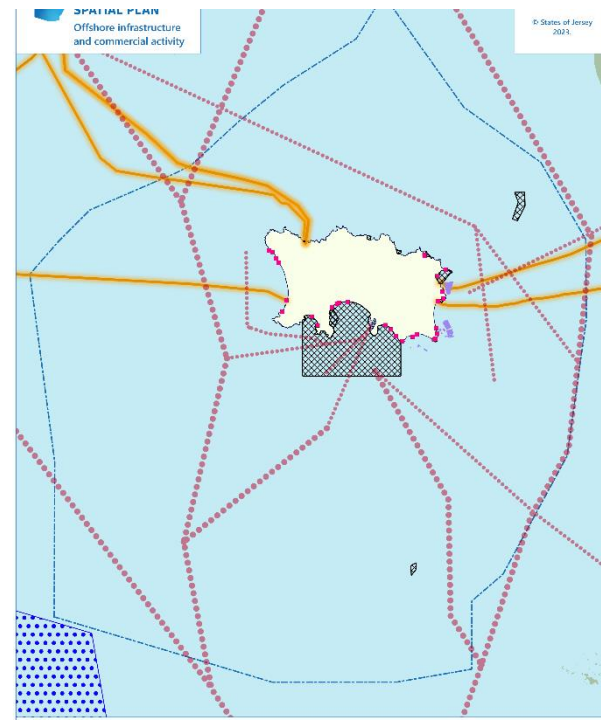
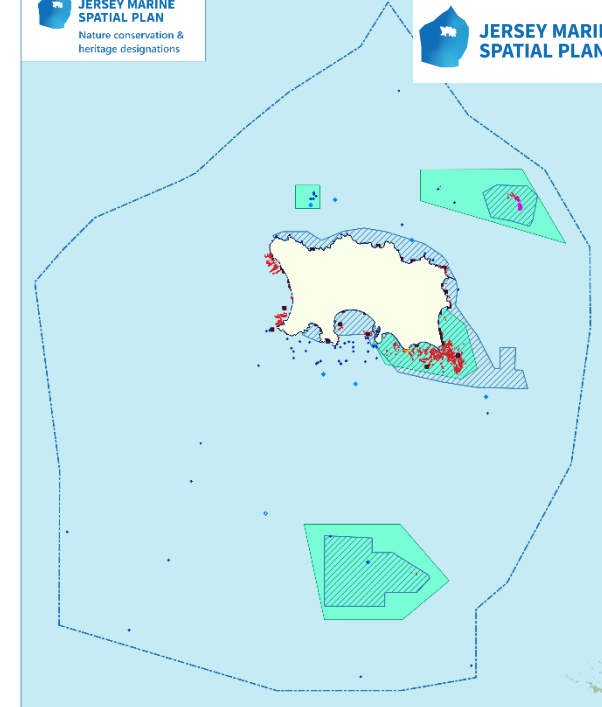
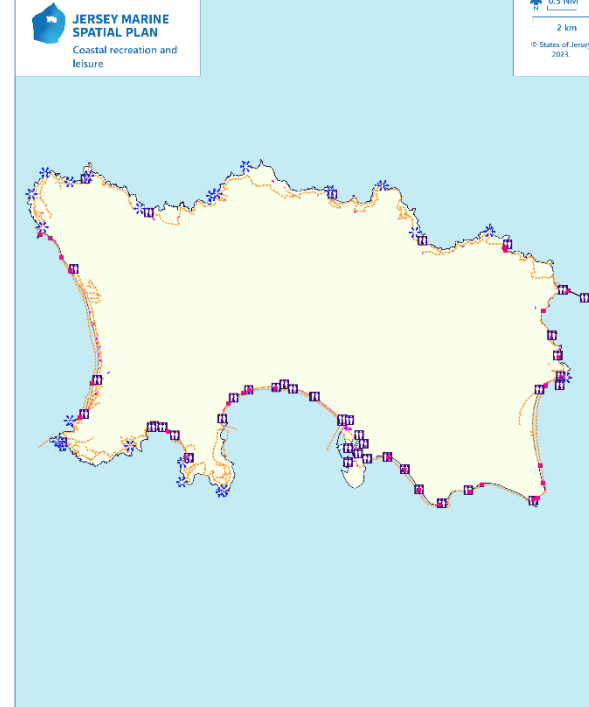
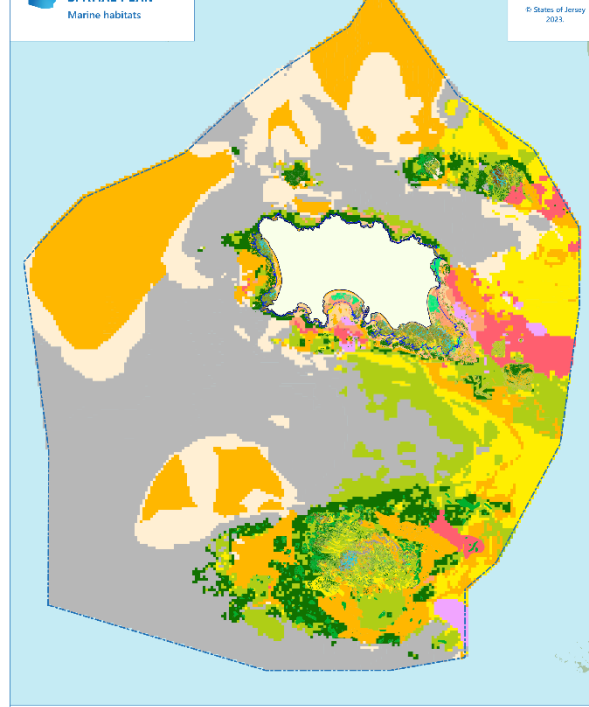
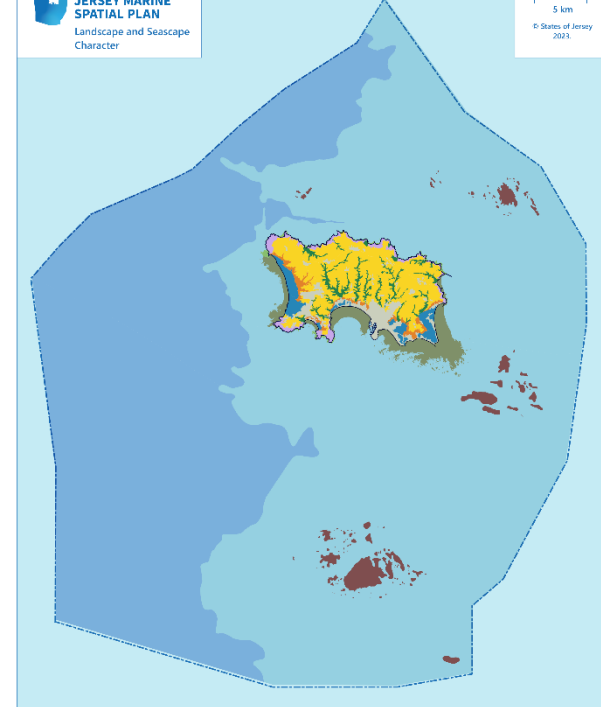
- 406 stakeholder response opinions were gathered
- generating 430 key focus opinions over 51 topics.

An evidence base in the form of an integrated computer model containing over 170 separate datasets was built.

- The evidence covers everything from carbon storage, to dog walking, to shipping and infrastructure.

A series of supporting / background reports are published in draft form alongside the consultation including but not limited to:

- Legislative review
- Ecosystems Services report
- Sensitive Species and associated habitats report
- Maritime Activities Assessment

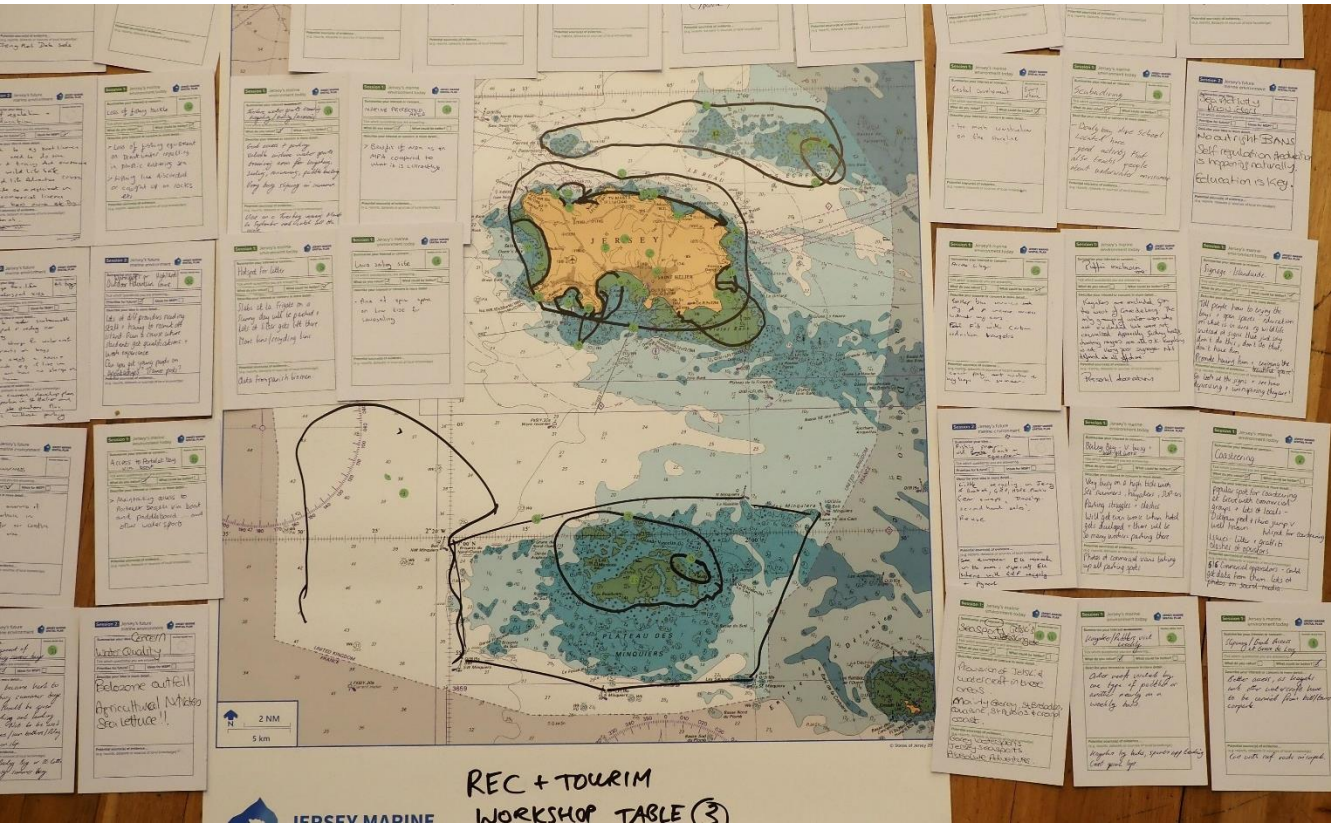


Stakeholder engagement

- Maps of key spatial information were provided
- Comment cards
- What do you value?
- What do you want to see change?

Visualising ideas spatially

- Comments relate to numbered sticky dots that were placed on the chart
- Discussions between stakeholders on each table



Pen portraits

- Stakeholders and members of the community were asked to describe what they value.

8.1.4 Pen Portraits



Marion
Walton MA
Anthrozoology,
Société Jersiaise

I have been happiest; sparked alive even, by the sudden breaching of a sea mammal beside the boat and their fluid intelligence as they ride the bow wave. I am in love with their silver grey as it spins out of the water as they play. I have watched in awe as a group of garfish form a glimmering bait ball as a dolphin glides by. I have bubbled in bliss through my snorkel whilst rocking in the clear shallows with sparkling smelt and retreated terrified and joyous at the appearance of a curious seal. I have tried to be invisible as a huge green and orange wrasse has fed below me.

I have cried as a child trying to untangle crabs from a huge net that had ghost fished its way into the bay. I remember my first snorkel as a nine year old and the thrill as a cat shark wound through the water. I remember beautiful fat lipped and enormous goby in our sandpools when we were tiny; they have gone. I have felt huge anger trying to free an eel attached to a weight and broken line under the pier at Grève de Lecq. I bit the line holding it to the weight but there was a huge hook in its mouth and it washed up dead the next day. I have felt anger at the rare ray thrown into the water with its wings cut away. I felt fury when I watched a man throw a small living fish into a plastic bag to die and another who did not know what he had caught.

7.1.4 Pen portraits



Young people
resident in Jersey

1st Jersey (St Ouen) Sea Scout Group:

Mark: "The sea around Jersey is beautiful, the coastline is very well taken care of and pretty. The sea makes me happy because it's usually a nice environment, sometimes you find litter, but people are working on that. Being near the sea makes me feel calmer, I love St Ouen; it's really close to home and there are loads of water activities. It's always different down there so it's really interesting."

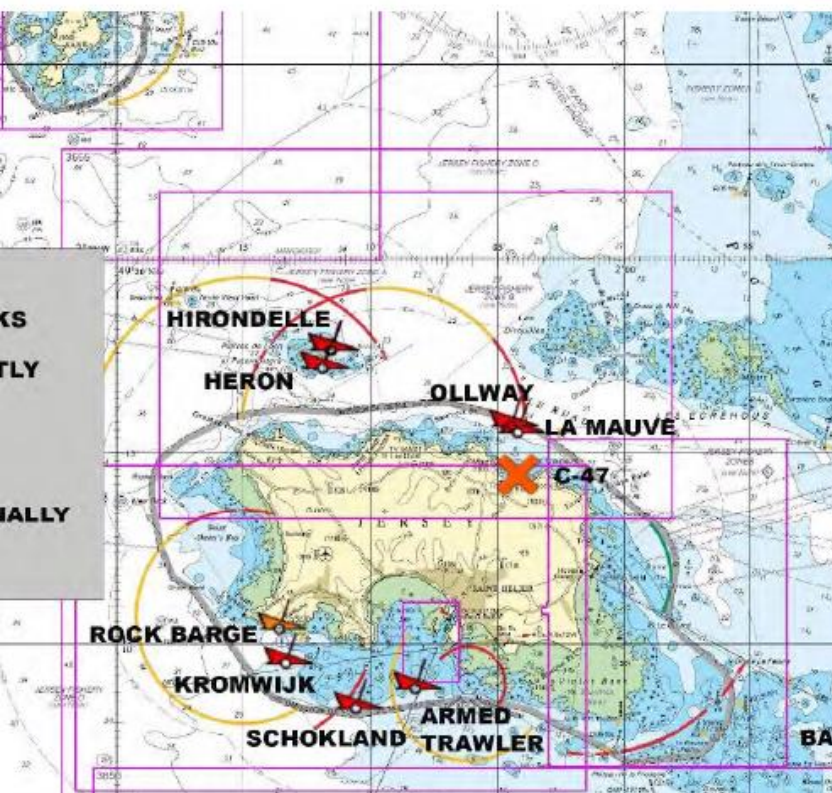
Renzo: "The sea is really linked to our identity because we're surrounded by it. My favourite beach is probably St Brelade's, it's just down the hill from home. I love it when it's really quiet there, it's just such a nice place. Last week we anchored in the bay and there were so many boats there. I went out on my paddleboard, and I felt uncomfortable, it was too crowded, it meant it wasn't much fun. We sometimes go surfing at St Ouen's and that's a completely different mood to St Brelade. We've all got different sides to us, and the Island has too."

Poppy: "I love Le Braye beach because loads of people surf and bodyboard there and it's a good place to meet friends and have fun. I am so lucky having this beach so close to home, but in Jersey you can't not be near a beach. The only thing that bothers me is the littering and the bins when they aren't secured properly. I've done kayaking with the sea scouts and it's brilliant, you can explore new places, like at Noirmont we found a beach you can only get to by the sea. That's really cool. It makes me feel special and I really love my Island."

Emily, Eco Captain, Jersey College for Girls:

"Since my earliest days, the ocean has been my constant companion: riding the waves on a surfboard, paddle boarding and scuba diving. To me, the ocean isn't just water. It's a home to countless forms of life, a source of inspiration, and a reminder of nature's intense power. In its depths, there are mysteries waiting to be discovered, and in its

gram used in the JMSP could be clearer and more informative,
out of date and is copyrighted by the author. I would be happy to
my diagram, see above.



NOTE VERBALE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF JERSEY

Response by the French authorities to the
Jersey Marine Spatial Plan consultation draft.

NEF Jersey Marine Model Findings

January 2024

Draft Jersey Marine Spatial Plan Consultation

Response from Blue Marine Foundation

28 January 2024



Public consultation

- 14 weeks
- 4 drop-in sessions
- 155 responses online
- Some including reports
- 376 separate comments
- Many weeks categorising and considering comments
- Follow up meetings
- Final redrafting



Contribution du
CRPMEM de Normandie
à la consultation publique sur
le Jersey Marine Spatial Plan

al plan submission-Jersey Fishermen's Association

arity and detail, this document is designed specifically
e to the first draft of MSP by the JFA, on behalf of the
ing track plotter data from a small number of boats v
ed as supporting evidence in the context of “comparat
ccess to both traditional and current fishing areas.

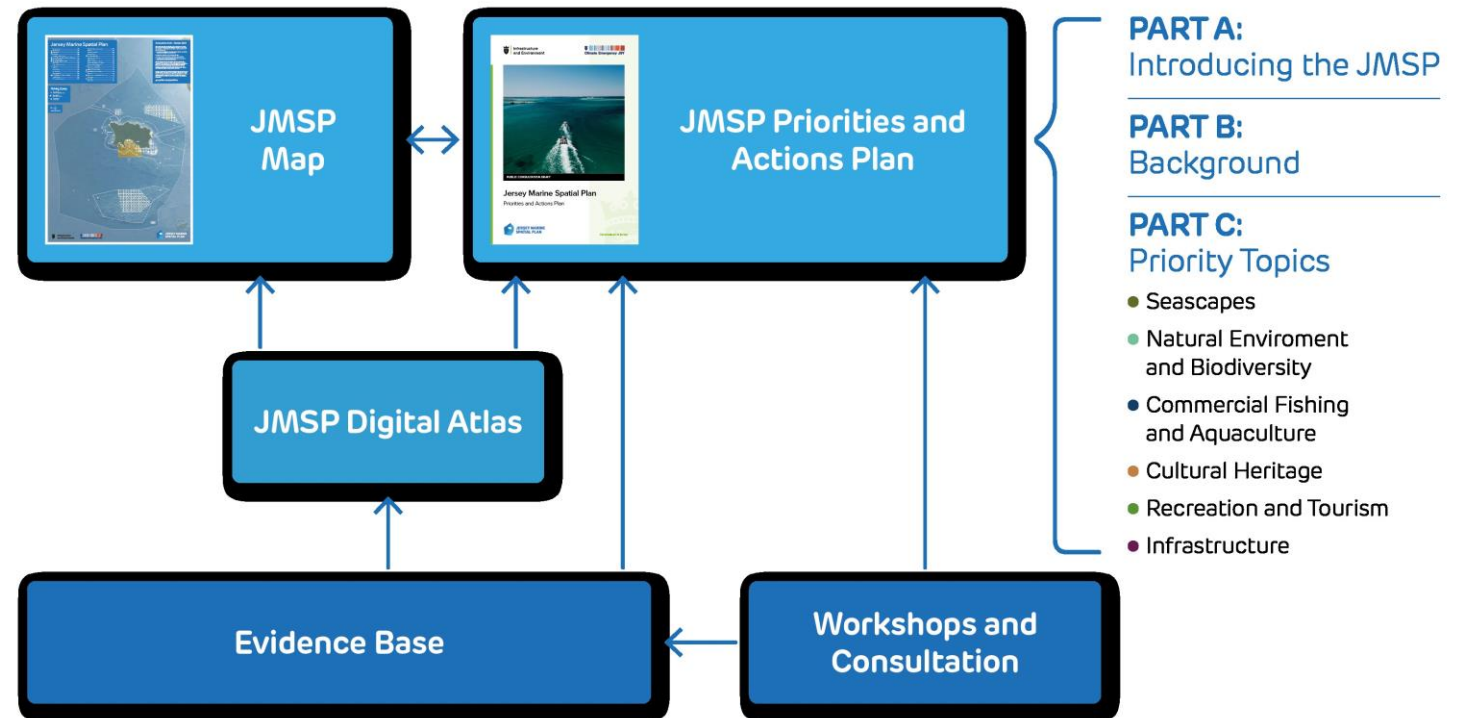
Plan outputs

Identification of resources and activities that need to be conserved or could be enhanced.

Priorities include fisheries, sports, tourism, culture, infrastructure and climate change.

Reports to include: MSP Atlas; Natural Capital Assessment; Marine Activities Assessment; Legislation Review; MSP Policy Document.

Zonation themed according to key activities. Could include: fisheries, sustainable use; industrial; tourism/leisure; and offshore infrastructure.



Structure and vision



- **PART A** introduces the JMSP: its purposes, vision and aims, why it's needed, what it covers, the guiding principles which it follows, and its relationship to statutory documents.
- **PART B** provides background information on marine spatial planning, the JMSP's methodology and consultation process, its marine and terrestrial planning context, Jersey's seas and coasts, and the benefits from nature which the marine environment can provide.
- **PART C** contains a series of topic-based chapters – one for each of the aims shown above. Each provides background information, highlights issues, and presents priorities and actions to help achieve the relevant aim.

Vision:		A thriving marine environment providing environmental, economic, cultural and social benefits
Aims:		Seascapes are valued and their character is retained and enhanced
		The natural environment is restored and biodiversity is thriving
		Commercial fishing and aquaculture are sustainable and profitable
		Cultural heritage is understood and protected
		Recreation and tourism is flourishing, diverse and safe
		Infrastructure, energy and transport are resilient and efficient

Chapter 8 – Natural Environment and biodiversity

- Several of Jersey's marine habitats are internationally recognised for their importance to global ecosystems. These habitats are recognised as threatened under international agreements such as OSPAR, Ramsar, and Convention on Biological Diversity. They include kelp forests, maerl beds and seagrass meadows.
- Jersey's waters also provide habitats for a range of species that are regarded as internationally significant. These species are covered by a range of Jersey laws and international environmental agreements including OSPAR, ASCOBANS, and the Bern and Bonn Conventions.
- The marine environment is dynamic and there is a need to balance environmental, economic and social needs. The connectivity between marine and terrestrial areas is key; many species (notably wading birds, sea birds and seals) rely on both marine and terrestrial environments, and there are numerous examples of habitats within the intertidal areas which support both terrestrial and marine species.

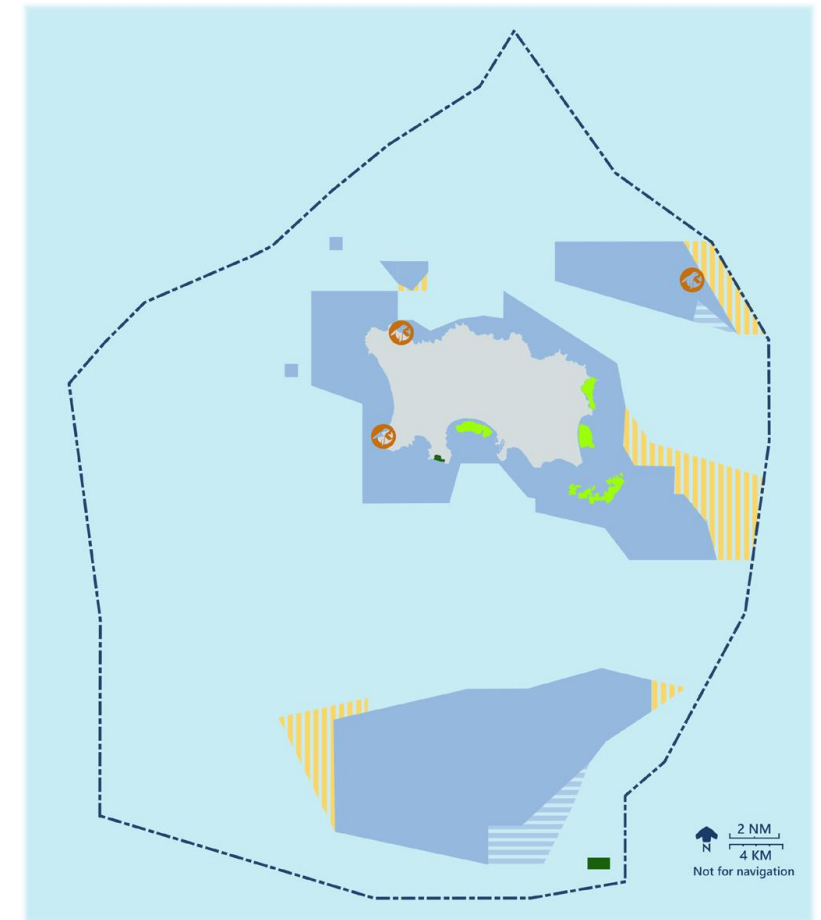
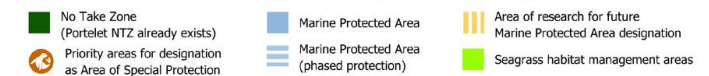


Fig 8a. Proposed new NTZ, ASP, MPA and Seagrass habitat management areas



MPA Guide Marine Protection

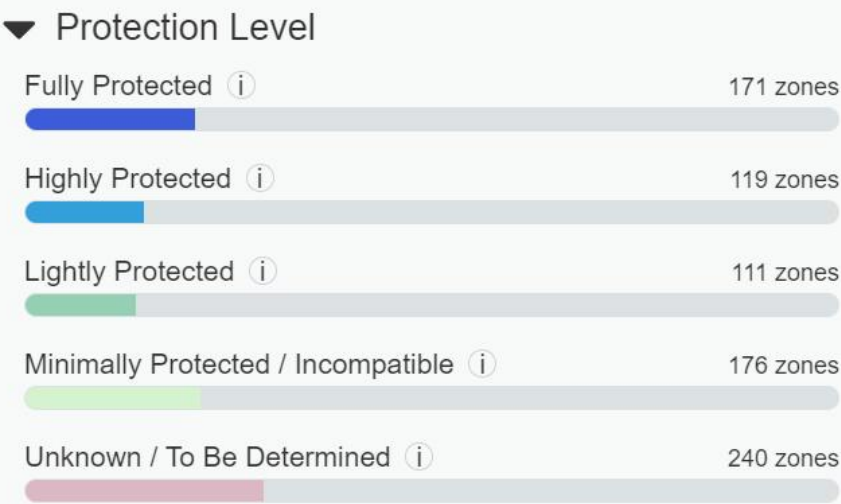
2.9% of ocean area
is in implemented and fully or highly
protected zones

2.8%
is in implemented zones that are
not fully or highly protected

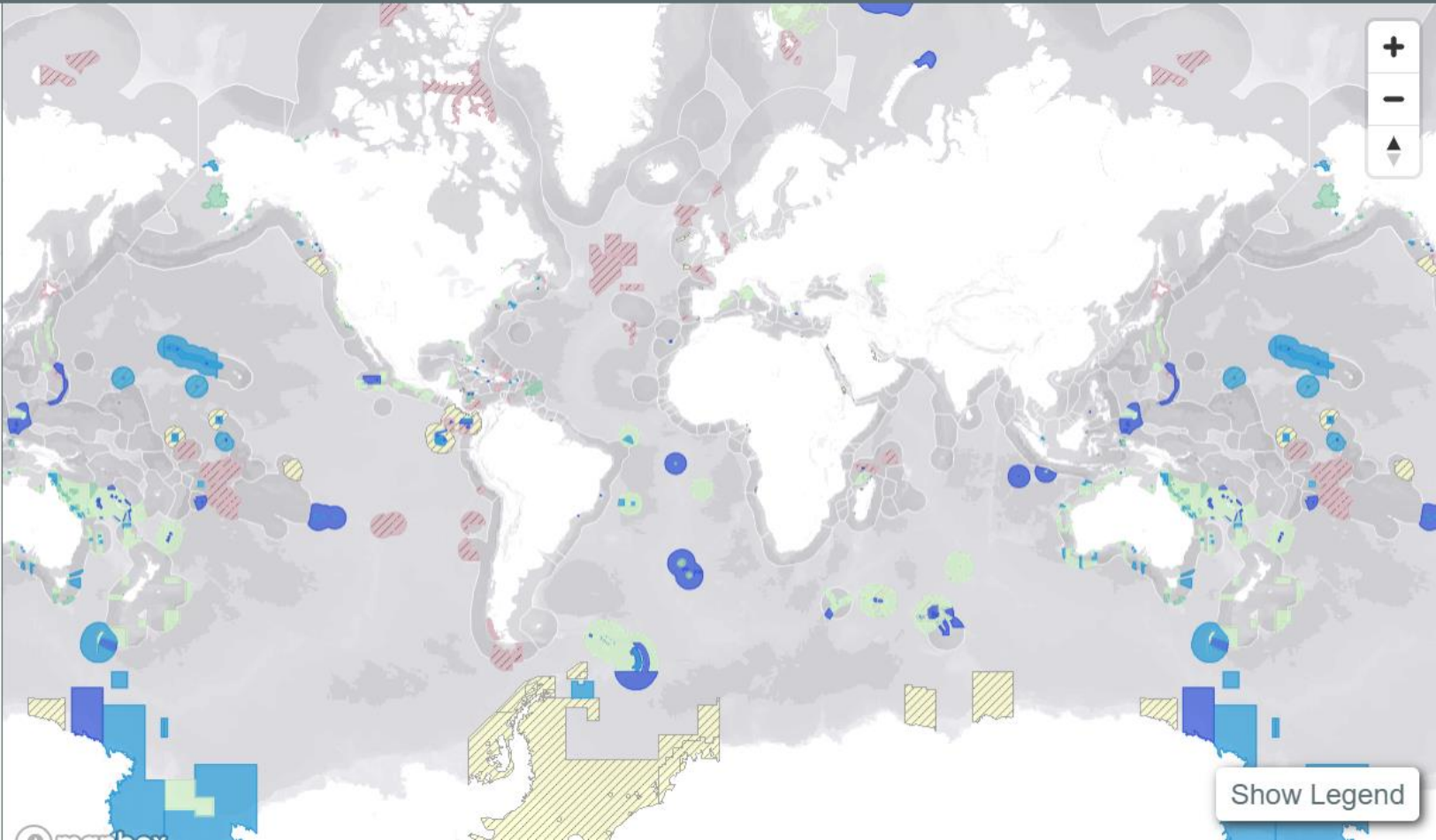
1.9%
is in designated and
unimplemented zones

The MPA Guide provides an assessment of MPAs by stage of establishment and level of protection to refine a shared language and describe the expected biodiversity outcomes of MPAs. [Show more...](#)

817 assessed zones are visible within the map.
☐ show 16,319 unassessed MPA zones



▼ Establishment Stage



Source: Marine Protection Atlas

30x30?

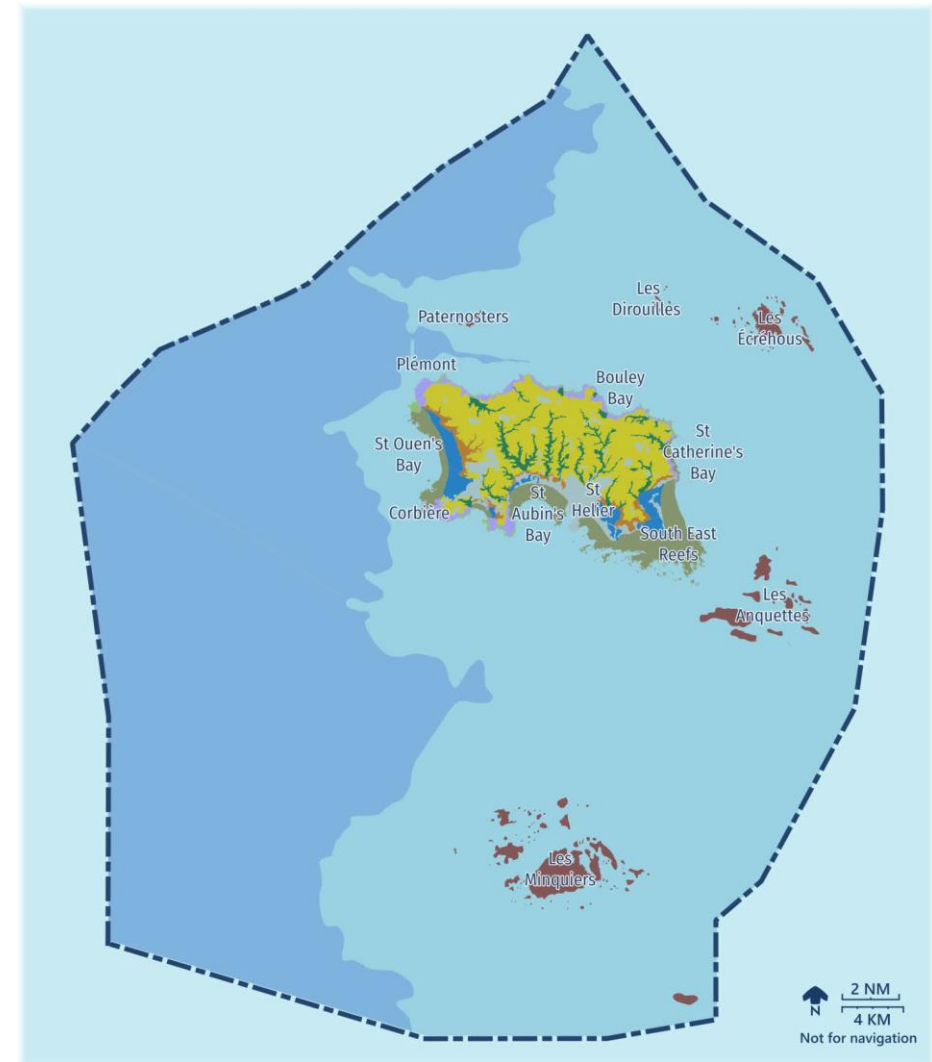
- While the MSP itself does not aim to secure 30x30, it has highlighted the priority areas for protection using an evidence based approach.
- 30x30 needs to be meaningful.
- MPAs and NTZs are not the only way of achieving this
- Other Effective Conservation Measures (OECMs), cable exclusion zones, shipwrecks, seasonal access zones, wind farm...?
- We still don't know where everything is underwater, mapping lesser-known areas should be a priority.





Chapter 7 - Seascapes

- Seascape Character Assessment is a means of analysing and describing seascapes to understand their diversity, and what it is which makes them unique and special.
- This then enables their special qualities to be protected and enhanced through future actions and decision-making.
- This diversity of seascape character should be maintained, and the special characteristics of each should be protected and enhanced.
- Marine landmarks form features within broader seascapes, and are focal points in views from the coast and sea. They contribute to the seascape and add greatly to Jersey's sense of place.



Seascape character from Jersey ILSCA

A. Cliffs and Headlands	D. Enclosed Valleys	G. Bays with Intertidal Flats and Reefs	I. Shallow Sea
B. Coastal Plain	E. Interior Agricultural Plateau	H. Offshore Reefs and Islands	J. Deep Sea
C. Escarpment	F. Rocky Shores and Bays		Urban Area



Chapter 9 – Commercial fishing and aquaculture



- Jersey has a long and proud fishing tradition, and fishing is a core part of the island's culture and identity. Different types of fishing take place across Jersey's waters.
- The JMSP aims to strike a balance between protecting the marine environment and the fish stocks it supports, and ensuring there is still a viable living to be gained as a Jersey-based fisherman. The recommendations in this chapter aim to facilitate the shared aim of sustainable and profitable fisheries.
- The JMSP proposes the introduction of a three-tier framework, with different levels of protection in each tier. This will allow different fishing regimes to be introduced, with all of Jersey's waters falling within one of the three tiers.
 - Zone A – Regulated, as per current management
 - Zone B – Seabed protection Area, no mobile gear
 - Zone C – No Take Zones, no fishing or extraction

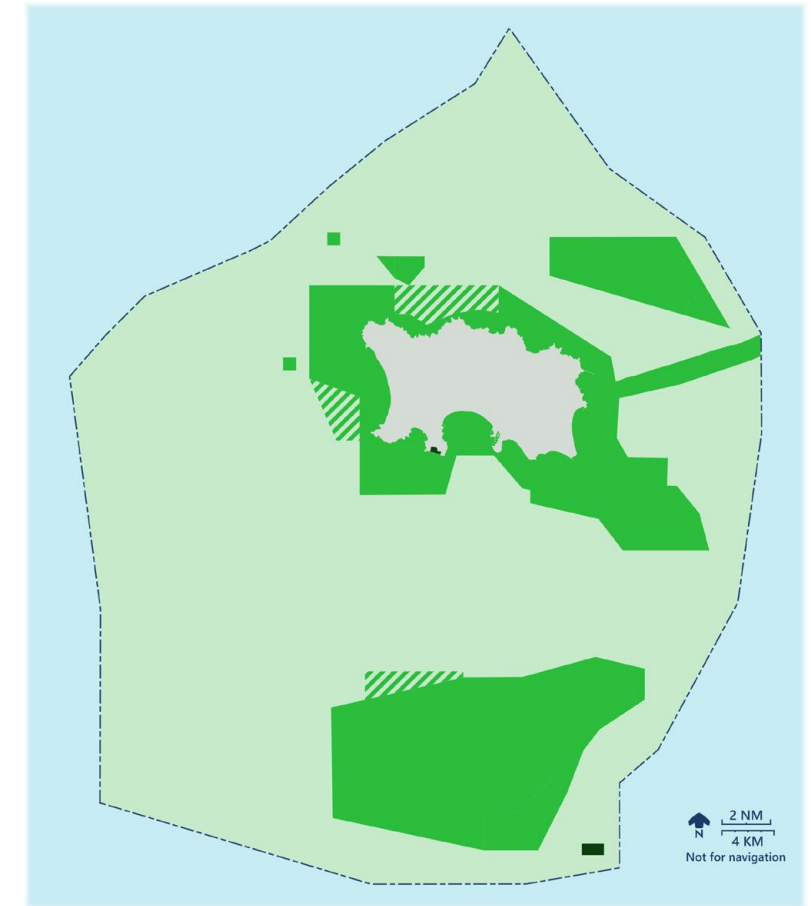


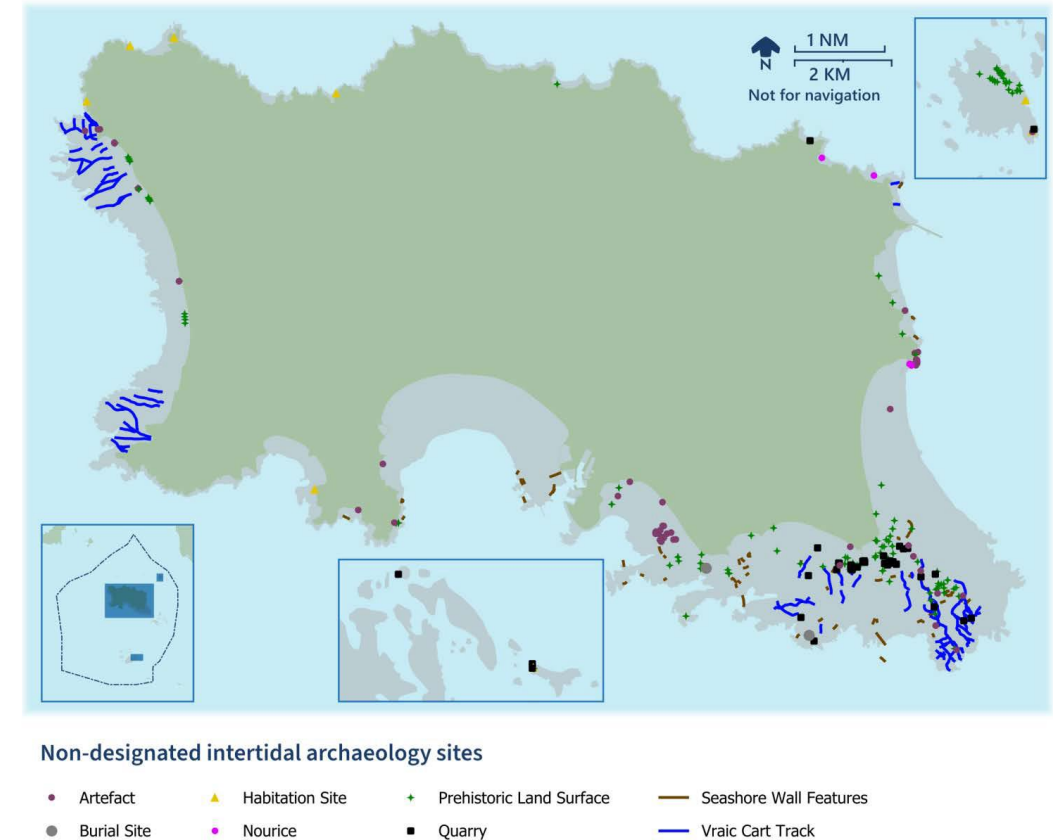
Fig 9j. Proposed fishing zones

- Fishing Zone A: Regulated Fishing Zone
- Fishing Zone B: Seabed Protection Zone
- Fishing Zone C: No Take Zones
- Proposed areas of seasonal restriction within Fishing Zone A

Chapter 10 – Cultural heritage



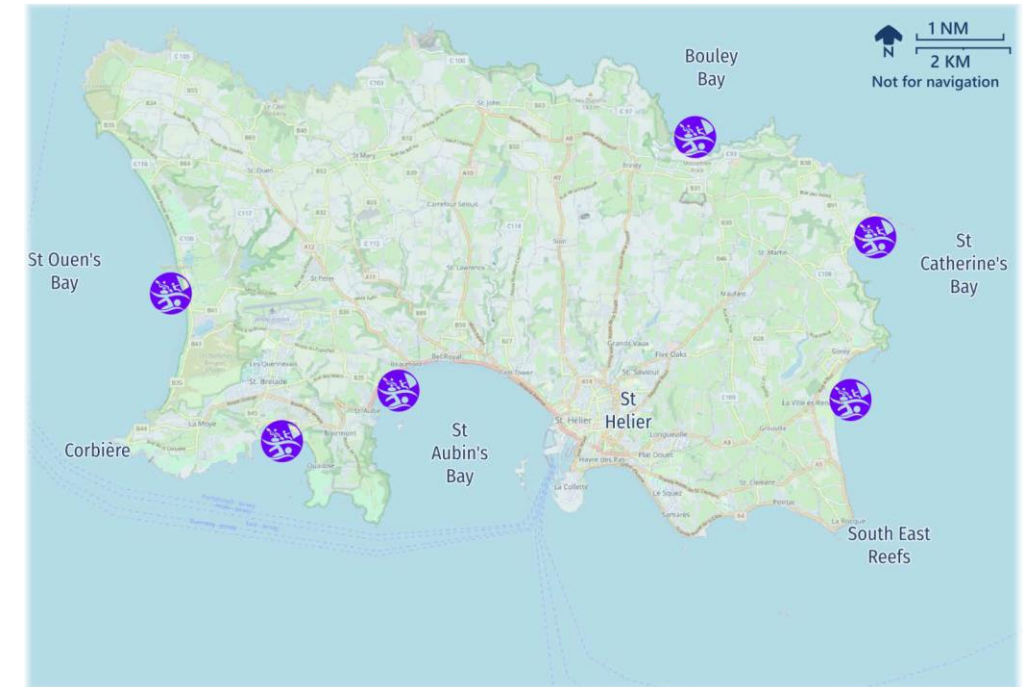
- Historically, the coast has been a natural place for people to settle and take advantage of the sea for transport and resources. Many of Jersey's settlements developed adjacent to harbours or beaches, associated with fishing, trade, boat-building and tourism.
- Jersey contains a rich resource of palaeo-environmental and archaeological sites which tell the story of environmental change and human occupation over millennia.
- There is a growing awareness and understanding of historical/archaeological features within the intertidal areas, although many are inaccessible and further features therefore remain to be discovered.
- Priorities relate to maintaining coastal structures, protecting military heritage sites, wreck sites and archaeology sites.



Chapter 11 – Recreation and tourism



- Recreation tends to concentrate close to on-shore facilities such as beach cafes, car parks and public toilets (shown on the following map). There is therefore some overlap here between the Bridging Island Plan which controls onshore planning and the JMSP.
- Ports of Jersey also have a role as they set speed limits and control activities in territorial waters.
- There is a particular concentration of recreational use in the bays at St Ouen's, St Brelade, St Aubin, St Catherine, Bouley and the Royal Bay of Grouville, and some additional measures are required in these locations.
- Priorities relate to the management of multi-use recreation areas to improve the safety of water users while also maintaining access to the marine environment. Also recommended is a management plan for the offshore reefs.



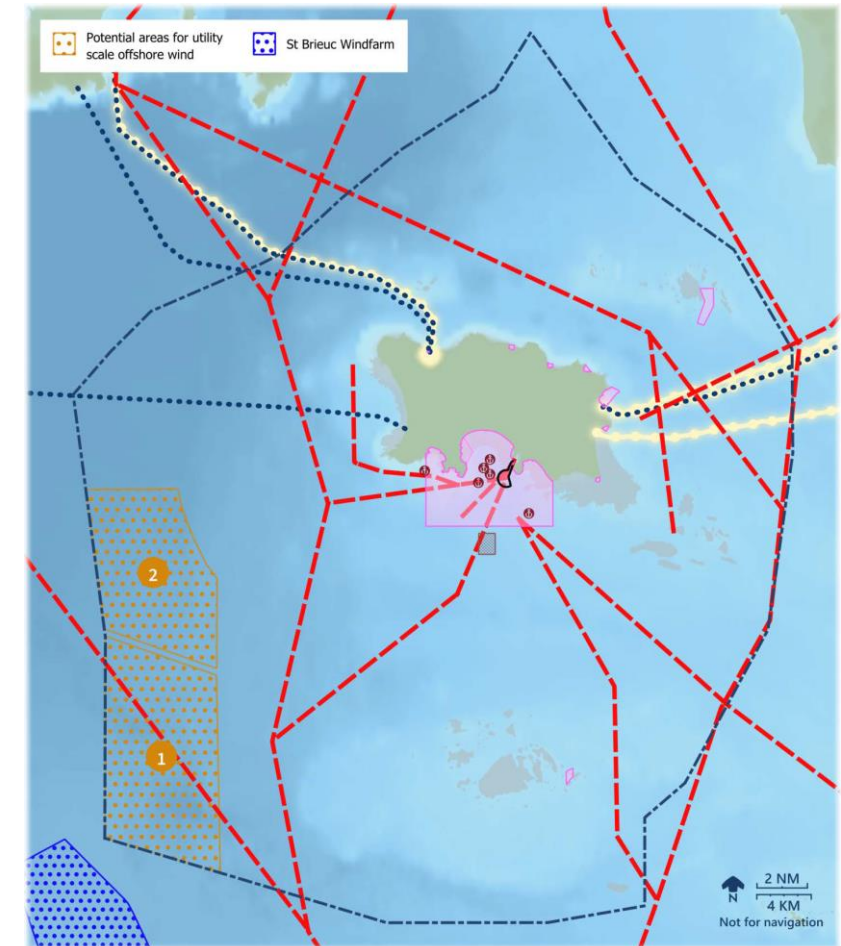
Multi-use recreation areas





Chapter 12 – Energy, Infrastructure and Transport

- The marine environment is vital to the functioning of many of Jersey's services, including the import and export of goods and the movement of people through the port, and the flow of electricity and data through submarine cables.
- Looking ahead, work will be undertaken to improve sea defences around the vulnerable and developed parts of Jersey's coastline. In some places, this will be combined with coastal reclamation and development.
- The marine environment has the potential to contribute to Jersey's electricity needs through production of renewable energy. The Bridging Island Plan proposes an offshore windfarm, and as technology develops there may be more opportunities for other renewable energies.
- Priorities relate to maintaining navigation routes, protecting submarine cables, continuing seawater quality monitoring and retaining harbour limits, anchorages and infrastructure.



Existing marine infrastructure and potential areas for windfarm

Power cable FEPA deposition area Large Vessel Boat Passage Anchorage
Telecommunications cable Harbour Limits Precautionary Area