



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs



Proposed North Sea and Channel Sprat FMP – Statutory Nature Conservation Body Advice

October 2024

Version: public consultation



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Executive summary – English Waters

This advice forms part of a commission from Defra to Natural England and JNCC to provide nature conservation advice to support the development of England and UK Fisheries Management Plans (FMPs). The advice provides information on the risks arising from the fisheries incorporated within the North Sea and Channel Sprat FMP to:

- the designated features of Marine Protected Areas in English waters
- UK Marine Strategy descriptors

The advice has scoped in pelagic trawls, ringnets, purse seines and drift nets as being the most relevant gear types for consideration. More specific information on gear types, location and fishing effort during subsequent FMP development will improve the ability to assess risk within this FMP and may thus in the future alter some of the risk-ratings presented. We have made the assumption that as the FMP is initially focussing on the Precautionary Objective in the Fisheries Act, and thus that actions will be put in place to fish the target stock at MSY or its equivalent; hence our focus in this advice is on impacts beyond those directly on the sprat stock. Management of stocks are considered where risks arise for UK MS descriptors which may be impacted by reductions in prey, requiring consideration of stock management which go beyond current MSY approaches.

Risks relating to the designated features of English MPAs

Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in English waters include Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) which are protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, collectively referred to as the Habitats Regulations. Additionally, Marine Conservation Zones (MCZs) are protected by the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009. Impacts of activities are assessed against the conservation objectives of MPAs and activities should not have an adverse effect on the integrity of SACs or SPAs and should not hinder the conservation objectives of MCZs.

Fisheries contained in the North Sea and Channel sprat FMP have the potential to impact the designated features of MPAs in two primary ways (i) through the bycatch of designated features of MPAs and (ii) the direct (targeted) and indirect (bycatch) removal of prey species on which designated species depend. These impacts can affect the designated features of MPAs both inside and outside the boundaries of MPAs. Assessment of the impact of fishing activity occurring within MPAs in English waters has or will be carried out by the IFCAs or MMO. Therefore, appropriate management should either be in place or introduced soon to ensure any fishing within MPAs is compatible with the MPA's conservation objectives. Current management measures already in place are detailed on the [MMO](#) and Association of IFCAs' websites. Therefore, assuming that existing

assessments and associated management pathways accordingly mitigate risks arising from sprat fishing activity within English MPA boundaries, no additional action is suggested for the FMP within MPA site boundaries.

The main impacts of the fisheries incorporated in this FMP on the designated features of MPAs arising from fishing activity outside MPA site boundaries, with an indication of their risk level, are summarised below.

- There is a **moderate risk** of bycatch of mobile species that are designated features of MPAs in pelagic trawls, ringnets, purse seines and pelagic drift nets
- There is a **moderate risk** to the designated species of MPAs from reductions in their prey through the targeted sprat fishery.

Risks relating to UK Marine Strategy descriptors.

The UK Marine Strategy Regulations 2010 (SI 2010/1627) provide the policy framework for delivering marine environmental policy at the UK level and set out how the vision of clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas will be achieved. The Regulations place a number of duties on the Defra Secretary of State, including the need to define the characteristics of Good Environmental Status (GES) and in turn develop an associated Programme of Measures required to deliver GES. Good Environmental Status (GES) establishes a 'benchmark' for our seas which seeks to 'protect the marine environment, preventing its deterioration and restoring it where practical, while allowing sustainable use of marine resources'. For each descriptor there are a number of practical targets and indicators that facilitate assessment of our delivery against each descriptor.

The UK Marine Strategy Regulations require management action to be taken to achieve or maintain GES. The Fisheries Act (2020) enables regulators to deliver on this ambition through the Ecosystem Objective, which states that fish and aquaculture activities should be managed using an ecosystem-based approach, which is, in-part, defined in the Act by the achievement of GES. Equally, the recently published Joint Fisheries Statement (2022) lays out the ambition across UK administrations to take action to achieve or maintain Good Environmental Status (GES) in all UK waters (Joint Fisheries Statement, 2022).

Previous work by Natural England investigating the impact of the pressures associated with the fishing industry across all 11 descriptors of Good Environmental Status (GES) ¹in the UK marine environment has highlighted risks arising from fisheries to five UK MS

¹ The 11 descriptors include: biodiversity; non-indigenous species; commercial fish; food webs; eutrophication; sea-floor integrity; hydrographical conditions; contaminants; contaminants in seafood; marine litter and underwater noise. For more information, see [Introduction to UK Marine Strategy](#)

descriptors (D1 biodiversity, D3 commercial fish and shellfish, D4 foodwebs, D6 seafloor integrity and D10 marine litter). In the UK MS, these descriptors are assessed using indicators for each of their constituent 'ecosystem components'. This is carried through to this advice resulting in advice on risks to eight descriptor-ecosystem component combinations: D1, D4 cetaceans; D1, D4 seals; D1, D4 seabirds; D1, D4 fish; D4 foodwebs; D1, D6 seafloor integrity and D10 Marine Litter. Advice has not been provided on D3 commercial fish and shellfish as achieving MSY is a foundational aim of the FMP and other ALB advice packages seek to support delivery of this.

The main risks arising from the North Sea and Channel sprat FMP to UK MS Descriptors that have been identified in Section 3 of this advice and are summarised below.

- **There is a moderate risk to D1, D4 cetaceans, D1, D4 seals, D1, D4 seabirds through bycatch in pelagic trawls, ringnets, purse seines and drift nets.**
- **There is a moderate risk to D1, D4 cetaceans, D1, D4 seals, D1, D4 seabirds through targeted removal of sprat, an important prey species.**
- **There is a moderate risk to D10 marine litter from pelagic trawls and drift nets.**

The detailed advice also makes a number of recommendations for the North Sea and Channel sprat FMP in order to reduce associated risks to the designated features of MPAs in English waters (arising from fishing activity outside site boundaries) and UK MS descriptors, these include:

- A recommendation to undertake additional targeted evidence collection to improve estimates of bycatch marine mammals, seabirds and designated fish for pelagic gear types, utilising Remote Electronic Monitoring where appropriate.
- A recommendation to explore ecosystem-based approaches for the management of sprat stocks which will contribute to GES for multiple descriptors and has the potential to reflect the multiple, potentially conflicting, social, cultural, and ecological objectives and the trade-offs between the diverse needs of people and the marine food web.

An FMP for Channel and North Sea sprat is very welcome, and many of our recommendations identify the need for a strategic, joined-up approach between the FMP, industry, Defra, ALBs and other stakeholders to find and implement pragmatic solutions at scale.

Executive Summary – Scottish Waters

This advice forms part of a commission from Marine Directorate (MD) to NatureScot and JNCC to provide nature conservation advice to support the development of UK Fisheries Management Plans (FMPs). The advice provides information on the risks arising from the Scottish component of the North Sea and Channel Sprat FMP to:

- the designated features of Marine Protected Areas in Scottish waters
- UK Marine Strategy descriptors
- Priority marine features (PMFs)

Equivalent advice has been provided to Defra covering the English component of the North Sea and Channel sprat fishery and the features of England's MPA network.

An FMP for Channel and North Sea Sprat is very welcome. Many of our recommendations identify the need for a strategic, joined-up approach to the development and implementation of the FMP involving industry, Defra, Marine Directorate, SNCBs and other stakeholders.

The advice has scoped in pelagic trawls as being the most relevant gear types for consideration. More specific information on gear types, location and fishing effort during subsequent FMP development will improve the ability to assess risk within this FMP and may thus in the future alter some of the risk-ratings presented. We have made the assumption that as the FMP is initially focussing on the Precautionary Objective in the Fisheries Act, and thus that actions will be put in place to maintain the sprat stocks above biomass levels capable of producing maximum sustainable yield; hence our focus in this advice is on impacts beyond those directly on the sprat stock. Management of stocks are considered where risks arise for UK MS descriptors which may be impacted by reductions in prey, requiring consideration of stock management which go beyond current MSY approaches.

Risks relating to the designated features of Scottish MPAs

Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in Scottish waters include Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) which are protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, collectively referred to as the Habitats Regulations. Additionally, Nature Conservation Marine Protected Areas (NCMPAs) are designated and protected by the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 and Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009. Impacts of activities are assessed against the conservation objectives of MPAs and activities should not have an adverse effect on the integrity of SACs or SPAs and should not hinder the conservation objectives of NCMPAs.

Fisheries contained in the North Sea and Channel sprat FMP have the potential to impact the designated features of MPAs in two primary ways (i) through the bycatch of designated features of MPAs and (ii) the direct (targeted) and indirect (bycatch) removal of prey species NatureScot and JNCC Advice January 2024 2 on which designated species depend. These impacts can affect the designated features of MPAs both inside and outside the boundaries of MPAs. Assessment of the impact of fishing activity occurring within MPAs in Scottish waters has or will be carried out by the Marine Directorate. Therefore, appropriate management should either be in place or introduced soon to ensure any fishing within MPAs is compatible with the MPA's conservation objectives.

The main impacts of the fisheries incorporated in this FMP on the designated features of MPAs arising from fishing activity outside MPA site boundaries, with an indication of their risk level, are summarised below.

- There is a **moderate risk** of bycatch of mobile species that are designated features of MPAs in pelagic trawls.
- There is a **moderate risk** to the designated species of MPAs from reductions in their prey through the targeted sprat fishery.

Risks relating to UK Marine Strategy descriptors

The UK Marine Strategy Regulations 2010 (SI 2010/1627) provide the policy framework for delivering marine environmental policy at the UK level and set out how the vision of clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas will be achieved. The Regulations place a number of duties on the Marine Directorate, including the need to define the characteristics of Good Environmental Status (GES) and in turn develop an associated Programme of Measures required to deliver GES. Good Environmental Status (GES) establishes a 'benchmark' for our seas which seeks to 'protect the marine environment, preventing its deterioration and restoring it where practical, while allowing sustainable use of marine resources'. For each descriptor there are a number of practical targets and indicators that facilitate assessment of our delivery against each descriptor.

The UK Marine Strategy Regulations require management action to be taken to achieve or maintain GES. The Fisheries Act (2020) enables regulators to deliver on this ambition through the Ecosystem Objective, which states that fish and aquaculture activities should be managed using an ecosystem-based approach, which is, in-part, defined in the Act by the achievement of GES. Equally, the recently published Joint Fisheries Statement (2022) lays out the ambition across UK administrations to take action to achieve or maintain Good Environmental Status (GES) in all UK waters (Joint Fisheries Statement, 2022).

Previous work commissioned by Natural England investigating the impact of the pressures associated with the fishing industry across all 11 descriptors of Good Environmental

Status (GES)² in the UK marine environment has highlighted risks arising from fisheries to five UK MS descriptors (D1 biodiversity, D3 commercial fish and shellfish, D4 foodwebs, D6 seafloor integrity and D10 marine litter). In the UK MS, these descriptors are assessed using indicators for each of their constituent 'ecosystem components'. This is carried through to this advice resulting in advice on risks to eight descriptor-ecosystem component

1 The 11 descriptors include: biodiversity; non-indigenous species; commercial fish; food webs; eutrophication; sea-floor integrity; hydrographical conditions; contaminants; contaminants in seafood; marine litter and underwater noise. For more information, see Introduction to UK Marine Strategy (cefas.co.uk) NatureScot and JNCC Advice January 2024 3 combinations: D1, D4 cetaceans; D1, D4 seals; D1, D4 seabirds; D1, D4 fish; D4 foodwebs; D1, D6 seafloor integrity and D10 Marine Litter. Advice has not been provided on D3 commercial fish and shellfish as achieving MSY is a foundational aim of the FMP and other advice packages seek to support delivery of this.

The main risks arising from the North Sea and Channel sprat FMP to UK MS Descriptors that have been identified in Section 3 of this advice and are summarised below.

- There is a **moderate risk** to D1, D4 cetaceans, D1, D4 seals, D1, D4 seabirds through bycatch in pelagic trawls
- There is a **moderate risk** to D1, D4 cetaceans, D1, D4 seals, D1, D4 seabirds through targeted removal of sprat, an important prey species.
- There is a **moderate risk** to D10 marine litter from pelagic trawls.

Risks to Scottish Priority Marine Features Priority Marine Features (PMFs)

Risks to Scottish Priority Marine Features Priority Marine Features (PMFs) in Scotland represent a selection of habitats and species identified for their conservation importance. These 81 features are acknowledged for their national significance and the role they play in supporting marine biodiversity. The purpose behind identifying PMFs is to focus conservation efforts, guide management actions, and ensure the protection and enhancement of marine biodiversity within Scottish waters. Scotland National Marine Plan policy GEN 9 states that development and use of the marine environment must not result in significant impact on the national status of PMFs.

This advice identifies the main risks to PMFs in Scottish waters arising from the North Sea sprat fishery, which are presented in section 4 and summarised below.

² The 11 descriptors include: biodiversity; non-indigenous species; commercial fish; food webs; eutrophication; sea-floor integrity; hydrographical conditions; contaminants; contaminants in seafood; marine litter and underwater noise. For more information, see [Introduction to UK Marine Strategy \(cefas.co.uk\)](https://www.cefas.co.uk)

- There is a **moderate risk** to PMFs through bycatch.
- There is a **moderate risk** to PMFs through the reduction in the availability of sprats as prey.

The advice also makes a number of recommendations for the North Sea and Channel sprat FMP in order to reduce associated risks to the designated features of MPAs in Scottish waters (arising from fishing activity outside site boundaries), to the Priority Marine Features (PMFs) and UK MS descriptors, these include:

- A recommendation to undertake additional targeted evidence collection to improve estimates of bycatch of marine mammals, seabirds and designated fish in pelagic trawls, utilising Remote Electronic Monitoring where appropriate.
- A recommendation to explore ecosystem-based approaches for the management of sprat stocks which will contribute to GES for multiple descriptors and has the potential to reflect the multiple, potentially conflicting, social, cultural, and ecological objectives and the trade-offs between the diverse needs of people and the marine food web.