

Fisheries Management and Innovation Group (FMIG)

Note of meeting held at Friends House, London. Thursday 29 September 2022.

For the Fisheries Management and Innovation Group minutes and meeting presentations see: https://www.seafish.org/responsible-sourcing/seafood-issues-groups/the-fisheries-management-and-innovation-group/

FMIG in person meeting. Marine spatial squeeze and intelligent fishing.

This meeting looked at two key issues for the UK catching sector: marine spatial squeeze and the competition for maritime space; and maximising selective gear innovations to help the UK fishing industry advance economic, environmental and social sustainability.

1. Welcome, introductions, and apologies

Mike Park welcomed everyone to the meeting.

Attendees

*speakers

Andrew Brown Macduff Shellfish Ltd

*Barrie Deas NFFO

Ben Collier NI Gear Trials/ ANIFPO

Cameron Moffat Orsted

Chloe North Western Fish Producers' Organisation Ltd

Chris Ranford CPFO

Chris Sweeting Marine Management Organisation

Clarus Chu WWF

Dave Sampson Ocean Prime Technologies Ltd

*David Warwick Seafish

Duane Forrington Iceland Seafood UK

Ella Brock Seafish

Fingal McKiernan SSE Renewables

Georgina Karlsson DEFRA - Marine and Fisheries - Sustainable Fisheries Team

Gerald Podschies Interfish

Giles Bartlett Whitby Seafoods

Grace England Defra
*Gus Caslake Seafish
Harry Owen MRAG Ltd

Jacob Ashton Mindfully Wired Communications / APPG on Fisheries

Jane Bush Crustacean Compassion

Jo Pollett MSC

Kara Brydson Fisheries Innovation Scotland

*Karen Green Seafish (Secretariat)

Lara Leonard Orsted

Laurence Hartwell Through the Gaps

Lief Hendrikz WWF

Linda Wood Marks and Spencer

Lisa Bennett Marine Stewardship Council

Lucie Guirkinger DEFRA - Marine and Fisheries - Sustainable Fisheries Team

Ludvig Ahm Krag Technical University of Denmark

Marcela Vaz Mott MacDonald





Mario Ray WWF *Matthew Frow Seafish

Mike Cohen National Federation of Fishermen's Organisations

*Mike Park SWFPA (Chair)

Mohammed Maie Bluefin Cooperative Group Ltd

Natasha Nicolson Prospect Brixham CIC *Paul Fernandes Heriot-Watt University

Rachel Knowles Marine Management Organisation

Rhys Kibble Brown and May Marine

Richard Joseph Marine Space
*Rob Enever Fishtek Marine

Simon Macdonald West Coast Regional Inshore Fisheries Group

Stephen Appleby Brown & May Marine Ltd

Suzannah Walmsley ABPmer Tom Rossiter SNTech

Apologies

Adam Holland Northern Ireland Fishermen's Federation

Ana Nicula Ocado
Anne Birnie NESFO Ltd

Charlie Wiseman Marine Management Organisation

Colin Charman Natural Resources Wales

David Feary MRAG Limited
Duncan Vaughan Natural England

George Day Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

Jen Ashworth Defra

Jessica Duffil-Telsnig Marine Management Organisation

Juliette Hatchman SWFPO

Mark Woodley Hastings Fishermen's Protection Society

Mick Scott Fisher
Neil Witney Fisher

Paul Joy Hastings Fishermen's Protection Society

Sarah Hudak Sea Risk Solutions

Yasmin Ornsby Hastings Fishermen's Protection Society

Marine spatial squeeze

<u>The Frightening Outlook of Fisheries Displacement – Spatial Squeeze in fisheries.</u> Barrie Deas, NFFO and Suzannah Walmsley, ABPmer. Report link.

Kingfisher project to map fishing restrictions in UK waters. Matt Frow, Seafish.

Discussion

• Q. What has been the response from Government to the report?

The report has gone down well with industry and has been welcomed by Defra as a significant contributor to the debate on marine spatial planning. There has also been the recognition that there has not been a lot of discussion with industry. The report was always the starting point.





- Q. What is the impact of offshore wind on fishing activity?
 - **A.** VMS data of fishing activity before and after a wind farm has been built shows a massive reduction after the wind farm appears. We do need the science to show what impact the wind farms have. We need to be fully aware of the unintended consequences on the inshore fleet and need to question whether the precautionary principle is being applied?
- Q. Is there such a thing as a fisheries protected area i.e., an area just for fishing for core fishing grounds?
 - **A.** There is no formal legislation for doing this, but there are policies that protect fisheries. We do know where such core areas could be.
- We need to quantify the displacement that is actually occurring and question whether fishing
 is collateral damage. Action needs to be taken now because the industry is suffering, and
 vessels are being grounded.
- Q. Could there be a silver lining? Could we potentially see stocks levels increasing in areas where we can fish?
 - **A.** This is a complicated question, but it is unlikely. As an example, closing large areas of the North Sea in 2004 for seasonal cod spawning did not help stock recovery. Marine Protected Areas are designed to protect individual species, not generally protect species. The spill over effect will vary by species.
- There is potential for proper industry engagement to make offshore wind and fishing more compatible. The report is a call to arms. There needs to be a much more joined up marine spatial planning approach, and better coordination on the ground between different developers. There is a lack of coherence.

Intelligent fishing

<u>Seafish gear work and the new research trawl for the International Bottom Trawl Survey.</u>
David Warwick, Seafish.

Discussion

- Q. What is in place to ensure standardisation in design across research vessels in different countries?
- A. Plans are available, and protocols are updated regularly. Now is the ideal opportunity for industry to create their configuration and can purchase nets based on the International Bottom Trawl Survey
- Q. Are their differences in ground gear configurations?
- A. There are only two configurations.

<u>Smartrawl: In-water improvements in selectivity</u>. Paul Fernandes, Heriot-Watt University. <u>Discussion</u>

- Q. How much does it add to the drag?
- A. There is no significant addition.
- Q. Can you separate prawns from fish?
- A. It could do but prawns are very different to fish.
- Q. Did you use visible light?
- Yes. We used a visible spectrum camera. The aim of the trial was to detect species of a
 certain size, but the filming does provide real-time data to the skipper, which could be used
 for reporting.





<u>Sumwing beam trawl trials in Brixham</u>. Gus Caslake, Seafish. Discussion

- Q. What impact did this have on bycatch and quality?
- A. This varied from one haul to the next and bycatch numbers were up and down. Alongside the Sumwing trawl, the net has also been re-designed. This is now sold as a Sumwing catch. There is no real price difference.
- · Q. Who owns the common rights.
- A. The patent is with a Dutch designer.

<u>Using illuminated pots, dubbed 'scallop discos' to attract and catch scallops</u>. Rob Enever, Fishtek Marine.

- Q. Are you assessing the abundance of scallops in the ground before each haul?
 A. No this is trial and error. We have adopted a flexible approach and are working in four areas at the moment.
- Q. Why do scallops react to light?
 - **A.** To optimise feeding. They go to a place of relative refuge.
- This has the potential to turn the market upside down.
- Q. Is there a way to encourage lobster towards a certain light?
 - A. There is no real evidence with lobsters, as it is not clear what they can actually see.

