



Marine
Management
Organisation



Management of Fisheries European Marine Sites



Terminology

MPA: Marine Protected Area

Marine Conservation Zones
(MCZ) 27 confirmed



European Marine Sites

(EMS) 75 (34 SPA + 41 SAC)



European Marine Sites (EMS)

Special areas of conservation (SACs)

dSAC → pSAC → cSAC → SCI → SAC →

Special protection areas (Birds)

pSPA → SPA

Ramsar

Really Awesome Marshes, Swamps And Rivers

Proposed Ramsar → Listed Ramsar

Roles & Responsibilities - EMS

- **Defra** has the overall lead, responsibility and accountability for this project.
- **Project Board (Defra, MMO, AIFCA, NE, JNCC)** ensures the process is agreed and implemented meets the aims and objectives of the project
- **Implementation Group (above plus fishing industry/NGOs)** to provide advice.
- **MMO** has the role of coordinating delivery of the project objectives in respect of the responsibilities of the MMO and the IFCA's inc introduction of emergency byelaws

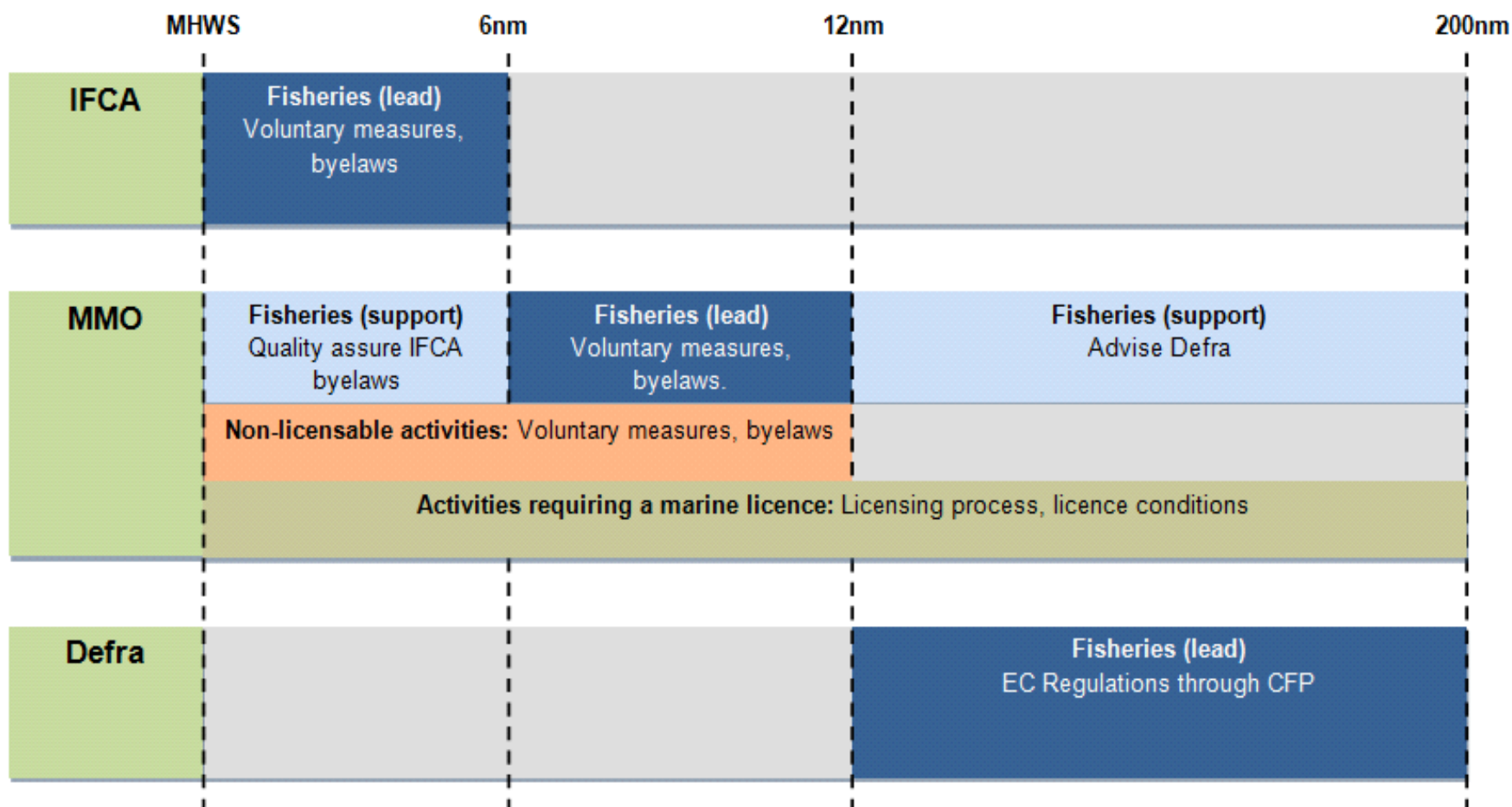
Roles and Responsibilities

- **MMO** to report quarterly to Defra on progress regarding delivery of the project objectives by the MMO and the IFCAs.
- **MMO/IFCAs/EA** and other relevant regulators are responsible and accountable for the implementation of management measures.
- **NE and JNCC** are responsible for providing advice on conservation status and operations likely to damage European marine Sites.

The Marine Act (MaCAA)

- The MMO is responsible for the management of MPAs.
- The MMO is responsible for management measures for unregulated activities.
- In conjunction with other public authorities, the MMO is responsible for monitoring levels of activity that fall within their remit.
- The MMO can prohibit/restrict certain activities from taking place within MPAs.
- The MMO are responsible for enforcing the general offence of harm to EMS under the EU Habitats Directive.

EMS in the south west - Responsibilities



EMS/MCZ - Management

- “General offence” – knowingly damaging a protected feature
- Licensable activities – through the (marine) licence conditions.
- Non-licensable activities & fisheries:
 - Inshore (0-12nm) - through voluntary agreement or byelaw
- Offshore (12-200nm) - sites managed through EC regulations

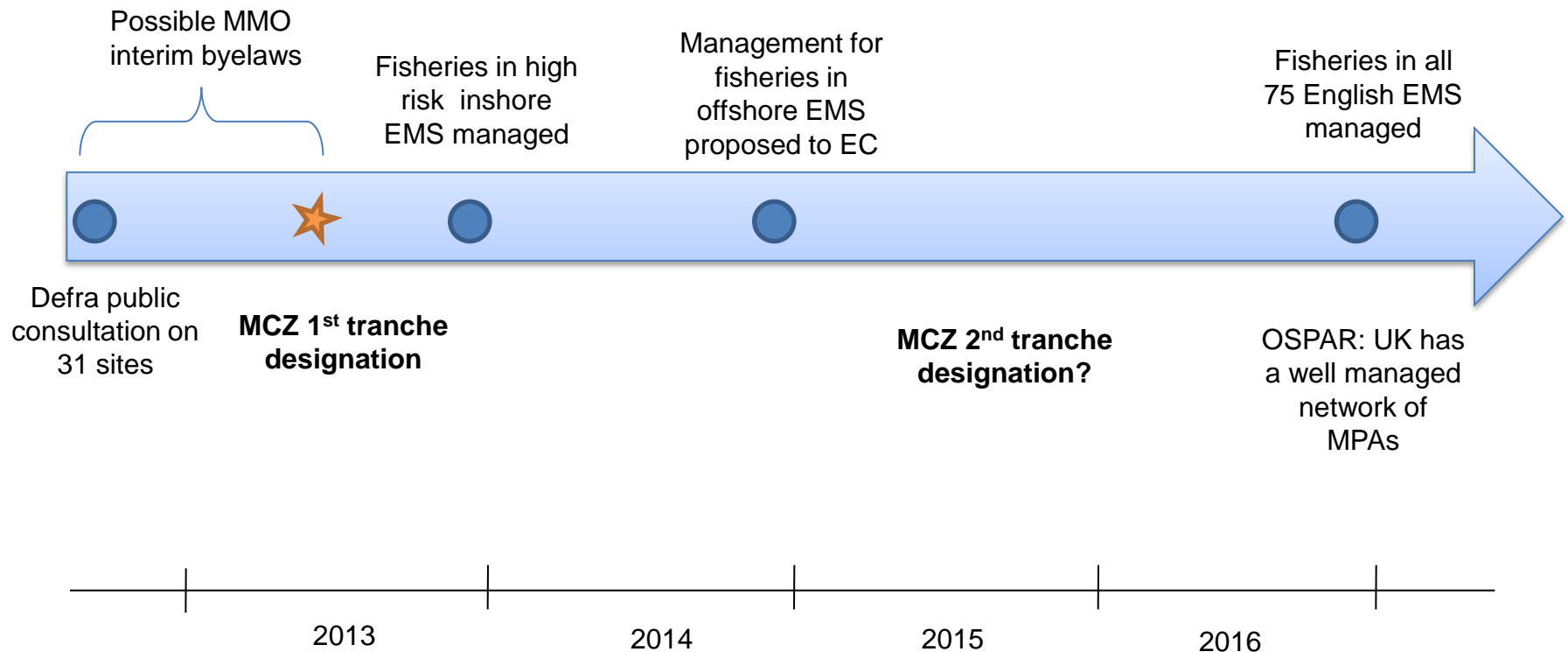
Inshore Vs Offshore MPA's

- 10 EMS + 7 rMCZs outside of 12nm in UK waters
- Managed through European Commission regulations
- Defra are UK lead for management of fisheries – must submit non discriminatory management proposals to EC in line with CFP

Timeline: MCZ (including EMS)

Timeline

- MMO interim byelaws possible since consultation
- First tranche designated in September 2013
- Byelaws/emergency byelaws from designation onwards



The role of the coast – MMO Plymouth

1. Triggering byelaw process

- Identifying harmful activity/non-compliance issue
- Alert MCET byelaws team who can start gathering/collating evidence and look at the best management options

2. Gathering evidence

- Provide evidence e.g. risks from activity
- Contact and stakeholder information
- Field questions/direct to the byelaw team

The role of the coast – MMO Plymouth

3. What Your Local MMO Does

- We do advise and visit Marine Licence Application sites
- We do investigate Marine Licence infringements, landside in partnership with NE, seaside with IFCA
- We do investigate fishing infringements
- We do not presently have a direct role in monitoring EMS apart from infringements under the Habitats Regulations

4. What Your National MMO Does

- Byelaws
- Liaise with Member States Re: access

Obligations explained

- The requirement of the MMO to implement management measure(s) for MPAs is usually triggered by:
 - **Advice from statutory nature conservation bodies in relation to the risk of an activity on a protected feature; and/or**
 - **Information from coastal officers and stakeholders.**
- To contribute to effective site management, officers need to know:
 - **What MPAs are in their district;**
 - **What action the MMO has agreed to by way of management and monitoring activity;**
 - **What the MPAs are there to protect (Conservation Objectives and site features) and what activities are considered to be harmful in each site.**

MPA management explained

There are two categories of management measures:

- **Regulatory**

(E.g. Byelaws, permits, licence conditions etc.)

- **Non-Regulatory**

(E.g. Codes of conduct, voluntary agreements, educational campaigns etc.) Example: Voluntary agreement between MMO and scallopers to avoid fishing in the Start Point and Plymouth Sound SAC

Enforcement

- Initial enforcement of the byelaw will be determined as part of the process
- IFCAs have the powers to enforce MMO byelaws
- Will work with IFCAs to decide enforcement roles
- Cross warranting/joint visits

MMO Byelaws: Boundaries

0-6 miles – IFCA byelaws (fishing licence condition (s.4 SFCA '67), prohibition order (s.5A SFCA 1967), MMO byelaws

6-12 miles – prohibition order

(eg s5A SFCA '67), fishing licence condition (s.4 SFCA '67), MMO byelaw) Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) regulation

>12miles to 200miles/median line – CFP regulation

Byelaw types

1. Permanent byelaw

For designated MCZ and EMS.

2. Emergency byelaw

For designated MCZ and EMS where there is an urgent need to protect a site. *Please note* that this byelaw does not need confirmation by the Secretary of State.

3. Interim byelaw

The same as an emergency byelaw but applies to MCZ not yet designated (but will be).

What can we make a byelaw for?

Prohibiting/restricting entry into or within EMS by persons or animals.

Example:
Grazing on
seashore



Prohibiting/restricting anchoring.

Example:
Damage to
seabed or
habitat from
anchoring



What can we make a byelaw for?

Prohibiting/restricting entry into (or within) an EMS by vessels.

Example:
Boats turning
and damaging
seabed



Restricting speed (in and outside EMS).

Example:
Damage
from wash
on seashore



What can we make a byelaw for?

Prohibiting/restricting anything which would interfere with the sea bed or damage or destroy any object in the EMS.

Example:
Bottom trawling
(preferably
regulated by
IFCAs within 6nm)



Prohibiting/restricting killing, taking, destruction, or disturbance of animals or plants.



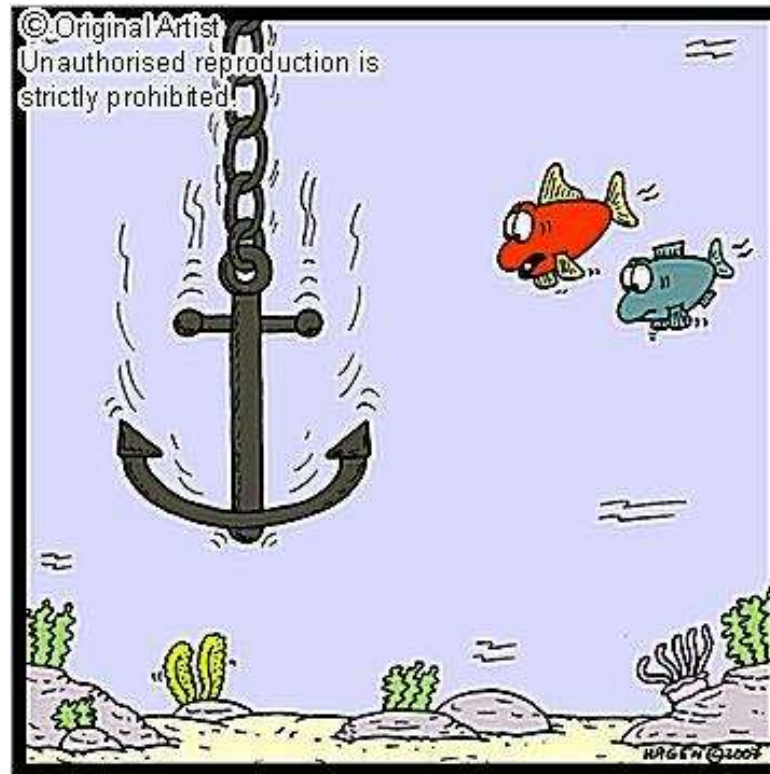
So, byelaws can be used for...

Prohibiting and/or restricting activities on the seashore and they can be made for:

- Different areas inside/outside of the MPA (zoned management);
- Different times of year (seasonal);
- Different means or methods of carrying out an activity.

Even with a byelaw in place, the MMO can issue permits with conditions to authorise anything which would otherwise be unlawful under the byelaw.

Any questions?



Oh Boy,
What do you think they're trying to catch with that?

MMO Fisheries in EMS website:

http://www.marinemangement.org.uk/protecting/conservation/ems_fisheries.htm