## **Marine Conservation Zone Assessment**

Site name: Erme Estuary MCZ UKMCZ0059

## Protected feature(s):

High energy intertidal rock Low energy intertidal rock Moderate energy intertidal rock Estuarine rocky habitats

## Fishing activities assessed at this site:

### Stage 1 Assessment

Static fixed nets: Gill nets, trammels, entangling

Passive nets: Drift nets (demersal),

Seine nets & other: Shrimp push nets, Fyke & stakenets, ring nets



D&S IFCA Reference ERM-MCZ-008

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Version control history						
Author	Author Date Comment					
Sarah Curtin	October 2021	Draft assessment	0.1			
	February 2022	Updated using other estuarine MCZ advice packages with similar habitat	0.2			
	November 2022/ January 2023	Finalised assessment (J. Stewart) and Review (S. Clark)	1.0			
S Curtin	November 2023	Updated following publication of formal conservation advice package. Reviewed by J Stewart	1.1			

### 1. Introduction

This assessment has been undertaken by Devon & Severn Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority (D&S IFCA) in order to document and determine whether management measures are required to achieve the conservation objectives of marine conservation zones (MCZs). The IFCA's responsibilities in relation to management of MCZs are laid out in Sections 124 to 126, & 154 to 157 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009.

## 2. MCZ site name(s), and location

The Erme Estuary MCZ is an inshore site of approximately 1km² in size. The Erme is located in South Devon and opens into the Western Channel and Celtic Sea region. The MCZ designation covers the whole estuary from the mouth of the river to the limits of the tidal influence near the village of Ermington. The MCZ falls within the Erme Estuary Site of Special Scientific Interest as well as overlapping with the Start Point to Plymouth Sound and Eddystone Special Area of Conservation at the mouth of the river.

The wide variety of habitats found within the Erme Estuary support a large number of important species including several that are rare, such as the tentacled lagoon worm, *Alkmaria romijni*. This tiny bristleworm grows up to 5mm in length and creates and lives in tubes within the mud habitats of the estuary. These worms have tentacles around their mouths used for gathering food from the surrounding muddy sediments. The tentacled lagoon worm is particularly vulnerable to activities that cause changes in its habitat.

Estuaries create important areas for wading and migratory birds to feed and rest and form nurseries for juvenile species of fish. The large areas of mudflats and muddy gravel produce films of algae which become exposed at low tide, making them important foraging grounds for several species. The estuarine rocky habitats provide a hard surface for algae and animals to attach in an area dominated by sand and mud with variable salinity. At low tide these areas become foraging grounds for birds and crustaceans and at high tide they create shelter for juvenile species of fish.

At the mouth of the river exposed rocks provide a hard surface for mussels, limpets and barnacles to attach to in areas dominated by sediment and muddy gravel (Defra, 2019).

Further information regarding the MCZ and its protected features can be found in the Erme Estuary MCZ Factsheet.

# 3. Feature(s) / habitat(s) of conservation importance (FOCI/HOCI) and conservation objectives

Table 1 - Protected features relevant to this assessment

Feature	General management approach
High energy intertidal rock	Maintain to favourable condition
Low energy intertidal rock	Maintain in favourable condition
Moderate energy intertidal rock	Maintain in favourable condition
Estuarine rocky habitats	Maintain in favourable condition

The conservation objectives for these features are that they remain in favourable condition.

## 4. Gear/feature interaction in the MCZ categorised as 'red' risk and overview of management measure

None - There are no gear/feature interactions in the MCZ that are categorised as 'red' risk.

### 5. Activities under consideration

- Static fixed nets: Gill nets, trammels and entangling
- Passive nets: Drift nets (demersal)
- Seine nets & other: Shrimp push nets, fyke & stakenets, ring nets

Gill Nets, trammels, entangling, drift nets (Demersal), shrimp push nets, fyke and stake nets fall under the D&S IFCA Netting Permit Byelaw and are currently not permitted to take place within the Erme Estuary MCZ.

Seine netting is permitted under the Netting Permit Byelaw permit conditions but has restrictions relating to length of net, limited catch for sandeels only, mesh size and deployment of the nets. However, there are no records of this currently occurring. See Curtin (2022) for more information regarding fishing activities occurring in the Erme Estuary MCZ.

## 6. Is there a risk that activities are hindering the conservation objectives of the MCZ?

### No,

#### **Evidence:**

These activities fall under the D&S IFCA Netting Permit Byelaw and are currently not permitted to take place within the Erme Estuary MCZ. In the estuary landward of the coordinates set out in Annex 1; Figure 3, a permit holder or named representative is not authorised to use any net other than a seine net in accordance with paragraph 3.2 of the Netting Permit Conditions. Seine nets are considered in a separate MCZ assessment.

# 7. Can D&S IFCA exercise its functions to further the conservation objectives of the site?

#### Yes,

### **Evidence: Monitoring and Control Arrangements**

- Enforcement of current byelaws
- Monitoring and review of current byelaws
- Monitoring of fishing activity in the Estuary
- Changes can be made to the permit conditions, via consultation, if the D&S IFCA deems it to be necessary. This could include limitations or spatial/temporal restrictions. The permitting system allows for adaptive management.

## 8. Referenced supporting information to inform assessment

### 9. In-combination assessment

Table 2 - Relevant activities occurring in or close to the site

Plans and Projects	tivities occurring in or close to the site	
Activity	Description	Potential Pressure(s)
No other plans or	The impact of future plans or projects will	N/A
projects known to	require assessment in their own right, including	
be occurring within	accounting for any in-combination effects,	
Erme Estuary MCZ	alongside existing activities.	
Other activities bein		
Activity	Description	Potential Pressure(s)
Crab tiling	There is no evidence that this activity is	Abrasion/disturbance
Ŭ	currently occurring. As the activities assessed	of the substrate on the
	(section 5) are not occurring, it is thought there	surface of the seabed
	is no in-combination effect	
Bait digging	Activity may be occurring, but only at low levels	Habitat structure
	and limited locations. Additionally, as the	changes-removal of
	activities assessed (section 5) are not	substratum
	occurring in the intertidal it is thought there is	
	no in-combination effect.	Removal of non-target
Hand working	Activity is occurring, but only at low levels.	species
(access from	Additionally, as the activities assessed (section	_
land/access from	5) are not occurring, it is thought there is no in-	Removal of target
vessel)	combination effect.	species
Static – pots/traps:	As there is little to no level of this activity in the	
Pots/creels,	Erme Estuary MCZ, no in-combination effect	Changes in suspended
cuttlepots, fish traps	thought to be possible.	solids (water clarity)
Lines: Longlines	As there is little to no level of this activity in the	Department on an allow
(demersal)	Erme Estuary MCZ, no in-combination effect	Penetration and/or
	thought to be possible.	disturbance of the
Seine netting	There is no evidence that this activity is	substratum below the
	currently occurring. Additionally, as the	surface of the seabed,
	activities assessed (section 5) are not	including abrasion
	occurring, it is thought there is no in-	Smothering and
A	combination effect.	siltation rate changes
Aquaculture	There is no evidence that this activity is	(Light)
	currently occurring. Additionally, as the	(Light)
	activities assessed (section 5) are not	Genetic modification &
	occurring, it is thought there is no incombination effect.	translocation of
	Compination effect.	indigenous species
		Introduction of
		microbial pathogens
		Introduction or spread
		of invasive non
		indigenous species

D&S IFCA concludes there is no likelihood of significant adverse effect on the interest features from in-combination effects addressed within Table 2.

## 10. NE consultation response

Natural England was formally consulted on Version 1 of this assessment in January 2023 (see Annex 2). Relevant advice on operations and supplementary advice tables for other sites with similar features were used as no conservation advice package was available at the time. Formal conservation advice has since been published and this updated MCZ assessment (version 1.1) is being presented to Natural England for formal advice.

### 11. Conclusion

The activities assessed fall under the D&S IFCA Netting Permit Byelaw and are currently not permitted to take place within the Erme Estuary MCZ. Therefore, D&S IFCA concludes that there is no significant risk of the activities hindering the achievement of the conservation objectives for Erme Estuary MCZ.

## 12. Summary table

Feature or habitat of Conservation interest	Conservation objectives/ Target Attributes (Natural England, 2023)	Activity	Potential pressures from activity and sensitivity of habitats to pressures. (Natural England, 2023)	Potential exposure to pressures and mechanism of impact significance	Is there a risk that the activity could hinder the achievement of conservation objectives of the site?	Can D&S IFCA exercise its functions to further the conservation objectives of the site?  If Yes, list management options
High energy intertidal rock	Maintain the presence and spatial distribution of intertidal rock communities  Maintain the total extent and spatial distribution of intertidal rock subject to natural variation in sediment veneer  [Maintain OR Recover OR Restore] the abundance of listed species to enable each of them to be a viable component of the habitat	Commercial fishing;  Static fixed nets: Gill nets Trammels Entangling  Passive nets: Drift nets (demersal)  Seine nets and other: Shrimp push nets Fyke & stakenets, ring nets	<ul> <li>Abrasion/Disturbance of the substrate on the surface of the seabed</li> <li>Changes in suspended solids (water clarity)</li> <li>Penetration and/or disturbance of the substratum below the surface of the seabed, including abrasion</li> <li>Removal of non-target species</li> <li>Removal of target species</li> <li>Smothering and siltation rate changes (Light)</li> </ul>	Netting not permitted to take place within the Erme Estuary MCZ as this activity falls under the D&S IFCA Netting Permit Byelaw	Activities not permitted to take place under the Netting Permit Byelaw.  D&S IFCA conclude that there is no significant risk of the activities hindering the achievement of the conservation objectives.	Yes,  Management measures could include:  • Enforcement of current byelaws • Monitoring and review of current byelaws • Monitoring of fishing activity in the Estuary • Changes can be made to the permit conditions, via consultation, if the D&S IFCA deems it to be necessary. This could include limitations or spatial/temporal restrictions. The permitting system allows for adaptive management.

Low energy intertidal rock	Maintain the presence and spatial distribution of intertidal rock communities  Maintain the total extent and spatial distribution of intertidal rock subject to natural variation in sediment veneer  [Maintain OR Recover OR Restore] the abundance of listed species to enable each of them to be a viable component of the habitat	Commercial fishing;  Static fixed nets: Gill nets Trammels Entangling  Passive nets: Drift nets (demersal)  Seine nets and other: Shrimp push nets Fyke & stakenets, ring nets	<ul> <li>Abrasion/Disturbance of the substrate on the surface of the seabed</li> <li>Changes in suspended solids (water clarity)</li> <li>Penetration and/or disturbance of the substratum below the surface of the seabed, including abrasion</li> <li>Removal of non-target species</li> <li>Removal of target species</li> <li>Smothering and siltation rate changes (Light)</li> </ul>	See above	See above	See above
Moderate energy intertidal rock	Maintain the presence and spatial distribution of intertidal rock communities  Maintain the total extent and spatial distribution of	Commercial fishing; Static fixed nets: Gill nets Trammels Entangling Passive nets: Drift nets	<ul> <li>Abrasion/Disturbance of the substrate on the surface of the seabed</li> <li>Changes in suspended solids (water clarity)</li> <li>Penetration and/or disturbance of the substratum below the surface of the seabed, including abrasion</li> <li>Removal of non-target species</li> <li>Removal of target species</li> </ul>	See above	See above	See above

	intertidal rock subject to natural variation in sediment veneer  [Maintain OR Recover OR Restore] the abundance of listed species to enable each of them to be a viable component of the habitat	(demersal)  Seine nets and other: Shrimp push nets Fyke & stakenets, ring nets	Smothering and siltation rate changes (Light)			
Estuarine rocky habitats	Maintain the presence and spatial distribution of intertidal rock communities  Maintain the total extent and spatial distribution of intertidal rock subject to natural variation in sediment veneer  [Maintain OR Recover OR Restore] the abundance of listed species to	Commercial fishing; Static fixed nets: Gill nets Trammels Entangling Passive nets: Drift nets (demersal) Seine nets and other: Shrimp push nets Fyke & stakenets	Abrasion/Disturbance of the substrate on the surface of the seabed     Changes in suspended solids (water clarity)     Penetration and/or disturbance of the substratum below the surface of the seabed, including abrasion     Removal of non-target species     Removal of target species     Smothering and siltation rate changes (Light)	See above	See above	See above

enable each of			
them to be a			
viable			
component of			
the habitat			

#### D&S IFCA MCZ Assessment 2023

### 13. References

Curtin. S. (2022) Erme Estuary MCZ Fishing Activity Report. Devon and Severn IFCA Report. Defra. 2019. Erme Estuary Marine Conservation Zone factsheet.

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_d ata/file/914618/mcz-erme-estuary-2019.pdf.

Natural England (2023) Conservation Advice for Erme Estuary Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ)

Annex 1: Site Map(s) 417, Holbeton 🕌 94 Mothecombe Kingston Historic Wks S. Anchorite's Rk Muxham Pt -113 1.5 km Fernycombe Pt Erme estuary boundary layer

Figure 1 – Erme Estuary MCZ

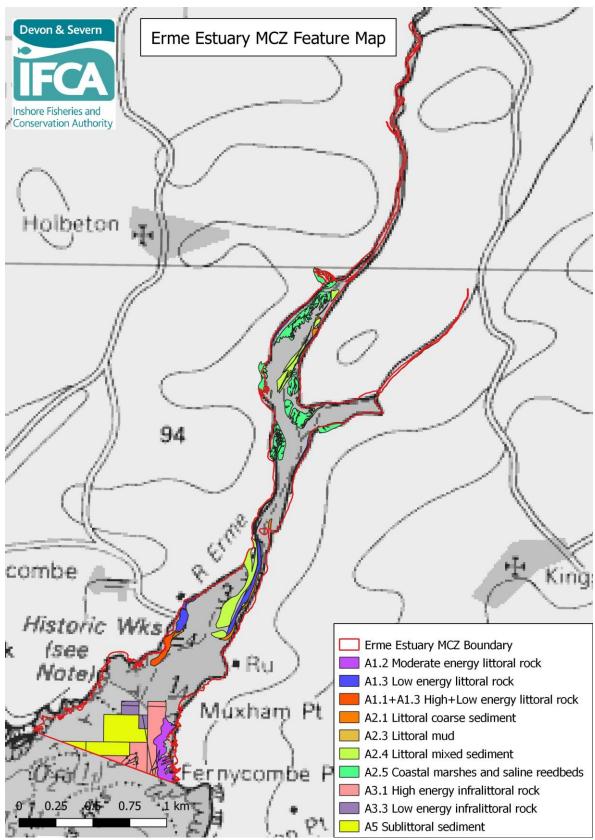
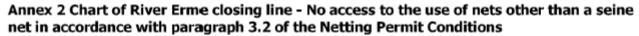
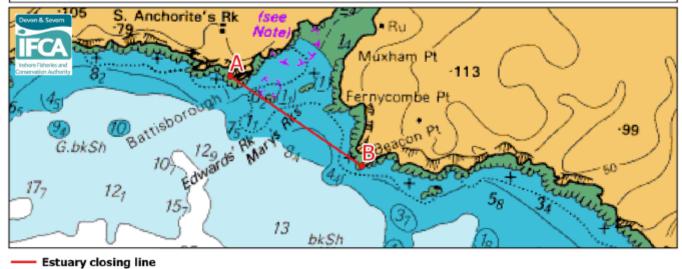


Figure 2: Extent of features designated in the Erme Estuary MCZ





River Erme closing line latitude and longitude positions:

Point	Latitude	Longitude
A (Battisborough Island)	50° 18.243′N	003° 57.834′W
B (Beacon Point)	50° 17.750'N	003° 56.657'W

Figure 3: River Erme closing line latitude and longitude, from Annex 2 to the Netting Permit Byelaw. No access landward of the line to the use of nets other than a seine net in accordance with paragraph 3.2 of the Netting Permit Conditions.

### **Annex 2: Natural England's consultation advice**

Date: 03 March 2023 Our ref: 417849 Your ref: ERM-MCZ-008

Sarah Clark
Devon and Severn Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority
Brixham Laboratory
Freshwater Quarry
Brixham
Devon, TQ5 8BA

NATURAL ENGLAND

Hornbeam House Crewe Business Park Electra Way Crewe Cheshire CW1 6GJ

Dear Sarah,

BY EMAIL ONLY

#### Formal advice to D&S IFCA: Erme Estuary MCZ nets on rock features ERM-MCZ-008

Thank you for the above assessment, received by email on 12<sup>th</sup> January 2023. Natural England is a non-departmental public body. Our statutory purpose is to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced, and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development.

In 2012, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) announced a revised approach to the management of commercial fisheries in European Marine Sites (EMS)<sup>1</sup>. The revised approach was subsequently extended to ensure fishing activities in Marine Conservation Zones (MCZs) are managed in accordance with the provisions of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009.

Assessments have been made of the effects of the following fisheries activities in the Erme Estuary MCZ:

• nets on rock features ref. ERM-MCZ-008

Natural England has considered the assessment prepared by D&S IFCA for the purposes of making an assessment consistent with the provisions of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009. Please accept this letter as Natural England's formal advice on the assessment and the conclusions it makes. We are content that the best available and most up to date evidence has been used to carry out the assessment by D&S IFCA officers, to determine whether management of an activity is required to conserve site features, and thus to ensure the protection of the features, from direct and indirect impacts from the collection of marine fisheries resources.

It is Natural England's view that, through their assessments, D&S IFCA has appropriately identified that the above stated activities are not likely to hinder the conservation objectives of the feature of the MCZ.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions or require further information.

Yours sincerely,

Jules Webber

julie.webber@naturalengland.org.uk

<sup>1</sup> Defra revised approach: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/revised-approach-to-the-management-of-commercial-fisheries-in-european-marine-sites-overarching-policy-and-delivery">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/revised-approach-to-the-management-of-commercial-fisheries-in-european-marine-sites-overarching-policy-and-delivery</a>