
#CoastalFutures23
25-26 January, London & livestream
Coastal Futures Conference 2023
Our Ocean and Coastal Future
for the Next Decade

30th annual conference

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25-26th January 2023

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Alan Lovell

Chair, Environment Agency

Coastal Futures Conference 2023

#CoastalFutures23

Working together for the coast, Alan Lovell, Chair of the Environment Agency, Coastal Futures, January 2023

Steart marshes managed realignment


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SESSION 4

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT: The Future for UK fisheries and fishing communities

CHAIR

Stuart Rogers, Cefas

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FISHERIES MANAGEMENT: The Future for UK fisheries and fishing communities

Tony Tomlinson MBE, Chair, Association of Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authorities

IFCAs making a difference

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IFCAs making a difference

Tony Tomlinson MBE Chairman
Association of Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authorities
Coastal Futures 2023
Royal Geographical Society, London

Association of IFCA

Overview

I will present on how, through the inshore fisheries and conservation authorities, **England has developed a world system of inshore fisheries and conservation management**.

I will argue that the management developed by IFCAs in our coastal blue belt through the **IFCA fisheries management measures are *world leading*;** and there are significant opportunities to improve the ways fisheries management is delivered outside of the CFP

I will demonstrate system that empowers local communities to 'sustainably' manage inshore waters; where the role of MPAs is a central pin in the conservation of our seas AND **how YOU can and do play a role**.

History

- Inshore fisheries have been managed by Local Authorities in England for over 140 years.
- Following a series of Royal Commissions (1878, 1853) there was increasing evidence and assertions that certain fishing activities could “destroy fish spawn and immature fish to a wasteful extent” and that the “national fish - supply was said to be decreasing, and restrictive legislation was again called for”.
- Systems of management, established through the Marine and Coastal Act, 2009 (MACAA) transformed the long-standing Sea Fisheries Committees to IFCAs, with an explicit aim to balance the needs of different users and the protection of the marine environment.

The James Fletcher Arrives in Fleetwood

23rd December 1907

The James Fletcher arrives in Fleetwood after being handed over to the committee on 21st December 1907. She was designed by R. A. Richardson of Liverpool and built by Messrs G. Phillip & Sons Ltd of Dartmouth for the sum of £12,900. She served the committee for nearly 30 years and also served her country in World War One. She was sold in 1936 to T. W. Ward Ltd Sheffield and Preston for £570 in 1936.

Context

- In both rural and urban coastal communities, fishing brings employment and economic activity, often where there are limited alternatives.
- The social, cultural and economic values of fisheries are substantial. UK Fishery resources are a national, public asset and many sectors, such as recreational fishing and tourism also have an interest in, and a direct economic link to their sustainable management. For example, a 2012 survey estimated that there are 884,000 sea anglers in England alone, who caught around 10 million fish. The majority of this fishing is in IFCA Districts.
- The inshore fishery in England is the largest in terms of employment and number of vessels (80% of the fleet, or 4,547 under 10m vessels of the 5,783 total vessels in 2020).

IFCAs

- **Vision**
  - IFCAs lead, champion and manage a sustainable marine environment and inshore fisheries, by successfully securing the right balance between social, environmental and economic benefits to ensure healthy seas, sustainable fisheries and a viable industry

- **Membership**
  - Councillors from constituent local councils
  - General Members
  - 3 Members appointed by Statutory Authorities

IFCAs as local decision making bodies

IFCAs are committees of local government. Local councillors, statutory bodies and persons appointed for their skills knowledge and experience of their local region come together to make a real difference to how the inshore fisheries are managed. Balancing the needs of the different interest with the protection of the marine environment.

The IFCAs have transformed the way inshore fisheries are managed.

Powers and Duties derived from the Marine and Coastal Access Act, 2009.

- IFCAs must manage the exploitation of sea fisheries resources in that district.
- IFCA must;

(a)seek to ensure that the exploitation of sea fisheries resources is carried out in a sustainable way,

(b)seek to balance the social and economic benefits of exploiting the sea fisheries resources of the district with the need to protect the marine environment from, or promote its recovery from, the effects of such exploitation,

(c)take any other steps which in the authority's opinion are necessary or expedient for the purpose of making a contribution to the achievement of sustainable development, and

(d)seek to balance the different needs of persons engaged in the exploitation of sea fisheries resources in the district.

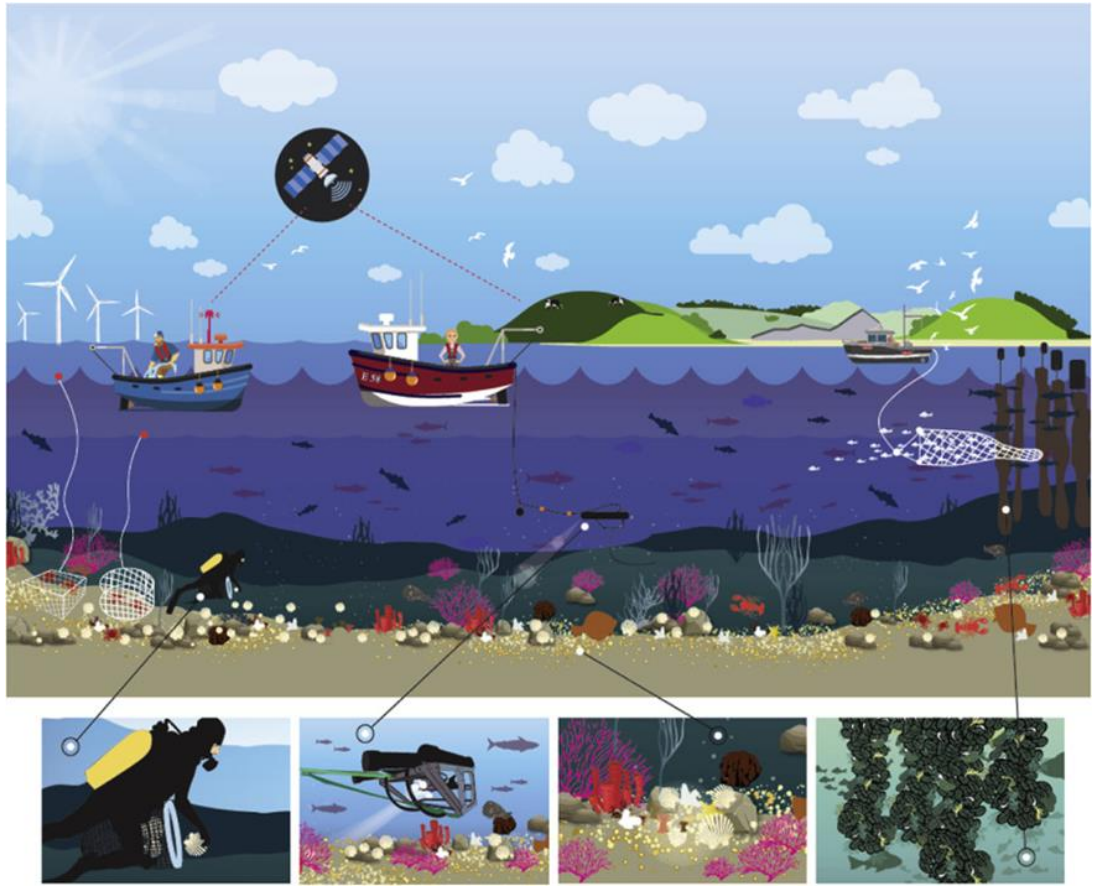
IFCA Duties

- Marine and Coastal Access Act, 2009 says that IFCAs must “further the conservation objectives of Marine Conservation Zones.” The conservation objectives of these MPAs can be found in the designation orders associated with the sites.

- In the case of European Marine Sites, the IFCAs make provision for avoidance of habitat deterioration and significant species disturbance through measures including byelaws.

- These protections, apply to both ongoing activities under article 6(2) and, under Article 6(3), subject, to an appropriate assessment any “plans and projects” that … are ‘likely to have a significant effect’. In the event of a negative assessment…the proposed activity may only proceed if there are no alternatives.

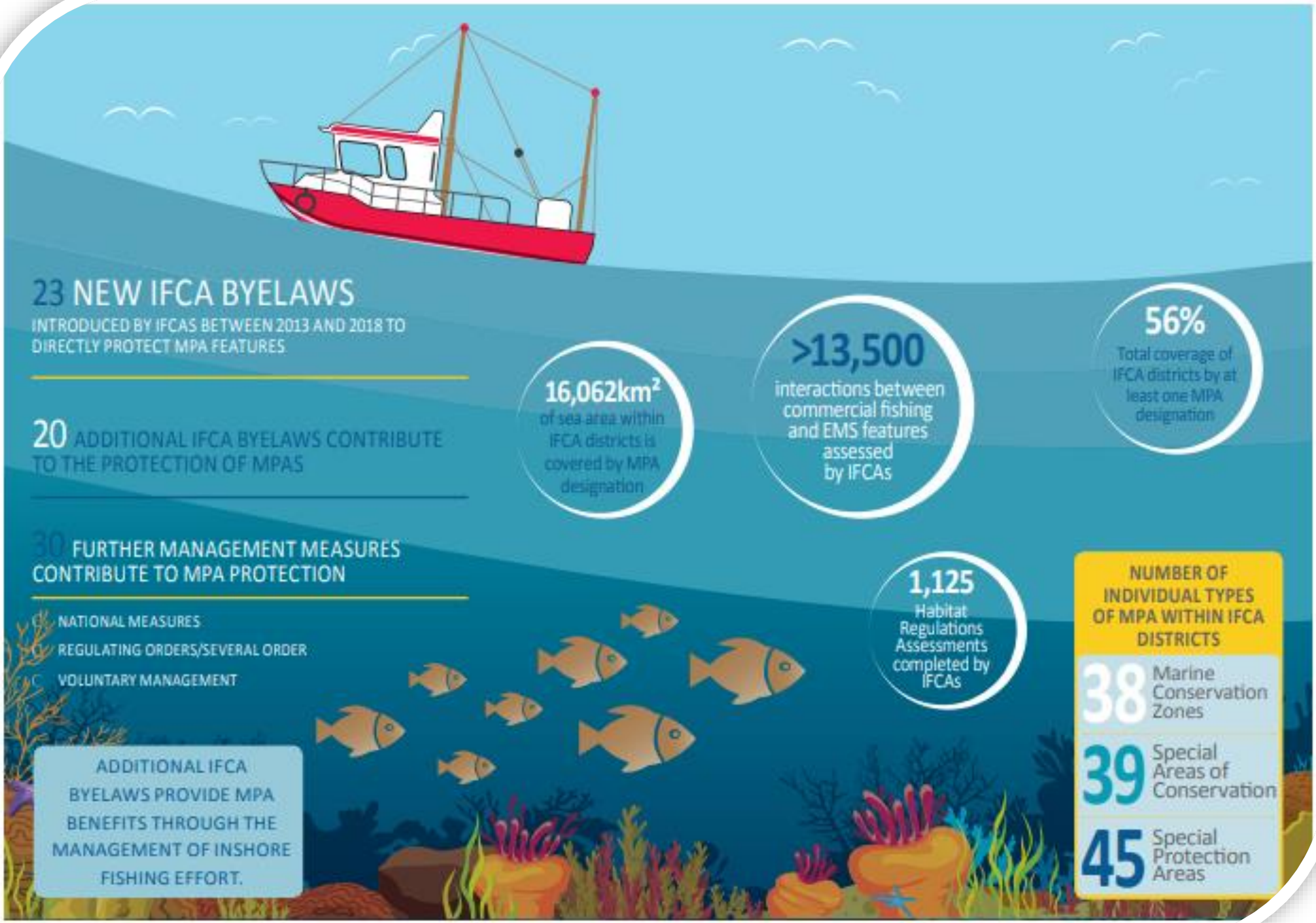
- The emphasis is preventive measures.



IFCA management

In England the IFCAs manage to 6nm. This chart shows the 6nm. Limit and the 12nm limit (the ‘hashed line’). I use it to demonstrate the extent of management measures in England – in this case the management of ‘Bottom towed fishing gears’. Picture emerges whereby the combination of management for fisheries ‘resource’ purposes i.e. for protection of stocks, as well as for the management of the MPAs results in a comprehensive management regime in England.

Inshore MPAs are demonstrably NOT paper parks.


23 NEW IFCA BYELAWS
INTRODUCED BY IFCAS BETWEEN 2013 AND 2018 TO DIRECTLY PROTECT MPA FEATURES
20 ADDITIONAL IFCA BYELAWS CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROTECTION OF MPAS
30 FURTHER MANAGEMENT MEASURES CONTRIBUTE TO MPA PROTECTION
NATIONAL MEASURES
REGULATING ORDERS/SEVERAL ORDER
VOLUNTARY MANAGEMENT
ADDITIONAL IFCA BYELAWS PROVIDE MPA BENEFITS THROUGH THE MANAGEMENT OF INSHORE FISHING EFFORT.
16,062km² of sea area within IFCA districts is covered by MPA designation
>13,500 interactions between commercial fishing and EMS features assessed by IFCAs
56% Total coverage of IFCA districts by at least one MPA designation
1,125 Habitat Regulations Assessments completed by IFCAs
NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL TYPES OF MPA WITHIN IFCA DISTRICTS
38 Marine Conservation Zones
39 Special Areas of Conservation
45 Special Protection Areas

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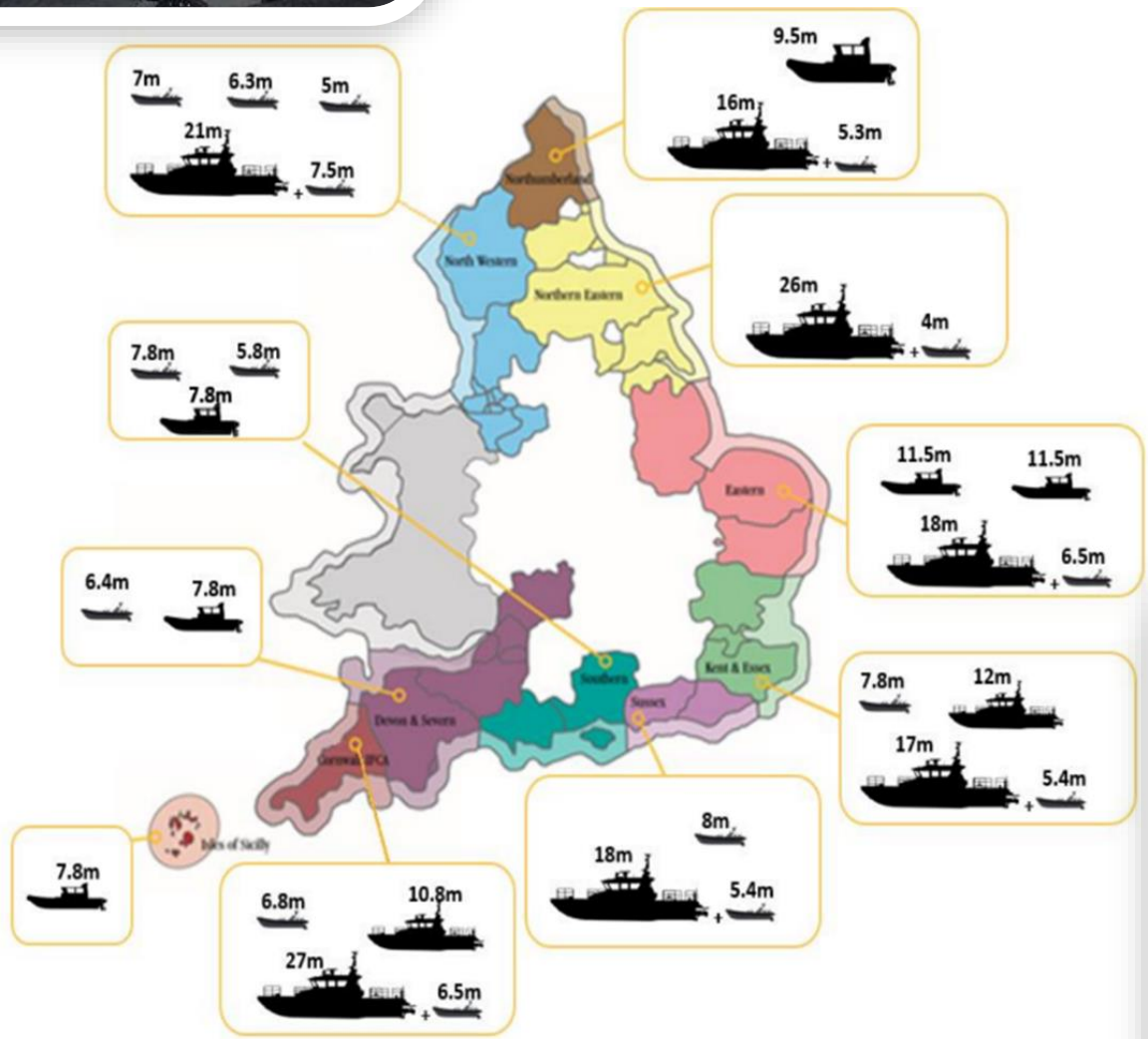


Fisheries Act, 2020

- The 2020 Act is a framework Act.

- The Act does not change the role nor function of IFCAs BUT it places inshore fisheries management (& the role of IFCAs) within a framework of domestic **<u>Fisheries Management Plans.</u>**

Image credits crab, lobster and scallop © Scandinavian Fishing Year Book. Bass © Cefas . Clam and Whelk © Southern IFCA

SUMMARY TABLE *(Management and Governance)*

MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE		CRAB CHANNEL	LOBSTER EAST COAST	WHELK CHANNEL	SCALLOP CHANNEL	CUTTLEFISH CHANNEL	CLAM & COCKLE (POOLE)	COCKLE (NW)	COCKLE (THAMES)
NUMBER OF ACTIVE VESSELS (LANDING >100 KG) IN 2019	<10m	1,309	1,455	319	157	196	45 permit holders	150 permit holders at present	14 licenses (stable over 5 years)
	>10m	314	230	114	273	162	n/a	n/a	n/a
MANAGEMENT	0 to 6	Yes, effort management is in place via flexible potting permit byelaws (SxIFCA, D&SIFCA)	Yes, effort management is in place via flexible potting permit byelaws (D&SIFCA, SxIFCA); Ban on landings V notched lobsters,- ban on landing berried hens, mandatory escape hatches.	Yes, whelk management regimes (byelaws) are in place that include pot limits, escape holes, riddle size minimums, and increased MLS compared to the Eu minimum.	Yes, management is in place. IFCA restrictions and MCZ exclusion; min sizes; vessels length / power; SIFCA Scallop byelaw (2019); Solent Dredge permit Byelaw.	Yes, management is in place, pot limits apply	Yes, mangage-ment is in place, byelaw containing permit conditions: closed areas (seasonal and permanent), daily fishing time, closed season, gear restrictions, catch returns required; Not directly, but limit of 45 permits issued per year, daily fishing time and closed season	Yes, mangage-ment is in place, byelaw containing permit conditions: cockle beds that can be fished, gear type, minimum size, closed season, monthly landings return to IFCA; Not directly, but closed season each year and limit of 10 new permits issued per year	Yes, mangage-ment is in place. IFCA permit scheme; Stock surveyed annually; Annual Total Allowable Catches (TAC) is calculated and split by the permits applied for. Adaptive management of an intermittent fishery including seasonal closures; License Fee
	6 to 12 (EU grand fathe-ring)	No effort manage-ment, min sizes	No effort manage-ment, min sizes; no beried hens, Ban on landing V notched lobsters (no schemes of introduction outside 6nm); ban on landing berried hens; voluntary escape hatches.	No effort management, min sizes	Input controls - limiting fishing time, number of vessels and dredges per vessel, no management system to ensure sustainable harvesting levels.	No	n/a	n/a	n/a
	12 to 200	No effort management, min sizes	No effort manage-ment, min sizes; no beried hens, Ban on landing V notched lobsters (no schemes of introduction outside 6nm); ban on landing berried hens; voluntary escape hatches.	No effort management, min sizes	Input controls - limiting fishing time, number of vessels and dredges per vessel, no management system to ensure sustainable harvesting levels.	No	n/a	n/a	n/a

CUTTLEFISH *(Channel)*

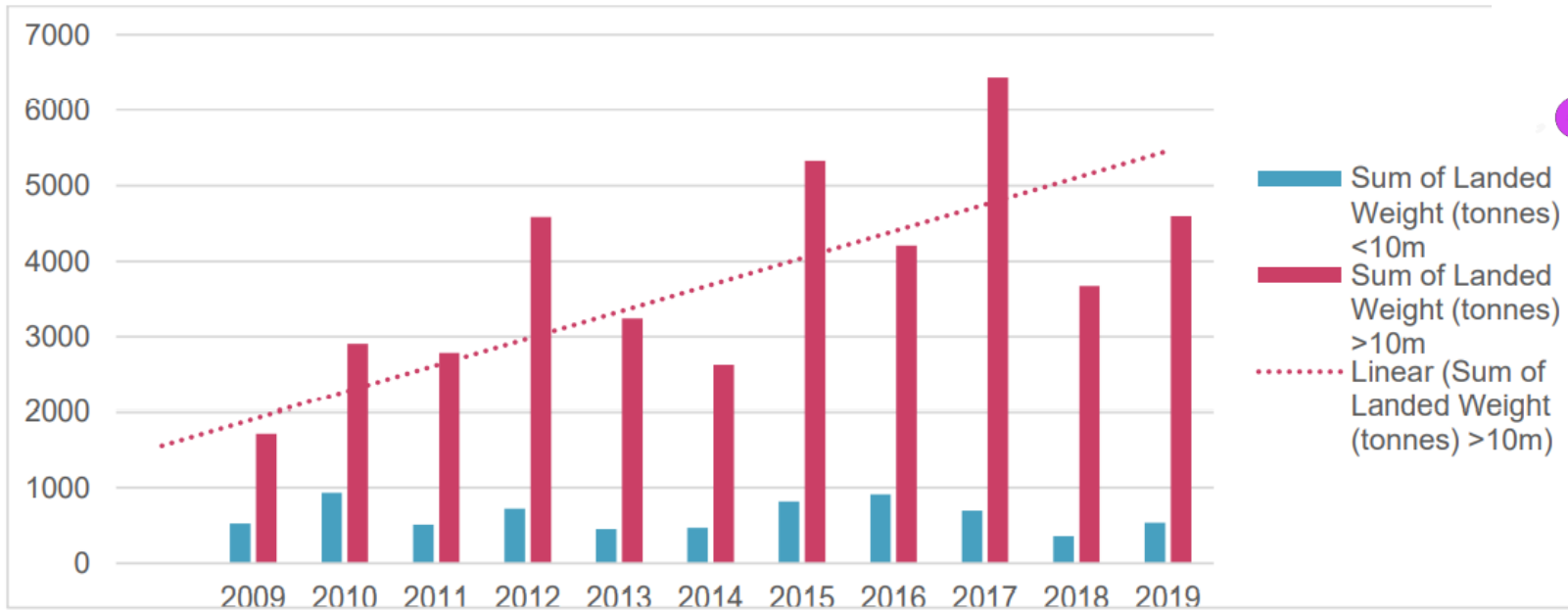


Figure 25. Cuttlefish landings into England (£) 2009-2019 by </> 10m vessels. Source: MMO

Figure 23. Cuttlefish landings into English ports (cumulative landings 2009-2019). Source: MMO

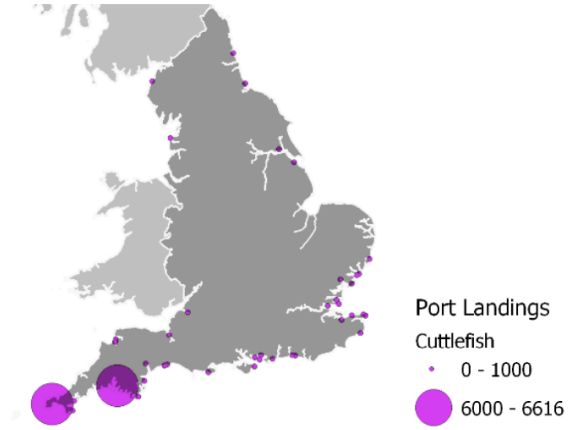
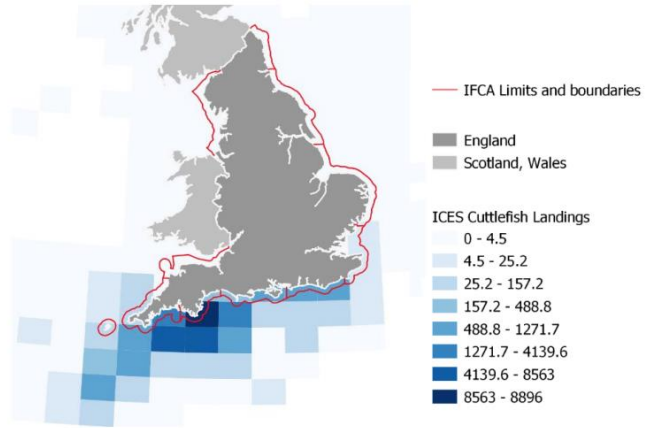


Figure 27. Cuttlefish catches by ICES sub-rectangle (cumulative 2009-2019).



Bivalve mollusc fisheries

Conclusions

- Inshore Fisheries and Conservation management is advanced in England
- IFCAs have made significant progress in the 12 years since they were created
- We reconcile competing challenges in the inshore zone and deliver co-management
- The Fisheries Act and the developing Fisheries Management Plans will, it is hoped, address governance and gaps in the offshore zone and introduce much parity with inshore management
- It is essential that IFCAs continue to be adequately represented and supported in this new national policy context.

How you can make a difference

- Apply to be a member!
- Collaboration
- Participation
- **Respond to the conduct and operations report**

THANK YOU

http://www.association-ifca.org.uk/

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FISHERIES MANAGEMENT: The Future for UK fisheries and fishing communities

Jon Davies, Defra

How Fisheries Management Plans can support sustainable fisheries around England

25th & 26th January, 2023 | Royal Geographical Society, London & online

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Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs

How Fisheries Management Plans can support sustainable fisheries around the UK

Dr Jon Davies

FMP Policy Lead/Team Leader
Domestic Fisheries & Reform Division

January 2023

Environment Agency

Forestry Commission

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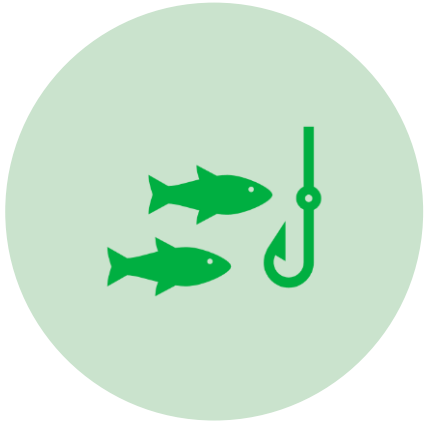


What are Fisheries Management Plans (FMPs)?

How are Defra developing FMPs?

When will FMPs be published?

What is a Fisheries Management Plan?

FMPs will be evidence-based action plans, developed with fishermen and stakeholders, that deliver sustainable fisheries for current and future generations

Defra will bring together all groups with an interest in a fishery to build a shared understanding of the issues and actions needed to drive a thriving fishery, prosperous local communities and a healthy marine environment

What topics can be covered an FMP?

An FMP **must** contain

- An assessment of the sustainability of the stock or fishery – against Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) or other proxies
- The steps to collect evidence if an assessment is not currently possible
- Policies to maintain or recover the stock (with an option for time bound targets)

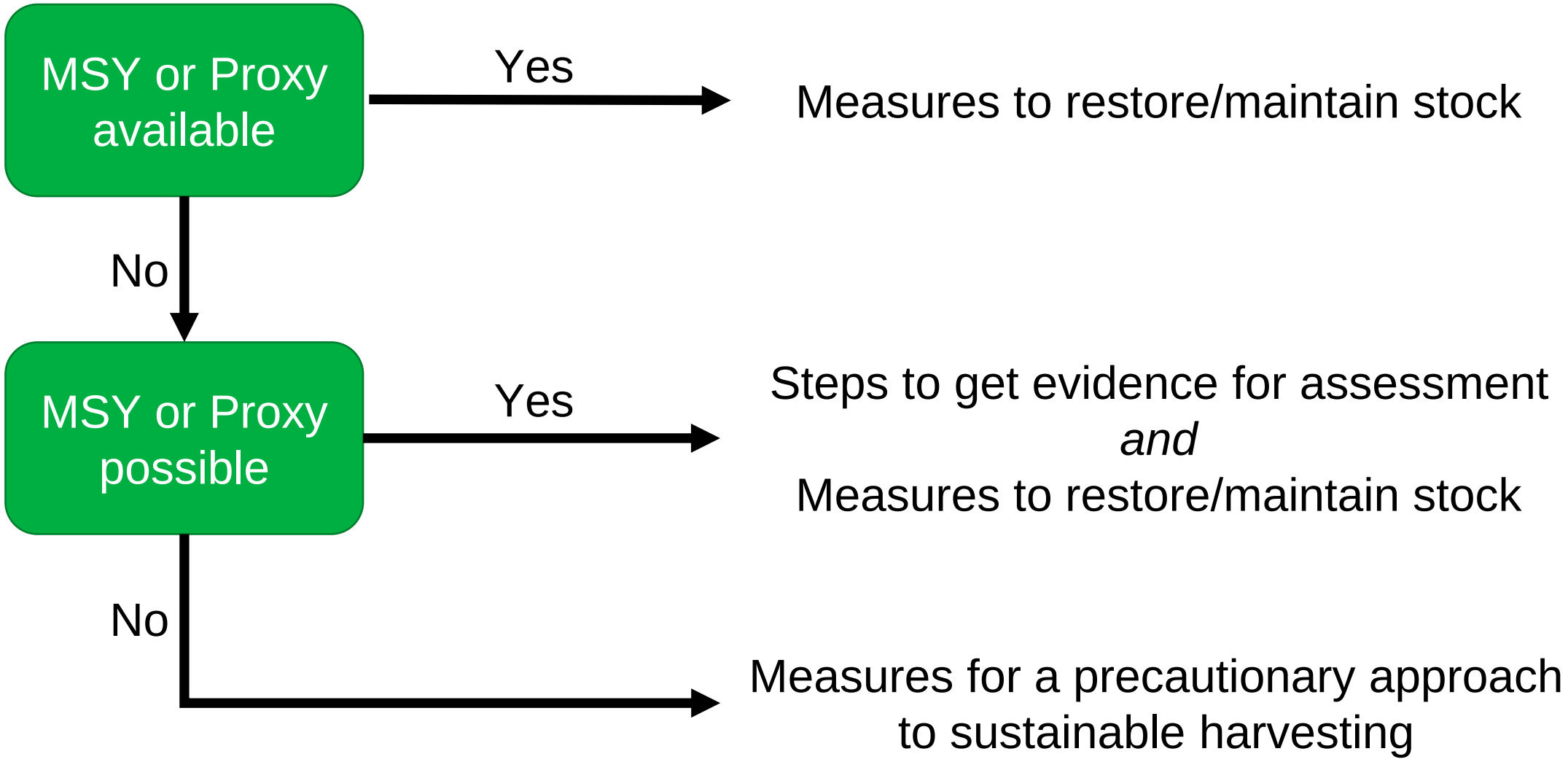
An FMP **should** contain

- Clear links to the Fisheries Act objectives

An FMP **could** contain

- Policies to address other social, economic or environmental issues within the fishery

Sustainable harvesting



How are Defra developing FMPs?

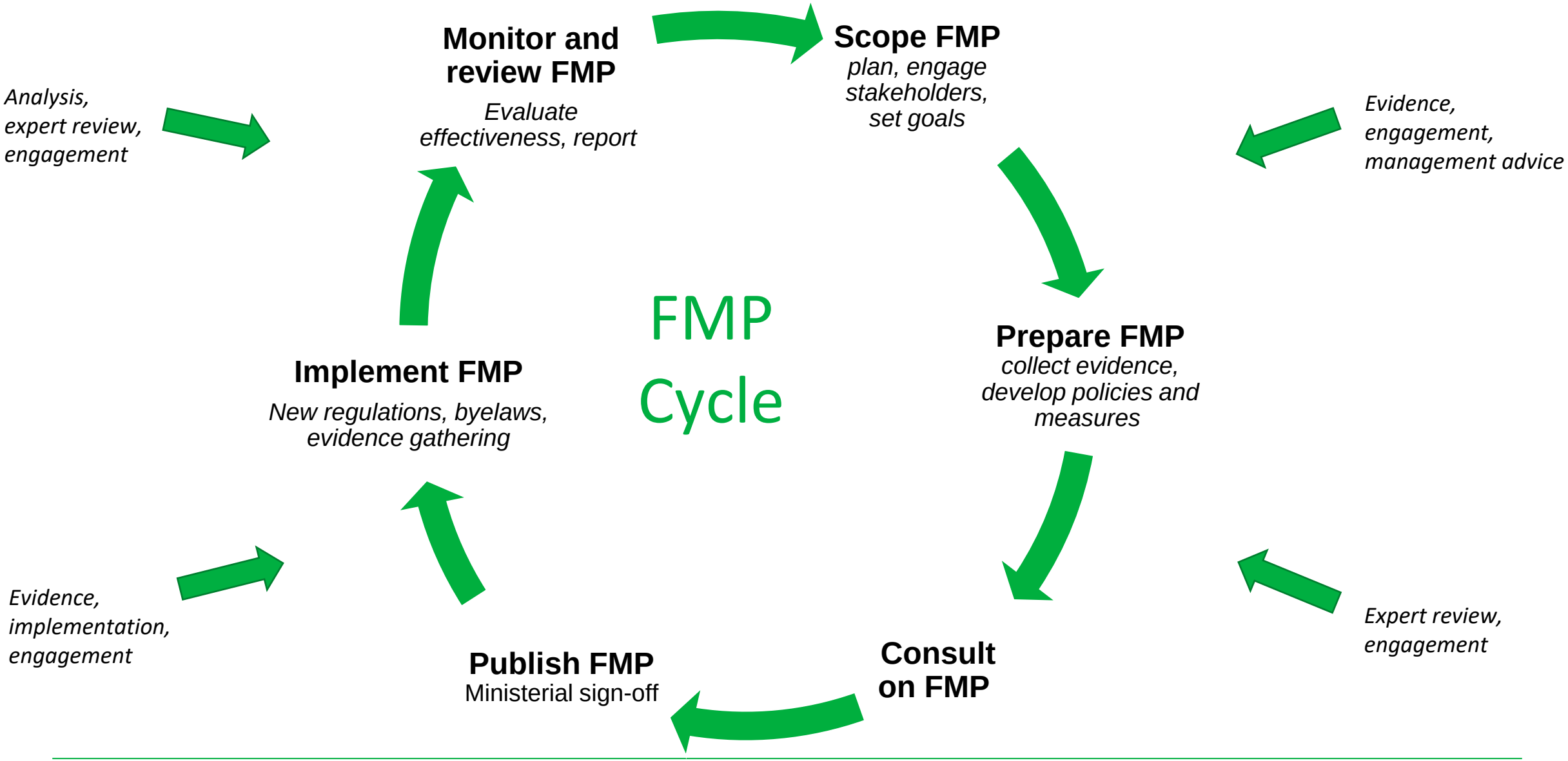
FMP Programme Outcomes

- FMPs manage fishing activity so that stocks are restored to/maintained at sustainable levels, support economic prosperity of fleets and coastal communities, and enhance our implementation of the ecosystem approach to fisheries management.

- FMPs build stakeholder's capacity and capability to actively participate in the management of their fisheries to support their social and economic well–being

- FMPs contribute to the UK's vision for 'clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas'

Collaborative process for delivering effective FMPs



When will FMPs be published?

Planned FMPs co-ordinated by Defra for English waters

2023	2024	2025
King Scallop*	Queen scallops	Celtic Seas demersal*
Crabs and Lobster	Cockles	Celtic Seas pelagic*
Whelk	North Sea & Channel sprat#	Black Sea Bream
Bass*	Skates & rays	Wrasses complex
Channel demersal non-quota	Southern North Sea demersal non-quota	
Southern North Sea flatfish		

* Joint with Welsh Government; # Joint with Scottish Government

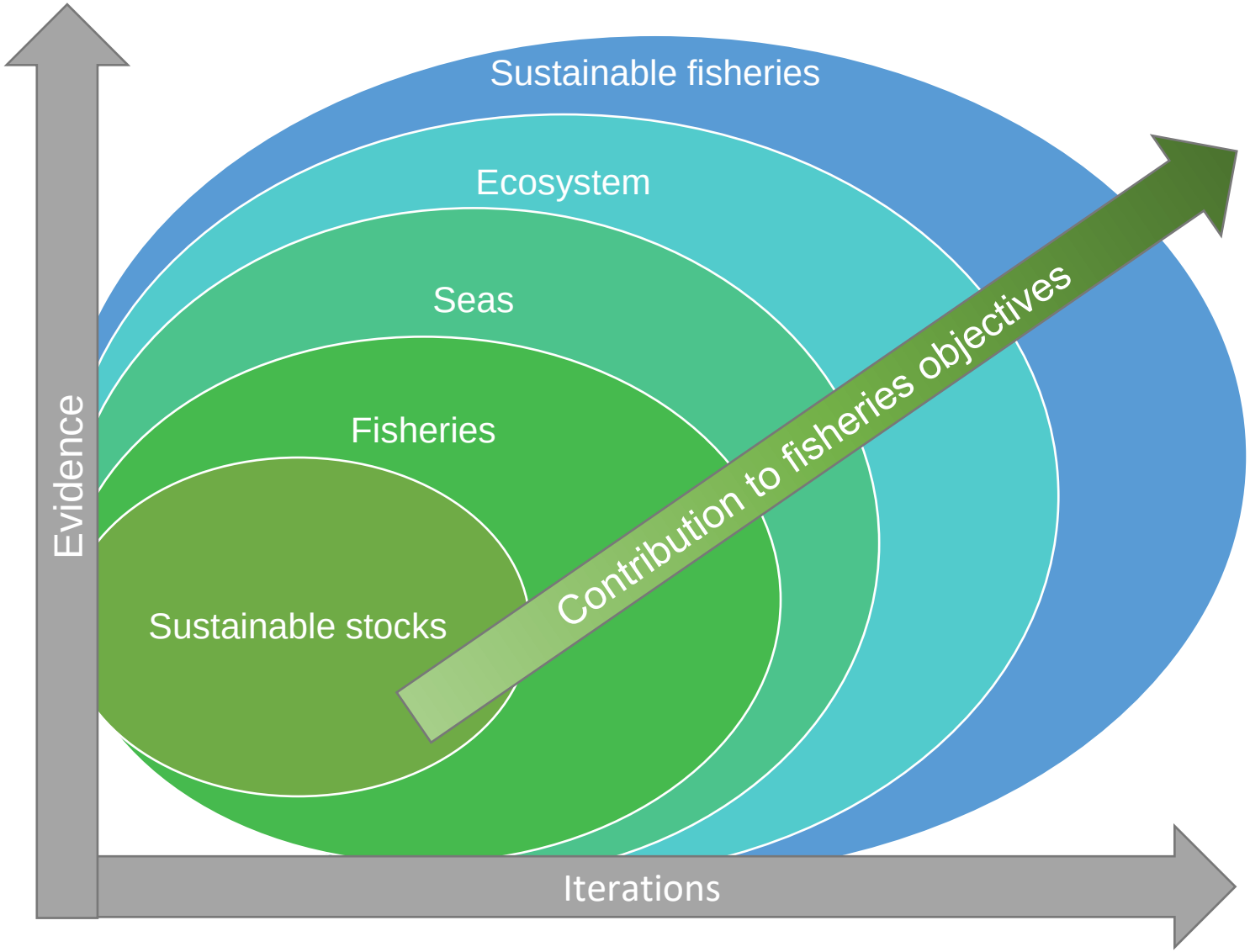
Full list of plans for UK is shown on:
www.gov.uk/government/publications/joint-fisheries-statement-jfs/list-of-fisheries-management-plans

Frontrunner FMP Projects

FMP Title	Stock(s) covered	Delivery Partner
Crabs & Lobster FMP	Crab, Lobster	**Seafish** working with the Crab Management Group
Whelk FMP	Whelk	**Seafish** working with the Whelk Management Group
King scallop FMP*	King scallop	**Scallop Industry Consultation Group (SICG)** with support from **Seafish**
Bass FMP*	Bass	**Defra Non Quota Species Team** working with **Policy Lab**
Channel Non-Quota Demersal FMP	Red gurnards, tub gurnards, cuttlefish, squid, octopus, John Dory, surmullet, lesser spotted dogfish, grey gurnards, Lemon sole, brill, smoothhound, bib and turbot.	**Marine Management Organisation**
Southern North Sea & Eastern Channel Mixed Flatfish FMP	Plaice, Sole, Turbot, Brill, Lemon sole, Sole, Dab, Flounder, Halibut	**Defra EU Fisheries Policy and Negotiations Team**

* Plans being developed jointly with Welsh Government

FMPs will take an iterative approach to ecosystem based, socially, economically and environmentally sustainable fisheries management



FMP Programme 2023 and beyond

- Defra will consult on 6 frontrunner FMPs in spring/summer to publish by end of 2023
- Continue collaborating with stakeholders to improve our FMPs
- Implement evidence and management actions emerging from the frontrunner FMPs
- FMP evaluation project will generate learning and provide an independent objective assessment of programme delivery
- Defra commissioning delivery partners for next ‘tranche’ of FMPs to be published in 2024
- Defra will continue working with the Devolved Administrations on joint FMPs for UK waters
- Monitor FMPs to test their effectiveness and review/revise accordingly
- Publish the first review of progress in Joint Fisheries Statement report in 2025

We are embarking on a long journey

www.gov.uk/government/publications/fisheries-management-plans/fisheries-management-plans

Thank you

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www.gov.uk/government/publications/fisheries-management-plans

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FISHERIES MANAGEMENT: The Future for UK fisheries and fishing communities

Libby West, Natural England

Implementing an ecosystem approach to fisheries: evolution of revolution?

25th & 26th January, 2023 | Royal Geographical Society, London & online

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IMPLEMENTING AN ECOSYSTEM-BASED APPROACH TO FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

EVOLUTION OR REVOLUTION?

A Natural England Perspective

Dr Libby West, Senior Specialist, Marine Fisheries

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BACK TO THE FUTURE

- Ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management is not an easily definable concept but broad principles can be identified
- The objectives of the Fisheries Act provide a good framework for implementation but progress should be evaluated against ecosystem-based approach principles
- The UK MS and Good Environmental Status are important ecosystem objectives – part of an Ecosystem Based Approach to fisheries management
- Success of implementation will depend on developing truly participatory governance, integrated management of ecosystems and our ability to identify and make the necessary trade-offs within fisheries and cumulatively with other sectors

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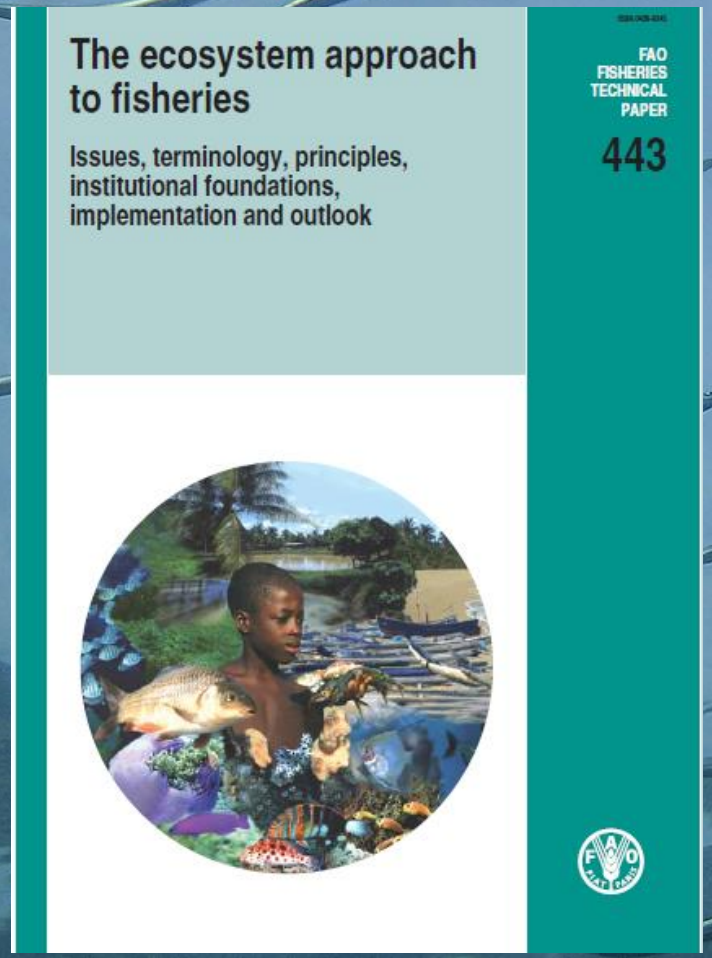
WHAT'S IN A NAME?



- Ecosystem management
- Fisheries management
- Ecosystem approach (25 YEP)
- **Ecosystem-Based Approach (Fisheries Act 2020)**
- Ecosystem Based Fisheries Management
- Integrated Management
- Ecosystem Based Management

'the underlying concepts tend to be fuzzy and overlap'

Credit: © Paul Naylor

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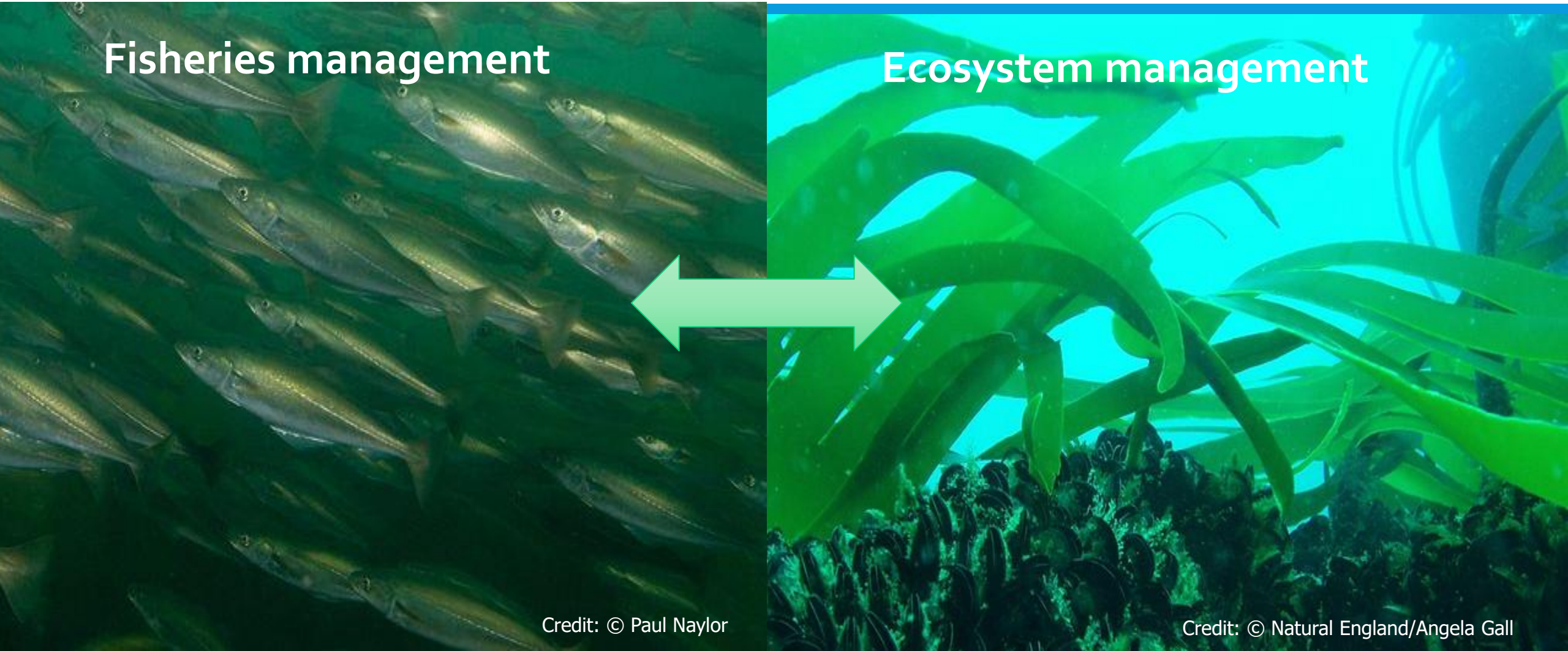
‘FUSION OF PARALLEL PARADIGMS’



ECOSYSTEM APPROACH PRINCIPLES

Ecosystem

- Exploitation occurs within the limits of **ecosystem functioning**
- Preservation of **biodiversity** and ecosystem structure
- Acknowledge species **interdependence**

People

- Management objectives are a matter of **societal choice**
- **Participatory** governance
- Accommodate **human use** and occupancy
- Polluter pays and user pays principles
- Equity

Science and information

- Management uses **best scientific** knowledge
- Include indigenous and **local knowledge**
- **Precautionary Approach**
- **Adaptive** management

Integration

- Policy/ institutional **integration**
- **Cumulative** effects managed
- **Trade-offs** (societal choice)

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PRE-BREXIT PROGRESS

Improvements in integration of fisheries & ecosystem management in terms of institutional integration, policy, processes

- MaCAA
  - MMO & IFCAs
  - Marine Plans
  - MCZs
- Habitat regulations
- EIA regulations
- UK Marine Strategy

- But…

Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs

Marine Strategy Part One:

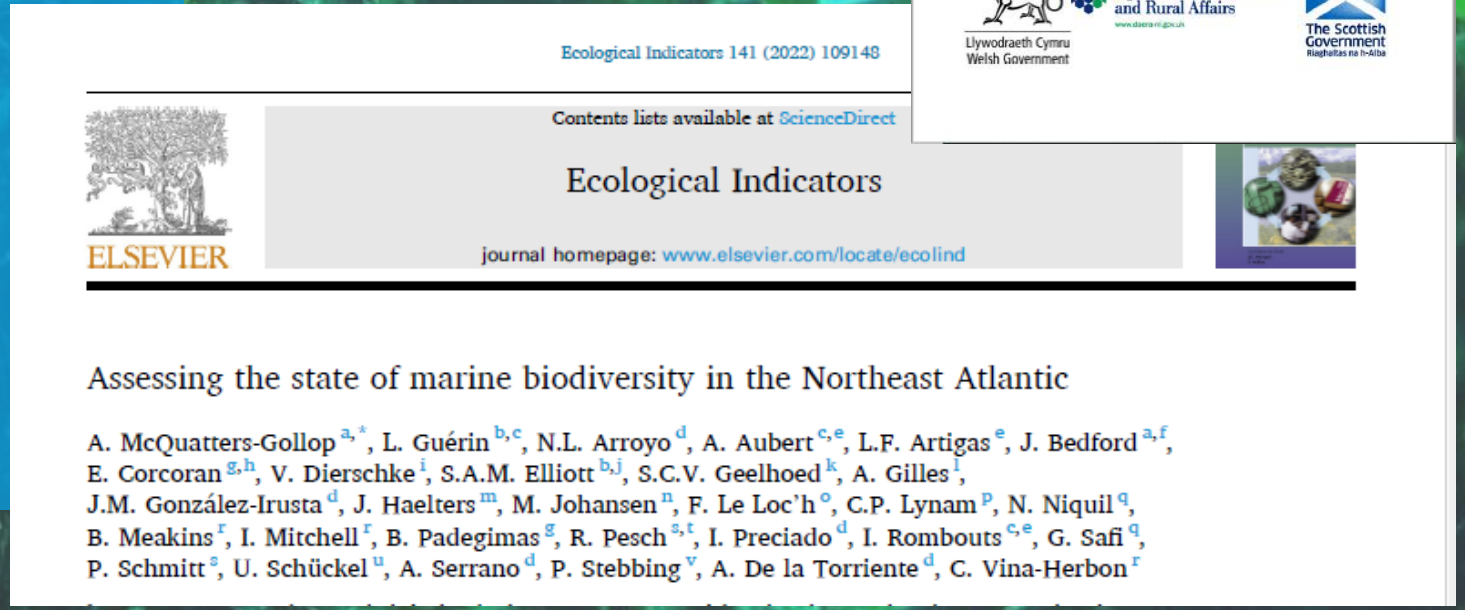
UK updated assessment and Good Environmental Status

October 2019

Llywodraeth Cymru Welsh Government

Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs

The Scottish Government



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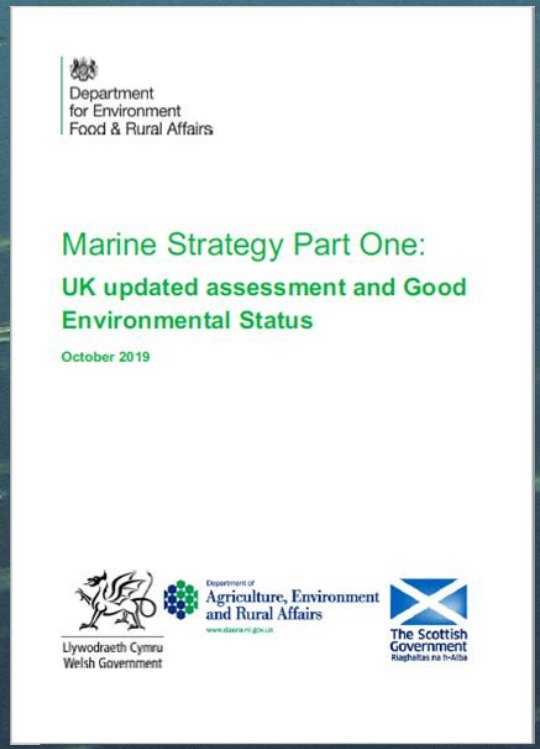
Assessing the state of marine biodiversity in the Northeast Atlantic

A. McQuatters-Gollop [a,*], L. Guérin [b,c], N.L. Arroyo [d], A. Aubert [c,e], L.F. Artigas [e], J. Bedford [a,f], E. Corcoran [g,h], V. Dierschke [i], S.A.M. Elliott [b,j], S.C.V. Geelhoed [k], A. Gilles [l], J.M. González-Irusta [d], J. Haelters [m], M. Johansen [n], F. Le Loc'h [o], C.P. Lynam [p], N. Niquil [q], B. Meakins [r], I. Mitchell [r], B. Padegimas [g], R. Pesch [s,t], I. Preciado [d], I. Rombouts [c,e], G. Safi [q], P. Schmitt [s], U. Schückel [u], A. Serrano [d], P. Stebbing [v], A. De la Torriente [d], C. Vina-Herbon [r]

FISHERIES ACT – ANOTHER BIG STEP FORWARD

- Fisheries Act 2020
  - Sustainability objective
  - Precautionary objective
  - Ecosystem objective
  - Scientific evidence objective
  - The bycatch objective
  - The equal access objective
  - The national benefit objective
  - The climate change objective
- Ecosystem objective commits us to an ecosystem-based approach which is defined as:

Part a



Part b

"an approach which does not compromise the capacity of marine ecosystems to respond to human-induced changes"

Credit: © Paul Naylor

UK MARINE STRATEGY = ECOSYSTEM-BASED APPROACH?

Ecosystem Approach ++

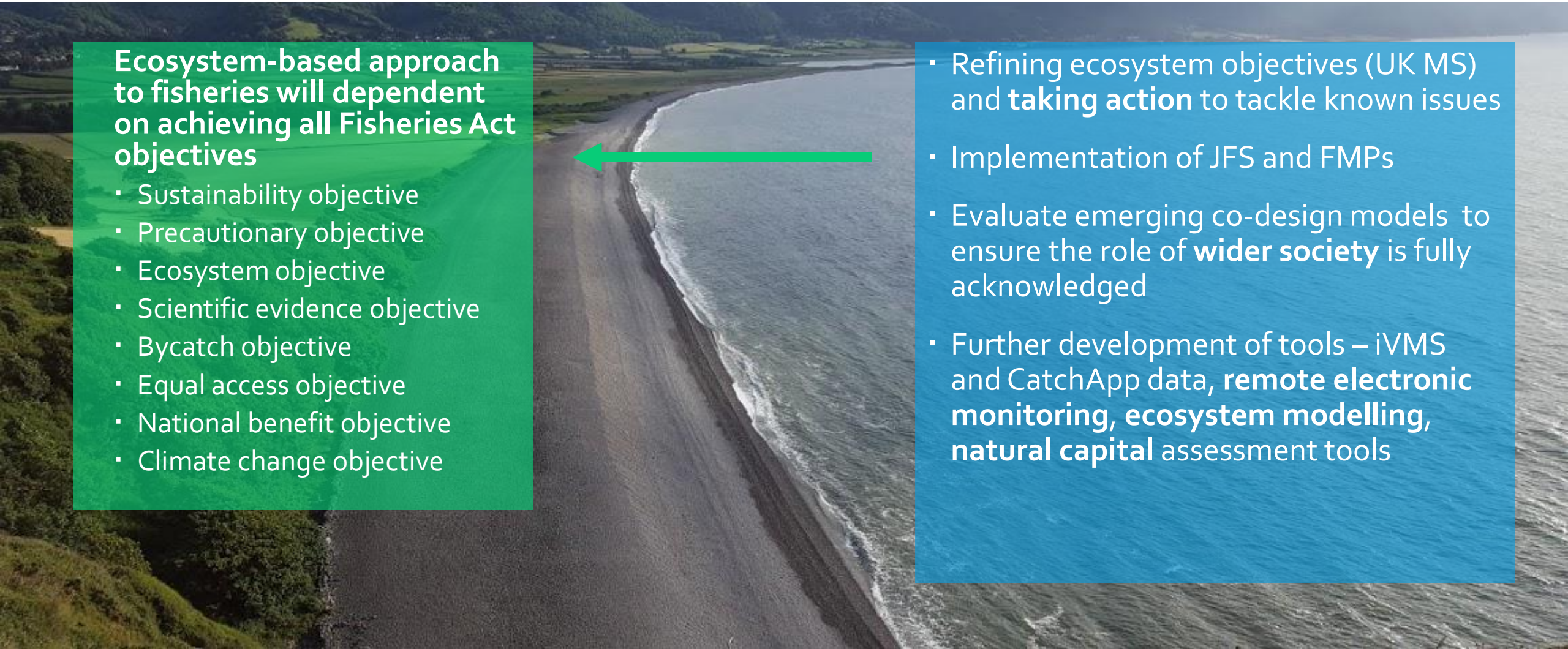
- Sets ecosystem objectives
- Includes benthic and pelagic habitats, birds, cetaceans and fish and species interdependence
- Cross-cutting/ non-sectoral but with specific links to sectors emerging
- Review cycle and links from assessment to high-level actions

Ecosystem Approach --

- Only provides ecosystem objectives
- Strategic level only – would benefit from operating at a variety of scales
- Doesn't involve stakeholders/ stakeholder information
- Work to do on indicators
- Excludes climate change

"an approach which does not compromise the capacity of marine ecosystems to respond to human-induced changes"

EVOLUTION OR REVOLUTION

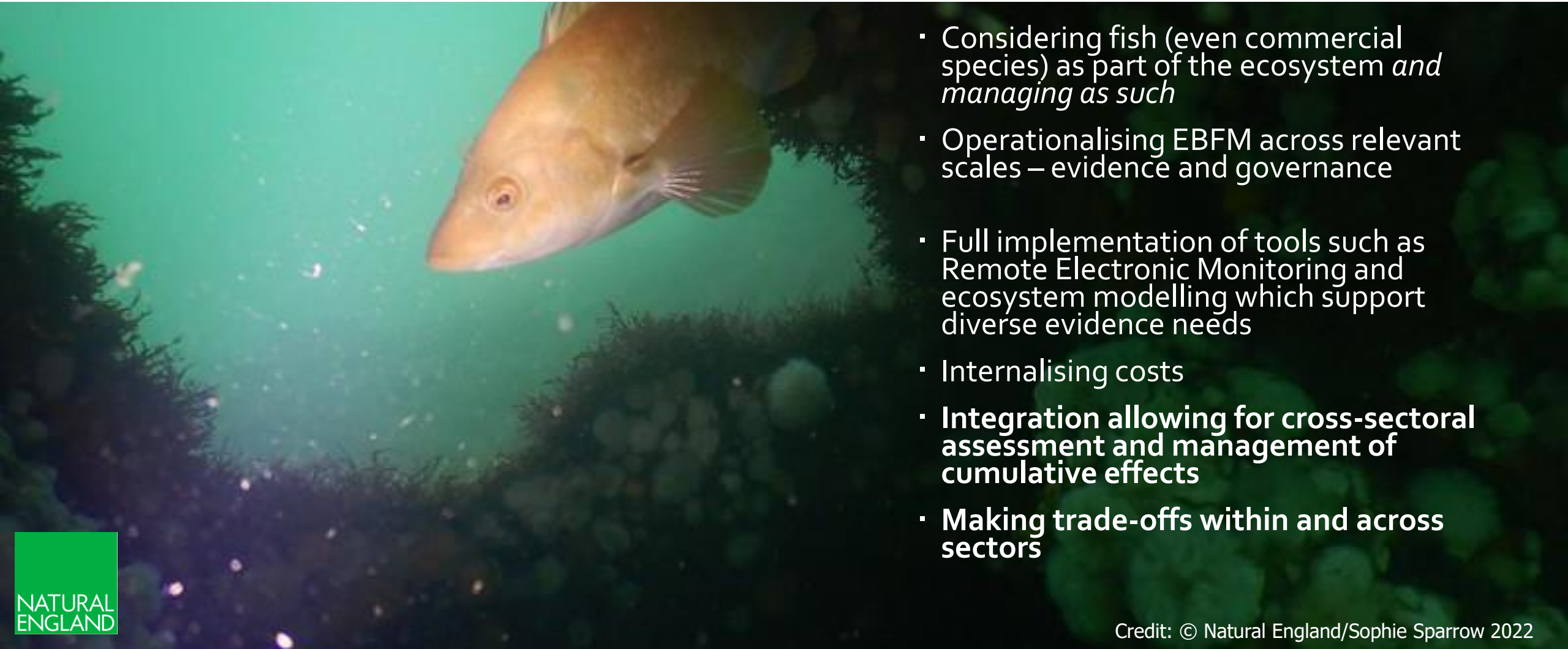


Ecosystem-based approach to fisheries will dependent on achieving all Fisheries Act objectives

- Sustainability objective
- Precautionary objective
- Ecosystem objective
- Scientific evidence objective
- Bycatch objective
- Equal access objective
- National benefit objective
- Climate change objective

- Refining ecosystem objectives (UK MS) and **taking action** to tackle known issues
- Implementation of JFS and FMPs
- Evaluate emerging co-design models to ensure the role of **wider society** is fully acknowledged
- Further development of tools – iVMS and CatchApp data, **remote electronic monitoring**, **ecosystem modelling**, **natural capital** assessment tools

EVOLUTION OR **REVOLUTION**



- Considering fish (even commercial species) as part of the ecosystem *and managing as such*
- Operationalising EBFM across relevant scales – evidence and governance

- Full implementation of tools such as Remote Electronic Monitoring and ecosystem modelling which support diverse evidence needs
- Internalising costs
- **Integration allowing for cross-sectoral assessment and management of cumulative effects**
- **Making trade-offs within and across sectors**

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THANK YOU

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SESSION 4

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT: The Future for UK fisheries and fishing communities

Jo Pollett, Marine Stewardship Council

Project UK: a sustainable future for UK fisheries

25th & 26th January, 2023 | Royal Geographical Society, London & online

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Project UK:
A sustainable future for UK fisheries

Jo Pollett
Senior Fisheries Outreach Manager
MSC UK & Ireland

PROJECT UK

DELIVERING FISHERY IMPROVEMENTS
IN THE NORTH EAST ATLANTIC

Our Vision

is of the world’s oceans teeming with life, and seafood supplies safeguarded for this and future generations

What is Project UK?

A collaborative stakeholder partnership working towards an environmentally sustainable future for UK fisheries, facilitated by MSC.

- Builds on the outputs and methods of Project Inshore: Pre-assessment as tool to inform improvements
- Focus on commercially important species identified by the supply chain
- Supported by funding partners from the supply chain, retailers, NGOs and the fishing industry
- Driven by multi-stakeholder Steering Groups
- Aligned to the MSC definition of a credible FIP


Sainsbury's


MARKS &
SPENCER


Est. 1805
Young's


Waitrose


SCOTTISH
FISHERMEN'S
FEDERATION


M
MORRISONS


LYONS SEAFOODS


NEW ENGLAND
SEAFOOD


SEACHILL
SUSTAINABLE • ETHICAL • AUTHENTIC


falfish


coombefisheries


Clearwater


MACDUFF
Wild about Shellfish


flatfish
THE FUTURE OF FRESH OCEAN PRODUCE


coop


LIDL


TESCO


co
op


Direct Seafoods


WWF

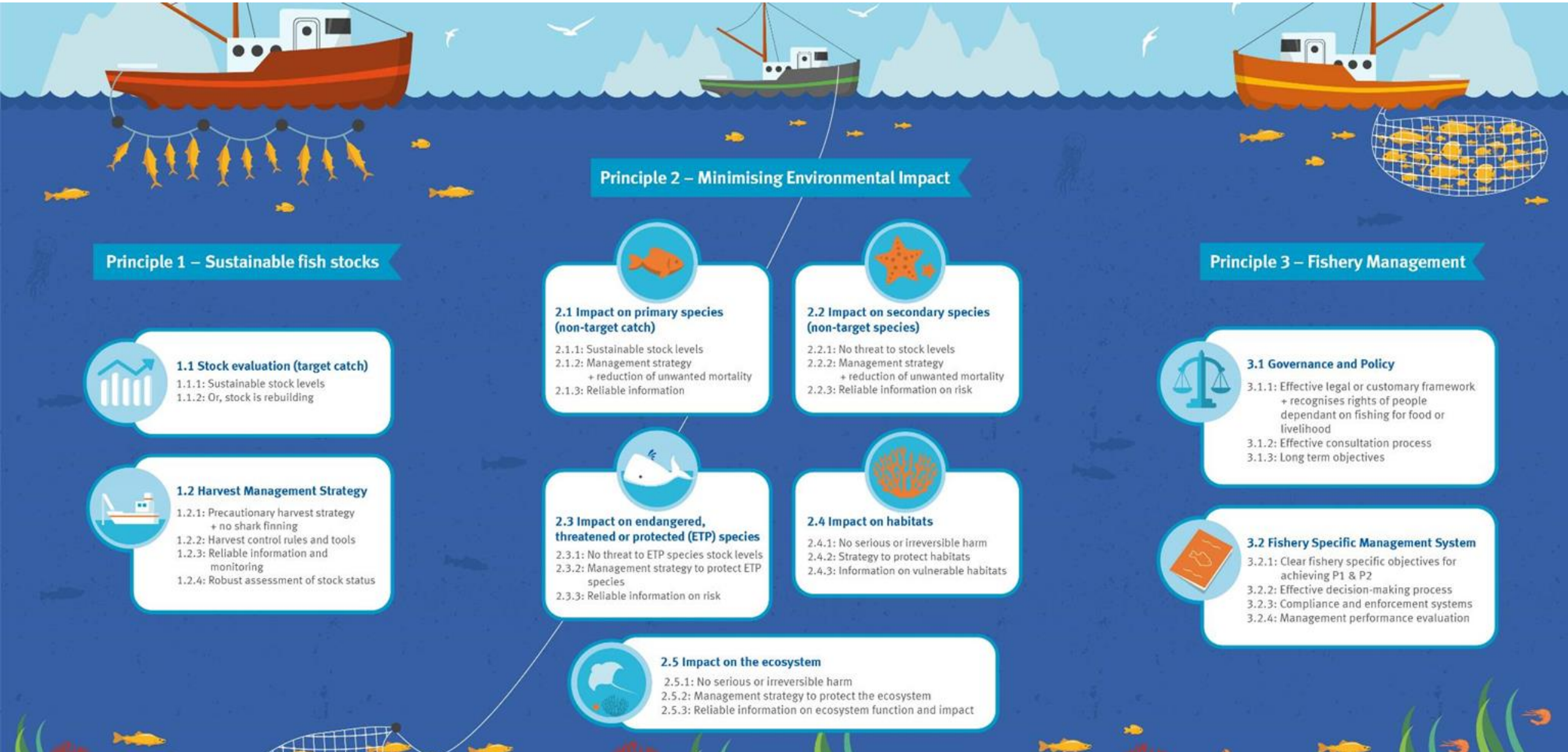

seafood
ecosse


WHITBY
Seafoods
great
taste

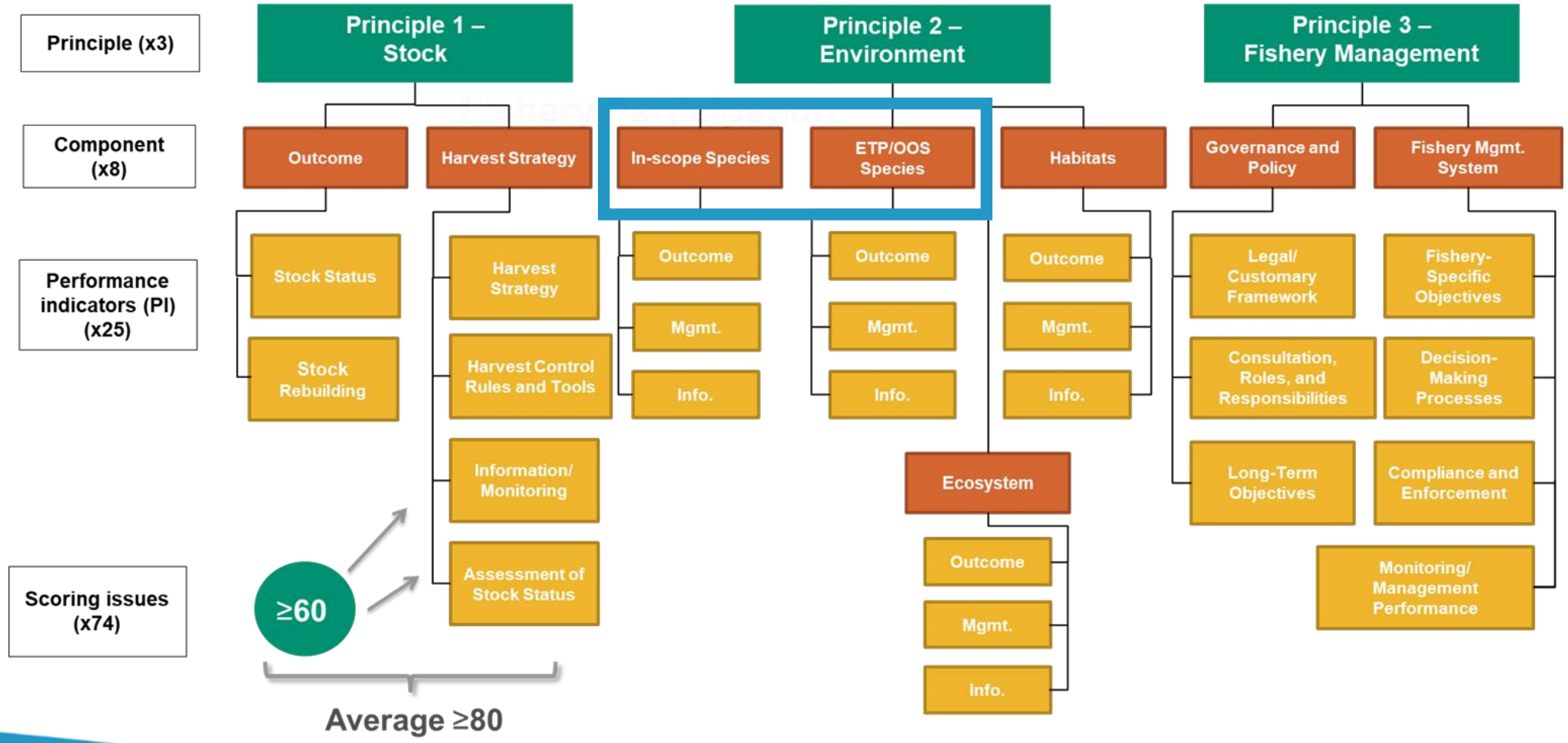

ALDI


SWFPA
The Scottish White Fish
Producers Association Ltd

MSC Standard V2.0



MSC Standard V3.0



FIP process and tools

1. Initial gap analysis using the MSC Standard
2. Develop an Action Plan for improvement
   - Linked to MSC performance indicators
3. Regular reporting of progress against Action Plan
4. Independently verified progress reports to evaluate progress
5. Pre-determined limit to amount of time as a FIP
6. Aim to enter MSC full assessment to demonstrate sustainability & verify work of the FIP

Principle	Component	PI	Performance Indicator	Scallop Dredge
1	Outcome	1.1.1	Stock status	<60
		1.1.2	Stock rebuilding	
	Management	1.2.1	Harvest Strategy	<60
		1.2.2	Harvest control rules and tools	<60
		1.2.3	Information and monitoring	60-79
		1.2.4	Assessment of stock status	≥80
2	Primary Species	2.1.1	Outcome	≥80
		2.1.2	Management	≥80
		2.1.3	Information	60-79
	Secondary species	2.2.1	Outcome	≥80
		2.2.2	Management	≥80
		2.2.3	Information	60-79
	ETP species	2.3.1	Outcome	60-79
		2.3.2	Management	60-79
		2.3.3	Information	60-79
	Habitats	2.4.1	Outcome	<60
		2.4.2	Management	60-79
		2.4.3	Information	60-79
	Ecosystem	2.5.1	Outcome	60-79
		2.5.2	Management	≥80
		2.5.3	Information	≥80
3	Governance & policy	3.1.1	Legal and customary framework	≥80
		3.1.2	Consultation, roles responsibilities	60-79
		3.1.3	Long term objectives	≥80
	Fishery specific management system	3.2.1	Fishery specific objectives	60-79
		3.2.2	Decision making processes	60-79
		3.2.3	Compliance and enforcement	≥80
		3.2.4	Mgt performance evaluation	60-79

Project UK FIPs

Round 1

- **North Sea plaice & lemon sole**
  - **Demersal trawl, Beam trawl, Seine**
- **Channel scallops**
  - **Dredge**
- **Western Channel monkfish**
  - **Demersal trawl, Beam trawl, Gill net**
- **South West crab & lobster**
  - **Pot**

Round 2

- **Scallops**
  - **Dredge**
- **Nephrops**
  - **Creel/pot**
  - **Trawl**

- **North Sea**
- **West of Scotland**
- **Irish Sea**

Round 3 FIPs

- **Timeline – pre-assessments, draft action plans, Steering Group formation**
- **Funding – MMO, supply chain, fishery, MSC support**
- **Species for pre-assessments:**
  - **Dover sole, lemon sole, plaice, cuttlefish, squid, turbot (South West)**
  - **Brown crab (southern North Sea)**
  - **Sprat (West of Scotland)**

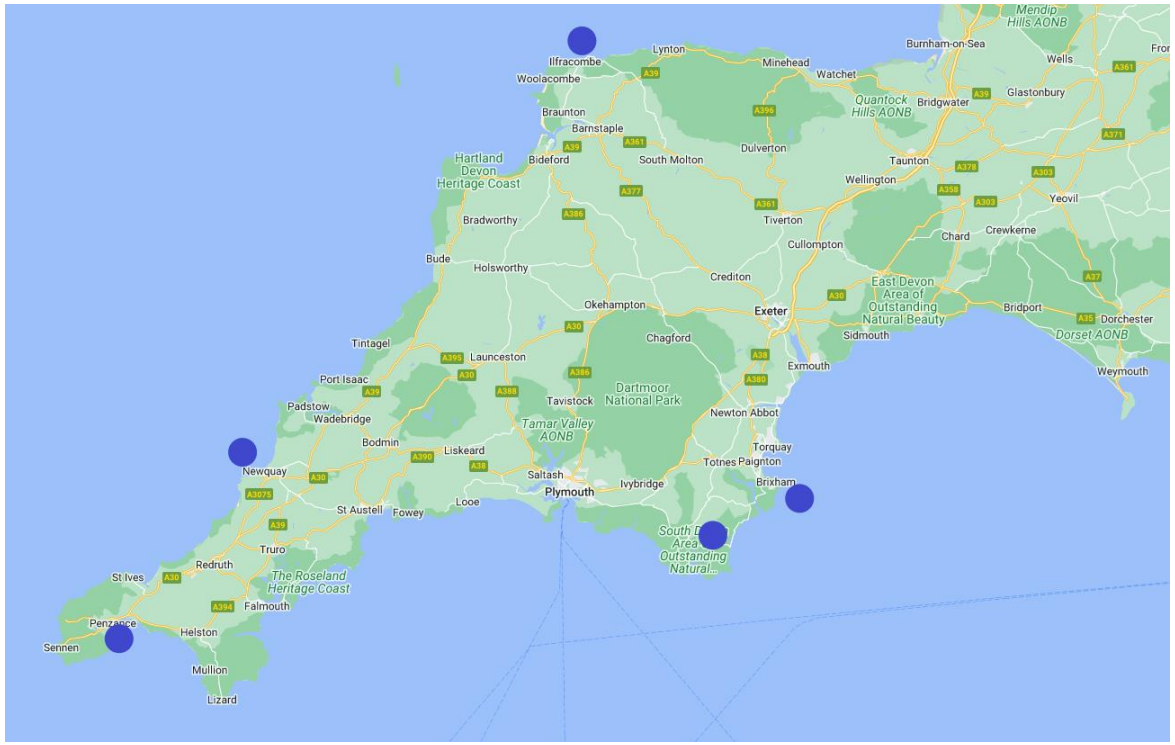
South west crab and lobster

Principle	Component	Performance Indicator	Pre-Assessment Year 0	Actual Year 1	Actual Year 2	Actual Year 3	Actual Year 4	Actual Year 5
1	Outcome	1.1.1 Stock status	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80
		1.1.2 Stock rebuilding	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Management	1.2.1 Harvest Strategy **(Action 1)**	<60	<60	60-79	60-79	60-79	60-79
		1.2.2 Harvest control rules and tools **(Action 2)**	<60	<60	<60	<60	<60	60-79
		1.2.3 Information and monitoring	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	60-79	60-79
		1.2.4 Assessment of stock status	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80
2	Primary species	2.1.1 Outcome	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80
		2.1.2 Management **(Action 3)**	60-79	60-79	60-79	60-79	≥80	≥80
		2.1.3 Information	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80
	Secondary species	2.2.1 Outcome	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80
		2.2.2 Management **(Action 3)**	60-79	60-79	60-79	60-79	60-79	≥80
		2.2.3 Information **(Action 4)**	60-79	60-79	60-79	60-79	≥80	≥80
	ETP species	2.3.1 Outcome **(Action 5)**	60-79	60-79	60-79	60-79	≥80	≥80
		2.3.2 Management **(Action 5)**	60-79	60-79	60-79	60-79	≥80	60-79
		2.3.3 Information **(Action 5)**	60-79	60-79	60-79	60-79	≥80	60-79
	Habitats	2.4.1 Outcome	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80
		2.4.2 Management	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80
		2.4.3 Information	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	60-79
	Ecosystem	2.5.1 Outcome	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80
		2.5.2 Management	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80
		2.5.3 Information	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80
3	Governance and Policy	3.1.1 Legal and customary framework	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80
		3.1.2 Consultation, roles and responsibilities	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80
		3.1.3 Long term objectives	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80
	Fishery specific management system	3.2.1 Fishery specific objectives	60-79	60-79	60-79	60-79	60-79	60-79
		3.2.2 Decision making processes	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	60-79
		3.2.3 Compliance and enforcement	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80
		3.2.4 Management performance evaluation	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	60-79

Crab management workshops

Input was gathered from industry through:

- Online survey
- Five in person workshops
- One online workshop
- Additional written input from industry members unable to attend in person



Crab management workshops

	Workshop						
Management option	Ilfracombe	Stokenham	Brixham	Newquay	Newlyn	Online	Other written input
Seasonal closure							
Alignment of Minimum Landing Size (MLS)							
Restrictions for larger vessels							
Gear modification e.g. escape gaps							
Ban on berried females							
Managing fishery by licence							
Capping all unused shellfish permits and entitlements/latent capacity							
Days at Sea							
Pot limit							
Managing fishery by TAC							
Zonal management							
Prohibition of crab as whelk bait							
SSS - size, sex, season							
Recreational limits*							
Management of quality							
Increased enforcement of regualtions from IFCA/MMO							

Agreement
Unsure or only with other caveats
Disagreement
Not discussed or not considered an issue

*Despite survey results, this was not considered an issue by workshop participants

Crab management workshops

Fleet management: UK/EU access arrangements, pause on latent licenses, and a cap on new licenses

Fishery management: cap pot numbers, review of vessel size classification, DAS by area rather than vessel type

Technical measures: consistent MLS, increased enforcement, focus on landing quality, seasonal closures

Crab management workshops

Knowledge gaps:

- Review accuracy of CPUE data

- Consider appropriate model to calculate pot of effort allocation

- Research approaches to defining fleet and fishing effort other than vessels size

- Seek clarification on international vessel access and their contribution for fishing pressure

- Review potential displacement impacts

- Review appropriate MLS and improve data on maturity and stock replenishment

- Review life history trains and lifecycle analysis to determine potential seasonal closure

- Research natural mortality and impacts on stocks from other sources

Support from stakeholders

"Fish is one of the most important categories to Waitrose customers and our customers demand of us that we source responsibly. We have committed to only source independently certified fish by 2025 and we're well on our way to ensure all fish is certified. Only through certification will we be able to increase this, and Project UK is key to allowing us to extend our range of British-sourced fish. We want to thank the hard work made by all parties of the FIP, particularly the catching sector. The progress of Project UK FIPs is key to us having the widest possible range of certified British fish."

Andy Boulton, Partner & Aquaculture and Fisheries Manager, Waitrose

"Tesco is committed to achieve 100% sustainable seafood by 2030. We source from most of the fisheries involved in Project UK and closely monitor their progress. We have now reached a key point in the journey and the months ahead finalising the actions on the plan are critical. Laying the grounds for that next step will be very important to achieve a smooth and successful process and reach certification! We all have a part to play, and the proactiveness, collaboration and willingness to improve shown in this project is the way to go. Together we can make the UK take a leap forward to achieve a sustainable seafood industry."

Helena Delgado Nordmann, Responsible Sourcing Manager – Marine, Tesco

"SWFPO is a professional membership body for commercial fishermen, and we are active members of the monkfish and scallop FIPs. The sense of partnership amongst FIP stakeholders, all sharing a common interest in sustainable commercial fisheries, aligns with our aim to secure a profitable, sustainable and thriving future for our fishermen and our fisheries. Project UK is a great example of how fisheries can implement and demonstrate improvements through collaboration. We believe this will lead to buy-in from those most dependent on that resource, and further enhance the stewardship of fisheries and the wider marine environment."

Juliette Hatchman, CEO, South West Fish Producers Organisation Ltd

"Although the regulatory landscape has changed significantly since the project started, we value continued engagement on how the MSC Fisheries Standard could successfully be applied to our fishery. The primary challenges are regulatory, and working within the MSC framework has enabled us to drill down into exactly what those challenges look like and what improvements are required. We hope that one day, with the support of national policymakers, the SW crab and lobster fishery will be able to demonstrate to consumers that our fishing is sustainable for the long term."

Beshlie Pool, Executive Officer, South Devon and Channel Shellfishermen Ltd

Ocean Stewardship Fund

US$2.8 million
total grants awarded

24
research projects funded

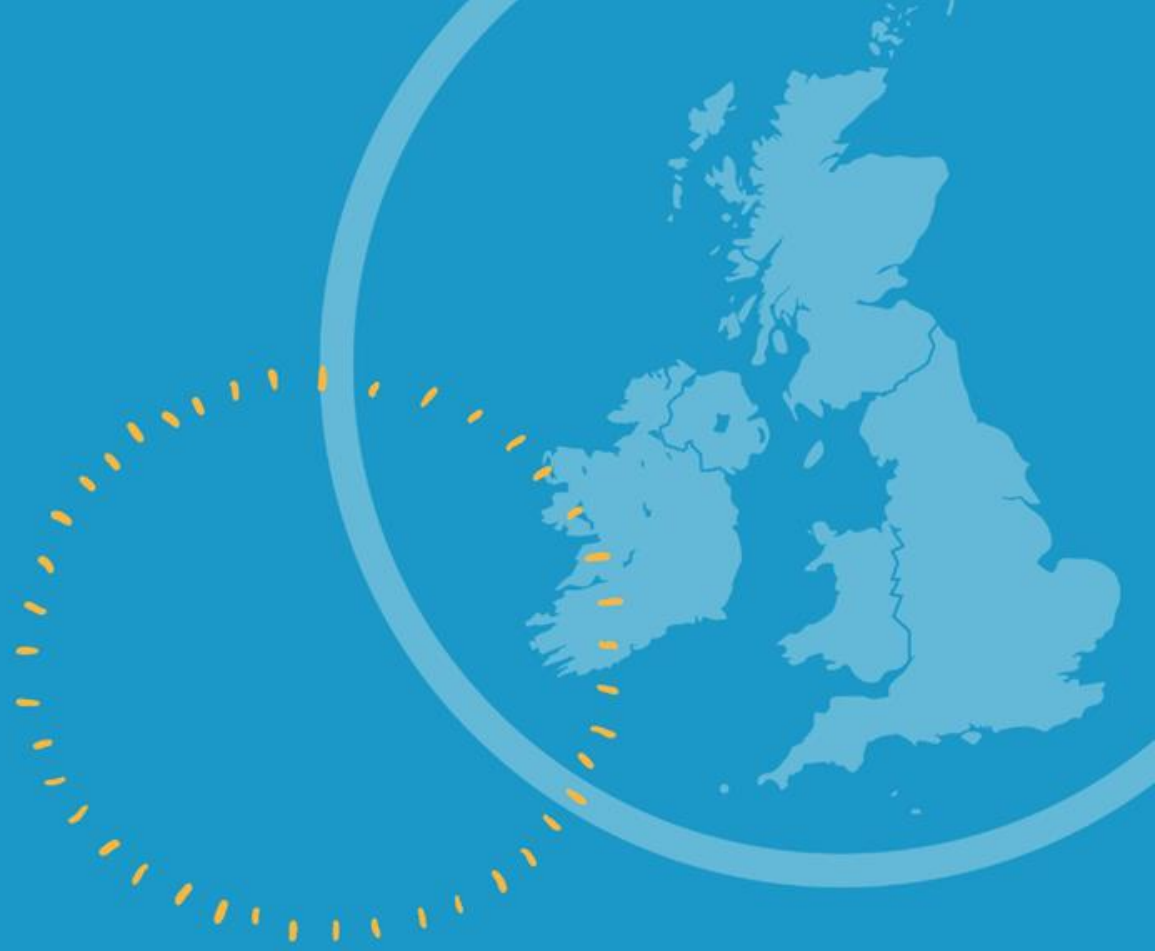
64 projects and fisheries

40% supporting developing economy fisheries

18 countries covered

Collection of photographs submitted by Del Pacifico Seafoods LLC, an awardee of the Ocean Stewardship Fund in 2021-22, to be used in promotion of the OSF and MSC's mission © MSC / Alicia Ramírez

Thank You



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WWW.ProjectUKFisheries.co.uk

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FISHERIES MANAGEMENT: The Future for UK fisheries and fishing communities

Dawn Purchase,
Marine Conservation Society

Aquaculture's role in providing food for the future

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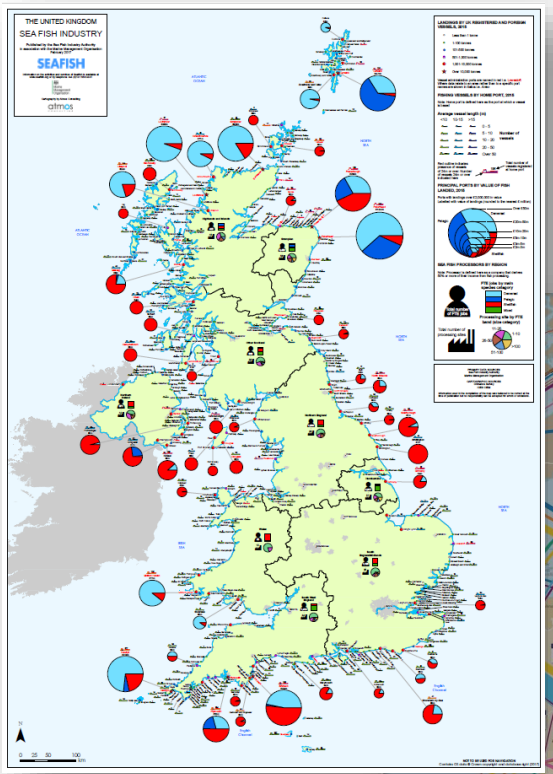
MARINE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

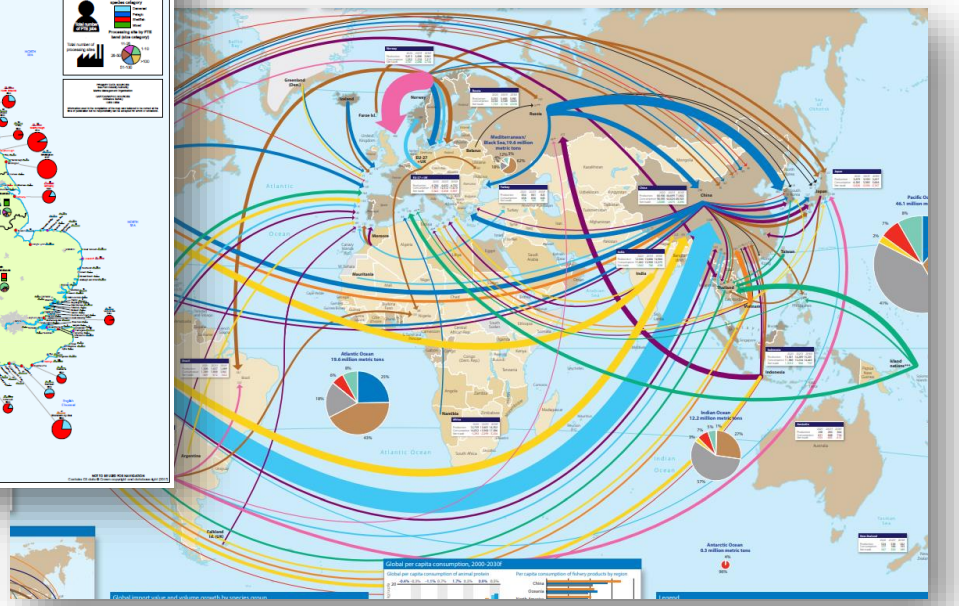
Aquaculture's role in providing food for the future

Dawn Purchase

Aquaculture Programme Manager

UK Seafood



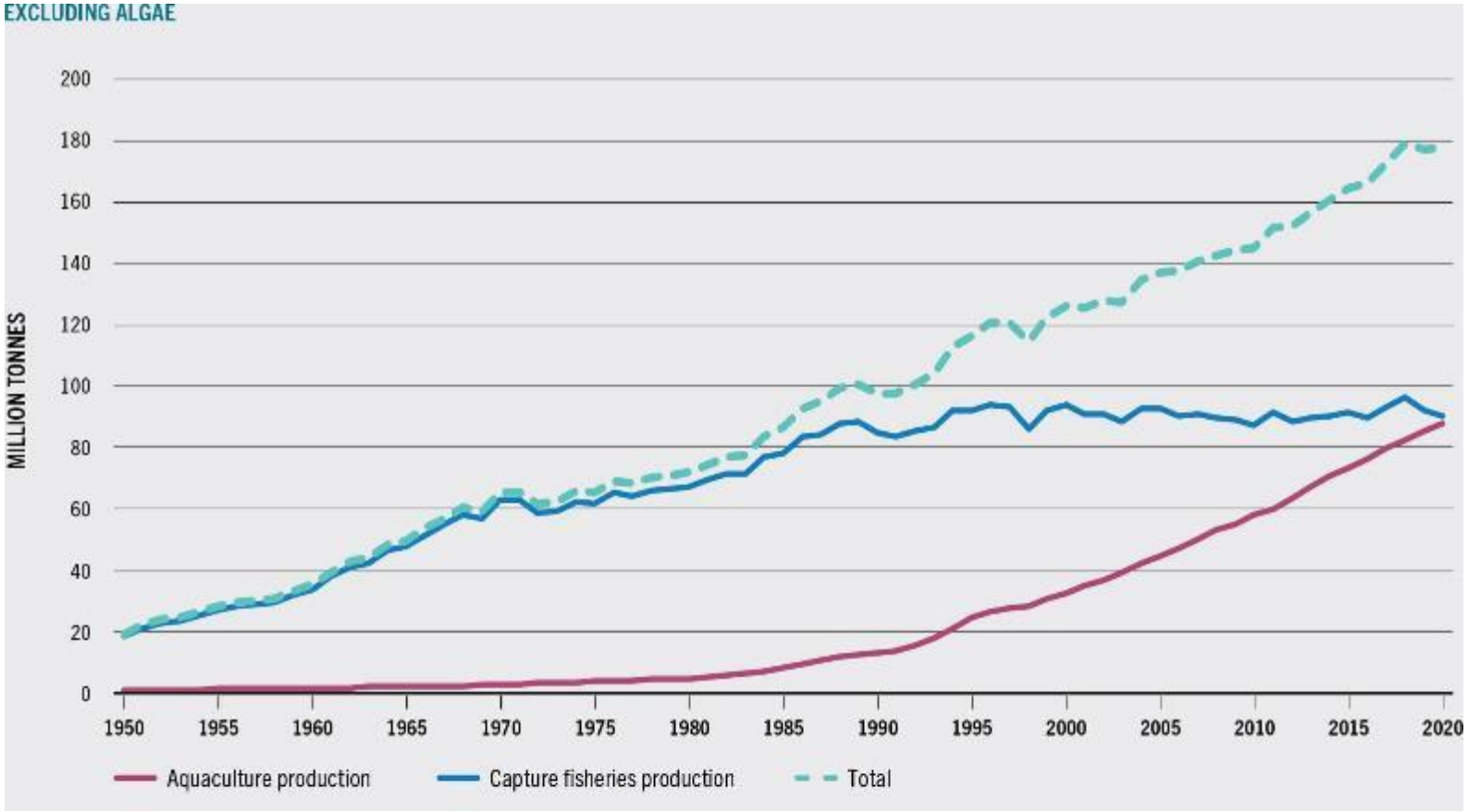


- 97% of UK households eat seafood
- The UK imports over 70% of our seafood, and exports around 80%
  - Our seafood choices drive global trends
- Seafood production and processing employs around 14,000 people in the UK

MARINE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Source: UK sea fish industry map, Seafish, https://www.seafish.org/document/?id=10e3c608-71f3-4474-a751-c442ae1d76ec

The Fish Gap



3.3 billion people rely on seafood as a primary source of protein

93% of wild stocks are fully or overfished

Aquaculture is filling the gap

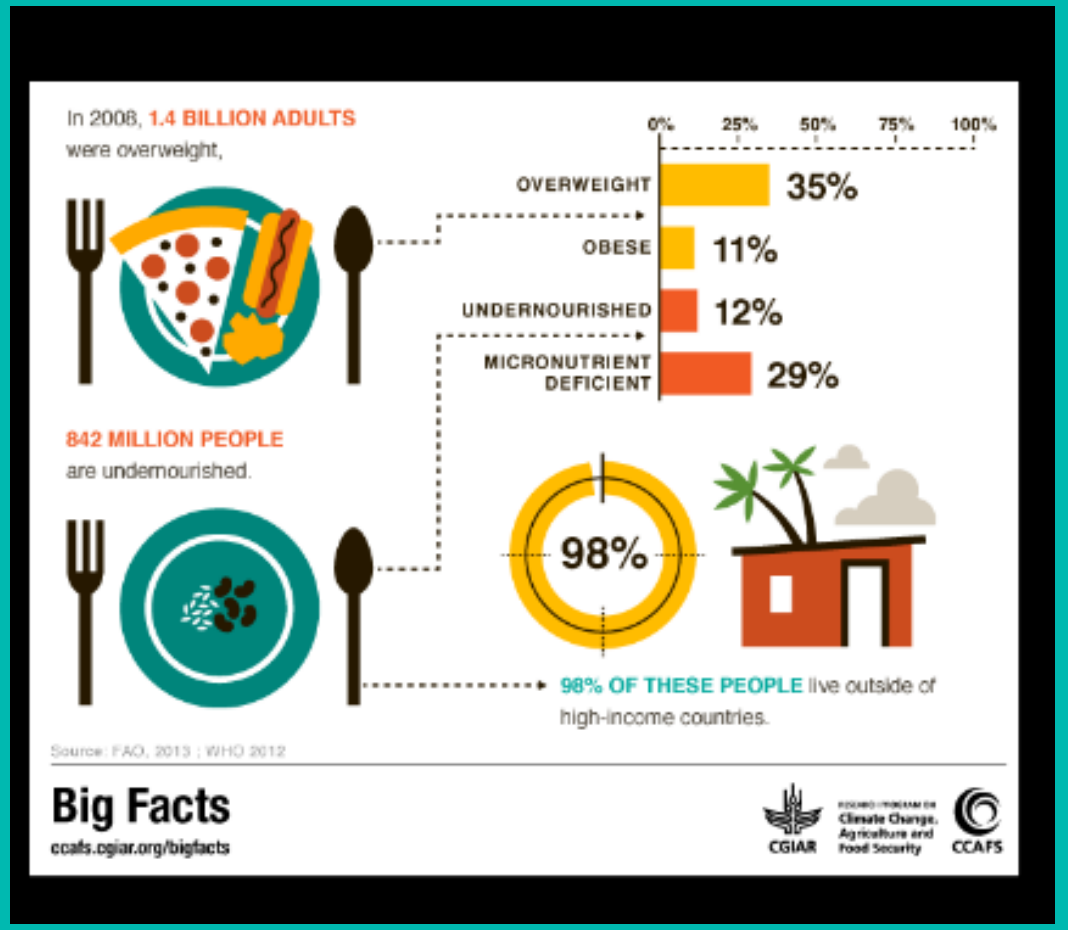
62% of seafood from aquaculture by 2030

Source: The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2022, FAO, https://www.fao.org/publications/sofia/2022/en/

"By 2030, aquatic food production is forecast to increase by a further 15 percent, mainly by intensifying and expanding sustainable aquaculture production.

Such growth must preserve aquatic ecosystem health, prevent pollution, and protect biodiversity and social equality."

FAO. 2022. State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture.



MARINE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

THREE PILLARS OF SUSTAINABILITY

ENVIRONMENT

Healthy planet

Biodiversity

Space for nature

Resilient

Low carbon

SOCIAL

Healthy food

Protein for all

Affordable

Food security

ECONOMIC

Economically viable

Local employment

Growth model

Successful

MARINE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

POLICY ASPIRATIONS

ENVIRONMENT

Within environmental limits

Climate change, Sustainability and Ecosystem Objectives

Restoration and enhancement of the natural environment for the next generation

SOCIAL

Safe, healthy, affordable food

Food security

Support jobs, communities and families

ECONOMIC

Industry led

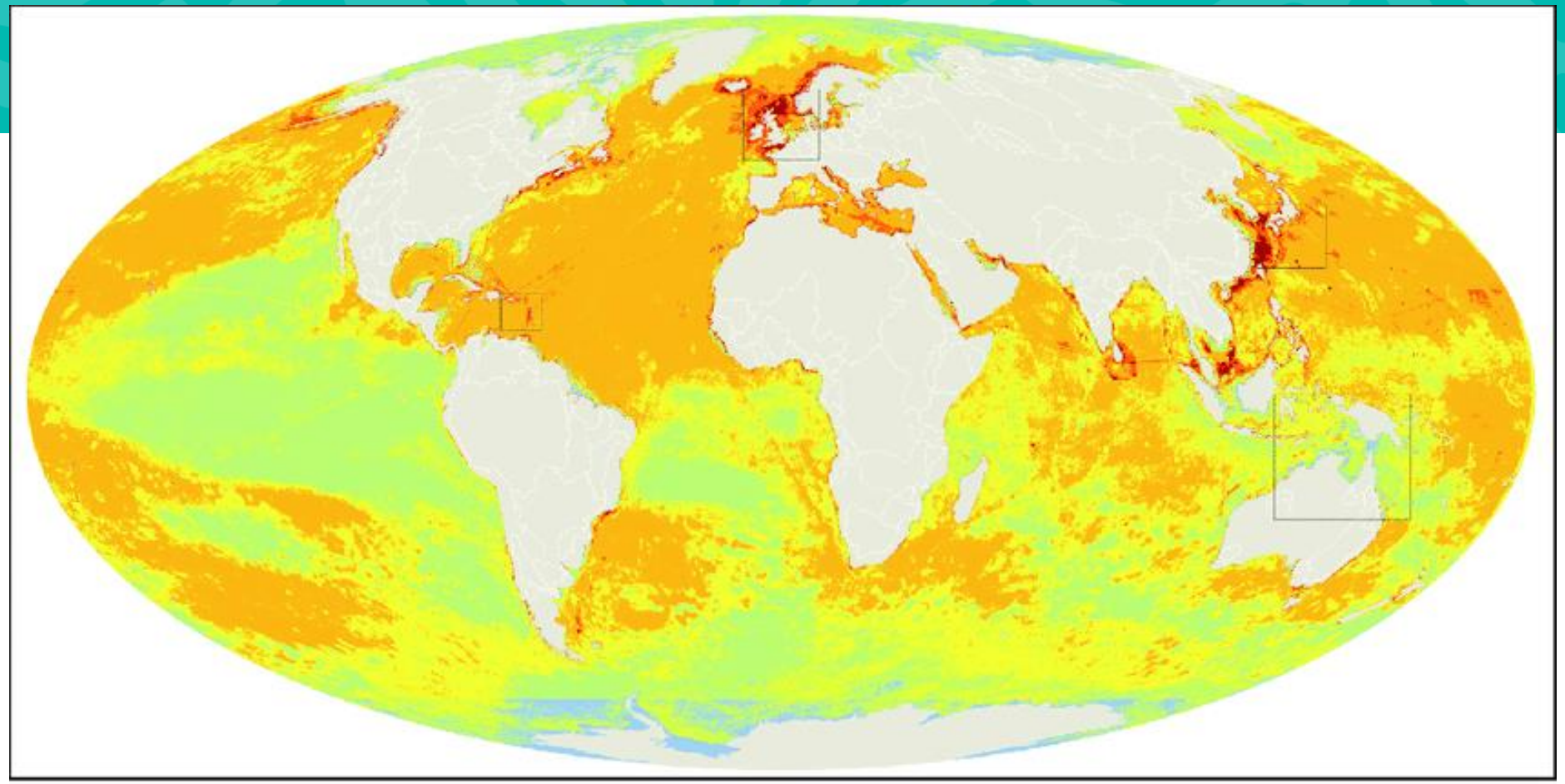
Sustainable growth

Economically viable

Diverse

MARINE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

OCEAN REALITY



1 Map from Halpern et al. (2008) illustrating cumulative human impact across 20 ocean ecosystem types. Source: Reproduced with permission from the American Association for Advancement of Science.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REALITIES

ENVIRONMENT

Environmental limits undefined

Nature crisis

Climate crisis

Seas at their limits

SOCIAL

Cost of living crisis

Rely heavily on Imports

Unwilling to diversify tastes

Aging consumers

ECONOMIC

Small UK market for shellfish/seaweed

Production challenges

Climate crisis

Innovation into reality

MARINE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

AQUACULTURE OPPORTUNITIES

SEAWEED CULTURE

HABITAT RESTORATION

AQUACULTURE AND AGRICULTURE FEEDS

MULTI USE INGREDIENT

PROVIDES ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

SHELLFISH CULTURE

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

FEED INGREDIENTS

PROMOTE LOCAL CONSUMPTION

NEW MARKET POTENTIAL

INNOVATION

NEW SPECIES OPPORTUNITY E.G PRAWNS

NEW PRODUCTION SYSTEMS E.G CLOSED, SEMI-CLOSED, LAND BASED

NEW SOLUTIONS TO EXISTING PROBLEMS

MARINE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

ASPIRATION V REALITY SOLUTIONS

- Community led local production and local consumption
- Novel feed solutions for food security
- Utilise waste streams for circular economy
- Focus on aquaculture as food in policy
- Market promotion of sustainable species
- Spatial planning key to reduce conflicts

- Direct investment into shellfish hatcheries
- Direct investment into novel feed solutions
- Look for ecosystem services from aquaculture - esp Shellfish
- Innovate and operate to address nature and climate crisis.
- Diversify species, tastes, markets.

MARINE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Take Home Messages

Demand for protein is growing, and will continue to grow

Aquaculture is diverse, global, big, small, only form of protein production for many, luxury item for some.

Food security and circular economy are key for aquaculture

Aquaculture can be: responsible, sustainable, irresponsible, short sighted and destructive

Terrestrial land for agriculture is shrinking. Our seas are increasingly important for food production

Aquaculture can support communities

Robust and Enforced Regulation is key

Spatial planning is essential

Aquaculture needs to part of the food agenda.

Aquaculture is diverse and can be adaptable to climate crisis

Thank you

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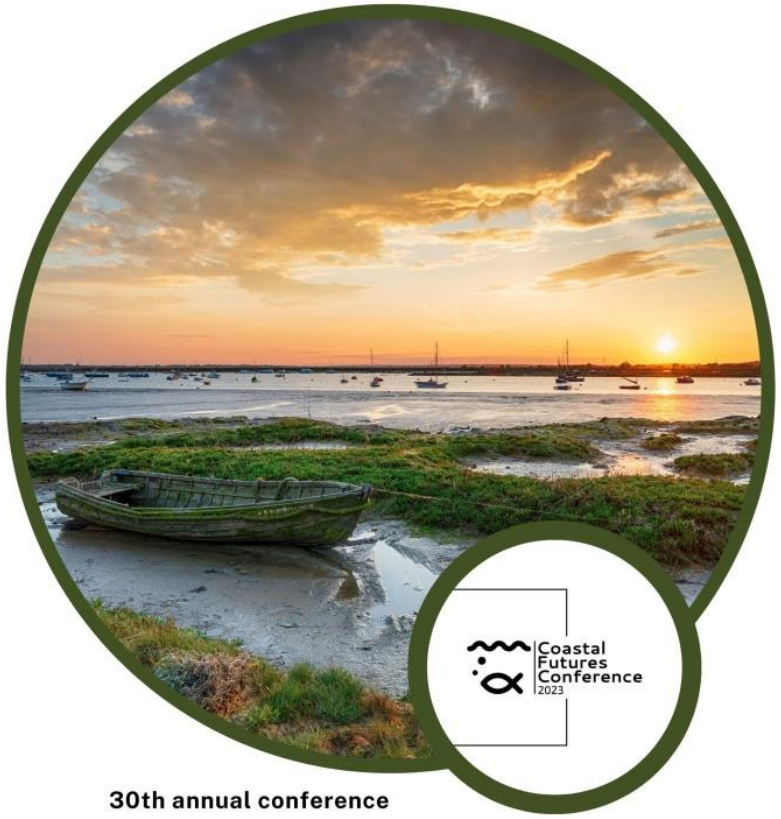
PANEL DEBATE

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT: The future for UK fisheries and fishing communities

How do we tackle the disparity between aspiration and reality?

CHAIR: Stuart Rogers, Cefas

Tony Tomlinson MBE, Chair AIFCA
Jon Davies, Defra
Libby West, Natural England
Jo Pollett, Marine Stewardship Council
Dawn Purchase,
Marine Conservation Society
Jerry Percy, Director, New Under Ten Fishermen's Association



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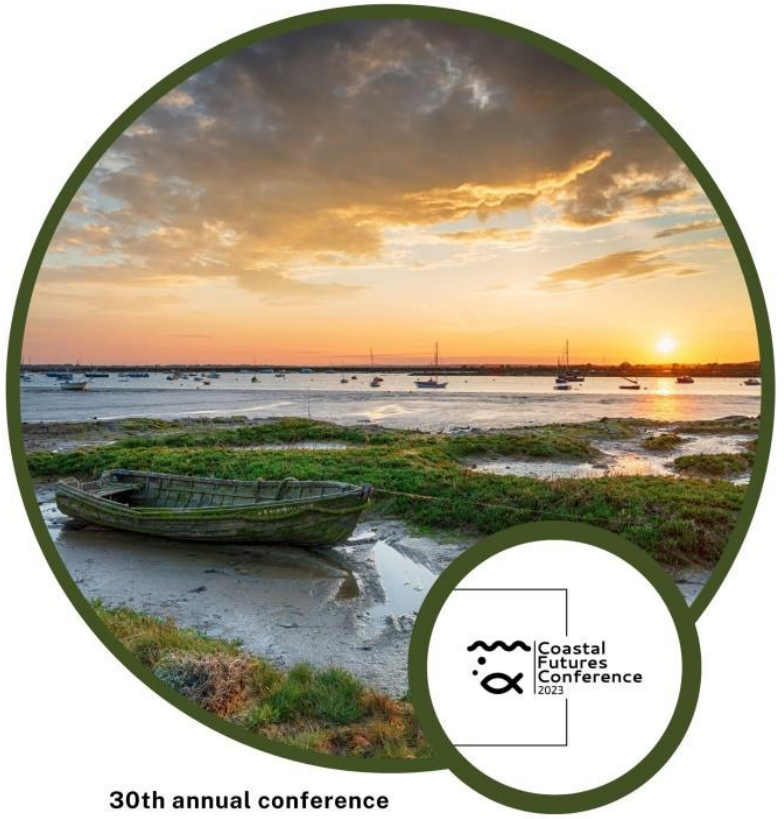
Slido Poll

How far are we on the journey to achieving:

- **Sustainable seafood?**
- **Ecosystem based approach to management?**
- **Managing trade-offs between the seafood sector and other uses of the sea?**



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REFRESHMENTS

11:30 – 12:30

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